

2022 Sub-Regional Analysis of Homelessness Services in King County

DRAFT

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Guiding Statement

The 2022 Sub-Regional Analysis is an effort to support our collective clarity of the resources available, where service gaps exist, and where additional investments and coordination are needed to best support our unhoused neighbors. It is our hope that this information serves as a map to inform our planning priorities, investments and advocacy.

Identified Subregions

KCRHA has determined that there are seven subregions within King County. These sub-regions are:

- North King County
- Seattle
- Urban Unincorporated
- East King County
- Snoqualmie Valley
- South King County
- South East King County

Service Landscape Overview

Preparation and Development Process

The process for developing the Regional Services Database began in Summer 2021 with initial engagement of partners across the region. Through engaging with homelessness service providers, behavioral health providers, staff at local jurisdictions, system partners, faith-based communities, community-based organizations, and those with lived experience, it became clear that while many partners had a limited understanding of the local services available to folks experiencing homelessness, there was a lack of confidence and full comprehension of all services within the homelessness response system.

Developing a landscape analysis of the homelessness response system to ground all planning efforts in reality was identified as a top priority for the Sub-regional Planning Team. KCRHA staff presented the project concept to a working group of the Lived Experience Coalition (LEC) and

members of this workgroup strongly advised RHA staff to incorporate a greater level of detail within the analysis, including accessibility and service approach, built environment, and program requirements in order to better account for factors that shape an individual's experience when connecting with these programs.

In accordance with this advice, the development of the database itself followed a multi-step process:

1. Data Review
2. Coding of Administrative Data
3. Municipal Partner Revisions
4. Sub-Regional Workshops
5. Service Provider Confirmation
6. Public Release

Data Review

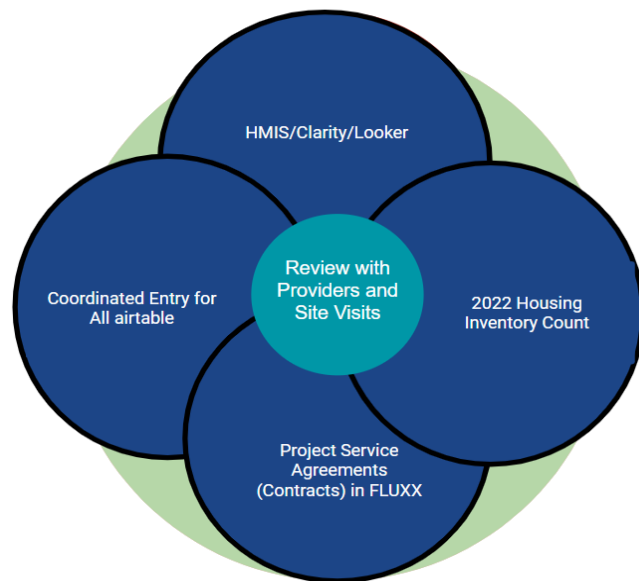
As exemplified in Figure 1, during the initial review the Sub-regional Planning Team conducted a crosswalk of data housed within Coordinated Entry (CE), the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), 2022 Housing Inventory Count (HIC), and information within Project Service Agreements (PSAs) between RHA and provider partners.

While there is unique data found within each of the above datasets, there is also notable overlap. The Sub-regional Planning Team reviewed, identified and resolved discrepancies across datasets, and consolidated key information into one document. Following this data review, KCRHA staff engaged service providers to confirm accuracy of program details. These engagements yielded additional programmatic elements— ultimately capturing 31 different characteristics within the landscape.

Coding Administrative Data

After consolidating information through the data crosswalk and through in-depth interviews with service providers, Sub-regional Planning staff began the process of reviewing responses and coding the data. Many responses were provided via narrative descriptions and transforming these narrative responses into categorized codes allowing for filtered or scoped views within the database was a necessary next step.

The table below outlines an example of the coding transformation process. Narrative responses received regarding “Population Served” were coded into “Household Type” (broad category of household composition, gender/age identity, etc.) and “Sub-Population Type” additional specific



identities a program is positioned to serve. More details on the coding process can be found in the code book on page 6.

Population Served		
Narrative Description	Household Type Coded Response	Subpopulation Coded Response
Homeless families (all genders head of household) with minors	Families with Children under 18	General - No Additional Specificity
Homeless Native American men and women	Single Adult Men, Single Adult Women	Native American Serving

Municipal Partner Revisions

The fully coded Service Landscape was presented to municipal partners around the region to provide them with opportunities to review and provide feedback. Municipal staff included Human Service Planners, Community Services Managers, among others. Partners recommended the addition of a category to capture public funders other than KCRHA for each program to better understand the overlap and accountabilities surrounding programs. Municipal partners also provided adjustments and context to programs listed within the landscape.

Sub-Regional Workshops

Throughout the month of July, KCRHA held a series of five-year planning workshops. The Sub-Regional Planning Team facilitated sub-regional workshops, which included participants who represented cities, providers, system partners and those with lived experience with an explicit focus on the landscape analysis product. During these sessions, we solicited feedback on the landscape and incorporated edits related to adjusting codes and making corrections.

Service Provider Confirmation

In partnership with service providers, a final confirmation to ensure information captured in the service landscape was as accurate as possible. Particular emphasis was placed on reviewing the coded data points which were transformed by KCRHA staff directly from narrative responses from provider partners.

Parameters Explored

In the development of the database, we explored a total of 31 programmatic characteristics including:

1. Service Provider
2. Name of Program
3. Sub-Region Located Within
4. Jurisdiction/City of Seattle Council District
5. Type of Program
6. Funded by KCRHA
7. Project Service Agreement Number (PSA)

8. Other Public Funders
9. Status of HMIS Participation (Yes, No, DV Agency)
10. HMIS program ID
11. Date of Last Verification
12. Total Unit Inventory
13. Total Bed Inventory
14. Household Type
15. Subpopulation - Identity Characteristics
16. By/For/Equity program
17. Barrier Consideration
18. Case Management
19. Housing Navigation
20. Substance Use Disorder Treatment
21. Behavioral Health Supports
22. Healthcare
23. Unit Type
24. Food and/or Meals Provided
25. Hygiene
26. Partners Allowed
27. Pets Allowed
28. Storage
29. Length of Stay
30. Referral Pathways
31. Caseload Ratio

Sub-regional Breakouts

The Sub-regional Planning Team is tasked with addressing homelessness with extensive knowledge of the unique conditions, needs, assets, and challenges found within each of the seven identified sub-regions throughout King County. Development of the [Regional Services Database](#) and the sub-regional analysis included below is in service to that goal. Information of multiple tiers of detail for each of the subregions is included in the next section of this report.

East King County

The **East King County Subregion** as defined by KCRHA, includes the following jurisdictions: Beaux Arts Village, Bellevue, Clyde Hill, Hunts Point, Issaquah, Kirkland, Medina, Mercer Island, Redmond, Sammamish, and Yarrow Point. The most current population data shows 465,545 people, or more than 20% of all residents in King County reside within this subregion¹.

¹ April 1 Population of Cities, Towns, and Counties, WA State Office of Financial Management
https://ofm.wa.gov/sites/default/files/public/dataresearch/pop/april1/ofm_april1_population_final.pdf

East King County cities have cultivated an interjurisdictional partnership to address human service needs, including those targeted to address homelessness. In 2008, East King County cities worked alongside faith communities, public and private partners to establish temporary emergency winter shelters for men, women, families, and youth. Shelters reserved for these populations transitioned to permanent year-round in 2014 and have moved through a series of physical location transitions which will continue to take shape in 2023.

East King Cities have also invested in staffing infrastructure to meet the needs of unhoused residents through outreach programs. Redmond, Bellevue, and Issaquah each employ Homeless Outreach Staff who play a critical role in connecting with and supporting people experiencing homelessness in these communities. Deployment of Mobile-Integrated Health (MIH) teams, which provide a co-response of emergency responders (Police and/or Fire) and Behavioral/Mental Health Professionals, strengthens this subregion’s ability to address individuals and households in crisis who may be otherwise diverted to system involvement.

Bed and Unit Count

East King County has 491 units and 1,482 beds available in programs serving youth, young adults, single adults, couples, families, and survivors of domestic violence who are experiencing homelessness. This bed total includes emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent housing (explicitly reserved for households exiting homelessness and filled through coordinated entry). This bed total does not include safe parking programs and sanctioned encampments, which have been quantified on a per-unit basis due to the occupancy flexibility that vehicle and tent residency permits.

Total **beds** by program type within East King County and as a percentage of the King Countywide totals are represented below.

Program Type	Beds Countywide	Beds East King County	% of Countywide
Emergency Shelter	4,656	715	15.36%
Transitional Housing	2,066	356	17.24%
Permanent Housing	4,841	337	7%
Permanent Supportive Housing	2,641	74	2.8%

Total **units** by program type within East King County and as a percentage of the King Countywide totals are represented below.

Program Type	Units Countywide	Units East King County	% of Countywide
Transitional Housing	960	133	13.85%
Permanent Housing	3,981	206	5.17%

Permanent Supportive Housing	2,319	36	1.55%
Safe Parking	146	91	62.33%
Sanctioned Encampments	160	25	15.63%

Number of Programs

As of November 2022, there are a total of 54 physically-located programs considered part of the Emergency Homelessness Response serving unhoused people across four cities within East King County. These programs are overseen by 17 providers and include: four day centers, four safe parking programs, 14 emergency shelters, 13 permanent housing programs, three permanent supportive housing programs, 16 transitional housing programs, and one sanctioned encampment.

Geographic distribution of these programs is included in the table below.

Program Type	Number of Programs	Number of Providers	Jurisdiction
Emergency Shelter	14	7	Bellevue (4) Kirkland (6) Redmond (2) Undisclosed (2)
Transitional Housing	16	6	Bellevue (3) Kirkland (7) Redmond (3) Undisclosed (3)
Safe Parking	4	4	Bellevue (1) Kirkland (1) Redmond (2)
Sanctioned Encampments	1	1	Rotating (1)
Day Center	4	4	Bellevue (2) Kirkland (1) Redmond (1)
Permanent Housing	12	6	Bellevue (7) Issaquah (1) Kirkland (4)
Permanent Supportive Housing	3	2	Bellevue (1) Redmond (2)

Connection to Behavioral Health

East King County service providers rely on external partners and on-site staff to support behavioral health needs of their clients. Staff at 29 of the 54 programs facilitate external referrals to providers in the community for their clients. A portion of programs (16) have embedded either Behavioral Health or Mental Health Professionals into their staff structure and offer these services on-site. In total, two programs indicated they do not provide or refer out for these

services. It should be noted that one of these programs is a resident-led sanctioned encampment that relies heavily on operational support from faith communities and volunteers.

A breakdown of pathways to behavioral health connections by program type for East King County can be found in the table below.

Behavioral Health Connections - East King County				
Program Type	On-site Services	Refer Out	No Connection	Unclear
Emergency Shelter (14)	5	9	--	--
Transitional Housing (16)	8	8	--	--
Safe Parking (4)	--	4	--	--
Sanctioned Encampments (1)	--	--	1	--
Day Center (4)	3	1	--	1
Permanent Housing (12)	1	3	--	8
Permanent Supportive Housing (3)	--	2	1	--

Connection to Health Care

Similar to behavioral health connections, programs in East King County primarily rely on referrals to other providers, with 29 programs directing clients to external providers to address healthcare needs. A variety of healthcare services, including dental vans, pop-up clinics, and visiting nurse care are offered at 14 programs and are available only during designated times. Connection to an internal Health Services Team is offered at one shelter program which serves families with children.

In total, two programs indicated they do not provide or refer out for these services. It should be noted that one of these programs is a resident-led sanctioned encampment that relies heavily on operational support from faith communities and volunteers.

A breakdown of pathways to healthcare connections by program type for East King County can be found in the table below.

Healthcare Connections - East King County
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Program Type	Health Services Team	Visiting Providers (scheduled)	Refer Out	No Connection	Unclear
Emergency Shelter (14)	1	5	9	--	--
Transitional Housing (16)	--	--	16	--	--
Safe Parking (4)	--	--	4	--	--
Sanctioned Encampments (1)	--	--	--	1	--
Day Center (4)	--	1	2	--	1
Permanent Housing (12)	--	1	3	--	8
Permanent Supportive Housing (3)	--	--	2	1	--

It should be noted, multiple providers partner with medical professionals to provide on-site care during specified periods. These providers also refer clients out for needs that cannot be accommodated in this structure.

Connection to Substance Use Disorder Treatment

Similar to other forms of care and treatment, programs in East King County generally connect clients to **Substance Use Disorder** treatment via external referral. In total, 32 programs indicated referral to external partners as a primary avenue for clients seeking treatment. There are five programs providing “in-house” connection to SUD treatment. Further broken down, six programs serving single adult men and one program serving young adults offer on-site connections to substance use disorder professionals. In total, two programs indicated they do not provide or refer out for these services. It should be noted that one of these programs is a resident-led sanctioned encampment that relies heavily on operational support from faith communities and volunteers.

A breakdown of pathways to substance use disorder treatment by program type for East King County can be found in the table below.

Substance Use Disorder Treatment Connections - East King County				
Program Type	On-site Services	Refer Out	No Connection	Unclear

Emergency Shelter (14)	2	12	--	--
Transitional Housing (16)	1	15	--	--
Safe Parking (4)	--	4	--	--
Sanctioned Encampments (1)	--	--	1	--
Day Center (4)	2	1	--	1
Permanent Housing (12)	1	7	--	5
Permanent Supportive Housing (3)	--	2	1	--

Severe Weather Response

Due largely to topography, East King County often experiences more severe weather conditions during heat and snow periods than Seattle proper. While there are currently no **additional** overnight shelters poised for activation during these events, existing shelter providers often expand their overnight capacity between 5-10% during severe weather events. Local community spaces including city hall buildings, community centers, libraries, senior centers, and others often extend hours of operation to provide shelter to the general public, including people experiencing homelessness during daytime periods of extreme weather.

The critical role of outreach becomes even more important during these events. City and provider outreach staff connect unsheltered community members with life-saving supplies, and shelter resources, closely coordinating with providers and funders to ensure basic needs are met. Coordination of partners, triaging problems, facilitating connection, and identifying underutilized resources is a key role that KCRHA plays during these events.

Funding

East King County cities invest in a broad range of services to promote housing stability, prevent experiences of homelessness, and rapidly address homelessness when it occurs. Many of these investments fall outside the purview of potential administration by KCRHA due to differing definitions of “homelessness response”. However, these investments have a significant positive impact on the accessibility of programs and services for community members.

Included within this analysis are the following program types: Emergency Shelter, Safe Parking Programs, Sanctioned Encampments, Day Centers, Transitional Housing, Permanent Housing & Permanent Supportive Housing².

Considering the programs included in this analysis:

- 22 of 53 receive funding from one or more cities located in the East King Subregion.
- 10 of 53 receive funding from both KCRHA & one or more cities in the subregion.
- 3 of 53 programs receive funding from KCRHA and do not receive funding from the cities.
- 28 of 53 programs do not receive funding from the cities or KCRHA

Regional Tables

There are multiple convenings in East King County that bring together service providers, community-based organizations, faith communities, city officials, city staff, and community members to provide updates, coordinate efforts, and share resources related to human services broadly. KCRHA has found engagement in spaces focused on human services, food security, interfaith organizing, affordable housing, and equity and social justice to be critical in developing a clear understanding of the realities experienced by people navigating homelessness in this subregion.

The regional tables and coalitions below is not exhaustive, but represents a core of the arenas in which KCRHA staff have been engaged to inform a comprehensive understanding of the landscape.

EHAC - The East King County Homelessness Advisory Committee (EHAC) serves as a monthly connection point for service providers, funders, system partners, and community advocates working primarily on the issue of homelessness in East King County.

² Permanent and Permanent Supportive Housing Programs within this analysis include those units filled exclusively through Coordinated Entry.

ARCH - A Regional Coalition for Housing (ARCH) was established through an interlocal agreement between 15 cities in 1992. ARCH was founded to address sub-regional affordable housing needs, providing a vehicle for interjurisdictional collaboration related to planning, acquiring, creating, and maintaining affordable housing options in an otherwise high-cost housing market. ARCH's work is guided by both the Executive Board composed of member city elected officials and staff, and a Community Advisory Board composed of a variety of members holding unique perspectives and experiences. ARCH has contributed to shelter, transitional housing, and more than 7,000 units of affordable housing, including homes for people exiting homelessness since its inception 30 years ago.

Notable Gaps

Through this analysis, engagement with providers, people with lived experience, and public partners, the following service gaps were identified.

- Existing shelter providers are consistently facing bed capacity issues. *There are not currently enough shelter beds to meet demand.*
- Affordable permanent housing options are extremely limited. *Including, but not limited to, those offering a range of on-site services.*
- There is currently no option for homeless individuals with high acuity needs.
- Streamlined connections to health, behavioral health, and substance use treatment are needed.
- Shelter options for couples, and/or people with companion animals are extremely limited.
- Emergency overnight shelters which open specifically in response to severe weather conditions are not currently available.
- Limited physical spaces and programs that are fully accessible to people of differing abilities. *This includes those with physical/cognitive/behavioral disabilities and people with limited English proficiency.*
- There are no programs within this analysis, which are designated as “by & for” agencies. *Led-by and serving a specific population that is overrepresented in the homelessness population.*
- There is not currently an option for people who are living in recreational vehicles outside of designated RV parks. *RV Parks in this subregion maintain restrictions on vehicle age which exclude many RV residents.*
- There is currently no program tailored to address medical respite needs for people experiencing homelessness.

South King County

Bed and Unit Count

South King County—comprised of Algona, Auburn, Burien, Des Moines, Federal Way, Kent, Newcastle, Normandy Park, Pacific, Renton, SeaTac, Tukwila, and Fairwood (unincorporated), and East Federal Way (unincorporated)—has 53 programs located in seven of these jurisdictions. These 54 programs host a total of 1165 units and 1936 beds available for a range

of populations, including youth and young adults, families, veterans, survivors of domestic violence, and single adults.

Total **beds** by program type within South King County and as a percentage of the King Countywide totals are represented below.

Program Type	Beds Countywide	Beds South King County	% of Countywide
Emergency Shelter	4,656	568	12.19%
Transitional Housing	2,066	425	20.57%
Permanent Housing	4,841	624	12.89%
Permanent Supportive Housing	2,641	319	12.07%

Total **units** by program type within South King County and as a percentage of the King Countywide totals are represented below.

Program Type	Units Countywide	Units South King County	% of Countywide
Transitional Housing	960	141	14.69%
Permanent Housing	3,981	516	12.96%
Permanent Supportive Housing	2,319	227	9.78%
Emergency Shelter	3,135	281	8.96%

Number of Programs

South King County has 54 programs located within seven jurisdictions. These programs are overseen by 19 different provider agencies and include the following program types:

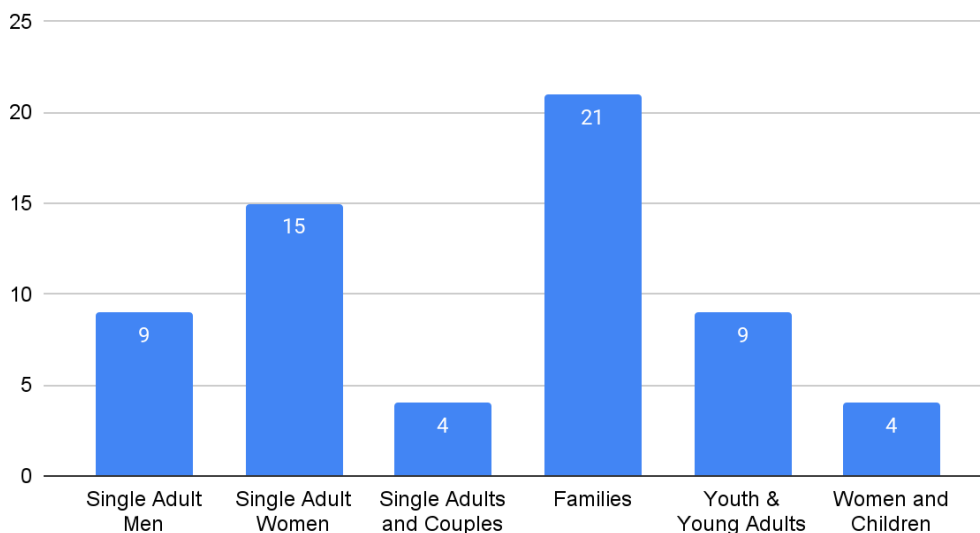
- 13 emergency shelters
- Four day centers
- 14 transitional housing programs
- 16 permanent housing programs
- 6 permanent supportive housing programs
- One safe parking lot

Program Type	Number of Programs	Number of Providers	Jurisdiction
Emergency Shelter	13	10	Auburn (5), Burien (2), Des Moines (1), Federal Way (2), Kent (2),

			Renton (1)
Transitional Housing	14	10	Auburn (2), Burien (1), Des Moines (1), Federal Way (1), Kent (2), Renton (2), Undisclosed (5)
Safe Parking	1	1	Auburn (1)
Day Center	4	3	Auburn (2), Federal Way (1), Kent (1)
Permanent Housing	16	6	Auburn (1), Federal Way (2), Kent (4), Renton (5), SeaTac (1), Tukwila (2), Undisclosed (1)
Permanent Supportive Housing	6	5	Auburn (4), Federal Way (1), Renton (1)

In breaking down programs by population they serve, we found that nine programs serve single adult men, 15 serve single adult women, four serve single adults and couples, 21 serve families with at least one child under the age of 18, nine serve youth and young adults up to age 25, and four serve women and children.

Programs for Specific Household Types, South King



Looking at specific subpopulations, the majority of programs do not target a specific demographic (31), while four target survivors of domestic violence, three serve folks coming from chronic or long-term homelessness, eight specifically serve veterans or have veteran unit set-asides, and only one program focuses on people recovering from a substance use disorder.

Connection to Behavioral Health

The South King County Sub-Region homeless service providers generally rely on referrals to other agencies for behavioral health care and treatment. Of the 53 programs, 12 have a behavioral health specialist on site to support individuals, two programs offer behavioral health support as part of their case management work and 26 programs either refer out for behavioral health services or have a partnering agency that provides support for behavioral health.

Behavioral Health Connections - South King County				
Program Type	On-site Services	Refer Out	No Connection	Unclear
Emergency Shelter (13)	5	9	–	1
Transitional Housing (13)	2	7	–	4
Day Center (4)	1	–	–	3
Permanent Housing (16)	1	6	–	9
Permanent Supportive Housing (7)	5	3	--	–
Safe Parking (1)	–	–	–	1

Connection to Health Care

Similar to behavioral health connections, programs in South King County rely primarily on referrals to other providers, with 18 programs either referring out or creating partnerships for health care support. On-site health care is provided at 14 of the programs, with seven having an in-house health services team, five providing visiting nurse services, three programs having a pop-up clinic, and one a visiting dental van. Of the 53 total programs, five explicitly stated they do not offer healthcare or a pathway for healthcare services to their clients.

Healthcare Connections - South King County					
Program Type	Health Services Team	Visiting Providers (scheduled)	Refer Out	No Connection	Unclear
Emergency Shelter (13)	4	3	4	1	1

Transitional Housing (13)	2	-	4	2	5
Day Center (4)	1	2	-	--	1
Permanent Housing (16)	-	-	2	1	13
Permanent Supportive Housing (7)	-	2	6	-	-
Safe Parking (1)	-	-	-	-	1

Connection to Substance Use Disorder Treatment

To support individuals with substance use disorders, 21 programs in South King County either refer individuals to external programs or to partnering agencies for substance use disorder treatment. For on-site services, 10 programs offer behavioral health specialists and three other programs provide unspecified on-site services. Of the 53 programs in the sub-region, only two do not provide either on-site substance use disorder treatment or referrals to other agencies.

Substance Use Disorder Treatment Connections - South King County				
Program Type	On-site Services	Refer Out	No Connection	Unclear
Emergency Shelter (13)	3	8	1	1
Transitional Housing (13)	4	5	1	3
Day Center (4)	1	2	-	1
Permanent Housing (16)	8	3	-	5
Permanent Supportive Housing (7)	5	3	-	-

Safe Parking (1)	-	-	-	1
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Severe weather narrative

The cities in South King County that typically see more extreme temperatures in the winter and summer are the inland areas such as Kent, Auburn, and Renton. Brick and mortar cooling sites have seen little to no use during heat events; however, staff continue to see individuals in high need while conducting outreach indicating that meeting folks where they are may be the best method for providing support during heat events. However, people experiencing homelessness in the South Sub-Region typically live in encampments outside of the city core, or move out of sight during the day. It is also challenging to locate places to set up pop-up sites, so individual outreach to encampments and encountered individuals offers the most success in providing relief from severe and/or prolonged heat. As outreach is the main tactic for serving individuals during a severe weather heat event there is also a need for robust supply delivery and a broad team of outreach workers.

During severe weather events where getting indoors is the best form for relief (cold weather events or smoke/wildfire events), jurisdictions work with local providers and faith-based partners to open severe weather sites. Securing spaces for a severe weather site is contingent on a number of factors, including:

- Varying activation thresholds by site
- Ability for providers to secure staffing/volunteers
- Securing facility to accommodate individuals based on accessibility, location, or size.

Providers and city human services staff have shared that the resource constraints make opening severe weather sites not only challenging but also heartbreaking due to the short time they are able to provide shelter for unhoused individuals. KCRHA staff will continue to work with cities to further centralize and consolidate severe weather response.

Funding

Funding from Jurisdictions

South King County cities provide funding for 21 homeless service programs, leaving 32 that do not receive public funding from cities.

Funding from KCRHA

Of the 53 programs in South King County, 14 receive funding from KCRHA and the remaining 39 receive funding from other public entities, private donations or foundations.

Regional Tables – Decision-making

There are several convenings in South King County that bring community-based organizations, nonprofits, city officials, city human services planners, and community members together to

provide updates, coordinate efforts on severe weather, public health response, and homelessness services.

- **The South King County Homelessness Action Committee (HAC)** works to address sub-regional homelessness issues by convening city human services staff and nonprofit providers to support one another, organize and advocate around homelessness issues in the region, and build a network of stakeholders for homelessness services.
- **The South King County Forum on Homelessness** brings together city human services staff and nonprofit homeless service providers to share information, resources, and updates in the community.
- **The South King Housing and Homelessness Partners (SKHHP)** gathers 11 cities in South King County, as well as representatives from King County, through a formal interlocal agreement to ensure the sub-region is collaborating together to provide stable, affordable housing and ensuring South King County has a unified voice in housing and homelessness issues.

These three main groups frequently receive updates on KCRHA's plans and progress toward regional and sub-regional plans. In addition to these three larger gatherings, there are smaller, city- or population-focused gatherings that inform our work and are meaningful for information and resource sharing.

To inform our future planning efforts, there will be subgroups emerging from these existing convenings. These subgroups will comprise representation from a range of agencies and cities and will convene to determine an appropriate and actionable decision-making framework for implementing the 5-Year Plan in South King County.

Notable Gaps

Through this analysis and engagement with the community, the following service gaps were identified.

- South King County has only one program that specifically serves Black/African American individuals and no programs that serve Indigenous/Native populations.
- There are only 2 programs in the sub-region that are listed as “by and for” organizations, meaning that they are led, staffed by, and designed to serve a specific ethnic/racial/identity group.
 - There are no homelessness programs for Indigenous communities, LGBTQIA+ individuals, immigrant or refugee populations, or folks exiting incarceration. These identities are disproportionately represented in the population of people experiencing homelessness and may have a harder time finding safe, affirming services.
- There are no specified services for those living with disabilities.
 - While many programs have requirements to be ADA-compliant, disability rights partners have voiced that many programs lack the necessary support to properly support people with disabilities who are experiencing homelessness, often creating a barrier for many in accessing shelter.
- Programs in South King County demonstrate limited ability to serve a population with diverse needs.

- There is only one program that offers safe parking for vehicle residents, no programs that serve individuals with high-acuity medical conditions, and limited programs that allow partners (21 programs) to stay together or individuals to remain with their pets (10 programs).

Urban Unincorporated King County

As defined by RHA, the Urban Unincorporated (UI) subregion of King County includes the areas of Skyway and White Center.

Bed and Unit Count

Urban Unincorporated King County has 137 beds and 122 units in Skyway and White Center. These beds serve single adults of all genders, couples, and families.

Total **beds** by program type within Urban Unincorporated King County and as a percentage of the Countywide totals are represented below.

Program Type	Beds Countywide	Beds UI King County	% of Countywide
Emergency Shelter	4,656	41	0.89%
Tiny House Village	2,065	96	4.65%

Total **units** by program type within Urban Unincorporated King County and as a percentage of the Countywide totals are represented below.

Program Type	Units Countywide	Units UI King County	% of Countywide
Emergency Shelter	959	15	1.56%
Tiny House Village	4,087	97	2.37%

Number of Programs

Urban Unincorporated King County has two providers that oversee four programs total. Of the four programs, two programs are Tiny House Villages that serve single adults of all genders, families, and couples. An emergency shelter and day center make up the other two programs, serving exclusively families that have one child under the age of 18.

Connection to Behavioral Health

A breakdown of pathways to behavioral health connections by program type for Urban Unincorporated King County can be found in the table below.

Behavioral Health Connections - Urban Unincorporated

Program Type	On-site Services	Refer Out	No Connection	Unclear
Emergency Shelter (1)	1	-	-	-
Tiny House Village (2)	-	2	-	-
Day Center (1)	--	-	--	1

Connection to Health Care

While one program has a visiting nurse that comes on site, all other programs in Urban Unincorporated King County refer out for health care services for their clients.

Connection to Substance Use Disorder Treatment

There are no programs that have direct substance use disorder treatment available in Urban Unincorporated King County. Three programs refer out, while one has no notable system in place to connect clients with substance use disorder treatment. All four programs in Urban Unincorporated King County have barrier restrictions, two of which require individuals to be clean and sober while living in that facility.

A breakdown of pathways to substance use disorder treatment by program type for Urban Unincorporated King County can be found in the table below.

Substance Use Disorder Treatment Connections - Urban Unincorporated				
Program Type	On-site Services	Refer Out	No Connection	Unclear
Emergency Shelter (1)	-	1	-	-
Tiny House Village (2)	-	2	-	-
Day Center (1)	--	-	--	1

Severe Weather Narrative

Since there is no city support for this sub-region, response to severe weather incidents is challenging and primarily focuses on outreach for supply delivery. While some cities nearby may open shelters to escape severe conditions, they may be difficult to find transportation to or not be a welcoming space for folks to access due to the site accessibility or staffing.

Funding

One program in Urban Unincorporated King County has public funding from three South King County cities. All four programs receive funding directly from KCRHA.

Notable Gaps

Urban Unincorporated King County is severely under-resourced and faces challenges in gaining public support because there are no jurisdictions taking responsibility for areas in this sub-region. A key challenge is that Urban Unincorporated King County lacks housing programs that have a low barrier to entry, limiting the number of individuals that can access the already sparse services available. While three of the four programs offer either case management or referral for health care and housing navigation, there is a severe gap in access to supportive services outside of housing. There are no specific subpopulations served, questioning the ability for some individuals (immigrant/refugee communities, LGBTQIA+ individuals, Deaf or disabled individuals) to feel safe and supported within the current service landscape.

Additionally, there is a shortage of pathways to move from unsheltered homelessness to permanent housing in Urban Unincorporated King County. An increased diversity of shelter and service options would strengthen the landscape and account for increased choice and autonomy for the individual moving out of unsheltered homelessness.

South East King County

The Southeast King County subregion(SE) includes Black Diamond, Covington, Enumclaw, and Maple Valley.

Bed and Unit Count

South East King County has 40 units and 89 beds available in one program serving families experiencing homelessness.

Total **beds** by program type within South East King County and as a percentage of the Countywide totals are represented below.

Program Type	Beds Countywide	Beds SE King County	% of Countywide
Emergency Shelter	4,656	89	1.91%

Total **units** by program type within South East King County and as a percentage of the Countywide totals are represented below.

Program Type	Units Countywide	Units SE King County	% of Countywide
Emergency Shelter	959	32	3.34%

Safe Parking	146	8	5.48%
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Number of Programs

There is one emergency shelter program in South East King County that serves families experiencing homelessness in Maple Valley. Because this program is an emergency shelter, it limits the length a family can stay. There is also one safe parking program in Covington, providing eight overnight parking spots for individuals.

Connection to Health Services

The emergency shelter site in South East King County provides behavioral health support that includes substance use disorder treatment. They also refer out for additional substance use disorder treatment and for general health care support.

A breakdown of pathways to healthcare connections by program type for South East King County can be found in the table below.

Healthcare Connections - South East King County				
Program Type	On-site Services	Refer Out	No Connection	Unclear
Emergency Shelter (1)	1	1	-	-
Safe Parking (1)	-	-	1	-
<i>It should be noted, across the county multiple providers partner with medical professionals to provide on-site care during specified periods. These providers also refer clients out for needs that cannot be accommodated in this structure.</i>				

Severe weather narrative

Similar to the South and Urban Unincorporated sub-regions, response to severe weather incidents is challenging and primarily focuses on outreach. While some cities nearby may open shelters to escape severe conditions, they may be difficult to find transportation to or not be a welcoming space for folks to access due to the site or staffing.

Funding

One program in South East King County receives public funding from four South and South East King County cities. Neither of the two programs currently receive funding from KCRHA.

Notable Gaps

Given the extreme shortage of programs in the South East subregion, the gaps in this subregion are severe. The programs in this area serve families with children and adults who are clean and sober, leaving unaccompanied minors, people with substance use disorders, and people

seeking a welcoming space based on identity characteristics (immigrant/refugee communities, LGBTQIA+ individuals, Deaf or disabled individuals) with no services.

Because the only programs available in this subregion are emergency shelter and safe parking, people living unsheltered will likely need to go out of the subregion to locate transitional housing or permanent housing, potentially dislocating them from their place or origin, networks, and comfort. A diversity of shelter and service options would strengthen the landscape in South East King County and account for increased choice and autonomy for the individual moving out of unsheltered homelessness.

Snoqualmie Valley

The Snoqualmie Valley Subregion as defined by KCRHA includes the following jurisdictions: Carnation, Duvall, Fall City, North Bend, and Snoqualmie. As a largely rural area of the county, Snoqualmie Valley contends with unique challenges around service delivery and transportation which directly impact the experience of people who are homeless in this subregion.

Bed and Unit Count

The Snoqualmie Valley has 101 beds and 51 units in programs serving single adults (all genders), couples, young adults (18-25), families with children, and women and children.

Total **beds** by program type within Snoqualmie Valley and as a percentage of the King Countywide totals are represented below.

Program Type	Beds Countywide	Beds Snoqualmie Valley	% of Countywide
Emergency Shelter	4,656	44	0.94%
Transitional Housing	2,065	33	1.59%
Permanent Housing	5,071	24	0.47%

Total **units** by program type within Snoqualmie Valley and as a percentage of the King Countywide totals are represented below.

Program Type	Units Countywide	Units Snoqualmie Valley	% of Countywide
Emergency Shelter	3,088	29	0.94%
Transitional Housing	959	14	1.46%
Permanent Housing	4,087	8	0.19%

Number of Programs

As of November 2022, there are a total of five physically-located programs considered *Emergency Homelessness Response* serving unhoused people across two cities within

Snoqualmie Valley. These programs are overseen by three providers and include: one day center, two emergency shelters, one permanent housing program, and one transitional housing program. These programs are distributed across the Snoqualmie Valley in the following cities: Duvall (2) and Snoqualmie (3).

Program Type	Number of Programs	Number of Providers	Jurisdiction
Emergency Shelter	2	1	Snoqualmie (2)
Transitional Housing	1	1	Duvall (1)
Day Center	1	1	Snoqualmie (1)
Permanent Housing	1	1	Duvall (1)

Connection to Behavioral Health

Snoqualmie Valley service providers rely on external partners and on-site staff to support behavioral health needs of their clients. Staff at three of the five programs facilitate external referrals to community providers for their clients. One provider offers on-site Behavioral Health or Mental health services.

A breakdown of pathways to behavioral health connections by program type for Snoqualmie Valley can be found in the table below.

Behavioral Health Connections - Snoqualmie Valley				
Program Type	On-site Services	Refer Out	No Connection	Unclear
Emergency Shelter (2)	--	2	--	--
Transitional Housing (1)	1	1	--	--
Day Center (1)	--	1	--	1
Permanent Housing (1)	--	--	--	1

Connection to Health Care

Similar to behavioral health connections, programs in Snoqualmie Valley primarily rely on referrals to other providers, with three programs directing clients to external providers to address healthcare needs. One program indicated they do not provide or refer out for these services.

A complete breakdown of pathways to healthcare connections by program type for Snoqualmie Valley can be found in the table below.

Healthcare Connections - Snoqualmie Valley			
Program Type	Refer Out	No Connection	Unclear
Emergency Shelter (2)	2	--	--
Transitional Housing (1)	--	--	1
Day Center (1)	1	--	--
Permanent Housing (1)	--	1	--

Connection to Substance Use Disorder Treatment

Similar to other forms of care and treatment, programs in Snoqualmie Valley generally connect clients to **Substance Use Disorder** treatment via external referral. In total, three programs indicated referral to external partners as a primary avenue for clients seeking treatment.

A complete breakdown of pathways to substance use disorder treatment connections by program type for Snoqualmie Valley can be found in the table below.

Substance Use Disorder Treatment Connections - Snoqualmie Valley			
Program Type	Refer Out	No Connection	Unclear
Emergency Shelter (2)	2	--	--
Transitional Housing (1)	--	--	1
Day Center (1)	1	--	--
Permanent Housing (1)	--	--	1

Severe weather narrative

The Snoqualmie Valley response to severe weather incidents is challenging due to topographic conditions, limited transportation infrastructure, sparse distribution of service providers, and typically more extreme conditions than other areas of King County. Local community spaces, including Fire Stations, Community Centers, YMCA branches, and Library branches have opened their doors during daytime hours to offer reprieve from extreme weather conditions. Existing shelter providers in this subregion have adapted to the unique challenge of serving unhoused clients during extreme weather by connecting folks to motel/hotel vouchers.

A previous partnership with a community of faith in the subregion did lead to a severe weather shelter being activated, however it is currently on hiatus.

Funding

Within the Snoqualmie Valley's homeless service landscape, two programs receive funding from jurisdictions within the subregion, and two programs receive funding from KCRHA. A breakdown of funding to programs located in the Snoqualmie Valley can be found in the table below.

Type of Program	City/County Funded	KCRHA & City/County Funded	KCRHA Funded	No Public Dollars
Emergency Shelter	2	2	2	--
Transitional Housing	--	--	--	1
Day Center	1	--	--	--
Permanent Housing	--	--	--	1

Notable Gaps

There is a severe shortage of programs in the Snoqualmie Valley subregion. The programs in this area serve families with children and adults who are not actively using substances, which leaves unaccompanied minors, people with substance use disorders, and people seeking a welcoming space based on identity characteristics (immigrant/refugee communities, LGBTQIA+ individuals, Deaf or disabled individuals) with no tailored options for services.

The limited service options in this area may lead people experiencing homelessness to opt for programs located in other subregions, or to forego services entirely. This potentially dislocates these unhoused community members from their place or origin, networks, and comfort. A diversity of service options, including emergency housing and permanent supportive housing, would strengthen the landscape in Snoqualmie Valley and account for increased choice and autonomy for the individual moving out of unsheltered homelessness.

Seattle

Number of Programs

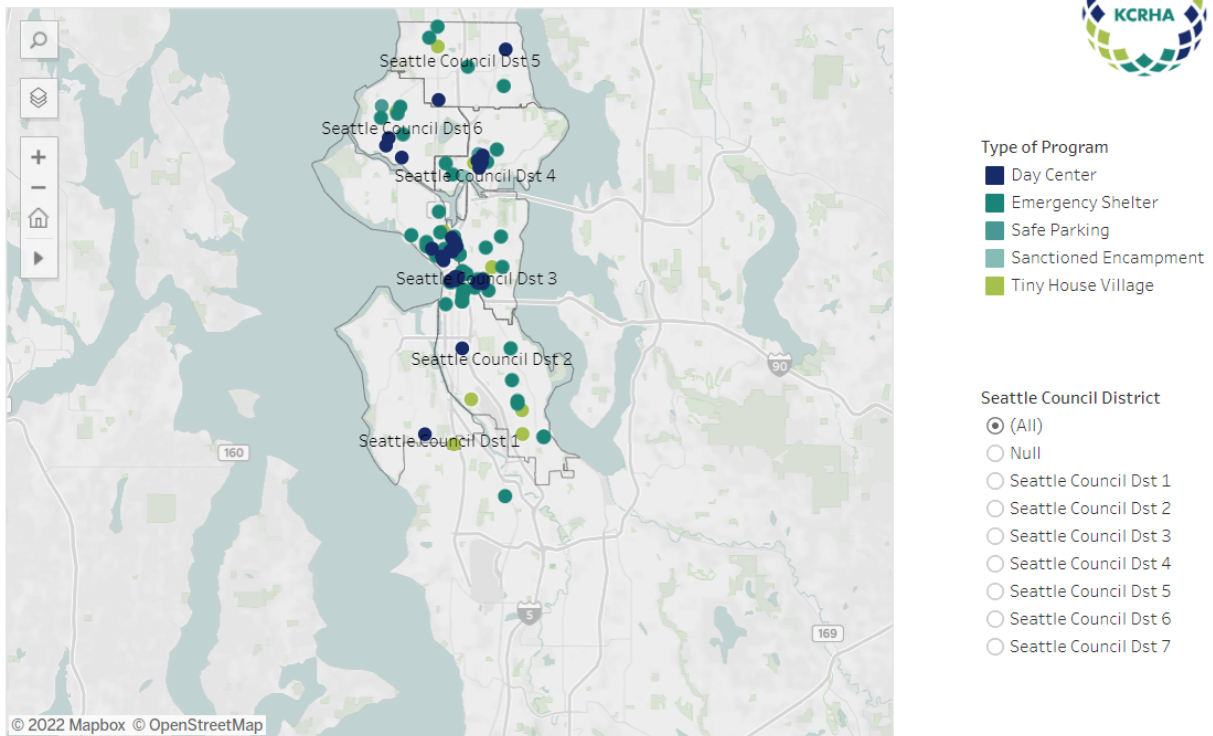
There are a total of 60 agencies that serve as a part of the homelessness response system in Seattle. Those 60 agencies account for 242 programs. Of those programs, 70 are designated permanent housing, 21 are permanent supportive housing, 31 are transitional housing, 4 are rapid rehousing, 3 are designated for safe haven and 66 provide emergency housing/shelter. There are 10 tiny house villages, 4 safe parking lots and 2 sanctioned encampments; the remaining 31 are day or hygiene centers.

When examining household types served (please note this includes duplication between gender, family size), the data shows there are a total of 48 programs serving families with

children, 7 that serve male identifying only, 12 that serve single adults of any gender, 8 that serve single adults and couples; 6 that are designated to serve female-identifying people only and 7 serving youth and young adults.

When layering in sub-population specific serving programs, there is only 1 program tailored for deaf survivors of domestic violence, 1 program specific to serving Asian American/Pacific Islander community, 2 programs serving our BIPOC unhoused neighbors, 4 that are focused on serving survivors of domestic violence, 1 that is tailored for survivors of Commercial Sexual Exploitation, one youth (12-17), 3 that are Native American or Indigenous serving and 2 for folks returning from incarceration. It is important to note that there are currently no organizations that are uniquely offering services to our LGBTQ1A2+ unhoused community.

Map of Seattle Service Providers and Programs



Bed and Unit Count

Across all programs there are a total of 8,718 units and 10,830 beds available for our unhoused neighbors in Seattle.

As mentioned above, within these units, there are a total of 10,570 beds available for our unhoused neighbors. Of the 10,570 beds: 3,743 are permanent housing, 2,194 are permanent supportive housing, 1,177 are transitional beds, 84 safe haven and a total of 3,013 are emergency shelter beds. Of the less traditional programs, bed numbers are as follows: there are 34 beds available in medical respite, 325 beds are within tiny house villages, there are 47 safe parking spots and up to 100 sanctioned encampment spots available.

Total **beds** by program type within Seattle and as a percentage of the King Countywide totals are represented below.

Program Type	Beds Countywide	Beds Seattle	% of Countywide
Emergency Shelter	4,656	3,013	64.71%
Transitional Housing	2,065	1,177	56.99%
Permanent Housing	4,841	3,743	77.74%
Permanent Supportive Housing	2,641	2,194	83.07%
Medical Respite	34	34	100%
Safe Haven	84	84	100%
Tiny House Village	421	325	77.19%

Of those 8,169 units: 3,250 are permanent housing, 1,862 are designated permanent supportive housing, 621 transitional, 84 safe haven and 2,289 units that provide emergency housing. Of the less traditional program unit numbers: 34 are medical respite, 380 units are within tiny house villages, 47 safe parking spots and there are up to 100 sanctioned encampment spots available.

Total **units** by program type within Seattle and as a percentage of the King Countywide totals are represented below.

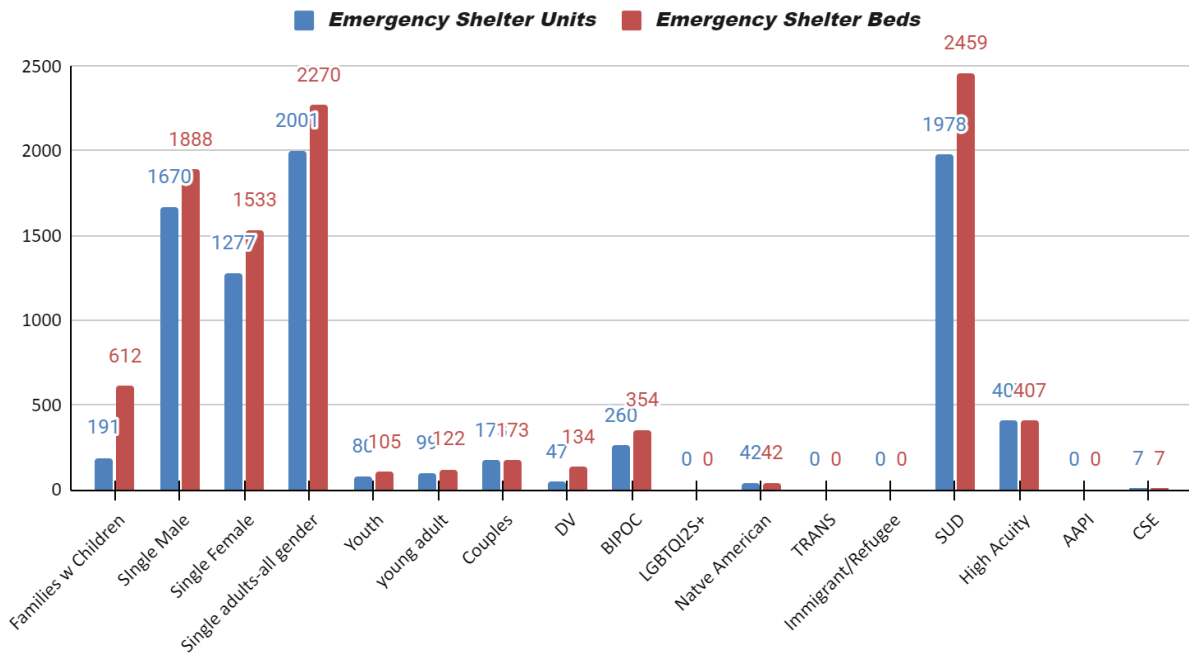
Program Type	Units Countywide	Units Seattle	% of Countywide
Transitional Housing	959	621	64.75%
Permanent Housing	4,087	3,250	79.52%
Permanent Supportive Housing	2,165	1,862	86%
Safe Parking	146	47	32.19%
Sanctioned Encampments	160	100	62.5%
Emergency Shelter	4590	2,289	49.87%

Emergency Beds by Subpopulation

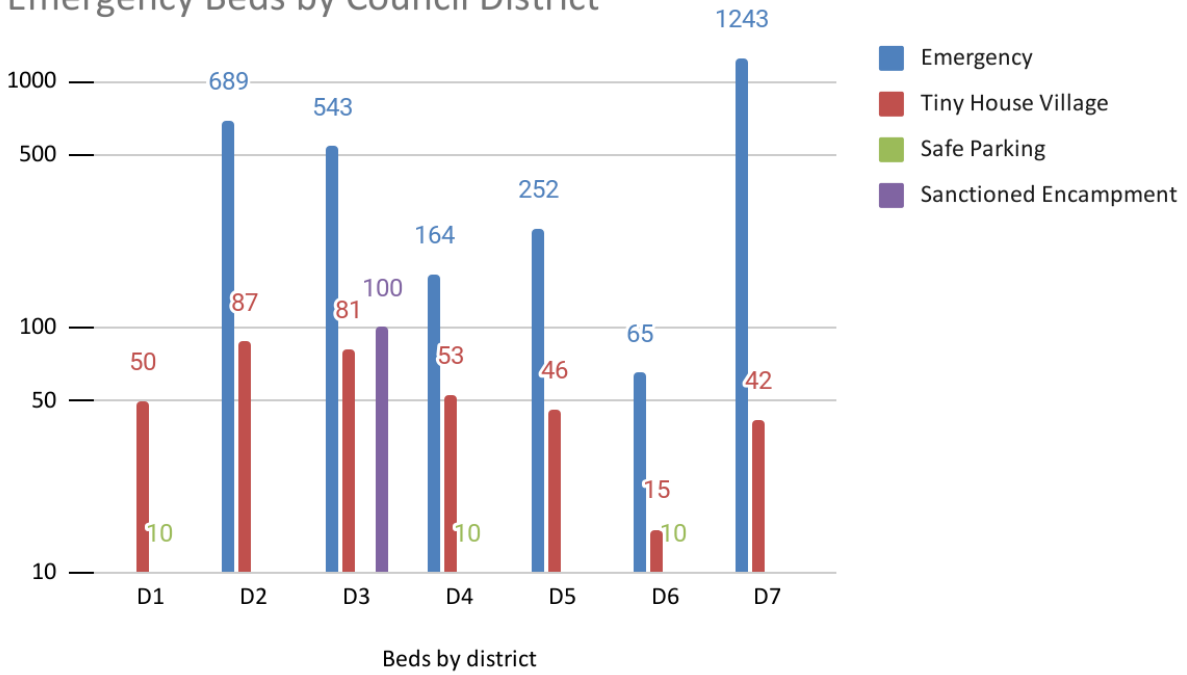
In looking at the breakdown of emergency beds tailored to subpopulations, the data shows there are a total of 73 beds for survivors of domestic violence and seven beds available for survivors of commercial sexual exploitation. For our BIPOC unhoused neighbors, there are a total of 309 program tailored beds available across Seattle. The LGBTQIA2S+ and Trans and Gender Non-Conforming community currently has 0 beds across our system that are tailored particularly for them. There are 0 total emergency beds specifically designed for the Asian American/Pacific Islander population and 0 total emergency beds dedicated for our unhoused neighbors who are immigrants or refugees.

Across the Seattle system, there are currently a total of 42 emergency beds tailored for and available to the Native American and Indigenous population. For individuals living with mental illness or co-occurring substance use disorder & mental illness there are 127 emergency beds. Despite a growing number of vehicle residents across King County, the data demonstrates 47 parking spaces in Seattle and for people living with disabilities there are only 100 emergency beds. For families with children under 18, there are currently 139 emergency beds available and for our aging population (50+) there are 124 emergency beds. For our unhoused neighbors living with HIV have 26 emergency shelter beds available and tailored for them. Lastly, there are a total of 34 medical respite beds (acute, post acute care for unhoused neighbors) in Seattle and across all of King County.

Emergency Shelter Units and Emergency Shelter Beds



Emergency Beds by Council District



Breakdown of Referral pathways for Emergency Beds

There were a total of 20 shelters who reported that the HOPE team is their referral source, 11 reported Coordinated Entry, 21 emergency programs reported that they receive referrals from community partners and/or service providers. Only 22 emergency shelter programs identified as word of mouth or drop-in. Of those 22, SHARE is the only one to offer overflow beds, and while they usually only have 6 overflow spots. SHARE has reported recently that they have gone above this stated amount due to recent changes in the landscape. Lastly, only 2 organizations, Compass and Solid Ground, identified 211 as a referral source.

Connection to Behavioral Health

There are a total of 105 programs that have behavioral health on-site either through their own agency or a partner agency, 43 programs refer out, 50 programs do not offer Behavioral Health care and 27 programs did not provide an answer. Some programs provide behavioral health services on-site in addition to referring clients to other resources.

A breakdown of pathways to behavioral health connections by program type for Seattle can be found in the table below.

Behavioral Health Connections - Seattle				
Program Type	On-site Services	Refer Out	No Connection	Unclear
Emergency Shelter (66)	29	24	15	2
Transitional Housing (31)	13	8	3	7
Tiny House Villages (11)	3	7	0	1
Safe Parking (4)	--	-	1	3
Sanctioned Encampments (2)	--	--	1	1
Day Center (31)	4	17	6	4
Permanent Housing (73)	41	7	18	7
Permanent Supportive Housing (18)	10	2	4	4

Connection to Health Care

Through this analysis we found that the majority of programs do not offer health care on-site (65), 34 programs provide in house health care, 31 refer out and 47 did not report an answer.

It is important to note that of the above programs, only 24 of the 66 emergency shelter programs provide health care on site, 24 do not, 15 offer referrals and 3 did not report an answer.

Healthcare Connections - Seattle				
Program Type	On-site Services	Refer Out	No Connection	Unclear
Emergency Shelter (66)	22	19	22	3
Transitional Housing (31)	–	14	4	13
Tiny House Villages (11)	0	7	2	2
Safe Parking (4)	--	–	1	3
Sanctioned Encampments (2)	--	--	1	1
Day Center (31)	9	2	10	7
Permanent Supportive Housing (18)	6	4	3	4
<i>It should be noted, multiple providers partner with medical professionals to provide on-site care during specified periods. These providers also refer clients out for needs that cannot be accommodated in this structure.</i>				

Residential Treatment and Withdrawal Management

Currently within the City of Seattle there are a total of 152 residential treatment and withdrawal management beds for adults and 16 for youth and young adults. In speaking with both providers, treatment facilities and clients we heard that there is an average waiting time of 2-3 weeks for a bed to open up.

There are 95 programs that are currently offering substance use disorder treatment on site, 54 that do not offer or refer out to substance use disorder treatment at all, 68 agencies offer referrals to treatment and 27 did not report an answer.

Connection to Homeless Services from Jail

While roughly 7,000 of the 15,000 individuals booked last year identified as homeless, less than 4% of these individuals received release planning services.³

Though this is a well-informed estimate, no data has been pulled and published since 2017. See below for the 2017 data:

How often are people experiencing homelessness booked into King County jails?

King County Jail Health Services analyzed how many homeless people were booked into county jails in 2017 to get a sense of the health services they were receiving while in custody. Homeless inmates were twice as likely to be held in the jail's medical or psychiatric units.

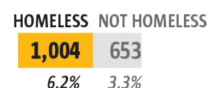


* Bookings of inmates who were put into...

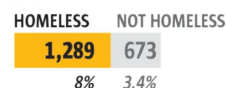
... the jail's psychiatric housing



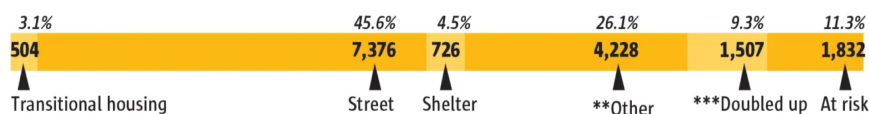
... the jail's infirmary



Bookings that resulted in inmate receiving jail release planning services



Type of homelessness people are experiencing when booked



* Inmates could be represented in multiple categories

** Includes motel, jail, institution

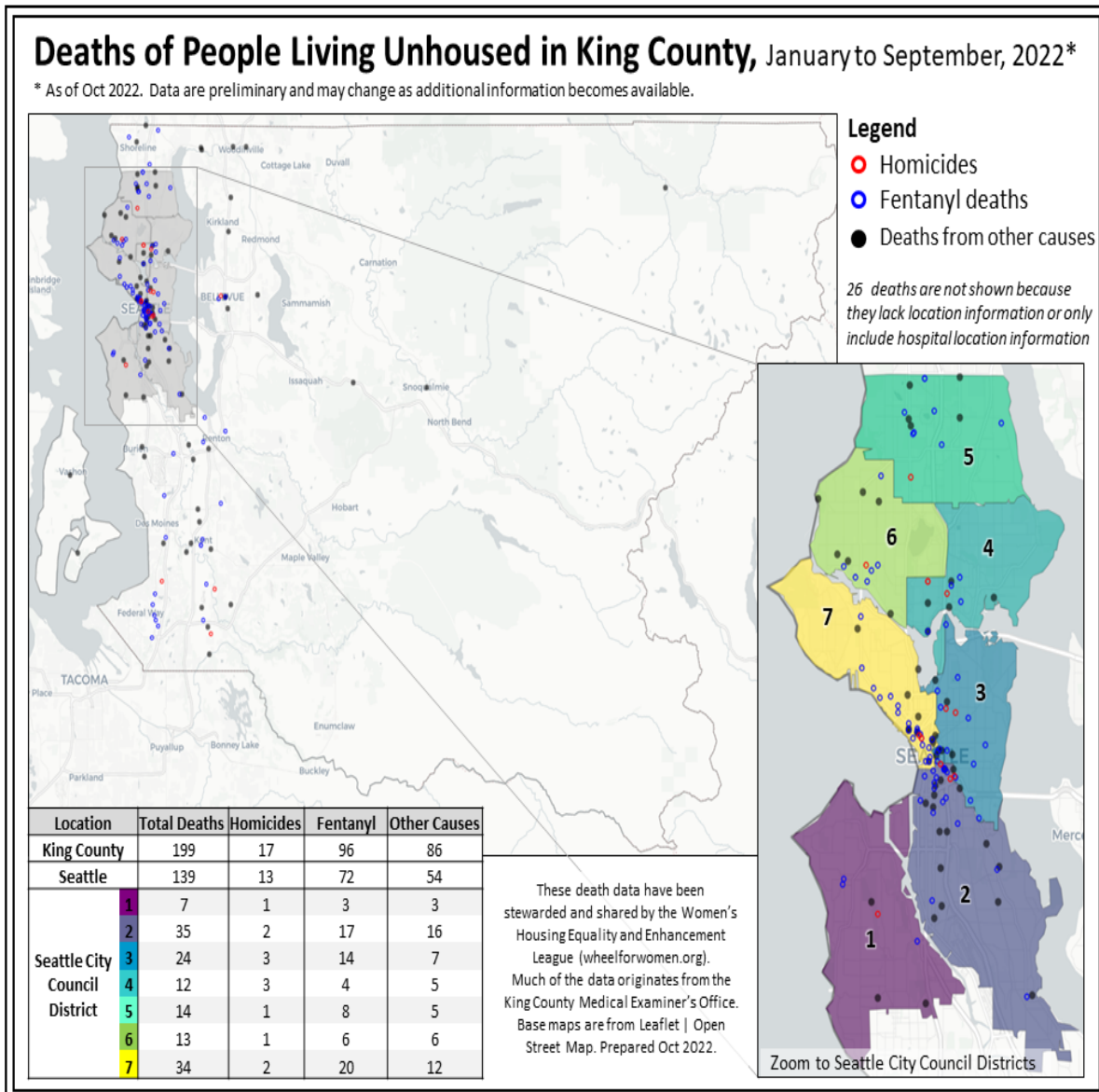
*** Living with family or friends

Source: King County Jail Health Services, 2017 data

MARK NOWLIN / THE SEATTLE TIMES

³ Jail Release planners and Jail Health Services Manager shared this information with us. While this is a well-informed estimate, the data is yet to be published and shared.

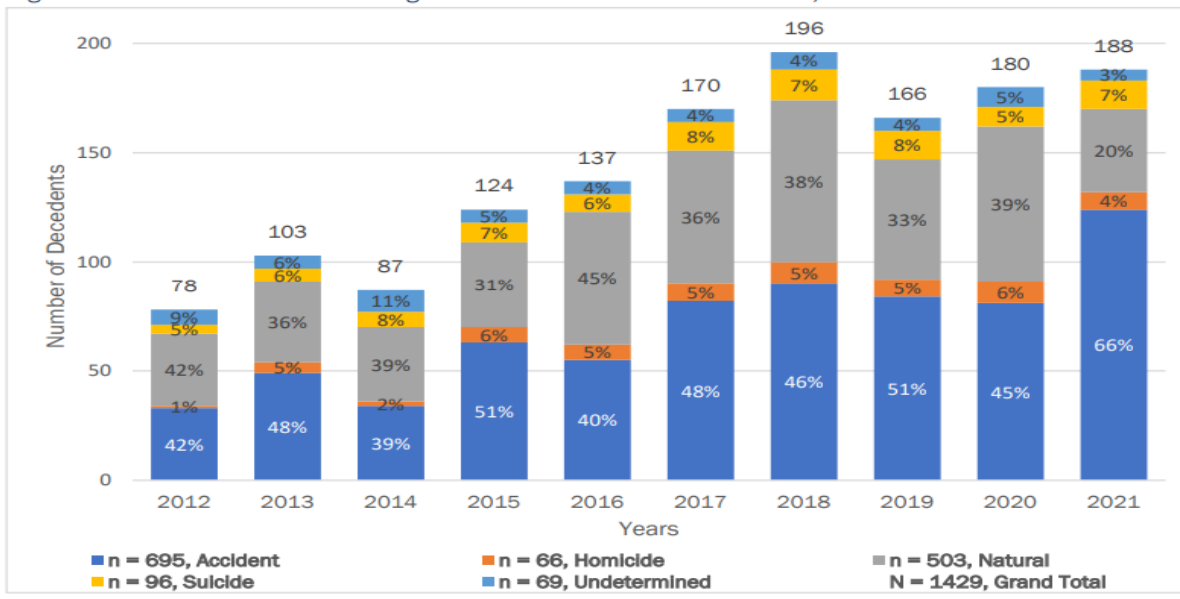
Map of King County Homeless Deaths Jan 2022-September 2022



This map was created by the Homeless Mortality Workgroup which was formed by WHEEL Women In Black in partnership with the King County Medical Examiner's Office, in an effort to shed light on and acknowledge people who die while homeless.

Homeless Deaths across King County from 2012-2021

Figure 1. Manner of Death among Presumed Homeless Decedents, 2012-2021



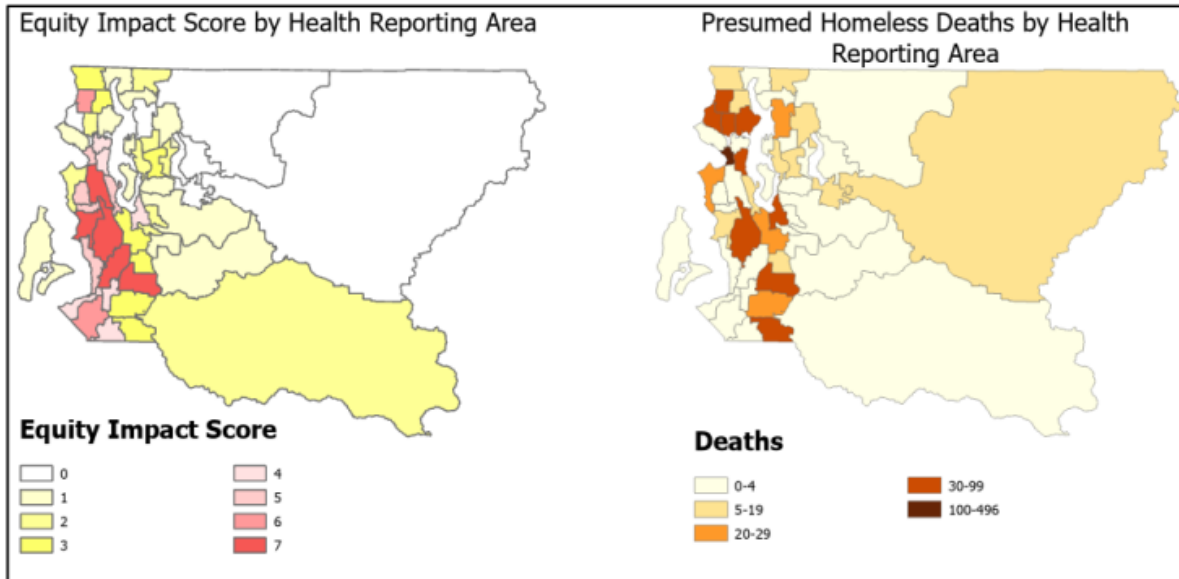
Geography & Region of these deaths⁴

- The majority of deaths occurred in Seattle (1,000; 70%), followed by South (299; 21%), East (88; 6%), and North (24; 2%) County regions.
- Within Seattle, the largest number of deaths continue to be Downtown (306), followed by Central Northwest (Ballard area) (88), and Northeast (University District to Sand Point) (60).
- In the South region, deaths were highest in SeaTac/Tukwila (57), followed by SE-Kent (55), North Renton (34), South Auburn (34), and North Auburn (22).
- For East King County, deaths were highest in Kirkland (17), Central Bellevue (16), Snoqualmie/North Bend (14), Redmond (12) and West Bellevue (11)
- Deaths occurring in North King County were in Shoreline (12), and Bothell/Woodinville (9)

⁴<https://kingcounty.gov/~media/depts/health/medical-examiner/documents/presumed-homeless-deaths.a.shx>

Equity Impact Map of Homeless Deaths 2012-2021

Figure 3. Equity Impact Review Map and Presumed Homeless Deaths



It is important to note that Census data estimates show Black or African Americans are 6% of the King County population but 14% of presumed homeless decedents over this 10 year period. And Alaska Native or American Indians are 1% of the county population but 6% of descendants.

It is also important to note that of the accidental deaths, drug overdose and poisoning cases comprise the most common cause of death, accounting for 71% of accidental deaths (35% of deaths overall). Overdose is also the most common type of accidental death among the overall population of deaths investigated by the King County Medical Examiner. Data specific to overdose is best understood by reviewing King County's Overdose Deaths Dashboard which includes case counts on unstably housed individuals and fentanyl-related cases.⁵

Severe Weather Narrative

KCRHA officially took over planning, coordination and management of Seattle's homelessness system on January 1, 2022 but due to a December cold snap KCRHA initiated and facilitated a severe weather response event on December 23rd, 2021.

During the month of December, Seattle activated 6 emergency shelters, the severe weather shelter at Exhibition Hall increased capacity from 130 to 150, City Hall provided overnight shelter for 70 individuals and 4 warming centers were activated. See map [HERE](#). During this event, these severe weather shelters were close to 75% occupancy. Additionally, KCRHA received \$50,000.00 to support providers during extreme weather and as of December 29th

⁵ <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/health/examiner/services/reports-data/overdose.aspx>

promptly initiated an emergency resource request [form](#) which was sent out to partners and utilized by 23 providers during the cold snap.

On January 2nd, 2022, due to a COVID exposure and staffing shortages at the Seattle City Hall severe weather shelter, KCRHA extended and staffed City Hall Shelter from when it was originally supposed to be closed to later in the day in order to secure and coordinate Isolation & Quarantine pickup and placement for the 52 unsheltered guests. Ultimately, 17 of the 52 guests agreed to I&Q but with no I&Q beds available, KCRHA had to secure motel rooms at the Comfort Inn on N. Aurora Ave. Additionally, KCRHA and LIHI drafted an Memorandum Of Understanding and updated contracts in order to provide care and housing navigation for the 17 guests during their stay. Through coordination and care, all 17 guests who were unsheltered were successfully bridged to housing after their I&Q stay.

There was one severe weather activation event during the month of February which initiated both City Hall and Compass to open, together serving a total of 80 individuals.

After this initial hand off from the City of Seattle and ramp up, KCRHA, in preparation for future severe weather events, has been learning from and planning alongside Healthcare for the Homeless Network, Seattle's Human Services Department, Seattle's HOPE Team, The Office of Emergency Management and Seattle Parks and Recreation. In May KCRHA visited all the current heating and cooling sites and reached out to service providers, libraries and other gathering spaces across Seattle to assess our current systems cooling capabilities and capacity to expand services during a severe weather event.

In Summer 2022 when the National Weather Service issued a heat advisory, KCRHA activated cooling locations (7 in Seattle) quickly and effectively, but because many shelters and day centers do not have air conditioning, we knew it was vital to provide alternative cooling options. Recognizing the increased need in areas where other cooling options and resources were sparse, KCRHA stood up cooling canopies with supplies, and in some locations even provided connection to services.

The new use of cooling canopies was a major success, with significant utilization in Georgetown, White Center, and Shoreline. With these 3 locations alone, we served 679 people in just 6 days. Pop-up cooling canopies in these locations allowed us to be most helpful to the population we served. Our Georgetown cooling tent served 134 unduplicated individuals during the August heat wave.

During this event, we also maintained an updated list of all cooling centers throughout King County on our blog, which received over 3,000 page views and was shared over social media and through traditional media. Outreach workers were equipped with flyers noting the locations of the closest cooling sites. Public Health of Seattle-King County's donation of resources were of immense help: they distributed 1,200 bottles of water, 576 bottles of Gatorade, 215 bottles of

sunscreen, and 120 reusable water bottles to outreach providers as well as at the cooling tents we stood up.

Future planning and capacity building efforts should be focused on our most underserved areas with a higher concentration of unsheltered homelessness and vehicle dwellers. Those areas of focus being: District 1, District 2 and Lake City (within D5).

Planning Priorities and Recommendations from the community

Beyond highlighting the overall system and service landscape which animates the homelessness response body in Seattle, notable gaps, themes and planning priorities that were mined across our 7 place based workshops. These workshops engaged 71 individuals who are either employed within these services and systems or are people with lived experience in Seattle. Please note that due to an unexpected weather emergency, which required an all-hands-on-deck response from KCRHA and providers, the District 1 sub-regional planning workshop had only 4 participants; and only two represented providers (one outside City limits). Efforts to reschedule were unsuccessful. Therefore, the information about programs/services in West Seattle and South Park likely contains significant gaps. The following gaps, planning priorities and recommendations are supported by our findings in the Landscape Analysis, as well as the above corresponding system data.

Here are bucketed recommendations from city-wide sessions:

1. There is need for on demand emergency services/programs
 - Behavioral health
 - Medical respite
 - Emergency shelter beds
 - Treatment beds
 - Tiny House Villages or Pallet SRO's
2. There is a need for clearer and more direct housing referral pathways and coordination from and between:
 - Jail
 - Emergency room
 - Medical Respite
 - Treatment
 - Behavioral Health Crisis on the ground (high acuity)
 - Day and Hygiene center's
3. There is a need for more affordable housing
4. There is a need to make our current homeless programs more holistic and healing

- Current housing programs lack opportunities for community building and healing: people feel isolated and alone and that can deter folks from accepting housing referrals or upon receiving housing- can lead them back to homelessness.

5. There is a need to prioritize and accommodate the High Acuity population of unhoused neighbors across Seattle. We overwhelmingly heard that as they are, “shelters and homeless providers are not set up to serve this population” well.

- Need Behavioral health care that can do outreach on demand
- Need on-demand referral mechanisms and housing programs just for this population
- Need mechanisms for co-occurring treatment and healthcare on demand
- Need High Acuity tailored Emergency shelters across our region

6. There is a need to create tailored programs for the following populations

The aging homeless population that needs shelter and medical care

- BIPOC
- LGBTQ1A2+
- Trans/Two spirit
- AAPI
- Commercially Sexually Exploited
- DV
- Youth
- Family
- Spanish speaking

8. With only 34 beds across all of King County, there is an overwhelming need for more Medical Respite Beds

9. There is a need more residential treatment and withdrawal management beds for Y/YA and Adults

10. There is a need for more behavioral health outreach on demand and behavioral health care within our programs.

11. There is a need more Safe Parking Programs for our vehicle residents

12. There is a need for better communication and coordination between siloed services.

13. There is a need for shared definitions across our homeless services landscape

North King County

The North King County Subregion, as defined by KCRHA includes; Bothell, Kenmore, Lake City (neighborhood), Lake Forest Park, and Woodinville.

Bed and Unit Count

North King County has 397 beds and 278 units across 16 programs serving people experiencing homelessness.

Total **beds** by program type within North King County and as a percentage of the King Countywide totals are represented below.

Program Type	Beds Countywide	Beds North King County	% of Countywide
Emergency Shelter	4,656	143	3.07%
Transitional Housing	2,066	75	3.63%
Permanent Housing	4,841	113	2.33%
Permanent Supportive Housing	2,641	319	12.07%

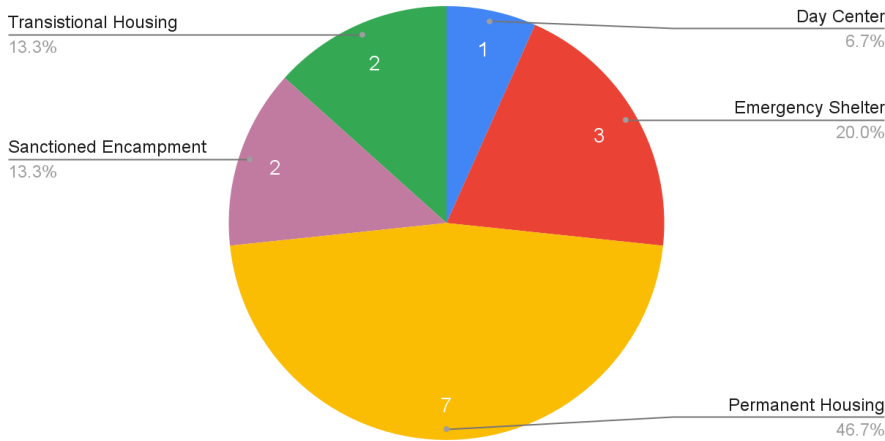
Total **units** by program type within North King County and as a percentage of the King Countywide totals are represented below.

Program Type	Units Countywide	Units North King County	% of Countywide
Transitional Housing	960	51	5.31%
Permanent Housing	3,981	83	2.08%
Permanent Supportive Housing	2,319	24	1.03%
Emergency Shelter	3,135	85	2.71%

Number of Programs

North King County has 15 programs, including seven permanent housing programs, one day center, two transitional housing programs, three emergency shelters, and two sanctioned encampments. These 15 programs serve single adults (seven programs), couples (two programs), families with children (nine programs), and one program serving young adults. While the majority of the 15 programs have no specific sub-population served, there are five programs in North King County that serve veterans in particular.

North King County Program Types



Connection to Behavioral Health

The majority of North King County’s programs rely on external referrals or partners for behavioral health care. Specifically, five programs refer out for behavioral health services and two programs have partnerships with agencies for these services. Three programs provide behavioral health services in their programs—two with specialists on site and one as a part of case management. While six programs have undefined behavioral health supports, four of those programs are permanent housing programs, which is a program model that does not typically provide behavioral health support.

A breakdown of pathways to behavioral healthcare connections by program type for North King County can be found in the table below.

Behavioral Health Connections - North King County				
Program Type	On-site Services	Refer Out	No Connection	Unclear
Emergency Shelter (3)	2	1	–	--
Transitional Housing (2)	--	2	–	--
Sanctioned Encampments (2)	--	1	1	–
Day Center (2)	--	–	–	2
Permanent Housing (5)	--	4	–	1
Permanent Supportive Housing (2)	--	2	–	–

It should be noted, multiple providers partner with medical professionals to provide on-site care during specified periods. These providers also refer clients out for needs that cannot be accommodated in this structure.

Connection to Health Care

The primary connection to health care in North King County is through referrals to other agencies, which five programs offer. Two programs offer health care through a health services team and eight programs either do not offer health care services or have undefined processes for connecting clients to health care. All seven of the permanent housing programs have undefined processes, which is in line with that program model.

A breakdown of pathways to healthcare connections by program type for North King County can be found in the table below.

Healthcare Connections - North King County					
Program Type	Health Services Team	Visiting Providers (scheduled)	Refer Out	No Connection	Unclear
Emergency Shelter (3)	2	--	1	--	--
Transitional Housing (2)	--	--	2	--	--
Sanctioned Encampments (2)	--	--	1	1	--
Day Center (2)	--	--	--	--	2
Permanent Housing (5)	--	1	1	--	3
Permanent Supportive Housing (2)	--	--	2	--	--

It should be noted, multiple providers partner with medical professionals to provide on-site care during specified periods. These providers also refer clients out for needs that cannot be accommodated in this structure.

Connection to Substance Use Disorder Treatment

Similar to behavioral health and health care supports, North King County programs primarily rely on referrals to other services for substance use disorders, with eight programs referring out. However, five programs specifically do provide substance use disorder treatment as part of their program and two additional programs have behavioral health specialists on site.

A breakdown of pathways to substance use disorder treatment by program type for North King County can be found in the table below.

Substance Use Disorder - North King County

Program Type	On-site Services	Refer Out	No Connection	Unclear
Emergency Shelter (3)	1	2	1	--
Transitional Housing (2)	1	1	-	--
Sanctioned Encampments (2)	--	1	1	-
Day Center (2)	--	-	-	2
Permanent Housing (5)	3	2	-	--
Permanent Supportive Housing (2)	--	2	-	-

Severe Weather Narrative

Currently, there is only one severe weather shelter that responds to weather conditions. This is made possible through a partnership between the City of Shoreline, St. Dunstan’s Church, and services are provided through volunteers from the North Urban Human Services Alliance. This shelter opens in response to extreme cold and snow conditions. There are currently no heat or smoke shelter options that come online in North King County. In response to prolonged heat in July 2022, KCRHA stood up a cooling canopy in front of a behavioral health service provider and saw high utilization rates.

Funding

Funding from Jurisdictions

Currently, only three North King County programs are funded by North King County jurisdictions. These three are two emergency shelter programs serving families with children, and an emergency shelter program serving adults.

Funding from KCRHA

KCRHA funds five programs located in North King County which include two permanent housing programs, one transitional housing program, and two emergency shelter programs. Across these funded programs, single adults, veterans, families with children and young adults are served.

Notable Gaps

Given the shortage of programs in the North King subregion, the gaps in this subregion are significant. The programs in this area serve primarily single adults, couples, veterans, and families, leaving unaccompanied youth, vehicle and RV residents, and people seeking a

welcoming space based on identity characteristics (immigrant/refugee communities, LGBTQ1A2+ individuals, Deaf or disabled individuals) with no services.

Given the five programs that are either emergency shelter and transitional housing, there are limited options for people moving out of unsheltered homeless or to prevent individuals from becoming homeless. Increasing shelter options by adding programs such as safe parking or tiny house villages would provide additional support and relief for people seeking shelter or a safe place to sleep.

Additionally, while there are relatively more permanent housing options, the majority are specifically for veterans, leaving non-veterans with limited options in the subregion once they move through other shelter types. Additional permanent housing, including permanent supportive housing options, for non-veteran individuals would allow people to transition to permanent housing and locate stable, market-rate or affordable housing without leaving the subregion.

A diversity of shelter and service options would strengthen the landscape in North King County and account for increased choice and autonomy for the individual moving out of unsheltered homelessness and into appropriate permanent housing.

Code Book

Within 18 of the 31 characteristics explored, we developed codes to be able to delineate trends and set filters within our database system. The following describes the codes developed for the explored characteristics and some initial findings.

Household Type

Definition: This characteristic largely denotes the size of unit seeking services, broader gender considerations, and basic age considerations.

Codes:

- Youth
- Young Adult (18 - 21) or (18 - 25)
- Single Adult Men
- Single Adult Women
- Single Adults (All Genders)
- Single Adults and Couples
- Families with Children under 18
- Families with Children at least one under 18
- Women and Children
- Unclear

Subpopulation - Identity Characteristics

Definition: A number of programs are designed to support/serve folks who hold specific identities related to physical abilities and conditions, age, behavioral health conditions,

those from specific racial and ethnic groups, or those exiting specific systems. This category aims to capture the elements within our system that offer specified supports for specific populations.

Codes:

- General - No additional specificity
- Adults exiting psychiatric treatment
- Adults experiencing long-term homelessness and critical medical challenges
- Asian American and Pacific islander Serving
- Deaf
- Disabled
- Children with medical complexity
- Children removed by CPS and about to be removed
- Coming from chronic homelessness
- HIV+
- HIV+ or the significant other/family of a HIV+ partner
- High Needs families
- In pro-active recovery drugs, alcohol, or behavioral health challenges
- Returning from incarceration
- Individuals living with Substance Use Disorder
- Individuals living with Physical Disabilities
- Individuals living with Serious Mental Illness
- Veterans
- Individuals with co-occurring SUD and mental illness
- Diversion from a hospital
- Serious and persistent mental illness (SPMI) and a substance use disorder (SUD) or chronic physical health condition
- LGBTQ+
- Native American Serving
- Vehicle residents in RVs
- Vehicle residents in passenger vehicles
- Veterans
- Black/African-American Serving
- Domestic Violence
- Youth (7-17)
- Youth (12- 17)
- Youth (16-17)
- Acute and post-acute care
- BIPOC general serving
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation
- Including non-traditional and extended families, and families with teen-aged male
- Law Enforcement involved adults
- Immigrant + Refugee
- Older adults (55+)
- Older adults (50+)

- Medical Supports
- Only Open to Internal Guests/Residents/Participants

By/For/Equity Program

Definition: Based on the responses to subpopulation type served, and KCRHA knowledge of the organization, we developed this indicator to start tracking organizations that serve disproportionately impacted communities (namely, Black, Indigenous, communities of color and those from the LGBTQIA community). Programs that are coded as “yes” indicate that the program design incorporates cultural competency to support the specific population; or the organization is a “By and For” organization meaning it is led by the community that it seeks to serve.

Codes:

- No
- Yes

Barrier Consideration

Definition: This question was asked of providers to describe what they would consider the barrier level of their program. We did not provide definitions, but asked that they describe for themselves what they consider the program to be.

Codes:

- Clean and Sober
- Harm Reduction
- KCHA Application
- Low Barrier
- Low Barrier + Big 3 Criminal Background Check
- No Barrier
- Not Low Barrier
- Private Housing Market Considerations
- SHA Application
- Unclear

Case Management/Supportive Services Management

Definition: This refers to case management services which often include getting individuals further connected to supportive services. This can vary from agency to agency.

Codes:

- Not Applicable (N/A): For some programs, it is not a characteristic of the program to provide case management services.
- No: The agency does not provide case management services from staff nor has a referral partner.
- Referral Partner: This refers to an agency that does not have staff that provide case management but has a partnering agency provide case management services.

- Referral Partner - City Outreach: This refers to city outreach providers who serve as the primary provider of case management services.
- Yes: The agency provides case management services in-house.
- Unclear

Housing Navigation

Definition: Determining what the connection to housing navigation support to a permanent housing option looks like.

Codes:

- Yes - Housing Navigator/Specialist: Overseen by an in-house housing navigator specialist who supports in permanent housing transition.
- Yes - Part of Case Management: This code denotes that case managers within the organization provide housing navigator supports and connections to further services.
- Yes - Undefined: Housing navigation is available to program participants but the method in which the services are provided was not defined.
- Partnering Agency: This code denotes that the agency has a formalized partnership with a separate agency for housing navigation services.
- Referral: This code denotes that the primary mechanism for receiving housing navigation support is through a referral to another agency.
- No: This agency does not provide housing navigation support.
- Unclear

Substance Use Disorder Treatment

Definition: This category aims to capture the relationship/ability for those in the program to access substance use disorder treatment services. This includes medically assisted treatment options such as methadone, buprenorphine and naltrexone.

Codes:

- Yes: Substance Use Disorder Treatment is available on-site.
- Covered by Behavioral Health Specialist: Treatment is overseen by an in-house behavioral health specialist which can include coordinating appointments for substance use disorder treatment off-site.
- Referral: This code denotes that the primary mechanism for receiving substance use disorder treatment is through a referral to another agency.
- Partnering Agency: This code denotes that the agency has a formalized partnership with a separate agency for substance use disorder treatment services.
- No: Program does not have a pathway or offers support in accessing this kind of treatment.
- Unclear

Behavioral Health Supports

Definition: This category aims to capture the relationship/ability for those in the program to access behavioral health services and supports. This includes counseling, mental health support, and psychiatric care.

Codes:

- Yes - Behavioral Health Specialist: This code denotes that the organization has an in-house behavioral health specialist who can support individuals within the program.
- Yes - A Part of Case Management: This code denotes that case managers within the organization provide behavioral health supports and connections to further services.
- Referral: This code denotes that the primary mechanism for receiving behavioral health care is through a referral to another agency.
- Partnering Agency: This code denotes that the agency has a formalized partnership with a separate agency for substance use disorder treatment services.
- No: Program does not have a pathway or offers support in accessing this kind of service.
- Unclear

Healthcare

Definition: This characteristic aims to capture the relationship/ability for those in the program to access healthcare services.

Codes:

- Yes - Visiting Nurse: This program has a visiting nurse that comes at a regular cadence to provide healthcare services on-site.
- Yes - Dental Van: This program is visited by a dental van that comes at a regular cadence to provide dental care services on-site.
- Yes - Pop-up Clinic: This program has a pop-up clinic where guests can access healthcare services on-site.
- Yes - Other Health Care: This code broadly captures health care support that may be offered by a case manager or by nature of the program.
- Yes - Health Services Team: This code captures that the organization has an in-house health services staff who can support individuals within the program.
- Formalized Partnerships: This code denotes that the agency has a formalized partnership with a separate agency for healthcare services.
- Referral: This code denotes that the primary mechanism for receiving health care is through a referral to another agency.
- No: Program does not have a pathway or offers support in accessing this kind of service.
- Unclear

Unit Type

Definition: This characteristic aims to capture the physical nature of the sleeping arrangement for those in the program. The codes below are descriptors with two codes

“Single Room Occupancy - General” and “Congregate - General” intended to be generalized codes to capture the core element this characteristic is exploring: the level of space-based privacy a program grants to a participant/guest.

Codes:

- Single Room Occupancy - General
- Single Room Occupancy - Hotel Room
- Single Room Occupancy - Studio Apartments
- Single Room Occupancy - Apartments
- Townhomes
- Scattered Site
- Shared Room
- Shared House
- Tiny House
- Tent
- Parking Space
- Voucher
- Congregate - Bunk Beds
- Congregate - General
- Congregate - Cubicles
- Unclear
- N/A

Partners Allowed

Definition: This characteristic explores whether or an individual accessing services will be able to remain with their romantic or life partner.

Codes:

- Possible: This code denotes that the program reported that depending on the conditions of the relationship, it would be possible for the couple to remain together. Qualifying factors varied.
- Yes: The program allows for couples/partners.
- Yes - With Background Check: The program allows for couples/partners pending a criminal background check; criminal background disqualifiers varied by program.
- N/A: This code largely applied to family programs which already allow for romantic and life partners.
- No: This program does not allow for couples/partners.
- Unclear

Pets Allowed

Definition: This characteristic explores how individuals may be able to keep a pet and/or service animal with them while accessing services.

Codes:

- Yes: The program allows for pets; some programs have animal restrictions but these vary across programs and often go by a case-by-case basis.

- Depends on Housing Management/Landlord: This code is most often reflected in our permanent housing programs.
- Service Animal: This program only allows for pets that are registered service animals.
- No: This program does not allow for pets.
- Unclear
- N/A

Storage

Definition: This characteristic captures the nature of storing personal belongings while accessing services.

Codes:

- N/A: This code is largely applied to transitional, tiny house village and permanent housing programs given the nature of the program allows for people to move in their belongings and stay for a longer period of time.
- No: The program does not allow individuals to keep personal belongings on the premises for longer than 24 hours if they are not present.
- Yes - Bag/Bin Provided: Upon enrollment, the program provides a bag or bin for the guest to store their belongings.
- Yes - General: This code is intended to capture that there is some level of storage available through the program but is not further defined.
- Yes - Locker: The individual is granted access to a locker to store their belongings.
- Unclear

Length of Stay

Definition: This characteristic captures how long an individual may stay within a program upon enrollment. Codes are descriptive by nature.

Codes:

- 18 Months to 2 Years
- 6 Months or until 18th Birthday
- 6 Months to 12 Months
- 90 Days to 6 Months
- 90 Days to 180 Days
- N/A
- Non-Time Limited
- Unclear
- Until 25th birthday
- Up to 12 Months
- Up to 12 Months (Flexibility)
- Up to 18 Months
- Up to 2 Years
- Up to 2 Years (Flexibility)

- Up to 21 Days
- Up to 30 Days
- Up to 30 Days (Extensions of 30 day increments)
- Up to 30 Days (Extensions up to 90 days)
- Up to 30 Days (Flexible)
- Up to 6 Months
- Up to 6 Months (Flexibility)
- Up to 90 Days
- Up to 90 Days (Extensions of 30 day increments)
- Up to 90 Days (Flexibility)
- Weekly Evaluation

Hygiene

Definition: This characteristic captures the nature of practicing hygiene while in the program. Namely, whether showers are accessible on-site and whether they are shared amongst participants.

Codes:

- Depends on Conditions of Location: Showers may be available depending on the location the program is located at; this is most relevant for programs with rotating locations such as sanctioned encampments.
- Yes - In-Unit: Showers are on-site and participants have shower access within their unit.
- Yes - Shared: Showers are on-site but shared among participants.
- Yes- Unclear: This code denotes that there are hygiene facilities on-site but whether they are in-unit or shared is unclear.
- N/A: This code is largely applied to transitional, tiny house village and permanent housing programs given the nature of the program places folks in a housing setting which naturally has access to showers onsite and in-unit.
- No: Showers are not available onsite.
- Unclear

Food and Meals

Definition: This characteristic explores how many meals are available through a program, what cooking or food access may look like. Codes are descriptive by nature.

Codes:

- Yes - Undefined: Program offers an undefined number of meals a day to program participants.
- Yes - One Meal A Day
- Yes - Two Meals A Day
- Yes - Three Meals A Day
- Yes - Three Meals and Snacks
- Units have Kitchens
- Kitchen Access
- Community Partners - Food Pantries

- Occasional Hot Meals
- No: The program does not offer meals nor does it have a kitchen or food access.
- Unclear

Referral Pathways

Definition: This characteristic explores the pathways into the program. Most of the codes are descriptive by nature.

Codes:

- 211
- Emergency Responders
- “Word of Mouth”
- School District
- Coordinated Entry
- HOPE team
- Direct Referrals from Safe Parking Programs
- Family Shelter Intake Line
- Community Partners (GENERAL)
- Harborview Medical Center
- External Fill
- Designated Referral Organizations
- Department of Children Youth and Family
- Self Referral
- Local Service Providers (GENERAL)
- DV Coordinated Housing Access Point (DVCHAP)
- DVHopeline
- Direct Referrals from other gender-based violence programs
- Day One Domestic Violence Referral System
- Day centers
- City Staff
- Outreach team within agency may get connected:
- Drop-in
- School District
- Agency-specific Intake Line
- HUD waitlist
- Hospitals
- Police
- Internal Agency Program Referral
- PACT set-asides
- Compass Housing Alliance’s Client Services Office
- Seattle Nightly Referral Network
- REACH
- Metropolitan Improvement District (MID)
- HIV Enhanced Engagement Team (HEET)

- Behavioral Health Referral Partners
- DSHS
- Local Landlords
- Housing Authorities
- Rental Agencies
- WorkSource
- Healthcare Provider Referral Partner
- Internal Outreach Team
- King County Specialty Courts
- SAGE set-asides
- Safe Place
- Faith-Based Partners Referral Partner
- Veterans Administration
- Voucher
- Jail
- King County Veterans Program
- AI/AN Case Conferencing
- City Outreach Staff
- Unclear

Caseload Ratio

Definition: This characteristic explores the current programmatic caseload between case managers and program participants.

Codes:

- 1:5
- 1:6
- 1:8
- 1:9
- 1:10
- 1:10-15
- 1:11
- 1:12
- 1:12-15
- 1:13
- 1:14
- 1:15
- 1:15 - 18
- 1:15-20
- 1:17
- 1:19
- 1:20
- 1:25

- 1:25-30
- 1:28
- 1:29
- 1:30
- 1:30-50
- 1:36
- 1:38
- 1:40
- 1:53
- 2:20
- 2:35
- 2:71
- 2:67
- N/A
- Unclear

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