

# 2023 Resident Characteristics

Statistical snapshot of who KCHA serves



August 19, 2024

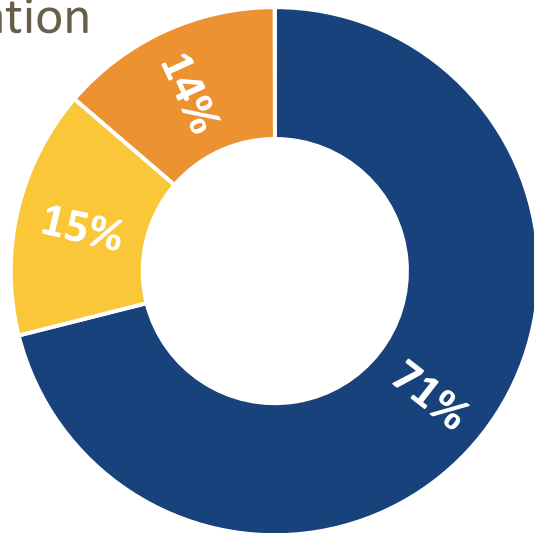
KCHA Board Meeting

Emilee Quinn, Social Impact Department

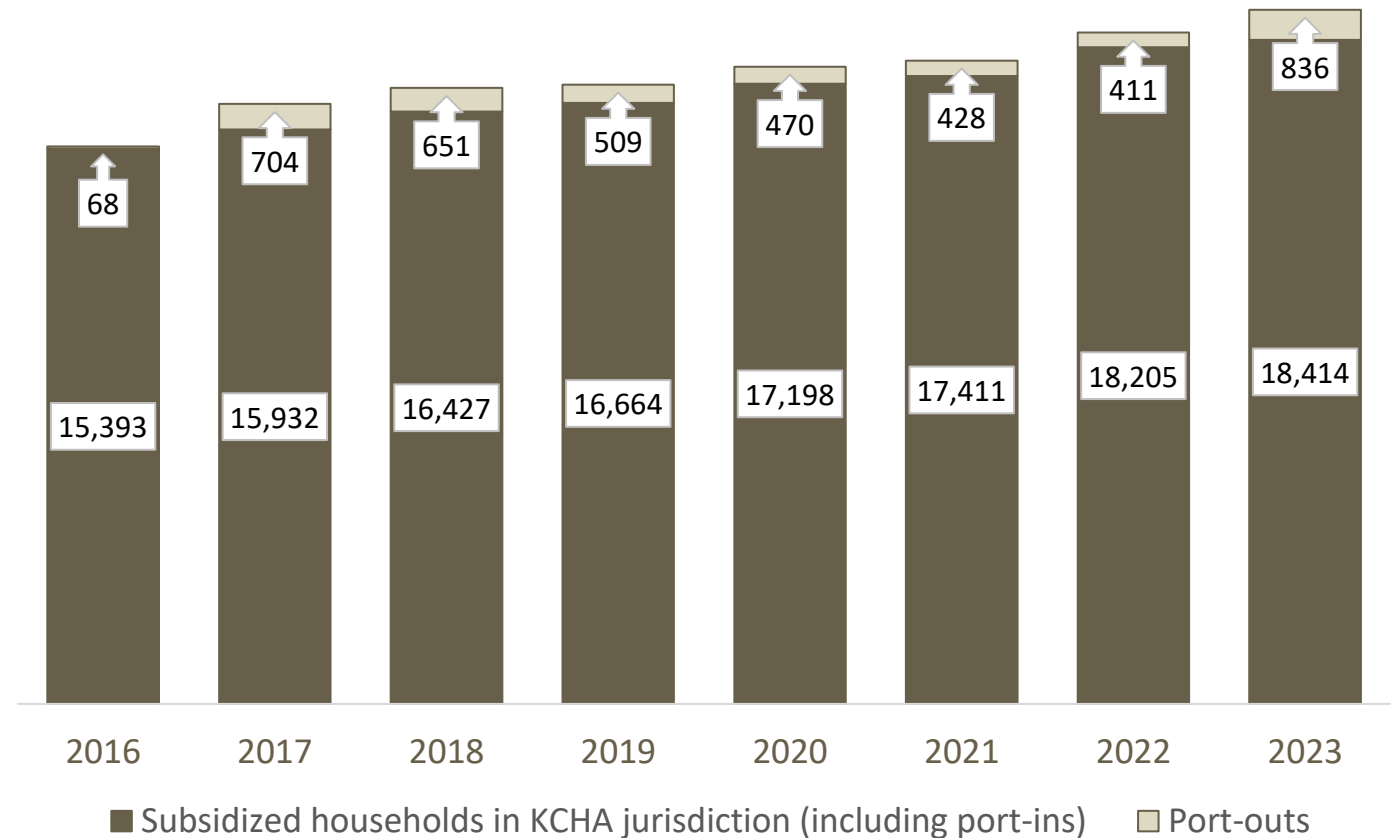
# Number of households served

## Federally-subsidized households:

- 20% increase since 2016
- 42,976 individuals (35% children)
- Average household size = 2.3 people
- Most have a Housing Choice Voucher
- Largely dependent upon voucher authorization



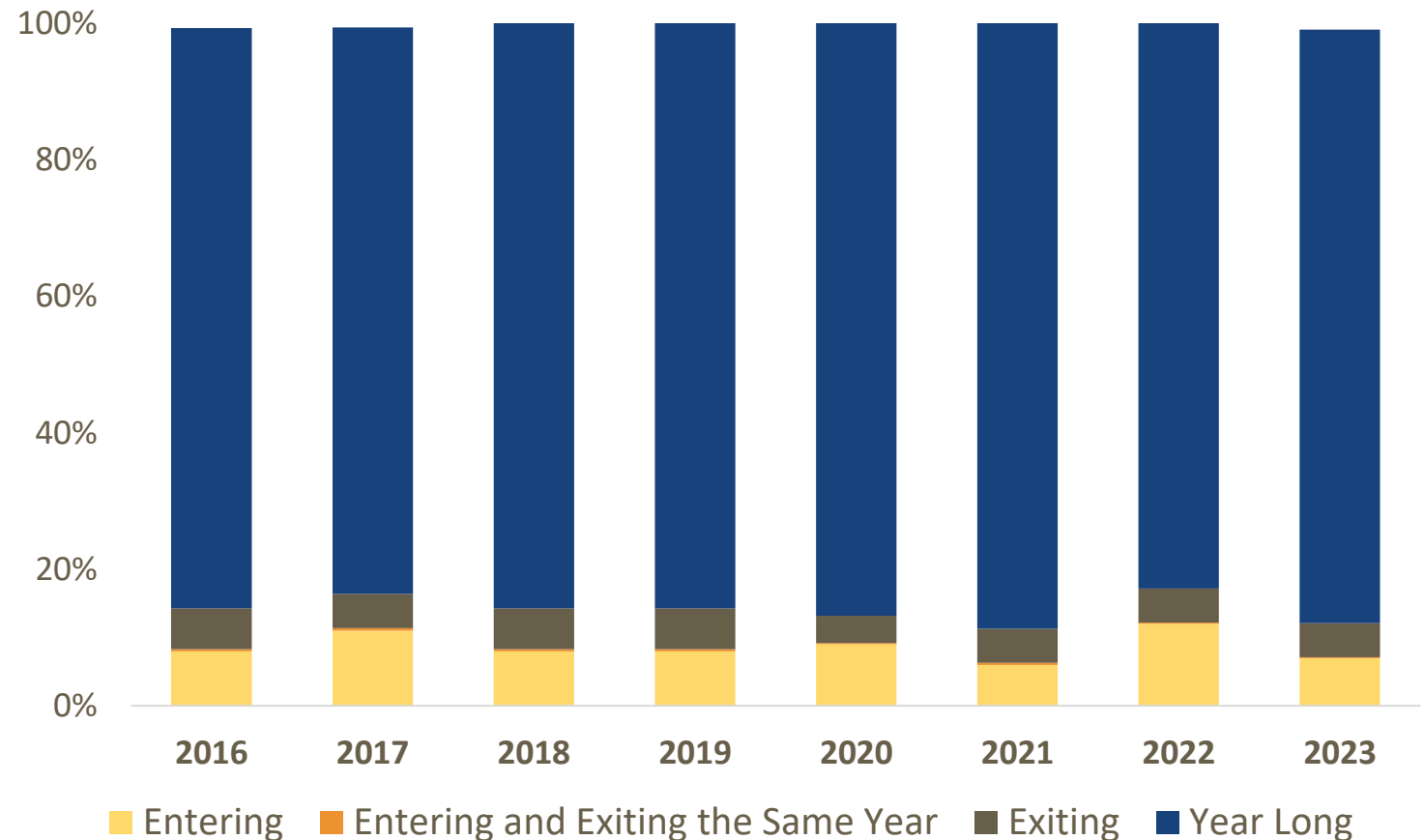
Public Housing Tenant-Based Project-Based



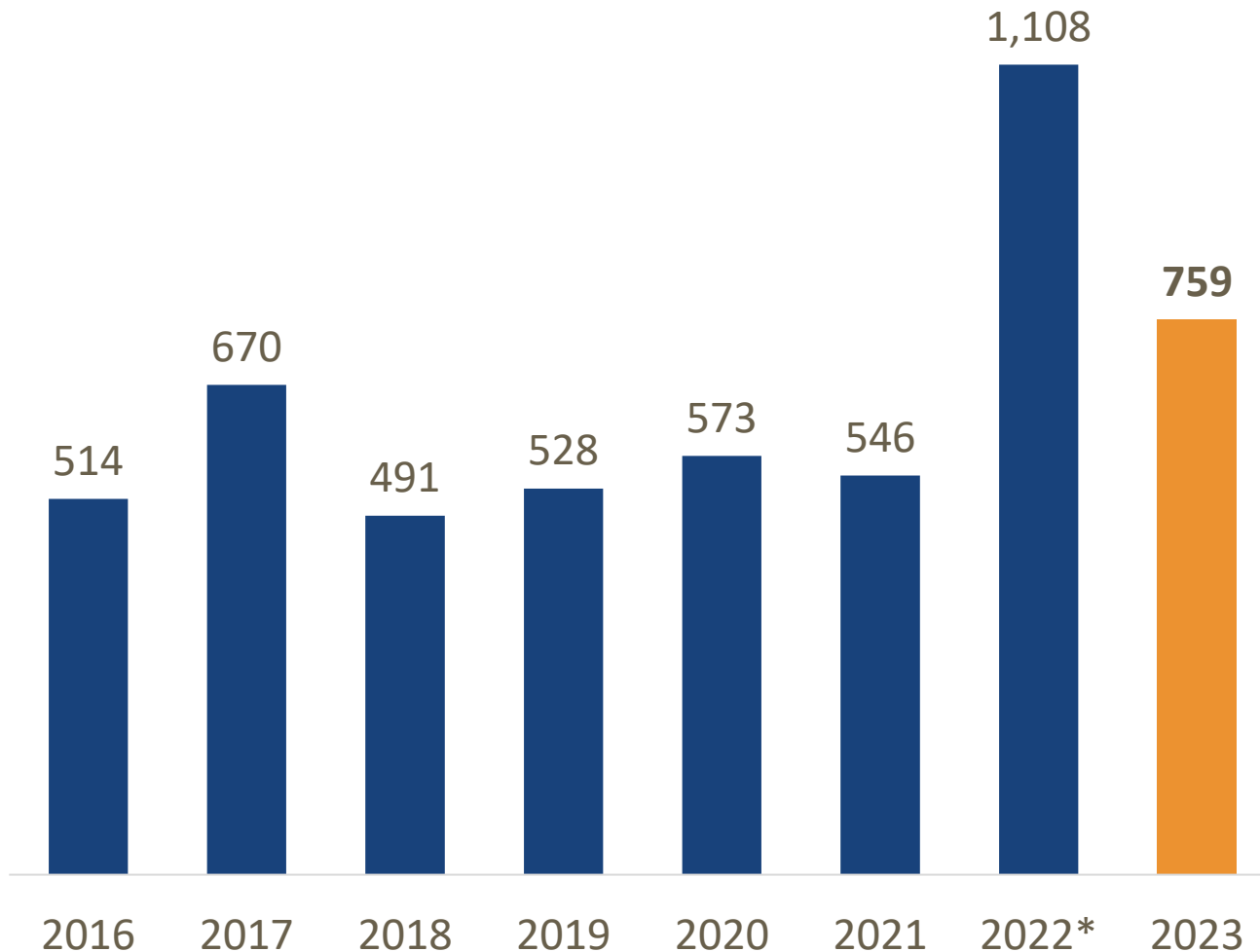
# Housing assistance entries and exits

- **87%** of households received subsidy before and all year
- **7%** entered in 2023
- **5%** exited in 2023
- 8 years = median time receiving housing assistance

KCHA households entering, staying, exiting



# Households entering having experienced homelessness



In 2023, an estimated **64%** of all new entry households had experienced homelessness (n=759)

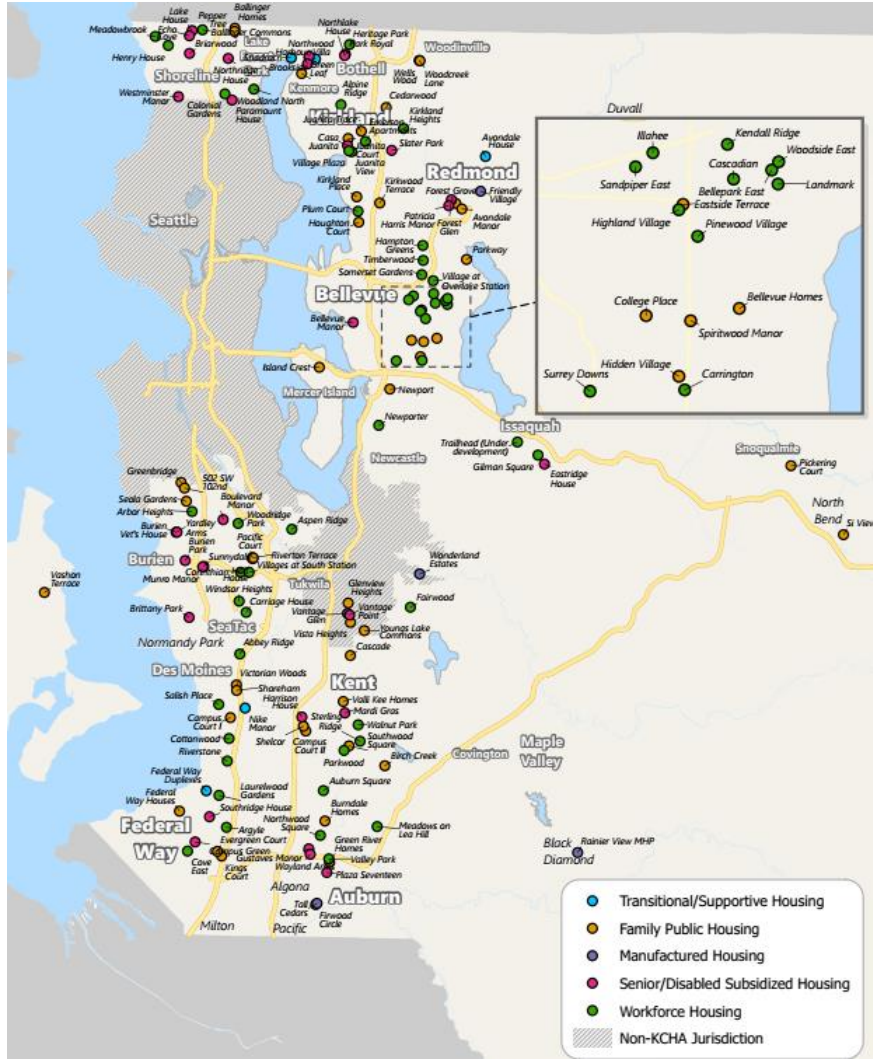
Of these, **95%** entered using project-based supportive housing or a Special Purpose Voucher intended to address homelessness

KCHA's ability to serve this population has depended upon the availability of such subsidies

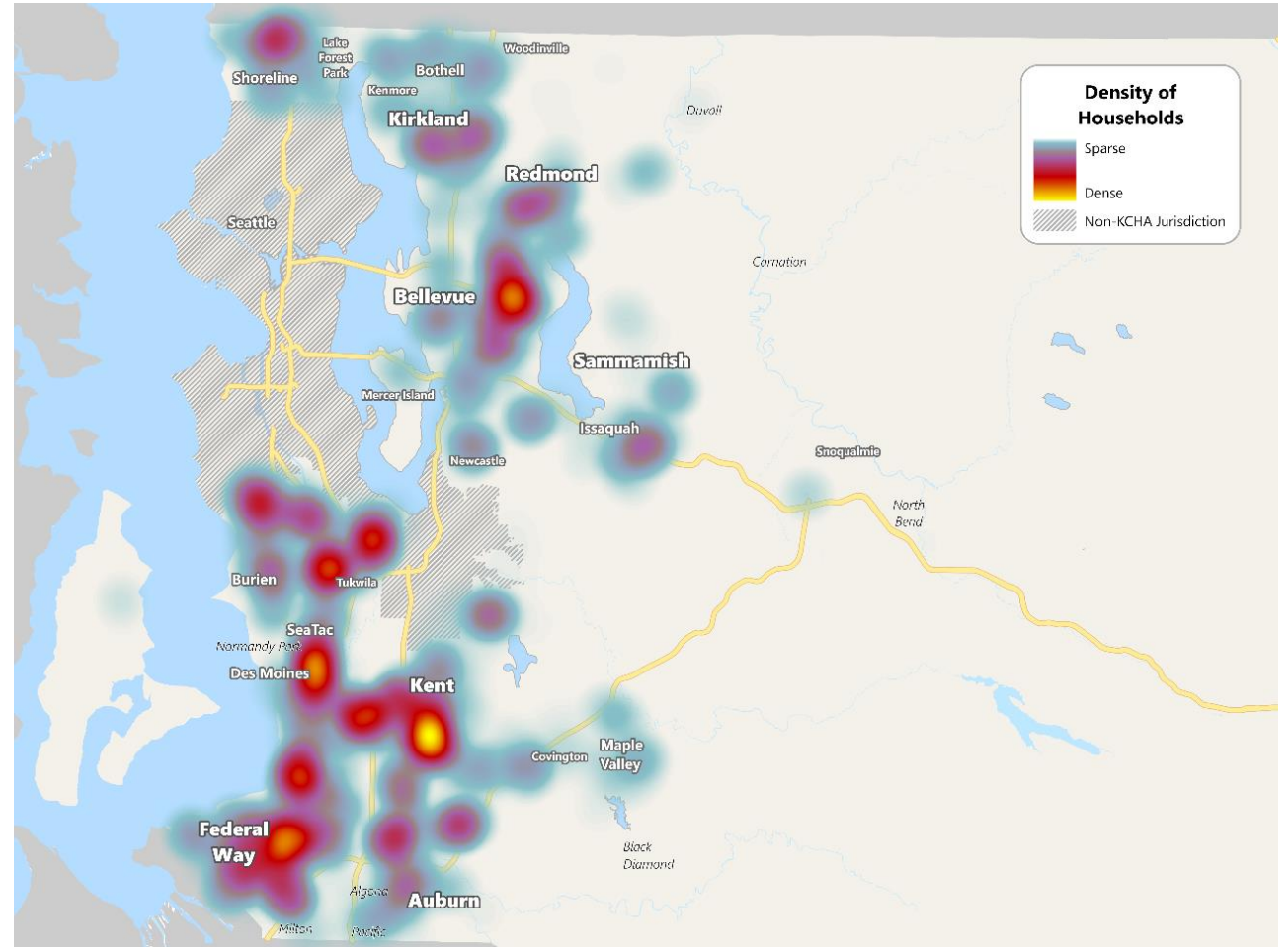
\*In 2021, KCHA was granted a one-time allotment of 762 Emergency Housing Vouchers through the American Rescue Plan intended for people experiencing homelessness and other vulnerable groups. Many of these, along with other vouchers for this population, were issued in 2022.

# Where KCHA households live

KCHA Properties

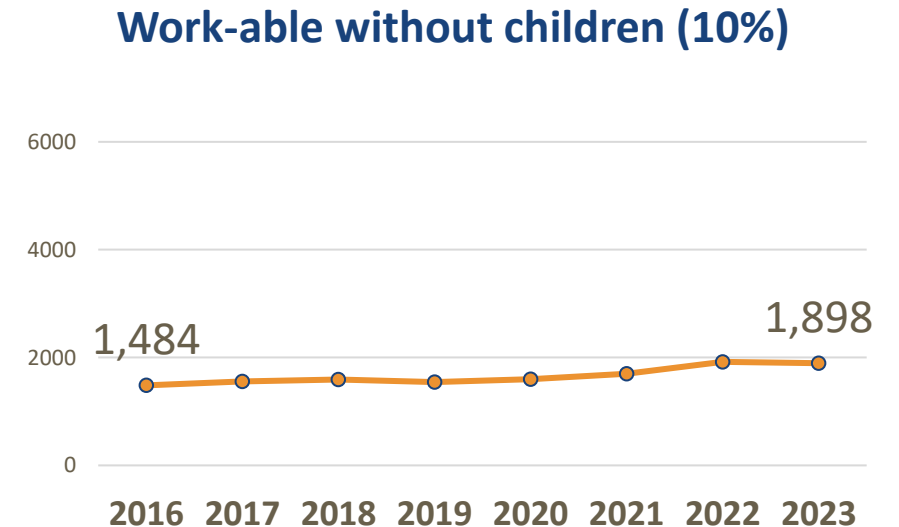
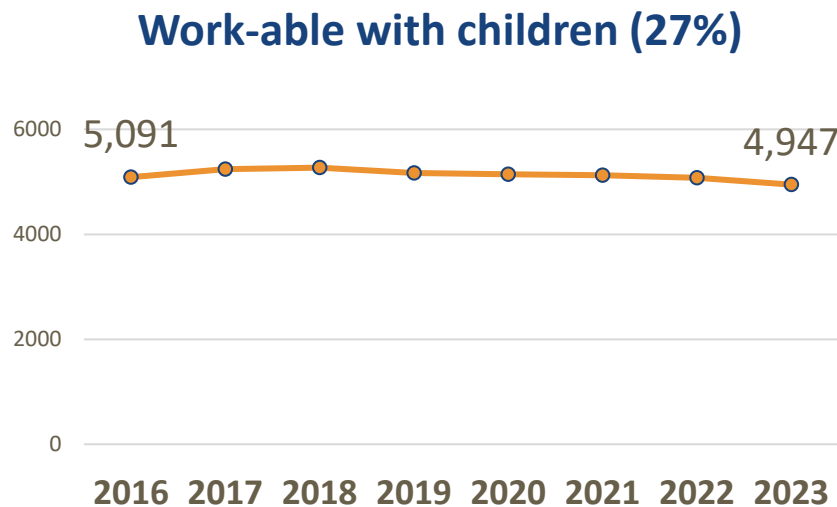
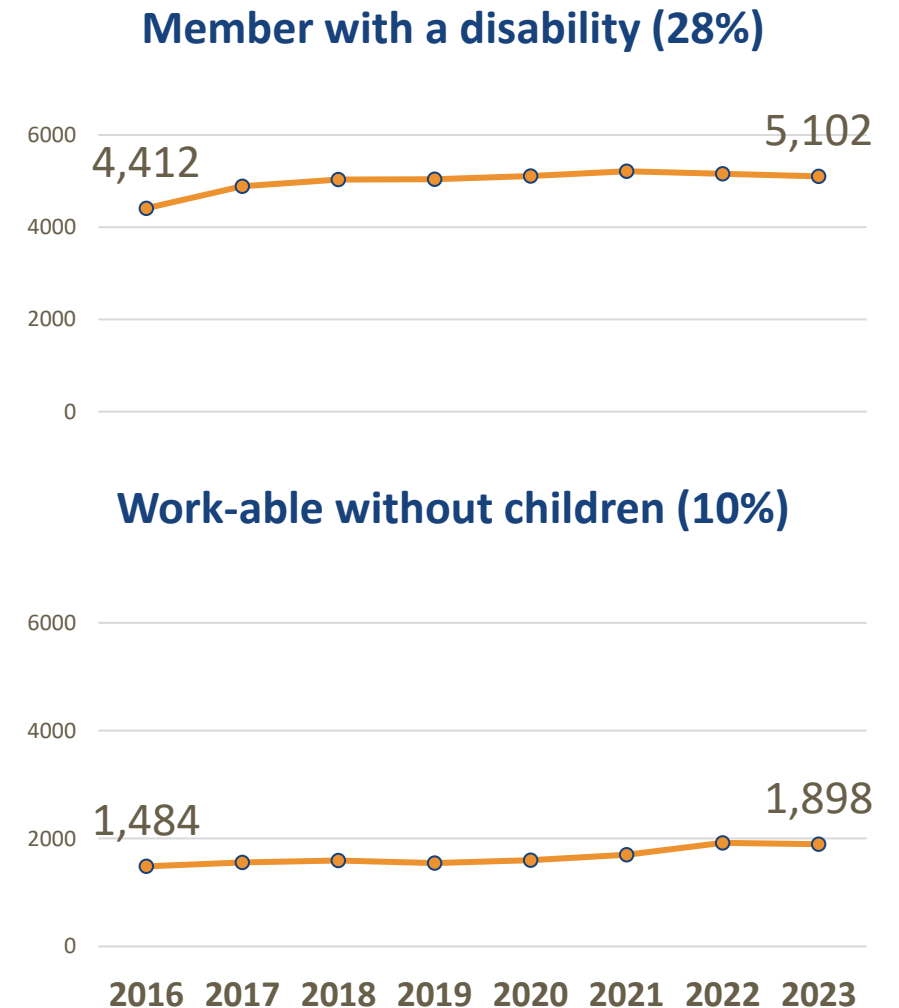
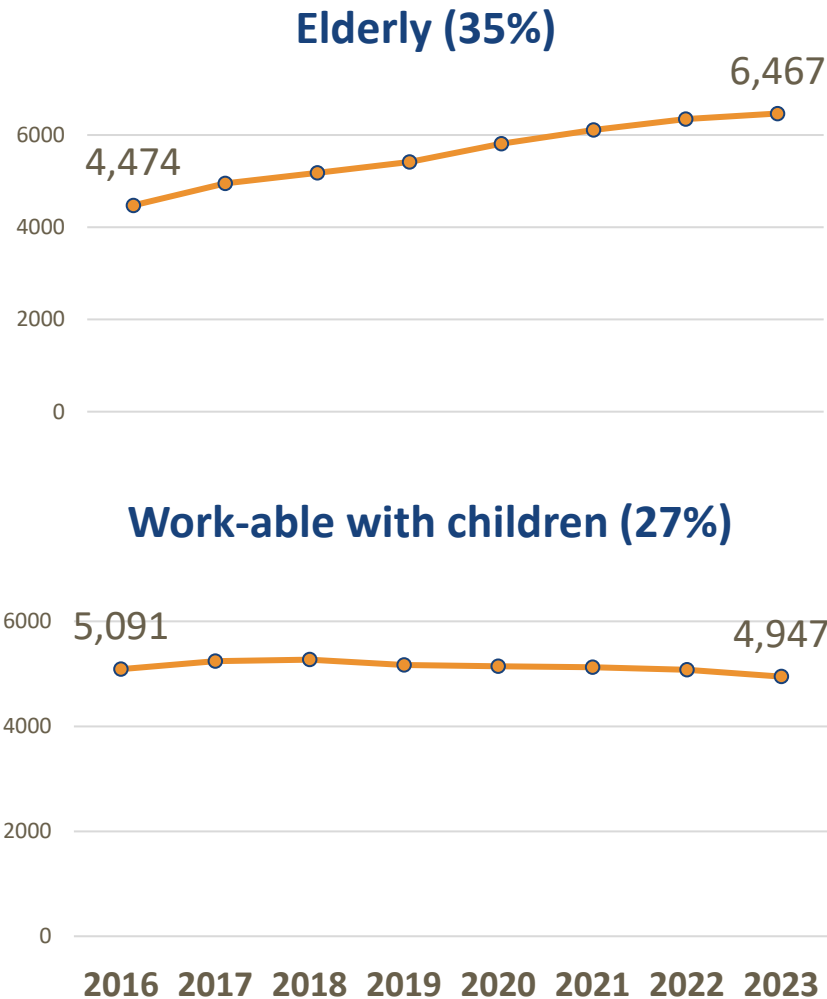


KCHA Voucher Households



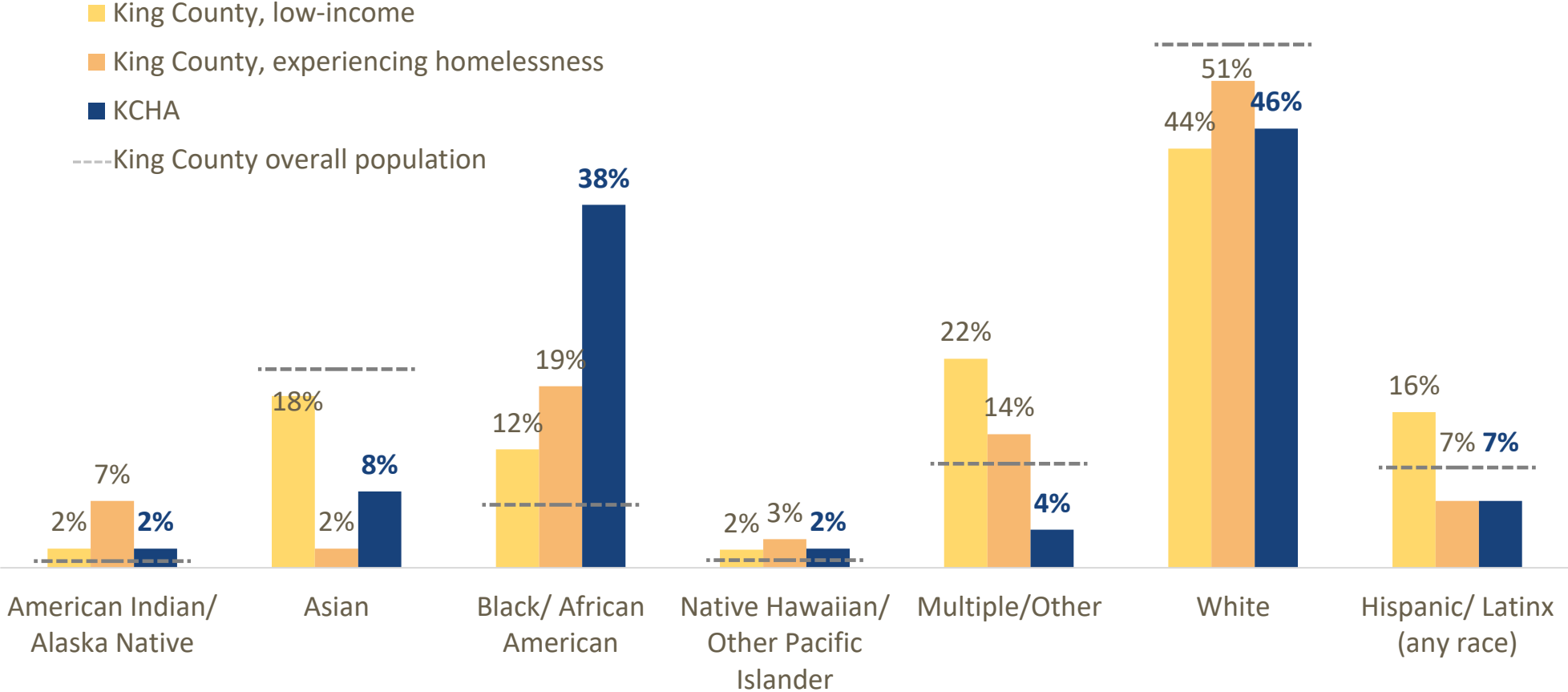
# Who is accessing KCHA subsidies: *household type*

**Elderly**  
households  
represent KCHA's  
largest and  
fastest growing  
household type



# Who is accessing KCHA subsidies: *race/ethnicity*

KCHA heads of household are **proportionately more people of color** than the overall county population



Data sources: U.S. Census American Community Survey one-year estimates (2022), Point-in-Time homelessness count (2024), and HUD form 50058 (2023)

Estimates do not add to 100% because Hispanic is a separate ethnicity category and households can be counted in both the race and ethnicity categories

# Who is accessing KCHA subsidies: *top 10 languages*

32 different languages are represented by 10 or more KCHA households



Language spoken by head of household	Number of KCHA households	Percent of KCHA households
English	13,216	72%
Somali	991	5%
Russian	675	4%
Spanish	397	2%
Vietnamese	384	2%
Ukrainian	344	2%
Arabic	303	2%
Korean	185	1%
Farsi	170	0.9%
Amharic	147	0.8%

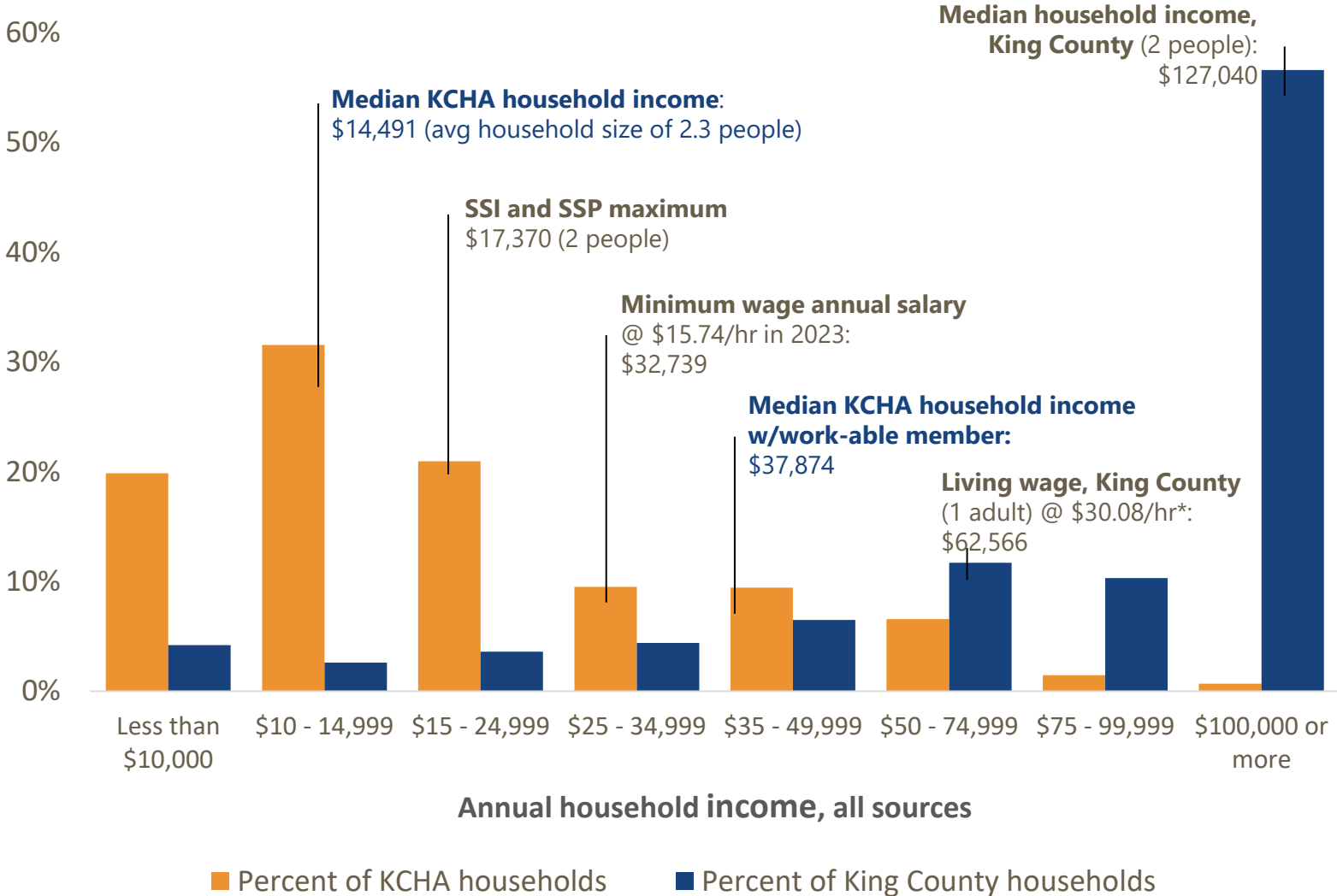
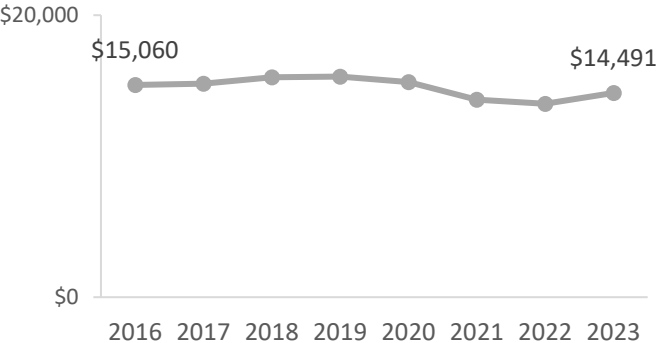


# Who is accessing KCHA subsidies: *income*

Most KCHA households have **income far below the cost of living.**

**51%** of KCHA households include a work-able member; **27%** have wage income. Fewer new entries include work-able members.

Adjusted for inflation, median household income is **declining.**



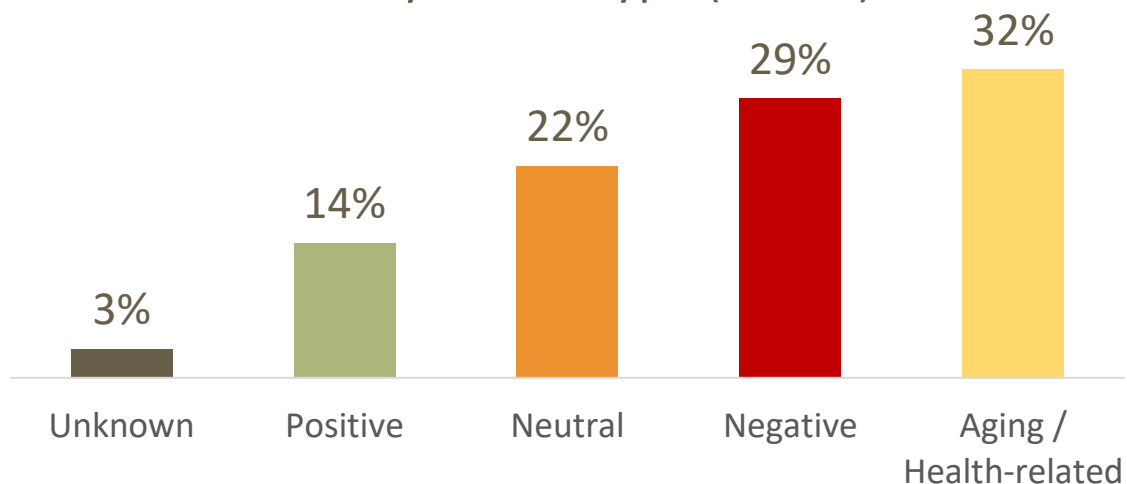
MIT Living wage calculator for King County <https://livingwage.mit.edu/counties/53033>

# Reasons for exiting housing assistance

**Elderly households** experienced 70% of all aging/health-related exits

**Work-able households without children** had a higher percentage of negative exits

Exits by reason type (n=851)



Top 10 exit reasons in 2023	Exit type	Number
Deceased	Aging/Health	231
Moved in with family or friends	Neutral	127
Paperwork violation	Negative	74
Client location unknown/abandoned unit	Negative	65
Moved to non-subsidized rental	Positive	48
S8 voucher expired	Negative	48
S8 over income	Positive	47
Needed housing with higher level of services	Aging/Health	36
Moved to non-KCHA subsidized rental	Neutral	23
Homeownership	Positive	20

# 2023 Resident Characteristics Summary

- New entries outpace exits; the median time on subsidy is 8 years.
- Elderly households continue to be KCHA's largest and fastest growing household type.
- KCHA's population reflects communities impacted by poverty; nearly 2/3 of recent entries have experienced homelessness.
- Household incomes are low and not keeping pace with inflation.
- Over half of households exit for aging/health-related and neutral reasons; more than 1/3 do so for negative reasons.
- There are notable differences in characteristics by subsidy type.

