



JustCARE: An Analysis of Housing and Other Outcomes

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Data Sources

Data were compiled from a number of sources and include people who exited from September 1, 2020 and August 31, 2022



Kaleidacare



Medical Tracker



Extended Reach



Case Notes



Core Reports



Interviews with key personnel

TABLE 1. DEMOGRAPHIC SNAPSHOT OF JUSTCARE PARTICIPANTS

<i>RACE/ETHNICITY</i>	
<i>American Indian/Alaska Native</i>	7.1%
<i>Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	7.1%
<i>Black/African American</i>	35.8%
<i>Latinx</i>	6.8%
<i>Multi-Racial</i>	6.5%
<i>White</i>	36.4%
<i>Unknown</i>	.3%
<i>GENDER</i>	
Female	31.3%
Male	67.6%
Non-Binary/Transgender	1.1%
<i>AGE</i>	
Age Range	20 – 77
Average Age	40

Source: Brenton Zachry, Data Analyst, Public Defender Association.

Note: Data include people who exited JustCARE housing from September 1, 2020 through August 31, 2022. People who identified as Latinx/Hispanic only or as Latinx/Hispanic and white are included in the Latinx category. N=352

Finding 1: JustCARE Serves an Especially Vulnerable Population

- 94% of surveyed encampment residents had been living unsheltered for more than one year
57% had been living unsheltered for more than five years
- 99% of JustCARE participants report a mental health disorder or SUD; 62% report both
- A majority of JustCARE participants report poly-drug use; only 6% report no substance use or marijuana only

Finding 2: Need For Services and Service Utilization is High

- All but one surveyed encampment resident identified service needs beyond housing support
- A large majority of encampment residents are offered and accept temporary lodging
- JustCARE provides numerous supports to all participants
 - Welcome kits*
 - Needs assessments*
 - Case management*
 - Cell phones*
 - Food support*
 - Medical care and coordination*
 - Transportation*
 - Harm reduction supplies*
 - Legal aid and coordination*
 - Benefits enrollment assistance*

TABLE 4. SERVICE-RELATED OUTCOMES

Housing Ready	89.6%
Health Care Insuredness	89.1%
Receipt of Other Services	91.4%
<i>External medical care</i>	55.3%
<i>Other external services</i>	39.5%
<i>Other internal services</i>	84.9%
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	12.5%

Source: Brenton Zachry, Data Analyst, Public Defender Association.

Note: "Housing ready" means that bureaucratic and administrative documentation has been collected such that participants are eligible for either a voucher (EHV) or permanent supportive housing (or both) should they become available. These data are available only for CoLEAD participants who exited program lodging between March 1 and August 31, 2022 (n=144). Health care insuredness captures the share of participants who had health insurance at the time of exit between September 1, 2020 and December 31, 2021 (n=137); 40.9 percent had health care insurance upon entering JustCARE and 89.1 percent had health care insurance upon exit. Data related to receipt of other services are available from October 1, 2020 through May 31, 2022 (n=152). External medical care refers to any medical provider other than JustCARE's on-site medical team. Other internal services refer to the additional services and labor JustCARE case managers provided aside from the services that all participants receive upon enrollment. External services include: connecting participants with substance disorder treatment, other behavioral health treatment, or family support services. Miscellaneous services include participant-specific services, such as accessing furniture for a new apartment or purchasing a train ticket to a family member's house. Receipt of any services means that participants received at least one of these subtypes.

Finding 3: Housing Outcomes Have Changed Markedly Over Time

TABLE 2. HOUSING STATUS AT EXIT, WAVES 1 AND 2

	Percent Permanent Housing	Percent Temporary Housing	Percent Returned to Homelessness	Percent Other Outcome	Average Exits to Permanent Housing Per Month
Wave 1 exits n=208	20.2	20.2	51.9	7.7	2.3
Wave 2 exits n=144	70.8	5.6	17.4	6.3	17

Source: Brenton Zachry, Data Analyst, Public Defender Association.

Note: Wave 1 exits took place from September 1, 2020 to February 28, 2022. Wave 2 includes participants who exited from March 1, 2022 through Aug. 31, 2022.

TABLE 3. HOUSING STATUS AT EXIT BY RACE, GENDER, AND AGE

	Percent Permanent Housing	Percent Temporary Housing	Percent Returned to Homelessness	Percent Other Outcome
All Participants	40.9	14.2	37.8	7.1
American Indian/ Alaska Native	40	16	44	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	40	12	36	12
Black/African American	44.4	12.7	34.9	8
Latinx	58.3	16.7	16.7	8.4
Multi-Racial/Other	29.2	16.7	54.2	0
White	36.7	14.8	40.6	7.9
Female	38.2	17.3	40.9	3.6
Male	42	13	36.1	8.8
Non-Binary/Transgender	50	0	50	0
Under 35 years old	30.1	21.5	41.3	7.2
35-55 years old	41.8	12	39.7	6.5
Over 55 years old	69.1	2.4	19	9.5

Conclusions

- Harm reduction oriented transitional lodging can serve as an effective bridge to permanent housing for people with many vulnerabilities and challenges

When permanent housing resources are available and effective coordination exists

- People who have lived unsheltered for a long time and have numerous barriers to housing are generally not housing or service resistant

Providing appropriate housing and supports is key

