

Yakima County Annual Point in Time Community Report

2022

YAKIMA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES IN PARTNERSHIP WITH
THE HOMELESS NETWORK OF YAKIMA COUNTY

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Acknowledgements

The Yakima County Annual Point In Time Report 2022 was developed to create a report of the population experiencing homelessness in Yakima County. This long collaborative effort could not have happened without the ongoing participation and support of the following.

Board of County Commissioners

Special thank you to the current Yakima County Board of Commissioners:

- District 1 Commissioner Amanda McKinney
- District 2 Commissioner Ron Anderson
- District 3 Commissioner LaDon Linde

Survey Takers

Due to COVID-19, the 2022 Point in Time was unable to utilize volunteers from the community. However, multiple agencies provided staff to conduct surveys including the following:

- Adolfinia Farias
- Alicia Bell
- Alicia Sanchez
- Ana Arreola
- Angelina Martin
- Carlos Campos
- Catherine Owings
- Chon Marquez
- Chris Veldhuizen
- Christina Cervantes
- Cris Valencia
- Cristian Aquilar
- Daisy Martinez
- Dave Brown
- Daylene Fiander
- Destiny Taylor
- Elizabeth Cabullero
- Erika Muniz
- Esther Magasis
- Frank Ramirez
- Heather Hoffman
- Heather Simmons
- Hugo Baeza
- Jack McCarthy
- Jade Tillequots
- Janet Kerns
- Jason Johnson
- Jewela Rentz
- Joannie Trevizo
- Jocelyn Cruz
- Jorge Rangel
- Karen Garcia
- Lance Larsen
- Lauren Peterson
- Lori Serna
- Makala McElroy
- Margaret Treichler
- Mariana Ambriz-Torres
- Matthew Axford
- Meg Scott
- Megan Papuzza
- Michele Grace-Morris
- Mickala King
- Natalie Downward
- Nikki Brown
- Patty Bengé
- Peter Ansara
- Ra'vein Jones
- Rachael Aiolupotea
- Ramiro Martinez
- Randi Chally
- Sasha Corpuz
- Sergio Leos
- Shealynn Reuther
- Susie Ceja
- Suzi Carpino
- Tony Madera
- Veronica Alcaraz
- Veronica Castaneda
- Wes Michel

Providers

Providers are integral to having an accurate Shelter Count of those who are currently housed. Thank you to the service providers who completed shelter counts:

- Generating Hope
- Grace City Outreach
- Northwest Community Action Center
- Rod's House
- The Lighthouse - Advocacy, Prevention, and Education Center
- Triumph Treatment Services
- Yakima Union Gospel Mission
- Village of Hope
- Yakima Neighborhood Health Services
- Yakima YWCA

Community Groups and Donors

The following organizations and individuals donated time and/or supplies which supported the count:

- Bauer Family Dental
- Chalet Dental
- Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints – Ahtanum Creek Ward
- Community Health Plan of Washington
- Creekside Dental
- Dr. Dale Miller
- Doran J. Riehl, DDS, PS
- Haven
- Indigo
- Inspired Dental
- Jennifer Bauer
- Dr. Kurt Labberton
- Molina Healthcare of Washington
- Nona Schultz
- Noir et Blanc
- Oasis Dental
- Orchard Hills Dentistry
- Saol Salon
- Spencer and Leslie Hatton
- Starbucks of Yakima
- United Healthcare
- Women for Women Homelessness Project
- Yakima Neighborhood Health Services
- Yakima Union Gospel Mission

Introduction

The Point in Time count, also referred to as ‘PIT’ or simply ‘the count’, is conducted annually throughout Yakima County to estimate the number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night in our communities. The local PIT count is part of a nationwide data collection effort required by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Data collection for the count comes from two sources:

- A **Sheltered Count** of the individuals in Sanctioned Encampments, Emergency Shelters, and transitional housing
- An **Outreach Count** of individuals sleeping in areas not suited for habitation including outside, in vehicles, or abandoned buildings

Within this report, those two categories are all that are included per guidance from the Washington State Department of Commerce and HUD. It does not include those who are doubling up or “Couch Surfing”, those who may be unstably or poorly housed, or those at risk of homelessness.

Challenges

In January, the US Department of Health and Human Services released a report titled: *More Than a Number: Point-in-Time Counts Are Crucial Data* which described the value of a national count as well some of the challenges including counting the number of young people who experience homelessness. Often called an "invisible population," young people experiencing homelessness tend to stay with friends, often avoid adult services, and may be reluctant to be identified by authorities. These factors make it difficult for communities to include them in their annual PIT counts.

The Outreach Count also relies on the visibility of those who may be sleeping outside or in their vehicles. Yakima County is the second largest county in the state and is comprised of 4,311 square miles. In the past, a service fair was conducted in conjunction with PIT in an effort to identify individuals, but due to COVID this has been suspended. While Yakima County currently has a very robust network of Outreach workers, not all people who experience homelessness seek out or receive services. The intent of PIT is not to provide a definitive answer to exactly how many people are experiencing homelessness. Experts across the nation estimate the PIT count captures approximately 1/3 of the unsheltered population. Locally this has been confirmed by comparing the annual count with the number of interactions outreach teams have during the year.

It is also important to point out that while the number may shift a small amount, the change within the population shifts radically. This year will be the first year that the individuals counted in 2020, 2021, and 2022 will be analyzed together. The people counted in 2022 are not always the same people counted in 2021.

Despite these challenges, PIT Counts are the only measure that enumerates people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in addition to those who are sheltered. Despite its flaws, the count result is the most reliable estimate of people experiencing homelessness in the United States from which progress can be measured.

Methodology

A considerable amount of effort is taken each year to ensure the methodology is as consistent as possible. This section outlines the steps that are taken each year leading up to the count in an effort to dispel some of the myths and/or misperceptions around how the count is conducted.

Confirmation of Inventory

The Shelter Count represents almost 2/3 of total population included in PIT. Five months prior to PIT, coordinators reach out to local providers and confirm their bed and unit counts. They also clarify the populations they serve, such as families or single-person households, and if the clients are required to meet certain criteria, such as be a veteran, young adult, victim of domestic violence etc. This information is then collected and sent on to the Washington State Department of Commerce. You can view this inventory in the Housing Inventory section of this document. This information is then used to help facilitate the day of the count by informing how many surveys each provider receives and then later used to confirm the number of surveys completed.

Outreach Prep

In the early days of PIT, community volunteers were utilized to assist in identifying those who are sleeping outside. Very few organizations had outreach workers and finding encampments was challenging. Fortunately, outreach has been given a priority, both at the state and local level, allowing for more targeted canvassing by individuals who are trained and oftentimes have ongoing relationships with the individuals they are surveying. Five months before the count, coordinators reach out to the Outreach teams and collect the names and experience of the outreach workers. Coordinators will also ask general information about the size of the unsheltered population and, in combination with the previous year's results, will estimate the number of supplies to collect both for the workers themselves (surveys, clipboards, etc.) and those they are surveying. The items distributed serve two purposes; they help meet the basic needs of those who are unsheltered and are a way of thanking those who are surveyed for their time.



For the next few months, coordinators then work various community groups and donors to collect items. See the list of community groups and donors in the Acknowledgement section of this document. This prep also included multiple community supporters who assisted with supply drives; especially The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints - Ahtanum Creek Ward and their youth group headed by Jennifer



Bauer. Her group of volunteers put together 500 outreach bags for the day of the event.

Alignment and Training

The questions during PIT are developed by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in the HMIS Data Standards¹. HUD also develops guidance on the methodology used during PIT for local Continuums of Care. Since 2018, Yakima County has been a part of the Balance of State Continuum of Care², which is staffed by the Washington State Department of Commerce (Commerce). For this reason, PIT coordinators work closely with Commerce to ensure Yakima County is in alignment with the rest of the state. 30-60 days before the count, Commerce releases additional guidance as well as any changes to the survey questions. Locally, Yakima County used to add additional questions to the survey, but in recent years the only additional question asked is around Causes and Conditions.

After guidance is released by Commerce, PIT Coordinators will develop a crosswalk showing any changes from the previous year. Generally, there are very few changes in the questions asks to ensure the data can be tracked from year to year in a consistent manner. One example of a recent change was asking individuals who are American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous if they are enrolled in a Federally Recognized Tribe. The survey is then designed, and using the information collected from providers in the months before, sent off for printing. Any changes in the survey are then addressed in training materials.

This year, Yakima County requested that all survey takers be trained on the survey using the guidance released by both HUD and Commerce. This includes how to address the questions in the survey and guidance around distributing the supplies. Outreach supplies are then broken up into groups and delivered to the workers, and all Shelter Count Surveys are delivered to the Providers. Providers are asked to keep a roster of those they served the night of the count, especially the Night-by-night shelters.

The Count

In 2020, guidance changed allowing outreach workers to spend a week identifying individuals, rather than a single day. While this results in more time spent deduplicating the data, it provides a much more accurate picture of the number of people sleeping outside. The point of both is to determine where people are on a single night. Occasionally, an individual may have two surveys; but when this happens cross-referencing is conducted to ensure the information entered into the final dataset is correct. See the sidebar for an example.

Story of Joe

Joe moves back and forth between the Yakima Union Gospel Mission and sleeping down by the river.

- On Tuesday he is sleeping outside and completes a survey with an outreach worker.
- On PIT Night, he decides to stay at the Emergency Shelter at the Mission and is surveyed again

All of the surveys are collected, and coordinators discover they have two surveys for Joe. They review the Roster provided by the Mission and see that Joe was in fact in the Emergency Shelter on PIT night.

The survey Joe completed with the outreach worker is identified as a duplicate and is removed from the data set.

¹ Data Standards can be located at <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/FY-2022-HMIS-Data-Standards-Manual.pdf>

² To learn more, see: <https://www.commerce.wa.gov/serving-communities/homelessness/continuum-of-care>

Data Reconciliation

After all the surveys and rosters are collected from the providers and outreach workers, all of the data is entered into an Excel Spreadsheet for verification. The data is then deduplicated using the process described above. Because Commerce verifies all PIT data with data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)³, there must be a verification process to ensure the final results are accurate. This involves a three-factor verification process – specifically for all Sanctioned Encampments, Night-by-Night shelters⁴, and Extreme Winter Weather Shelters. The main goal is to ensure data matches across three areas:



Coordinators then work with providers to ensure their Rosters, data entered by providers into HMIS, and the Survey Results all match. This requires coordinators to look up each individual surveyed in HMIS and receive confirmation from the provider they were in residence that night.

Role of Providers

Providers are the experts of their programs and have the final say in who was staying in their housing the night of the count. This process, while onerous and time consuming, ensure the data reported is accurate. It also serves the additional purpose of helping providers ensure their data entry into HMIS is accurate. Since the data in HMIS is utilized by Commerce to judge our performance as a community, this annual data cleanup is necessary to warrant year-round data quality within our system.

Corrections and Changes from 2021

After consultation with Commerce, some clarifications were made regarding bed types for two programs and their inclusions in the PIT count:

- Host Homes provided by Rod's House were included in the 2021 count representing 5 individuals in Transitional Housing. Commerce has changed that designation to Other.
- In 2021, 11 individuals in tenant-based housing were included in the YWCA count – these units have been determined to be permanent and have been removed from the count.

The impact of both of these decisions is a reduction of 16 individuals from what was reported last year. These changes have been made in all trend data in this report.

³ All providers utilizing local, state, or federal funds are required to use HMIS

⁴ Clients can come and go so the census changes night by night

Notable Changes

The type of housing a program provides can shift for a variety of reasons including funding stream, needs of the community, and more. The following table shows some significant shifts in the housing inventory which must be taken into consideration when reviewing the data in this report:

- ES = Emergency Shelter
- TH = Transitional Housing
- PSH – Permanent Supportive Housing
- O – Other Housing Type
- X = No longer in operation
- New = New program

Agency	Program	2020	2021	2022
Comprehensive Health Care	Vet House – 8 beds	TH	PSH	PSH
Yakima Neighborhood Health Services	RDH– 36 beds	TH	TH	PSH
Yakima YWCA ⁵	Tenant-based housing	PSH	PSH	PSH
Rod’s House	Sunnyside Shelter – 8 beds		New ES	New ES
	Host Homes – 6 Beds		TH	O
Grace City Outreach	Portables; Family – 16 beds			New ES
	Portables; Singles – 84 beds			New ES

Additionally, in previous years, those residing in Sanctioned Encampments were grouped with those who were unsheltered; this has been given its own category this year to prevent any confusion.

It is also important to point out that those who are surveyed always have the option to refuse questions, and over the years coordinators have included *refused* in many charts. This year there will be a new additional field titled *Data Not Collected*. Some providers were unable to survey all of their residents. While some demographic data could be taken from HMIS, variable data such as when individuals became homeless and current disability status (both fields required to calculate Chronic Homelessness) could not be collected from HMIS. The end result was a large increase in the number of Data Not Collected fields.

⁵ See description in the Corrections and Changes section above

Point in Time Data

This section displays the data collected during the PIT 2022. The two main ways to categorize data is by individuals and by households. The following table shows the number of households and individuals counted during PIT 2022:

Category	Individuals	Households
Currently Homeless	670	554
Not Currently Homeless	67	49
Total surveyed	737	603

Not Homeless

Of the 737 individuals surveyed, 67 were not experiencing homelessness on that day. The largest portion, 33 individuals, were couch surfing on the nights of the count and 11 were in a self-pay hotel/motel. Fifty-five of the individuals not experiencing homelessness, or 82%, had been served at some point by a homeless service provider. No additional analysis was conducted on this population group.

Summary

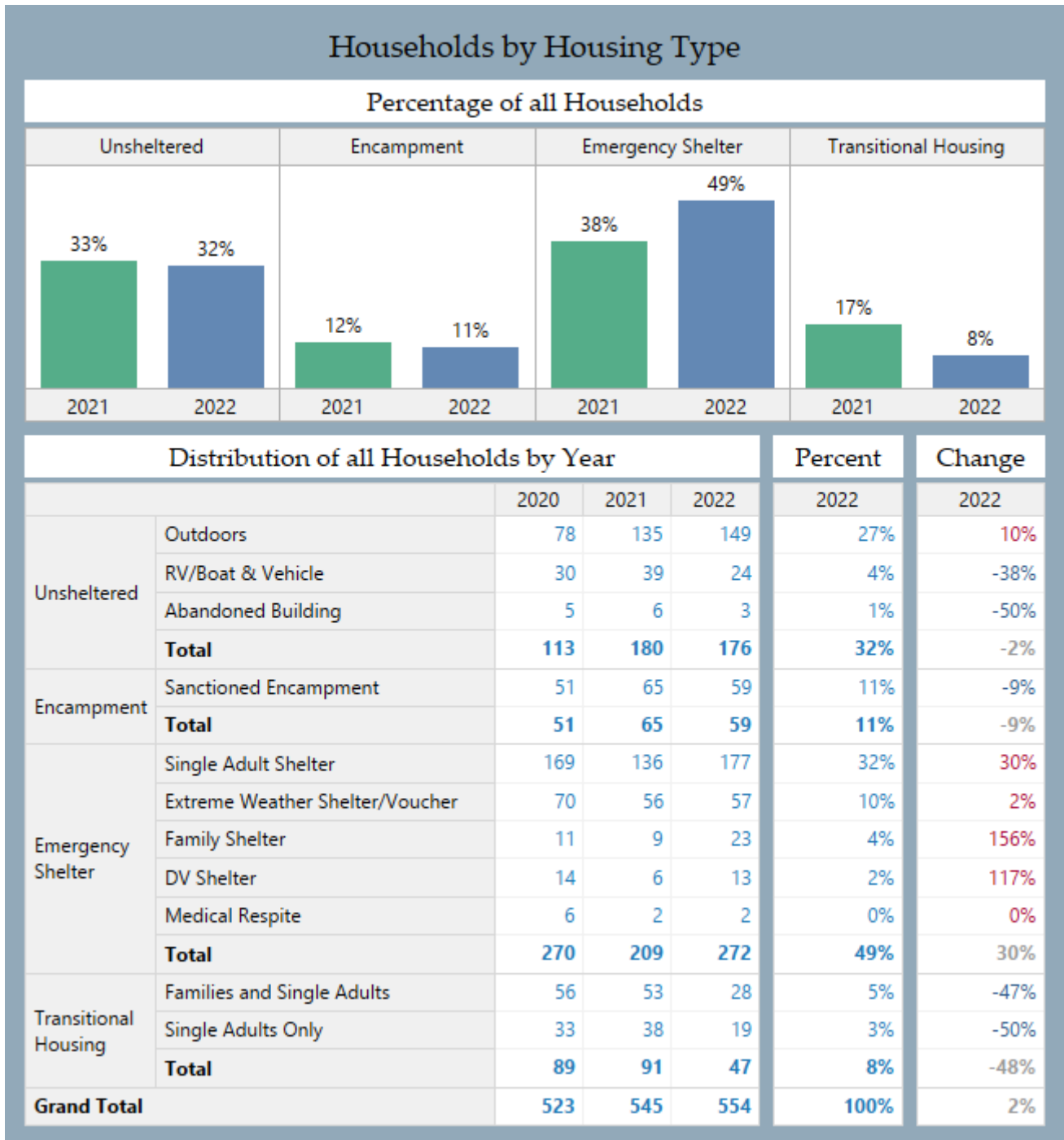
This report is broken up by Households and Individuals. The following table shows a snapshot of both and the change from 2021:

	Households			Individuals		
	2021	2022	Percent Change	2021	2022	Percent Change
Unsheltered	180	176	-2.2%	192	183	-4.7%
Encampments	65	59	-9.2%	69	59	-14.5%
Emergency Shelter	209	272	+30.1%	253	353	+ 39.5%
Transitional Housing	91	47	-48.4%	133	75	-43%
Total	553	554	+1.7%	647	670	+3.6%

Overall, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased in 2022 by 3.6% from 2021. However, 42 beds changed from Transitional Housing to Permanent Supportive housing and there was an increase of 100 Emergency Shelter beds which must be taken into consideration. In 2021, the unsheltered population increased by 75% compared to 2022 where it decreased by 4.7%. These numbers should also take into consideration the shift in the population which is described in detail in the Multi-Year Data section of this document.

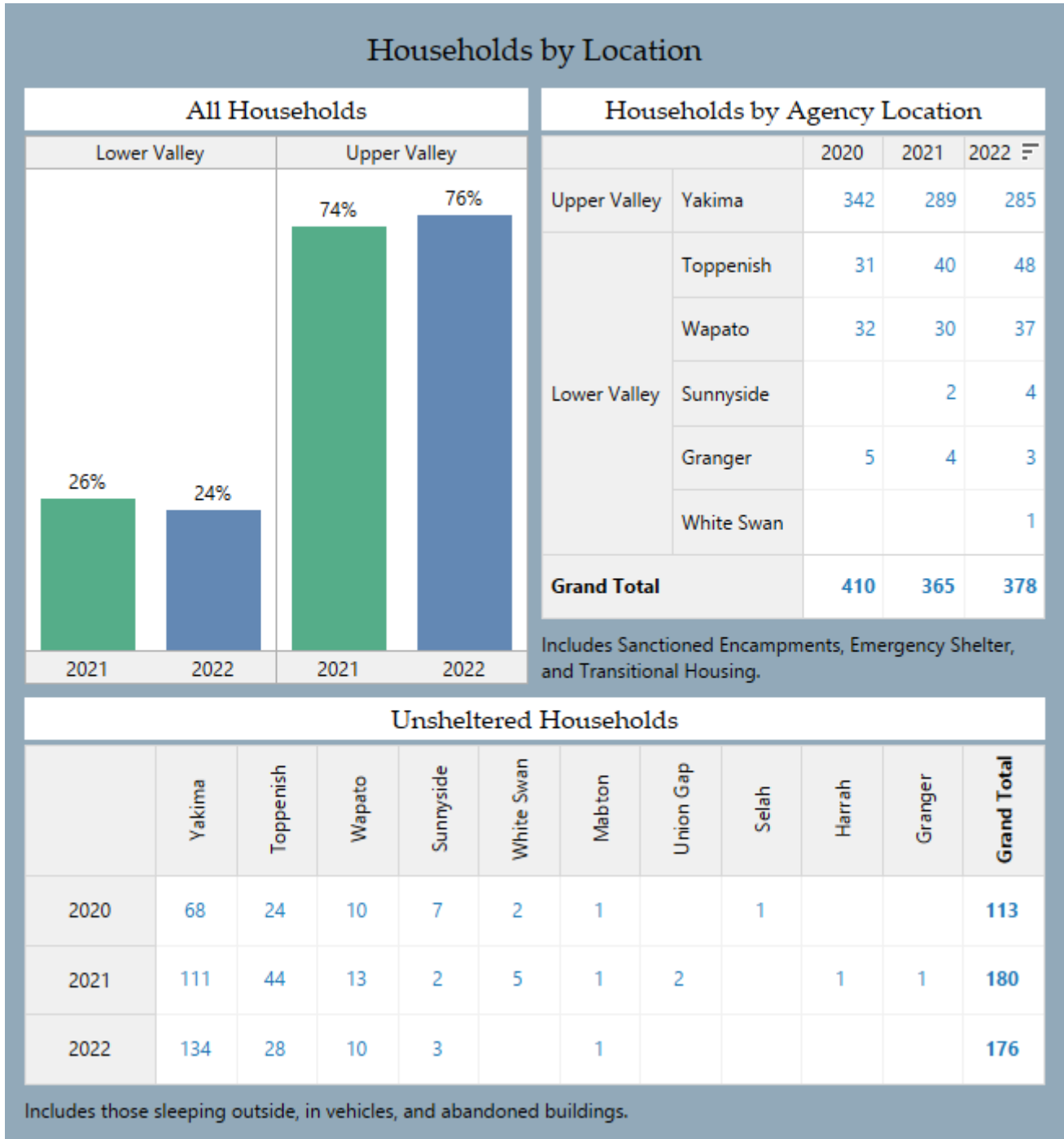
Households

Viewing data by households can provide a more consistent view of homelessness in the community than viewing the number of individuals. Some households can have multiple children which may inadvertently increase the count. In 2022, 554 households were experiencing homelessness an increase of 2%. Almost 1 in 3 households, or 32% counted, were unsheltered. While households sleeping in family shelters increased 156%, this was an increase from 9 to 23 households. Those residing in Emergency Shelters of all types increased by 30%.



By Location

While 76% of all Households stayed in the Upper Valley the night before the count, this is primarily due to the placement of temporary housing for Sanctioned Encampments, Emergency Shelters, and Transitional Housing. Looking at households that are unsheltered, 76% percent stayed in the City of Yakima the night of the count.



By Household Type

Households are composed of three categories: Households without children, Households with at least one adult and one child, Households with only children⁶. See the Challenges section in for more information. In 2022, there households with children increased from 33 households to 47 and represents 92% of all households.



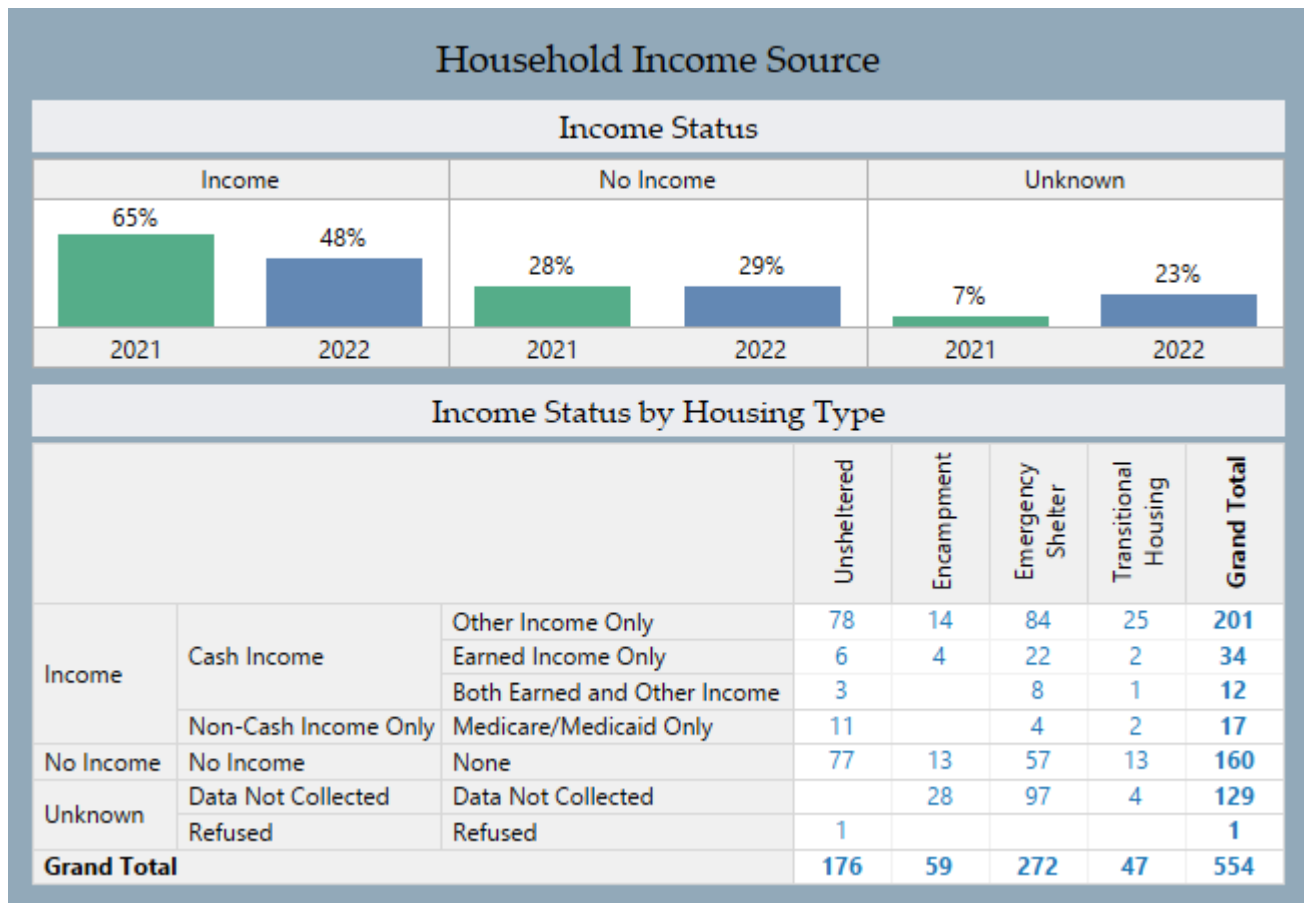
⁶ Also referred to as unaccompanied minors

By Income Source

Multiple categories were included when asking about income:

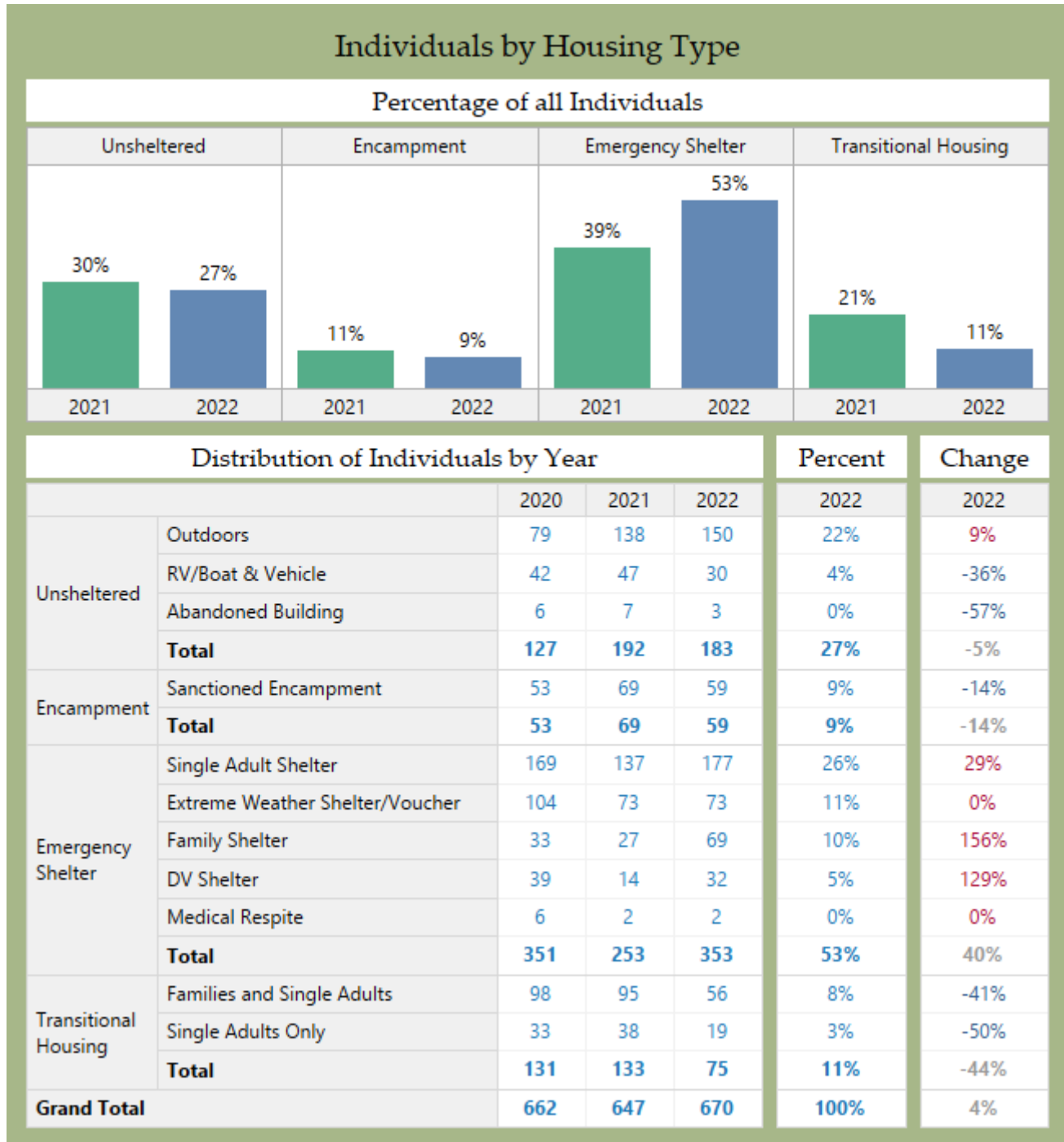
Status	Income Type	Income Category	Detail
Income	Cash Income	Earned Income	Full-time Work
			Part-time Work
			Under the Table
			Farm/Seasonal Work
		Other Income	Panhandling
			TANF
			Relatives, partners, friends
			SSI/SSDI
			Per Capita
			Temp Disability/ABD
Non-Cash Income	Medicare/Medicaid	Medicare/Medicaid	
No Income	None	None	None
	Refused	Refused	Refused

In 2022, two-thirds of all households had some form of income.



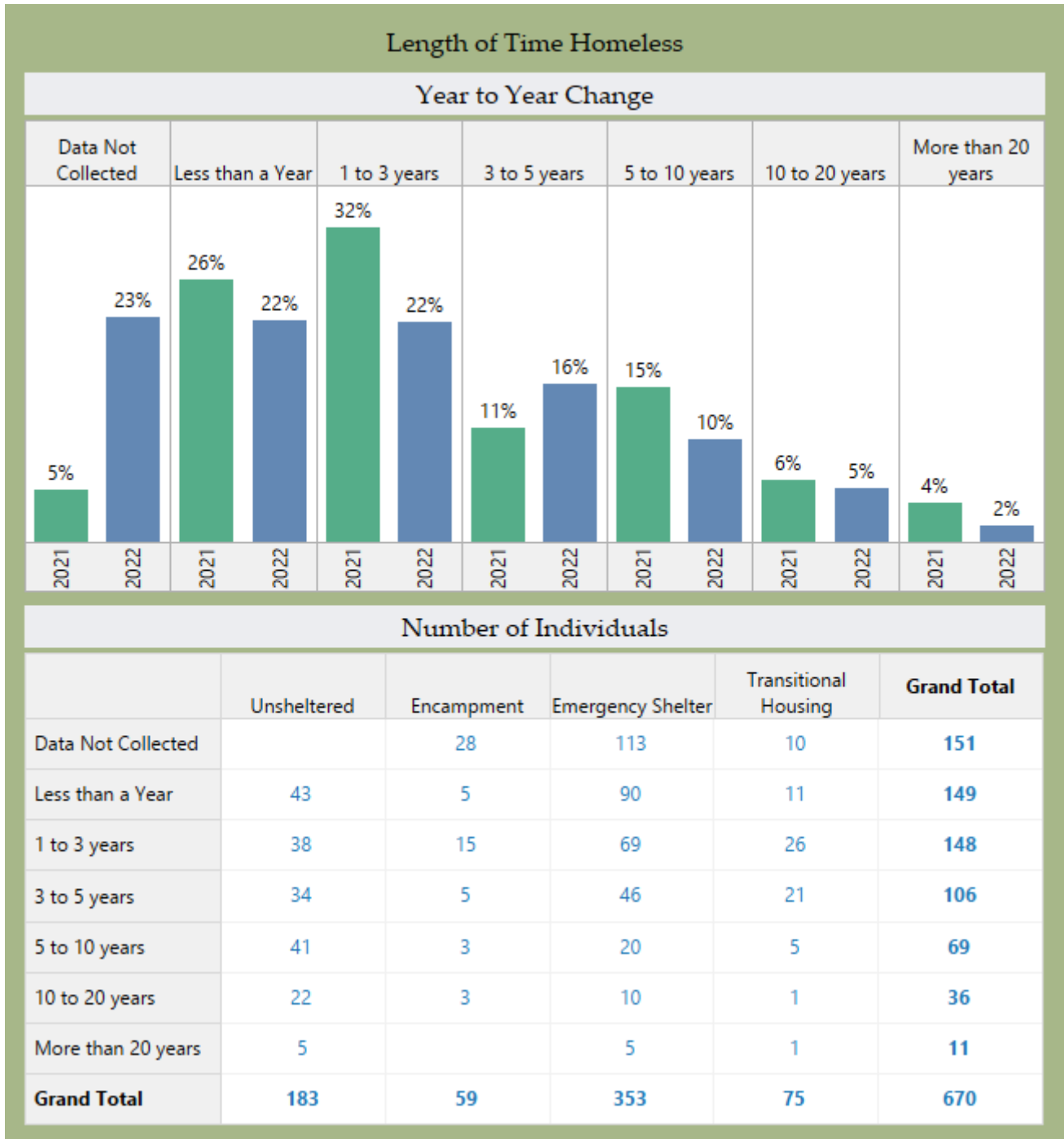
Individuals

In 2022, 670 individuals were identified as experiencing homelessness, an increase of 4% from 2021. The number of people in Emergency Shelters increased by 40%, with the number of individuals who were unsheltered decreased by 5% compared to 2021.



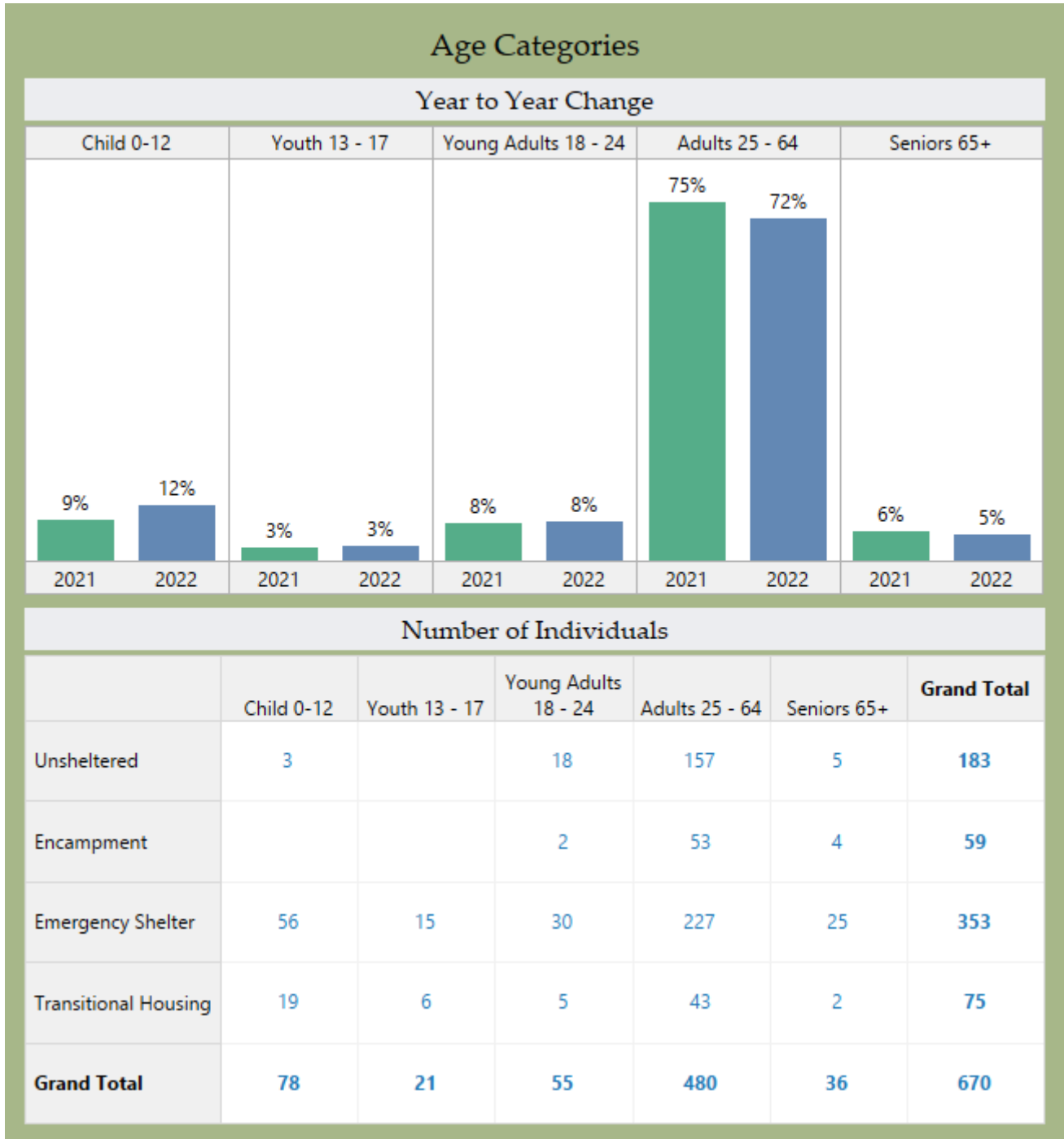
Length of Time Homeless

More than 1 in 5 individuals reported they had been homeless for less than a year; 60% of them were in an Emergency Shelter. Of those who are unsheltered, 23% had been homeless for less than a year.



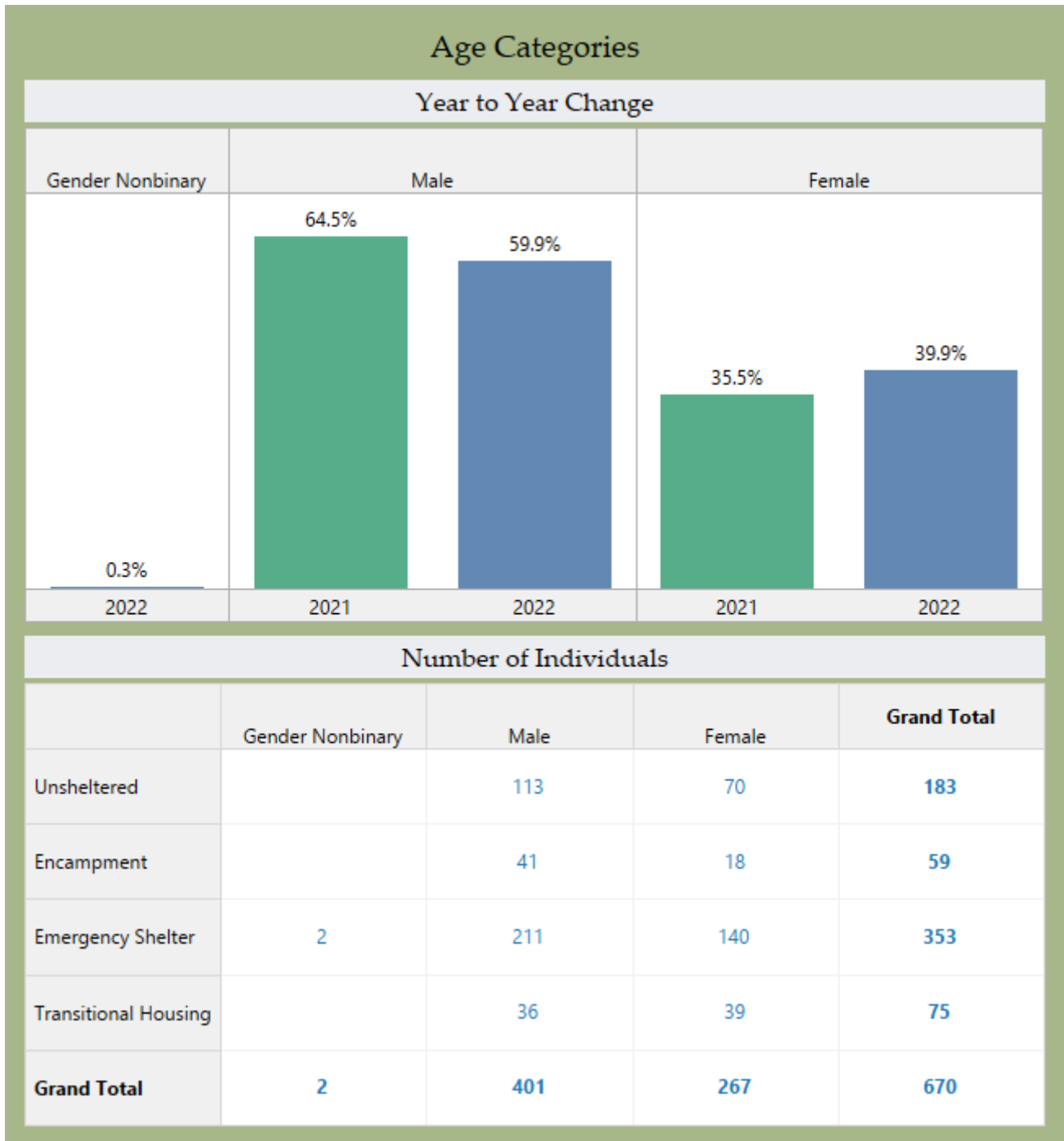
Age

The average age of all individuals counted was 39.5 years old, which was a decrease from 2021's average age: 40.7 years old. Three out of five individuals were adults ages 25-64; almost half of them were in an Emergency Shelter. Of those who are unsheltered, 86% were adults in this age group.



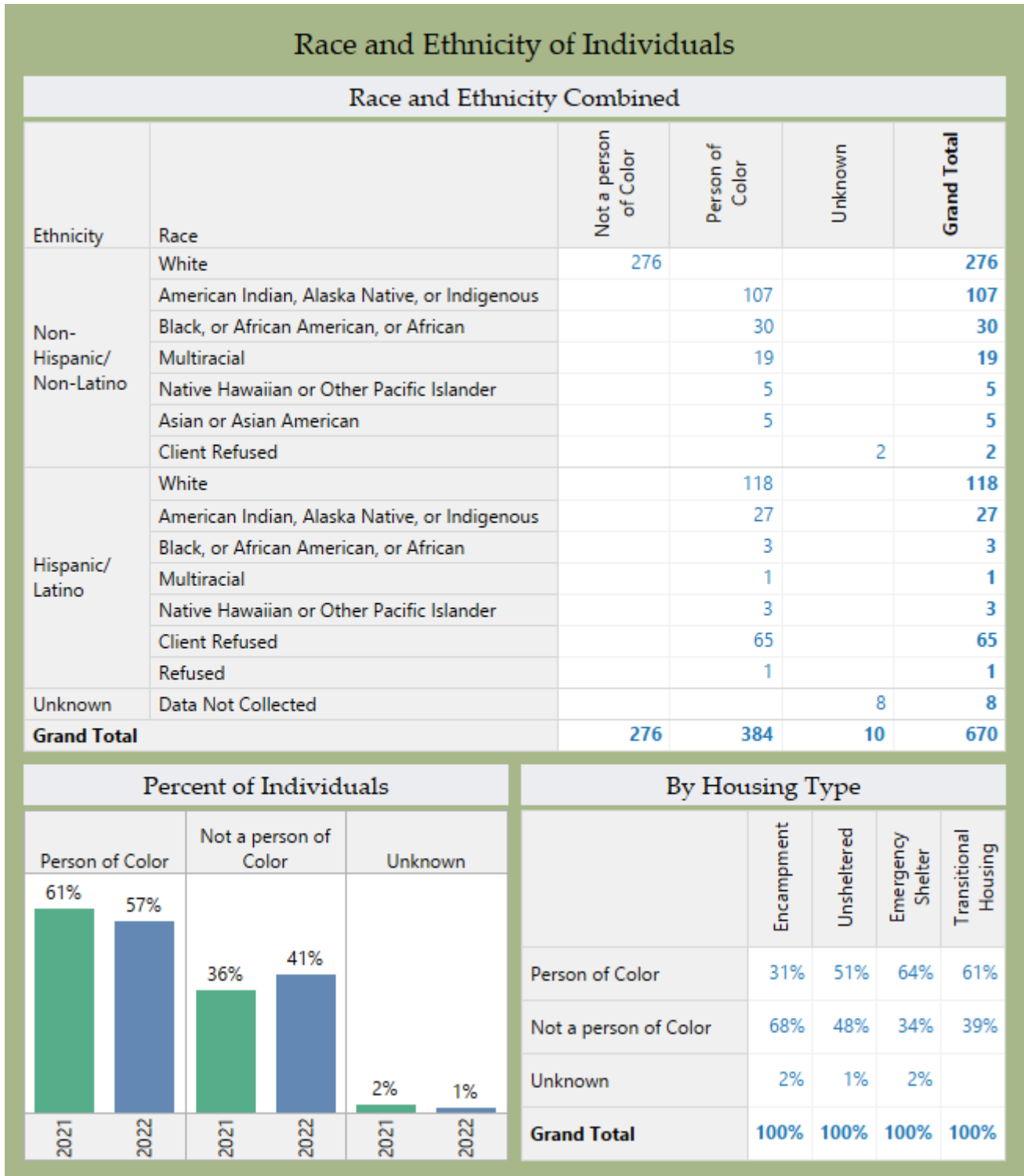
Gender

While 4 out of 10 individuals are female, there has been a significant growth in the number of females who are experiencing homelessness in 2022. They are the largest gender group in Transitional Housing.



Race and Ethnicity

For more information about race and ethnicity, see the Equity Analysis section of this document.



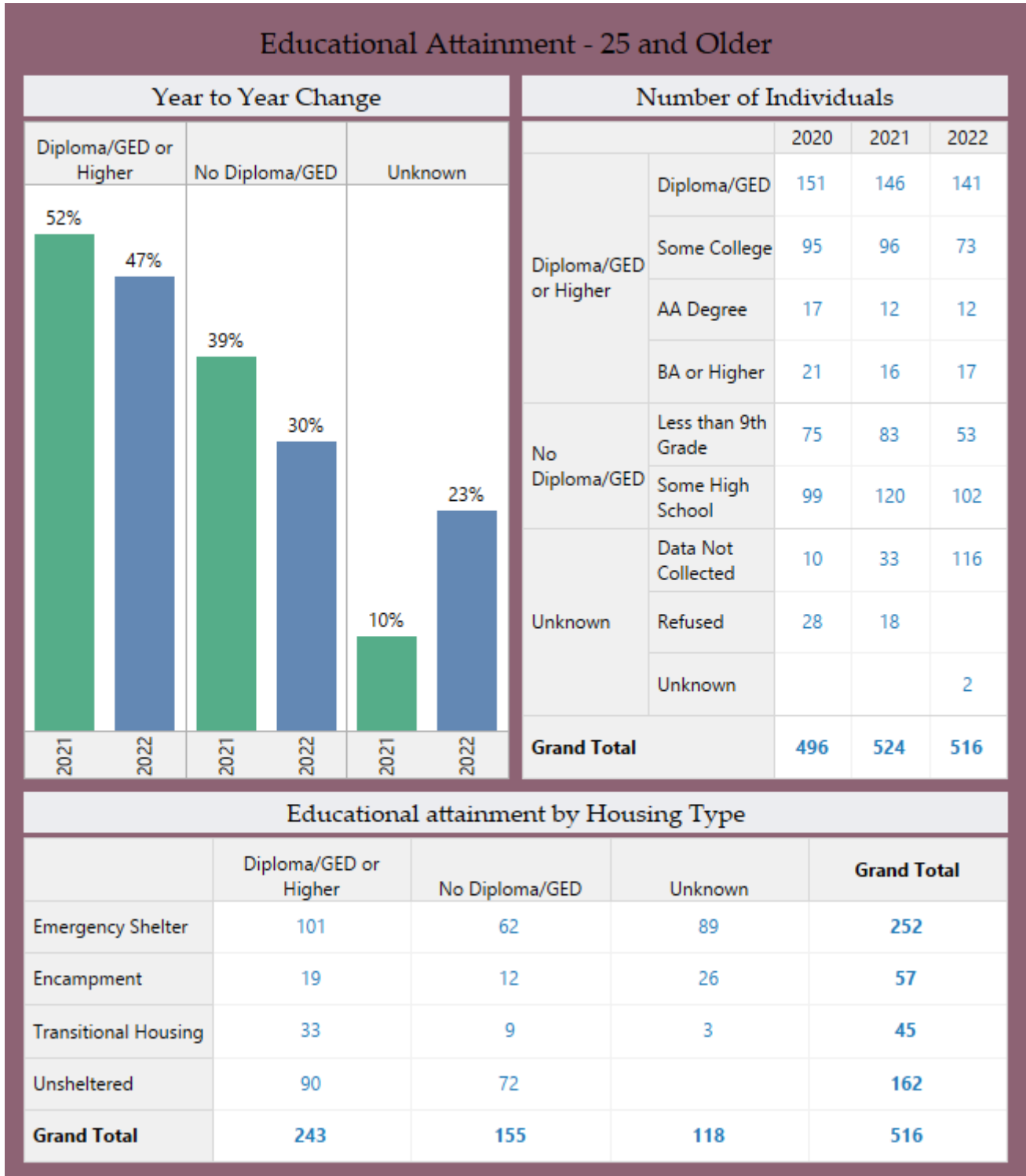
Tribal Enrollment

In 2022, 89 individuals surveyed were enrolled in a Federally Recognized Tribe; 6 of them were not enrolled themselves, but their parents were enrolled. 69% of those who were enrolled or whose parents were enrolled were members of the Confederated Tribes of Yakama Nation.

Tribal Enrollment			
Year to Year Change			
	2021	2022	≡
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	97	62	
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	1	5	
Unknown	6	4	
The Spokane Tribe of Indians (Interior Salish Group)		2	
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon	3	2	
Chippewa (unspecified)	1	2	
White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation		1	
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington		1	
Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation		1	
Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin		1	
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota		1	
Sioux (unspecified)		1	
Seneca Nation		1	
Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho		1	
Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation	1	1	
Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation		1	
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	2	1	
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana	5	1	
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho	1		
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation	1		
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation	1		
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation	1		
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma	1		
Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation	1		
Aleut	1		
Grand Total	123	89	

Education Level

The following table shows the educational attainment for surveyed adults 25 and older. This age delineation was done to prevent a false reading for children in the appropriate grade level. In 2022, 516 individuals were 25 and older. 47% of adults 25 and older surveyed had an educational attainment level of a diploma/GED or higher.



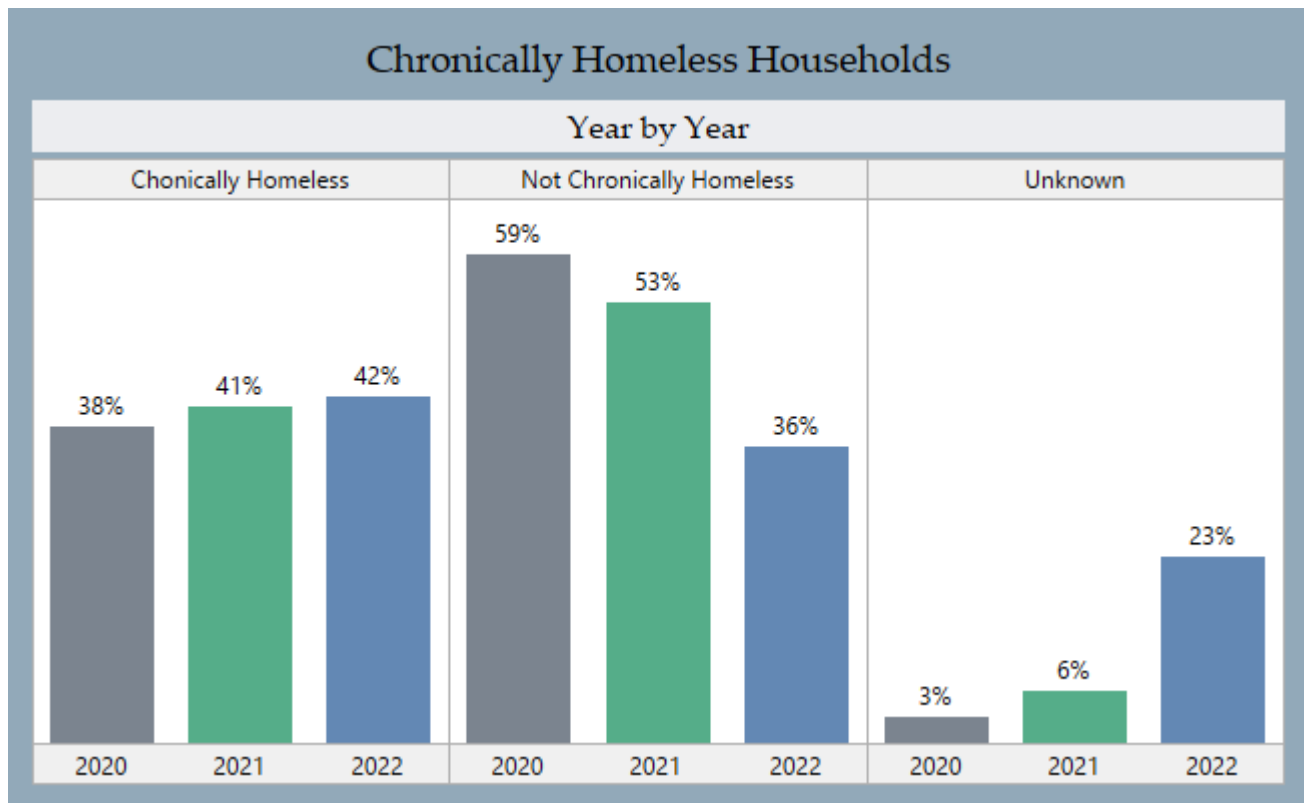
Special Populations

This section reviews the survey results by Chronically Homeless status, disability, age, and Veteran status.

Chronically Homeless

Chronically homeless is defined as an individual with a disability who lives either in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter. The individual could also be living in an institutional care facility, if the individual has been living in the facility for fewer than 90 days and had been living in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter immediately prior to entering the institutional care facility⁷. In 2022, 231 individuals were identified as being chronically homeless – a 5% increase from 2021.

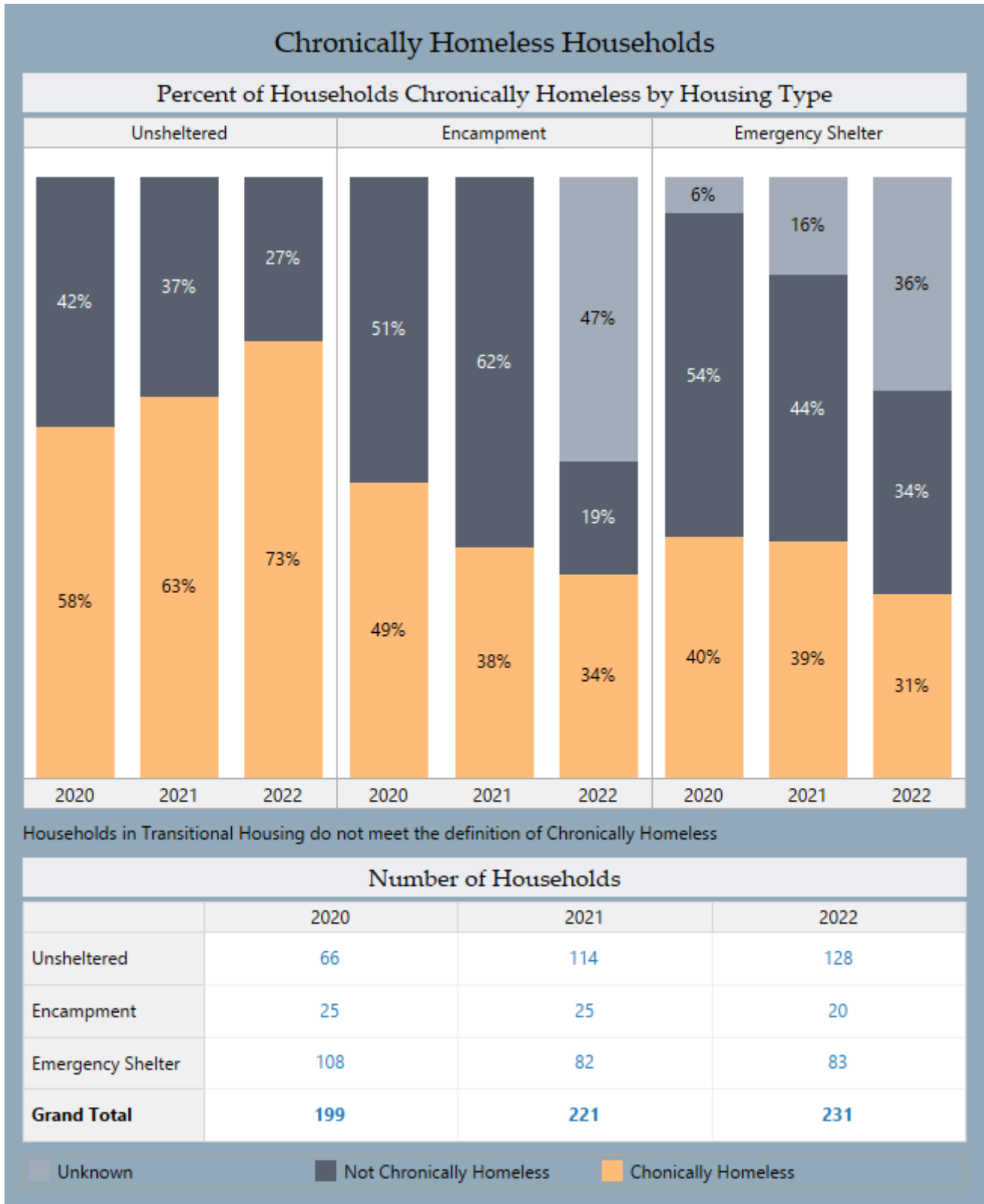
In 2022, the percentage of Chronically Homeless Households increased – even with 23% of the households having an unknown status⁸.



⁷ Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development, 24 CFR Parts 91 and 578; RIN 2506–AC37 Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Defining “Chronically Homeless”. See a flowchart of this process at <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Flowchart-of-HUDs-Definition-of-Chronic-Homelessness.pdf>

⁸ For more information, see the Notable Changes Section of the Introduction

In 2022, the number of chronically homelessness households who were unsheltered increased by 13%, or 14 individuals, from the previous year.

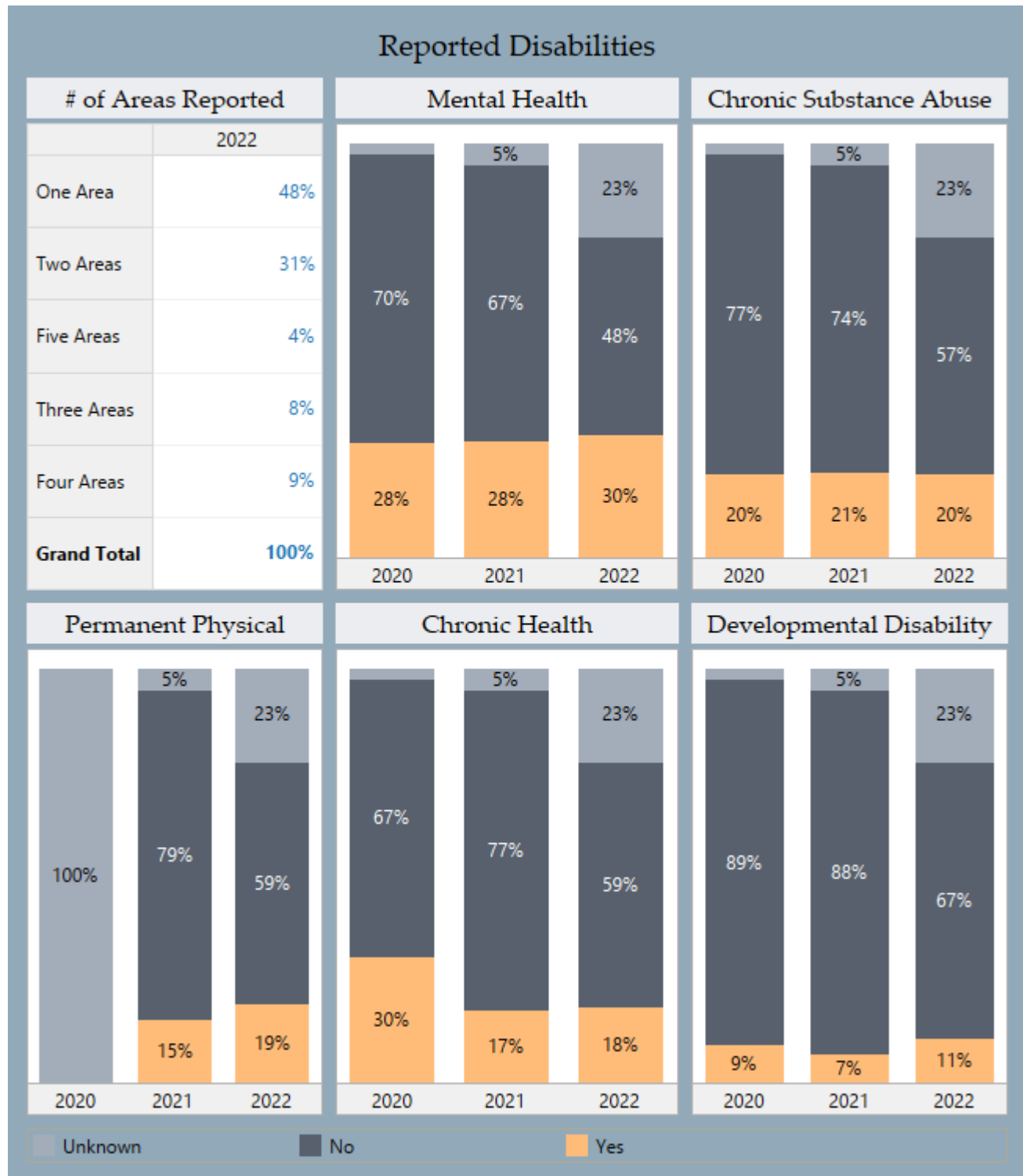


Disability

The following section reviews reported disabilities; in 2022, 337 individuals reported a disability which included 44% of individuals unsheltered and 39% of those in Emergency Shelter. The number of individuals reporting a disability has increased by 2% from 2021.

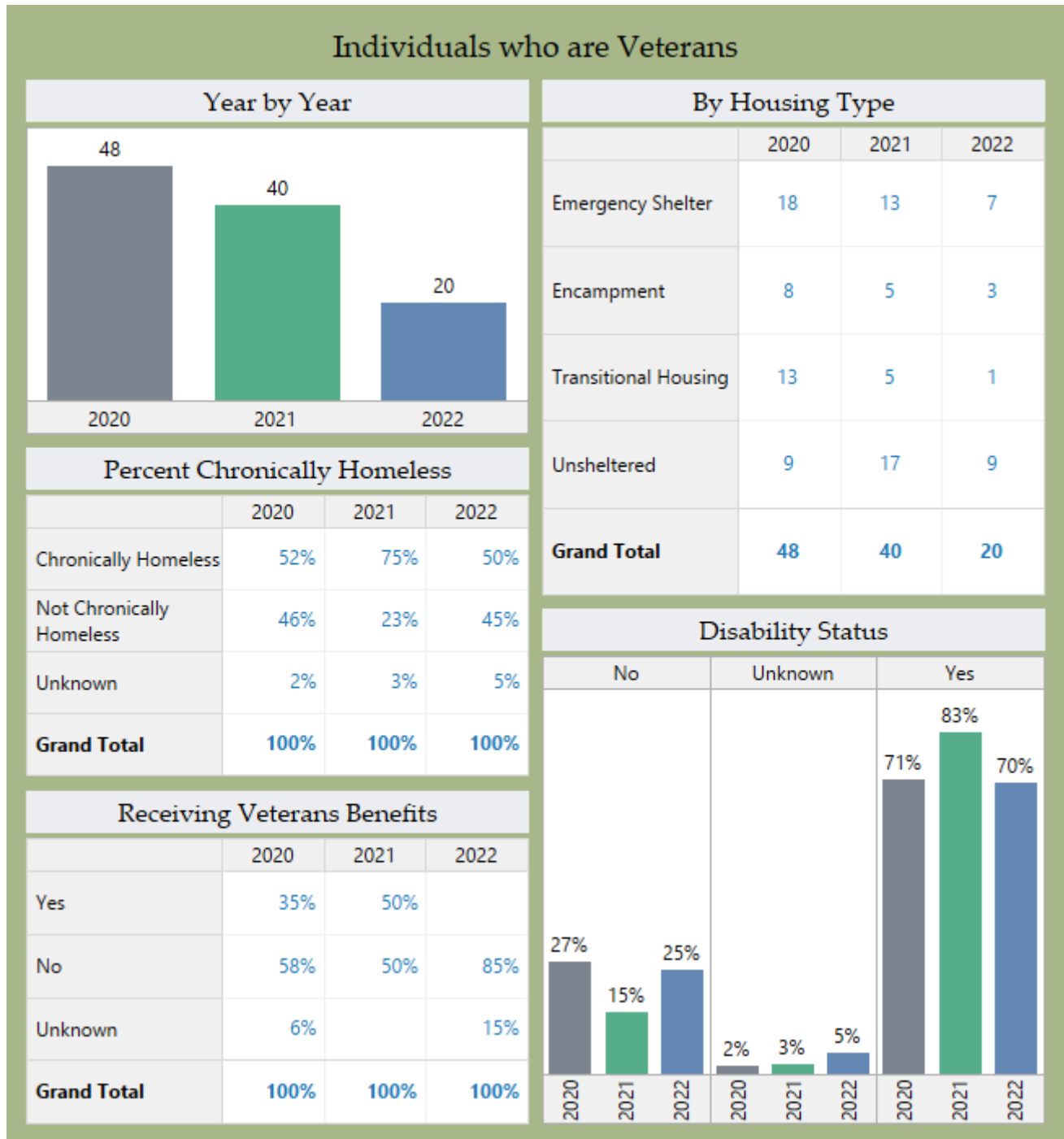


In 2022, more than half of those who reported a disability reported more than one. Note – Permanent Physical was not an option in 2020. There have been increases in all categories even with the rates of data not collected.



Veterans

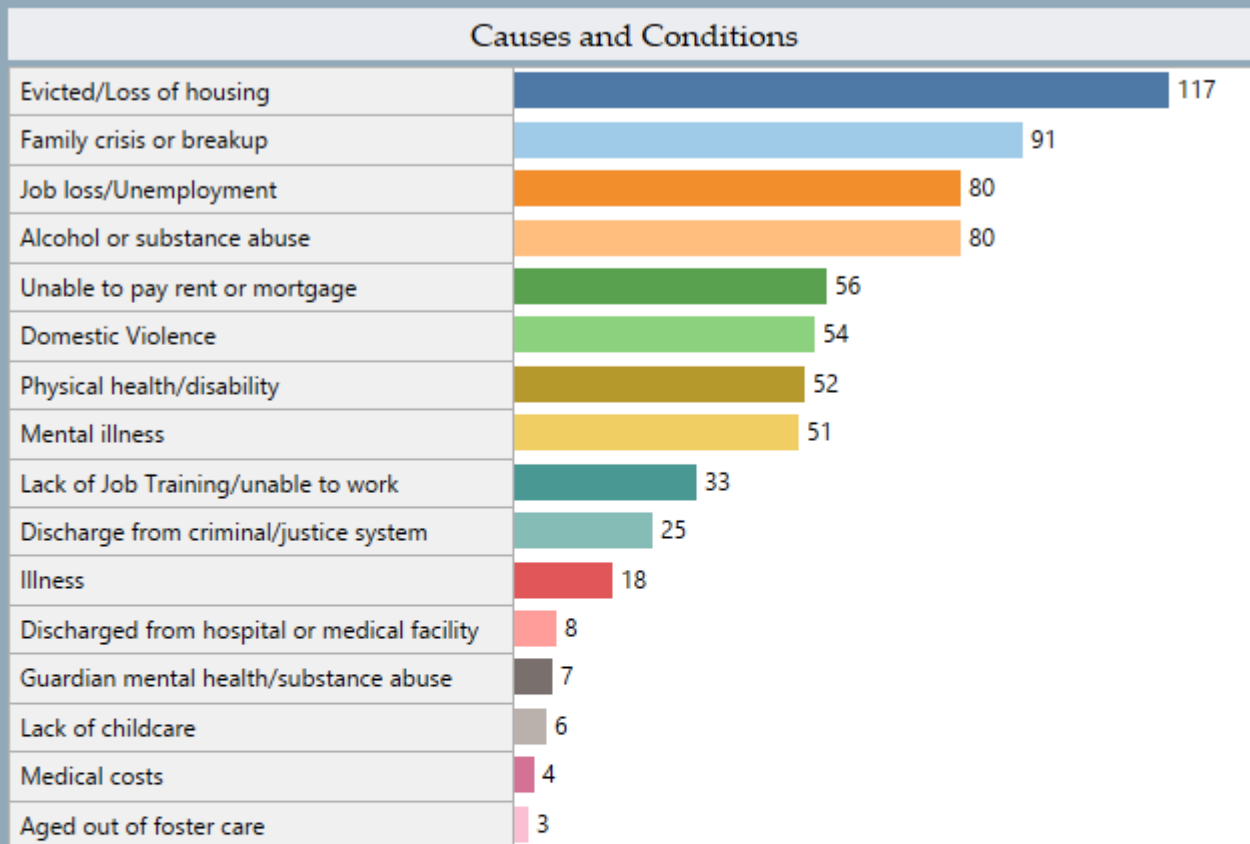
In 2022, 20 individuals surveyed were Veterans; half the number of Veterans surveyed the prior year. Of the 20 Veterans surveyed, 45% of them were unsheltered. Half of all Veterans were chronically homeless, with 70% reporting a disability.



Causes and Conditions

Households surveyed were asked about what contributed most to their homelessness and were able to select more than one option. The following list is not weighted, but rather shows the number of individuals who listed that condition as a contributing factor. When asked about causes and conditions, 70%, or 390 households, responded: with only 35 households refusing. However, this data was not collected from 129 households. Eviction/Loss of housing has remained the number one cause for homelessness reported for the last three years.

Households by Causes and Conditions



Those surveyed can select more than one cause or condition.

Number of Responses			
	2020	2021	2022
Listed causes	457	469	390
Data Not Collected			129
None provided & Refused	66	76	35
Grand Total	523	545	554

The results vary when broken out by age group.

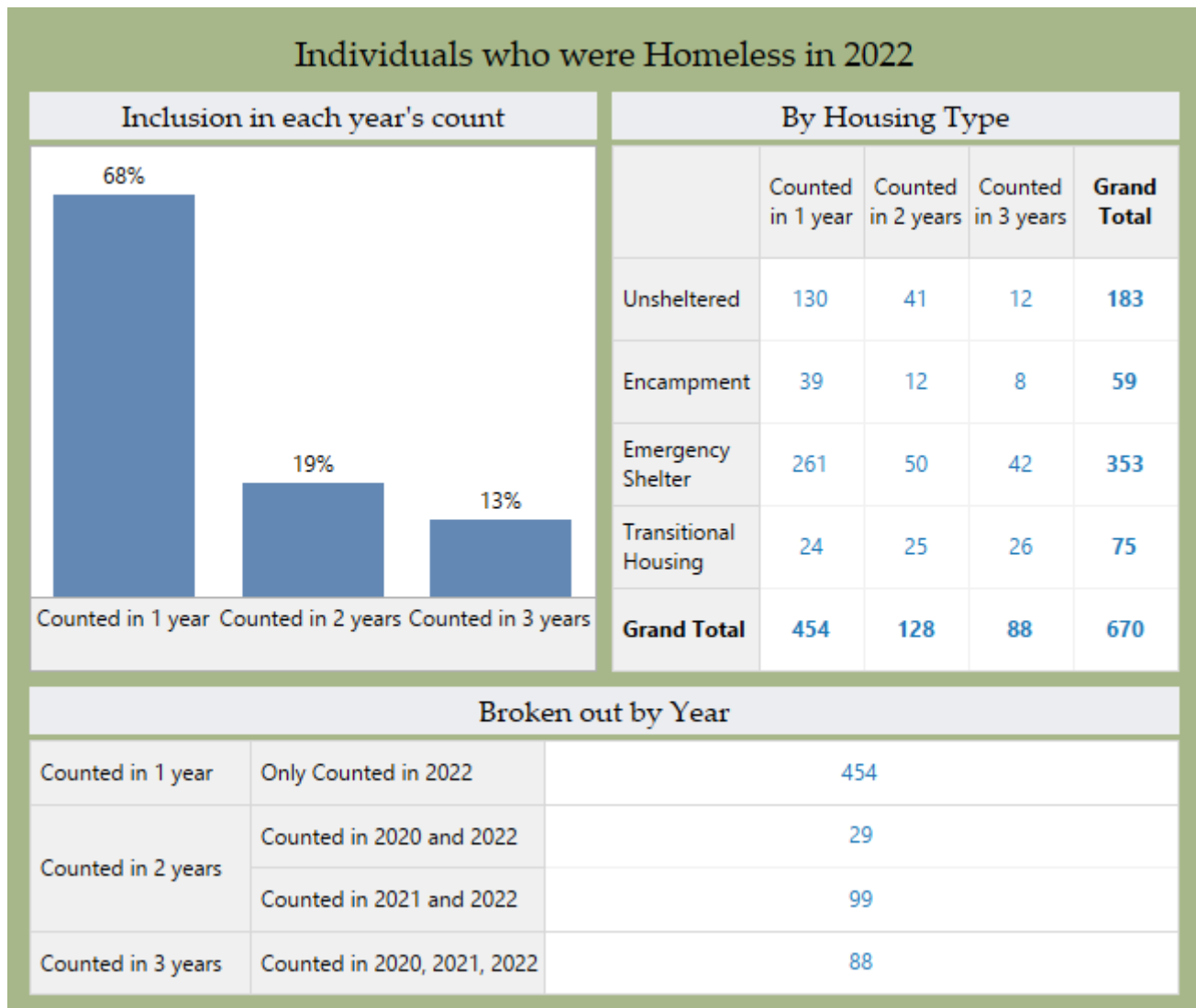
Households by Age Group - Causes			
Young Adults Ages 18-24		Adults 25 to 64	
Job loss/Unemployment	9	Evicted/Loss of housing	101
Family crisis or breakup	9	Family crisis or breakup	78
Alcohol or substance abuse	6	Alcohol or substance abuse	72
Mental illness	5	Job loss/Unemployment	69
Evicted/Loss of housing	5	Unable to pay rent or mortgage	52
Domestic Violence	2	Domestic Violence	51
Aged out of foster care	1	Physical health/disability	43
Discharge from criminal/justice system	1	Mental illness	43
Discharged from hospital or medical facility	1	Lack of Job Training/unable to work	30
Lack of Job Training/unable to work	1	Discharge from criminal/justice system	23
Unable to pay rent or mortgage	1	Illness	16
Seniors 65+		Guardian mental health/substance abuse	6
Evicted/Loss of housing	11	Lack of childcare	6
Physical health/disability	9	Discharged from hospital or medical facility	5
Family crisis or breakup	4	Medical costs	4
Mental illness	3	Aged out of foster care	2
Unable to pay rent or mortgage	3		
Discharged from hospital or medical facility	2		
Illness	2		
Lack of Job Training/unable to work	2		
Job loss/Unemployment	2		
Alcohol or substance abuse	2		
Guardian mental health/substance abuse	1		
Discharge from criminal/justice system	1		
Domestic Violence	1		

Additional Analysis

When PIT began, only initials were collected from those who were surveyed. Currently, full names are collected except in the circumstances where there is Domestic Violence or consent is not provided. Additionally, survey data is compared against current HMIS data and in cases where an agency does not use HMIS, PIT Coordinators enroll data into the database⁹. This change has allowed PIT Coordinators to track groups moving in and out of the system.

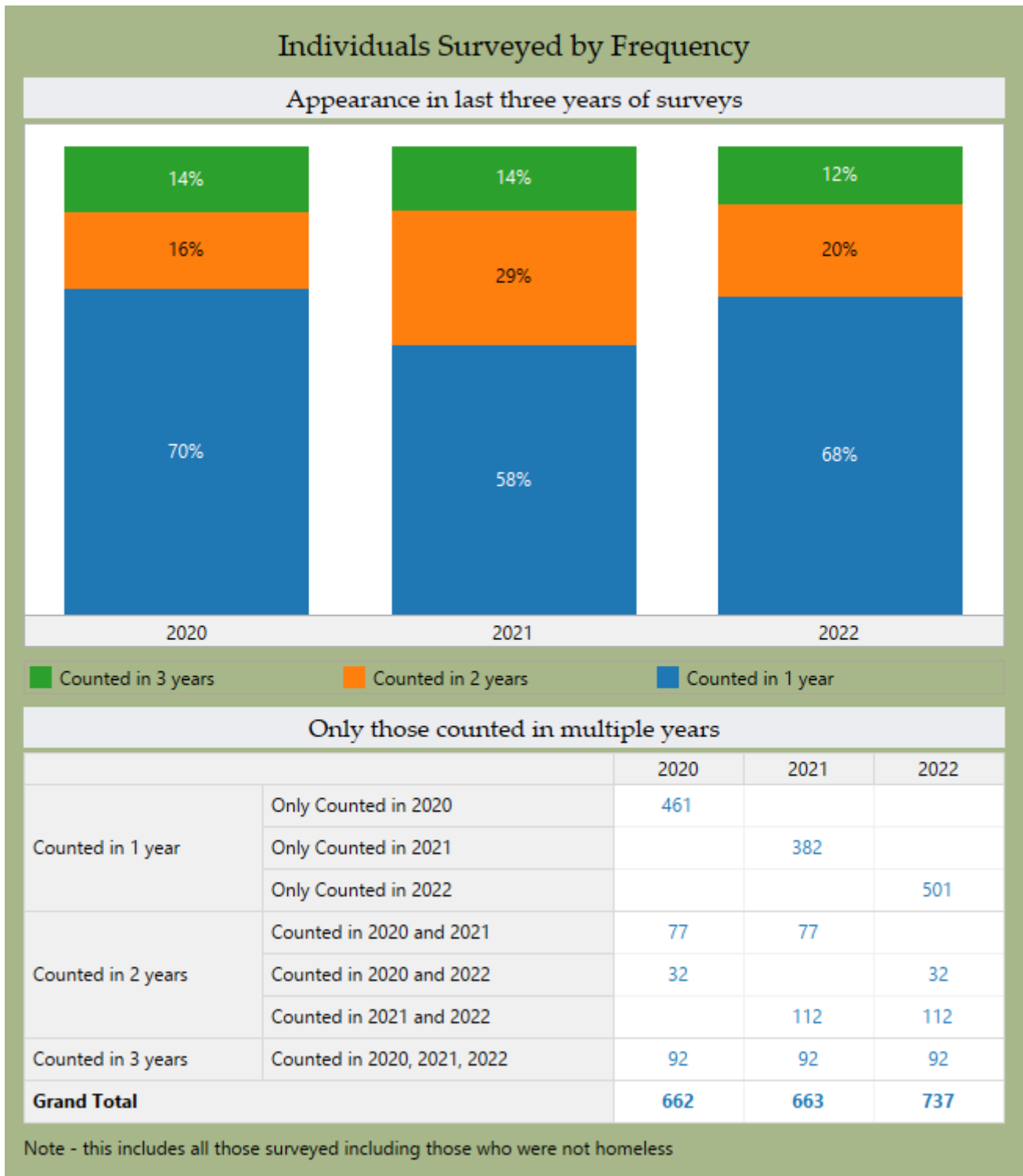
Multi-Year Data

In 2022, 68% of those who are represented in this report were surveyed for the first time this year. The largest group is those in Emergency Shelter; 261 individuals or 74% have not been surveyed in the past three years.



⁹ For more information, see the Methodology Section of this report

The following chart demonstrates individuals who have been surveyed in multiple years. For example, 70% of those surveyed in 2020 were not included in the 2021 or 2022 PIT.



Commerce Performance Measures

Performance measures in this section are from the Commerce Equity Dashboard and cover the State Fiscal Year of 2021 (July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2021). This both restricts the dataset to only those agencies that utilize HMIS and expands it by providing information over an entire year as opposed to a single point in time. During this time frame, 891 individuals in 691 households were served:

- All clients in Yakima reported spending a median of **104 days** homeless before enrolling in any homeless projects.
- All clients in Yakima spent a median of **43 days** before moving into housing or exiting to permanent housing.
- 41% of all clients in Yakima County exited to a permanent housing destination from all projects.
- 22% of all clients in Yakima County who exited to a permanent housing destination from all project types two years prior had subsequently returned to homelessness.

The dashboard with this data, and more, can be accessed here:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/comhau/viz/WashingtonBalanceofStateEquityAnalysisDashboard/EquityDashboard>

Capacity and Utilization

The following table shows where the 487 individuals who were sheltered resided on the night of PIT.

Type	Category	Agency	Program	Capacity	PIT Count	Utilization
Encampment	Encampment	Grace City Outreach	Camp Hope	104	59	57%
Emergency Shelters	DV Shelters	The Lighthouse - Advocacy, Prevention, and Education Center	Domestic Violence Shelter	8	0	0%
		YWCA Yakima	Domestic Violence Shelter	44	32	73%
	Extreme Weather Shelter/ Vouchers	Grace City Outreach	Toppenish Extreme Winter Weather Shelter	50	34	68%
		Northwest Community Action Center	Vouchers	15	15	100%
		Rod's House	Young Adult Extreme Winter Weather Shelter	16	3	19%
		The Lighthouse - Advocacy, Prevention, and Education Center	Domestic Violence Vouchers	10	2	20%
	Family Shelters	Yakima Neighborhood Health Services	Vouchers and Cosecha	19	19	100%
		Grace City Outreach	Portables - Families	16	27	169%
		Triumph Treatment Services	Family Shelter	40	23	58%
	Medical Respite	Yakima Union Gospel Mission	Family Shelter	48	19	40%
		Yakima Neighborhood Health Services	Medical Respite	5	2	40%
	Single Adult Shelters	Generating Hope	Noah's Ark	37	37	100%
		Grace City Outreach	Portables - Singles	84	45	54%
		Rod's House	Young Adult Emergency Housing	8	4	50%
Yakima Union Gospel Mission		Adult Shelters	150	91	61%	
Transitional Housing	Families and Single Adults	Village of Hope	Armory	30	2	7%
		Yakima Union Gospel Mission	Bridge, New Life, Discovery	68	37	54%
		YWCA Yakima	Transitional Housing	60	36	60%
	Single Adults	Grace City Outreach	Faith House	6	0	0%
		Grace City Outreach	Hope House	8	0	0%
		Grace City Outreach	Tiny Homes	2	0	0%