

# Yakima County Point in Time Community Report

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2020

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

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## Acknowledgements

The 2020 Yakima County Annual Point In Time Report was developed through a collaborative effort between public and private organizations. This long-concerted effort to create a report of the population experiencing homelessness in Yakima County could not have happened without the ongoing participation and support of the following organizations, associations, and partnerships.

## Local Government

This project was led by the current Board of County Commissioners:

- District 1 Commissioner Vicki Baker
- District 2 Commissioner Ron Anderson
- District 3 Commissioner Norm Childress

This effort also partnered with the following units of government:

- The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
- City of Yakima
- City of Sunnyside
- City of Toppenish
- City of Wapato

## Volunteers

Almost 200 volunteers were utilized to conduct the one-day event. This included Project Coordinators for each site, Data Leads, Food Servers, Survey takers, Service Providers, and more. All volunteers underwent a two-hour training on how to take surveys in a way that would ensure accurate results across the county. All volunteers and providers were also asked to sign a confidentiality agreement.

Aaron Tackett	Flavio Aquilar	Martin Cervantes
Adrienne Aman	Frances Garza	Martin Garibus
Alex Cordova	Frank Ramirez	Mary Clara Holman
Alex Meyerhoff	Gary Cooper	Mary Diaz
Alex Vanderhouwen	Gracie Chavez	Mary Lee Jones
Alexander Herrera	Gustavo Serrano	Mary Stephenson
Alexis Dimmer	Heather Carrillo	Mayrel Guadarrama
Alicia Brito	Heather Hoffman	Melba Fujiura
Alycia Thompson	Heather Froehlich	Michelle Jackson
Amanda Delp	Hope Lange	Michelle Robert
Amber Ingersoll	Idalia Aguilar	Morgan Grier
Amber Wise	Isaiah Williamson	Nallely Rodriguez
Andy Ward	Jackie Call	Nancey Gulicece
Angela Bazan	Jacqueline Hertel	Nikki Brown
Annette Rodriguez	James Torres	Oak George
Anthony Sparber	Janet Cortez	Pamela Byrd
Antonio Madera	Janet Kerns	Paola Mejia
April Hastings	Janice Gonzales	Pat Beeson
Arianna Rhodes	Jayson Harmon	Patricia Hernandez
Augustine Dick	Jean Schad	Patty Benge
Aurea Mondragon	Jeanne Olney	Rachel Vincent
Ava Sanchez	Jeannette Villanueva	Randi Chally

## Yakima County Point in Time Community Report

Bailey Kendall	Jeff Froehlich	Raraela Perez
Beck Scholl	Jenece Howe	Robin Perches
Bertha Guillen	Jennifer Clark	Rosalinda Krikorian
Betty Van Ryder	Jessica Collins	Rose George
Bill Daughtry	Jessica Cruz	Rosemary Faul
Blanca Rios	Jesus Campos	Rudy Perales
Bocephas Lafollett	Jim Stephenson	Sally Armour
Brian Ahern	Jose Alvarez	Samantha Chandler
Carlos Reyes	Jovita Herrera	Sandra Ibarra
Carmen Pavra	Joyce Tabor	Sasha Corpuz
Carrie Huie-Pascua	Juan Armando Rocha	Shalana Sampson
Catalina Juarez	Juan Benevidias	Sharon Templin
Chad Hale	Juan Ramirez	Shelby Michaels
Chantel Greene	Julia Hart	Shelly Mead
Charles Measel	Karla Padilla	Sheri Rynd
Chelsey Bell	Karmel Morrier	Sonia Sanabria
Cheri Bednark	Kate Adkison	Sonja Mahaney
Cheyenne Clapper	Kathleen Fischer	Sophia Sanabria
Chirstella Martinez	Kay Funk	Spencer Hatton
Colbee Martinez	Kelly Penfold	Stephanie Rivera
Cristobal Espindia	Kim Hitchcock	Sunny Behl
Daisy Gutierrez	Kristina Spain	Susan Garcia
Damian Cortez	Lance Larsen	Suzi Carpino
Daniel Mendoza	Laura Pineda	Sydney Conti
Danielle Almanze	Laurie Jones	Tabitha Rowe
Darlene Espinoza	Lee Murdock	Tambra Shuler
Darlene Hanson	Leeza Lamb	Tami Alred
David Brown	Lehigh John Jr	Tara Hoverson
David Castaneda	Leroy Rothamel	Tara Sadler
David Hanson	Lorena Navarro	Taylor Tahkeal-Valencia
David Teske	Lori Tamburro	Teresa Hernandez
David Wells	Madeline Ramirez	Teresa Shervey
Dawn King	Maggie Treichler	Teresa Yanez
Daylene Fiander	Marcelina Ortega	Tina Cardenas
Debbie Elhaija	Marciana Ambriz-Torres	Tom Gaulke
Deidra Atkins	Marco Barreras	Traci Hanson
Diana Anderson	Maria Lopez	Valorie Blazard
Diana Benson	Maria Martinez	Velma Mauel
Elodia Gutierrez	Maria Sole	Veronica Castaneda
Emmanuel Diego-Botello	Maria Torres	Victor Sanchez Moreno
Ernesto Carrasco	Marilyn Shearer	Victor Meraz
Esther Magasis	Marissa Villalobos	Yesica Garcia
Felicia Staub	Maritza Dimas	

## Providers

Providers were integral to having an accurate Shelter Count, measuring those who were housed by local programs on the day of the count. Each provider not only had staff attend the two-hour trainings for survey takers, but they

also updated the number of units and beds they have for reporting to the Washington State Department of Commerce. Thank you to the service providers who completed shelter counts or survey forms:

- Blue Mountain Action Council
- Catholic Charities Central Washington
- Comprehensive Healthcare
- Generating Hope
- Next Step Housing
- Northwest Community Action Center
- The Lighthouse - Advocacy, Prevention, and Education Center
- Rod's House
- Sunrise Outreach Center
- Triumph Treatment Services
- Yakama Nation Village of Hope
- Yakima Neighborhood Health Services
- Yakima Union Gospel Mission
- YWCA of Yakima

## Local Businesses

Thank you to the local business, services providers, and organizations who donated supplies, provided services, and attended the Project Homeless Connect:

- Blue Mountain Action Council
- Bureau of Indian Affairs Social Services
- Community Health Plan of Washington
- Comprehensive Healthcare
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- Elite Academy School of Cosmetology
- Entrust Community Services
- Molina Healthcare of Washington
- Northwest Community Action Center
- Northwest Harvest
- Northwest Justice Project
- Pahto Public Passage
- People for People
- Rod's House
- Simtru
- Sunnyside Beauty Academy
- Sunrise Outreach Center
- TeamChild Advocacy for Youth
- Triumph Treatment Services
- Yakama Nation Economic Development AmeriCorps
- The Lighthouse - Advocacy, Prevention, and Education Center
- Yakama Nation Tiinawit Gamblers Anonymous
- United Health Care
- US Census
- Volunteer Attorney Services
- Washington State Department of Licensing
- WorkSource Yakima
- Henry Beauchamp Community Center
- Yakama Nation Alcohol Program
- Yakama Nation Behavioral Health
- Yakama Nation Village of Hope
- Yakama Nation Vocational Rehabilitation
- Yakama Nation Wakishwi
- Yakama Nation WIOA
- Yakima County Veteran's Program
- Yakima Housing Authority
- Yakima Humane Society
- Yakima Neighborhood Health Services
- Yakima Valley League of Women Voters
- Toppenish Astria Detox
- National Alliance on Mental Illness - NAMI Yakima
- Washington State Department of Social and Health Services - Toppenish CSO
- Washington National Guard Family Assistance Center
- Washington State Department of Social and Health Services - Yakima CSO

## Member Organizations

Joint membership in both the Yakima County Homeless Coalition and the Homeless Network of Yakima County includes 133 organizations and concerned community members. The membership lists can be found in the Members section of the Appendix.

## Locations

All providers were given surveys and instructed to survey their residents the night before the count. That night, a group of volunteers also went to Yakima Union Gospel Mission to survey all the residents, as well as those who sleep outside but come to the Mission for meals.

There were Project Homeless Connect events at two sites on January 23, 2020:

- Henry Beauchamp Community Center
- Sunnyside Community Center

Yakama Nation held a Community Connect event at the Yakama Nation Cultural Center on the same day, which was open to all community members but with surveys of individuals experiencing homelessness conducted onsite.

Additionally, there were staging areas at the following locations:

- Noah's Ark
- Union Gospel Mission
- Rod's House
- DSHS – Yakima CSO

This broad outreach, combined with utilization of Outreach Teams, ensured the most comprehensive coverage for the most accurate count.

## 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** covering the homeless population staying in housing of various types that is dedicated to serving the homeless.
- An **Outreach Count** that attempts to reach the homeless or at risk wherever they may be located within the community.

Once local results are collected, information is then included in the Annual Homeless Assessment Report II (AHAR). Together, the PIT and the AHAR tell us a tremendous amount about people experiencing homelessness and the problem of homelessness in our nation including:

- People's characteristics, including race, disability status, and age.
- Where people are staying and how long.
- Are the strategies we are using to end homelessness working?

They also report on performance measures to identify if current efforts to end and reduce homelessness is working, or whether it is being offset by the headwinds of housing affordability, low wages and benefits, poverty, racial inequality, etc.

The PIT and the AHAR gather information on households that have no place — other than a facility that serves individuals who are homeless— in which to live. There are other households that are perhaps on the cusp of homelessness but have managed to avoid it. Although they may be unstably or poorly housed, since they are not literally homeless, they are not tallied in the PIT. This includes people staying with family or friends, who would

prefer a place of their own but cannot afford one, or others who have a place to live but, for reasons of cost, end up moving frequently are also not tallied in the PIT count.

### History

The first Point-In-Time (PIT) count in Yakima County was conducted in 2005 by the Yakima County Department of Human Services. On January 27, 2011, in conjunction with the 8th Annual Point in Time Survey, Project Homeless Connect events were held in both Yakima and Sunnyside for the first time. The Yakima event was held at Morning Star Church and the Sunnyside event was held at St. Joseph's Church.

### Project Homeless Connect

Project Homeless Connect is a national model used to by communities to remedy the homelessness of their neighbors. The "under one roof" offerings for consumers and the "mobile hospitality" of volunteers who act as attendants and conductors for their homeless neighbors help lower barriers and achieve results. Project Homeless Connect also gives people and organizations who have never been involved in homelessness a way to make a difference in their community.

Project Homeless Connect is designed to be a one-day, one-stop event that links people experiencing homelessness with a broad range of needed services such as housing, employment, health care, dental care, mental health care, and benefits. Project Homeless Connect is not an information fair, but instead engages people experiencing homelessness directly with services. Project Homeless Connect provides an opportunity for businesses, universities, and community volunteers to be directly involved in helping individuals and families make significant steps towards ending their homelessness. Project Homeless Connect also facilitates improved collaboration between community service agencies.

This year Project Homeless Connect was revived with events occurring across Yakima County. In addition to helping multiple participants access multiple services under one roof, there was incredible community involvement with high numbers of organizations, funders, and volunteers who helped provide those services.

### Infrastructure Shifts

In 2015, the Yakima County Department of Human Services closed, and the Board of County Commissioners subcontracted with the Yakima Valley Conference of Governments (YVCOG) to take on the various roles associated with the Homeless Housing and Assistance Program, including the PIT count.

In 2018, YVCOG contracted with an outside vendor to conduct the 2018 and 2019 Annual Point in Time count. This shift in methodology has presented some interesting challenges to analyzing and presenting the data. These challenges are described in more detail in the [Data Challenges](#) section below.

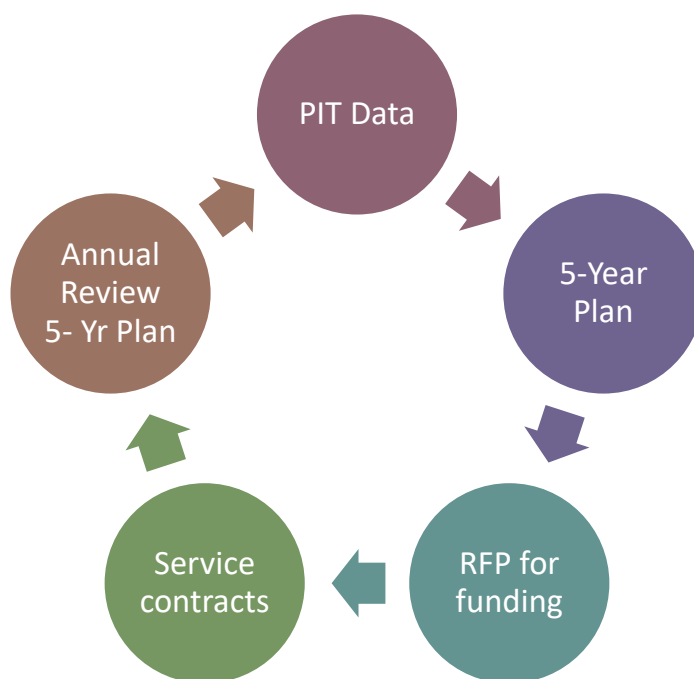
### Moving Forward

In June of 2018, an effort was made to make a communitywide recommendation on a governance structure to advise the Board of County Commissioners on distribution of state and local dollars. A Governance committee was formed with representatives from the City of Yakima, The Homeless Network of Yakima County, and multiple providers. In December of 2018, the Board of County Commissioners approved, by resolution, the development of a planning body called the Yakima County Homeless Coalition. The Yakima County Homeless Coalition was tasked with responsibility for, among other things, the development and review of the Yakima County 5-Year Plan

to Address Homelessness<sup>1</sup> based in part, on data from the Annual PIT. In December 2019, the Board of County Commissioners reinstated the Yakima County Department of Human Services and tasked them with once again managing the programs around housing and homelessness. The newly reformed Yakima County Department of Human Services opted to conduct the 2020 PIT count internally, in partnership with The Homeless Network of Yakima County. This project is just one of many examples of collaboration between the County, the Yakima County Homeless Coalition, and the Homeless Network of Yakima County. Since moving the Homeless Housing and Assistance Program back to Yakima County, the cost to run the program was reduced by 48%.

### How It All Fits

The data collected during PIT drives Yakima County's local 5-Year Plan to end homelessness by measuring outcomes and future areas of focus. The data is also collated with data from other communities across the country and reported in the Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR). The AHAR is a HUD report to the U.S. Congress that provides nationwide estimates of homelessness, including information about the demographic characteristics of homeless persons, service use patterns, and the capacity to house homeless persons. This helps state and federal funders determine the future allocation of housing and homeless dollars to our community.



### Methodology

#### Data Challenges

A significant amount of time was spent ensure the accuracy of the data contained within this report – including all trend data. Yakima County worked with the Washington State Department of Commerce in confirming all trend data, though some issues were unable to be resolved.

#### 2018 and 2019 Data

Trend data reported during 2018 and 2019 erroneously labeled Permanent Supportive Housing as Transitional Housing and combined Transitional Housing with Emergency Shelter then subsequently reported it as the latter.

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<sup>1</sup> Located at <https://www.yakimacounty.us/2391/Yakima-County-Homeless-Coalition>



Community members looking to reconcile the data from past reports with this one will see the variance in the corrected charts contained within this report. Partly for this reason, percentage change from year to the next is not included in the trend data.

Additionally, there was a significant variance in 2018 and 2019 between the number of individuals surveyed in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing and the number reported in HMIS as staying those locations. In 2020, a significant effort was made to ensure these two data sets matched 100% by working with the Department of Commerce and providers who supplied rosters for the night of the count.

When trending data for 2018 and 2019, the decision was made to utilize the HMIS numbers as there was no access to the source data for the surveys conducted during that year. Efforts to contact the agency contracted to conduct the 2018 and 2019 surveys were unsuccessful. During these years there was no process ensuring all clients in these housing types were entered, but the Commerce data was found to be the most stable. While the missing households can be accounted for, the demographic data attached to each of those individuals would be challenging to get. For these reasons and more, percentage change is only shown for individuals who are unsheltered.

The following steps were executed to ensure efficacy moving forward, ensuring the data issues were contained within these two years referenced earlier.

### Developing Survey Questions

The 2020 HUD data standards<sup>2</sup> were used when designing the survey as well as all surveys across the county; this ensures standardization when measuring a community's performance. For items that were not required by the data standards, the 2017, 2019, and the newly released 2020 PIT Survey for Washington were used as reference. All but two data elements from the State's survey were used in the local survey:

1. The option for homeless individuals to select "Kicked out/Left home" as a circumstance contributing to homelessness, as this was very similar to the "Family crisis/break up" answer.
2. The second data element regarding the household's tribal affiliation. Households are not typically enrolled into a tribe; this is done on an individual level. In response to the Yakama Nation's feedback on this question, the question was changed to ask about the *individual's* tribal affiliation. If an individual reported they were not enrolled in a federally recognized tribe, they were then asked if their parents were enrolled.

Additional responses were added to the questions regarding an individual's income sources and circumstances contributing to homelessness. Questions were also added asking if they had been released from an institution in the past year. All other data elements from the 2017 and 2019 survey that were not present in Commerce's 2020 survey were omitted. Commerce approved all changes made to the survey prior to its release.

### Data Collection Points

The PIT Survey was broken into two major areas:

- **Shelter count:** All individuals residing in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing units. This also included those in sanctioned encampments<sup>3</sup> and Extreme Winter Weather Shelters and hotels/motels secured with Extreme Winter Weather Vouchers.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/HMIS-Data-Standards-Manual.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> While sanctioned encampments were included in the Shelter Count, they are categorized as unsheltered per Washington State Department of Commerce.

- **Outreach Count:** This included individuals who attended one of the Project Homeless Connect or Community Connect events as well as those sleeping in places not meant for human habitation.

### Shelter Count

A large part of the count includes individuals in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing. There are fluctuations in how many units and beds are available based on a variety of issues including funding, capacity of local organizations, and systemwide shifts. To ensure all the units and beds in Yakima County were included in the count, the following steps were taken:

1. Providers were sent a form prior to the count to confirm how many beds/units they provided, what type of shelter it was (Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing), and what population they served (Single Men and Women, Families, Veterans, etc.).
2. After collecting information from providers, the results were confirmed with the Washington State Department of Commerce for accuracy.
3. Once surveys were printed, they were distributed to providers based on the inventory they reported. Each survey was numbered and tracked, documenting who received it, who completed it, and who returned the completed surveys.
4. Once data input from all the surveys was complete, attendance reports were pulled from the local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and compared with the survey results. Staff then worked with local providers to confirm that both the HMIS data and the survey results matched.
  - a. For organizations that did not utilize HMIS (Yakima Union Gospel Mission as an example), rosters for the night of the count were provided and compared against the survey results.

Data results were then analyzed to identify any potential duplicates which were removed from the data set. This was a minimal number.

### Outreach Count

Project Homeless Connect events and the Community Connect event were designed to provide centralized services for individuals experiencing homelessness, as well as provide a centralized place to conduct the survey. Efforts were made to ensure this outreach was done countywide, with the following locations:

- Project Homeless Connect sites
  - City of Yakima at the Henry Beauchamp Community Center
  - City of Sunnyside at the Sunnyside Community Center
- Community Connect site:
  - City of Toppenish at the Yakama Nation Cultural Center
- Staging Areas:
  - City of Yakima
    - Yakima Union Gospel Mission
    - Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
    - Yakima Neighborhood Health Services – Neighborhood Connections
  - City of Wapato
    - Noah's Ark Homeless Shelter
  - City of Toppenish
    - Washington State Department of Social and Health Services

While these events are designed to identify individuals not currently housed in either an Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing unit, not all individuals attended. In the past, community volunteers were trained to go into the field to identify individuals sleeping outside. However, in recent years, there has been an expansion in Homeless Outreach. These Outreach Workers are familiar with the areas where unsanctioned encampments are located and oftentimes have relationships with the individuals residing there. In 2020, the count leveraged this infrastructure by having teams of Outreach Workers conduct this portion of the count.

### Systemwide Data Scrub

During the past two years, only an Outreach Survey was conducted, and the Shelter Count relied solely on HMIS. To address concerns over a variance between those surveyed and those entered into HMIS, the decision was made to survey ALL individuals regardless of their location. For information on how this was conducted, see the [Shelter Count](#) section above.

In the 2020 PIT Count, 1,900 surveys were distributed to providers, community events, and outreach workers. Every survey was numbered, logged, and tracked. 765 surveys were completed and returned. Each survey was then reviewed for completeness based on the HUD 2020 HMIS Data Standards. 79 of the returned surveys, representing 102 individuals, were set aside as it was determined those individuals did not meet the definition of homelessness on the night of the PIT Count. See the [Point in Time Data](#) section below for a closer look at those surveys.

The data contained in the surveys was then entered into a Master Excel Spreadsheet. This allowed for logic tests to be conducted on the survey results to ensure they were accurate. If a survey failed this logic test, the last provider was contacted to ensure the data was entered correctly. After all the survey data was entered, further quality assurance checks were conducted to identify any data entry errors which were checked against the original paper survey.

Once the initial data entry was complete, each client was searched for in HMIS and the reported data in the paper survey was compared against reported data in HMIS. During this process, it was discovered that a plethora of duplicates records were in the HMIS system – almost 1,000 duplicate profiles were sent to the Department of Commerce to be merged. Each agency who participated in the Shelter Count had a report pulled for their program, and the survey results were compared against their program roster for the night of the count and reconciled. This project reached a 100% match between the paper surveys and HMIS data. This was the first time the Yakima County PIT count has included such a thorough HMIS data reconciliation and cleanup effort, and the benefits of this go beyond data fidelity of our single PIT report. The hundreds of de-duplicated profiles in our local HMIS system will lead to more reliable data for the rest of the year.

### Point in Time Data

This section displays the data collected during the 2020 PIT count. The two main ways to track data is by individuals and by households. The following table shows the number of individuals and households counted during the 2020 PIT count:

Category	Individuals	Households
<b>Currently Homeless</b>	663	524
<b>Not Currently Homeless</b>	102	79
<b>Total Surveyed</b>	765	603

Of the 765 individuals surveyed, 102 were not experiencing homelessness on that day. Almost two-thirds of those not experiencing homelessness had been served at some point by a homeless service provider. More concerning was the fact that 86% of individuals, while not homelessness, were not stably housed.

### Individuals who were not currently homeless

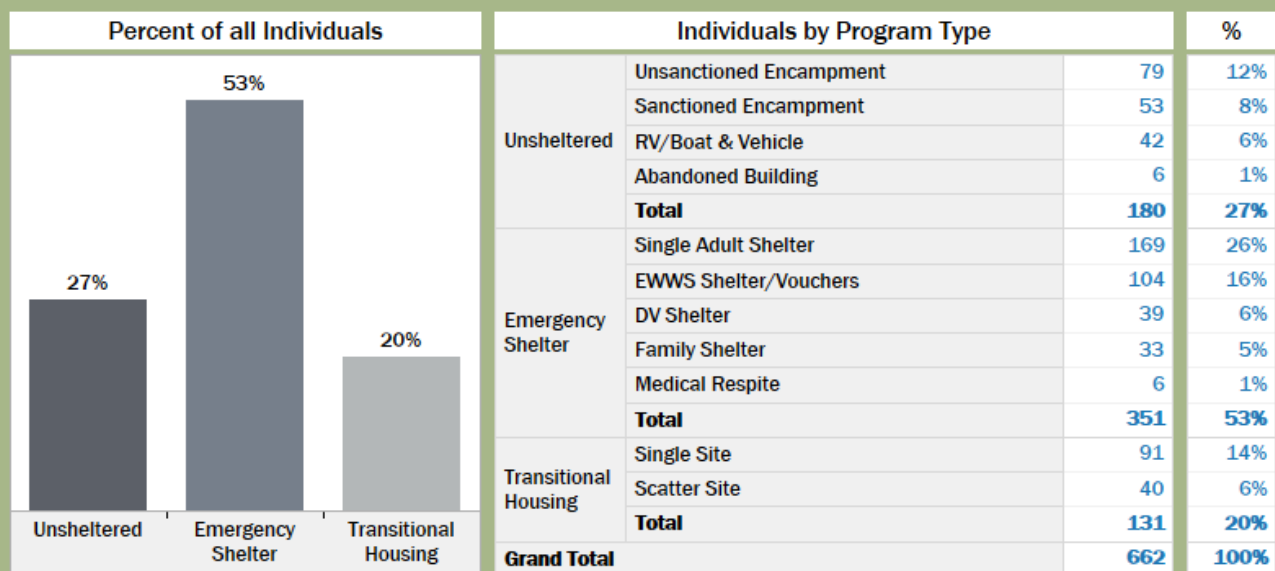
		Not Been Served Previously	Served Previously	Grand Total
In Permanent Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	2	8	10
	Own Apartment	2	1	3
	Senior Housing		1	1
Not in Permanent Housing	Couch Surfing	30	46	76
	Hotel/Motel No Voucher	5	5	10
	Institution		2	2
Grand Total		39	63	102

Couch surfing is defined as when a person is staying with family or friends on a temporary basis – this can be an indicator of individuals on the cusp of entering or re-entering homelessness. No additional analysis was conducted on this population group, this is the first year these numbers have been reported.

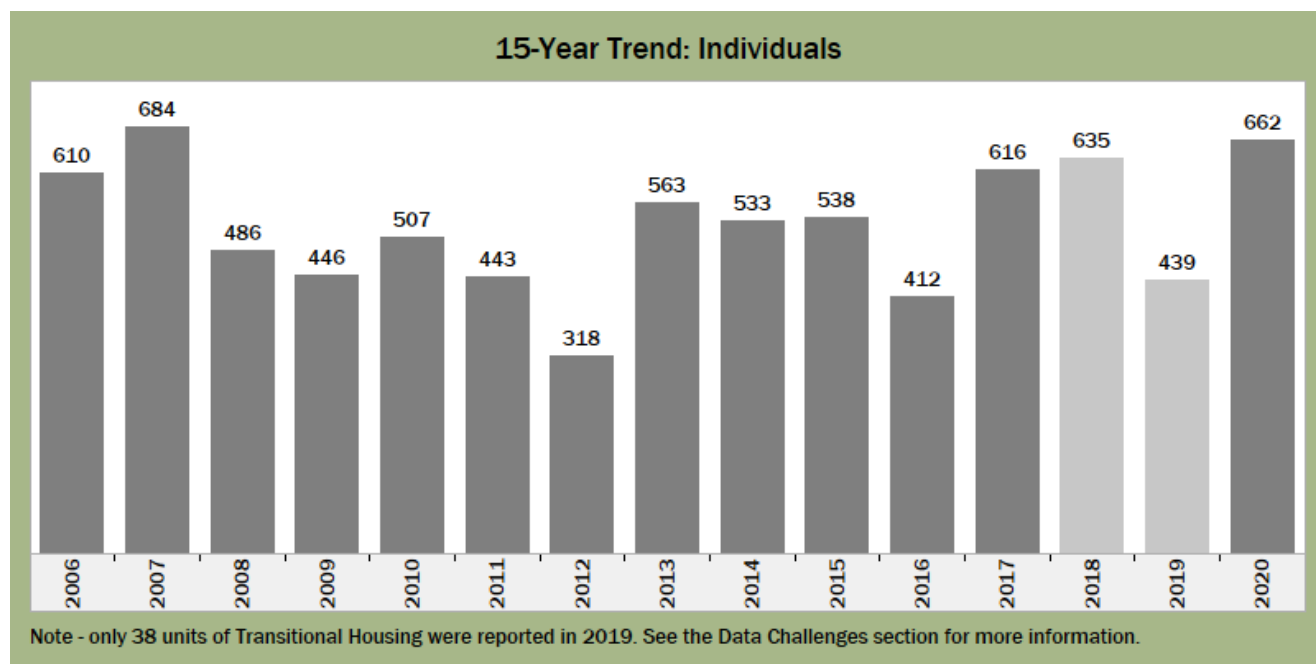
### Individuals

In 2020, 662 individuals were identified as experiencing homelessness in Yakima County. More than 1 in 4 individuals counted were unsheltered.

### Individuals by Housing Type



The following chart shows the overall count of individuals experiencing homelessness since 2006<sup>4</sup>:



## Housing Type

This section looks at various demographics of individuals by housing type. Please see the [Housing Types](#) position of the Definition section to learn more about the following housing types: Unsheltered, Emergency Shelter, and Transitional Housing.

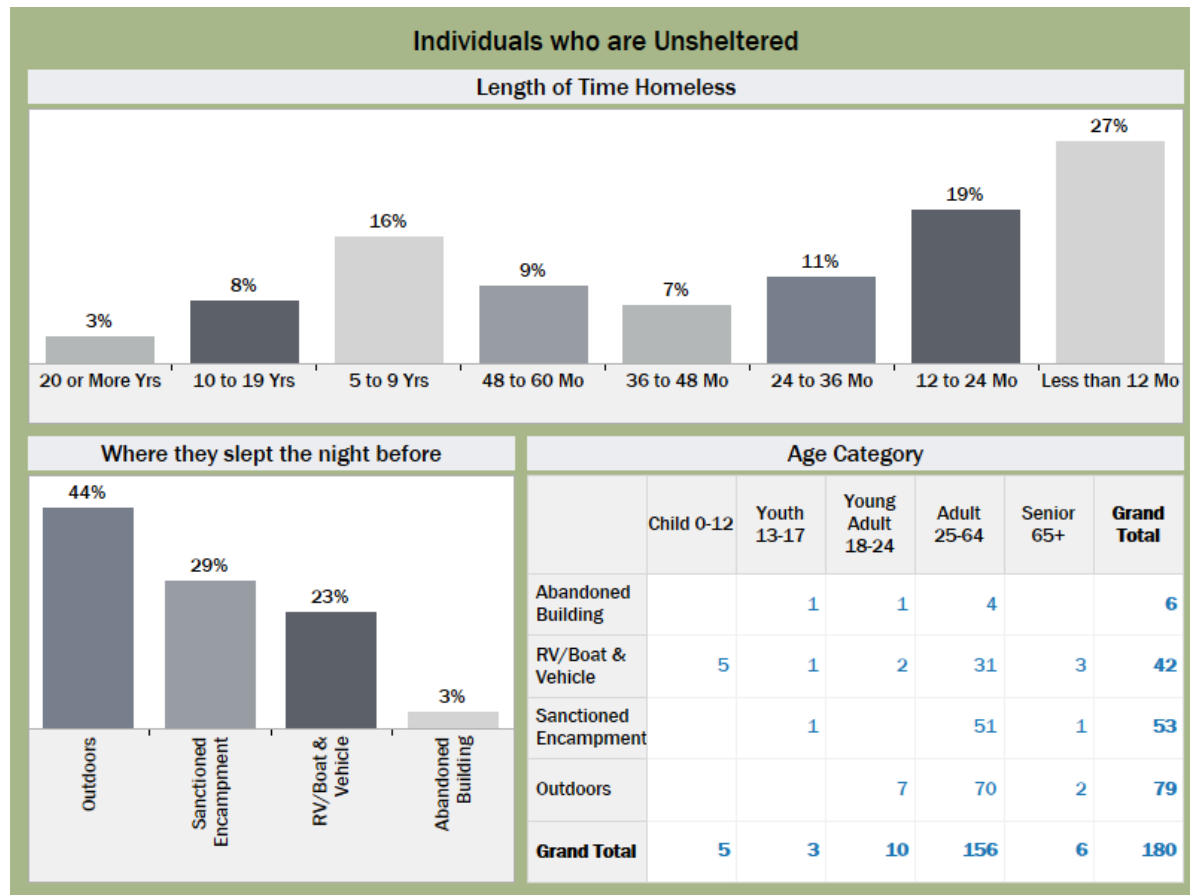
### Unsheltered

In Yakima County, 180 individuals were identified as unsheltered. More than a quarter of individuals became homeless less than year ago, with 73% sleeping in either a sanctioned or unsanctioned encampment. 1 in 10 of those who were unsheltered were youth or young adults under the age of 24.

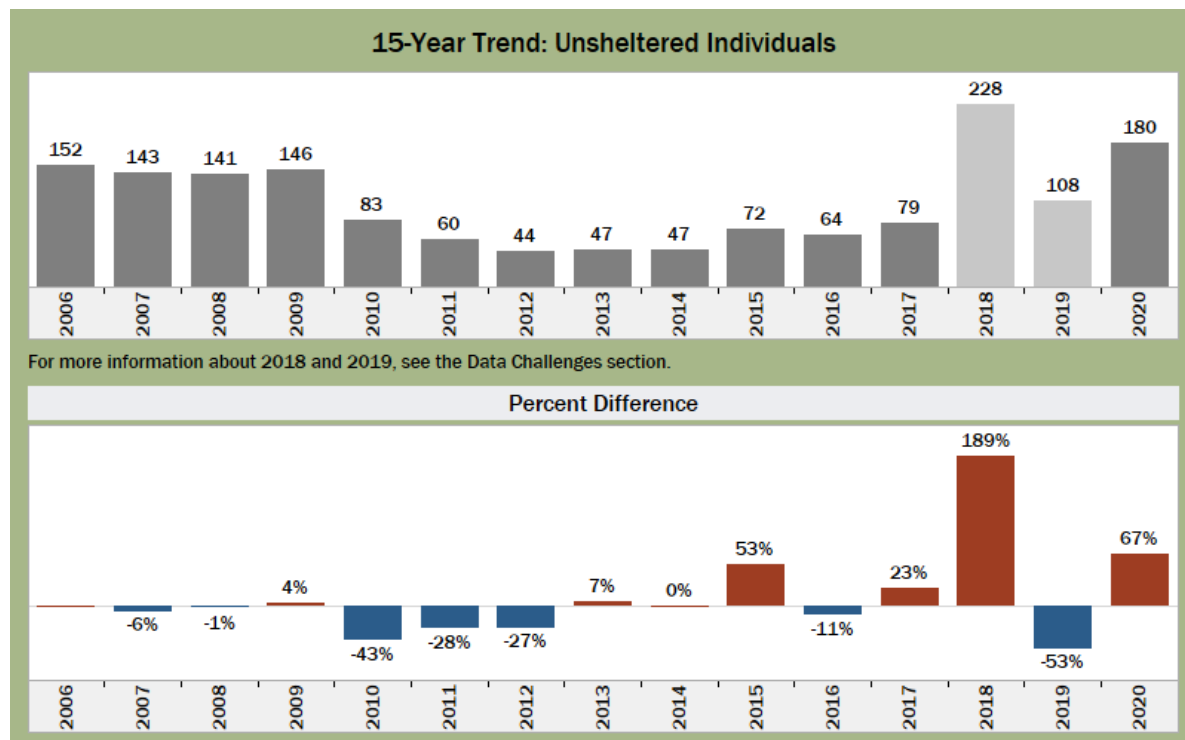
*(See chart on next page)*

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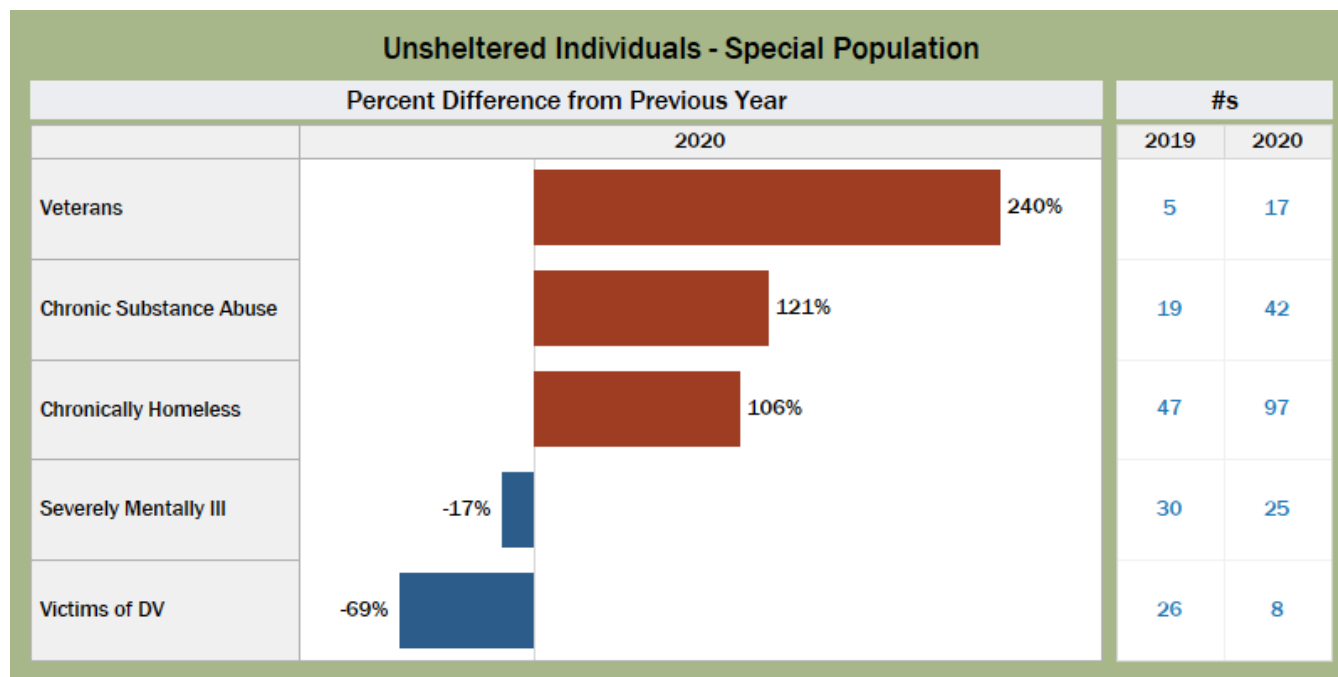
<sup>4</sup> Data Source: Annual HUD AHAR Report <https://www.hudexchange.info/homelessness-assistance/ahar/#2019-reports> and the WA Department of Commerce. See the [Data Challenges](#) section.



In 2020, there was a 67% increase in individuals surveyed who were unsheltered.



In 2020, the number of individuals who were unsheltered and either chronically homeless, veterans, and suffering from chronic substance abuse increased significantly from 2019.



### *Sanctioned Encampment*

Almost a third of Unsheltered individuals counted spent the night in a Sanctioned Encampment. While an Unsanctioned Encampment refers to any Encampments not permitted by law or ordinance on public and or privately owned property, a Sanctioned Encampment meets specific criteria described in detail in the [Definition](#) Section of this document. Encampments, Sanctioned or otherwise, are classified as Unsheltered at the direction of the Washington State Department of Commerce.

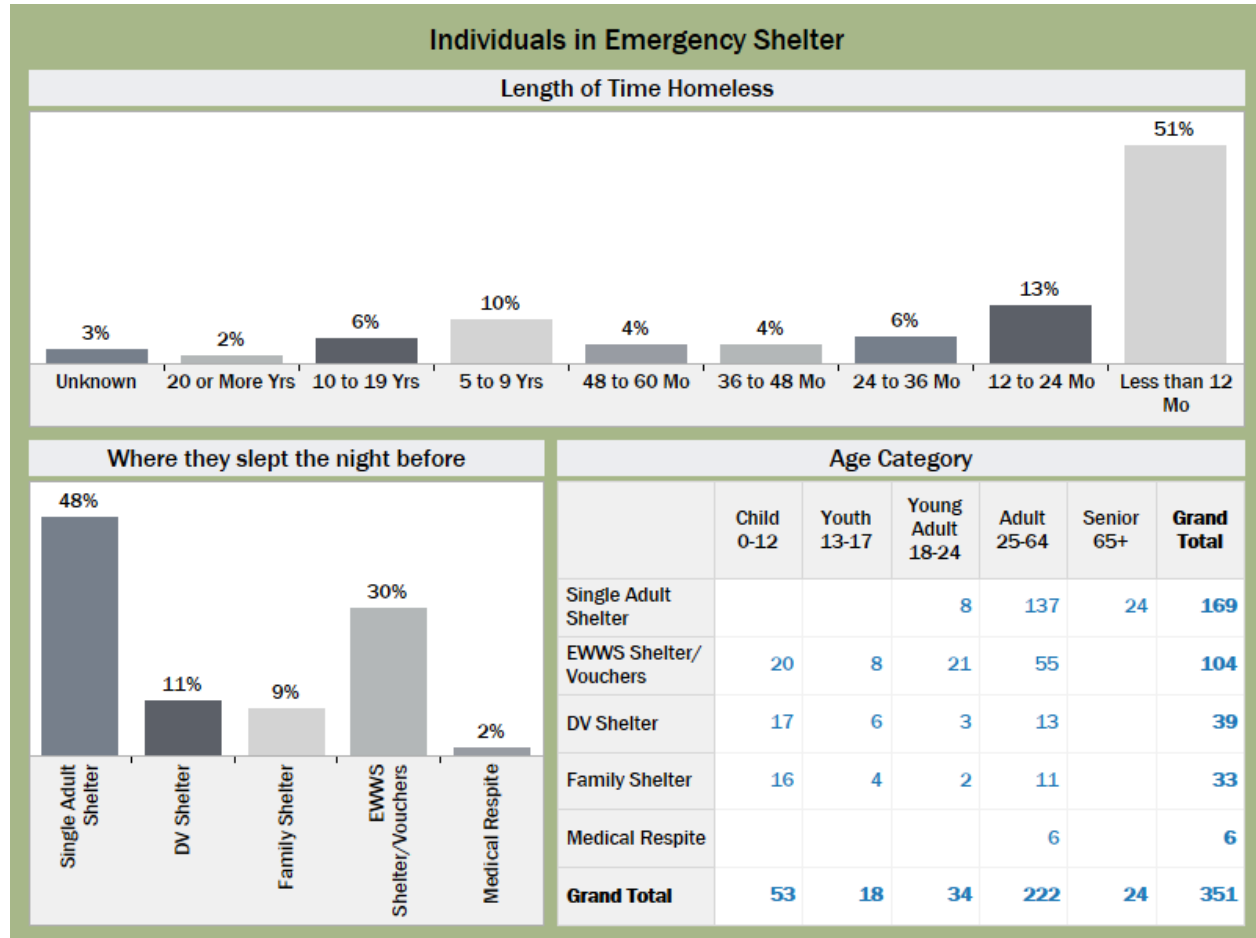
There is only one Sanctioned Encampment in Yakima County: Camp Hope, which at the time of the survey was a program run by Sunrise Outreach Center and at the time of this report publication is transferring in management to Grace City Outreach. Camp Hope meets most of the criteria detailed in the Definition Section of this document and receives a substantial amount of funding through local dollars.

### *Sheltered*

Trend data and percentage change from the previous year was not conducted for Sheltered Housing. To learn more about why, see the [Data Challenges](#) section of this document.

### Emergency Shelter

In Yakima County, 351 individuals were staying in an emergency shelter the night before. More than half of them became homeless less than year ago. 30% of those residing in Emergency Shelters were youth or young adults under the age of 24.



The following chart lists the various Emergency Shelters in Yakima County:

Grouping	Agency	Program Name
<b>Single Adult Shelter</b>	Generating Hope	Noah's Ark
	Yakima Union Gospel Mission	Men's Shelter
		Women's Shelter
<b>EWWS Shelter/Vouchers</b>	Northwest Community Action Center	Extreme Weather Hotel/Motel Vouchers
	Rod's House	Young Adult Extreme Weather Shelter
	Sunrise Outreach Center	Toppenish Extreme Weather Shelter
	Yakima Neighborhood Health Services	Extreme Weather Hotel/Motel Vouchers
<b>DV Shelter</b>	Lighthouse <sup>5</sup>	Domestic Violence Shelter
	YWCA	Domestic Violence Shelter

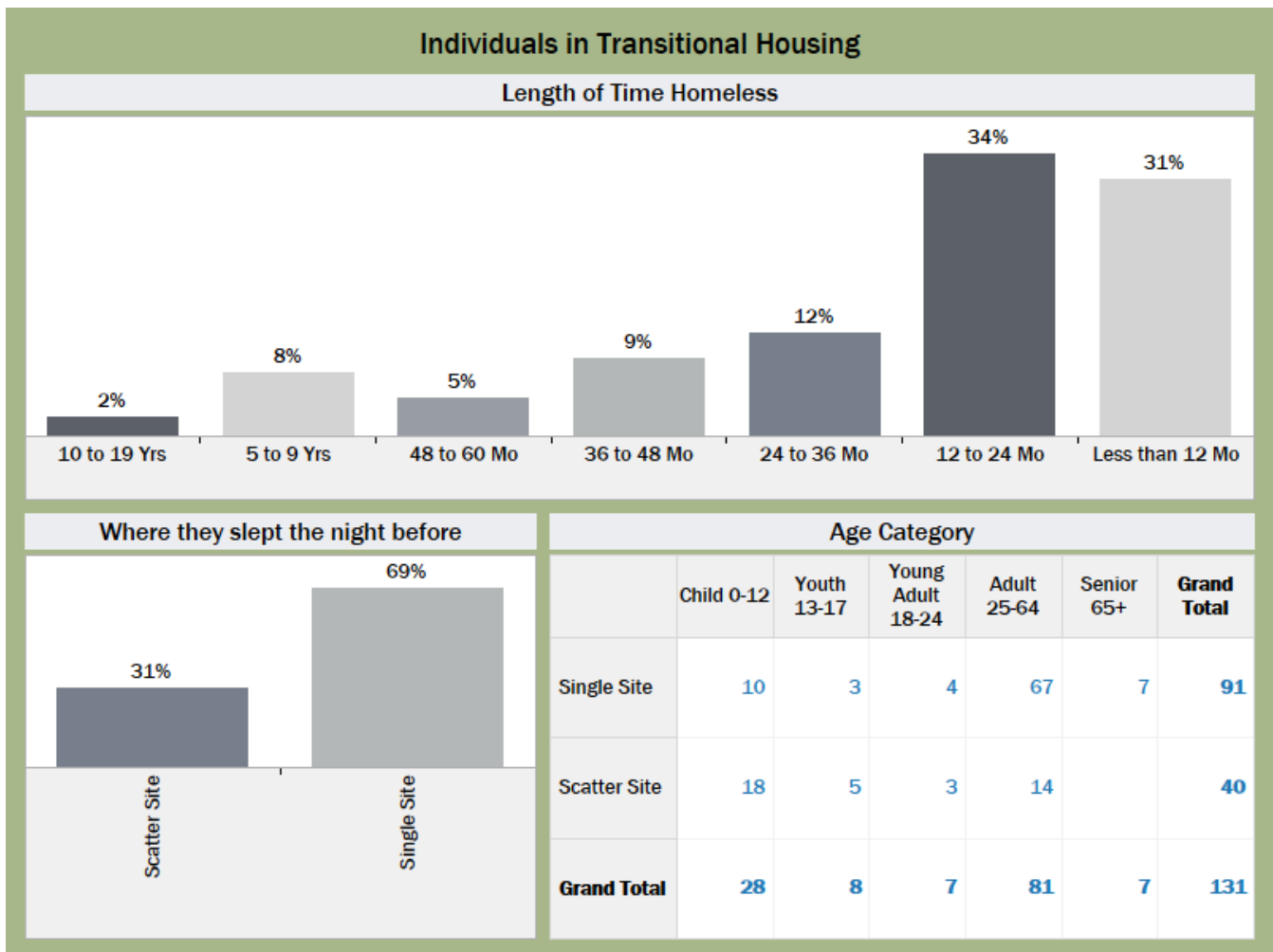
<sup>5</sup> Formally Lower Valley Crisis and Support Services



<b>Family Shelter</b>	Triumph Treatment Services	Family Shelter
	Union Gospel Mission	Family Shelter
<b>Medical Respite</b>	Yakima Neighborhood Health Services	Imperial Respite Care

### Transitional Housing

In Yakima County, 131 individuals were staying in Transitional Housing the night before. Almost a third of them became homeless less than year ago. A third of those residing in Transitional Housing were youth or young adults under 24.



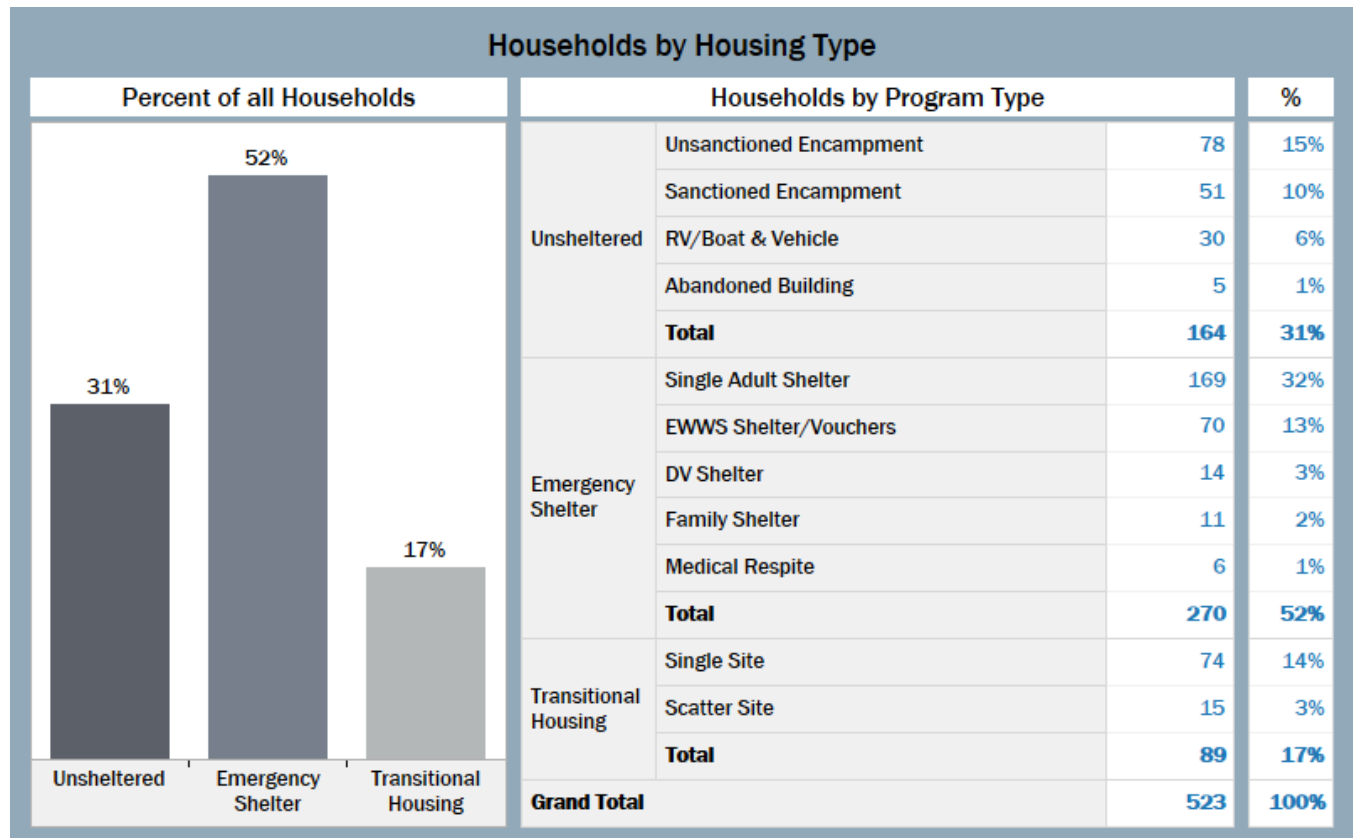
The following chart lists the various Transitional Housing programs in Yakima County:

Grouping	Agency	Program Name
<b>Single Site</b>	Comprehensive Healthcare	Vet's House
	Yakima Union Gospel Mission	Bridge Program
		New Life
	Yakama Nation	Village of Hope
	Yakima Neighborhood Health Services	RDH Resource Center
<b>Scatter Site</b>	YWCA	DV Transitional Housing

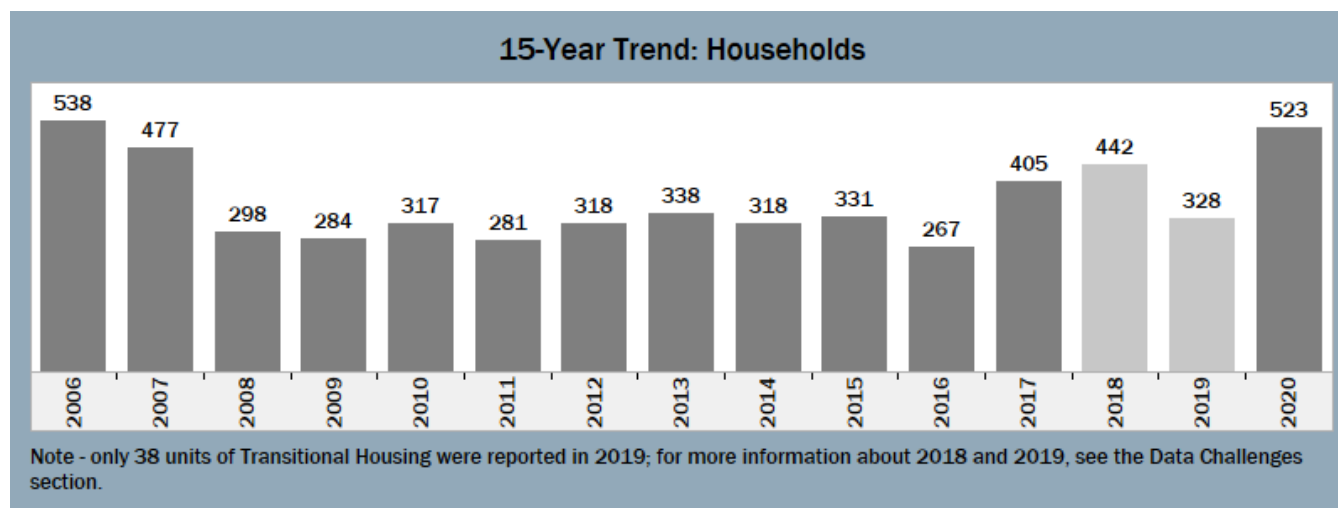
## Households

Viewing data by households can provide a more consistent view of homelessness in the community. Factors such as the number of children in a household can influence the overall count. For the following charts, the data set is restricted to the Head of Household.

In 2020, 523 households were identified as experiencing homelessness in Yakima County. Almost a third of households were unsheltered.

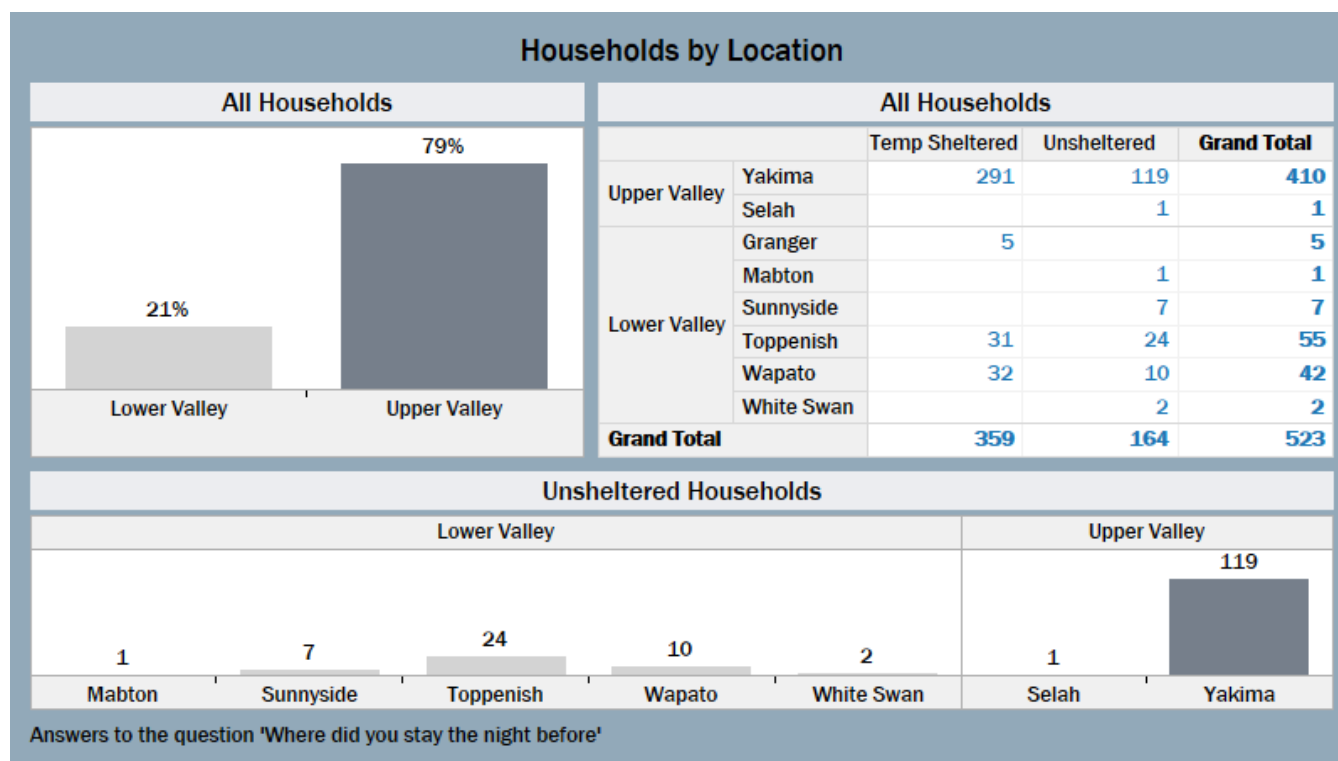


The following chart shows the overall count of households since 2006<sup>6</sup>:



## Cities and Towns

While 79% of all Households stayed in the Upper Valley the night before the count, this is primarily due to the placement of temporary housing such as Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing. Looking at households that are unsheltered, 73% percent stayed in the City of Yakima.



<sup>6</sup> Data Source: Annual HUD AHAR Report <https://www.hudexchange.info/homelessness-assistance/ahar/#2019-reports> and the WA Department of Commerce. See the [Data Challenges](#) section.

## Household Type

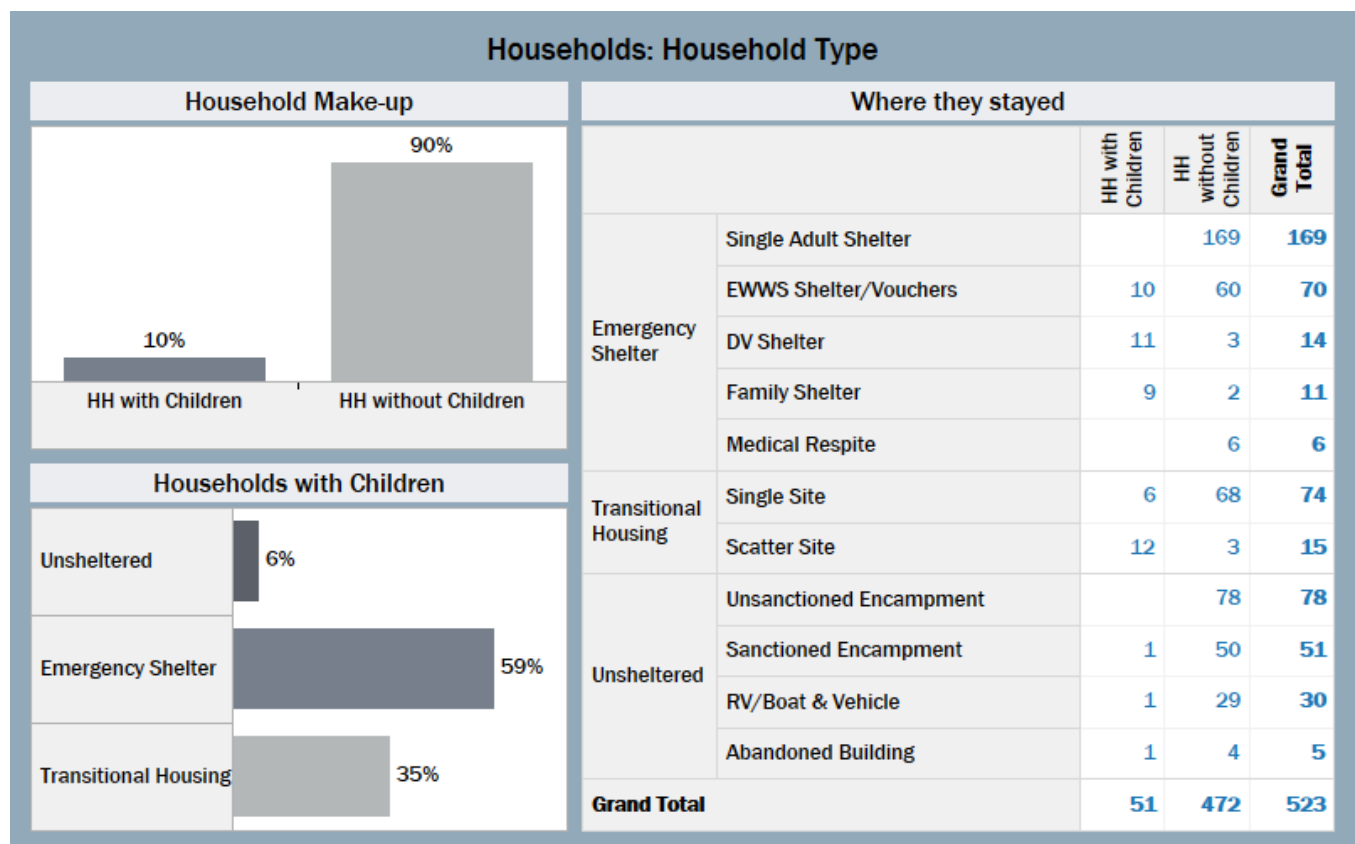
Households are composed of three categories:

- Households without children
- Households with at least one adult and one child
- Households with only children<sup>7</sup>

It is notoriously difficult to encourage unaccompanied minors to participate in the PIT Survey due to a variety of factors, including mistrust of authorities and the fact that many could be runaways or rejected by their household. They are also not included in a Shelter Count, as there is not currently a program to house minors in the community.

While not documented the PIT report, it is important to note that during this time frame, ~45 unaccompanied minors were confirmed to be receiving services from local service providers.

In 2020, 51 households had children and 94% were sheltered in either Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing. Households with children represented 11% of households in Emergency Shelter.



<sup>7</sup> Also referred to as unaccompanied minors

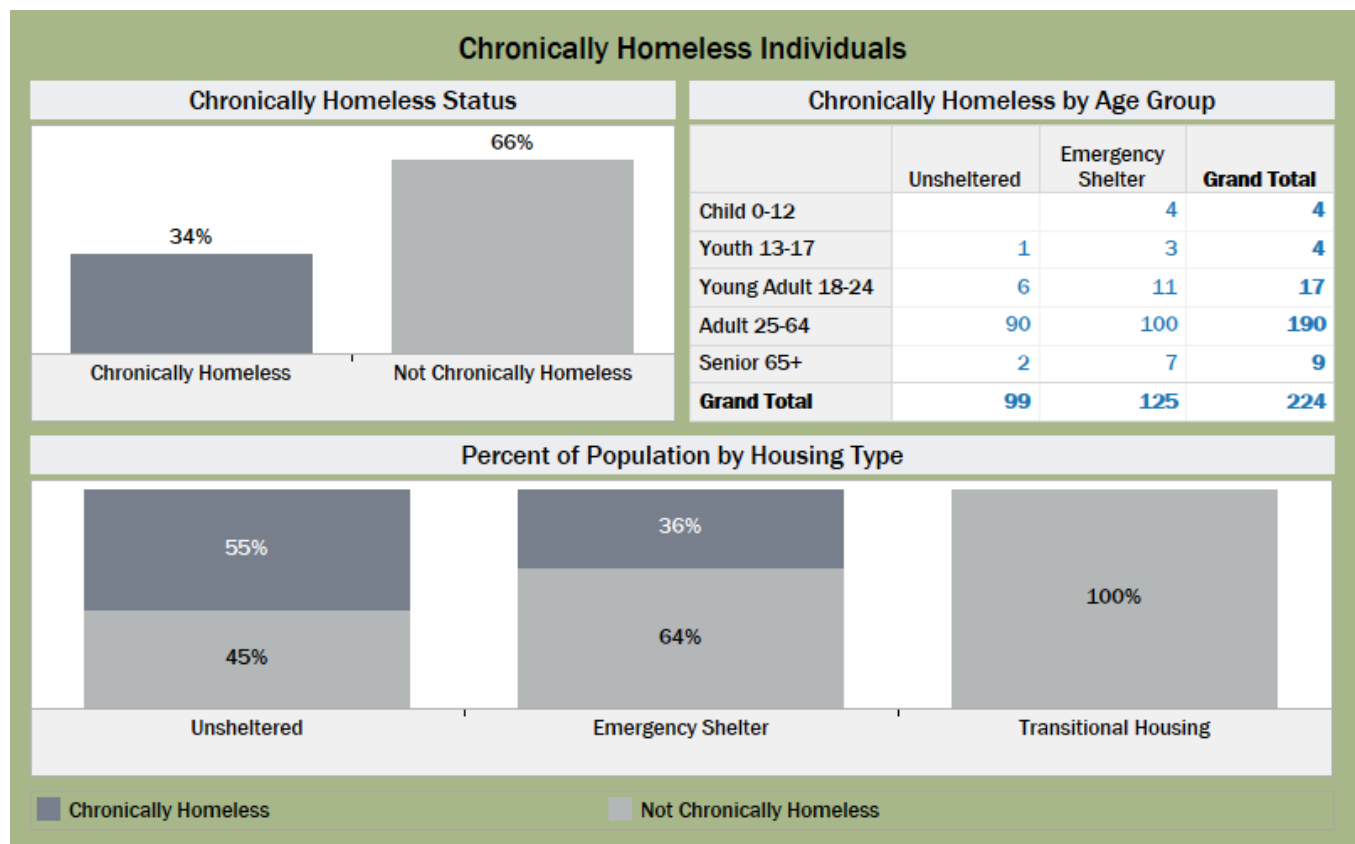
## Special Populations

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

### 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. Individuals with disabilities also meet the definition if they are living in an institutional care facility, have 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 before entering the institutional care facility. In order to meet the “chronically homeless” definition, the individual also must have been living as described above continuously for at least 12 months, or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years, where the combined occasions total a length of time of at least 12 months. Each period separating the occasions must include at least 7 nights of living in a situation other than a place not meant for human habitation, in an emergency shelter, or in a safe haven<sup>8</sup>.

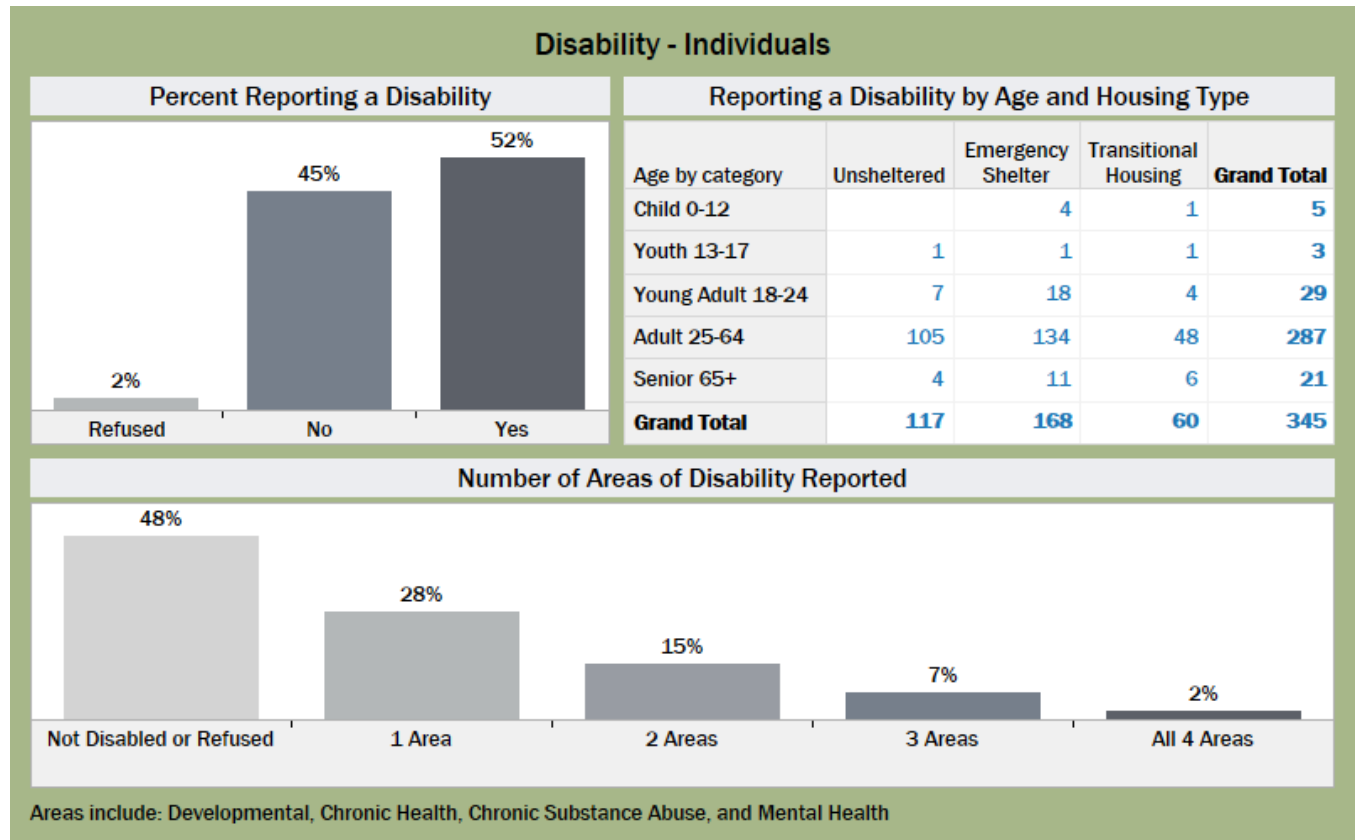
In 2020, 224 individuals were identified as being chronically homeless – more than one-third of the total population and more than half of those who were unsheltered.



<sup>8</sup> 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>

## Disability

The following section reviews reported disabilities, regardless of status of chronic homelessness. In 2020, 345 individuals reported a disability which included 65% of individuals unsheltered and 48% of those in Emergency Shelter. The largest portion of individuals reporting a disability are either unsheltered or staying in an Emergency Shelter.



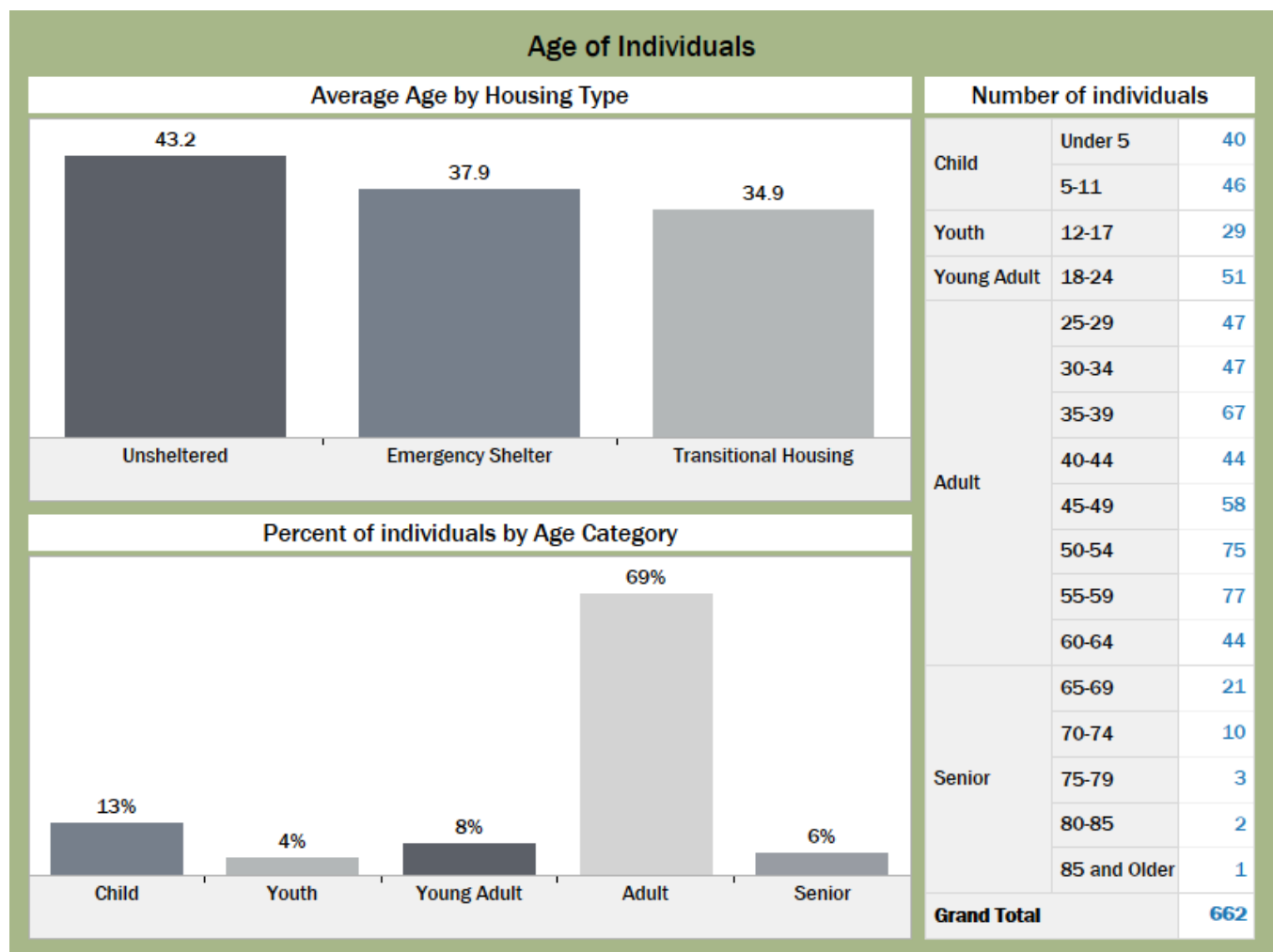
In 2020, 201 individuals reported Chronic Health as a disability, which was more than 1 out 3 individuals surveyed<sup>9</sup>.

Area	Number Reported
Chronic Health	201
Mental Health	183
Chronic Substance Abuse	133
Developmental	59

<sup>9</sup> An individual can report more than one disability area

## Age

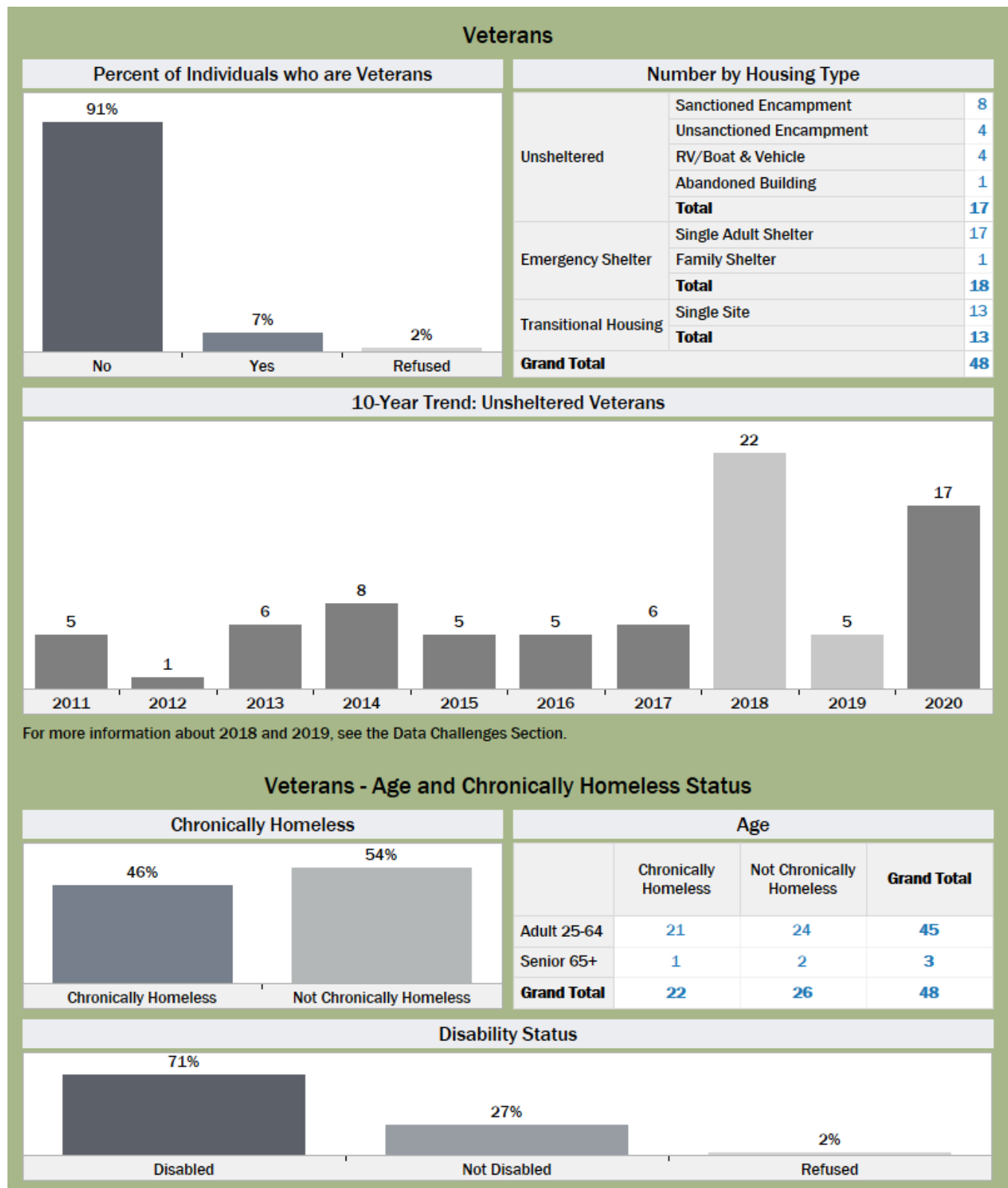
The average age of all individuals counted was 38.7. While 69% of individuals were Adults over 25 and under 65, 1 in 4 of all individuals were under the age of 25.



As described earlier, it can be a challenge to survey unaccompanied minors. All the children under the age of 18 identified above were residing with their family.

## Veterans

In 2020, 48 individuals surveyed were Veterans; more than a third were unsheltered. Almost half of all Veterans were chronically homeless with 45% under the age of 65.



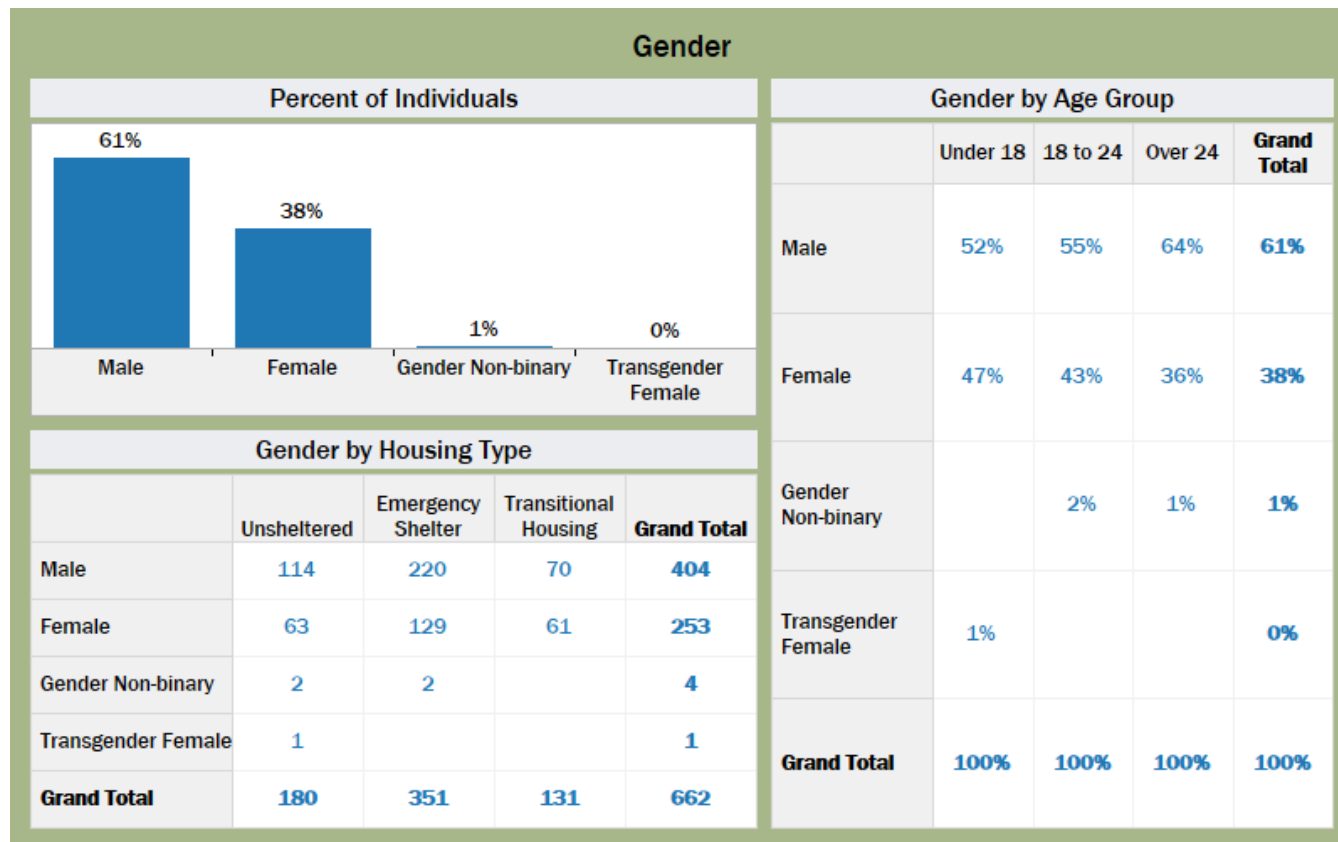


## Demographics

This section outlines the various demographics of individuals who were surveyed.

### Gender

In 2020, a little more than 3 out of 5 individuals were male – the largest gender group across all age groups and shelter types<sup>10</sup>.



### Race and Ethnicity

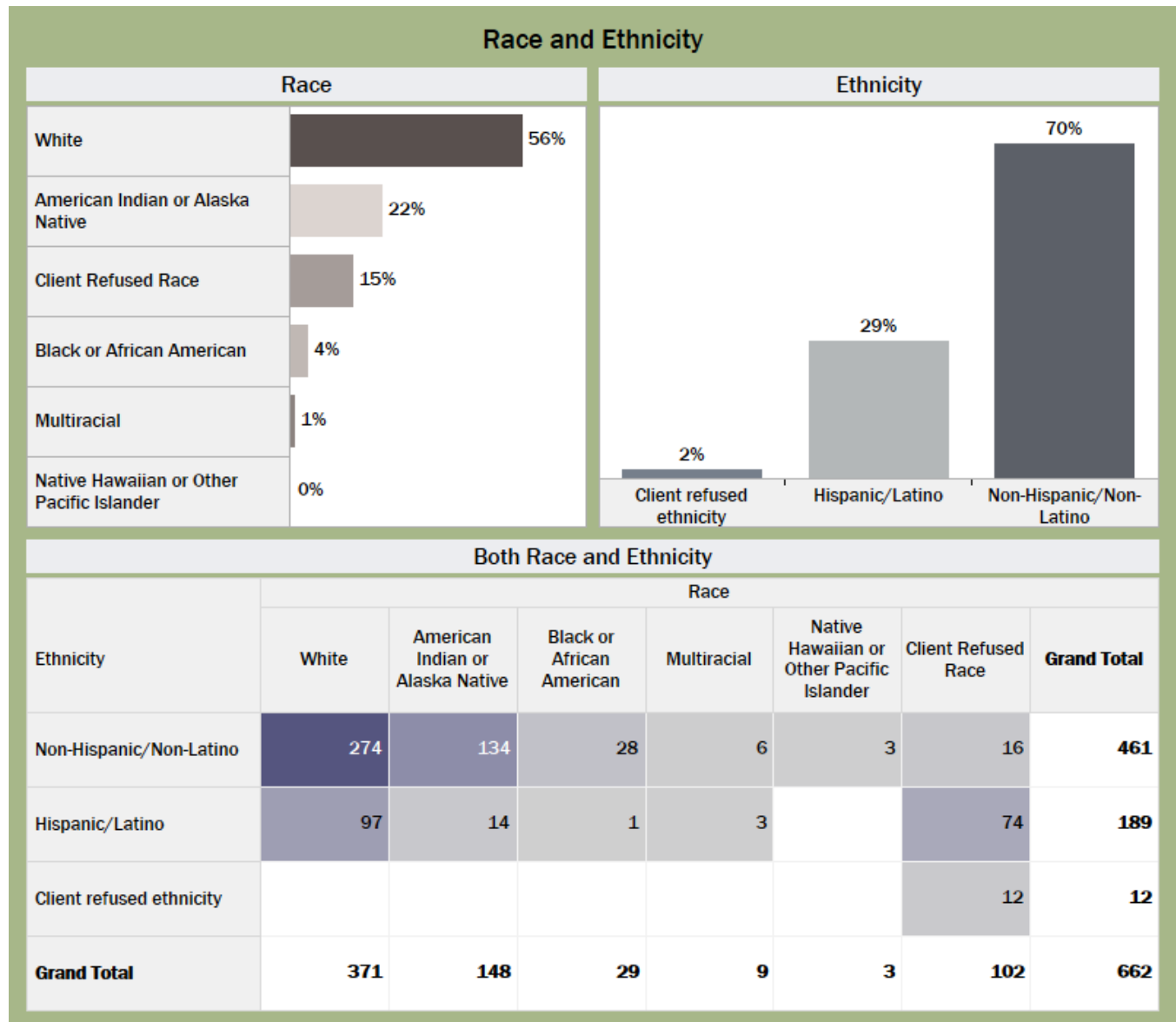
For a complete description of the differences between Race and Ethnicity, please see the [Definitions](#) section of the Appendix. Unfortunately, the race categories of the survey were dictated by the groupings in HMIS and those required by the state. This included only the following 6 categories with no opportunity to select “Other” or “more than one race”:

1. American Indian and Alaskan Native
2. Asian
3. Black or African American
4. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
5. White
6. Refused

<sup>10</sup> For a definition of Gender Non-Binary, see the [Definitions](#) section of the Appendix.

This misalignment makes it impossible to compare race and ethnicity between those surveyed and those in the county.

A second question related to Ethnicity asked if an individual identified as Hispanic/Latino. Survey takers were trained to write in if an individual identified as more than one race. That data was entered and is displayed below as Multiracial. There is a high percentage of individuals who refused race due to the restrictive nature of the categories.



### *Persons of Color*

Race and Ethnicity were combined in some of the graphs below to create a new field titled Persons of Color. This measure is used to help measure system changes to address disproportionality in the community.

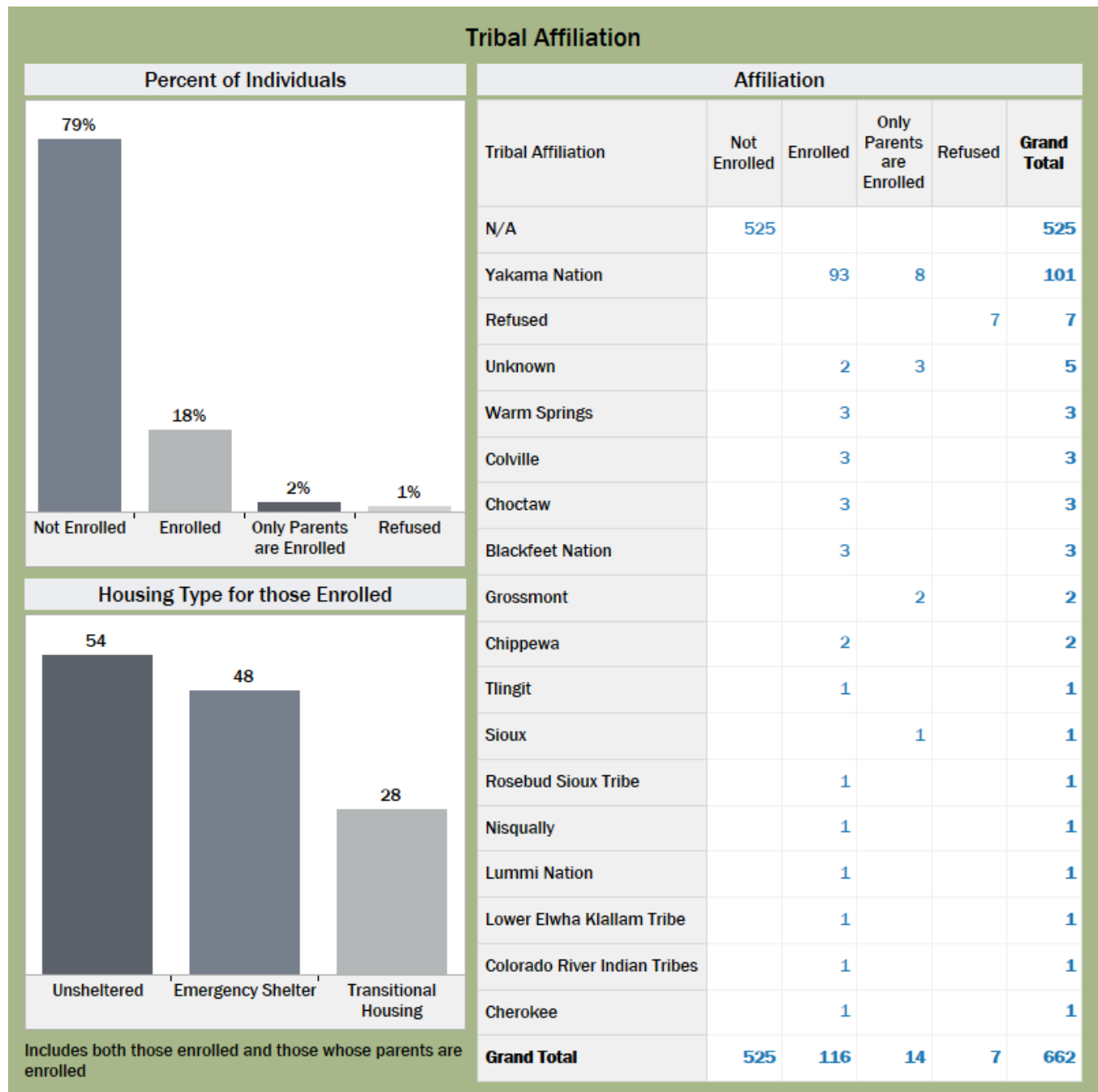
In 2020, 360 individuals identified as a person of color, 54% of the surveyed population.



## Tribal Enrollment

In 2020, 116 individuals surveyed were enrolled in a Federally Recognized Tribe; 14 were not enrolled, but their parents were enrolled. Forty-six percent of those enrolled were unsheltered.

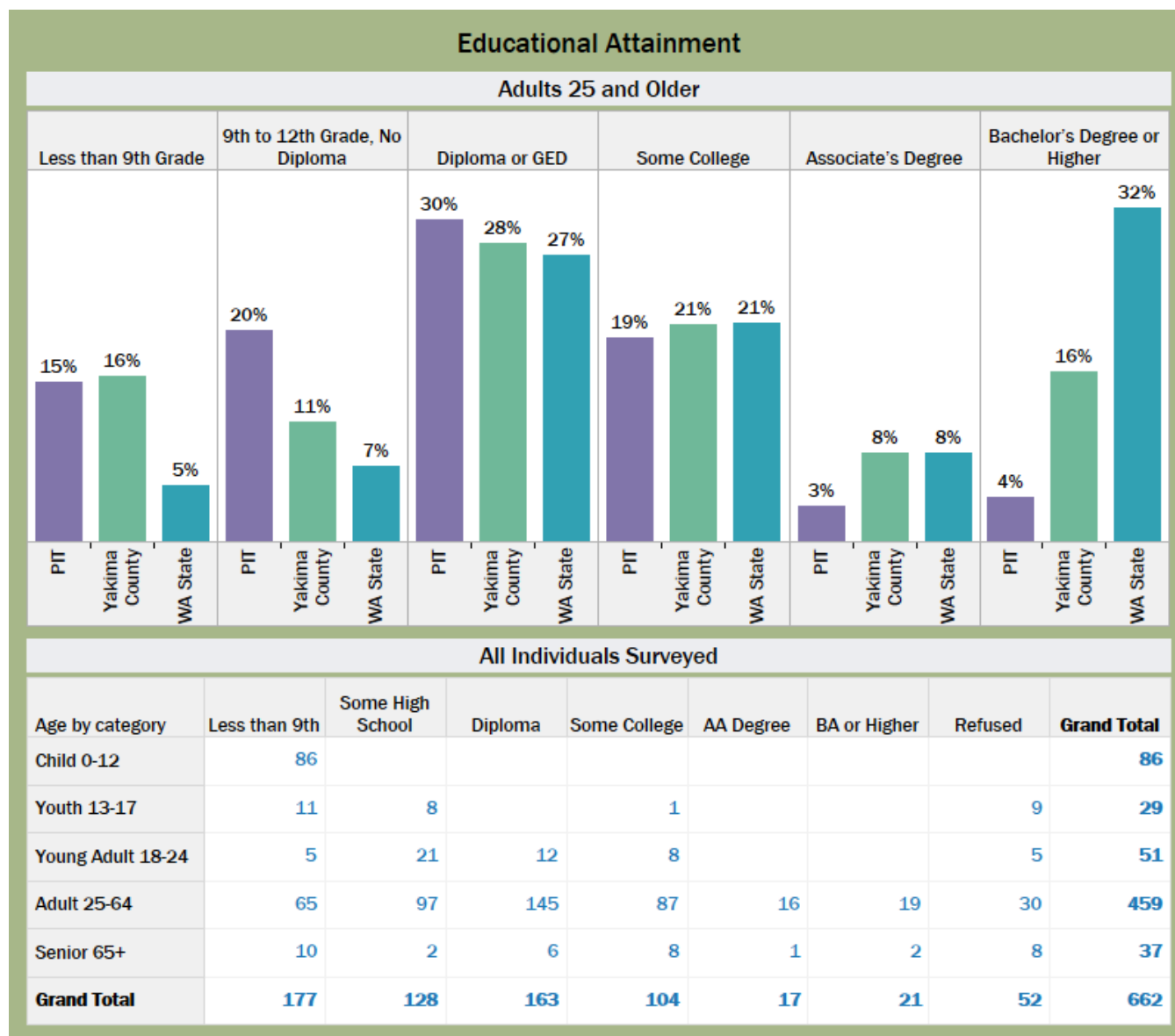
78% of those who were enrolled or whose parents were enrolled, were members of the Confederated Tribes of Yakama Nation. Individuals enrolled in the Confederated Tribes of Yakama Nation represented 15% of all individuals surveyed.



## Education Level

The following table shows the Educational level for Adults 25 and older for WA State, Yakima County<sup>11</sup> and for those surveyed. Note – 52 individuals refused to answer this question and are not included in the State and County comparison.

In 2020, 56% of adults 25 and older surveyed had an educational attainment level of a diploma/GED or higher compared to 73% for the county. Other than higher education, the largest disparity was shown to be adults who dropped out of high school.



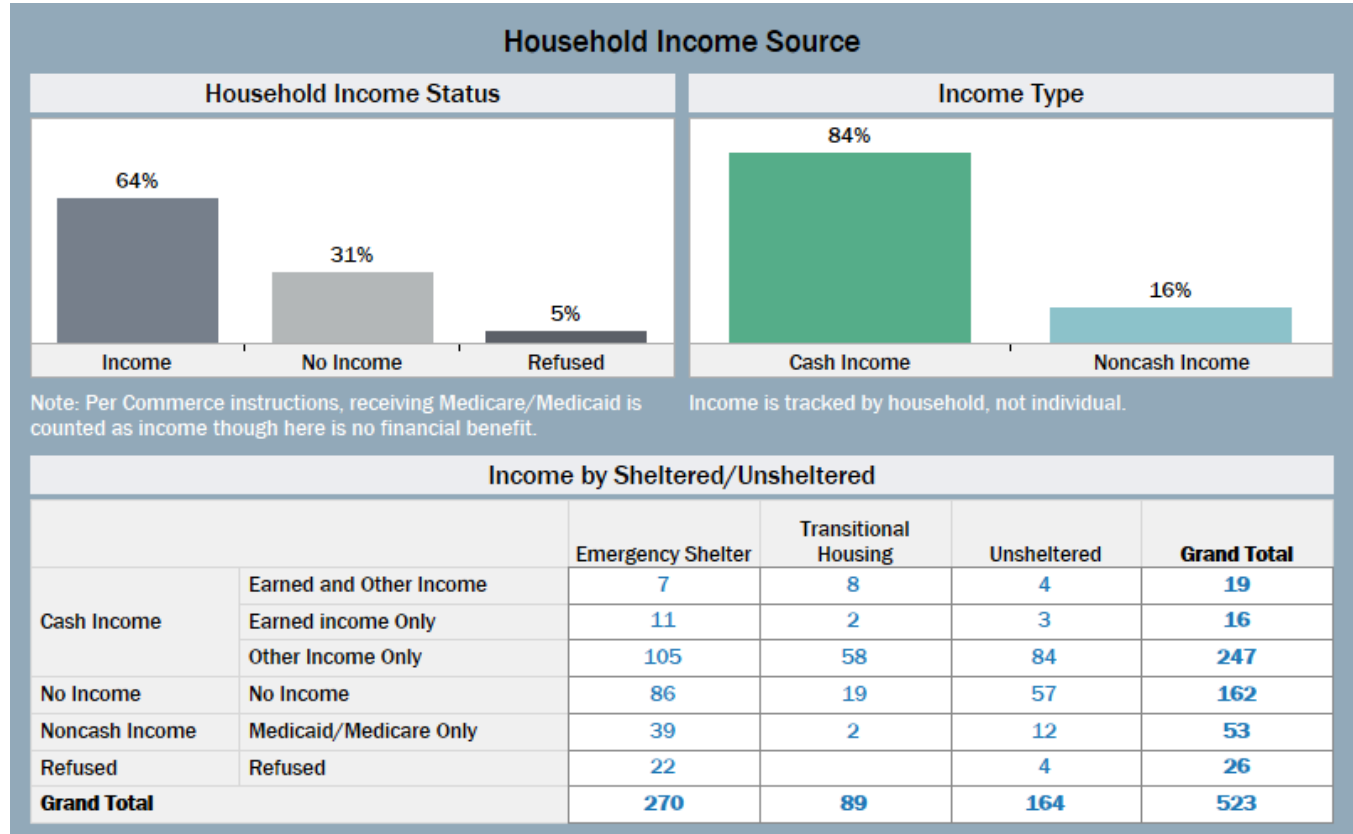
<sup>11</sup> Source: US Census; 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles

## Income Source

Multiple categories were included when asking about income:

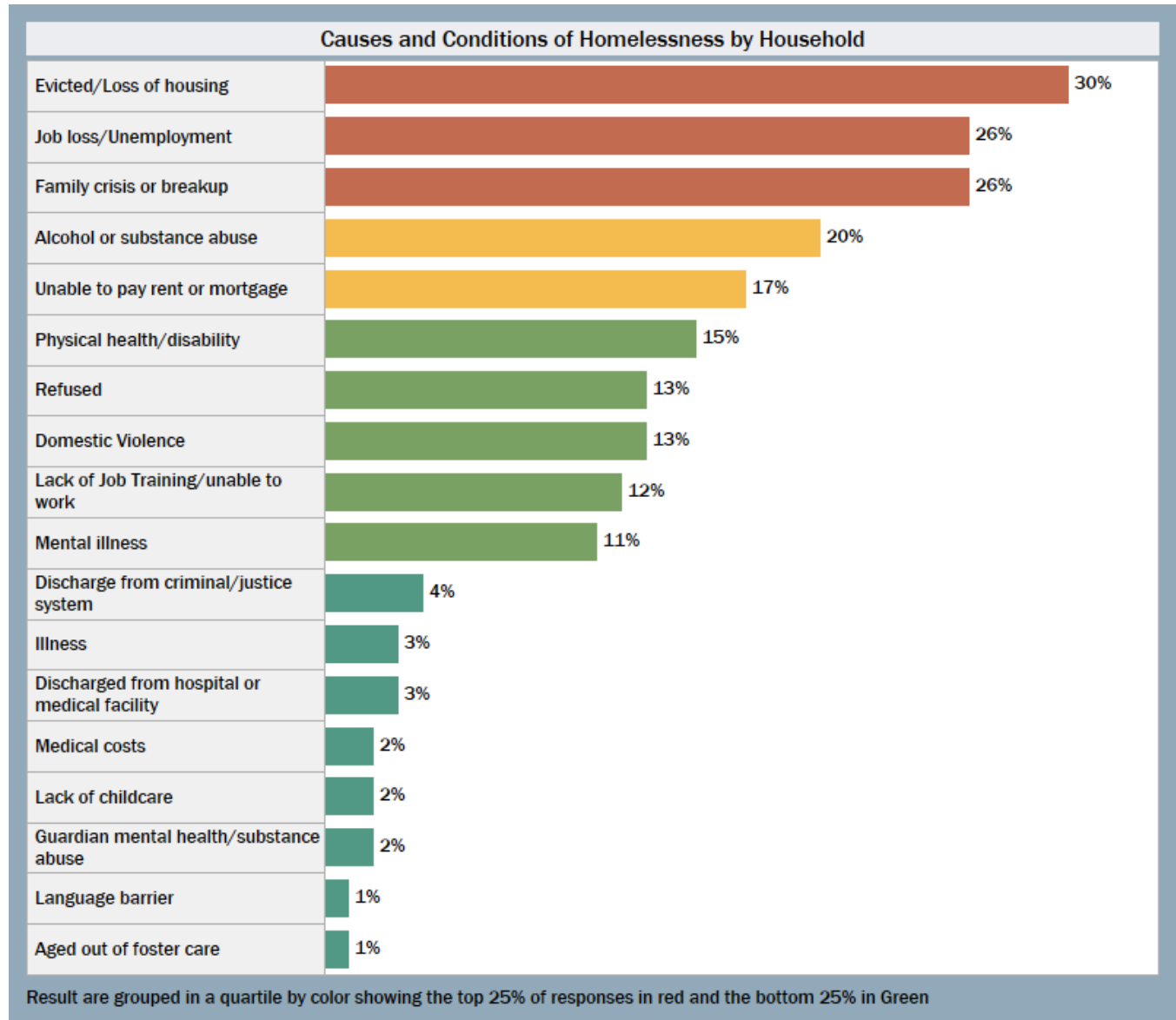
Status	Income Type	Income Category	Detail
Income	Cash Income	Earned Income Only	Full-time Work
			Part-time Work
			Day Labor Work
			Farm/Seasonable Work
		Other Income	TANF
			SSI
			Temp Disability/ABD
			Veterans Administration
			Unemployment Insurance
			Relatives, Partners and Friends
			Child Support/Alimony
			Pension/Retirement
			Per Capita
			Workmen's' Comp
			Private Disability Insurance
			Other
	Noncash Income	Medicaid/Medicare	Medicaid
			Medicare

In 2020, almost 2/3 of all households had some form of income; more than half of unsheltered households had no source of income.



## Causes and Conditions

Individuals surveyed were asked about what contributed most to their homelessness. They 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, 87%, or 457 households, responded with 66 households refusing.

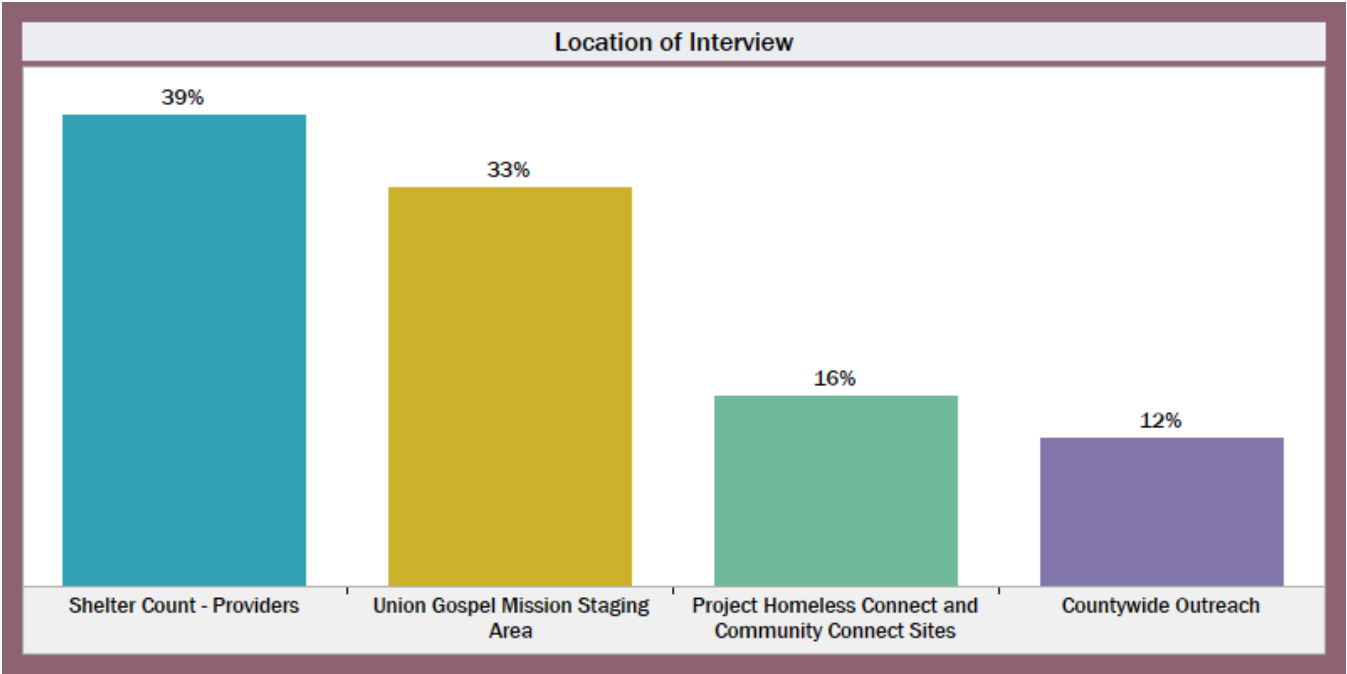


### Project Homeless Connect

Project Homeless Connect is designed to be a one-day, one-stop event that links people experiencing homelessness with a broad range of needed services such as housing, employment, health care, dental care, mental health care, and benefits. This event was not a part of the PIT count for the last two years but was reinstated this year.

#### Locations

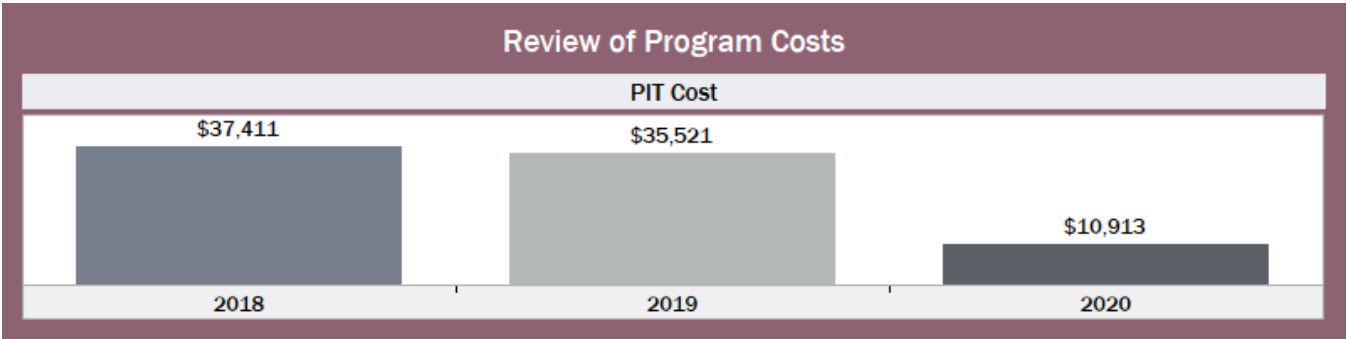
For a list of locations and how this event fit into the count itself, see the [Outreach Count](#) section in the Introduction. The following charts shows the percentage of surveys collected by location:



There was post-project feedback that recommended locations in Sunnyside and Yakima that had easier access for individuals. The above chart does not include the 102 individuals who were served but not included in this report. For more information about this population, see the [Not Homeless](#) section of this report.

#### Cost

Thanks to the community at large, Yakima County was able to host Project Homeless Connect for the first time since 2015 for less than a third of the cost of previous years.



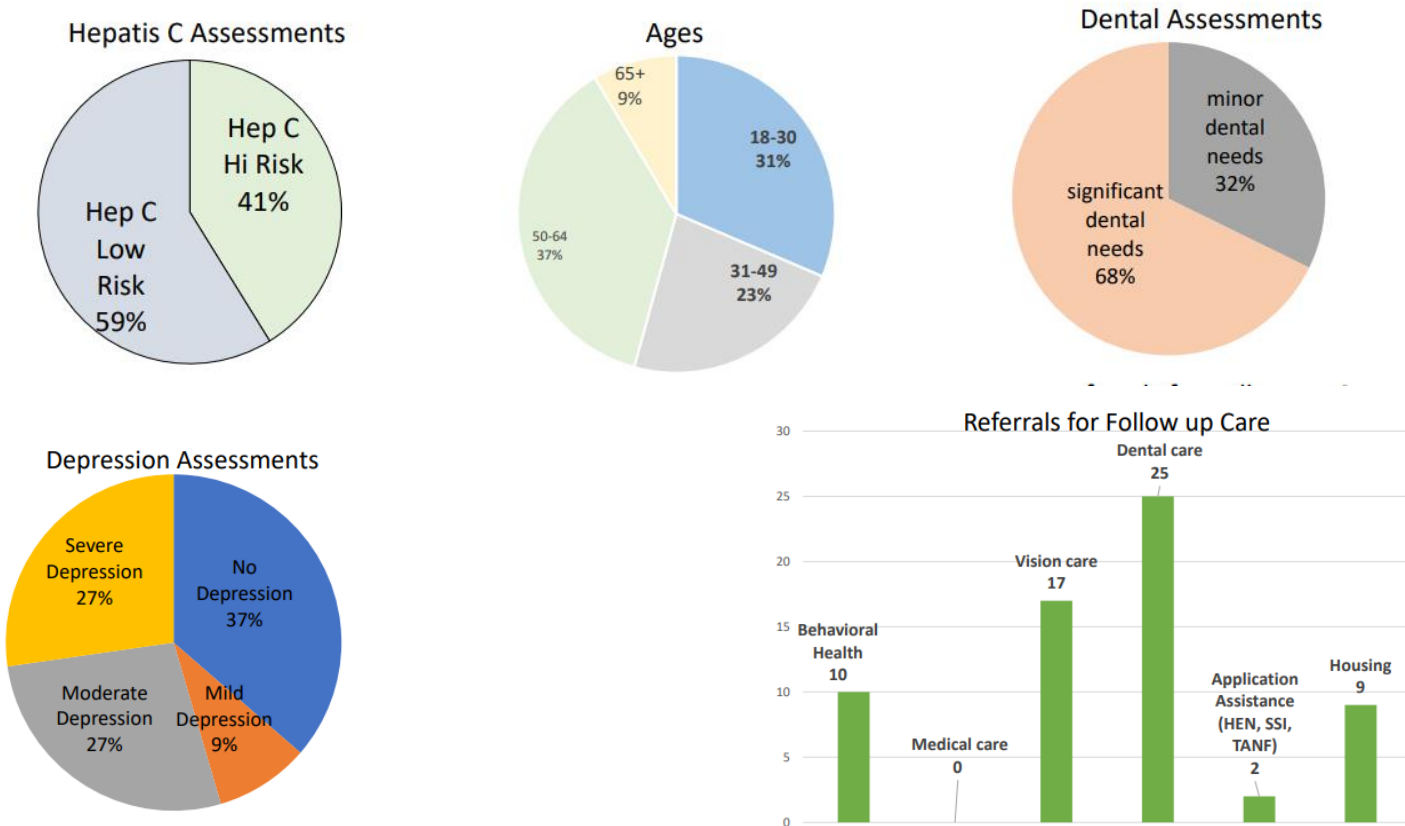


## Services Provided

		Sunnyside	Toppenish	Yakima
Employment	Yakama Nation Vocational Rehabilitation		✓	
	Yakama Nation WIOA		✓	
Haircuts	Elite Academy		✓	
	Sunnyside Academy	✓		✓
Health Screenings	Yakima Neighborhood Health Services	✓		✓
Housing and Referrals	Pahto Public Passage		✓	
	Yakama Nation Village of Hope		✓	
	Yakima Housing Authority	✓		✓
Identification	Department of Licensing	✓	✓	✓
Information and Referral	BIA Social Services		✓	
	Comprehensive Healthcare		✓	✓
	People For People	✓	✓	✓
	Toppenish Astria Detox		✓	
	US Census		✓	
	Yakama Nation Alcohol Program		✓	
	Yakama Nation Behavioral Health		✓	
	Yakama Nation Economic Development AmeriCorps Program – Financial Literacy		✓	
	Yakama Nation Tiinawit Gamblers Anonymous		✓	
Insurance Enrollment	Community Health Plan of Washington			✓
	Molina Healthcare of WA			✓
	United Healthcare	✓	✓	✓
Legal Consultation	Volunteer Attorney Services	✓		✓
Mobile Benefit Enrollment	DSHS - Toppenish CSO		✓	
	DSHS - Yakima CSO			✓
Outreach and Resources	Entrust Community Services			✓
	NAMI Yakima			✓
	Northwest Community Action Center	✓	✓	
	Northwest Justice Center			✓
	Rod's House	✓	✓	✓
	Sunrise Outreach Center		✓	
	TeamChild Advocacy for Youth			✓
	The Lighthouse - Advocacy, Prevention, and Education Center	✓	✓	
	Triumph Treatment Services			✓
Veterans Services	Yakima Humane Society			✓
	Blue Mountain Action Council			✓
	Department of Veterans Affairs		✓	✓
	Washington National Guard Family Assistance Center Specialist WANG Family Programs			✓
	WorkSource	✓		✓
	Yakima County Veteran's Program			✓
Voter Registration	Yakima Valley League of Women Voters		✓	✓
Walk-a-thon	Yakama Nation Wakishwi (walk & handing out gloves)		✓	

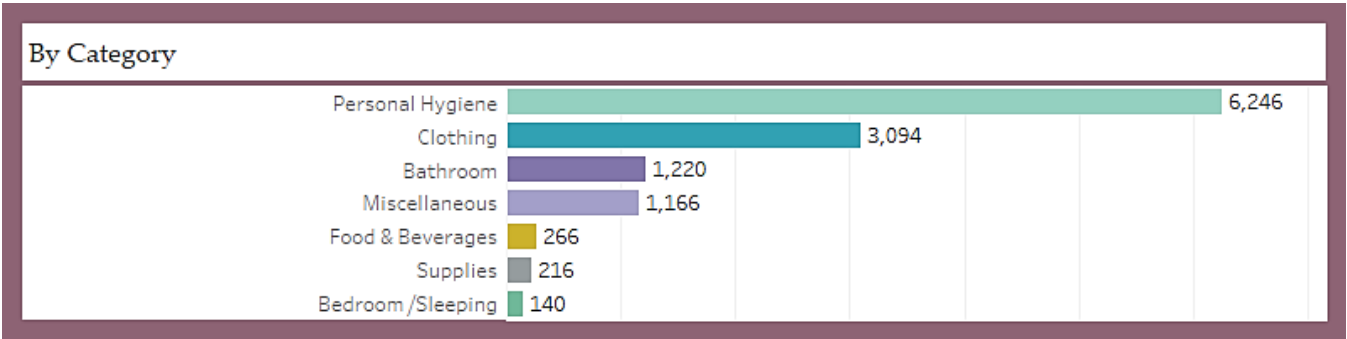
Health Screenings

Health screenings were conducted by Yakima Neighborhood Health Services; 36 Health Screens at the Yakima Event and 29 at the Sunnyside event.



Items Distributed

Items were collected in the months prior to the event for distribution to those in need. This included items collected during the Yakima Herald Republic annual drive as well as donations from around the community. To see a list of donors who made this event possible, see the [Acknowledgment](#) section of this document. In total, 12,348 items were distributed at the various sites



## Appendix

### Definitions

#### *Chronically homeless*

People who are chronically homeless have experienced homelessness for at least a year – or repeatedly – while struggling with a disabling condition such as a serious mental illness, substance use disorder, or physical disability.

#### *Family*

A family is a group of two people or more (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. The number of families is equal to the number of family households; however, the count of family members differs from the count of family household members because family household members include any non-relatives living in the household. A family household is a household maintained by a householder who is in a family and includes any unrelated people (unrelated subfamily members and/or secondary individuals) who may be residing there. The number of family households is equal to the number of families. The count of family household members differs from the count of family members, however, in that the family household members include all people living in the household, whereas family members include only the householder and his/her relatives. (See the definition of Family).

#### *Gender Non-binary*

Identifying as either having a gender which is in-between or beyond the two categories ‘man’ and ‘woman’, as fluctuating between ‘man’ and woman’, or as having no gender, either permanently or some of the time<sup>12</sup>.

#### *HMIS*

A Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a local information technology system used to collect client-level data and data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness.

#### *Homeless*

There are four categories of homelessness as defined by HUD including:

- Literally homeless
- Imminent risk of homelessness
- Homeless under other Federal statutes
- Fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence

#### *Literally homeless*

(1) Individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning: (i) Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation; (ii) Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state and local government programs); or (iii) Is exiting an institution where (s)he has resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution

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<sup>12</sup> Source: LGBT Foundation

*Imminent risk of homelessness*

(2) Individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that: (i) Residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance; (ii) No subsequent residence has been identified; and (iii) The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing

*Homeless under other Federal statutes*

(3) Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but who: (i) Are defined as homeless under the other listed federal statutes; (ii) Have not had a lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing during the 60 days prior to the homeless assistance application; (iii) Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during in the preceding 60 days; and (iv) Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time due to special needs or barriers

*Fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence*

(4) Any individual or family who: (i) Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence; (ii) Has no other residence; and (iii) Lacks the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing

*Households*

A household consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall.

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated people sharing a housing unit such as partners or roomers, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters. There are two major categories of households, "family" and "nonfamily". (See definitions of Family household and Nonfamily household)<sup>13</sup>.

*Non-Family Household*

A nonfamily household consists of a householder living alone (a one-person household) or where the householder shares the home exclusively with people to whom he/she is not related. (See definition of Household).

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<sup>13</sup> US Census, Current Population Survey (CPS) - Definitions and Explanations

### *Housing Types*

The following chart provides an overview of the various types of housing:



### *Encampments*

The term encampment has connotations of both impermanence and continuity. People are staying in temporary structures or enclosed places that are not intended for long-term continuous occupancy on an ongoing basis. Inhabitants may be a core group of people who are known to one another and who move together to different locations when necessary, or they may be a changing group of people who cycle in and out of a single location. The physical structures that make up encampments can take many forms, including tents on pallets and shanties, or lean-to shacks built with scavenged materials. Structures may be simple or complex multiroom compounds. People experiencing homelessness in encampments may also stay in groups of cars or vans or in manmade tunnels and naturally occurring caves<sup>14</sup>.

### *Sanctioned*

The above that meets one or more of the following:

- Encampments permitted by law or ordinance on public and or privately owned property, usually only in designated locations
- May have established rules that govern the size, location, or duration of encampments
- May have a public agency or nonprofit organization manage encampments
- Infrastructure and public services—which may include laundry and potable water, common spaces for eating and meeting, lockers for storing belongings (including on a longer term basis), meal services and food donations, job training programs, access to mail and voice mail services—provided by the municipality and private or faith-based organizations and volunteers
- May provide case management, including assistance applying for transitional or permanent housing and other benefits, appealing denials, and managing funds

### *Unsanctioned*

- Encampments not permitted by law or ordinance on public and or privately owned property.

### *Shelters*

Shelters are temporary housing when prevention or rapid re-housing is not possible.

### *Emergency Shelter*

This may be of many types:

- A clean, warm place to get out of the rain or weather. There are no mats and sometimes no blankets. Toilets provided, but no food. No storage facilities.
- A mat on the floor with blankets. Warm, clean, dry, with toilet facilities. Snacks may be provided. Meals and/or storage facilities are seldom provided.
- Beds, storage, and meals available in addition to showers and a place to do laundry

Emergency shelters may be staffed, volunteer-run, self-managed, or mixed-model. Different types of shelter are appropriate for different people.

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<sup>14</sup> Source: HUD Publication: Understanding Encampments

### *Severe Weather Shelter*

This is a shelter that is open during the winter months, and accepts anyone – drunk or sober, referred or knocking at the door. This shelter is open only on nights when the weather is dangerous to the survival of people sleeping outdoors.

### *Domestic Violence Shelter*

This is a place established to provide temporary food and shelter, counseling, and related services to victims of violent situations, such as sexual assault, stalking, and domestic violence.

### *Respite*

This provides beds for people who need bed rest but are not sick or injured enough to be in the hospital. Some are only day respite shelters; at night, the individual goes back to a regular night-time shelter. Some are 24-hour shelters. Most have a time limit because there is more need than there is shelter.

### *Day Shelter/Warming Center*

This is a warm, clean, dry place with toilet facilities that is open during the day when night shelters are closed. There are usually limited sleeping or respite facilities. Phones, food, showers, and laundry are often provided. At some centers, nurses or other services are available, and there are optional activities like games and study groups, AA meetings and other support groups. Some centers have temporary storage.

### *Transitional Housing*

Shelter with more amenities designed as a transition between emergency shelter and housing. Amenities usually include a room of your own, a common kitchen, and laundry facilities. Transitional housing usually has a set time limit for residency and program steps that must be completed, intended to prepare a resident for housing and self-sufficiency.

### *Clean and Sober Housing*

Residents receive 24-hour support from peers in recovery and on-site resident managers. Residents can learn alcohol and drug-free living skills that one may have lost to addiction or never developed previously.

Staff can sometimes be assigned to each house to provide guidance and oversight at weekly house meetings. Most houses also require random drug testing.

### *Project Based Vouchers*

See the section on Section 8 Vouchers.

### *Permanent Housing*

This does not mean you have housing for life, but rather means normal housing: a home of your own that is not time limited.

### *Permanent Supportive Housing*

Permanent Support Housing offers a place to live for individuals and families with special needs including physical and mental disabilities. Supportive housing provides on-site services – such as healthcare, job training, and counseling – to help people live independently in their own apartments. Supportive housing is the favored model for housing individuals who are homeless.

### *Low-Income Housing*

Low-income housing is housing that anyone who has 20% or less of the median income can pay for at no more than 30% of their monthly income. It is the type of permanent housing that most people move into out of homelessness.

### *Affordable Housing*

Affordable Housing is housing that costs no more than 30% of an individual's income. Housing costs include utilities.

### *Public or Subsidized Housing*

This is housing where a government or private agency pays a portion of the rent to bring the monthly cost to a level within the income of those intended to occupy the housing. Like regular market-rate housing, virtually all of the affordable housing that is developed today is privately built and owned –either by non-profit organizations or private businesses and corporations. These organizations use a combination of public subsidies and private loans to construct new homes and apartments that are affordable to very low-, low- and moderate-income families. In part because modern affordable housing contains a significant amount of public financing that comes with investor and lender oversight including affordability covenants that require its use as affordable housing for a long period of time, up to 40 years, developments are professionally managed to ensure that the new housing retains its value and remains attractive and affordable.

### *Market Rate Housing*

This is full-price, unsubsidized housing.

### *Farmworker Housing*

Farmworker housing is housing that targets individuals working in agriculture. Farmworker housing often includes larger units that are flexible for families or groups of unaccompanied individuals. These units are either offered as year-round or seasonal-occupancy rentals.

### *Mixed Income Housing*

This is an apartment building or housing development that has some units affordable to each income level. Developers generally build mixed-income housing because they have received some kind of public subsidy. Less often state or local laws require developers to reserve a few new homes and apartments for low- and moderate-income households. Local inclusionary zoning/housing programs are commonly introduced for this purpose. Mixed-income developments help create affordable places to live in desirable areas where new affordable housing developments would not otherwise be economically feasible.

### *Tenant Based Vouchers*

See the section on Section 8 Vouchers.

### *Senior Housing*

Because of the large number of low- and moderate-income seniors with fixed incomes, there are various public subsidy programs designated specifically for the construction of new apartments for the elderly. With a growing population of people age 65 and older, there is an increasing need for the development of new senior housing.



## *Vouchers*

### *Housing Choice (Section 8) Vouchers*

The Housing Choice (Section 8) voucher program is funded by the federal government through the HUD. With a Section 8 voucher, you can live anywhere in the service area of the provider. If you move, you can take the voucher with you and, after the first year, you can use it anywhere in the country. There are variations to Section 8 vouchers.

### *Washington State Department of Corrections Housing Vouchers*

Washington State Department of Corrections (DOC) may provide rental vouchers to an inmate incarcerated in a Washington State Correctional Facility for a period of up to three months if the rental assistance will enable the inmate to have an approved release plan. A rental voucher must be provided in conjunction with other transitional support programming or services such as substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, sex offender treatment, educational programming, or employment programming.

## *Race and Ethnicity*

In the data sources used in this section six race groups are used: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race. The US Census Bureau race categories reflect a social definition of race recognized in this country.

In accordance with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definition of ethnicity, the Census Bureau provides data for the basic categories in the OMB standards: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino.

In general, the Census Bureau defines ethnicity or origin as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Hispanic origin is a separate concept from race. However, this did not preclude individuals from self-identifying their race as "Latino," "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," "Salvadoran," or other national origins or ethnicities; in fact, many did so. If the response provided to the race question could not be classified in one or more of the five OMB race groups, it was generally classified in the category Some Other Race. In the 2010 Census, over half of the Hispanic population identified as White and no other race, while about one-third provided responses that were classified as Some Other Race alone when responding to the question on race<sup>15</sup>.

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<sup>15</sup> US Census, Questions and Answers for Census 2000 Data on Race

## Members

The following table shows the organizations and concerned community members that are involved in both the Yakima County Homeless Coalition (YCHC) and the Homeless Network of Yakima County (HNYC):

Name	HNYC	YCHC	Name	HNYC	YCHC
A Way Home Washington	✓		Northwest Community Action Center	✓	
AJ Cooper	✓		Northwest Cooperative Development Center	✓	
Alicia Lee-Colasurdo	✓		Northwest Harvest	✓	✓
Alpha Team	✓	✓	Northwest Justice Project	✓	✓
American Red Cross of Yakima	✓		Office of Rural and Farmworker Housing	✓	
Amy Martinez, Yakima County		✓	OIC of Washington	✓	
Angie Girard		✓	On-Q Recycling and Salvage	✓	
Aspen Victim Advocacy Services	✓		Partners for Our Children	✓	
Beth Dannhardt	✓	✓	People For People	✓	✓
Bethel AME Church	✓	✓	Perry Technical Institute	✓	
Blue Mountain Action Council	✓	✓	Pride Foundation	✓	
Bruce Whitmore	✓		Raquel Crowley		✓
Casey Family Programs	✓		Richard Welke	✓	
Catholic Charities	✓	✓	Rip Hollingbery,		✓
Cathy Hale	✓		Rob Leaming	✓	
Cecilia Vizcaino de la Mora, Northwest		✓	Robert Kowalski	✓	
Central Washington Home Builders Association	✓		Rod's house	✓	✓
Cherryl Fournier	✓		Safe Yakima Valley	✓	
City of Grandview		✓	Shannon Fournier	✓	
City of Sunnyside	✓		Sharon Allen	✓	
City of Union Gap	✓		Spencer Hatton	✓	✓
City of Yakima	✓	✓	St Michael's Episcopal Mission	✓	
City of Zillah	✓		Sterling Concepts	✓	
Community Health Plan of Washington	✓		Steve Hill	✓	
Comprehensive Healthcare	✓	✓	Sunrise Outreach Center	✓	✓
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	✓		Tamara Maybee	✓	
Criss Bardill	✓		Team Child	✓	
Dan Manning	✓		The Lighthouse - Advocacy, Prevention and Education Center	✓	✓
Englewood Christian Church	✓		The Memorial Foundation	✓	
Entrust Community Services	✓	✓	The Seasons Performance Hall	✓	
ESD 105	✓		Theresa Yanez		✓
Fort Simcoe Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center	✓		Toppenish School District	✓	
Francie Pfeiffer	✓		Town of Harrah	✓	
Generating Hope/Noah's Ark	✓	✓	TownSquare Media	✓	

# Yakima County Point in Time Community Report

Name	HNVC	YCHC	Name	HNVC	YCHC
Giving Free to the Moon and Stars	✓		Triumph Treatment Services	✓	
Governor Inslee's Office		✓	U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs		✓
Grace City Outreach		✓	United Healthcare	✓	
Greater Columbia 2-1-1	✓		United Way of Central Washington	✓	
Greater Yakima Chamber of Commerce		✓	Universal Unitarian Church of Yakima	✓	
Henry Beauchamp Community Center	✓		Valorie Bazard	✓	✓
Hildegarto Gonzalez	✓		WA State Department of Corrections	✓	✓
Holly Lacell		✓	WA State Department of Social and Health Services - Toppenish CSO	✓	
Hunter Kellogg	✓		WA State Department of Social and Health Services - Yakima CSO	✓	
Jake Mayson		✓	WA State Dept of Children, Youth & Families - Juvenile Rehabilitation	✓	✓
Jaqueline Hertel		✓	Wesley United Methodist Church	✓	
Jeanna Hernandez		✓	Women for Women Homelessness Project	✓	
Jeremy McLaughlin	✓		Yakama Nation Village of Hope	✓	✓
Jerry Mellen		✓	Yakima County		✓
Josh DeBoer, Yakima County		✓	Yakima County CASA Program	✓	
Judi Lewis	✓		Yakima County Department of Human Services	✓	✓
Julie Imus-Johnson	✓		Yakima County Department of Public Services	✓	✓
Justice Housing Yakima	✓	✓	Yakima County Juvenile Court	✓	
Kelli Barton	✓		Yakima County Prosecutor's Office	✓	✓
Keri Larson, Yakima County		✓	Yakima County Veteran's Services	✓	✓
Kim Hitchcock	✓		Yakima County Volunteer Attorney Services	✓	
Kristin Gumz		✓	Yakima Greenway Foundation	✓	✓
Kyle Curtis		✓	Yakima Herald Republic		✓
Larry Fournier	✓		Yakima Housing Authority	✓	✓
Leah Sundquist	✓		Yakima Neighborhood Health Services	✓	✓
Leslie Hatton	✓	✓	Yakima Police Department	✓	
Mary Pearl,		✓	Yakima School District	✓	✓
Melinda Alvarez	✓		Yakima Union Gospel Mission	✓	✓
Molina Healthcare of WA	✓		Yakima Valley Community Foundation	✓	
Naomi Whitmore	✓		Yakima Valley Office of Emergency Management	✓	
National Alliance on Mental Illness - Yakima	✓	✓	Yakima Valley Partners Habitat for Humanity	✓	
Network Members	✓		YWCA of Yakima	✓	✓
Next Step Housing	✓				