

CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON

# 2022 HOMELESS CRISIS RESPONSE SYSTEM REPORT



PUBLISHED BY COUNCIL FOR THE HOMELESS

# 2022 HOMELESS CRISIS RESPONSE SYSTEM REPORT | CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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# 2022 HOMELESS CRISIS RESPONSE SYSTEM REPORT | CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON

## Introduction

Homelessness continues to climb among residents of Clark County despite important local improvements in service delivery to people experiencing and at risk of homelessness. A review of the Homeless Crisis Response System (HCRS) data gathered throughout 2022 paints a picture of a system that has significantly expanded services, made improvements to how people are supported, and found success in getting people housed and supported in stability so they do not return to homelessness; yet is unable to meet the demand for services caused by a historically sharp rise of newly homeless households in our community.

The expansions and improvements of service include:

- More rental assistance than ever distributed in Clark County.
- A significant increase in emergency shelter beds — 120 were added in December 2021, and 72 were added in 2022, bringing the total year-round count to 393 shelter beds.
- A tenfold increase in Outreach workers coordinated on a level that maximized resources and improved outcomes.
- Implementation of an Outreach Coordination structure to ensure the efficiency and alignment of efforts by different homeless and behavioral health outreach teams focused on persons who are unhoused.

- The creation of a Youth By-Name List to focus efforts on youth ages 18-24 experiencing homelessness without a parent or guardian.
- Continued focus on improving collaboration with and services to culturally specific populations in need of homelessness and housing services.

Yet, even with these and other positive steps, 9,032 people from 5,352 households experienced homelessness in 2022, with two-thirds of them identifying as “newly homeless.” Forty-four percent identified as “Black, Indigenous and people of color” (BIPOC). For comparison, in 2021, 6,285 people from 4,036 households were homeless, with 61% identifying as newly homeless and 40% as BIPOC.

A careful review of the performance measure of our local homeless response efforts tells us the HCRS is having success identifying people who need help; and for those fortunate enough to enter programs and receive services, helping them achieve long-term stability and not return to homelessness.

The inflow of newly homeless people appears to be heavily driven by the lack of affordable housing; increasingly higher costs of rent and move-in expenses; stagnant wages; and higher cost of living. This is exacerbated by challenges including accessing mental, physical and behavioral healthcare. Lack of access to streamlined systems of care perpetuates cycles that ultimately lengthen and complicate efforts to assist people.

Ultimately, this report informs policymakers, service providers and community members about the state of our community's foundation: a safe place for each person and family to live. Every aspect of one's life is improved by having a stable home.

The homeless crisis did not develop overnight. Though the opioid and fentanyl crises have had an important impact on how homelessness presents itself in our community, the primary driver of newly homeless is the rising cost of getting and staying housed. The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) estimates that every \$100 increase in median rent is associated with a 9% increase in estimated homelessness.<sup>1</sup> According to Zillow, in August of 2022 the median rent in Vancouver was \$1,998, with a month-over-month change of +\$103 and a year-over-year change of +\$345. The market has since cooled, though median rent has not dropped much.<sup>2</sup> According to the 2022 Out of Reach Report, a renter must earn \$30.96 per hour to afford a one-bedroom home at Fair Market Rate in Clark County.<sup>3</sup>

These are factors that the HCRS cannot address or impact, except through education and advocacy. Homelessness is truly a community, cross-sector, cross-systems issue. We now face a time when we must acknowledge these intersections and work together to invest in proven long-term solutions. The alternative is homelessness continuing to increase.

Homelessness is a cultural and community decision. The opposite side of this coin is that we can collectively decide to end it. We all win when everyone has a home. HCRS partners believe solving homelessness on an individual and community level is possible. Please join us.

## How is system-wide data collected?

Thirty-nine local providers input their homeless services data into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS.) Council for the Homeless administers the database and supports the providers in their use of the system with training, reporting and technical assistance.

Data is used to evaluate the Homeless Crisis Response System analyzing metrics, including individual program outcomes and population-based outcomes. Partners consider which interventions are meeting the needs of the community; they analyze which populations are being successfully served and which populations are not. Information is used to adjust programming and promote cross-sector and cross-cultural collaboration. This system-level data is available to policymakers to inform budget allocations and also drives the goals and outcomes in the Clark County Homeless Action Plan.

A public dashboard displaying program data is available at [www.councilforthehomeless.org/system-dashboard/](http://www.councilforthehomeless.org/system-dashboard/). The data is updated monthly by Council for the Homeless (CFTH).

## Commitment to Equity

In 2020, the Homeless Crisis Response System report called for an increased focus on assistance to Black, Indigenous and people of color (BIPOC) individuals and families. That focus continues. As a result, we gathered more data on BIPOC communities' experience with the HCRS. The data indicate BIPOC individuals and families continue to struggle with housing. Forty-four percent of the people who experienced homelessness in 2022 were BIPOC — an overrepresentation of BIPOC residents in Clark County, who account for approximately 14% of the county population.

Even so, BIPOC community members engaged more with the HCRS in 2022 than they did in 2021. More called the Housing Hotline requesting shelter and entered a shelter. Nearly 20% more received assistance through coaching and one-time financial assistance. More were assessed for and engaged with homelessness assistance programs. These advances are due in large part to collaborations with culturally specific partner groups and agencies.

BIPOC households face barriers to ending their homelessness that include housing discrimination, higher rates of poverty, language barriers, and cultural beliefs and practices that do not align with a system designed by and for the majority-white population. These circumstances can create fear, confusion and mistrust. The HCRS is committed to improving its design and delivery of services so that one's risk of homelessness or chance of success in securing stable housing are not impacted by one's race.

## Thank You

Council for the Homeless expresses its appreciation to the many partners that contribute to the work of the HCRS, whose dedication, skills and collaborative approach to solving the homeless crisis make our community stronger.

We also want to recognize the people experiencing homelessness and housing instability in Clark County, whose determination to be safe, live with dignity and secure a permanent home under tremendously difficult circumstances is humbling.

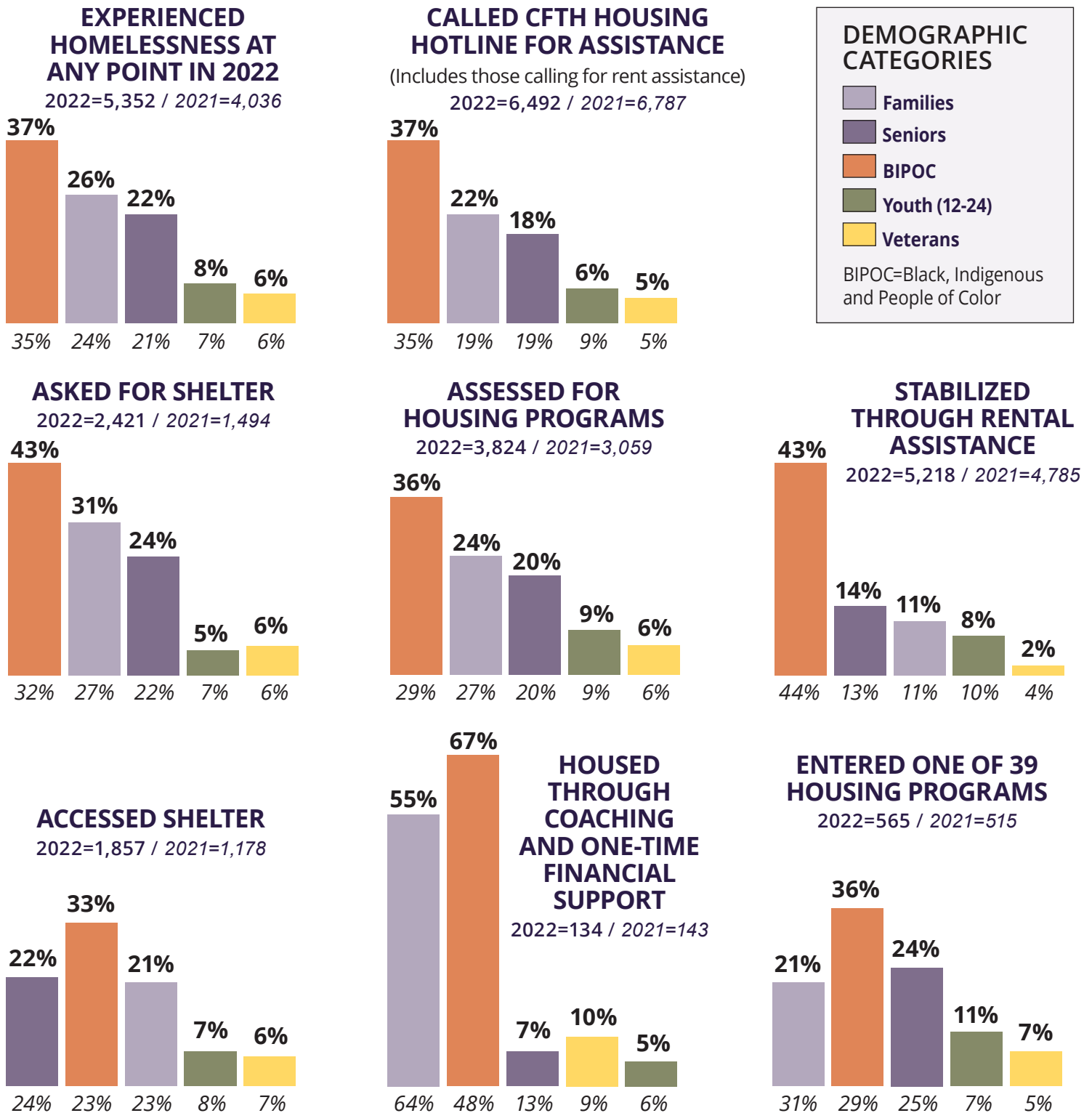
**Please read on for analysis of the 2022 Homeless Crisis Response System data organized by population and by type of service.**



# Homeless System Numbers | 2022

## STATE OF HOMELESSNESS IN CLARK COUNTY

The data below illustrates the state of homelessness in Clark County, WA, in 2022. The whole numbers (example 5,352) represent households, not individuals. Percentages do not add up to 100% as households often fit in more than one demographic category. *Data from 2021 is italicized and listed below each bar for comparison.*



# Key Takeaways by Service Type

- Coordinated Outreach
- Emergency Shelter
- Coaching and One-Time Financial Assistance (Diversion)
- Housing Programs
- Rental Assistance

## Coordinated Outreach

Coordinated outreach became a priority for the HCRS beginning in late 2021. It was developed to make the Homeless Crisis Response System services more accessible to people living outside, often in tents, cars and encampments. People in these situations struggle to connect to services. Two examples are not having phone minutes to wait on hold for assistance and not being able to safely leave their belongings to come to an agency office. People living outside are living by survival skills and sustain a heightened level of trauma from homelessness. They have complex situations and needs, may have experienced homelessness over long periods of time, and may need assistance far into the future.

In early 2022, the number of outreach workers from seven agencies increased to 30 staff. Many of these staff have lived experience of homelessness and are able to build trust with people living outside. In 2022, these workers moved 263 individuals into housing — either caps on Permanent Supported Housing (PSH); living with friends and relatives; or their own apartments (not supported by a housing program.) Council for the Homeless leads the coordination of the outreach teams. They collaborate on reaching clients, sharing resources and information, training, and analyzing the effectiveness of their efforts.

## Emergency Shelter

More unhoused people sought and received emergency shelter in 2022. As the restrictions of the pandemic receded, shelters gradually returned to pre-pandemic capacity levels. In addition, emergency shelter providers in the community combined to open an additional 72 beds, increasing the total to 393 year-round shelter beds.

The number of households seeking shelter last year increased by 62% from 2021 to 2022. Seventy-seven percent of households who requested shelter were able to get it; a relatively small decrease from 2021.

*The definition of homelessness is “living in a car, tent, trailer without running water, emergency shelter, or place not meant for human habitation.” People staying in a shelter are still considered homeless until they move to a permanent living situation. Emergency shelter by itself is not an answer to homelessness. Some funding sources incorporate “couch surfing” in the definition of homelessness.*

## Key Takeaways by Service Type (continued from page 7)

Why did the increase in shelter beds not result in a significant increase in the number of households who went into shelter? Households stayed longer in emergency shelter (or returned to emergency shelter) in large part because they could not locate affordable housing. In 2021, the average length of shelter stay was 33 days. In 2022, the average was 57 days. When there is less movement out of shelter, fewer households can be served because spaces do not open for new clients.

In 2022, 40% of households who stayed in an emergency shelter exited to permanent housing. The rate of those returning to homelessness from emergency shelter was 20%.

The numbers above do not include the community-based severe weather overnight emergency shelters or motel vouchers provided to bridge a household's transition into emergency shelter or another housing program.

### Coaching and One-Time Financial Assistance (Diversion)

Diversion is intended to end an individual's or family's homelessness quickly and ideally early on to divert them from requiring longer-term homeless system assistance.

Diversion is a best practice because some households need only a modest amount of assistance to stabilize. This preserves system resources for households who need more-intense and longer-term support.

Diversion assistance focuses on households who have an income that will help them regain and sustain a stable living situation. The approach includes coaching and one-time financial support, often in the form of move-in cost assistance paid directly to the landlord or property management company. Other

typical expenses include rental application fees, employment training and supplies, car repair, childcare and transportation.

Notably, diversion served 171 households in 2020; 143 in 2021; and 134 in 2022. Because of COVID, people were more likely to stay in their current living situation even if their situation was unstable. We anticipate seeing an increase in diversion usage in 2023 and beyond.

More BIPOC households were served by diversion than any other population, with 67% of diversion-client households identifying as BIPOC; this represented a substantial increase from 2022, when the percentage was 48%. The Building Changes Washington State Diversion Study in 2022 found that households of color were more likely to select diversion at the best fit approach to end their homelessness.<sup>4</sup>

In 2022, 88% of households who served through diversion exited to permanent housing. The rate of those returning to homelessness after engaging in diversion was 19%.

### Housing Programs

In 2022 we were able to assess 765 more households, a 25% increase over 2021. The number who were placed into a program also rose, from 515 to 565. However, as a percentage, the number of assessed households who entered one of the 39 programs fell, from 17% in 2021 to less than 15% last year.

*The housing assessment is a comprehensive survey and conversation with a head or heads of household. Data from the assessment determines which type of housing assistance program will give the household the best chance of meeting their goals and securing housing.*



# Key Takeaways by Service Type (continued from page 8)

The reason so few households migrate from assessment to program participation has everything to do with resources. These programs vary in focus, and households are placed in programs based on the household's needs and program parameters. For example, some programs serve a specific population such as families. Therefore, individuals are not eligible for those programs. Nearly every program in the county has very limited funding and staffing when compared to the need. The amount invested in a program from year to year must increase to meet increased need and higher costs. The same \$1,000 toward move-in costs from 2021 did not go nearly as far in 2022.

Finally, to be accepted into a program, the household must identify and be ready to move into a rental unit. The current lack of affordable housing, coupled with limited resources, means few can be accommodated.

When people do have support from a housing program, data show overall success in sustaining housing is achievable. Program supports include case management and rental subsidy. The length and amount vary based upon household need and program resources.

In 2022, 47% of households who were served through Rapid Re-Housing exited to permanent housing. The rate of people returning to homelessness after engaging in Rapid Re-Housing was 14%.

The rates for Transitional Housing are 47% exited to permanent housing and 10% returned to homelessness.

The rates for Permanent Supportive Housing are 93% exited to permanent housing and 13% returned to homelessness.

People who live in Permanent Supportive Housing have experienced chronic homelessness and

**TRANSITIONAL HOUSING:** Provides households with temporary housing and supportive services, with the goal of their moving to permanent housing within 24 months.

**RAPID RE-HOUSING:** Includes assistance in identifying permanent housing and with move-in costs, rent support and case management. The amount of assistance and length of time received is tailored to individual needs.

**Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH):** Combines affordable housing with intensive staff supports; behavioral and physical healthcare; caregivers; and other essential services. This approach is typically a good fit for people who experience chronic homelessness. In addition to the human benefits, PSH is shown to reduce costs associated with hospitals and law enforcement.

need long-term assistance getting and staying housed. One example is The Elwood, a 46-unit complex with a 93% success rate of keeping tenants permanently housed. The Vancouver Housing Authority provides property management and service coordination. SeaMar/Community Services Northwest provides supportive services.

## Rental Assistance

The intent of rental assistance is to provide a bridge for a household to weather a temporary rental crisis. During the pandemic, the federal government released substantial funds to help renters who were at risk of eviction stay in place. Funds are paid to landlords or property management companies. Different streams of funding came with different parameters, such as how many months of rent aid was allowable per household or whether paying arrears vs. only current rent due was allowable. No new federal rent assistance dollars are expected for 2023 and beyond.

In 2022, the HCRS stabilized 5,218 households via Emergency Rental Assistance. \$26,116,410 in assistance was distributed into the community.

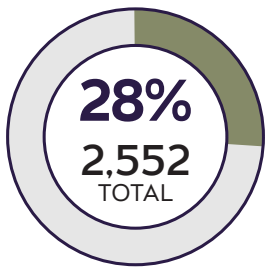
# Homeless System Numbers | 2022

## 2022 DEMOGRAPHICS SUMMARY



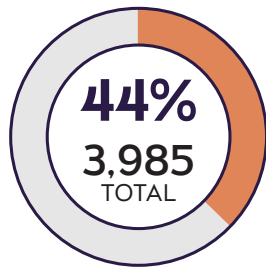
**9,032** people from **5,352** households were homeless in Clark County at any given time during 2022. Of those 9,032:

**IDENTIFIED AS CHILDREN UNDER 18**



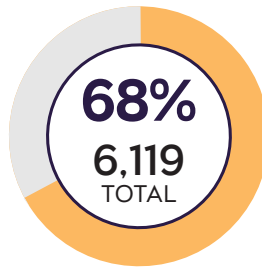
2021: 27%  
1,708 TOTAL

**IDENTIFIED AS BIPOC**

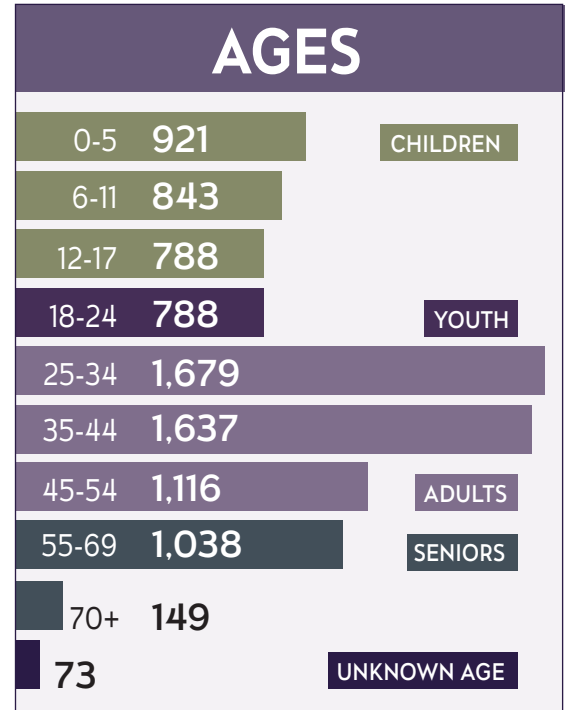


2021: 40%  
2,519 TOTAL

**IDENTIFIED AS NEWLY HOMELESS**



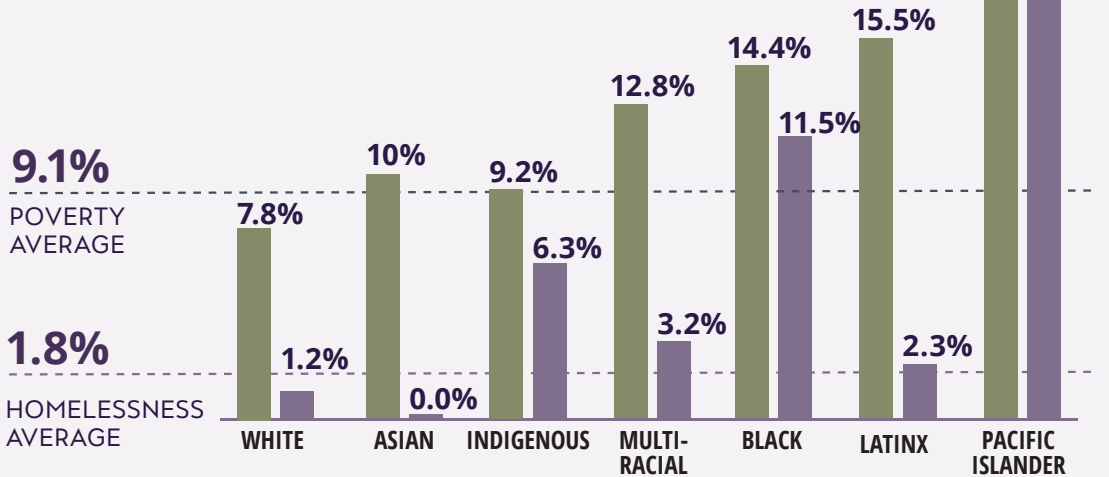
2021: 61%  
3,800 TOTAL



## RACIAL DISPARITIES

LIKELIHOOD OF EXPERIENCING POVERTY

LIKELIHOOD OF EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS



People of color are significantly more likely to experience poverty and homelessness in Clark County, Washington.

Numbers above the lines indicate greater vulnerability.

Source: Clark County Population and Poverty Count numbers are from the most-recent 2021 ACS 5-year estimates "Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months" table.

# Key Takeaways by Demographics

- **Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC)**
- **Families**
- **Veterans**
- **Youth (ages 12 to 24)**
- **Seniors**

## Black, Indigenous and People of Color (BIPOC)

Clark County's BIPOC community again experienced homelessness at a higher rate than any other demographic group. While they also requested and accessed more services in 2022 than in 2021, the needs of these communities must continue to have a high priority. Given that the BIPOC population comprises about 15% of Clark County residents, the fact that 44% of those who were homeless in 2022 identified as BIPOC underscores the need to prioritize this demographic as we strive to eliminate homelessness.

BIPOC individuals are present in 54% of the families we served in 2022, where at least one family member identified as BIPOC.

This indicates that, as Clark County emerges from the pandemic, the systemic and social barriers BIPOC face continue to present challenges for them that white individuals and families do not face. By any measure, the burden of homelessness fell particularly hard on our BIPOC community.

## Families

As with many populations in 2022, rates of homelessness among families continued to rise, increasing their need for assistance. For example, the percentage of families that called the Housing Hotline and sought emergency shelter increased in 2022. However, the percent of families that accessed shelter and housing programs, as well as those who entered diversion, fell. The lack of affordable housing in our community means it takes longer for families in shelter to move out into permanent housing, decreasing available shelter spaces designed for families.

One promising cross-sector partnership is the Homeless Student Stability Program (HSSP). In this partnership, Council for the Homeless and Family Community Resource Centers located in Vancouver and Evergreen school districts work to quickly identify and provide direct connection to the Homeless Crisis Response System for housing supports. Schools are places where students and families can be identified and connected to community resources. This intervention uses the Diversion model.<sup>5</sup>

When the Homeless Crisis Response System coordinates with school systems, particularly the Family Community Resource Centers, families benefit significantly.

## Veterans

Coordinated efforts to house veterans increased in 2021 and there was little change in veteran-focused data for 2022. In 2021, Clark County implemented the tools and best practices of Community Solutions' Built for Zero initiative. Veterans are a focus population for the local Built for Zero Coalition, led by Council for the Homeless with partners across multiple local

# Key Takeaways by Demographics (continued from page 11)

agencies and systems. Partners analyze real-time data and collaborate on solutions for each veteran on a by-name list. These tools helped the service providers more effectively and efficiently serve veterans experiencing homelessness.

In addition to the Built for Zero initiative, we also strengthened partnerships with veteran service providers. We found new ways to connect veterans experiencing homelessness to Veterans Affairs, and to civilian programming and supports. In many communities, veteran and civilian programming operate in silos. In our community, we saw an increase in integration of program delivery and coordination of services. This is a significant point of progress. When services are not siloed, people in need can access the help they need more easily and effectively.

## Youth and Young Adults (ages 12-24)

Trends in unaccompanied youth homelessness and housing instability remained similar from 2021 to 2022. Of the 9,032 people who experienced homelessness, 788 were ages 12-17, another 788 were ages 18-24. Children ages 12-17 most often have a parent or guardian, and they experience homelessness together. Youth ages 18-24 are referred to as unaccompanied youth.

Youth face unique and broad barriers to resolving homelessness. They are often not equipped to identify resources. Instead, they tend to focus on daily and nightly survival rather than longer-term solutions. Further complicating their lives, systems are not designed to help people under the age of 18. Underage people cannot sign a lease, have more limited income opportunities, and face discriminatory assumptions about their ability to be responsible and to uphold commitments such as rent payments.

In response to the challenges youth and young adults experiencing homelessness face, Clark County homeless youth providers applied for and received the Anchor Community Initiative grant. The purpose of the grant is to create a Youth By-Name List, a Youth Advisory Board, and develop broad youth-centered partnerships among providers including those outside the Homeless Crisis Response System.

Through the Anchor Community Initiative, providers who serve youth and young adults now have access to funding to eliminate barriers to stable housing. This is a true community-driven funding source.

## Seniors

Seniors face unique challenges to ending their homelessness. Of the 9,032 people who experienced homelessness during 2022, 1,038 were seniors aged 55-69 and 143 were aged 70-plus. This population's biggest barriers to stability are lack of homes they can afford on their limited income and often compounding health issues. A monthly Social Security Insurance payment in the state of Washington averages \$952. Paying 30% of this income in rent, a senior can afford \$286 in monthly rent. The fair market rent for a studio apartment in Clark County is \$1,500.

In 2022, service data for seniors remained largely unchanged from 2021. But the trends for seniors from 2019 forward show an increased focus on their stability. Housing program engagement increased from 18% in 2019 and 19% in 2020 (the height of the coronavirus pandemic) to 25% in 2021 and 24% in 2022.

More seniors requested and accessed shelter where they were connected to additional services. The data demonstrate seniors are a growing demographic vulnerable to homelessness.

# Clark County, Washington Homeless System Clients by Zip Code of Last Permanent Address

JANUARY 1, 2022 - DECEMBER 31, 2022

The numbers below show the reported permanent residence prior to homelessness for all unduplicated individuals who identified as homeless in our Clark County Homeless Management Information System during 2022 and reported a valid "Zip Code of Permanent Address" to service providers.

| City               | Zip Code | # of People | % of Clark County Total | % of Overall Total |
|--------------------|----------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Amboy              | 98601    | 14          | 0.3%                    | 0.3%               |
| Battle Ground      | 98604    | 103         | 2.4%                    | 1.9%               |
| Camas              | 98606    | 22          | 0.5%                    | 0.4%               |
| La Center          | 98607    | 69          | 1.6%                    | 1.3%               |
| Ridgefield         | 98629    |             | 0.5%                    | 0.4%               |
| Vancouver          | 98642    | 23          | #REF!                   | #REF!              |
| Vancouver          | 98660    | 357         | 8.4%                    | 6.7%               |
| Vancouver          | 98661    | 1232        | 28.9%                   | 23.1%              |
| Vancouver          | 98663    | 194         | 4.6%                    | 3.6%               |
| Vancouver          | 98664    | 215         | 5.0%                    | 4.0%               |
| Vancouver          | 98683    | 183         | 4.3%                    | 3.4%               |
| Vancouver          | 98684    | 266         | 6.2%                    | 5.0%               |
| Vancouver (uninc.) | 98662    | 383         | 9.0%                    | 7.2%               |
| Vancouver (uninc.) | 98665    | 350         | 8.2%                    | 6.6%               |
| Vancouver (uninc.) | 98682    | 432         | 10.1%                   | 8.1%               |
| Vancouver (uninc.) | 98685    | 114         | 2.7%                    | 2.1%               |
| Vancouver (uninc.) | 98686    | 120         | 2.8%                    | 2.3%               |
| Washougal          | 98671    | 114         | 2.7%                    | 2.1%               |
| Woodland           | 98674    | 44          | 1.0%                    | 0.8%               |

| Reason                       | # of People | % of People |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cannot Afford Housing        | 1319        | 25%         |
| Domestic Violence            | 808         | 15%         |
| Household Crisis             | 588         | 11%         |
| Eviction                     | 437         | 8%          |
| Substance/Alcohol Dependency | 194         | 4%          |

Note: These numbers do not represent all people experiencing homelessness from Jan. 1, 2022 through Dec. 31, 2022 as 17.8% of adults did not have a valid "Zip Code of Last Permanent Residence" recorded in HMIS. These numbers are based on the 82.2% of clients where the data was available and represented a valid US zip code.

Zip codes are not intended for geographical mapping use, so some zip codes are both inside and outside of a given geography. In these cases, they are assigned to whichever geography covers the majority of the zip code.

Clients are asked to provide the primary reason for their homelessness when they access some services. Answering this question is entirely optional. The top five responses for clients experiencing homelessness in 2021 are shown above.

| State                | # of People  | % of Total |
|----------------------|--------------|------------|
| Washington           | 4,643        | 87.2%      |
| Clark County         | 4,310        | 81.0%      |
| Vancouver            | 3,898        | 73.2%      |
| Oregon               | 365          | 6.9%       |
| Portland             | 195          | 3.7%       |
| California           | 60           | 1.1%       |
| Texas                | 21           | 0.4%       |
| Idaho                | 20           | 0.4%       |
| Arizona              | 20           | 0.4%       |
| Colorado             | 18           | 0.3%       |
| Utah                 | 15           | 0.3%       |
| Florida              | 11           | 0.2%       |
| Alabama              | 11           | 0.2%       |
| Georgia              | 10           | 0.2%       |
| Alaska               | 10           | 0.2%       |
| Montana              | 9            | 0.2%       |
| Nevada               | 8            | 0.2%       |
| Hawai'i              | 8            | 0.2%       |
| Oklahoma             | 7            | 0.1%       |
| Louisiana            | 7            | 0.1%       |
| Virginia             | 6            | 0.1%       |
| New Mexico           | 6            | 0.1%       |
| Minnesota            | 6            | 0.1%       |
| Ohio                 | 5            | 0.1%       |
| Massachusetts        | 5            | 0.1%       |
| Arkansas             | 5            | 0.1%       |
| Other States         | 48           | 0.9%       |
| <b>Overall Total</b> | <b>5,324</b> |            |



# Map of Clark County, WA Homeless System Clients by Zip Code of Last Permanent Address

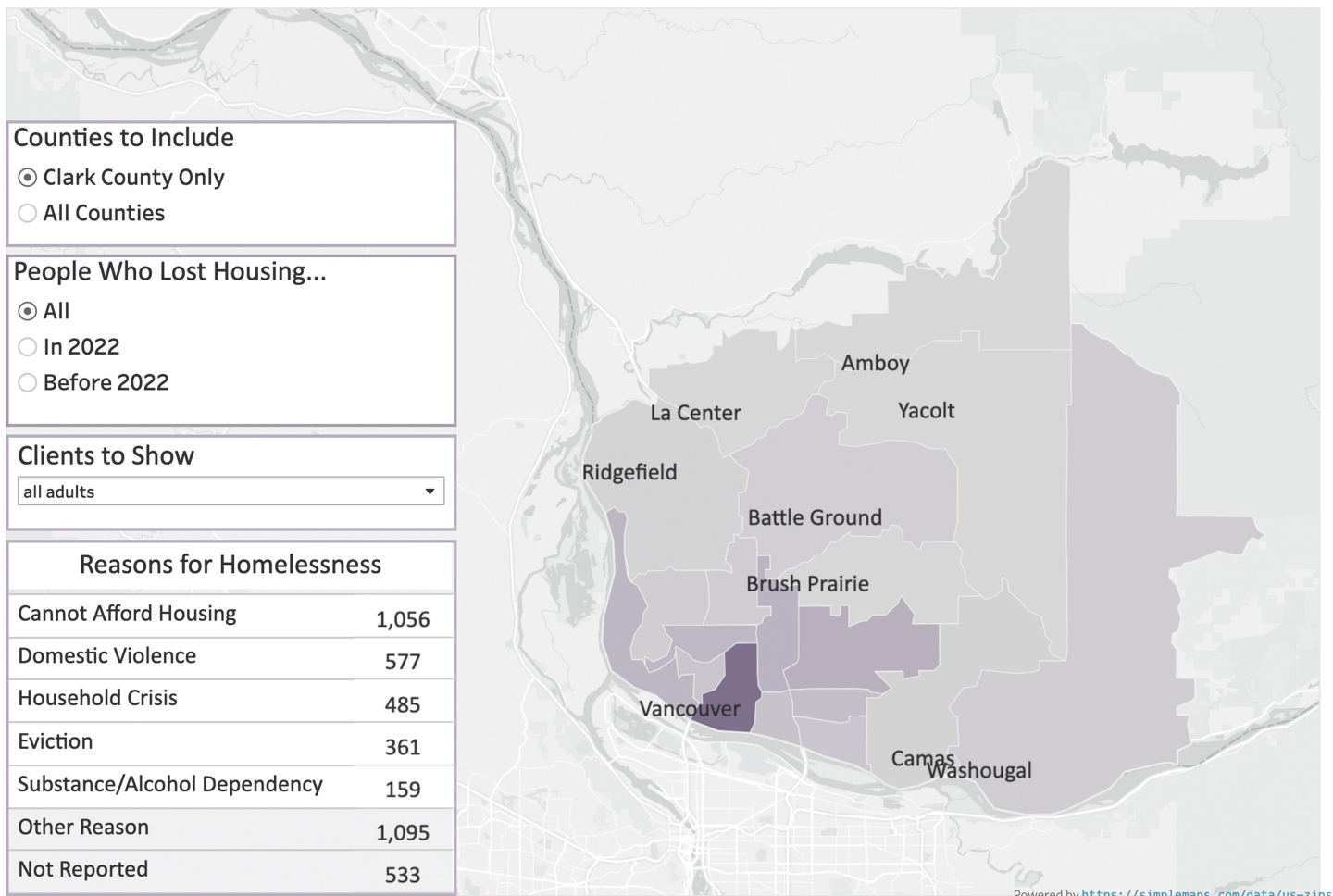
For an interactive zip code map please visit:

[www.councilforthehomeless.org/annual-system-data/](http://www.councilforthehomeless.org/annual-system-data/)

## 2022 Zip Code Interactive Map

People who access services through the homelessness crisis response system in Clark County are given the option to provide their last permanent zip code and the primary reason they lost their housing. This information is entered into HMIS, a secure database, and can be used to identify regional patterns.

This map is shaded from purple to green. Zip codes shown in purple saw more people losing their housing than expected, while zip codes shown in green saw fewer. Select a client population from the menu on the left or hover over a zip code for more information.



All local data from Clark County, WA HMIS



# Conclusion

Rates of homelessness are increasing across nearly every measure in Clark County, WA. The primary driver of this is the cost of securing and maintaining housing. Access to housing for people who live and work in our community is directly tied to how many people fall into homelessness each year. Access to housing also ties directly to the ability of the HCRS to respond and help people end their homelessness, by finding housing and sustaining costs of housing.

Additional capacity for the HCRS will increase its impact to fully resource successful programs and help more people. However, this impact will only go so far if affordable housing is not available to program participants.

Our community has a choice to facilitate access to housing. We must ask ourselves what kind of community we want to live in. As this report demonstrates, ending homelessness is much more than removing visible homelessness. Ending homelessness requires a coordinated, systematic and comprehensive strategy. It requires collaboration from multiple systems, sectors and jurisdictions. It requires a shared commitment to the idea that housing is a human need like air, water and food.

The entire community benefits when everyone has a safe and stable place to live.

## Citations

- 1 [www.washingtonpost.com/business/2022/07/03/inflation-homeless-rent-housing](http://www.washingtonpost.com/business/2022/07/03/inflation-homeless-rent-housing)
- 2 [www.zillow.com/rental-manager/market-trends/vancouver-wa](http://www.zillow.com/rental-manager/market-trends/vancouver-wa)
- 3 <http://nlihc.org/oor/state/wa>
- 4 <http://buildingchanges.org/resources/washington-state-diversion-study>
- 5 [www.usnews.com/education/k12/articles/how-schools-serve-homeless-students](http://www.usnews.com/education/k12/articles/how-schools-serve-homeless-students)

Please join us **June 27, 2023**, for a **webinar** focused on the **2022 System Numbers**.

Register at [councilforthehomeless.org/community-education](https://councilforthehomeless.org/community-education).

Follow progress on these action items by signing up for one or more of our email lists at [tinyurl.com/CFTHnews](https://tinyurl.com/CFTHnews).

# Homeless System Numbers | 2022

## CLARK COUNTY PARTNERS WORKING TOWARD COMMON GOALS



Collaboration amongst agencies and organizations serving people experiencing homelessness or risk of homelessness in Clark County is essential to helping individuals and families secure the resources and housing they need. The 39 agencies listed below all enter records of their homelessness related services and programs into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The agencies in bold type provide the Transitional Housing Programs, Rapid Re-Housing Programs, and Permanent Supportive Housing Programs accessed by 565 households in 2022.

211info

Beautiful Savior Lutheran Church

Bridgeview Resource Center

Cascade Aids Project

Catholic Community Services of Western Washington

City of Vancouver

Clark County Veterans Assistance Center

Clark County Volunteer Lawyers

Clark Public Utilities

**Columbia River Mental Health Services**

**Sea Mar – CSNW**

Community Voices Are Born

Faith Partners for Housing

Family Promise of Clark County

Immanuel Lutheran Church

**Impact NW**

**Janus Youth**

**Lifeline Connections**

Living Hope Church

**New Life Friend's Church**

**Open House Ministries**

Outsiders Inn

Partners In Careers

REACH Community Development

Restored and Revived

River City Church

**Second Step Housing**

**Share**

St. Andrew Lutheran Church

St. Paul Lutheran Church

**The Cowlitz Tribe**

The Giving Closet

The Lord's Gym

The Noble Foundation

**The Salvation Army**

**Vancouver Housing Authority**

**XChange Ministries**

**YWCA of Clark County**