

CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON

2024 HOMELESS CRISIS RESPONSE SYSTEM REPORT



PUBLISHED BY COUNCIL FOR THE HOMELESS

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2024 HOMELESS CRISIS RESPONSE SYSTEM REPORT

CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Executive Summary

In 2024, the Housing Hotline received nearly 70,000 calls. Close to 9,000 people in our community experienced homelessness with more than 5,000 reporting they were newly homeless. These numbers make it clear that the demand for services continues to be high, and the need for housing solutions in our community persists.

Overall results from the Homeless Crisis Response System (HCRS) data show that some positive outcomes were achieved in 2024, when compared with the previous year:

- Less than 2% increase in total number of people experiencing homelessness
- 14% decrease in households experiencing homelessness
- 58% of people experiencing homelessness identified as “Newly Homeless” (percentage maintained from 2023)
- 49% increase in families stabilized through rental assistance
- 10% increase of Veterans entering housing programs
- 8% increase of youth housed through coaching and one-time financial support

While these data show improvements in Clark County, the reality is that homelessness continues to be a persistent and ongoing crisis among residents. Continued collaboration

and intentional work both within and outside the Clark County Homeless Response System must continue. The breadth and depth of solutions must be collaborative and expanded to achieve the goal of solving homelessness in our community.

Well over half of the 8,894 people who experienced homelessness at any point in 2024 identified as newly homeless; that is, 5,156 people. Of the 8,894, there were 2,583 children under the age of 18 who experienced homelessness. Data from the United States Census Bureau reveal that in 2023, 7% of Clark County residents lived below the federal poverty level.

Key Definition

Homeless Crisis Response System (HCRS) — usually only referred to as HCRS in written form; otherwise referred to as the Homeless Crisis Response System, or also can be referred to as the Homeless Response System. The goals of an effective crisis response system are to identify those experiencing homelessness, prevent homelessness when possible, connect people with housing quickly, and provide services when needed.

Partners in the homeless response system continue to improve processes to identify people who need assistance. The use of By-Name Lists for youth and young adults (YYA), Veterans, and people experiencing chronic homelessness has proven that person-specific, real-time data allow us to assess and provide services on an individualized basis. By-Name List partners enter data into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and with support from Council for the Homeless, commit to data quality standards that help monitor collective programs. In addition, using Case Conferencing, CFTH leads partners in shared problem-solving for each household on the By-Name Lists. Partners bring their expertise to solutions, leverage resources, and streamline access to services.

This system helps us to more effectively stay in touch with people experiencing homelessness and help each person based on their specific needs. This is one reason why YYA (age 12 to 24) and Veterans saw an increase in exiting to stable housing in 2024. There was a 10% increase

in Veterans entering one of the 52 housing programs, and an 8% increase of YYA housed through coaching and one-time financial support.

These successes indicate progress, and we will continue to strengthen this model.

Of those who have entered housing programs and received services in the past year, many have achieved long-term stability and have not returned to homelessness. 2024 HCRS data show that 91% of people who entered Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) in 2023 remained successfully housed for at least one year; of those housed in 2022, 87% remained housed for two years.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) — the countywide database utilized by all service providers within the Continuum of Care (CoC).

Introduction

This report provides data intended to inform policymakers, service providers and community members about the current state of homelessness in our community. A safe and stable home is the foundation for individual and family health, well-being, and access to essential services. Stability in housing positively impacts every aspect of a person's life. It is critical for helping people thrive and be active members of the community.

The primary driver of homelessness remains the rising costs of getting and staying housed. There is a lack of housing available for all income levels. Households earning less than 50% of the area's median income (AMI) are particularly impacted. As stated in the National Low Income Housing Coalition's 2024 Out of Reach Report, renters in Clark County must earn \$38.92 per hour to afford a two-bedroom home at Fair Market Rate (\$2,024 per month). A person making minimum wage (\$16.66 per hour) would need to work 92 hours a week to afford a two-bedroom home.

According to Seattle-based real estate information company Zillow, in August of 2024 the median rent in Vancouver was \$1,932, with a month-over-month increase of \$59 and a year-over-year decrease of \$73. While the median rent has dropped slightly over the past year, two minimum-wage earners in the same house would still be vulnerable and each would have to work more than a 40-hour work week to ensure their housing expenses did not exceed 30% of their income.

The response to homelessness is driven by the resources available. 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. It takes everyone in our community to end homelessness. Working together, we can solve this issue across sectors and systems, making our neighbors less vulnerable to homelessness.

As the convener of community partners, resources, and services, Council for the Homeless is committed to advancing best practices.

Homelessness is solvable. It is up to all of us to work together to solve it as a community. We can collectively decide on the quality of life our community, as a whole, should have. We all win when everyone has a safe and stable place to call home. With collaboration and careful stewardship of our limited resources, HCRS partners believe solving homelessness on an individual and community level is possible. We invite you to join us.

How Is System-Wide Data Collected?

Forty-four local providers input their homeless services data into the Homeless Management Information System. CFTH administers the database and supports the providers in their use of the system with training, reporting, and technical assistance.

Data are 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. These system-level data are available to policymakers to inform budget allocations and also drive 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. The data are updated monthly by Council for the Homeless.

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. Twenty-three percent of the people who experienced homelessness in 2024 were BIPOC — an overrepresentation of BIPOC residents in Clark County, who account for approximately 25% of the county population.

The number of people experiencing homelessness within our BIPOC communities remained steady from 2023 to 2024. Although the numbers have maintained consistency, there was a slight increase of BIPOC individuals experiencing homelessness and a 9% decrease of BIPOC households. These data tell us there are larger BIPOC families experiencing homelessness throughout the county. It is also important to note that within the BIPOC community there are different outcomes, and the range of homelessness and the likelihood of experiencing poverty varies, as shown in the 2024 Demographics Summary under Racial Disparities.

BIPOC households face systemic barriers to ending their homelessness, including 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 is 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 makes 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, contribute to the community, and secure a permanent home under tremendously difficult circumstances is humbling.

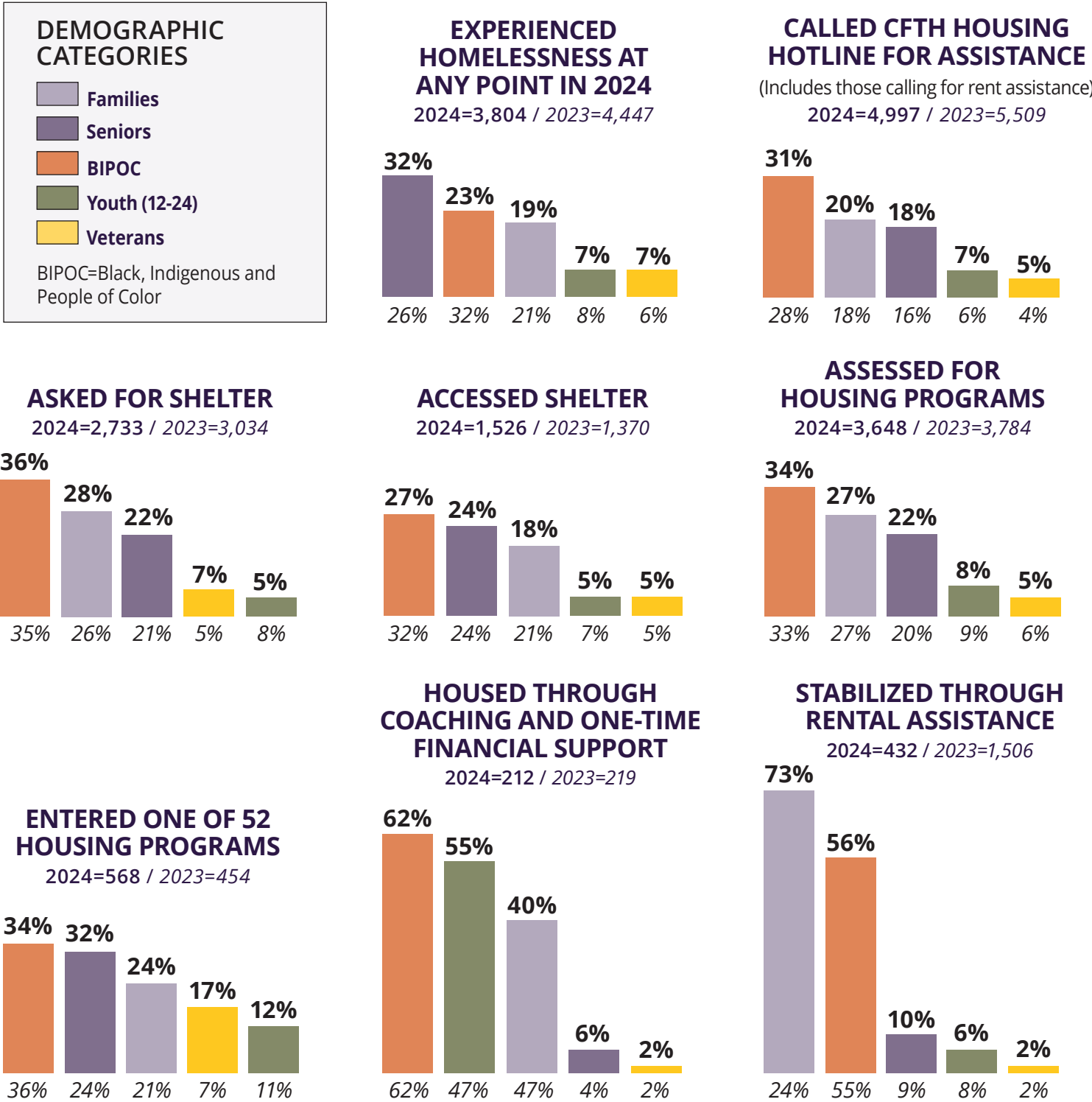
Key Definition

Housing Assessment — a comprehensive survey and conversation with a head or heads of household. Data from the assessment determine the type of housing assistance program that will give the household the best chance of meeting their goals and securing housing.

Homeless System Numbers | 2024

STATE OF HOMELESSNESS IN CLARK COUNTY

The data below illustrates the state of homelessness in Clark County, Wash., in 2024. The whole numbers (e.g., 3,804) represent households, not individuals. Percentages do not add up to 100% as households often fit in more than one demographic category. *2024 data is listed above and 2023 is italicized and listed below for comparison.*



Key Takeaways by Service Type

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

Coordinated Outreach

In 2024, 101 people were housed through the CFTH outreach program, and 202 people were housed by partner outreach programs.

Emergency Shelter (ES)

Households requesting shelter decreased by 10% from 2023 to 2024.

Even though there was a decrease in shelter requests in 2024, there was an 11% increase in households entering shelter that same year. In 2024, 1,526 households entered shelter; in 2023, the number was 1,370.

Along with the increase of households entering shelter, there were also more shelter beds available in 2024. The number of year-round (nonseasonal) shelter beds increased from 368 in 2023 to 421 in 2024.

In 2024, the average length of stay in year-round, nonseasonal ES beds was 111 days; a 24-day increase from 2023, which was 87 days on

average. The longer time periods were a result of limited affordable housing.

Coaching and One-Time Financial Assistance (Diversion)

In 2024, 212 households secured housing through diversion assistance, a 3% decrease from 2023, which served 219 households.

CFTH and the HCRS continue to prioritize the diversion approach as an effective model to move people quickly into housing. This approach is made even more effective by using a centralized funding model of financial assistance when possible to increase the number of agencies and people who can access the resource. Centralized funding has been key to the success in housing YYA.

BIPOC households continue to be served by diversion more than any other population, with 62% of diversion households identifying as BIPOC, the same percentage as in 2023.

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Key Definition

Homelessness — Living in a car; tent; trailer without running water; emergency shelter; or place not meant for human habitation (literal definition). Note: 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” or being “doubled up” in the definition of homelessness.

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Housing Programs

In 2024, there were 3,648 households assessed for program eligibility by the Coordinated Entry system, a 3.5% decrease from 2023.

The number of households who were placed into a housing program increased by more than 25%, from 454 to 568. This increase largely was a result of programs and pandemic-era funding that will not be continued.

Permanent exit from homelessness defined: retained housing or moved out of the program into a different permanent living situation.

Returned to homelessness defined: the number of clients returning to the system after being successfully housed two years ago.

Rapid Re-Housing programs had better exit outcomes in 2024, with 80% of households exiting to permanent housing compared with 74% in 2023. The rate of people returning to

homelessness after engaging in Rapid Re-Housing was 19% within two years of a successful program exit.

The rates for Transitional Housing programs were 52% exiting to permanent housing and 10% returning to homelessness within two years of a successful program exit.

Within Permanent Supportive Housing programs, 93% of residents either retained their current housing or exited to other permanent housing in 2024. Seventeen percent of the residents who exited to permanent housing two years prior returned to homelessness within two years, more than a 50% decrease from the 38% in 2023. This intervention has been proven to be successful.

Rental Assistance

Households stabilized via emergency rental assistance to prevent eviction decreased significantly in 2024 from the previous year by 71%. In 2024 the number of households was 432, while in 2023 the number was 1,506.

The substantial decrease is a result of many rental assistance programs decreasing or discontinuing entirely because of lack of resources. The amount of emergency rental assistance is not expected to increase in the near future.

Key Definitions

Transitional Housing — provides households with temporary housing supportive services, with the goal of their moving to permanent housing within 24 months.

Rapid Re-Housing — includes assistance in identifying permanent housing with move-in costs, rent support and case management. The amount of assistance and length of time received is tailored to individual needs.

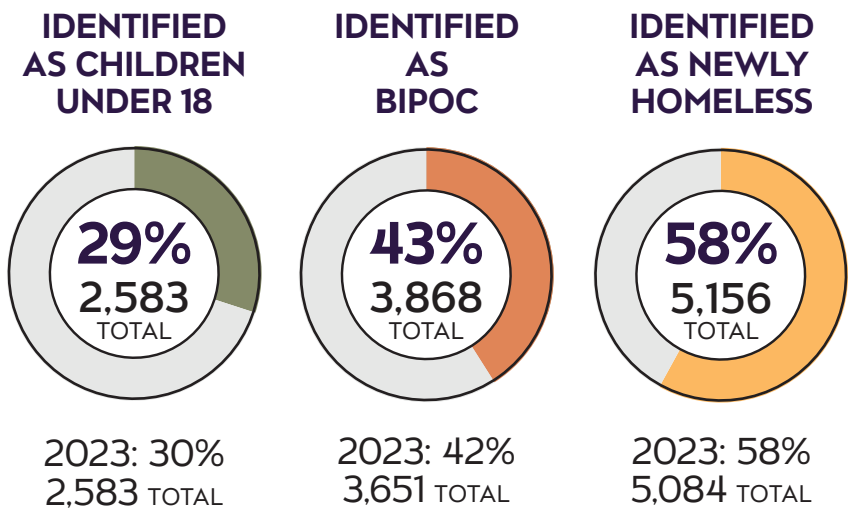
Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) — combines affordable housing with intensive staff supports; behavioral and physical healthcare; caregivers; and other essential services. This approach is typically a good fit for people who experience chronic homelessness. In addition to the human benefit, PSH is shown to reduce costs associated with hospital visits and interactions with the criminal justice system.

Homeless System Numbers | 2024

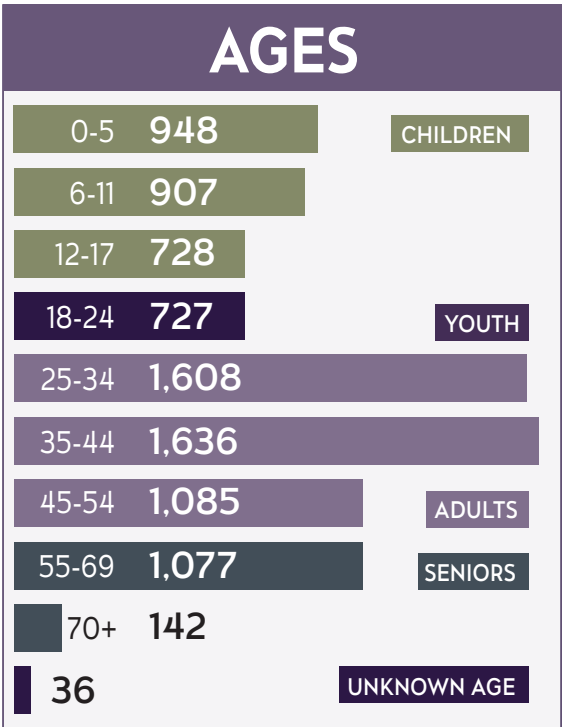
2024 DEMOGRAPHICS SUMMARY



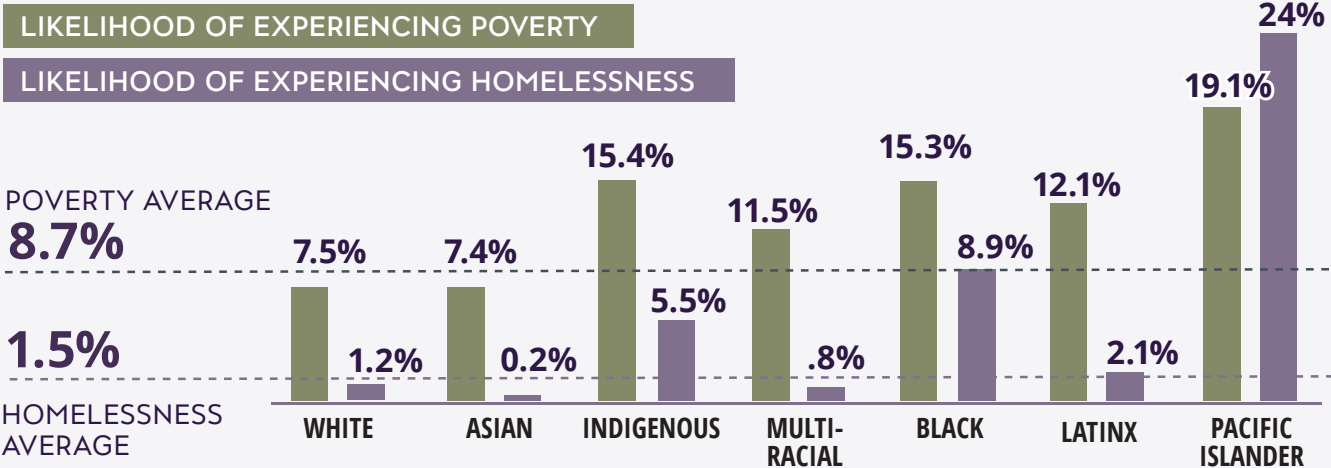
8,894 people from **3,804** households were homeless in Clark County at any given time during 2024. Of those 8,894:



**In 2023 there were 8,752 people from 4,447 households*



RACIAL DISPARITIES



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 2023 American Community Survey 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 and Young Adults (YYA) (ages 12 to 24)**
- ▶ **Seniors**

Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC)

Given that the BIPOC population comprises about 25% of Clark County residents (U.S. Census Bureau, July 1, 2024), the fact that 43%, or 3,868, of those who were homeless in 2024 identified as BIPOC underscores the need to continue to prioritize this demographic as we strive to eliminate homelessness. Another reason to prioritize the BIPOC community is that they are significantly more likely to experience poverty and homelessness in Clark County than their white peers (see Racial Disparities graph).

Even with the decrease of households that experienced homelessness, BIPOC communities continue to experience homelessness at a higher rate than their white counterparts in our community. The diversion approach has worked well, as 62% of BIPOC people experiencing homelessness were housed through coaching and one-time financial support in 2024.

Families

The percentage of families that called the Housing Hotline and sought emergency shelter increased by 2% in 2024. The number of families who accessed shelter decreased by 3%. Essentially, more families requested but fewer were able to access shelter. The longer time periods were a result of limited affordable housing.

The number of families who entered one of 52 housing programs increased by 3% and there was a 6% decrease in family households who entered diversion. Families entering diversion decreased from 127 families in 2023 to 119 families in 2024. Families that had a housed exit from diversion decreased from 104 families in 2023 to 85 families in 2024, representing an 18% decrease.

Work is being done to increase access to homeless services in close partnership with school districts across the county by expanding access to the Homeless Student Stability program. An increased effort to build relationships with property owners to prioritize quick connections to services for families experiencing literal homelessness will lead to more rapid placements, reduce the length of time families remain unhoused, shorten length of stay in emergency shelter, and support long-term housing stability for students and their families.

Veterans

While the number of Veterans who received a housing assessment in 2024 decreased by 1%, the number of Veterans who were placed into a

housing program increased by 10%. In 2024, 97 Veterans entered a housing program; in 2023 there were 50.

The increase in the number of Veterans being reported as housed is the result of two key factors. First, in 2024 the HCRS participated in a “Housed by the Holidays” initiative launched by Community Solutions. The initiative focused on moving as many Veterans into housing prior to the end of the year. Through this effort, 10 Veterans were successfully housed and the HCRS was able to develop streamlined referral paths with housing and homelessness program providers.

Also in 2024, Veteran By-Name List case conferencing increased the pace to get participants into housing programs. Cross-agency team members worked intentionally with Veterans through regular case management to ensure each individual had access to specific assistance programs and services. This collaborative model matches their unique needs with available resources to stably house each person.

Combined, this resulted in a significant number of Veterans being housed in 2024.

Youth (age 12 to 17) and Young Adults (age 18 to 24) (age 12 to 24 is YYA)

Data show that in 2024, there were positive outcomes in YYA homelessness.

While there was a 2% increase in the total number of people experiencing homelessness between 2023 and 2024, the YYA demographic actually decreased by 1%, with 17 fewer YYA represented. In 2024, the number of YYA who entered one of the 52 housing programs increased by 1% and the number of YYA housed through diversion increased by 8%, or an additional 105 people exiting to housing. A key to the 8% increase is centralized funding accessible by multiple agencies to house YYA.

Of the 8,894 people who experienced homelessness in Clark County in 2024, 728 were Youth (age 12 to 17), and 727 were Young Adults (age 18 to 24). Combined, 7% of people experiencing homelessness in 2024 were age 12 to 24, a 1% decrease from 2023.

Youth, age 12 to 17, most often have a parent or guardian, and they experience homelessness together. However, it is not uncommon for people in this age group to

Children, Youth & Young Adults Experiencing Homelessness by Age Group 2023 vs. 2024

Demographic	2023	2024	# Change	% Change
Children 0 to 11	1,846	1,855	9	0.5%
Youth 12 to 17	737	728	-9	-1%
Under 18	2,583	2,583	0	0%
Young Adults 18 to 24	735	727	-8	-1%
Youth and Young Adults 12 to 24	1,472	1,455	-17	-1%

experience homelessness alone. Those who do not have a parent or guardian are referred to as Unaccompanied Youth.

The decrease in YYA-aged individuals experiencing homelessness could be attributed to improved identification of Youth experiencing homelessness through the Youth By-Name List (YBNL) and resources provided by the Communities for Functional Zero, a statewide initiative. This collaboration of homeless youth service providers was convened by CFTH. YYA partners regularly meet to strategize youth homelessness and solutions, similar to strategy sessions among respective Veteran By-Name List and Chronic By-Name List partners.

Providers who serve the YYA community now provide access to services that help eliminate barriers to stable housing through centralized diversion and a prevention funding pool. This funding is used for one-time financial assistance to help keep YYA in their homes or help them exit homelessness into housing. CFTH administers the fund, which all YYA partners serving Clark County can access. This model was key to the 8% YYA that were housed.

Seniors

In 2024, Clark County continued to see an increase in seniors experiencing homelessness, a trend from 2023. There was a 1% increase in the total number of seniors requesting shelter. The percentage of seniors entering shelters maintained the 2023 percentage at 24% of all the households accessing shelter. The needs of seniors remain unique from other populations, including fixed incomes, health challenges and complex medical issues.

There were 1,219 seniors requesting shelter in 2024; in 2023 there were 624 requests. More seniors called for shelter, and the access rate remained the same at 24%.

In 2024, 366 seniors entered shelter; in 2023, there were 329. Fewer seniors called but more were able to secure a placement.

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

JANUARY 1, 2024 - DECEMBER 31, 2024

The numbers below show the reported permanent residence prior to homelessness for all unduplicated individuals who were identified as homeless in our Clark County Homeless Management Information System during 2024 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	7	0.1%	0.1%
Battle Ground	98604	94	1.9%	1.6%
Brush Prairie	98606	22	0.4%	0.4%
Camas	98607	65	1.3%	1.1%
La Center	98629	15	0.3%	0.3%
Ridgefield	98642	41	0.8%	0.7%
Vancouver	98660	301	6.1%	5.1%
Vancouver	98661	1418	28.9%	23.9%
Vancouver	98663	219	4.5%	3.7%
Vancouver	98664	234	4.8%	4.0%
Vancouver	98683	272	5.5%	4.6%
Vancouver	98684	390	8.0%	6.6%
Five Corners (uninc.)	98662	429	8.8%	7.2%
Hazeldell (uninc.)	98665	361	7.4%	6.1%
Orchards (uninc.)	98682	628	12.8%	10.6%
Felida (uninc.)	98685	115	2.3%	1.9%
Salmon Creek (uninc.)	98686	109	2.2%	1.8%
Washougal	98671	111	2.3%	1.9%
Woodland	98674	61	1.2%	1.0%
Yacolt	98675	10	0.2%	0.2%

Reason	# of People	% of People
Cannot Afford Housing	1220	25%
Domestic Violence	1031	17%
Eviction	464	8%
Household Crisis	403	7%
New to Area	92	2%

Note: These numbers do not represent all people experiencing homelessness from Jan. 1, 2024 through Dec. 31, 2024 as 32.9% of adults did not have a valid "Zip Code of Last Permanent Residence" recorded in HMIS. These numbers are based on the 67.1% 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 2024 are shown above.

State	# of People	% of Total
Washington	5,268	89.0%
Clark County	4,902	82.8%
Vancouver	2,834	47.9%
Oregon	319	5.4%
Portland	176	3.0%
California	59	1.0%
Arizona	22	0.4%
Colorado	21	0.4%
Florida	17	0.3%
Arkansas	15	0.3%
New Mexico	14	0.2%
Oklahoma	14	0.2%
Nevada	14	0.2%
Ohio	13	0.2%
Kentucky	13	0.2%
Texas	11	0.2%
Utah	8	0.1%
Missouri	7	0.1%
Idaho	7	0.1%
Pennsylvania	7	0.1%
Arkansas	7	0.1%
Hawaii	7	0.1%
Georgia	7	0.1%
Minnesota	7	0.1%
Montana	6	0.1%
Iowa	6	0.1%
Other States	52	0.9%
Overall Total	5921	

All local data from Clark County HMIS

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

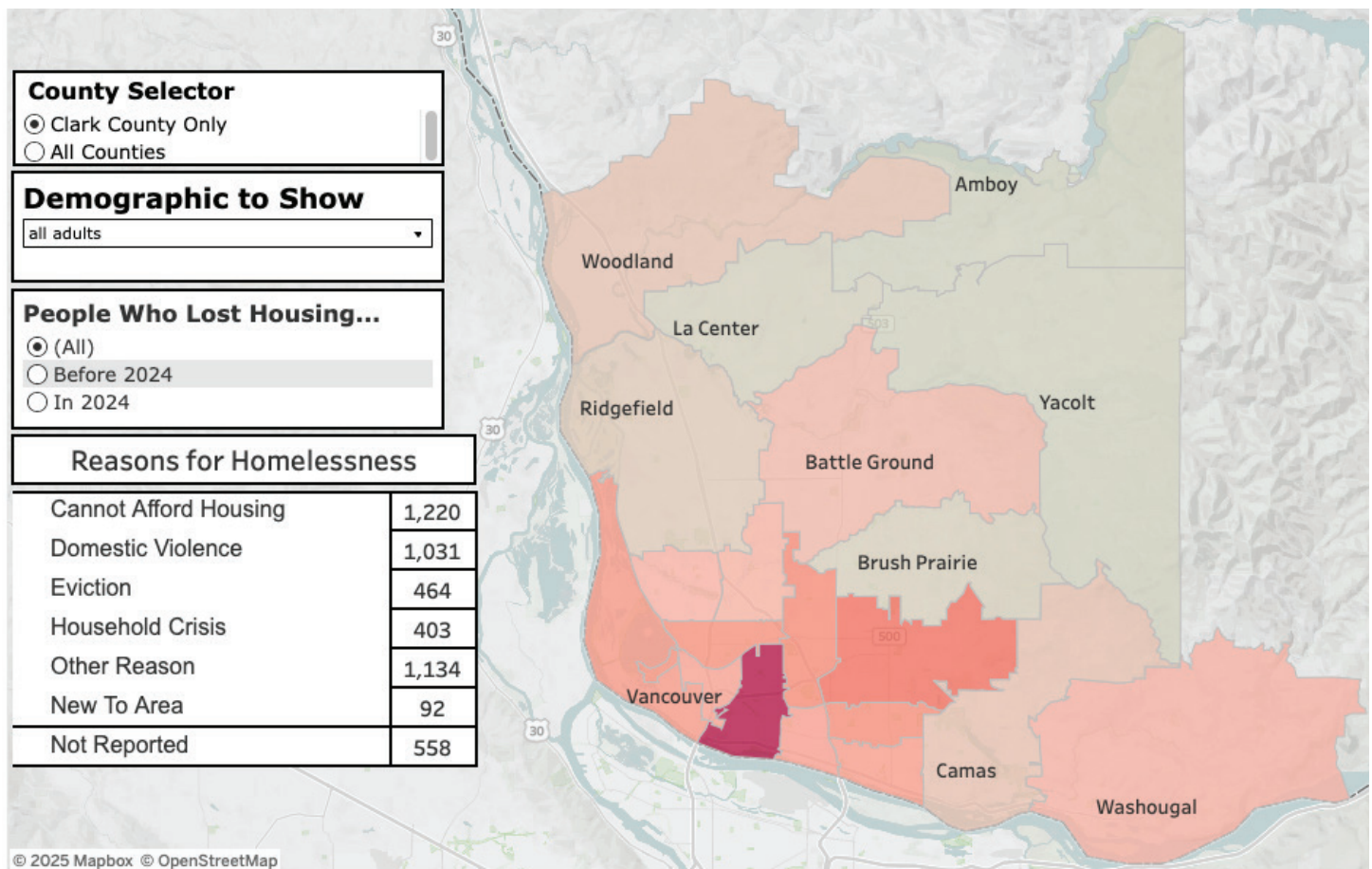
2024 Zip Code Report

People who access services through the Homelessness Crisis Response System (HCRS) 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 in HMIS, a secure database, and can be used to identify regional patterns.

This map is shaded from red to green, representing areas covered by a single zip code. Areas shown in red saw more people losing their housing than expected, while zip codes shown in green saw fewer.

For an interactive zip code map please visit:

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/council.for.the.homeless/viz/2024ZipCodesv1_1/2024ZipCodes



All local data from Clark County, Wash., HMIS

Conclusion

Housing is a human need. Housing creates a strong foundation that allows people the ability to prosper, thrive, and achieve their goals. It takes resources from every sector, public and private, to make this possible. This includes collaboration, resources, political will, and a coordinated, systematic, and comprehensive strategy.

Rates of homelessness remain high across Clark County, and the primary driver of this is the high cost of securing and maintaining housing, as illustrated with the 2024 Out of Reach Report detailing the wage disparity to the cost of living in our community.

Additional capacity for the HCRS will increase its impact to fully support successful programs and help more people. However, this impact will go only so far if affordable housing is not available to program participants. It also will go only so far as other systems and sectors join in addressing the social determinants of health. The HCRS cannot solve poverty or systemic racism alone.

In 2024, there were some positive outcomes in our community — more seniors and Veterans exiting into housing, more YYA housed through diversion, and fewer people reporting homelessness overall. However, there still were 8,894 people experiencing homelessness. Our community not only must continue to provide and strengthen its existing resources for our

neighbors living outside, but also must implement new strategies.

Our community has a choice to support 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 shared commitment to the idea that housing is a human need, such as air, water, and food; it is a basic necessity. We all benefit when everyone has a safe and stable place to call home. It will take everybody in Clark County to ensure we can end homelessness in our community.

Key Definition

Social Determinants of Health — the nonmedical factors that influence health outcomes; the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age; and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies, and political systems. (World Health Organization)

References

<https://censusreporter.org/profiles/05000US53011-clark-county-wa>

<https://nlihc.org/oor/state/wa>

<https://www.zillow.com/rental-manager/market-trends/vancouver-wa>

Homeless System Numbers | 2024

CLARK COUNTY PARTNERS WORKING TOWARD COMMON GOALS

Collaboration among 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 44 agencies listed below all enter records of their homelessness-related services and programs into the Homeless Management Information System. **The agencies in bold-face type provide the Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing programs accessed by 568 households in 2024.**

AKIN

Beautiful Savior Lutheran Church

Boys and Girls Club

Carelon Behavioral Health

Cascade AIDS Project

Catholic Community Services of Western Washington

City of Vancouver

Clark County Veterans Assistance Center

Clark County Volunteer Lawyers Program

Columbia River Mental Health

Community Services Northwest

Couve Collective

Do Good Multnomah

Family Promise of Clark County

Great Life Mentoring

Helping Professionals Wellness Center

Immanuel Lutheran Church

Impact NW

Janus Youth

Lifeline Connections

Living Hope Church

Lutheran Community Services Northwest

NAYA (Native American Youth and Family Center)

New Life Friends Church

Odyssey World International Education Services

Open House Ministries

Outsiders Inn

PICA-WA (Pacific Islander Community Association of Washington)

Pier 360

Recovery Café

Sakura 39ers

Sea Mar – CSNW

Second Step Housing

Share

St. Andrew Lutheran Church

St. Paul Lutheran Church

The Giving Closet

The Lord's Gym

The Salvation Army

Thrive2Survive

Unity Center

Vancouver Housing Authority

Xchange Recovery

YWCA

Coordinated Outreach and Chronic By-Name List Partners

City of Vancouver HART Team

Columbia River Mental Health

Lifeline Connections

Outsiders Inn

Recovery Café

SeaMar CSNW

Share

Xchange Recovery

Veteran By-Name List Partners

Clark County Veterans Assistance

Transition Projects

Partners in Careers

Youth By-Name List

Janus Youth Programs