



Department of Commerce
Innovation is in our nature.

Homelessness in Washington State

Annual Report on the Homeless Grant Programs

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Report to the Legislature
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Executive Summary

This annual report on Washington State homeless housing programs provides a comprehensive overview of the state's integrated approach to reducing homelessness. The Department of Commerce (Commerce) reports on performance outcomes and changes necessary to continue reducing homelessness in the state. This document fulfills reporting requirements under the 2006 Homelessness Housing and Assistance Act ([RCW 43.185C](#)) regarding the use of state and local document recording fees, the Consolidated Homeless Grant, the Independent Youth Housing program, and Housing and Essential Needs program.

Homelessness Has Declined Since 2006

Data-driven investments have reduced the overall statewide count of homeless people by 14 percent since 2006. This reduction includes a large decline in the prevalence of unsheltered family homelessness (down nearly 56 percent) and a more modest decline in the prevalence of unsheltered individuals (down 5 percent). These gains were achieved despite an increase in unemployment-driven poverty, large overall social service cuts, and increasing housing costs.

Progress in reducing homelessness resulted primarily from the 2006 Homelessness Housing and Assistance Act, which increased investments in short-term housing assistance, performance data collection, coordination, and accountability.

Progress Could Stall Without Continued Investment

Although progress has been made in reducing homelessness, those achievements are threatened by continuing income declines, stagnant employment, and rent increases. These factors may drive increased homelessness without additional investments of private, federal, local, and state funding necessary to make additional progress.

2014 Annual Report on Homelessness

Investments Are Making a Difference

Local, state, and federal data-driven investments have supported a 14 percent decline in homelessness since 2006. However this progress is in danger of stalling due to continued declines in incomes and increasing rents. This report and update to the state plan to reduce homelessness describes the successes to date and changes necessary to make significant additional progress in the coming years.

Overview of the Drivers of Homelessness

The net result of state and local investments in homeless housing is enhanced or hindered by the larger context of factors that affect people's ability to purchase housing. The following trends over the past eight years affect the count of homeless people by either reducing incomes or increasing the cost of suitable housing:

- Median rent costs increasing 9 percent.ⁱ
- Falling incomes for the all but the top 20 percent of households, with the largest decline (-10.5 percent) for the bottom 20 percent.ⁱⁱ

Trends since 2006 that may influence incomes, and thus homeless rates, include but are not limited to:

- Increases in percentage of high school and college graduates,ⁱⁱⁱ and increasing reading and math skills.^{iv}
- Reductions in violent and property crime.^v
- Reductions in the rate and number of teen pregnancies and births to teenagers.^{vi}
- Reduction in the divorce rate.^{vii}
- Unchanged prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug dependence or abuse.^{viii}
- Unchanged prevalence of domestic violence.^{ix}

This plan proposes strategies to effectively end homelessness using the tools available to the homeless housing system. Meaningfully changing most of the factors putting people at risk of homelessness is beyond the control of the homeless housing system. However, an effective and comprehensive homeless crisis response system can make homelessness brief and rare.

Progress in the other domains could significantly reduce the need for proposed additional investments in the homeless housing system. Conversely, deterioration in factors driving homelessness would increase the cost of making additional progress.

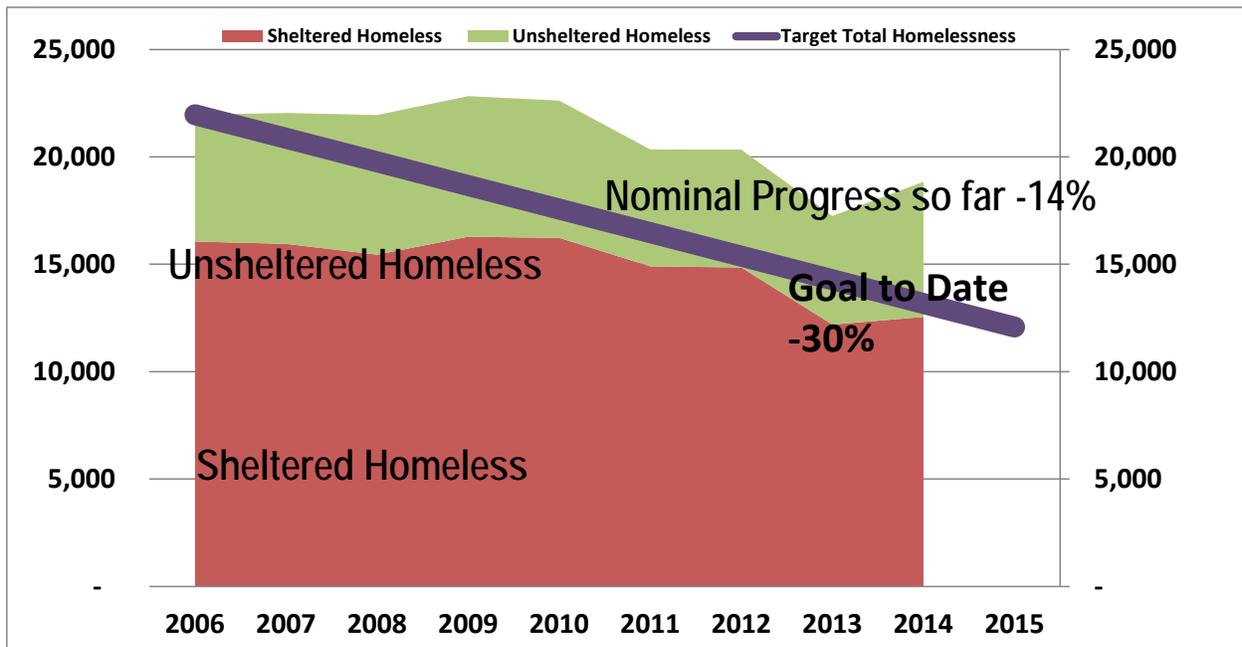
Progress to Date

The 2006 Homelessness Housing and Assistance Act required state and local governments to guide new investments in homeless housing using performance data informed plans. The Act's primary measure is the number of homeless people at a point in time, as shown in Figure 1. This Point-in-Time data is collected annually by a physical statewide count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night every January. Each county conducts a homeless count and reports to Commerce on the results.

While Commerce provides guidelines and strategies for successful counts, getting an accurate number of unsheltered homeless people is challenging. Counts take place in forests, parks, alleys, encampments, abandoned buildings, on busses, and in other areas where the homeless are known to live. The count is influenced by variations in weather, volunteer recruitment, and improvements in the count methodology over time.

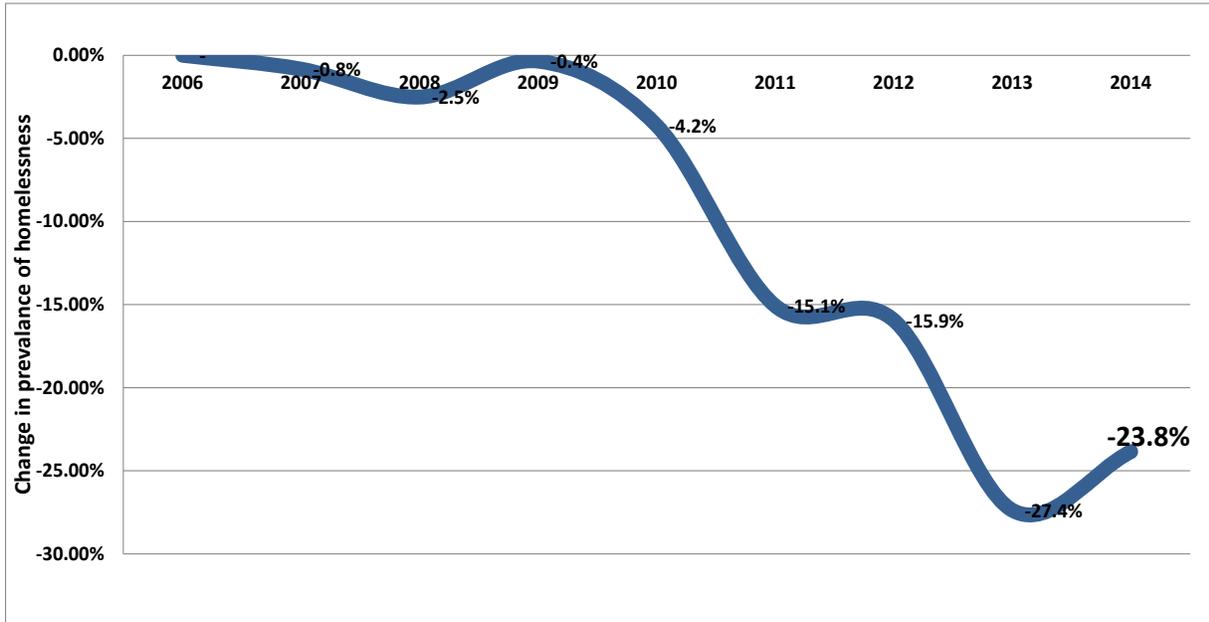
Since 2006 the number of people counted homeless at a point in time has decreased by 14 percent. Progress thus far has not been fast enough to meet the 2015 goal of a 50 percent reduction in count of people experiencing homelessness. See Table 12 for Point-in-Time data by county.

Figure 1: Not on Pace to Meet the 2015 Goal of a 50 Percent Reduction in the Count of Homeless



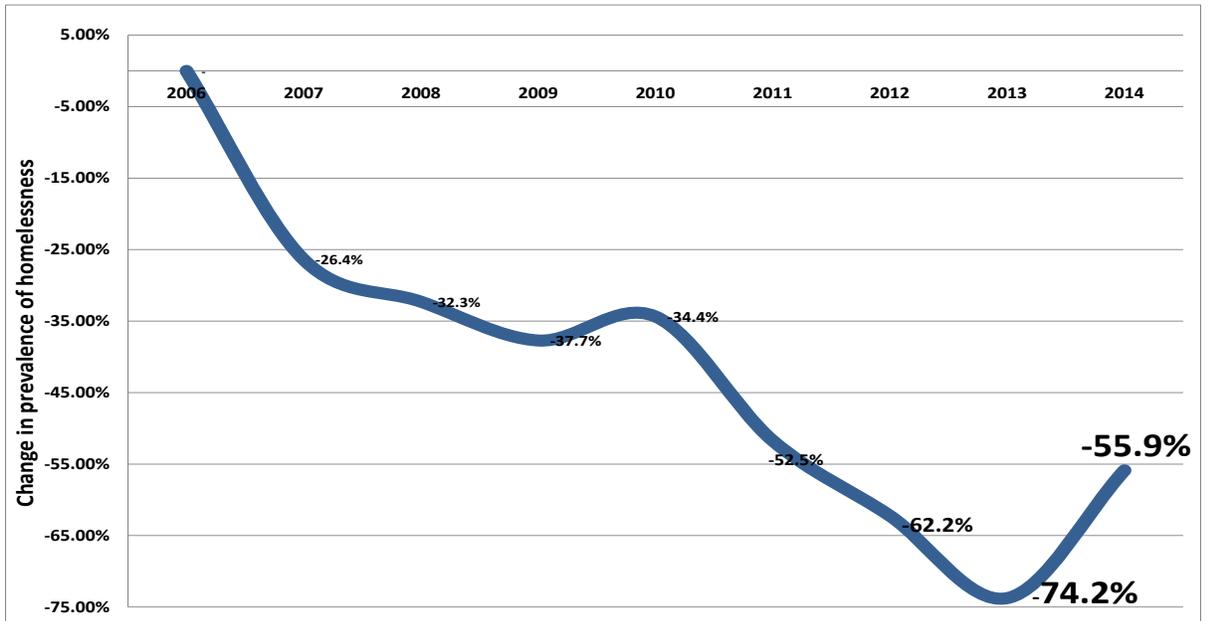
Other measures of social conditions such as FBI Uniform Crime Reporting and reports from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention commonly measure the prevalence of the problem per 100,000 people, which allows comparisons of performance between different sized jurisdictions and across time as populations change. Using this methodology, the prevalence of homelessness has declined by 23.8 percent since 2006, as demonstrated in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Prevalence of People Who Are Homeless



The prevalence of unsheltered persons has been cut by 5.4 percent, and the prevalence of unsheltered families with minor children has declined by 55.9 percent since 2006.

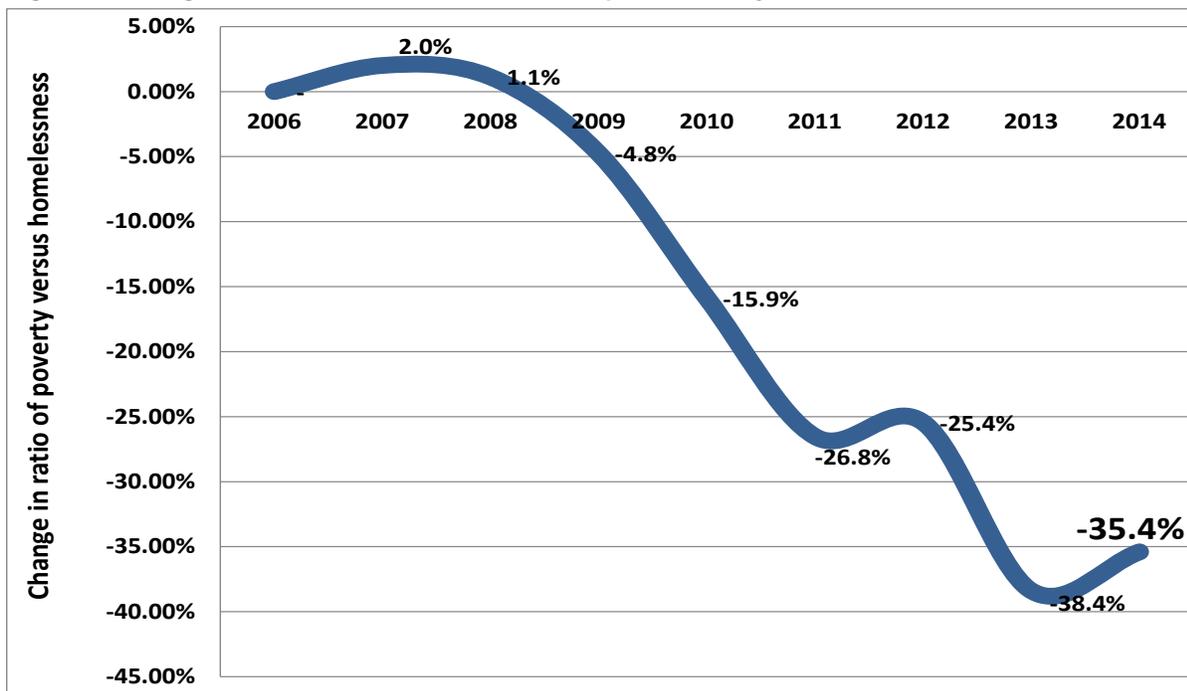
Figure 3: Prevalence of Unsheltered Households with Minor Children



Figures 2 and 3 indicate a significant increase in unsheltered persons from 2013 to 2014. Although a portion of the change can be directly attributed to improvements in counting methods, the widespread nature of the increased counts across different community types and count efforts points toward an actual increase in the number of people living unsheltered. Although the overall count of unsheltered people is higher, 13 counties saw a decrease, while the balance of 26 counties saw an increase. Divining trends from a single data point is difficult, and additional indicators and future counts will help determine if the increase is a trend or a one-time setback.

The homeless housing system has a limited ability to make significant changes in the absolute number of people in poverty who are at risk of becoming homeless, as discussed and cited on Page 2. However, one measure of the effectiveness of the homeless housing system is the ratio of homeless people to people in general poverty. If the ratio of homeless people within the larger number of people in poverty is improving, it can be inferred that the homeless housing system is improving. Figure 4 below shows that trend since 2006.

Figure 4: Change in Ratio of Homelessness to People in Poverty



Housing People Facing Homelessness

In 2013, the homeless housing system in Washington State housed an estimated 83,068 people experiencing housing instability or homelessness, spending a total of \$156.6 million from all revenue sources. Nearly 22 percent of this spending, or \$34.1 million, was paid for by document recording fees. The remaining \$122.5 million came from local, state, federal, and private fund sources.

Overview of the Document Recording Fee-Funded Homeless Housing System in Washington State

The Washington State 2006 Homelessness Housing and Assistance Act directed local governments and the state to work with stakeholders to develop plans to reduce homelessness.

Document recording fees, collected by county auditors when a legal document is recorded, are the largest single funding source of this effort. The surcharge applies to specific documents including deeds of trust, leases, mortgages, and others items related to property ownership. Sixty-six percent of the fees are retained by local governments for homeless housing, and 34 percent are remitted to the state Home Security Fund for homeless housing.

Most of the state funds are managed by the Department of Commerce and are granted back to local governments under performance-based contracts that require collection of performance data regarding the use of local, federal, and state funding.

Almost all of the fees support homeless housing services that are provided by local faith-based and other community-based organizations.

The fees pay for:

- Short-term rent assistance (typically less than six months) to move homeless people into housing, typically in a private for-profit rental.
- Emergency shelters (typically up to 90 days of housing in a shared space filled with bunk beds).
- Transitional housing (up to two years of housing and services, typically in a dedicated building).
- Short-term rent assistance to prevent evictions from rental units.
- Permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless people with severe and persistent disabilities, usually in a dedicated building.

Commerce expends 5.3 percent of the homeless housing funds appropriated to the agency on administration. These costs include operating and maintaining the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), a statewide performance data system, and passes through the balance to local governments and local housing providers.

Strategies for housing the homeless and those at imminent risk of homelessness are multi-faceted. Consistent with federal guidelines issued by the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness in response to the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act (HEARTH), Commerce encourages grantees to employ a progressive engagement model when serving clients. Progressive engagement is “a strategy of starting off offering a small amount of assistance initially, and adding more if needed to help each household reach stability. This strategy uses the lightest touch possible for each household to be successful, knowing more assistance can be added later if needed.”^x

Table 1: Housing Spending by Housing Type

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Temporary Rent Assistance	Permanent Supportive Housing	Affordable Housing	Total
Total Spending	\$29,477,110	\$31,567,125	\$55,126,915	\$35,775,875	\$4,683,187	\$156,630,212
Recording Fee Spending	\$7,760,364	\$6,231,014	\$13,857,463	\$4,525,016	\$1,763,216	\$34,137,073
Number Housed	33,307	10,165	29,475	8,052	2,069	83,068
Cost per Person Housed in Calendar Year 2013	\$885	\$3,105	\$1,870	\$4,443	\$2,143	\$1,882
Average Months of Housing Provided in Calendar Year 2015 per Person Served	2.2	6.1	5.4	12.0	10.9	n/a

See Appendix C for detailed expenditure reporting required under [RCW 43.185C.240\(1\)\(c\)\(iv\)](#).

Changes That Have Made a Difference

Expanding Flexibility and Reducing Administrative Burden

In 2011, five primary homeless housing programs were administratively streamlined by Commerce into a single Consolidated Homeless Grant. This reduced the number of redundant contracts and subcontracts by more than 60 percent and aligned contract rules while adhering to the policies of the underlying funding sources. This consolidation also freed housing providers from redundant rules and accounting.

Incentivizing Performance

The Consolidated Homeless Grant added incentive payments to what were previously exclusively formula-based funding programs. The incentives encourage providers to house specific populations, including:

- Disabled and chronically homeless.
- Youth exiting foster care.
- People discharged from psychiatric hospitals, jails, prisons, and regular hospitals.

Additional incentives aim to reduce:

- The rate of people returning to homelessness after exiting homeless housing.
- The numbers of days people are homeless.

Grantees funding awards can be increased by up to 25 for meeting these performance targets.

Increasing Feedback and Accountability

Data plays a growing role in how resources are deployed. Commerce, in partnership with housing providers and local funding agencies, continues to hone how performance is measured and how that information is distributed.

A performance dashboard provides state and local policymakers timely information on program-specific outputs such as numbers served, outcomes, and rates of return to homelessness. In addition, the people who use the Homeless Management Information Service (HMIS) now have access to user-friendly housing system performance “dashboard” that can be used at the county, agency, or individual program level.

Housing providers and local governments can also access aggregate information on the characteristics of those served by the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) and housing providers via a Web interface. Users can run queries against this system to see the relationships in their communities between the people they serve and those served by DSHS with programs such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and food assistance.

Commerce and our partners on the Interagency Council on Homelessness supplement the program-specific data produced by the HMIS with rigorous research on the effectiveness of specific programs. This includes comparing the success of those served versus a matched sample of similar people who were not provided homeless housing assistance. Highlights of the research to date include:

- Rapid Rehousing increases the employment and income of those served versus a statistically matched group that was not provided assistance.^{xi}
- Although homeless programs serve many youth exiting out of foster care, some still fall into homelessness.^{xii}
- The Housing and Essential Needs Program reduces housing instability by 18 percent, and prison incarceration 86 percent versus the former cash program.^{xiii}

Thirteen research and evaluation reports analyzing homelessness in Washington have been published by [DSHS Research and Data Analysis](#) through the partnership established by Commerce and the Interagency Council on Homelessness.

In the face of budget shortfalls, social service programs have been significantly reduced in the past seven years. Increased spending on homeless housing has offset a relatively small portion of these reductions. Although overall job-loss driven poverty has increased in both the state and the nation, Washington State's relatively modest investments in homeless housing have reduced homelessness.

Updated Plan to Reduce Homelessness

The 2006 Homelessness Housing and Assistance Act directs the state and local governments to create and update a plan to reduce homelessness in Washington. The following updated plan describes the changes and resources necessary to end homelessness based on the data collected and best practices learned since passage of the Act.

A system where homelessness is rare, brief, and non-recurring would:

- Provide short-term assistance to people at imminent risk of losing their housing to prevent homelessness.
- Quickly re-house people who become homeless.
- Not leave any sub-population unserved.
- Tailor services (not too much, not too little, not one size).

Current Demand for Homeless Housing in Washington

At a point in time in 2014, **about 35,900 people are provided homeless housing assistance** through emergency shelter, temporary rent assistance, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing.

At a point in time in 2014, **about 6,300 people are living outside or other places not fit for human habitation.**

During the course of 2014, **about 18,200 people lived outside for some period of time and 83,068 were provided homeless housing.**

Ensuring All Homeless People Are Housed

The elements necessary for planning a homeless system change include:

- 1) **Maintaining the current system** to account for population growth.
- 2) **Creating efficiencies** to reduce the cost of the current system.
- 3) **Increasing the capacity** of the existing system to account for the unmet need.
- 4) **Reducing the need** for the homeless system.

1. Maintaining the Current System to Account for Population Growth

The homeless crisis response system needs an additional \$6.9 million in new funding every year to keep pace with state population growth (assuming no increase in rent costs relative to wages).^{xiv} In other words, if the same proportions of people are homeless compared to the overall population and assuming housing those same proportions of the population costs the same, the homeless system needs to add the following numbers of beds annually to maintain existing services (Table 2).

Table 2: Projected Capacity Increases Based on Population Growth

	New Beds Needed Annually	Net New People Housed Annually	Annual Cost (includes capital)
TOTAL Annual Expansion	592	1,405	\$6,733,139
Prevention	98	305	\$570,720
Rapid Rehousing	105	325	\$609,040
Emergency Shelter	110	490	\$1,528,366
Transitional Housing	98	120	\$1,156,541
Permanent Supportive Housing	182	166	\$2,868,472

2. Creating Efficiencies to Reduce the Cost of the Current System

The homeless housing system has improved efficiency over time by improving coordination and efficiency through initiatives such as coordinated intake. The system will continue quality improvements, such as better targeting the population served (including diverting people away from shelter to friends and family), increasing the use of available housing, and reducing the length of housing assistance provided to the minimum necessary to achieve permanent, stable housing.

These quality improvements are estimated to **increase the number of people housed by 3.7 percent** at a point in time, resulting in an **additional 3,604 people being housed** on any given day.

Table 3: Calculated Efficiency Increases and Change in People Served

% Increase in Number Served at a Point in Time after Efficiency Strategies		Beds Available at a Point in Time after Efficiency Improvements	People Housed in Existing Beds During Each Year	Annual Operating Cost (excludes capital costs and services only projects)	Average Costs per Bed per Year after Efficiency Strategies	Change in Annual People Served
3.7%	TOTAL SUPPLY OF HOUSING	37,379	86,266	\$156,630,212	\$4,190	3,604
5%	Prevention	5,964	18,547	\$33,076,149	\$5,546	
3%	Rapid Rehousing	3,900	12,129	\$22,050,766	\$5,654	
5%	Emergency Shelter	7,823	34,967	\$29,477,110	\$3,768	
5%	Transitional Housing	8,719	10,637	\$31,567,125	\$3,620	
2%	Permanent Supportive Housing and Supported Affordable Housing	10,973	9,986	\$40,209,062	\$3,678	

3. Increasing the Capacity of the Existing System to Account for the Unmet Need

Beyond annual funding increases necessary to keep pace with population growth, housing the balance of people still homeless after implementation of demand reduction and system efficiency strategies would require **adding 6,314 additional beds** at an additional cost of **\$27.2 million per year**. Specifically:

- Expand capacity to house 3,684 additional homeless people at a point in time using rent assistance in private market housing (Rapid Rehousing, short-term rent assistance for people who are homeless) – \$20.2 million annually.
- Add 2,242 additional beds of permanent supportive housing for people with disabilities that prevent them from remaining stably housing without services – \$7.5 million annually.
- Expand capacity to prevent 1,320 additional people at a point in time being evicted (homelessness prevention-short term rent assistance to people at imminent risk of losing their housing) – \$5.7 million annually.
- A small expansion (372 beds) in emergency shelter bed capacity. No net increase in spending, but capacity could be added as needed to fill geographic and population gaps, offset by increased utilization of existing capacity, and more rapidly moving people to permanent housing. – \$0.
- Out of the existing 8,304 beds of transitional housing, redirect resources supporting 1,304 transitional housing beds (16 percent), freeing up \$6.2 million annually for the bed capacity additions above.

Table 4: Projected Capacity Expansions Needed to Meet Existing Demand

	Total Beds in New System	New System People Served Annually	New System Annual Avg. Cost per Bed	New System TOTAL Annual System Costs	Original Beds	Original TOTAL Annual Costs	Change in Annual Costs Original vs. New	Change in Beds Original vs. New
TOTAL HOMELESS HOUSING	42,292	100,336	\$4,190	\$183,810,632	35,978	\$156,630,212	\$27,180,420	6,314
Prevention	7,000	21,770	\$5,546	\$38,824,505	5,680	\$33,076,149	\$5,748,356	1,320
Rapid Rehousing	7,470	23,232	\$5,654	\$42,235,785	3,786	\$22,050,766	\$20,185,019	3,684
Emergency Shelter	7,822	34,964	\$3,768	\$29,475,226	7,450	\$29,477,110	\$(1,884)	372
Transitional Housing	7,000	8,540	\$3,620	\$25,342,907	8,304	\$31,567,125	\$(6,224,218)	(1,304)
Permanent Supportive Housing	13,000	11,830	\$3,687	\$47,932,210	10,758	\$40,459,062	\$7,473,148	2,242

4. Reducing the Need for the Homeless System

Homelessness can be reduced by shrinking the pool of people who are at risk of becoming homeless.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines “severe cost burden” as households paying more than 50 percent of their income for housing.^{xv} About 195,200 households (about 510,000 people) in Washington State have severe housing costs burdens and extremely low incomes, putting them at high risk of becoming homeless.

Recommendations

- A. Fund the [Housing Trust Fund](#) to reduce the number of people living at risk of homelessness.** Provide the Housing Trust Fund \$150 million to construct affordable housing, reducing the number of people living at risk of homelessness by 2,500, and the number of people facing homelessness by 450.
- B. Increase the Amount of Temporary Rent Assistance Available for Homeless School Children.** House an additional 780 unsheltered homeless families with school-aged children each year by providing them with an average of eight months of rent assistance in private market housing. This expansion will add capacity to serve 1,790 people using Rapid Rehousing, create the 3,684 beds needed, and will cost \$7.5 million per year.
- C. Add medically necessary supportive services to Medicaid coverage, resulting in a net reduction in Medicaid spending.** Allowing Medicaid to pay for medically necessary supportive services for physically and intellectually disabled people to successfully live in community-based housing will result in a net cost savings in public expenditures. This, in conjunction with \$150 million for the Housing Trust Fund, will result in 1,000 new beds of permanent supportive housing, addressing 45 percent of the overall need for 2,242 units.
- D. Convert 10 Percent of Transitional Housing to Permanent Housing for the Physically and Intellectually Disabled.** Conversion will add 872 beds to permanent supportive housing, out of the 2,242 that are needed. Conversion depends on the addition of medically necessary supportive services to Medicaid, \$200,000 of technical assistance for agencies to become licensed as limited scope medical services providers, and \$200,000 of technical assistance to modify existing federal, state, private investor, and local government contracts that restrict current use to transitional housing.

These recommendations assume the last decade of income decline and housing price increases stop. Continued declines in incomes and increasing housing prices would necessitate proportional increases in the recommended actions. Addressing increasing the incomes of the general population and reducing the market price of housing are beyond the scope of this plan, but progress in these areas would dramatically reduce the cost of the recommendations listed above.

Housing and Essential Needs Program

Mitigating Effects of Social Service Cuts, Reducing Housing Instability

The Housing and Essential Needs Program (HEN) pays rent directly to landlords for more than 4,000 individuals each month who are:

- Unable to work due to a temporary disability for at least 90 days (as determined by DSHS).
- Homeless or at imminent documented risk of becoming homeless.

HEN also provides essential needs (i.e., toiletries, bus tokens) for people with a temporary disability.

The program was created in 2011 with a portion of the funds saved when Disability Lifeline-Unemployable, a cash grant program, was ended as part of an overall state budget reduction. The HEN program helped mitigate the impact of the elimination of the cash grant and led to an 18 percent reduction in housing instability among those served versus the cash grant program. Participants were also 86 percent less likely to become incarcerated in prison than a similar enrolled cohort served with cash assistance.

Table 5: State Fiscal Year 2014 Housing and Essential Needs Spending

	SFY 2014 Spending
Rent Assistance and Operations/Essential Needs	\$27,830,284
Commerce Administration	\$517,658
Local Administration	\$280,213
TOTAL	\$28,628,155

Services are provided through a network of local faith-based organizations, community non-profits, and local governments. The program successfully leverages the long-standing network of local providers that have experience working with local property owners and managing rent assistance programs.

With HEN Assistance, On the Road to Recovery

In 2014, Jolie was able to connect with DSHS and get a HEN referral while living in an emergency shelter. She had spent most of her entire adult life couch surfing, fleeing violence, and living on the streets. Jolie was struggling with severe mental illness that made her life turbulent. With the help of HEN rent assistance, she was able to move into her apartment, stabilize her life, and start mental health treatment. She recently came into the HEN service provider office excited and holding the first piece of mail that she has received at a residence in close to 10 years. She was crying with joy. She is on the road to recovery and excited about her future.

The following fulfills reporting requirements under [RCW 43.185C.220](#).

Table 6: Household Outcomes: Increases in Housing Stability and Self-sufficiency – Calendar Year 2013

		Housing and Essential Needs Funded Housing Assistance
Households Enrolled		7,452
Percent New Households Enrolled		92%
Percent Not New Households Enrolled		8%
Households Served		10,785
Households Exited		5,810
Average length of program participation (exited participants)		215 days (7.2 months)
Of Known Exits	Percent exited to an unsubsidized stable housing situation	55%
	Percent exited to a subsidized stable housing situation	9%
	Percent exited to any other (non-stable housing) situation	36%
Percent exited to unknown destinations		20%
Percent of Households returning to homelessness from an exit from this program 24 months ago		9%
Percent of Households returning to homelessness from an exit from this program 12 months ago		4%

Table 7: Financial Performance of HEN Funded Programs

	Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Rehousing
Average Cost Per Household (total stay)	\$2,709
Average Cost Per Day Per Household	\$12.60

Is Homelessness Rare, Brief, and Non-recurring in HEN-Funded Programs?

The client outcomes and financial performance of HEN funded programs is on par with the state’s Consolidated Homeless Grant-funded Rapid Rehousing and Homelessness Prevention model and with national research.

Figure 5: New HEN Referrals and Current Recipients of Rent Assistance

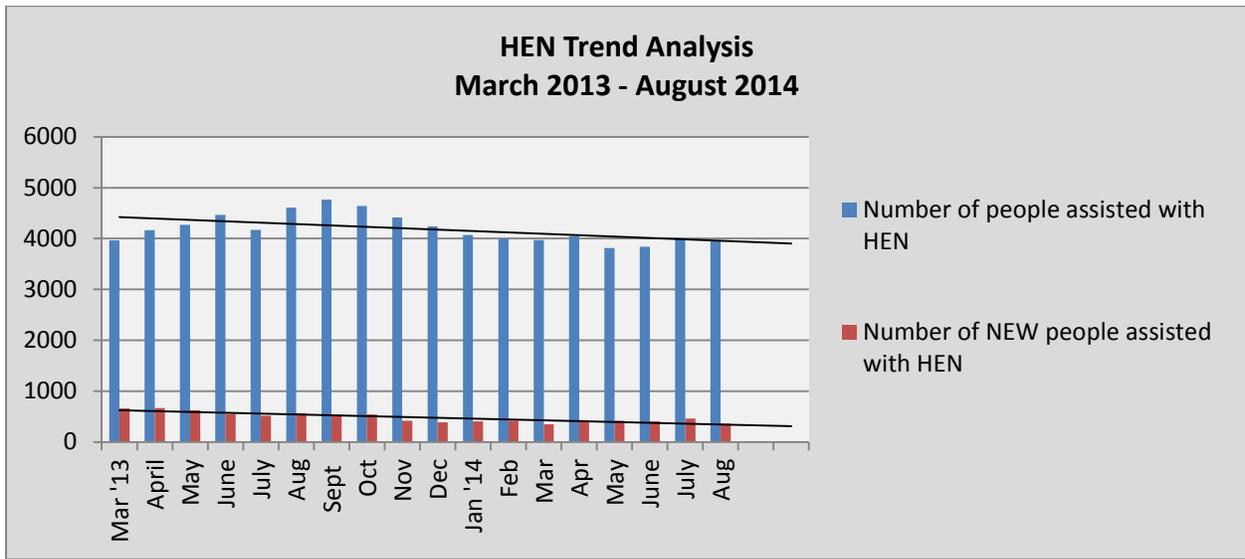


Table 8: Housing and Essential Needs by County – State Fiscal Year 2014

	Expenditures	Rent Assistance Distinct Recipients ^{xvi}	Essential Needs Cumulative Recipients ^{xvii}
Statewide Totals	\$28,110,133	9,522	49,965
Adams	\$2,692	2	8
Asotin	\$55,815	22	68
Benton-Franklin	\$515,750	285	741
Chelan-Douglas	\$192,249	101	150
Clallam	\$409,387	123	304
Clark	\$1,440,176	426	1,264
Columbia-Garfield	\$8,071	3	7
Cowlitz	\$852,304	345	1,308
Ferry	\$15,441	13	76
Grant	\$204,541	95	402
Grays Harbor	\$1,072,576	374	1,519
Island	\$28,205	21	80
Jefferson	\$46,972	10	5
King	\$11,204,157	2,929	20,044
Kitsap	\$788,306	444	2,803

Table 8: (continued) Housing and Essential Needs by County – State Fiscal Year 2014

	Expenditures	Rents Assistance Distinct Recipients	Essential Needs Cumulative Recipients
Kittitas	\$146,938	35	96
Klickitat	\$67,090	29	55
Lewis	\$466,615	269	1,147
Lincoln	\$23,240	10	71
Mason	\$568,714	201	690
Okanogan	\$87,704	31	159
Pacific	\$134,034	69	88
Pend Oreille	\$17,378	11	12
Pierce	\$1,821,314	955	3,578
San Juan	\$6,192	5	5
Skagit	\$321,493	131	251
Skamania	\$54,825	37	103
Snohomish	\$2,034,455	597	2,336
Spokane	\$2,307,090	951	5,814
Stevens	\$67,805	32	241
Thurston	\$1,446,172	428	1,043
Wahkiakum	\$71	0	5
Walla Walla	\$98,363	55	288
Whatcom	\$1,046,911	238	2,628
Whitman	\$2,076	1	19
Yakima	\$555,011	244	2,557

Independent Youth Housing Program

The Independent Youth Housing Program (IYHP), codified in 2007 by [RCW 43.63A.305](#), provides rent assistance and case management to youth ages 18 to 23 who have exited the state dependency system. The program was appropriated \$1.8 million from the state Home Security Fund during the 2013-15 Biennium.

The success of IYHP is measured using the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and includes the following outcomes reported as required under [RCW 43.63A.311](#).

Table 9: Statewide Outcomes^{xviii} for IYHP – State Fiscal Year 2014

	IYHP Funded Household Outcomes
Households Enrolled	46
Households Served	103
Households Exited	46
Average length of program participation of exited participants	532 days
Exited to a stable housing situation (with or without subsidy)	34 (73.9%)
Exited to an unsubsidized stable housing situation	31 (67.3%)
Exited to any other housing situation	12 (26%)
Exited with increased income	25 (54.3%)
Exited with improved economic self-sufficiency	27 (58.6%)
Exited with increased education	22 (47.8%)
Exited with increased employment	20 (43.4%)
Exited with increased life skills	15 (32.6%)
Exited with decreased use of state funded services	9 (19.5%)
Returned to homelessness within 24 months	5.0%

Is Homelessness Rare, Brief and Non-recurring in IYHP Funded Programs?

The client outcomes and financial performance of IYHP programs compares favorably in stable housing exits to the HEN and CHG funded Rapid Rehousing and Homelessness Prevention programs. IYHP programs that are operating long term temporary housing program, like Transitional Housing, also have good rates of exits to stable housing. Additionally, IYHP participants tend to make bigger strides in increasing incomes and self-sufficiency. IYHP participants do have a longer length of stay in their subsidized housing than participants in other homeless housing programs.

DSHS measures the decreases in the percentage of youth aging out of the state dependency system each year that are eligible for state assistance (Appendix A).

Measuring Success

Although investments in youth exiting foster care may reduce long-term dependence, in the short-term the program does not reduce the use of state services.

The challenges faced by youth leaving foster care are many. Youth who enter adulthood from foster care are unlikely to have family members who can act as a safety net. Community and government services are their safety net. In an effort to prepare youth for transition to adulthood, DSHS Children's Administration assists youth for their transition from foster care and educates them on available state and federal resources.

Targeted Assistance Helps Provide Brighter Future

After leaving foster care at the age of 18, Jessica found herself alone with no family support. She became a mother and a wife and soon realized the extreme challenge of raising a family with no support network. In 2013, she came to Catholic Family and Child Services and was quickly enrolled into the Independent Youth Housing Program. She was provided subsidized rent and case management services that included assistance with money management, obtaining a job, negotiating for career advancement, finding appropriate childcare, and getting into college. After 16 months in the program, Jessica and her husband are both working full time, have paid off almost all their outstanding credit accounts, have an emergency fund, and have a plan to purchase a home in the future. She will begin college in the fall of 2015 with grants and scholarships to help her achieve higher education.

Consolidated Homeless Grant

The Consolidated Homeless Grant (CHG) includes funding appropriated to Transitional Housing Operating and Rent Program ([RCW 43.185C.210](#)) and other appropriations from the state Home Security Fund.

The grant funding supports temporary housing in every county in Washington State through a network of local non-profit organizations, faith-based organizations, and local governments. CHG funds complement local document recording fees and private donations to support the system of emergency shelters, transitional housing, and temporary rent assistance for people facing homelessness.

The success of CHG is measured using the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and annual expenditure information.

Table 10: Household Outcomes: Increases in Housing Stability and Self-sufficiency

		Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing
Households Enrolled		12,941	9,825	691
Percent New Households Enrolled		91%	77%	90%
Percent Not New Households Enrolled		9%	23%	10%
Households Served		17,684	10,851	1,099
Households Exited		10,860	9,568	673
Average length of program participation of exited participants		163 days	35 days	236 days
Of All Known Exits	Percent exited to an unsubsidized stable housing situation	64%	26%	37%
	Percent exited to any stable housing situation	74%	38%	67%
	Percent exited to any other (non-stable housing) situation	26%	62%	33%
Percent exited to unknown destinations		10%	60%	20%
Percent exited with increased income		21%	7%	30%
Percent of Households returning to homelessness from an exit from this program 24 months ago		5%	12%	4%
Percent of Households returning to homelessness from an exit from this program 12 months ago		3%	10%	4%

Table 11: Financial Performance of CHG Funded Programs

	Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Rehousing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing
Average Cost Per Household (total stay)	\$2,503.68	\$878.50	\$10,962.20
Average Length of Stay Per Year	163 days	35 days	236 days
Average Cost Per Day Per Household	\$15.36	\$25.10	\$46.45

Is Homelessness Rare, Brief and Non-recurring for CHG-Funded Programs?

The client outcomes and financial performance of CHG funded programs varies from program type to program type. For **Rapid Rehousing and Homelessness Prevention** programs, the subsidy provides a short-to-medium length of stay of less than 6 months with good household outcomes. Almost 75 percent of these participants exit to stable housing with low rates of return to homelessness (5 percent or less).

For **Emergency Shelters** the lengths of stay are short, usually less than 40 days. Emergency Shelters cost more to operate each day, averaging \$878 per stay, but cost less per household because stays are much shorter than the others types of housing assistance.

Finally, **Transitional Housing** programs tend to have fairly good housing outcomes for households, but at a higher cost, averaging \$10,962 per household.

Permanent Supportive Housing Performance

CHG funding also funds a small number of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) programs with operations support. CHG Performance Incentive funding can be used for PSH assistance for formerly homeless and disabled individuals. Outcomes for PSH programs differ from temporary housing assistance in several ways.

- **The CHG funded PSH programs have average lengths of stay of more than 300 days for those that exited in 2013.** Average lengths of stay of less than six months are an indicator that the program is not serving the people that benefit most from **permanent** supportive housing. For example, if the client is stable enough to leave earlier than six months after enrolling, the intensity of services that permanent supportive housing offers was likely not the best fit for that client.
- **The CHG funded PSH programs enroll 75 percent of clients from other homeless programs, institutions, or the street.** The information gathered at enrollment into a PSH helps us understand the pathways in the homeless system into PSH for those that need it. We expect to see a vast majority of enrollments from emergency shelters, institutions, and outdoor locations (unsheltered).

Quality, Completeness, and Timeliness of HMIS and Other Data

All state, local, and federally funded programs submit data at least monthly to Commerce using HMIS. Grantees are assessed monthly for timeliness, completeness, and quality using state homeless assistance fiscal procedures.

A detailed assessment of the homeless system as experienced by persons seeking housing assistance in Washington is currently underway and coincides with what has traditionally been labeled a “participant satisfaction survey.” Commerce is piloting an online survey tool in four communities aimed at measuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the homeless systems for persons who experienced homelessness in the last ten years and sought help for their housing instability. Focus groups of people currently and formerly experiencing homelessness are being led by department staff and will culminate in an addendum to this report in its next iteration.

Regaining Control over Direction of Their Future

Stephanie called the housing hotline in 2011 after she had to leave her sister’s house where she and her three kids, an infant and two school-aged boys, had been sleeping on couches. Stephanie had an eviction on her record because she recently fled from her abusive husband and he stopped paying rent. This led to five rental application denials. Once she was enrolled in a local housing program, the case manager helped find a landlord willing to give her a chance despite past debt and the recent eviction.

After she moved into housing, Stephanie began to work on employment goals and objectives with her case manager. She had been employed at the same low-wage job for four years but her wages were being garnished at a rate of nearly 50 percent due to a repossessed car and the recent eviction. Her job was more than 25 miles away that required her to make the 30-minute commute two times per day, 5-6 days a week, dropping her kids off early and picking them up late. During Stephanie’s involvement in the program she enrolled in and completed a Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA) program by going to school at night.

Now, as a CNA she has been offered a position that pays \$400 more per month than her previous job and is nearer to her home. The Prevention program provided the needed support to regain control over the direction of their future and to begin recovering from the trauma of domestic violence, abuse, and homelessness.

Appendix A: DSHS Report

Youths Aging Out of the State Dependency System and State Assistance

As a means to measure youth development and stability after aging out of foster care, DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division (RDA) looked at the experience of youth who aged out of foster care in 2007 and identified, in a 6-year period through CY 2013, some of the services they received and outcomes they experienced.

Analyses by the RDA compared risk factors and outcomes for 771 youth who aged out of foster care in 2007 with:

- Youth turning 18 in CY 2007 who received TANF-related Family Medical Coverage in CY 2007.
- Youth turning 18 in CY 2007 who received Children's Medical Coverage in CY 2007.

The Children's Medical coverage group provides Medicaid coverage to children in households with income above TANF program eligibility limits, but below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. These Medicaid medical coverage groups represent most of the state population of children in households at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Limiting the comparison groups to youth who turned age 18 in 2007, there were 8,505 youth in the Family Medical cohort, and 19,381 youth in the Children's Medical cohort.

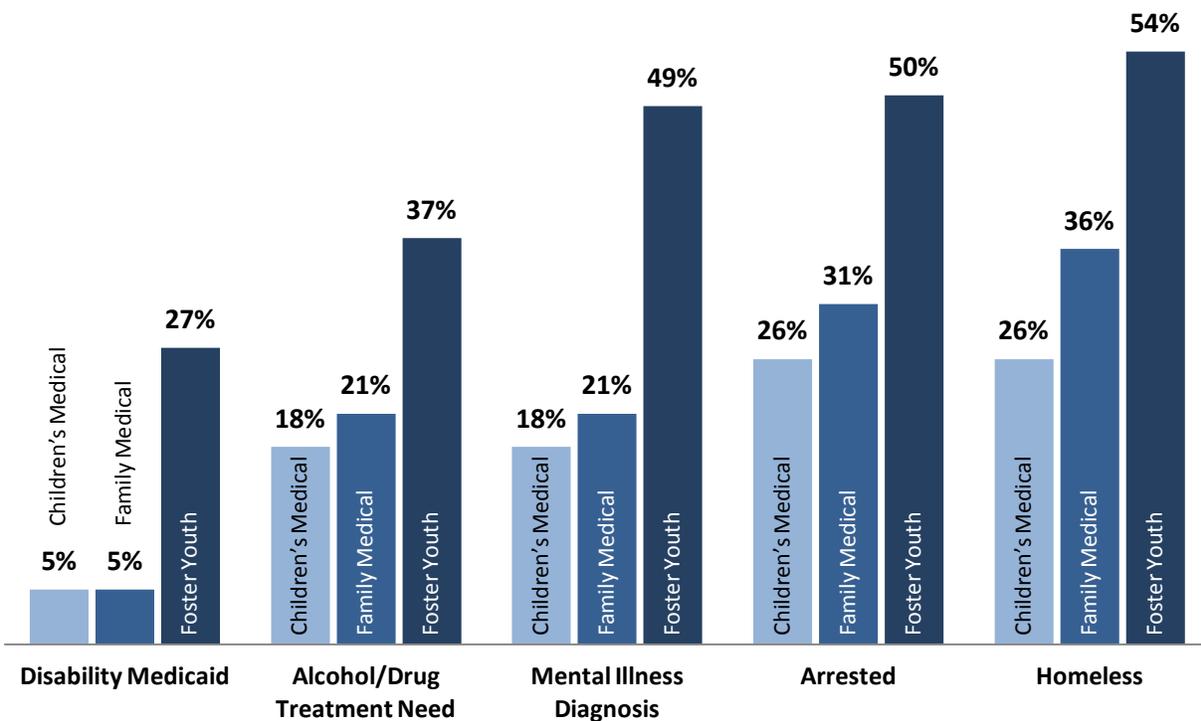
This report examines differences across three groups (foster youth, family medical and children's medical) in several risk factor and outcome areas. These risk factor and outcome areas include enrollment in disability-related medical coverage, indications of alcohol or other drug (AOD) treatment need, indications of mental illness, indications of housing instability or homelessness, and risk of arrest. We note the following data sources and definitions for the measures reported here:

- Homelessness and housing instability is measured using living arrangement information in the Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) that indicates a period of time where the youth was "homeless without housing," "homeless with housing," or living in an emergency shelter. This measure likely understates the true prevalence of housing instability because it is reliably collected only during periods of time where persons receive cash or food assistance.
- Arrest measures are derived from linked Washington State Patrol data. This data does not include all arrests for misdemeanor offenses, and therefore somewhat understates arrest prevalence.
- Mental illness data is derived from medical and mental health claims and encounters in the ProviderOne and legacy MMIS data systems.
- Disability enrollment is derived from the ACES system. Mental illness is the most common primary disabling condition for the youth in these cohorts who become disabled.

- Alcohol or Drug (AOD) treatment need is identified if the youth was arrested for a substance-related offense (e.g., DUI or possession of illegal drugs), diagnosed with a substance use disorder by a clinician during a medical or behavioral health service encounter, or participated in AOD treatment or detoxification services.

The analysis summarized in the chart below shows that across these risk and outcome areas, there is a much higher rate of occurrence among youth aging out of foster care than among youth in the comparison groups.

Figure 6: Selected Risk Factors and Outcomes – Ever Occurring After Emancipation in CY 2007 through December 2013



Specifically, this analysis shows:

- 27 percent of foster youth enrolled in disability-related Medicaid coverage at some point after emancipation in CY 2008 through December 2013, compared to only 5 percent of youth in the Family Medical and Children's Medical comparison groups.
- 37 percent of foster youth had an indication of an AOD treatment need at some point after emancipation in CY 2008 through December 2013, compared to 21 percent of youth in the Family Medical comparison group and 18 percent of youth in the Children's Medical comparison groups.

- 49 percent of foster youth were diagnosed with mental illness in Medicaid-paid service encounters at some point after emancipation in CY 2008 through December 2013, compared to 21 percent of youth in the Family Medical comparison group and 18 percent of youth in the Children’s Medical comparison groups.
- 54 percent of foster youth experienced a spell of homelessness or housing instability at some point after emancipation in CY 2008 through December 2013, compared to 31 percent of youth in the Family Medical comparison group and 26 percent of youth in the Children’s Medical comparison groups.
- 54 percent of foster youth were arrested at least once at some point after emancipation in CY 2008 through December 2013, compared to 36 percent of youth in the Family Medical comparison group and 26 percent of youth in the Children’s Medical comparison groups.

Appendix B: Independent Youth Housing Program (IYHP) County-by-County Outcomes

Table 15: IYHP Outcomes by County

	Benton Franklin	King	Kititas	Lewis	Pierce	Spokane	Thurston	Walla Walla	Yakima	Total
Households Newly Enrolled During the Report Period	4	4	0	2	15	5	11	0	5	46
Households Served During Report Period	9	20	1	5	26	10	21	1	10	103
Households Exited During Report Period	4	8	1	2	11	5	10	1	4	46
The Average Length of Program Participation (days)	310	874	227	643	687	546	2216	578	436	532
Exited to Stable Housing	3	8	1	2	7	3	6	1	3	34
Exited to Unsubsidized Stable Housing	3	6	1	2	7	3	5	1	3	31
Exited to any Other Housing Situation	1	0	0	0	4	2	4	0	1	12
Exited with Increased Income	2	4	0	2	8	2	1	0	3	22
Exited with Improved Economic Self – sufficiency	2	5	0	2	6	3	5	0	4	27
Exited with Increased Education	2	3	0	0	5	2	5	1	3	21

	Benton Franklin	King	Kittitas	Lewis	Pierce	Spokane	Thurston	Walla Walla	Yakima	Total
Exited with Increased employment	2	5	1	1	5	2	1	0	3	20
Exited with Increased Life Skills	1	3	0	1	3	1	3	1	2	15
Exited with decreased use of Non Cash Benefits	1	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	9

Appendix C: Calendar Year Expenditure Summary

Table 16: Calendar Year 2013 Expenditure Summary of All Fund Sources for Homeless Programs

	TOTAL All Fund Sources	People Served	Households Served	TOTAL All recording fees	Housing voucher spending (all sources)	Housing voucher spending apportioned to fees	Private market housing voucher spending - all fund sources	Public housing voucher spending - all fund sources	Non-profit market housing voucher spending - all fund sources	Private market housing voucher spending - apportioned to fees	Public housing voucher spending - apportioned to fees	Non-profit market housing voucher spending - apportioned to fees
Adams	\$77,773	110	30	\$75,597	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Asotin	\$403,568	351	173	\$140,776	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Benton-Franklin	\$5,355,705	2,715	1,552	\$3,062,376	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Chelan-Douglas	\$2,312,064	1,335	875	\$874,644	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Clallam	\$4,270,542	2,236	1,404	\$851,435	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Clark	\$11,276,426	4,742	2,838	\$3,365,618	\$ 3,685	\$ -	\$ 26,020	\$ 2,168	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Columbia-Garfield	\$120,474	50	20	\$82,562	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cowlitz	\$5,441,512	2,261	1,451	\$992,896	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Ferry	\$333,541	142	90	\$67,451	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grant	\$1,127,689	769	415	\$579,407	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grays Harbor	\$1,833,442	915	613	\$542,048	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Island	\$626,620	798	383	\$433,717	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Jefferson	\$611,476	170	120	\$207,704	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
King	\$60,430,759	31,045	24,837	\$13,862,363	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Kitsap	\$8,792,557	1,739	1,102	\$1,765,401	\$ 72,250	\$ 72,250	\$ 88,931	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 88,931	\$ -	\$ -
Kittitas	\$797,699	157	95	\$431,384	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Klickitat	\$375,329	296	161	\$132,479	\$ 31,441	\$ -	\$ 35,876	\$ -	\$ 4,485	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lewis	\$1,819,385	1,395	863	\$590,353	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Lincoln	\$196,585	71	34	\$89,071	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mason	\$2,644,938	611	356	\$1,029,604	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Okanogan	\$2,712,135	332	213	\$348,283	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Pacific	\$500,972	253	164	\$144,296	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Pend Oreille	\$164,352	148	78	\$134,220	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Pierce	\$12,486,440	5,178	3,432	\$7,864,032	\$ 40,249	\$ 40,249	\$ 57,104	\$ -	\$ 4,568	\$ 57,104	\$ -	\$ 4,568
San Juan	\$744,114	46	22	\$192,030	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Skagit	\$3,280,827	1,086	730	\$793,785	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Skamania	\$278,044	123	82	\$195,630	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Snohomish	\$24,387,121	7,115	4,607	\$4,439,006	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Spokane County	\$18,646,486	5,351	3,439	\$2,025,312	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Spokane City	\$3,016,900	194	155	\$2,936,488	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Stevens	\$367,660	242	127	\$238,026	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Thurston	\$6,335,526	4,070	3,082	\$2,270,514	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Wahkiakum	\$42,536	52	27	\$23,809	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Walla Walla	\$4,176,363	1,279	819	\$447,804	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Whatcom	\$7,941,530	3,416	2,197	\$1,861,821	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Whitman	\$429,160	401	193	\$192,696	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Yakima	\$3,200,141	2,829	1,608	\$1,398,384	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Dept. of Commerce Data Collection and Administration				\$2,025,670								
TOTAL	\$197,558,390	84,023	58,387	\$56,708,692	\$147,625	\$112,499	\$207,931	\$2,168	\$9,053	\$146,035	-	\$4,568

Table 16: Calendar Year 2013 Expenditure Summary of All Fund Sources for Homeless Programs (continued)

	Number of households that received housing voucher payments	Number of housing vouchers payments	Spending (all fund sources) apportioned to housing placement payments related activities	Fee spending apportioned to housing placement payments related activities	Housing placement payments spending (all sources)	Housing placement payments spending apportioned to fees	Private market housing placement payments - all fund sources	Public housing placement payments - all fund sources	Non-profit market housing placement payments - all fund sources	Private market housing placement payments - apportioned to fees	Public housing placement payments - apportioned to fees	Non-profit market housing placement payments - apportioned to fees
Adams	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Asotin	-	-	\$ 24,502	\$ 17,917	\$ 18,623	\$ 12,644	\$ 16,761	\$ 1,862	\$ -	\$ 11,380	\$ 1,264	\$ -
Benton-Franklin	-	-	\$ 569,505	\$ 168,559	\$ 410,781	\$ 163,070	\$ 410,781	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 163,070	\$ -	\$ -
Chelan-Douglas	-	-	\$ 215,477	\$ 27,371	\$ 181,707	\$ 21,883	\$ 148,669	\$ 16,519	\$ 16,519	\$ 17,904	\$ 1,989	\$ 1,989
Clallam	-	-	\$ 332,714	\$ 44,706	\$ 96,766	\$ 11,238	\$ 93,182	\$ 3,584	\$ -	\$ 10,822	\$ 416	\$ -
Clark	3	6	\$ 523,955	\$ 145,670	\$ 212,760	\$ 22,079	\$ 196,394	\$ 16,366	\$ -	\$ 20,380	\$ 1,698	\$ -
Columbia-Garfield	-	-	\$ 2,548	\$ 2,548	\$ 1,162	\$ 1,162	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cowlitz	-	-	\$ 395,264	\$ 120,532	\$ 315,231	\$ 90,513	\$ 305,063	\$ -	\$ 10,169	\$ 87,593	\$ -	\$ 2,920
Ferry	-	-	\$ 94,808	\$ 8,669	\$ 1,792	\$ 1,437	\$ 1,792	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,437	\$ -	\$ -
Grant	-	-	\$ 243,048	\$ 161,932	\$ 100,024	\$ 37,423	\$ 100,024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,423	\$ -	\$ -
Grays Harbor	-	-	\$ 221,039	\$ 9,568	\$ 190,437	\$ 767	\$ 190,437	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 767	\$ -	\$ -
Island	-	-	\$ 36,433	\$ 16,257	\$ 40,724	\$ 9,543	\$ 39,027	\$ 1,697	\$ -	\$ 9,146	\$ 398	\$ -
Jefferson	-	-	\$ 23,439	\$ -	\$ 6,864	\$ -	\$ 6,864	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
King	-	-	\$ 3,121,750	\$ 285,220	\$ 2,294,171	\$ 64,253	\$ 2,075,679	\$ 72,831	\$ 145,662	\$ 58,133	\$ 2,040	\$ 4,080
Kitsap	26	146	\$ 70,046	\$ 36,400	\$ 32,793	\$ 31,353	\$ 32,793	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,353	\$ -	\$ -
Kittitas	-	-	\$ 9,709	\$ -	\$ 7,358	\$ -	\$ 5,886	\$ 736	\$ 736	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Klickitat	6	98	\$ 16,878	\$ 5,234	\$ 16,540	\$ 4,135	\$ 14,702	\$ -	\$ 1,838	\$ 3,676	\$ -	\$ 459
Lewis	-	-	\$ 117,452	\$ 33,396	\$ 79,919	\$ 15,193	\$ 76,589	\$ -	\$ 3,330	\$ 14,560	\$ -	\$ 633
Lincoln	-	-	\$ 15,032	\$ 4,048	\$ 14,568	\$ 5,237	\$ 12,747	\$ -	\$ 1,821	\$ 4,583	\$ -	\$ 655

Mason	-	-	\$ 151,444	\$ 92,543	\$ 94,934	\$ 48,189	\$ 94,934	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,189	\$ -	\$ -
Okanogan	-	-	\$ 26,073	\$ 26,073	\$ 15,632	\$ 8,600	\$ 15,632	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,600	\$ -	\$ -
Pacific	-	-	\$ 39,034	\$ 15,771	\$ 18,275	\$ 4,065	\$ 14,214	\$ 2,031	\$ 2,031	\$ 3,162	\$ 452	\$ 452
Pend Oreille	-	-	\$ 3,990	\$ 3,990	\$ 551	\$ 551	\$ 551	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 551	\$ -	\$ -
Pierce	19	82	\$ 698,523	\$ 382,150	\$ 489,028	\$ 232,512	\$ 452,804	\$ -	\$ 36,224	\$ 215,289	\$ -	\$ 17,223
San Juan	-	-	\$ 5,651	\$ 1,192	\$ 3,831	\$ 378	\$ 3,406	\$ -	\$ 426	\$ 336	\$ -	\$ 42
Skagit	-	-	\$ 105,704	\$ -	\$ 101,167	\$ -	\$ 101,167	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Skamania	-	-	\$ 9,794	\$ -	\$ 9,603	\$ -	\$ 9,603	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Snohomish	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Spokane County	-	-	\$ 1,411,223	\$ 517,161	\$ 652,481	\$ 125,196	\$ 575,719	\$ 76,763	\$ -	\$ 110,467	\$ 14,729	\$ -
Spokane City	-	-	\$ 1,575,613	\$ 446,308	\$ 967,959	\$ 248,193	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Stevens	-	-	\$ 647,771	\$ 626,789	\$ 414,917	\$ 375,127	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Thurston	-	-	\$ 17,214	\$ 6,888	\$ 27,554	\$ 3,849	\$ 24,799	\$ -	\$ 2,755	\$ 3,464	\$ -	\$ 385
Wahkiakum	-	-	\$ 970,319	\$ 582,017	\$ 709,520	\$ 341,589	\$ 594,462	\$ 38,352	\$ 76,705	\$ 286,196	\$ 18,464	\$ 36,929
Walla Walla	-	-	\$ 7,196	\$ -	\$ 7,185	\$ -	\$ 7,185	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Whatcom	-	-	\$ 467,423	\$ 79,445	\$ 112,521	\$ 37,724	\$ 102,944	\$ -	\$ 9,576	\$ 34,514	\$ -	\$ 3,211
Whitman	-	-	\$ 665,705	\$ 71,338	\$ 380,139	\$ 41,754	\$ 380,139	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,754	\$ -	\$ -
Yakima	-	-	\$ 38,448	\$ 5,437	\$ 19,718	\$ 3,201	\$ 16,901	\$ -	\$ 2,817	\$ 2,744	\$ -	\$ 457
TOTAL	54	332	\$12,874,721	\$3,945,128	\$8,047,236	\$1,962,858	\$6,121,850	\$230,740	\$310,608	\$1,227,492	\$41,451	\$69,434

Table 16: Calendar Year 2013 Expenditure Summary of All Fund Sources for Homeless Programs (continued)

	Number of households that received housing placement payments	Number of housing placement payments	Spending (all fund sources) apportioned to eviction prevention payments related activities	Fee spending apportioned to eviction prevention payments related activities	Eviction prevention payments spending (all sources)	Eviction prevention payments spending apportioned to fees	Private market eviction prevention payments - all fund sources	Public eviction prevention payments - all fund sources	Non-profit market eviction prevention payments - all fund sources	Private market eviction prevention payments - apportioned to fees	Public housing eviction prevention payments - apportioned to fees	Non-profit market housing eviction prevention payments - apportioned to fees	Number of households that received eviction prevention payments	Number of eviction prevention payments
Adams	-	-	\$ 2,372	\$ 196	\$ 1,600	\$ 132	\$ 1,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 132	\$ -	\$ -	1	5
Asotin	12	43	\$ 143,920	\$ 80,629	\$ 107,292	\$ 56,899	\$ 96,563	\$ 10,729	\$ -	\$ 51,209	\$ 5,690	\$ -	57	272
Benton-Franklin	269	1,172	\$1,248,011	\$ 292,762	\$ 825,493	\$ 191,275	\$ 825,493	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 191,275	\$ -	\$ -	624	2,490
Chelan-Douglas	69	401	\$ 527,801	\$ 219,002	\$ 492,984	\$ 175,863	\$ 403,351	\$ 44,817	\$ 44,817	\$ 143,888	\$ 15,988	\$ 15,988	234	1,104
Clallam	123	315	\$ 715,518	\$ 153,512	\$ 243,702	\$ 40,354	\$ 234,676	\$ 9,026	\$ -	\$ 38,859	\$ 1,495	\$ -	253	791
Clark	126	555	\$1,630,588	\$ 206,350	\$ 855,210	\$ 13,515	\$ 789,424	\$ 65,785	\$ -	\$ 12,475	\$ 1,040	\$ -	507	2,185
Columbia-Garfield	1	2	\$ 46,319	\$ 45,419	\$ 22,854	\$ 21,918	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	16	48
Cowlitz	159	952	\$ 855,120	\$ 208,963	\$ 708,473	\$ 134,401	\$ 685,619	\$ -	\$ 22,854	\$ 130,066	\$ -	\$ 4,336	376	2,170
Ferry	4	6	\$ 154,562	\$ 30,341	\$ 33,421	\$ 5,030	\$ 33,421	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,030	\$ -	\$ -	27	104
Grant	115	342	\$ 497,082	\$ 195,476	\$ 288,416	\$ 67,380	\$ 288,416	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 67,380	\$ -	\$ -	233	998
Grays Harbor	72	615	\$1,185,029	\$ 152,190	\$ 946,523	\$ 20,434	\$ 946,523	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,434	\$ -	\$ -	343	3,077
Island	46	79	\$ 164,760	\$ 94,944	\$ 127,235	\$ 55,734	\$ 121,934	\$ 5,301	\$ -	\$ 53,412	\$ 2,322	\$ -	154	259
Jefferson	7	15	\$ 64,250	\$ -	\$ 39,118	\$ -	\$ 39,118	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	14	63
King	826	5,118	\$9,018,131	\$ 622,738	\$7,223,916	\$ 333,383	\$ 6,535,924	\$ 229,331	\$ 458,661	\$ 301,633	\$ 10,584	\$ 21,167	2,861	15,800
Kitsap	32	66	\$ 88,025	\$ 65,595	\$ 58,487	\$ 57,528	\$ 58,487	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 57,528	\$ -	\$ -	66	89
Kittitas	3	19	\$ 210,042	\$ 70,405	\$ 141,095	\$ 28,994	\$ 112,876	\$ 14,110	\$ 14,110	\$ 23,195	\$ 2,899	\$ 2,899	60	352
Klickitat	14	47	\$ 91,390	\$ 15,701	\$ 74,309	\$ 12,405	\$ 66,052	\$ -	\$ 8,257	\$ 11,027	\$ -	\$ 1,378	53	233
Lewis	68	261	\$ 867,520	\$ 142,470	\$ 501,171	\$ 56,684	\$ 480,289	\$ -	\$ 20,882	\$ 54,322	\$ -	\$ 2,362	371	1,634
Lincoln	5	29	\$ 42,207	\$ 20,239	\$ 41,849	\$ 26,187	\$ 36,618	\$ -	\$ 5,231	\$ 22,913	\$ -	\$ 3,273	11	61

Mason	35	273	\$ 601,525	\$ 75,667	\$ 465,295	\$ 36,918	\$ 465,295	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,918	\$ -	\$ -	251	1,750
Okanogan	17	38	\$ 55,404	\$ 55,404	\$ 82,236	\$ 18,275	\$ 82,236	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,275	\$ -	\$ -	67	271
Pacific	20	51	\$ 157,777	\$ 15,771	\$ 95,524	\$ 4,065	\$ 74,296	\$ 10,614	\$ 10,614	\$ 3,162	\$ 452	\$ 452	76	293
Pend Oreille	2	2	\$ 22,456	\$ 22,456	\$ 5,616	\$ 5,616	\$ 5,616	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,616	\$ -	\$ -	9	11
Pierce	244	1,251	\$2,257,665	\$ 851,025	\$1,743,379	\$ 529,134	\$ 1,614,240	\$ -	\$129,139	\$ 489,939	\$ -	\$ 39,195	937	4,955
San Juan	4	15	\$ 30,991	\$ 14,105	\$ 15,994	\$ 5,209	\$ 14,217	\$ -	\$ 1,777	\$ 4,630	\$ -	\$ 579	15	44
Skagit	83	292	\$ 268,113	\$ -	\$ 188,358	\$ -	\$ 188,358	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	121	601
Skamania	8	28	\$ 112,515	\$ 40,695	\$ 63,406	\$ 16,738	\$ 63,406	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,738	\$ -	\$ -	48	195
Shohomish	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	-
Spokane County	300	1,246	\$1,695,860	\$ 45,141	\$ 1,409,458	\$ 8,427	\$ 1,243,640	\$ 165,819	\$ -	\$ 7,436	\$ 991	\$ -	584	3,011
Spokane City	581	3,302	\$2,337,008	\$ 187,750	\$ 1,468,833	\$ 149,931	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	872	5,601
Stevens	107	1,025	\$ 149,337	\$ 125,358	\$ 120,499	\$ 75,025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	32	270
Thurston	18	80	\$ 112,617	\$ 33,458	\$ 88,851	\$ 18,696	\$ 79,966	\$ -	\$ 8,885	\$ 16,826	\$ -	\$ 1,870	71	272
Wahkiakum	422	1,613	\$1,283,436	\$ 151,198	\$ 1,422,930	\$ 363,429	\$ 1,192,185	\$ 76,915	\$ 153,830	\$ 304,494	\$ 19,645	\$ 39,290	503	3,807
Walla Walla	5	20	\$ 10,270	\$ -	\$ 10,212	\$ -	\$ 10,212	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	8	29
Whatcom	102	279	\$ 504,184	\$ 104,285	\$ 174,555	\$ 38,770	\$ 159,699	\$ -	\$ 14,856	\$ 35,471	\$ -	\$ 3,300	234	592
Whitman	202	1,073	\$1,099,132	\$ 114,690	\$ 807,446	\$ 109,718	\$ 807,446	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109,718	\$ -	\$ -	383	2,410
Yakima	11	57	\$ 216,634	\$ 61,616	\$ 112,890	\$ 36,282	\$ 96,763	\$ -	\$ 16,127	\$ 31,099	\$ -	\$ 5,183	67	299
TOTAL	4,113	20,681	\$28,467,572	\$4,515,551	\$21,008,629	\$2,714,350	\$17,853,957	\$632,446	\$910,040	\$2,265,099	\$ 61,105	\$141,271	10,538	56,147

Appendix D: Point-in-Time Results

Tables 12, 13, and 14 are the results of the annual homeless Point-in-Time Count conducted statewide on January 23, 2014.

Table 12: 2014 Point-In-Time State Total

Household Type		Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven	Total Sheltered	Unsheltered	TOTAL
HH with adults and children	HH	593	1,342	0	1,935	251	2,186
	persons	1,932	4,361	0	6,293	769	7,142
HH with only children	HH	52	63	0	115	70	135
	persons	52	71	0	123	71	145
HH without children	HH	4,197	1,833	54	6,072	5,209	10,271
	persons	4,228	1,864	54	6,134	5,449	10,468
TOTAL	HH	4,842	3,238	42	8,122	5,530	13,652
	persons	6,212	6,296	42	12,550	6,289	18,839
	persons under 18	1,246	2,635	0	3,881	*	*
	persons 18-24	439	857	0	1,296	*	*
	persons over 24	4,527	2,804	42	7,373	*	*
Subpopulations	CH Individuals				1,015	1,436	2,451
	CH Families				37	37	74
	CH Persons in Families				112	110	222
	Veterans				1,087	381	1,468
	Female Veterans				86	30	116
	Severely Mentally Ill Adults				1,511	907	2,418
	Chronic Substance Abuse Adults				1,041	680	1,721
	Persons with HIV/AIDS Adults				82	12	94

HH = head of household

CH = chronically homeless

Table 13: Washington State Point-in-Time Count of Homeless Persons – January 2014

County	Sheltered			
	HH w/out minors	HH with minors	HH with only minors	TOTAL
	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
Adams	0	9	0	9
Asotin	0	0	0	0
Benton-Franklin	119	71	0	190
Chelan-Douglas	139	143	0	282
Clallam	75	109	1	185
Clark	191	276	11	478
Columbia	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	68	98	0	166
Ferry	2	9	0	11
Garfield	0	2	0	2
Grant	19	16	0	35
Grays Harbor	69	11	1	81
Island	11	23	0	34
Jefferson	18	11	0	29
King	3,264	2,920	29	6,213
Kitsap	105	114	2	221
Kittitas	3	7	0	10
Klickitat	9	43	0	52
Lewis	34	41	1	76
Lincoln	0	0	0	0
Mason	21	106	0	127
Okanogan	20	0	0	20
Pacific	4	2	0	6
Pend Oreille	4	3	0	7
Pierce	534	620	27	1,181
San Juan	0	0	0	0
Skagit	49	101	3	153
Skamania	4	18	0	22
Snohomish	258	292	27	577
Spokane	550	434	10	994
Stevens	2	10	0	12
Thurston	146	168	5	319
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	66	81	0	147
Whatcom	149	206	6	361
Whitman	22	42	0	64
Yakima	179	307	0	486
TOTAL	6,134	6,293	123	12,550

Unsheltered			
HH w/out minors	HH with minors	HH with only minors	TOTAL
Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
8	43	0	51
10	0	0	10
32	4	0	36
46	5	0	51
48	11	0	59
107	107	3	217
0	2	0	2
49	7	0	56
1	1	0	2
0	0	0	0
50	131	1	182
80	1	0	81
51	34	0	85
24	17	0	41
3,099	0	24	3,123
72	5	0	77
4	1	0	5
23	15	0	38
91	7	0	98
0	0	0	0
129	87	8	224
28	2	0	30
126	75	0	201
3	0	0	3
267	16	10	293
29	15	0	44
122	56	0	178
3	0	0	3
316	43	13	372
131	18	6	155
30	0	0	30
229	24	4	257
8	0	0	8
24	7	1	32
162	35	1	198
0	0	0	0
47	0	0	47
5,449	769	71	6,289

Table 13 (continued): Washington State Point-in-Time Count of Homeless Persons – January 2014

County	TOTAL Homeless (sheltered and unsheltered)			
	HH w/out minors	HH with minors	HH with only minors	TOTAL
	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
Adams	8	52	0	60
Asotin	10	0	0	10
Benton-Franklin	151	75	0	226
Chelan-Douglas	185	148	0	333
Clallam	123	120	1	244
Clark	298	383	14	695
Columbia	0	2	0	2
Cowlitz	117	105	0	222
Ferry	3	10	0	13
Garfield	0	2	0	2
Grant	69	147	1	217
Grays Harbor	149	12	1	162
Island	62	57	0	119
Jefferson	42	28	0	70
King	6,363	2,920	53	9,336
Kitsap	177	119	2	298
Kittitas	7	8	0	15
Klickitat	32	58	0	90
Lewis	125	48	1	174
Lincoln	0	0	0	0
Mason	150	193	8	351
Okanogan	48	2	0	50
Pacific	130	77	0	207
Pend Oreille	7	3	0	10
Pierce	801	636	37	1,474
San Juan	29	15	0	44
Skagit	171	157	3	331
Skamania	7	18	0	25
Snohomish	574	335	40	949
Spokane	681	452	16	1,149
Stevens	32	10	0	42
Thurston	375	192	9	576
Wahkiakum	8	0	0	8
Walla Walla	90	88	1	179
Whatcom	311	241	7	559
Whitman	22	42	0	64
Yakima	226	307	0	533
TOTAL	11,583	7,062	194	18,839

Chronically Homeless Individuals		
Emergency Shelter and Safe Haven	Unsheltered	TOTAL
Persons	Persons	Persons
0	2	2
0	1	1
19	14	33
15	17	32
18	15	33
25	35	60
0	0	0
30	25	55
0	1	1
0	0	0
1	5	6
13	44	57
0	19	19
3	14	17
514	507	1,021
3	36	39
0	1	1
0	3	3
1	38	39
0	0	0
6	49	55
8	9	17
0	10	10
0	1	1
90	123	213
0	0	0
6	44	50
2	1	3
56	121	177
85	66	151
0	0	0
16	108	124
0	4	4
9	10	19
41	87	128
0	0	0
54	26	80
1,015	1,436	2,451

Table 14: Change in Point-in-Time Count from 2006 to 2014

County	Sheltered		
	HH w/out minors	HH with minors	TOTAL
	Persons	Persons	Persons
Adams	(32)	(1)	(33)
Asotin	(8)	(6)	(14)
Benton-Franklin	(178)	(324)	(502)
Chelan-Douglas	13	(60)	(47)
Clallam	(57)	(27)	(84)
Clark	(424)	(218)	(642)
Columbia	0	(4)	(4)
Cowlitz	(94)	(64)	(158)
Ferry	(2)	(4)	(6)
Garfield	0	(3)	(3)
Grant	4	(94)	(90)
Grays Harbor	(51)	(30)	(81)
Island	2	(70)	(68)
Jefferson	(69)	(9)	(78)
King	218	31	249
Kitsap	(49)	(165)	(214)
Kittitas	(23)	(15)	(38)
Klickitat Skamania	7	30	37
Lewis	1	(35)	(34)
Lincoln	(19)	(39)	(58)
Mason	16	42	58
Okanogan	(68)	(54)	(122)
Pacific	0	(29)	(29)
Pend Oreille	1	(13)	(12)
Pierce	97	26	123
San Juan	0	(7)	(7)
Skagit	(169)	(96)	(265)
Snohomish	(300)	(601)	(901)
Spokane	13	(92)	(79)
Stevens	(7)	(9)	(16)
Thurston	(29)	29	0
Wahkiakum	(16)	(7)	(23)
Walla Walla	(39)	(21)	(60)
Whatcom	(189)	(104)	(293)
Whitman	(7)	(34)	(41)
Yakima	(45)	72	27
TOTAL	(1,503)	(2,005)	(3,508)

Unsheltered		
HH w/out minors	HH with minors	TOTAL
Persons	Persons	Persons
(13)	20	7
(1)	0	(1)
(4)	(19)	(23)
(37)	(70)	(107)
(130)	(14)	(144)
(4)	(50)	(54)
(2)	2	0
(82)	4	(78)
(4)	(1)	(5)
(1)	0	(1)
50	132	182
20	(11)	9
33	10	43
(10)	17	7
1,931	(754)	1,177
(4)	(31)	(35)
(19)	(3)	(22)
22	15	37
55	(11)	44
(3)	0	(3)
118	30	148
(3)	(3)	(6)
101	54	155
(1)	(17)	(18)
(31)	(16)	(47)
11	(10)	1
(21)	8	(13)
(385)	(67)	(452)
(305)	(59)	(364)
24	0	24
114	21	135
4	0	4
(11)	4	(7)
(7)	21	14
(1)	0	(1)
(169)	(52)	(221)
1,235	(850)	385

Table 14 (continued): Change in Point-in-Time Count from 2006 to 2014

County	TOTAL Homeless (sheltered and unsheltered)		
	HH w/out minors	HH with minors	TOTAL
	Persons	Persons	Persons
Adams	(45)	19	(26)
Asotin	(9)	(6)	(15)
Benton-Franklin	(182)	(343)	(525)
Chelan-Douglas	(24)	(130)	(154)
Clallam	(187)	(41)	(228)
Clark	(428)	(268)	(696)
Columbia	(2)	(2)	(4)
Cowlitz	(176)	(60)	(236)
Ferry	(6)	(5)	(11)
Garfield	(1)	(3)	(4)
Grant	54	38	92
Grays Harbor	(31)	(41)	(72)
Island	35	(60)	(25)
Jefferson	(79)	8	(71)
King	2,149	(723)	1,426
Kitsap	(53)	(196)	(249)
Kittitas	(42)	(18)	(60)
Klickitat Skamania	29	45	74
Lewis	56	(46)	10
Lincoln	(22)	(39)	(61)
Mason	134	72	206
Okanogan	(71)	(57)	(128)
Pacific	101	25	126
Pend Oreille	0	(30)	(30)
Pierce	66	10	76
San Juan	11	(17)	(6)
Skagit	(190)	(88)	(278)
Snohomish	(685)	(668)	(1,353)
Spokane	(292)	(151)	(443)
Stevens	17	(9)	8
Thurston	85	50	135
Wahkiakum	(12)	(7)	(19)
Walla Walla	(50)	(17)	(67)
Whatcom	(196)	(83)	(279)
Whitman	(8)	(34)	(42)
Yakima	(214)	20	(194)
TOTAL	(268)	(2,855)	(3,123)

Chronically Homeless Individuals	
Emergency Shelter and Safe Haven	Unsheltered
Persons	Persons
(7)	(4)
(4)	2
(13)	5
6	11
14	(10)
(41)	(8)
0	2
25	19
0	1
(1)	0
(5)	12
(6)	23
0	20
(4)	7
(33)	(66)
(44)	22
(5)	(1)
(1)	8
(7)	51
(1)	(1)
32	76
0	9
(1)	24
0	2
88	29
0	(4)
(3)	38
(76)	52
105	34
0	(4)
(28)	106
0	4
23	4
(38)	36
2	(1)
(2)	(27)
(25)	471

Table 15: Rank Order Change in Prevalence of Homelessness by County: 2006 to 2014

County	Change in Prevalence
Lincoln	-100%
Kittitas	-82%
Pend Oreille	-76%
Benton-Franklin	-75%
Okanogan	-73%
Wahkiakum	-71%
Columbia	-66%
Garfield	-66%
Snohomish	-62%
Asotin	-61%
Clark	-54%
Cowlitz	-54%
Jefferson	-53%
Clallam	-51%
Skagit	-49%
Kitsap	-48%
Ferry	-47%
Whitman	-44%
Whatcom	-39%
Chelan-Douglas	-37%
Adams	-36%
Spokane	-33%
Grays Harbor	-32%
Yakima	-31%
Walla Walla	-31%
Island	-20%
San Juan	-16%
Pierce	-1%
Lewis	2%
King	8%
Thurston	16%
Stevens	19%
Grant	53%
Mason	119%
Pacific	153%
Klickitat-Skamania	168%

Endnotes

- ⁱ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Inflation Adjusted Median Contract Rent, 2006 and 2013.
- ⁱⁱ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Inflation Adjusted Mean Household Income of Quintiles, 2006 and 2013.
- ⁱⁱⁱ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. One-Year Estimates of Education Attainment for Population ages 25-34, 2006 and 2013.
- ^{iv} National Center for Education Statistics, Washington State Profile Data, 2013.
- ^v U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics. Estimated Crime in Washington, crime rate per 100,000 population.
- ^{vi} Kids Count Data Center, Teen Pregnancy (15-19). 2006 to 2012.
- ^{vii} Kids Count Data Center, Divorce Rate. 2006 to 2012.
- ^{viii} Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Past Year Alcohol or Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse Ages 18+.
- ^{ix} Bureau of Justice Statistics, Intimate Partner Violence: Attributes of Victimization, 1993-2011.
- ^x United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, Progressive Engagement web page.
- ^{xi} Employment Outcomes Associated with Rapid Re-housing Assistance for Homeless DSHS Clients in Washington State. Research and Data Analysis Division, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services.
- ^{xii} The Housing Status and Well-Being of Youth Aging Out of Foster Care in Washington State. Research and Data Analysis Division, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services.
- ^{xiii} Washington State's Housing and Essential Needs Program. Research and Data Analysis Division, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services.
- ^{xiv} Assuming an annual population growth rate of 1.4 percent (median of past five years growth in Washington State, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey), and assuming the proportion of extremely low income people with severe housing cost burdens remains the same.
- ^{xv} U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Affordable Housing web page.
- ^{xvi} Use of HMIS allows an unduplicated count of individuals served with housing support.
- ^{xvii} A recipient may be counted more than once if they returned for essential needs support – HMIS is not in use for essential needs.
- ^{xviii} Appendix B provides a county-by-county breakdown of the participant outcomes for IYHP.