

Tacoma/Lakewood/Pierce County
Continuum of Care

EXISTING CONDITIONS REPORT – 2024

Data Reflecting the Status of Homelessness
and CoC Performance
for the T/L/P CoC 5-year Plan

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Introduction

This report is a compilation of data used to document issues that should be addressed in the 2024 CoC 5-Year Plan to Address Homelessness. Readers should note that most of the data is from 2022 because 2023 data is not available.

The following sections address these topics:

- Population of Pierce County and Unhoused Population
- Homelessness Response System Data
- Demographics of the Unhoused Population Served
- Services Provided to People Experiencing Homelessness
- Street Survey Results
- Budgets for Pierce County and Tacoma's Homelessness Response Programs
- CoC Performance Data
- Comprehensive Plan Housing Targets by Jurisdiction

Pierce County Population and Unhoused Population

2022 Population		%	Unhoused Last Slept in ¹
Pierce County Total	937,400		
Unincorporated	440,800	47.0%	4.6% ²
Tacoma	220,800	23.6%	54.8%
Lakewood	63,800	6.8%	6.4%
Puyallup	43,260	4.6%	7.6%
University Place	35,420	3.8%	0.8%
Bonney Lake	22,990	2.5%	0.5%
Edgewood	13,520	1.4%	
Gig Harbor	12,540	1.3%	0.6%
Fife	11,130	1.2%	3.1%
Sumner	10,800	1.2%	1.2%
DuPont	10,180	1.1%	
Auburn (part)	10,060	1.1%	
Orting	9,055	1.0%	0.3%
Fircrest	7,215	0.8%	
Milton (part)	7,065	0.8%	0.1%
Steilacoom	6,790	0.7%	
Buckley	5,315	0.6%	0.1%
Eatonville	2,890	0.3%	0.3%
Ruston	1,060	0.1%	
Roy	815	0.1%	0.2%
Carbonado	740	0.1%	
South Prairie	620	0.1%	

¹ Pierce County Homelessness Crisis Response System [Dashboard](#), count of homeless individuals served.

² This includes Graham, .5%; Parkland, 1.1%; and Spanaway, 3.0%.

2022 Population		%	Unhoused
Wilkeson	495	0.1%	
Pacific (part)	40	0.0%	
Enumclaw (part)	0	0.0%	
Not Reported			13.1%
Outside County/State			12.0%

Figure 1 Pierce County Population by Jurisdiction, including where unhoused people last slept

Notably, Tacoma has absorbed a higher ratio of people experiencing homelessness relative to its population than any other jurisdiction.

The number of people who are identified as unhoused in Pierce County is generated through a Point-in-Time count, typically performed during January of each year; and services delivered are documented further through the Homeless Management Information System, HMIS.

In 2022 there were 9,379 individuals identified as homeless in Pierce County and served by services within Pierce County³. In addition, there were 4,845 students identified as homeless in the McKinney Vento program through the schools. There is some overlap in this data, but the school data is not entirely incorporated into the County's homeless count.

McKinney Vento Students – 2022-23⁴

School District	Total Students	# Homeless	% Homeless
Chief Leschi Schools	670	7	1.0%
Bates Technical College	478	0	0.0%
Steilacoom Hist. School District	3,135	34	1.1%
Puyallup School District	23,103	500	2.2%
Tacoma School District	28,457	2030	7.1%
Carbonado School District	186	0	0.0%
University Place School District	5,649	84	1.5%
Sumner-Bonney Lake School District	10,623	180	1.7%
Dieringer School District	1,445	4	0.3%
Orting School District	2,794	38	1.4%
Clover Park School District	12,600	355	2.8%
Peninsula School District	9,081	213	2.3%
Franklin Pierce School District	7,475	426	5.7%
Bethel School District	21,167	739	3.5%
Eatonville School District	2,023	25	1.2%
White River School District	4,447	72	1.6%
Fife School District	3,903	129	3.3%

³ Pierce County Homelessness Crisis Response System [Dashboard](#).

⁴ OSPI, Report Card School Year 2022-23

School District	Total Students	# Homeless	% Homeless
Impact Commencement Bay Elementary	333	5	1.5%
Summit Public School: Olympus	157	4	2.5%
Totals	137,726	4,845	3.5%

Figure 2 McKinney Vento Student Population by School District

In a 2023 year-end report⁵, HUD has announced that the rise in new COVID cases nationally is causing an increase in the number of people who are becoming homeless. This has implications for the already upward-trend in the number of people in Pierce County who will be unhoused in the near future.

Homelessness Response System Data

The graphs included below are provided via the Pierce County Homelessness Response System dashboard as of January 1, 2024.

There is additional data in the HUD information provided in Appendix 4: CoC Performance

The first graph below shows the year-by-year trend of people experiencing homelessness in Pierce County. The number of individuals who are experiencing homelessness is increasing.

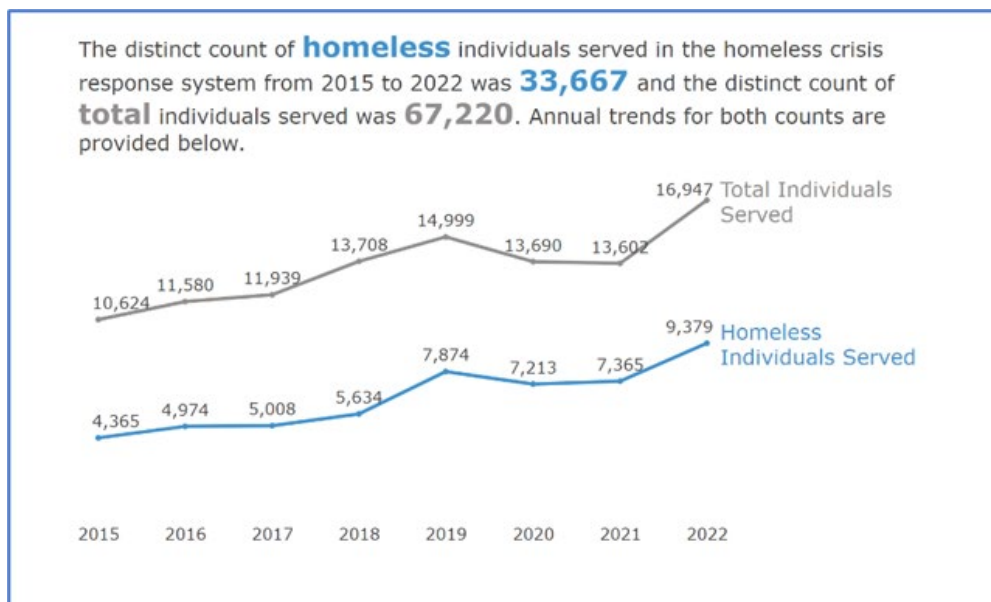


Figure 3 Number of Unhoused Individuals, 2015-2022

Of the 9,379 individuals who were unhoused in 2022, 3,438 became homeless for the first time. As shown in the graph below, this trend of individuals becoming homeless for the first time is

⁵ https://endhomelessness.org/media/press-releases/new-hud-report-shows-rise-in-homelessness-as-covid-19-relief-expires-amid-skyrocketing-rents/?utm_source=Master+Email+List&utm_campaign=35b705e0f6-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2023_12_12_07_17_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_-39140e09ea-%5B%5D

declining. This data compares to the 2022 and 2023 Point-in-Time Counts performed in January each year. In 2022 there were 1,851 individuals identified and in 2023 there were 2,148. These one-day counts are never 100% accurate but give a measure to compare year-over-year.

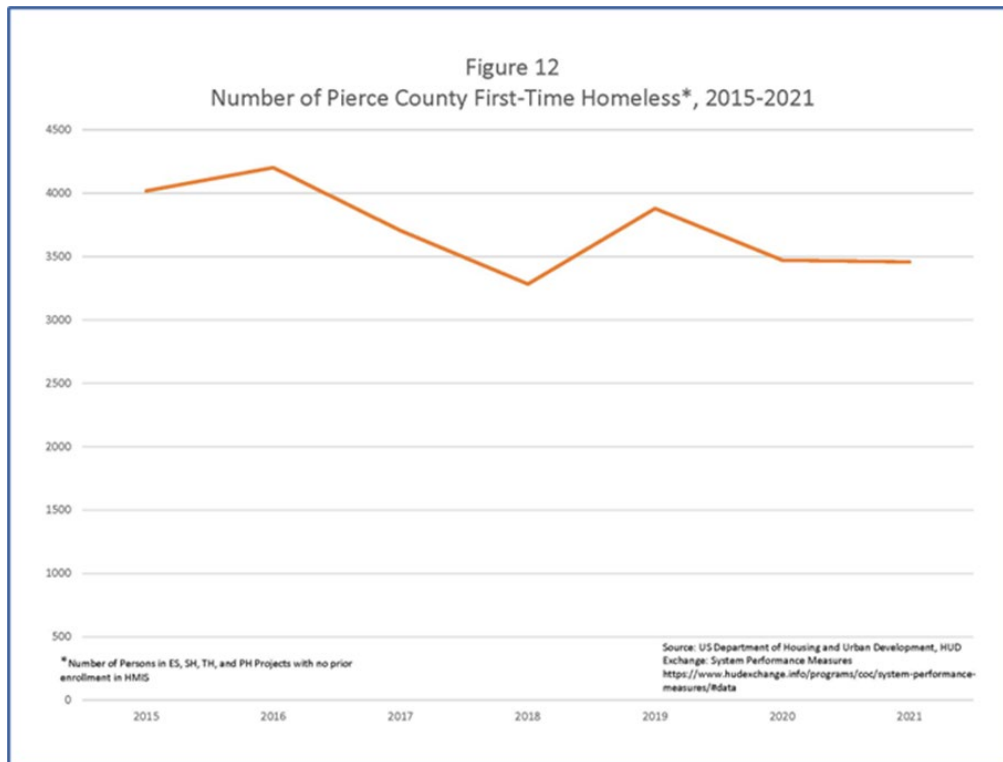


Figure 4 Number of First-Time Unhoused Individuals, 2015-2022

Demographics of the Unhoused People Served

Age

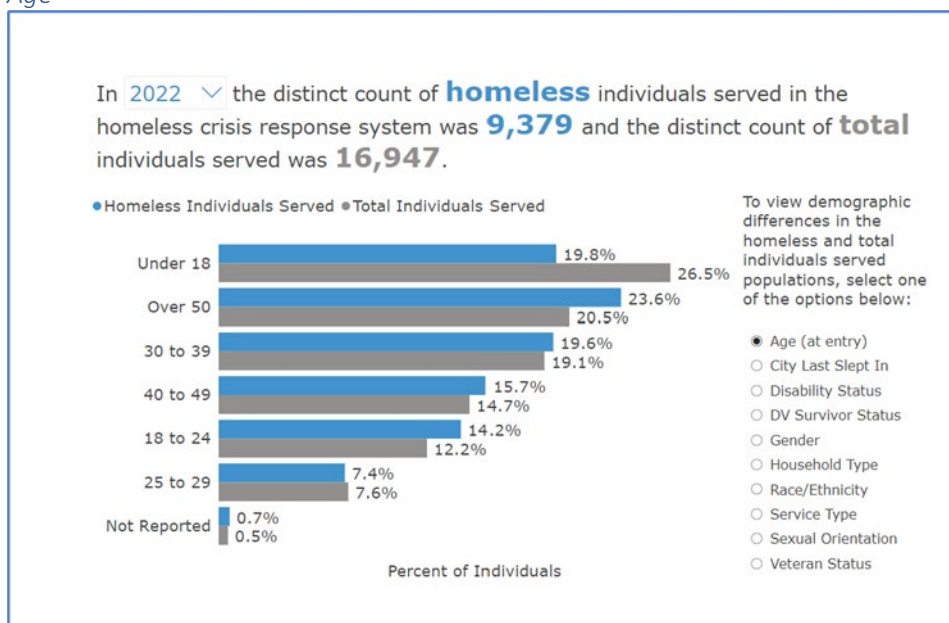


Figure 5 2022 Unhoused Individuals Served by Age

The distribution of unhoused people by age is varied, with the largest age range being over 50. The second highest age range is relatively equally split between under 18 and ages 30-39, with other age ranges having fewer individuals. It is notable that the services needed for people over 50 may be quite different from those needed by individuals under 18, in particular, and ages 30-39 as well.

Disability Status

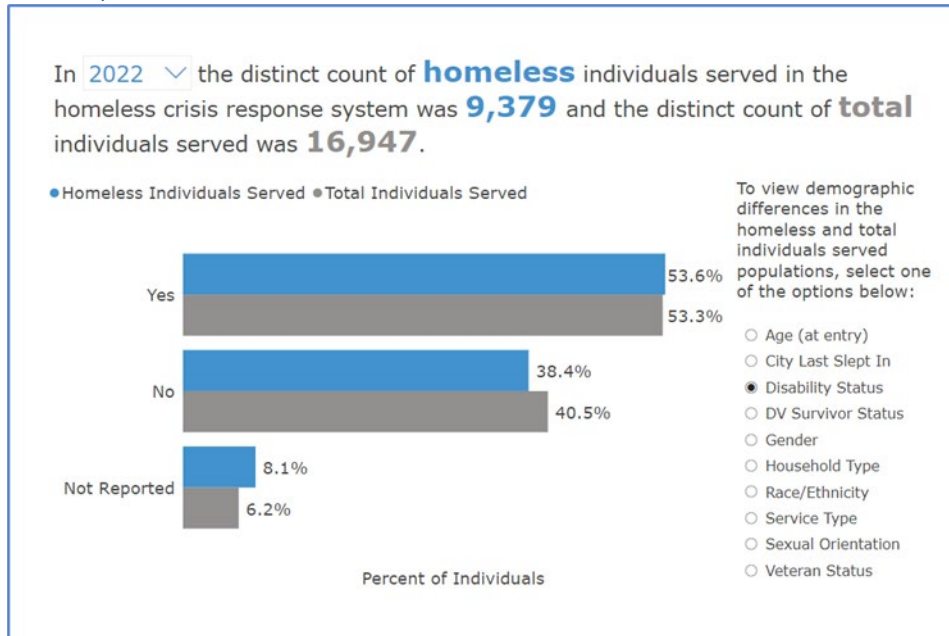


Figure 6 2022 Unhoused Individuals with Disabilities

More than half of the unhoused population has a disability.

Domestic Violence Survivors

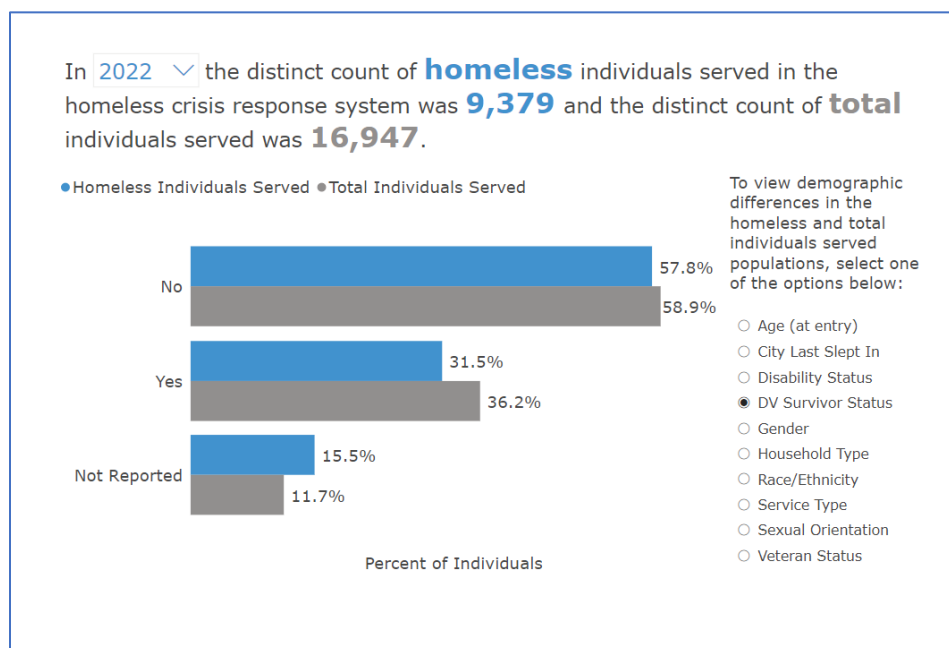


Figure 7 2022 Unhoused Individuals Who Are Survivors of Domestic Violence

Just under one-third of the unhoused population has experienced domestic violence.

Gender

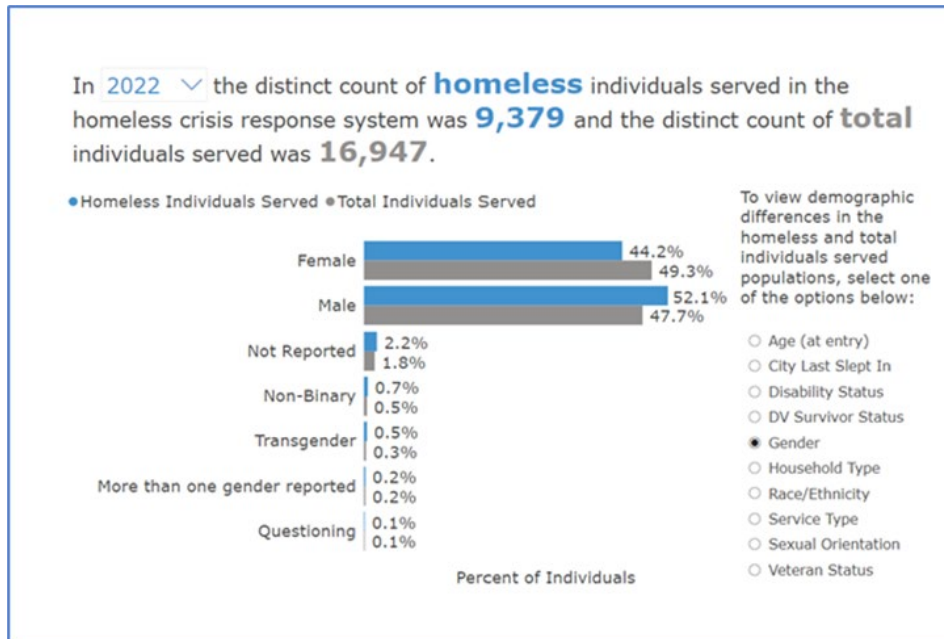


Figure 8 2022 Unhoused Individuals by Gender Identification

There are more men who are homeless than women, though a significant proportion of the unhoused population are women. Approximately four percent of individuals served did not identify as male or female.

Household Type

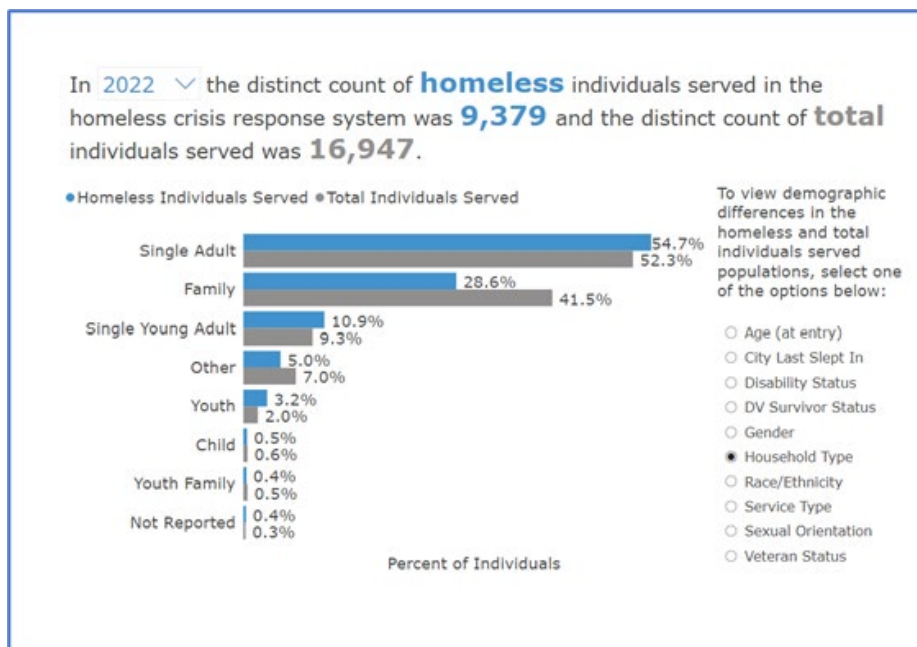


Figure 9 2022 Unhoused Individuals by Household Type

The majority of unhoused people are single adults, with families comprising just over one-fourth of this population. Single young adults comprise approximately 11% of the unhoused population. Families, single adults and young adults each require different approaches to addressing their homelessness.

Racial Identity

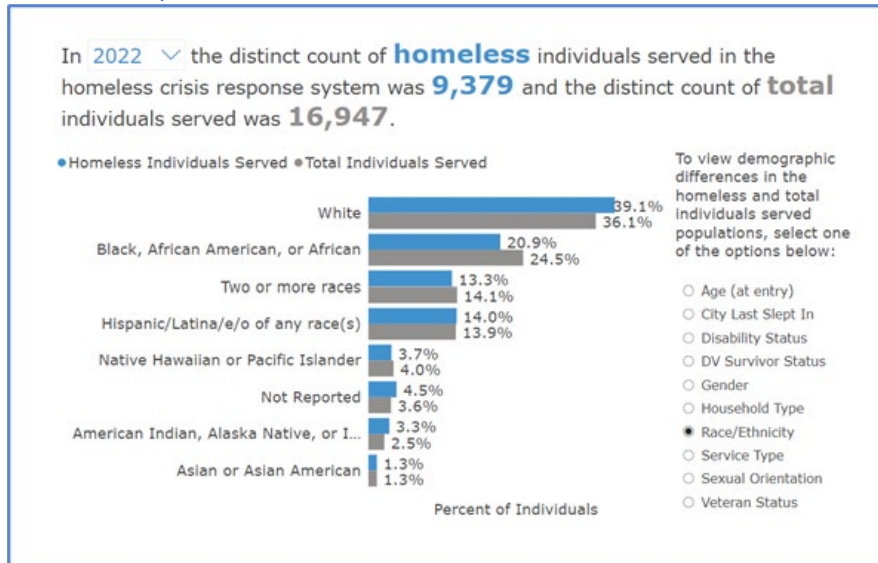
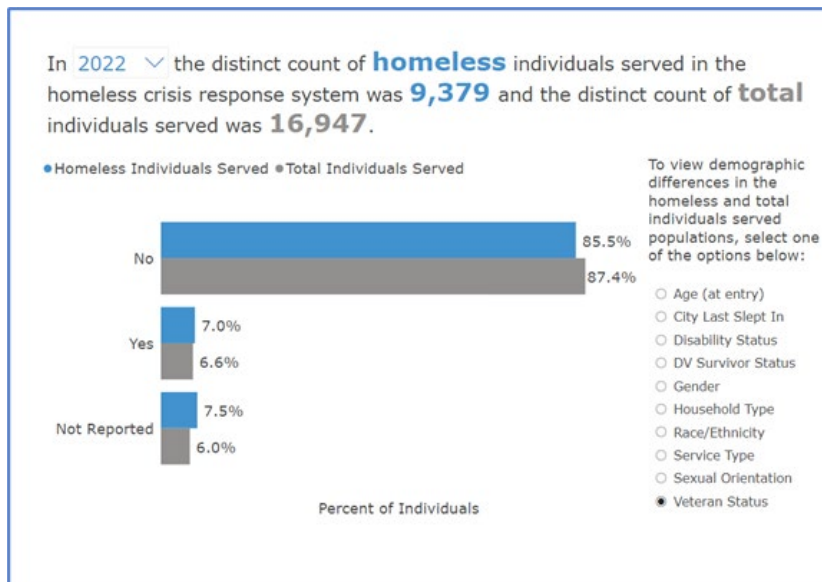


Figure 10 2022 Unhoused Population by Racial Identity

The unhoused population is different from the population at large. While 39% of the unhoused population is white, this compares to 72.5% of the Pierce County population that is white.⁶ The unhoused population who are Black is 20.9% but Black individuals are only 8.1% of the population at large.

Veteran Status



⁶ Population data is from <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/piercecountywashington/PST045223>

Figure 11 2022 Unhoused Population by Veterans Status

Among the unhoused population, 7% are Veterans.

Services Provided

The following graphs show the kinds of services that have been or are being provided to people who are experiencing homelessness.

Transitional Housing

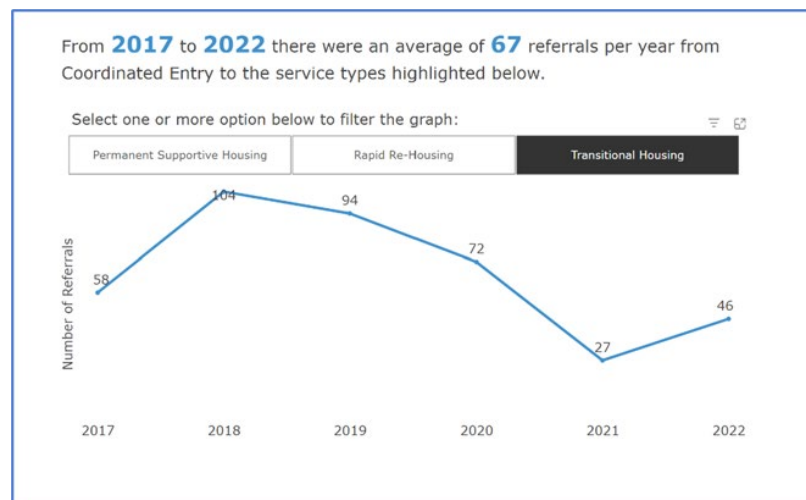


Figure 12 Referrals to Transitional Housing, 2017-2022

Transitional housing is defined in the Pierce County Comprehensive Plan to End Homelessness as “temporary housing and supportive services for up to 24 months that serves households before transitioning into permanent housing.” In 2022, 46 individuals were provided with transitional housing.

Rapid Rehousing

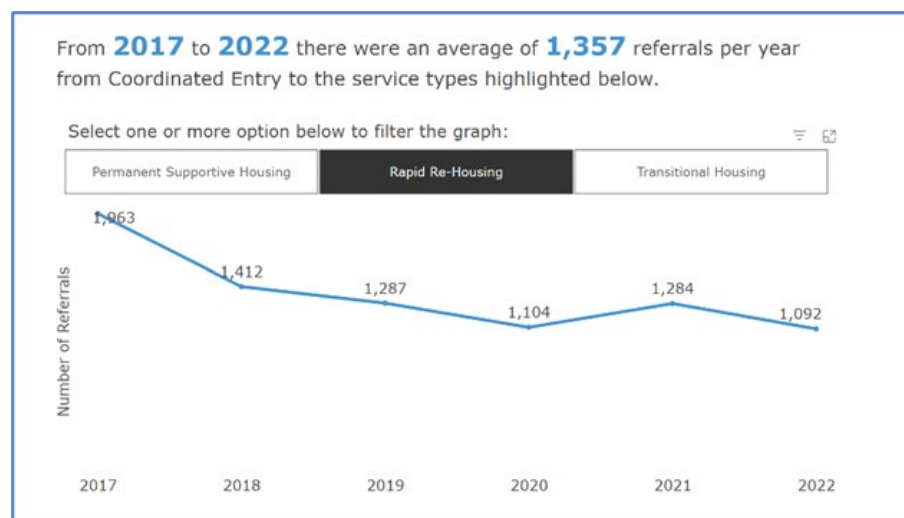


Figure 13 Referrals to Rapid Rehousing, 2017-2022

Rapid Rehousing is defined in the Pierce County Comprehensive Plan to End Homelessness as “services and supports designed to help persons experiencing homelessness move as quickly as possible into permanent housing with time-limited financial assistance.” As shown in the graph above, 1,092 individuals were provided with Rapid Rehousing.

Permanent Supportive Housing

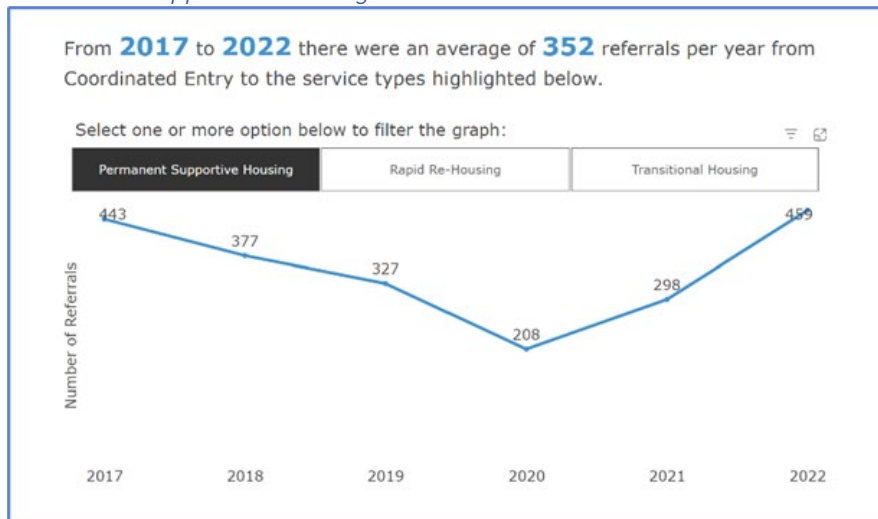


Figure 14 Referrals to Permanent Supportive Housing, 2017-2022

Permanent supportive housing is defined in the Pierce County Comprehensive Plan to End Homelessness as “long-term housing that provides supportive services for low income or homeless people with disabling conditions. This type of supportive housing enables special needs populations to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting. Supportive services may be provided by the organization managing the housing or coordinated by the housing provider and provided by other public or private service agencies.” According to the data above, 459 individuals were provided with permanent supportive housing. The inventory of permanent supportive housing in Pierce County as of January 2024 is 1,392.

In combination, these services account for 1,597 unhoused individuals in 2022, compared to the total unhoused population of 9,379 individuals identified as homeless in Pierce County.

Services Provided by Population Category

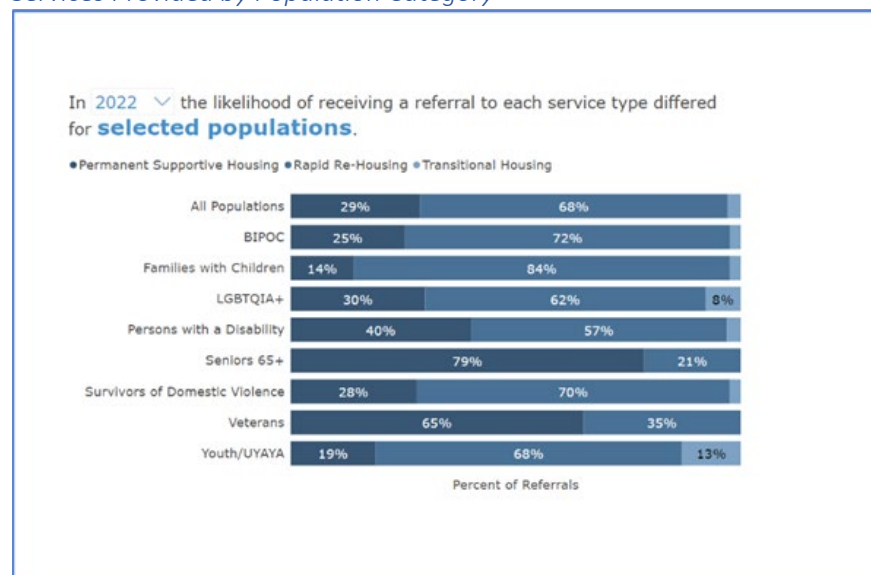


Figure 15 Likelihood of receiving a referral to each service type.

For all populations, the most likely referral is to rapid rehousing. That is also the case for BIPOC, LGBTQ+, domestic violence survivors, youth and persons with disabilities. Seniors over 65 and Veterans are more likely to get referrals to permanent supportive housing. Youth and LGBTQ+ are most likely to also get referrals to transitional housing, though in both cases, at much smaller rates than to rapid rehousing.

Total Placement Rates

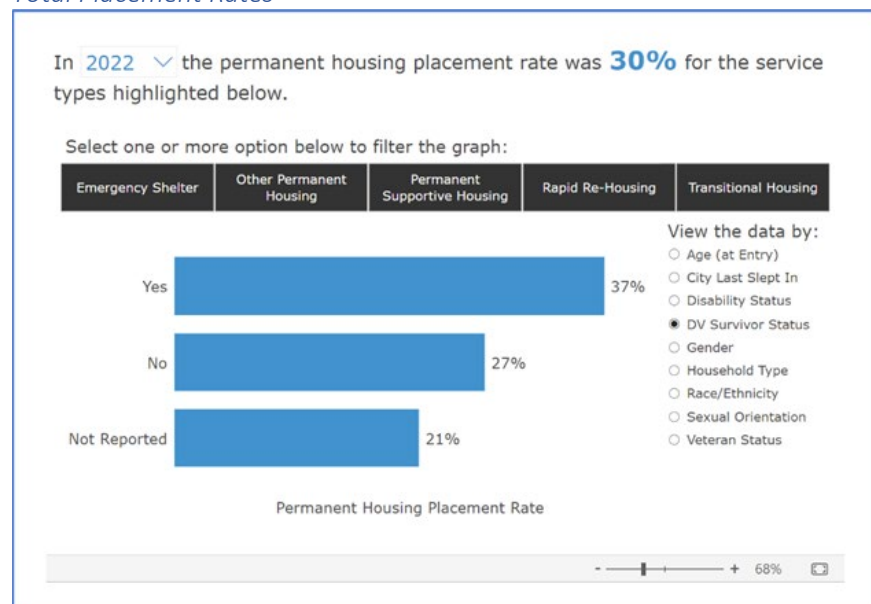


Figure 16 Permanent housing placement for domestic violence survivors

Domestic violence survivors are 37% likely to be placed in permanent housing but more than half are not or the information is not available.

Street Survey

Background

As part of the planning process, a survey was developed in coordination with the Lived Experience Coalition that could be used by unhoused individuals to help define their specific needs. The survey was originally developed in September and presented to the Human Services Department for funding. The funding was denied and the survey proceeded without the benefit of added focus groups or gift cards for survey participants.

The delay in understanding that no funding was forthcoming meant that the survey was not distributed until late October. It was publicized via bookmarks with a QR code. These bookmarks were widely disseminated to a variety of service providers and outreach workers between October 25 and November 14. Unfortunately, only 37 individuals responded, in spite of distribution of these to many organizations with homeless clients and outreach workers. However, their responses clearly fall into a pattern that can inform the development of a new/revised plan.

Participants were told that the results of this survey would be shared with them and the public at a later date.

Survey Results

SPECIAL STREET SURVEY

Your feedback about what is and what is not working for people experiencing homelessness is essential.

This information will be CONFIDENTIAL; NO NAMES WILL BE USED.

Your input will help Pierce County cities and the county plan for services and improvements that are needed.

--Tacoma/Lakewood/ Pierce County Continuum of Care Planning Committee

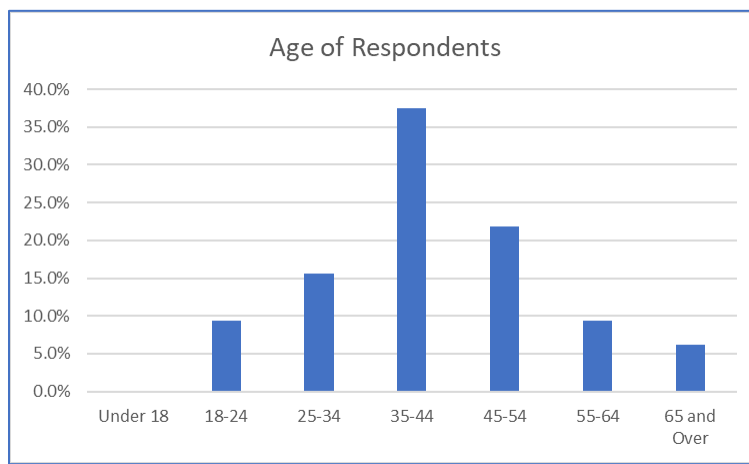


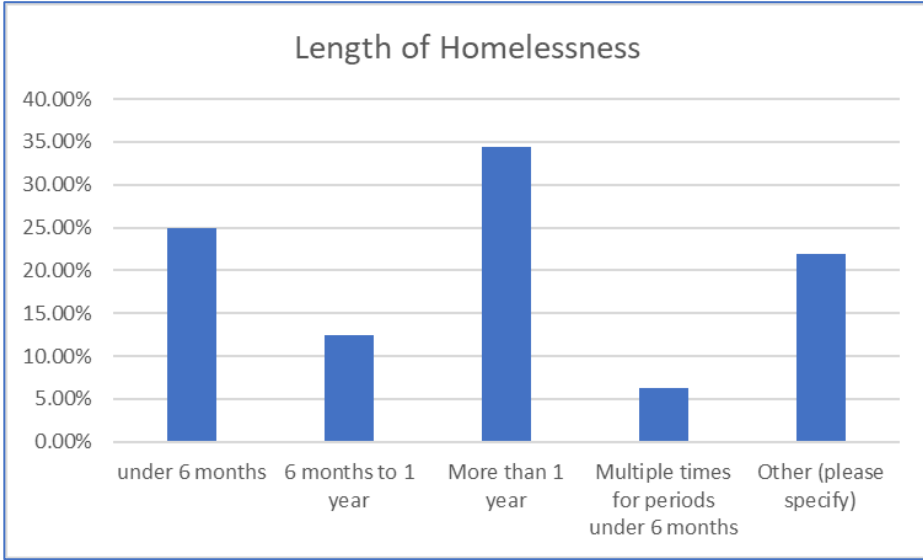
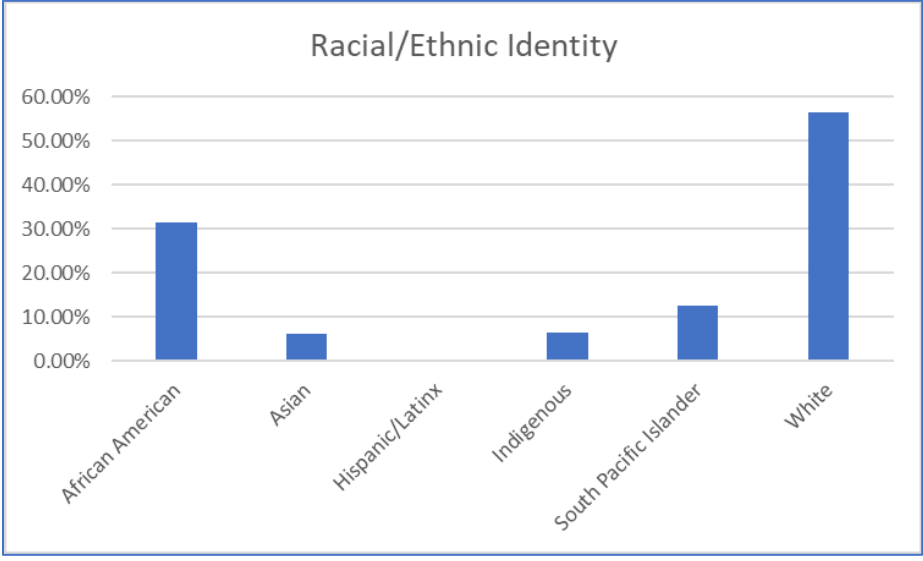
Until November 15

The following is a description of the results of this survey. The wording was open-ended and is quoted as submitted by the respondents.

The survey information is followed by several preliminary strategy recommendations made by the Lived Experience Coalition members who helped develop the survey.

I. **Participants.** The participants were asked about age, length of homelessness and ethnic/racial identity but not gender. The results are as follows:





There did not appear to be significant differences in responses based on age, racial identity or length of homelessness.

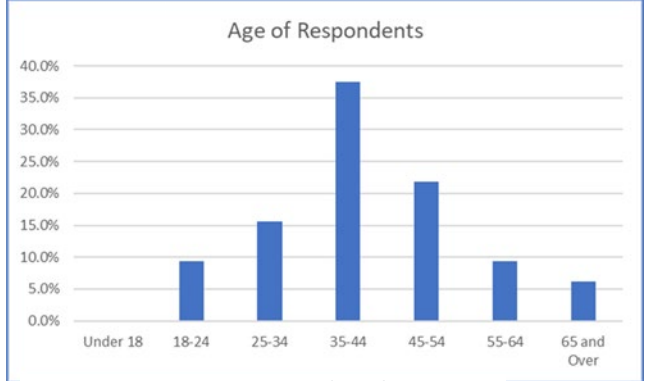


Figure 17 Street Survey Respondents by Age

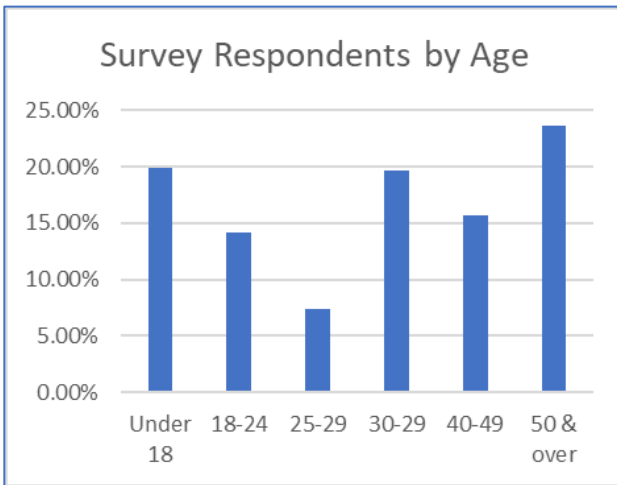


Figure 18 Pierce County Unhoused Population by Age

However, it is notable that the survey respondents differed considerably from the unhoused population at large by age, nearly an inverse.

Following are the survey responses.

Q1: Please rate each of the following on a scale of 1 (lowest/worst) to 5 (highest/best)						
		Worst		Best		
		1	2	3	4	5
32 responded						N/A
1	How safe do you feel living on the street?	40.6%	31.3%	15.6%	0.0%	9.4%
2	How have you been treated by the general public when living on the street?	28.10%	40.60%	15.60%	6.30%	3.10%
3	Are you able to find safe shelter at night when you need it?	34.4%	21.9%	28.1%	3.1%	9.4%
4	Do you feel that elected officials are addressing violence toward people who are unhoused?	48.40%	16.10%	16.10%	9.70%	6.50%
5	When you have interacted with elected officials during the time you've been homeless, did they appear to understand your circumstances?	46.9%	15.6%	12.5%	3.1%	9.4%
6	Do the politicians you've experienced stand up for you when you or other unhoused people are labeled with untruthful or hurtful stereotypes?	50.0%	6.3%	12.5%	6.3%	15.0%
7	When you have interacted with business owners, have you been treated respectfully?	21.9%	31.3%	28.1%	31.0%	9.4%
8	When you have been approached by an outreach worker, has it been respectful?	6.3%	15.6%	12.5%	15.6%	43.8%
9	When you have tried to access services, did you have a successful outcome?	19.4%	22.3%	29.0%	9.7%	19.4%

Figure 19 Survey Responses related to community support

(cont'd, next page)

Q2: What programs have you found especially helpful during the time you have been unhoused?

30 responses

Church/God	6.3%
Specific Organizations	46.9%
St. Vincent de Paul - Multiple programs	
Tacoma Rescue Mission	
Nativity House	
VA	
Rapid Rehousing Program	6.3%
Libraries	3.3%
Food Program	3.3%
Clothing Program	3.3%
Financial	
Rent Program	6.3%
TANF	
Cash assistance	
Other	
Tiny Village	3.3%
None	3.3%
Outreach	3.3%
Life set has been super helpful during this time	3.3%
I've been promised housing multiple times from outreach but never received any	3.3%
Unintelligible	3.3%
EBT, Beacon Center, ParkPlace, Public Transit, CloverParkTechnicalCollege+ CPTC services.	
NourishFoodBank(CPTC), outreach workers (very helpful), ValeoVocation, CLR communityLifeResources,	3.3%
Eloise's Cooking Pot Food Bank	3.3%

Figure 20 Survey Responses re helpful programs

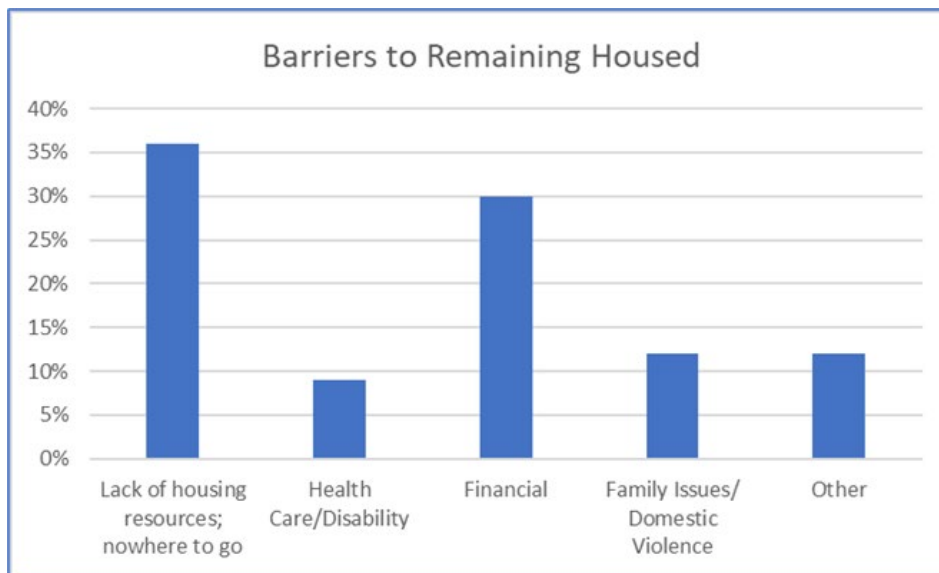


Figure 21 Survey responses re barriers to remaining housed

There were no clear patterns among the replies other than transportation and lack of shelter.

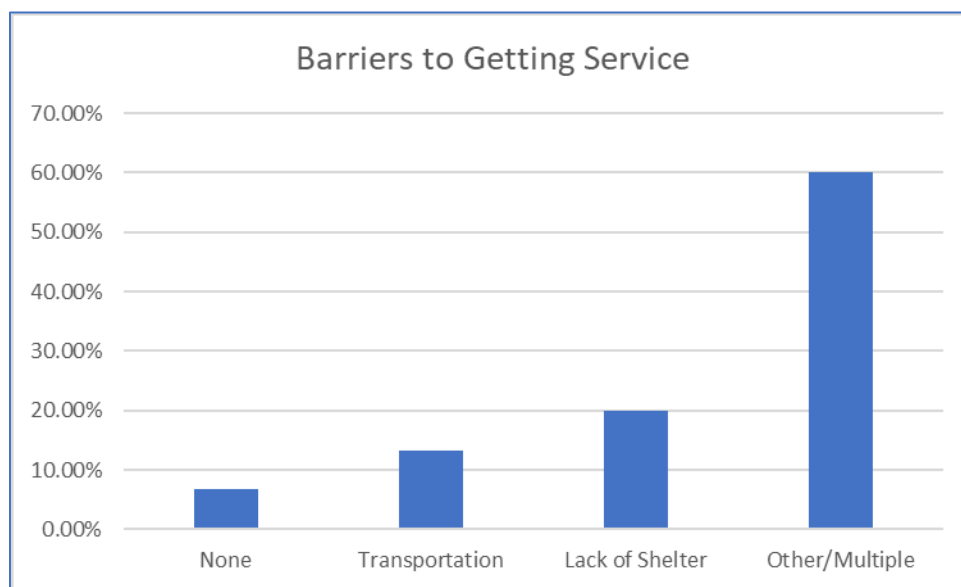


Figure 22 Survey Responses re barriers to getting services

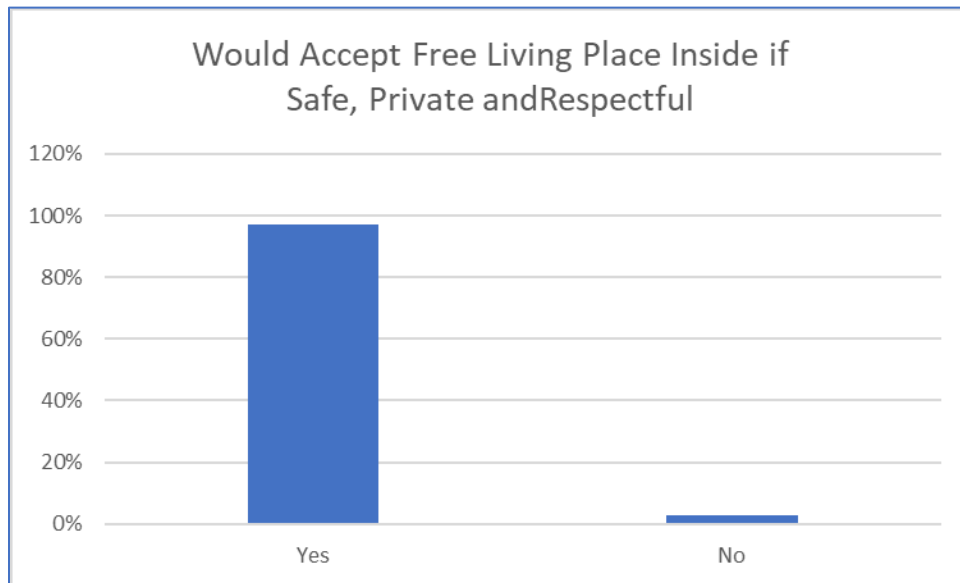


Figure 23 Survey responses to whether they would accept a free living place indoors if it were safe, private and respectful

Q6: If you would not accept such a place to live, why not?

Responses:

- No Shared Living
 - I say no because I can't do a shared living situation. I won't go through that again. I also have a dog. I would consider it if I was given my own apartment with no curfew and I could have an overnight guest. Of course my dog would have to be welcome as well.
 - If I had to share the space with a stranger.
 - Dormitory
 - Wouldn't want to share housing-especially with a person/people who I wouldn't trust
- Other
 - Fear of losing it and become homeless again don't trust people
 - Comfort zone
 - What are the expectations and limitations put on me? Do I have allergy sensitive food options or ability to prepare my own food?

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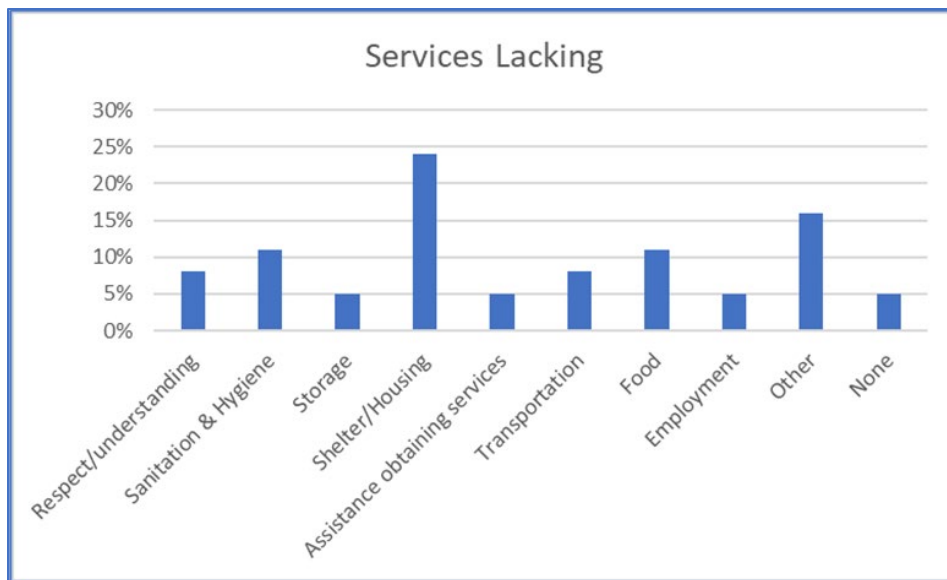


Figure 24 Survey responses re what services for unhoused individuals are lacking

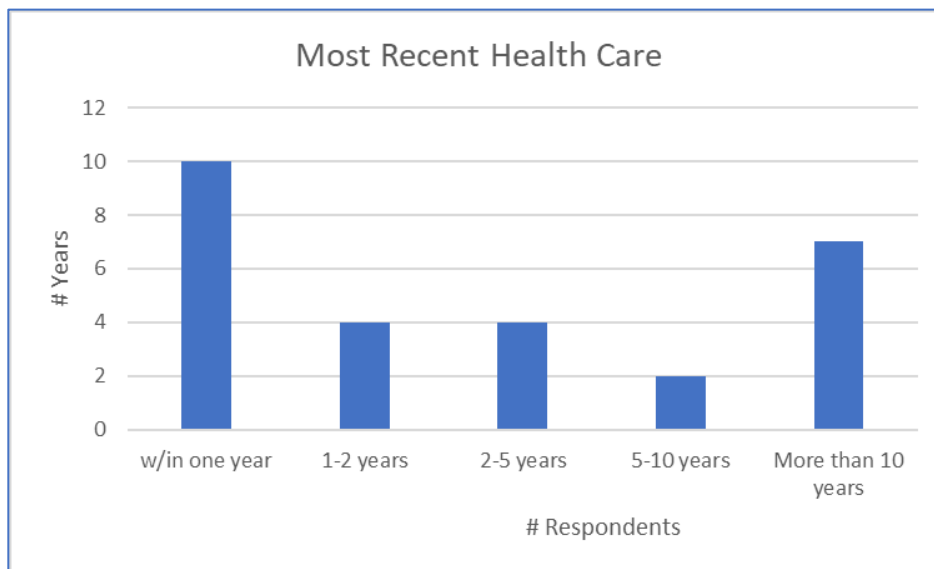


Figure 25 Length of time since last health care

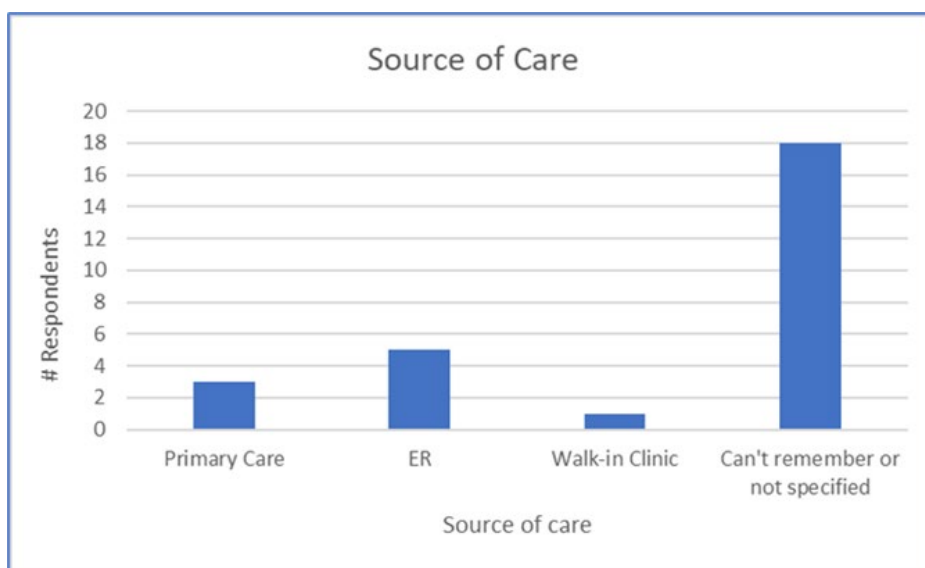


Figure 26 Sources of Health Care

It is notable that most of the survey respondents could not recall where they received their most recent health care.

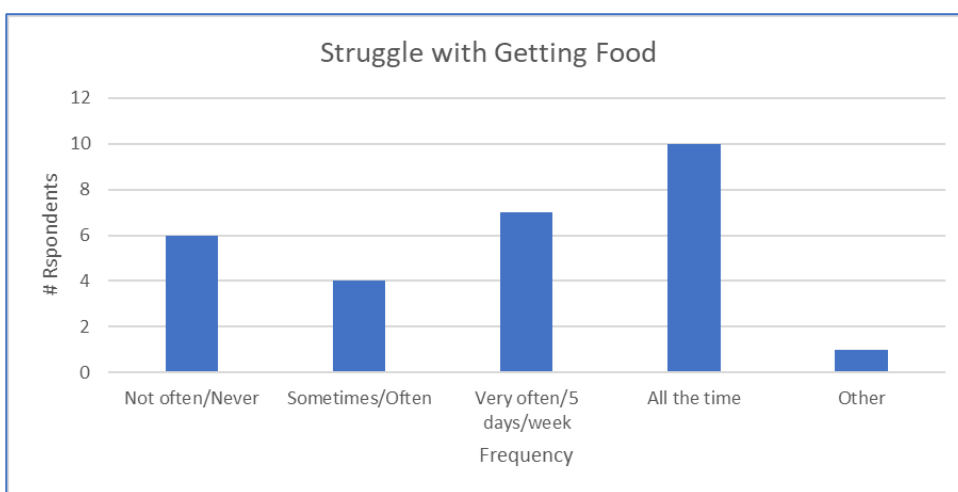


Figure 27 Survey responses re how often people struggled to get food

The next few questions address interactions with police and “sweeping”.

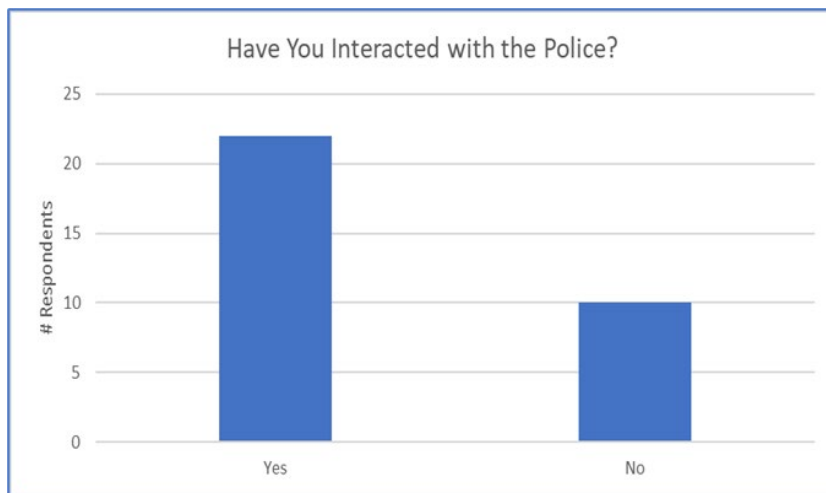


Figure 28 Number respondents who have interacted with police

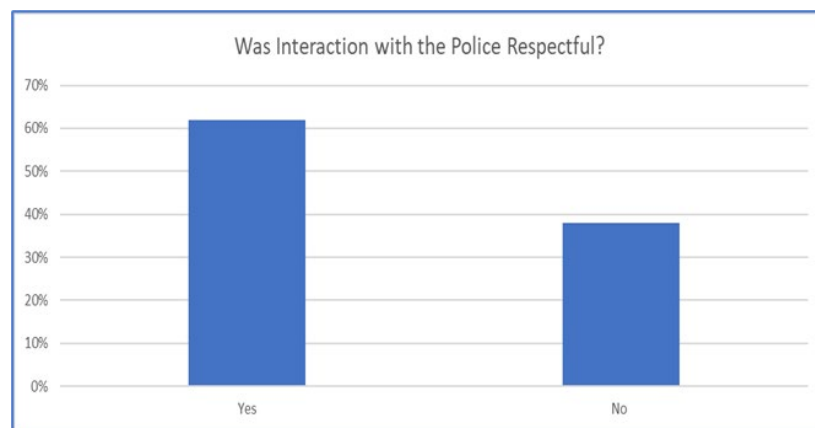


Figure 29 Number of respondents who felt the interaction with police was respectful.

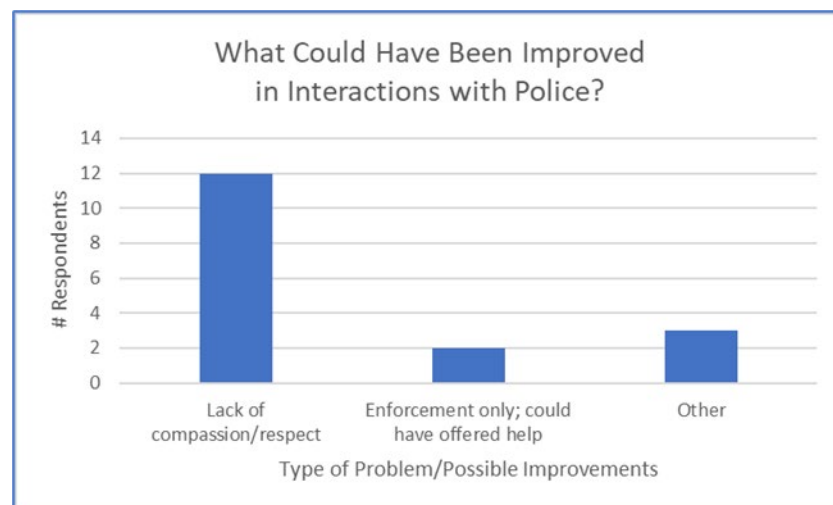


Figure 30 Respondents answers to what could have been improved in interactions with police

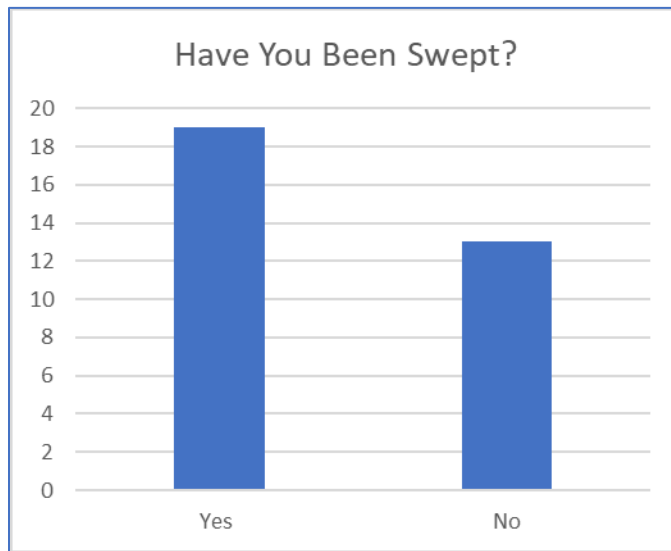


Figure 31 Survey responses re whether or not respondent has been swept

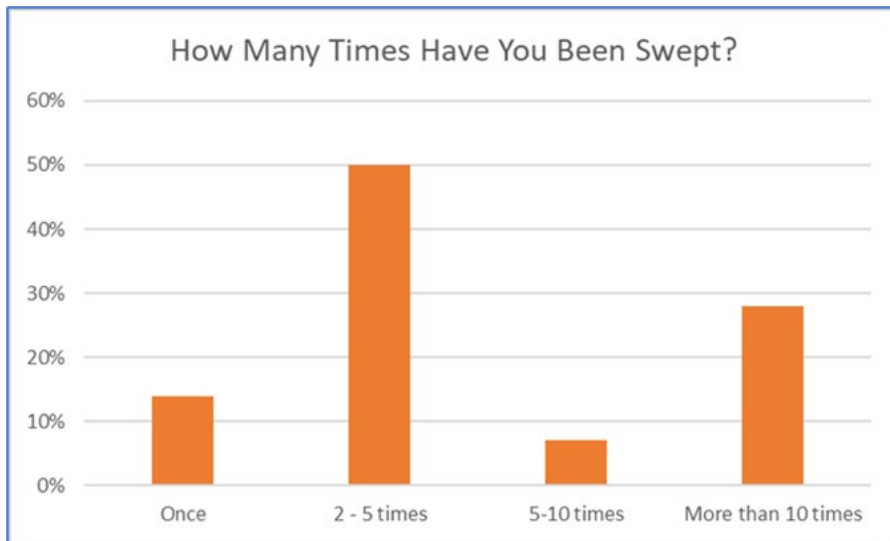


Figure 32 Survey responses re how many times respondent has been swept

One time just over a year ago	1
Once, the other day	2
Two or more	2
Twice this last year	2
5 over the last year	2
4, about every six months the last two years	1
7 times	1
Monthly until I was housed	1
At least 25 times the last five years	1
At least 10 times when trying to park to sleep in my car	1
Too many	3

Figure 33 Survey responses re how often respondent has been swept

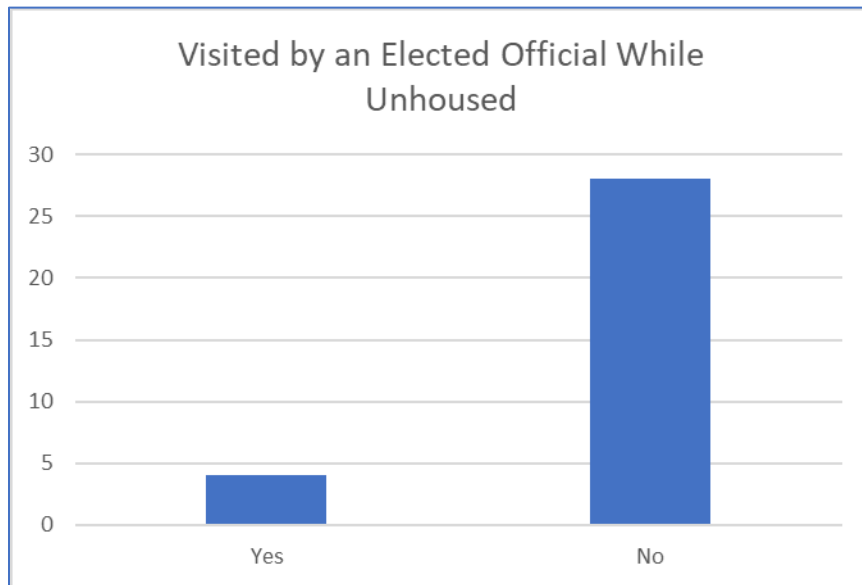


Figure 34 Survey responses re whether respondent has been visited by an elected official

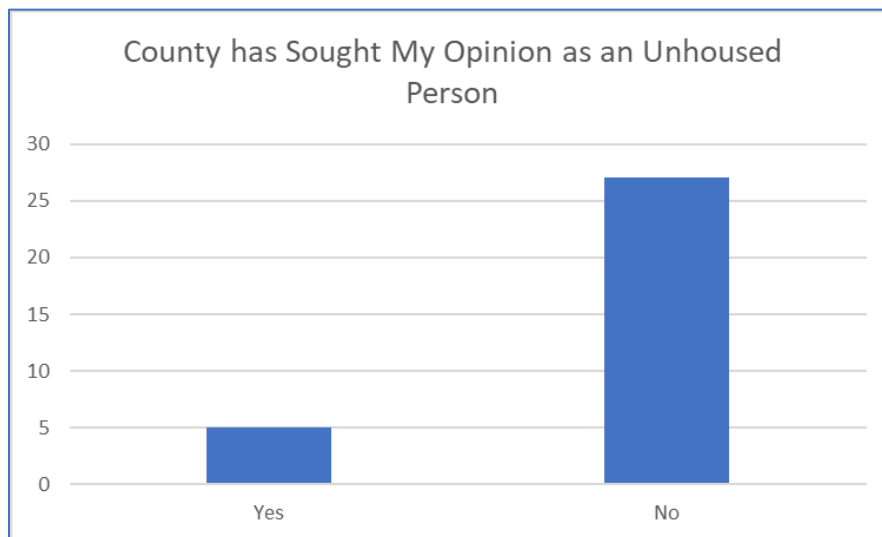


Figure 35 Survey responses re whether the County has sought respondent's opinion

Other Survey Comments

- Please help
- Help us please, stop sweeping encampment with no place to offer us
- Thanks for the help
- Thanks to all the real helpers and open minded people who care about other people and making things better
- Trash is a big issue
- People to be more friendly
- Be responsible and respectful
- It is very hard out here for anyone who's trying to come up from the bottom more help is needed

- People don't really talk about this but i think personally that there are so many homes less people because everything is so expensive
- Affordable housing and treatment /sud Better mental help and more accessible housing professionals Ono on one help with dshs,treatment, court, housing
- We need homes
- More resources
- Drug rehabilitation and outreach
- There are a lot of different issues mental and physical and criminal that I have no idea how to deal with any of them
- Using the vacant property and lots to help with the homeless
- Offering shelters for people that are not on drugs, just need help getting back on their feet.
- Help every living person progress elevate learn Heal
- Stop drug use and price gouging
- More shelter
- Hire ppl who understand and are connected
- Helping each other
- More growth and support in the right ways for services I listed as useful.
- Social housing, living wage minimum, statewide rent control, single payer healthcare, UBI
- You can't
- Improve the hatred towards us
- Landlords are greedy.
- Need more funding
- I am currently 20
- Policy choices made by elected officials, over generations, put me on the streets and keep me there
- Jo Ellen's Safe Haven and e.a.s.e organisation's got me out of that cycle of being unhoused. They work with you one on one for as long as it takes.
- People don't really talk about this but i think personally that there are so many homes less people because everything is so expensive
- Affordable housing and treatment /sud Better mental help and more accessible housing professionals Ono on one help with dshs,treatment, court, housing
- We need homes
- More resources
- Drug rehabilitation and outreach
- There are a lot of different issues mental and physical and criminal that I have no idea how to deal with any of them
- People don't really talk about this but i think personally that there are so many homes less people because everything is so expensive

Suggestions for ending homelessness that respondent has not previously heard discussed

- Affordable housing and treatment /sud Better mental help and more accessible housing professionals Ono on one help with dshs,treatment, court, housing
- We need homes
- More resources

- Drug rehabilitation and outreach
- There are a lot of different issues mental and physical and criminal that I have no idea how to deal with any of them
- Using the vacant property and lots to help with the homeless
- Offering shelters for people that are not on drugs, just need help getting back on their feet.
- Help every living person progress elevate learn Heal
- Stop drug use and price gouging
- More shelter
- Hire ppl who understand and are connected
- Helping each other
- More growth and support in the right ways for services I listed as useful.
- Social housing, living wage minimum, statewide rent control, single payer healthcare, UBI
- You can't
- Improve the hatred towards us

Issues Raised by the Survey

- Lack of safety, or feeling safe, is a significant issue for unhoused people on the street
- Unhoused people on the street do not feel respected by the public
- Unhoused people on the street feel respected by outreach workers
- Unhoused people on the street have had very mixed experiences trying to access services
- Specific organizations, rather than programs, were credited with giving help to people who are unhoused. Specifically mentioned were St. Vincent de Paul, multiple programs; Tacoma Rescue Mission; Nativity House; and the Veterans Administration
- Additionally, there did not seem to be familiarity with various types of programs
- Financial and lack of housing were the two biggest barriers to remaining housed
- Nearly all respondents would accept a free place to live inside, which was respectful, safe and private. Some of the concerns from among the small number who would not include living with unknown others and concerns about pets and allergies.
- Access to health care is quite variable. Many have not had health care for several years. Most could not recall where they got the care.
- Access to food on a daily or nearly daily basis is a problem for the majority of survey participants.
- A majority of respondents have interacted with police. Of those, a majority felt the interaction was respectful. In contrast, lack of compassion and respect was noted by the remainder.
- A majority of the respondents had experienced a “sweep”, including half who said 2-5 times and a quarter who said more than 10 times.
- Many respondents asked for more understanding and more help.

Pierce County and Tacoma Annual Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention and Response

This table reflects annual expenditures by Pierce County and Tacoma during 2022. Most of the funding in each case is not from the CoC/HUD. HUD funding for all of Pierce County has averaged approximately \$4 million annually, out of a total of nearly \$60 million.

Need to add funding sources.

PIERCE COUNTY AND TACOMA EXPENDITURES FOR HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION & RESPONSE	In \$1,000, rounded					
	Pierce County		Tacoma		Total	
	Amount	Clients/HH Served	Amount	Clients/HH Served	Amount	Clients Served
PREVENTION						
Housing & Essential needs	\$4,530	560			\$0	
Rental Assistance	\$950		\$4,000		\$4,950	
Eviction Prevention	\$6,320		\$660		\$6,980	
Behavioral Health Shelter Program	\$730				\$730	
Other			\$260		\$260	
Outreach	\$920	1876	\$529		\$1,449	
Coordinated Entry	\$3	6310			\$3	
* Landlord Liaison	\$390	113			\$390	
Community Village					TBD	
RESPONSE						
Sanctioned Encampments			\$832		\$832	
Safe Parking					\$0	
Day Shelter					\$0	
Overnight Shelter	\$18,300	3014	\$10,000		\$28,300	
Transitional Housing	\$260	40			\$260	
Tiny Houses					\$0	
ADUs					\$0	
Rapid Rehousing	\$5,040	573	\$180		\$5,220	
Subsidized Permanent Housing					\$0	
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$5,000	685	\$320		\$5,320	
Day Center	\$430	3425			\$0	3425
Safe Parking						
TOTALS	\$42,873		\$16,781		\$59,654	

CoC Performance

These data reflect the CoC's performance as it relates to HUD performance measures and how the Tacoma/Lakewood/Pierce County compares to other CoCs in the country. The data comes from HUD reports cited on the graphs. These graphs use 2021 data but are still relevant in showing trends and issues to investigate.

Note: The Figure numbers at the top of each graph are related to HUD information. The Figure number at the bottom is related to this document.

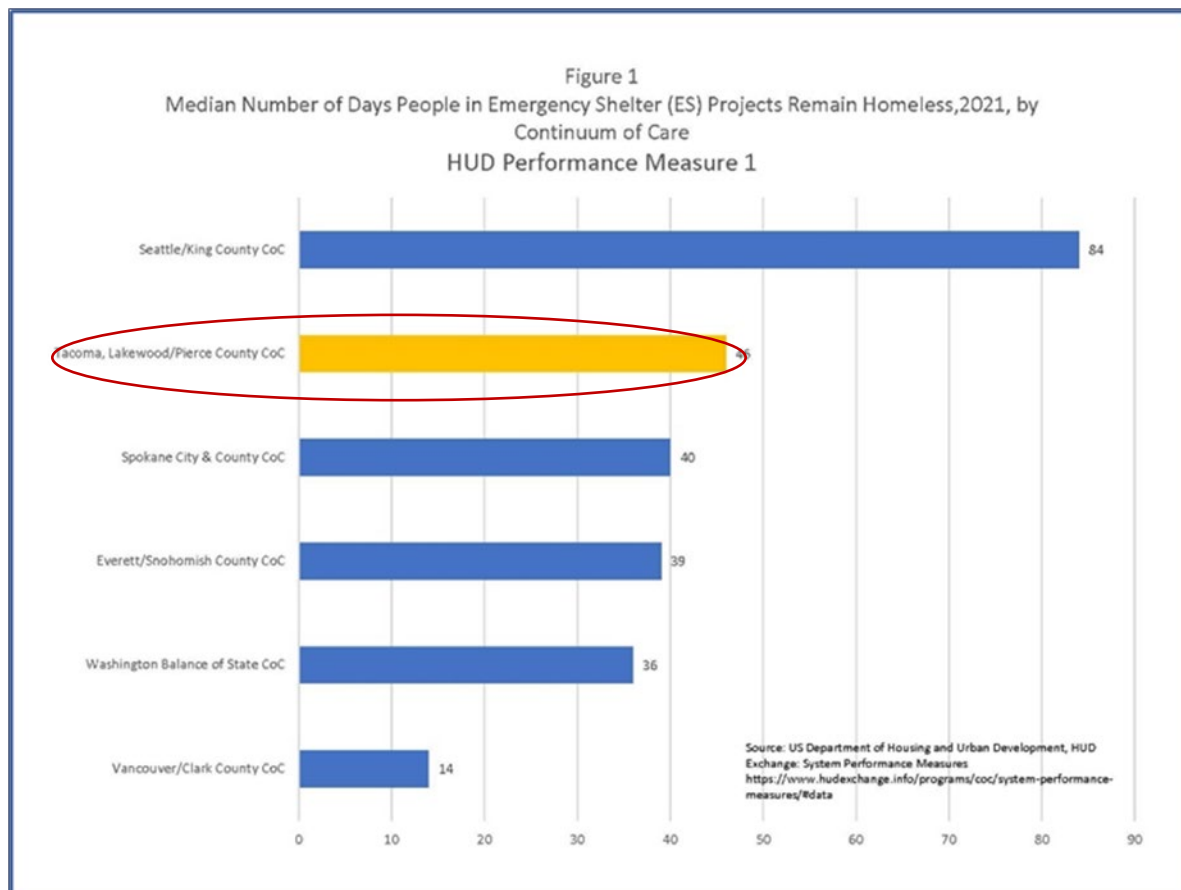


Figure 36 TLP CoC relative to other CoCs for days people in shelters remain homeless

As of 2021, relative to four of the five CoCs in Washington State portrayed on this graph, this CoC has a slightly longer median number of days that people in shelter remain homeless, and a much smaller number of days than the Seattle-King County CoC.

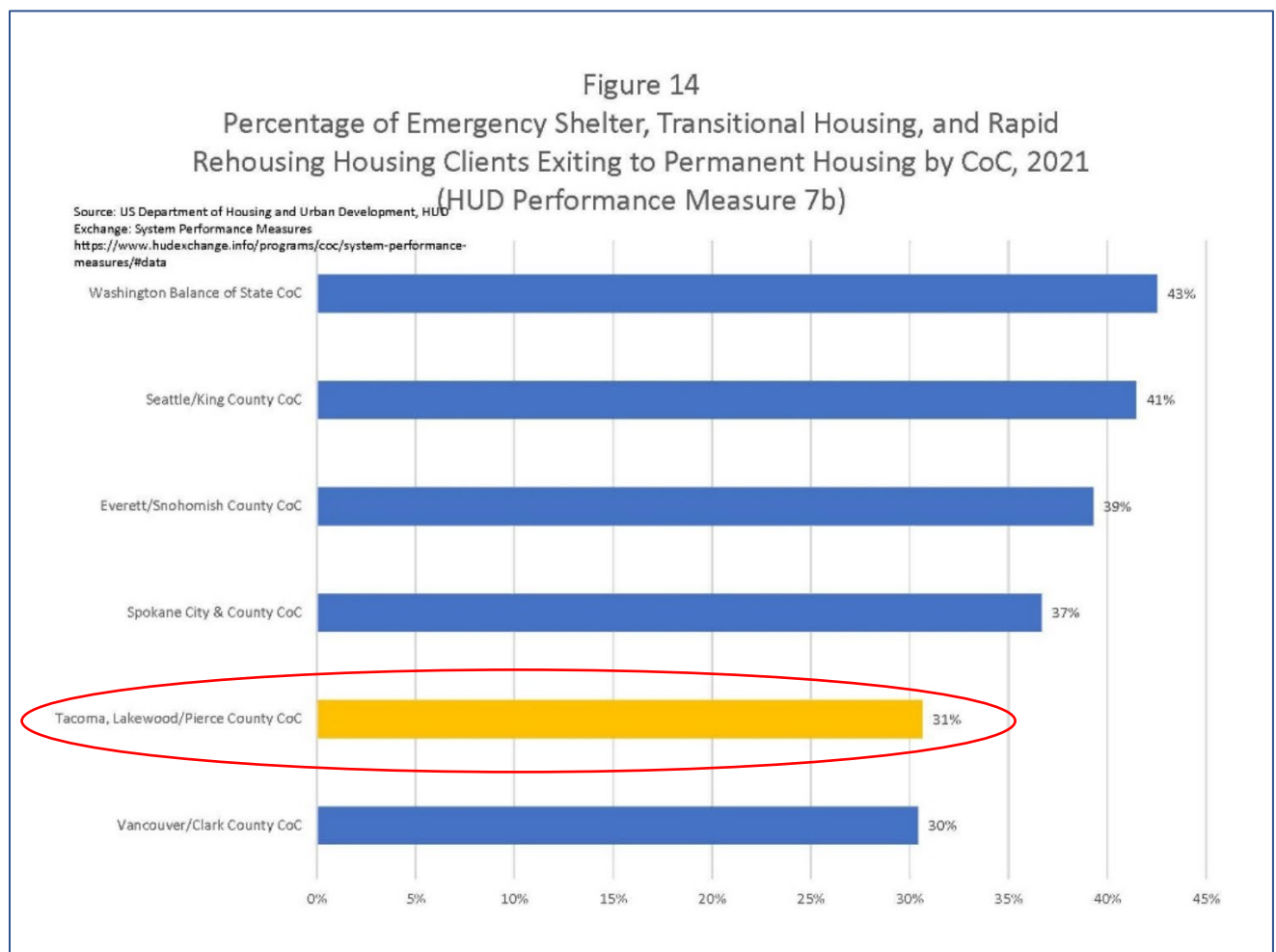


Figure 37 TLP CoC compared to other CoCs re exits to permanent housing

As shown in this graph, the Tacoma/Lakewood/Pierce County CoC has not performed as well as four other Washington State CoCs in returning clients to permanent housing.

The graph that follows reflects the same relative CoC outcome from clients served by street outreach.

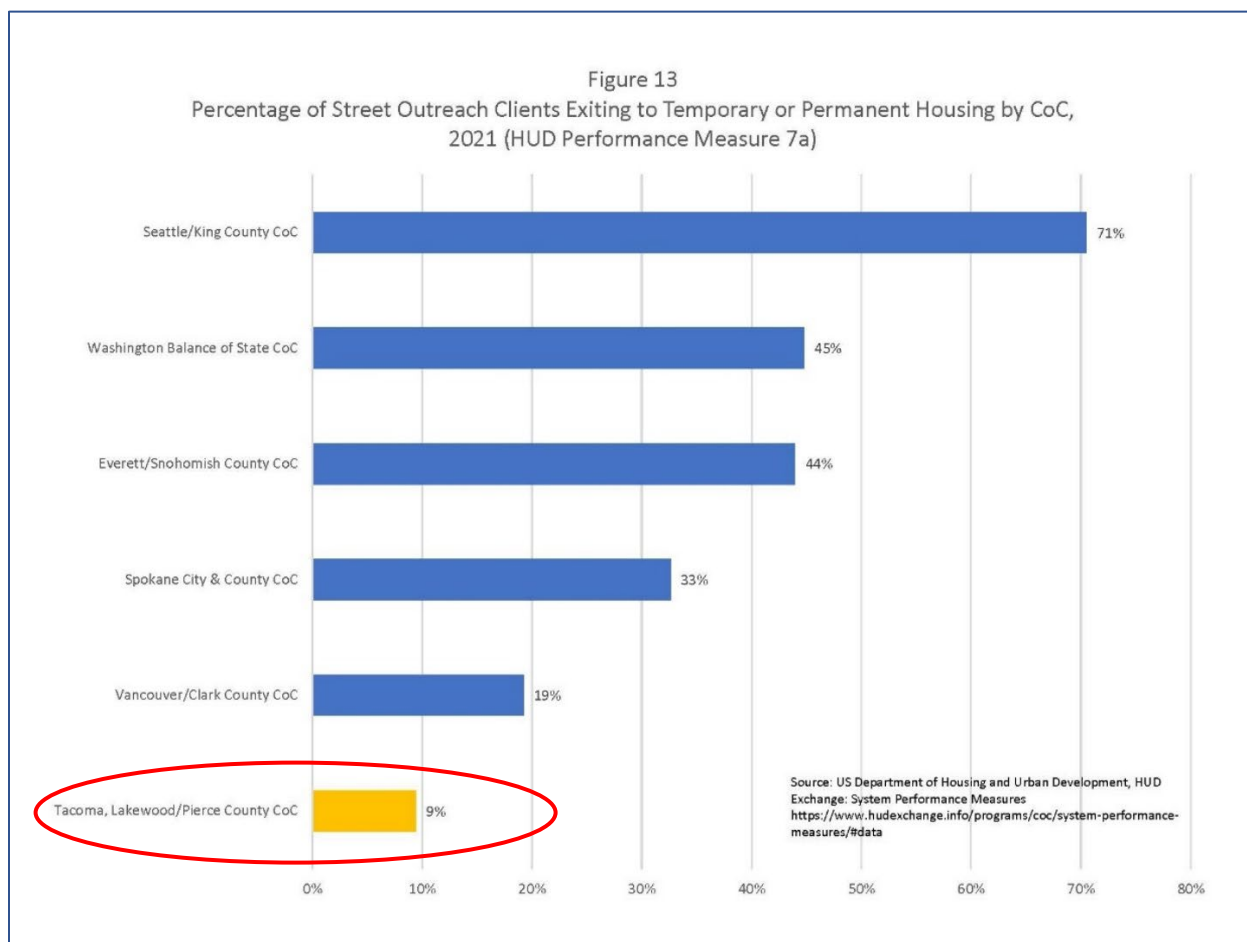


Figure 38 TLP CoC relative to other CoCs in outreach clients exiting to permanent housing

However, the graph that follows shows that Pierce County's percentage of the population who become unhoused for the first time is neither the highest nor the lowest, but in the middle of other counties' rates.

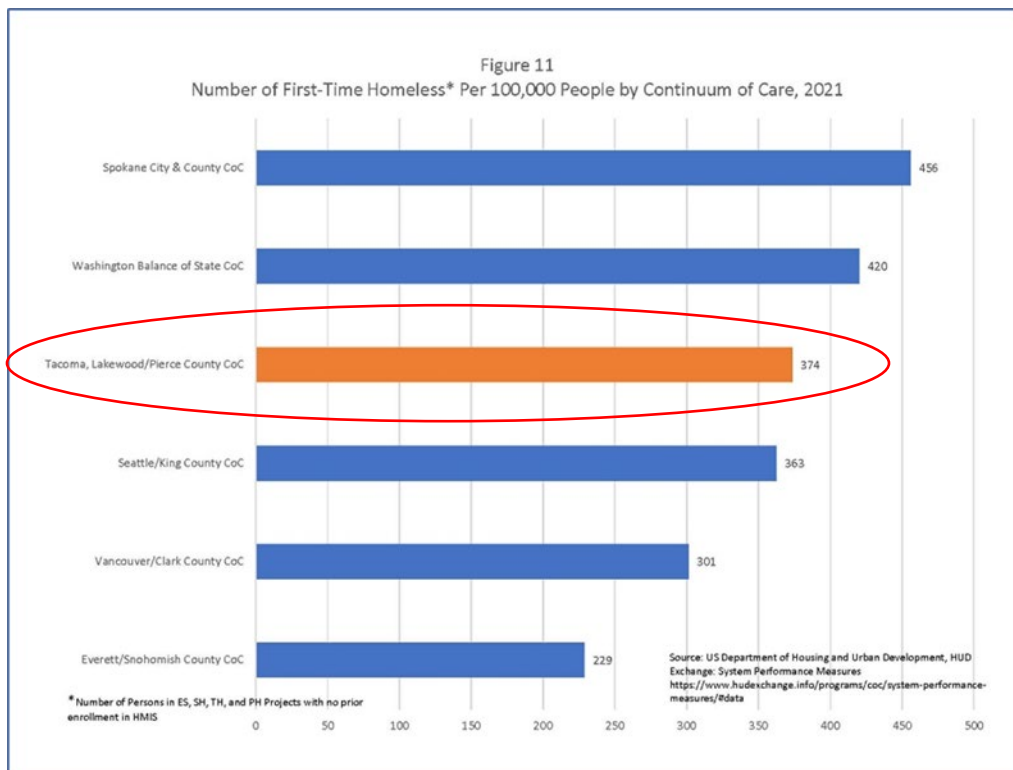


Figure 39 TLP CoC relative to other CoCs in rate of first-time homelessness

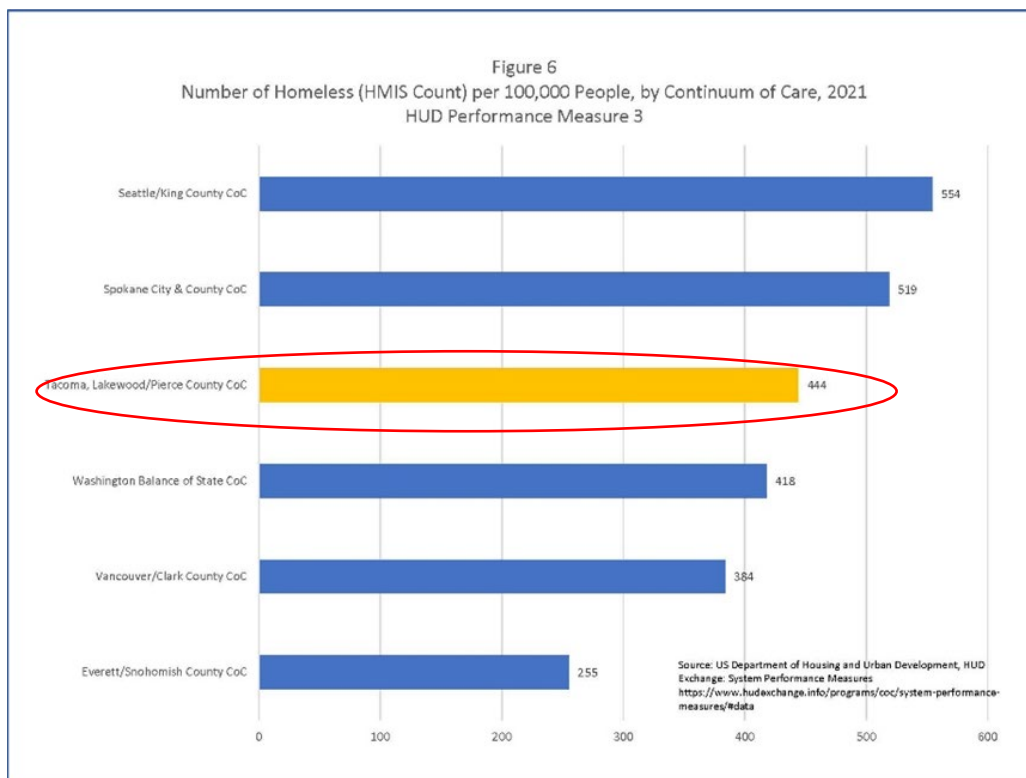


Figure 40 TLP CoC relative to other CoCs re number of unhoused individuals per population

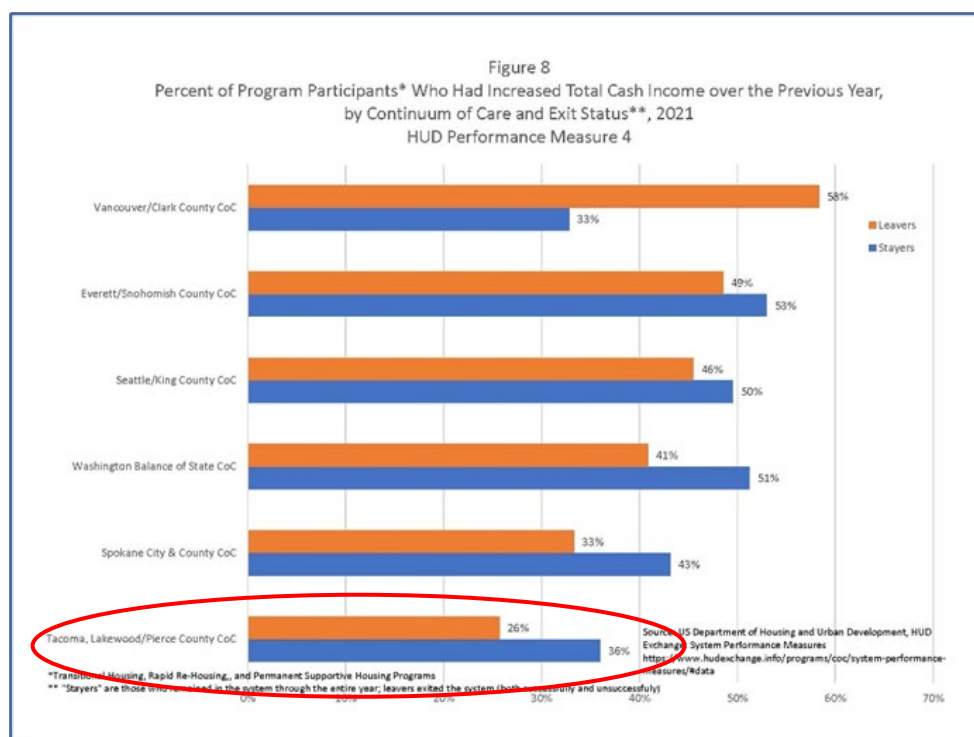


Figure 41 TLP CoC relative to other CoCs in client increases in cash income

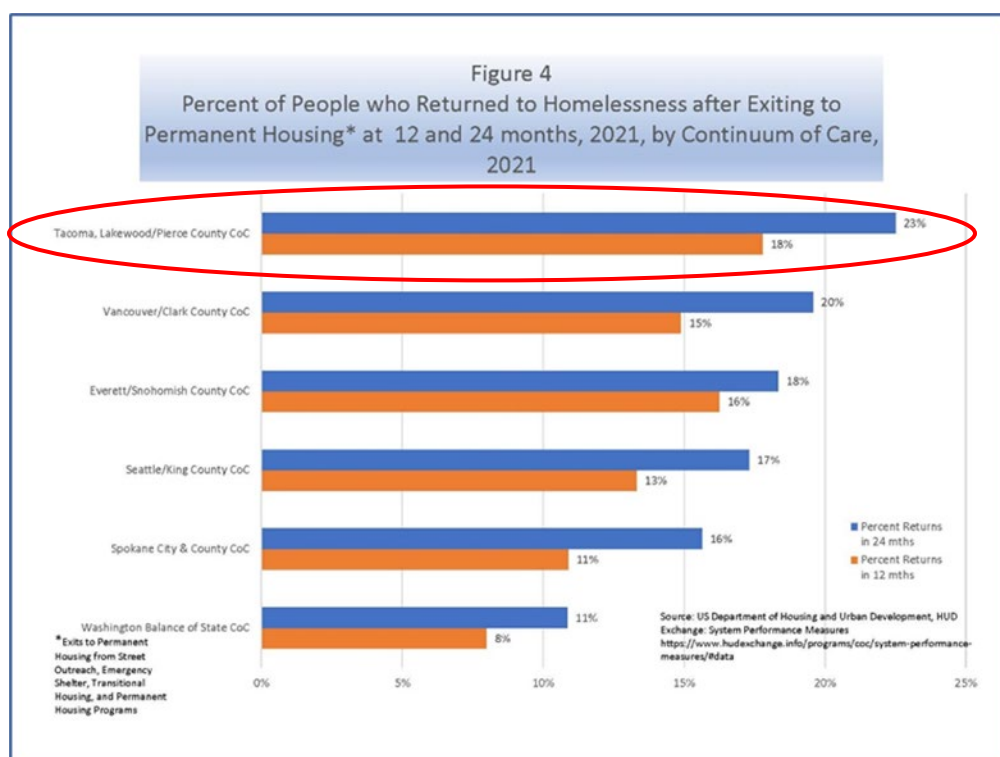


Figure 42 TLP CoC compared to other CoCs re percent of people served who returned to homelessness at 12 and 24 months

The following graphs show this CoC's performance over time on specific HUD performance measures.

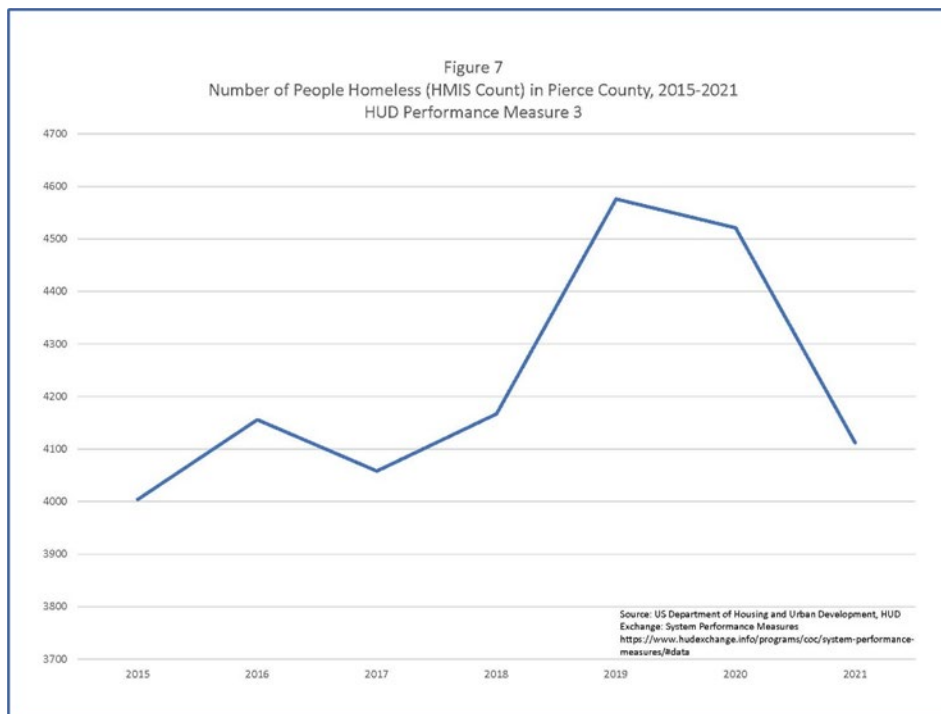


Figure 43 Number of people in Pierce County 2017-2021

Importantly, this graph portrays a decline in the number of people who are homeless in Pierce County.

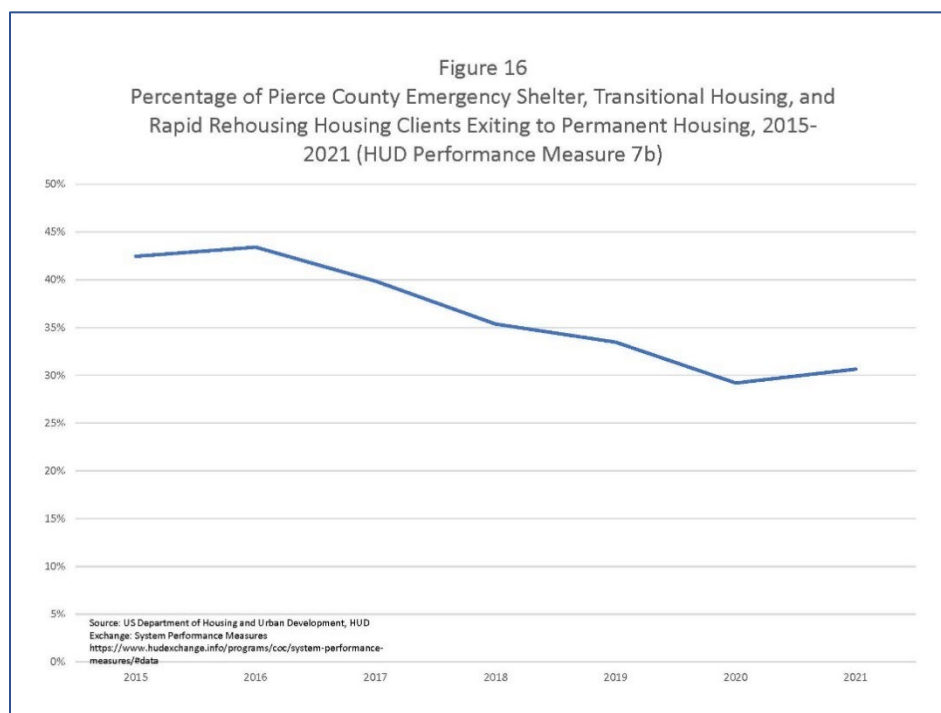


Figure 44 Percentage of shelter, transitional housing and rapid rehousing clients exiting to permanent housing

This trend shows that the rate of exiting to permanent housing is declining.

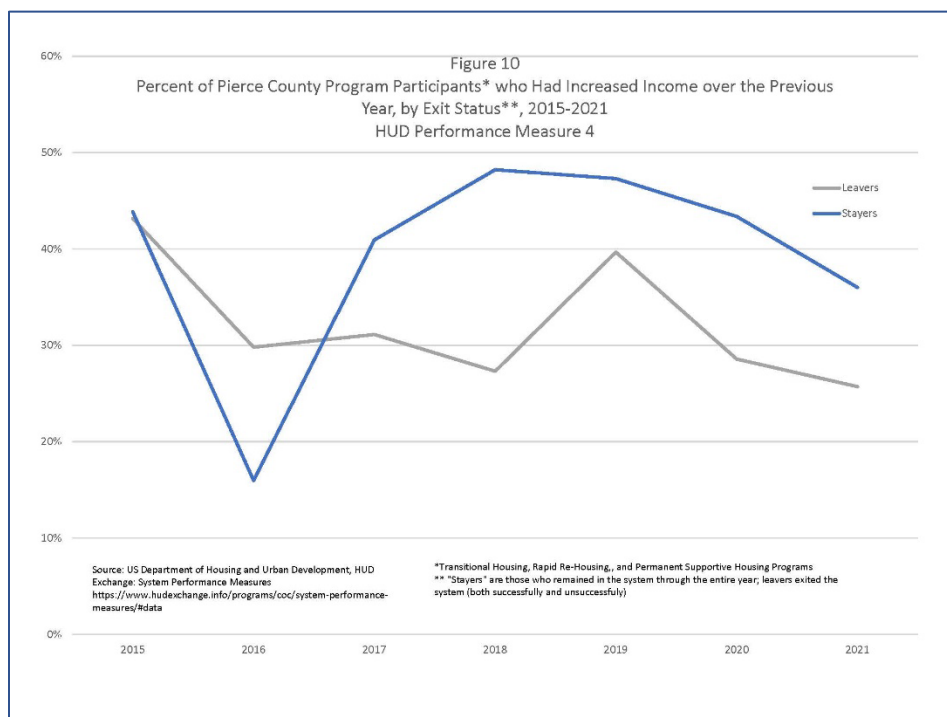


Figure 45 Clients who increased income over the previous year

This shows a decline in the number of clients able to increase their income during a year while being served by the homelessness response system.

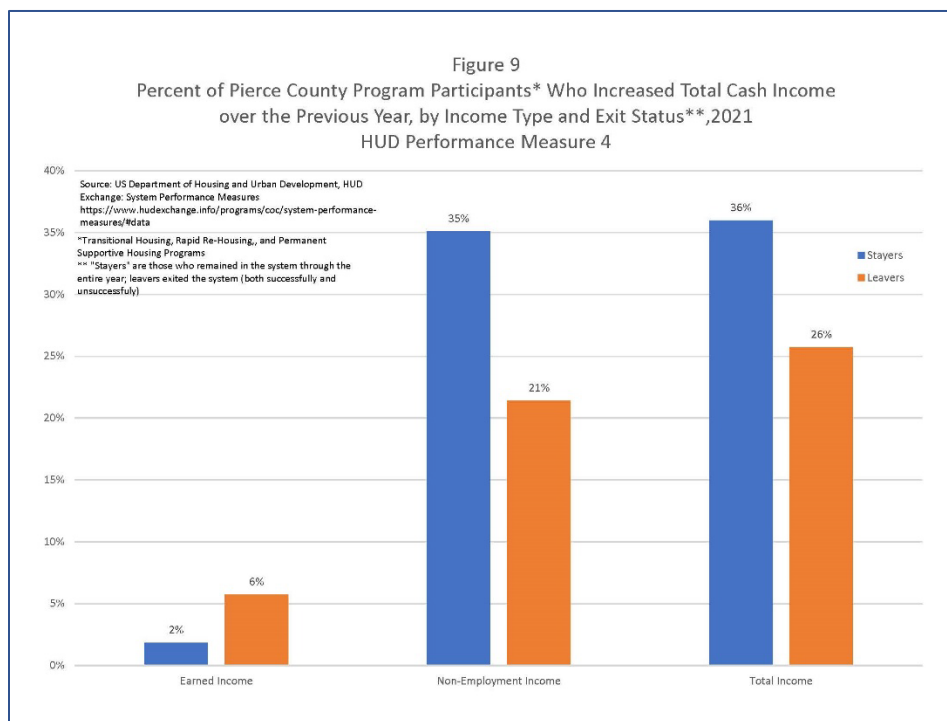


Figure 46 Types of Income among program participants whose income increased

This shows that the majority of income increases are due to non-employment income and very little of the increases are attributable to earned income.

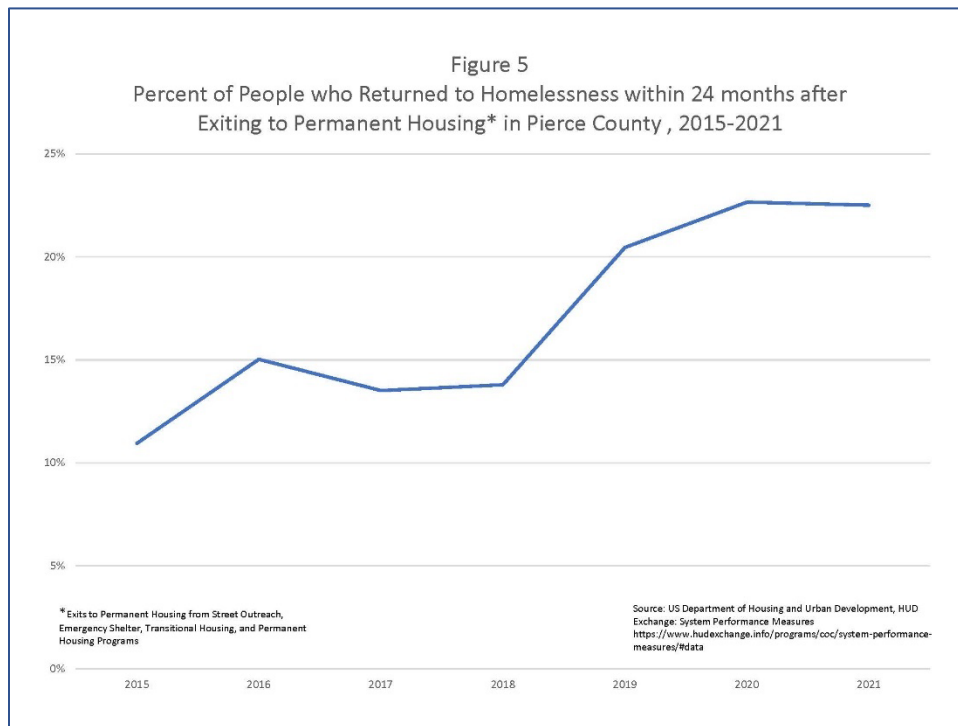


Figure 47 Number of people who returned to homelessness within 24 months after exiting to permanent housing

This trend of increasing numbers of people returning to homelessness within 24 months of exiting to permanent housing implies that additional strategies are needed to support those who are able to make the exit.

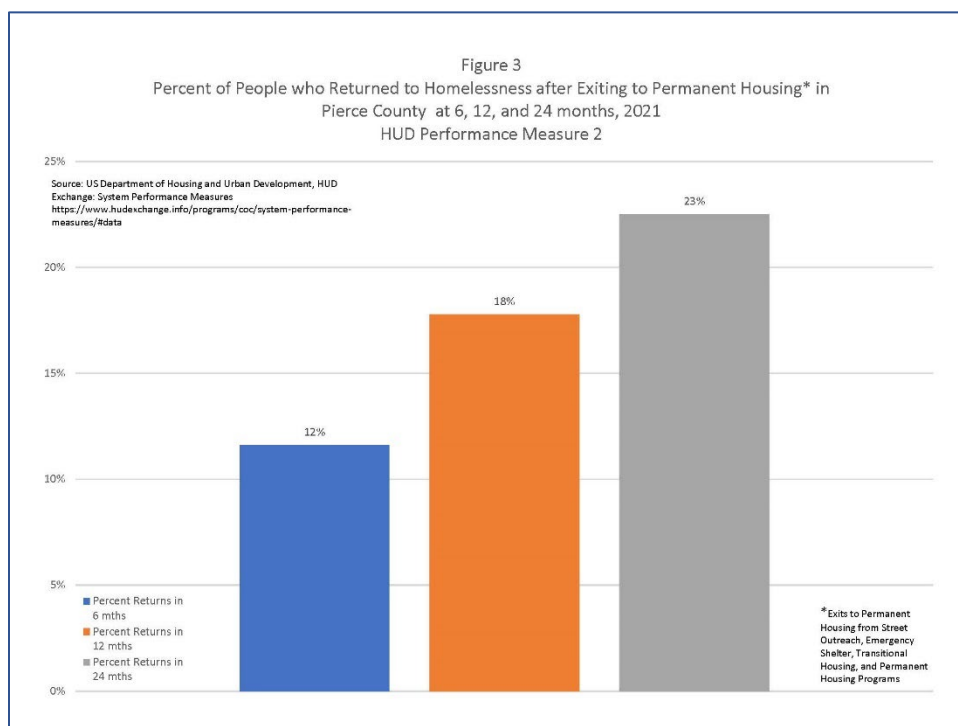


Figure 48 Length of time people who exited to permanent housing before returning to homelessness

The majority returned to homelessness in 24 months, while a significant number returned within 12 months. Fewer returned in 6 months.

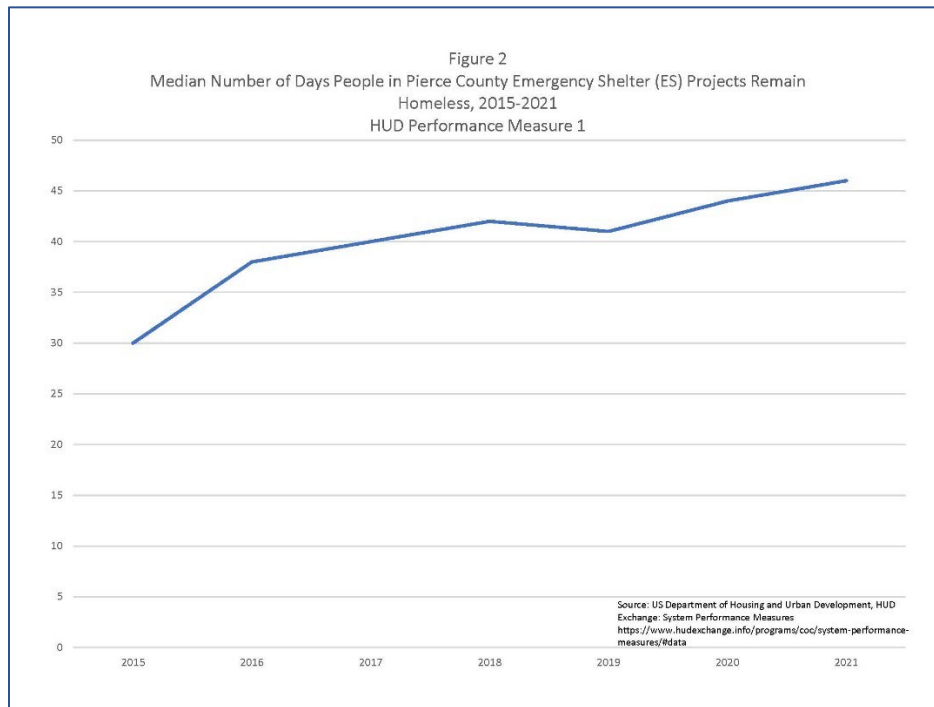


Figure 49 Median number of days clients in emergency shelter remain homeless

This graph shows a steady increase the number of days people in shelter remain homeless.

Comprehensive Planning For Housing

Following are the 2044 comprehensive planning goals for housing. The comprehensive plans for each jurisdiction must include information about how these targets will be reached.

Pierce County Housing Allocation by Income 2020-2044

		Total	Permanent Housing Needs by Income Level (% of Area Median Income)							Emergency Housing Needs (Beds)
			0-30%		>30-50%	>50-80%	>80-100%	>100-120%	>120%	
		Non-PSH	PSH *							
Unincorporated Pierce County	Est. Supply (2020)	152,322	2,134	292	17,603	42,774	32,502	21,957	35,060	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	32,048	4,140	5,594	5,943	4,697	2,022	1,833	7,817	1,961
Auburn	Est. Supply (2020)	3,963	0	33	134	493	1,141	680	1,482	8
	Allocation (2020-2044)	112	14	20	21	16	7	6	27	7
Bonney Lake	Est. Supply (2020)	7,605	67	0	542	1,134	1,709	1,217	2,936	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	1,450	187	253	269	213	92	83	354	89
Buckley	Est. Supply (2020)	1,957	41	0	145	537	436	305	493	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	1,260	163	220	234	185	80	72	307	77
Carbonado	Est. Supply (2020)	244	0	0	32	108	57	17	30	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	22	3	4	4	3	1	1	5	1
DuPont	Est. Supply (2020)	3,791	20	0	55	287	1,415	895	1,119	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	2,096	271	366	389	307	132	120	511	128
Eatonville	Est. Supply (2020)	1,127	29	0	162	449	227	97	163	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	323	42	56	60	47	20	18	79	20
Edgewood	Est. Supply (2020)	5,125	165	0	356	744	644	875	2,341	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	2,397	310	418	445	351	151	137	585	147
Fife	Est. Supply (2020)	4,325	58	0	255	1,714	1,167	452	679	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	1,784	230	311	331	261	113	102	435	109
Fircrest	Est. Supply (2020)	2,927	12	0	140	812	537	322	1,104	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	769	99	134	143	113	49	44	188	47
Gig Harbor	Est. Supply (2020)	5,642	112	0	316	997	789	777	2,651	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	892	115	156	165	131	56	51	218	55

Lakewood	Est. Supply (2020)	26,999	588	101	4,565	11,699	4,347	2,250	3,449	8
	Allocation (2020-2044)	9,378	1,212	1,637	1,739	1,375	592	536	2,287	574
Milton	Est. Supply (2020)	2,963	75	0	145	899	752	374	718	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	245	32	43	45	36	15	14	60	15
Orting	Est. Supply (2020)	2,998	41	0	232	965	937	345	478	40
	Allocation (2020-2044)	223	29	39	41	33	14	13	54	14
Pacific	Est. Supply (2020)	19	1	0	2	6	4	1	5	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puyallup	Est. Supply (2020)	18,106	521	19	994	5,821	4,469	2,932	3,350	69
	Allocation (2020-2044)	7,482	967	1,306	1,388	1,097	472	428	1,825	458
Roy	Est. Supply (2020)	316	5	0	83	123	56	22	27	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	100	13	17	19	15	6	6	24	6
Ruston	Est. Supply (2020)	517	18	0	12	102	105	66	214	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	178	23	31	33	26	11	10	43	11
South Prairie	Est. Supply (2020)	150	0	0	12	58	47	14	19	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	11	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	1
Steilacoom	Est. Supply (2020)	2,920	0	0	130	987	413	487	903	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	190	25	33	35	28	12	11	46	12
Sumner	Est. Supply (2020)	4,492	73	0	445	1,334	1,049	518	1,073	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	1,985	256	347	368	291	125	114	484	121
Tacoma	Est. Supply (2020)	92,310	4,806	255	9,574	35,970	17,418	9,633	14,654	1,118
	Allocation (2020-2044)	42,865	5,538	7,483	7,949	6,283	2,705	2,452	10,455	2,624
University Place	Est. Supply (2020)	14,427	286	0	787	4,439	2,180	1,831	4,904	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	5,620	726	981	1,042	824	355	321	1,371	344
Wilkeson	Est. Supply (2020)	183	4	0	17	81	34	21	26	0
	Allocation (2020-2044)	78	10	14	14	11	5	4	19	5

*PSH = Permanent Supportive Housing