

Community Needs Assessment

An Assessment of Adams, Grant & Yakima County



Produced in partnership by Northwest Community Action Center and OIC of Washington

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Executive Summary

Community Action Agency (CAA), are required to conduct a community needs assessment of its service areas every three years, with annual updates in the second and third years of the mandatory three-year assessment cycle. Northwest Community Action Center and OIC of Washington, working with the support of other service providers, local government and the private sector, produces a comprehensive community assessment for the following purposes:

- Explore and illustrate the dimensions of poverty in the service area
- Provide a strategic planning tool for agencies, organizations and individuals seeking to confront poverty in the service area, and
- Present a locally significant and reliable study for use by local communities and funders and to attract resources necessary to combat poverty.

For this report, Both Northwest Community Action Center and OIC of Washington considered community conditions, resources, client and service provider feedback, employer, Board and staff perspectives, current trends in the service area and in social services as a whole. This assessment will inform the Strategic Plan which will be reported on via the Annual Report.

Key Findings

Lack of Affordable Housing	Low Educational Attainment	High Poverty Rate	Low Earning	Decreased Population	Child Care Gap
There is both a shortage of affordable housing and housing overall; students experiencing homelessness continues to be on the rise.	Attainment rates continue being one of the lowest in the area despite being in one of the most educated states in the nation.	Children under the age of 18 continue to experience the highest rate of poverty with a third living below the Federal Poverty Line	Though unemployment has decreased over the past 5 years, 1 in 4 households and almost 1 in 5 families in Yakima County have less than \$25,000 in income.	The population continues to decline likely due to households relocating to areas that provide more opportunity for employment and housing.	The availability of regulated child care for working parents of children decreased throughout the region with the need increasing.

Acknowledgements

The data presented here are based on the work of many—those that prepare and analyze useful data; those who present it; and those who determine the strategies to use it effectively. Some of the information was accessed via reports, statistics or the Internet. Others took an online survey, and clients coming to OIC and NCAC for help were asked to complete paper surveys in English and Spanish. The following is a list of those who lent their special expertise and/or agency data and perspectives:

- AC Davis High School
- Avista Energy Company
- Bethel Church Prosser
- Bleyhl Co-Op
- Chandler Enterprises Inc
- City of Mabton
- City of Yakima
- Community Members
- Comprehensive Healthcare
- Heritage University
- Homeless Network of Yakima County
- Lower Valley Crisis and Support Services
- Mesa Apartments
- Northwest Communities Education Center/Radio KDNA
- Northwest Community Action Center Board Members
- Northwest Community Action Center Clients
- Northwest Community Action Center Employees
- OIC of Washington Board Members
- OIC of Washington Clients
- OIC of Washington Employees
- People For People
- The Salvation Army
- Serve Moses Lake
- Taxes Y Mas
- Toppenish School District
- Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families
- Yakima County Prosecutor's Office
- Yakima Housing Authority
- Yakima Regional Clean Air Agency
- Yakima School District
- Yakima Valley College
- Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic

Community Action

Community Action Agencies (CAAs) are private or public nonprofit organizations that have been explicitly designated by the Washington State Department of Commerce. CAAs were created by the federal government in 1964 to combat poverty in geographically designated areas. An organization designated as a CAA must have a tripartite board structure that is designated to promote the participation of the entire community in the reduction or elimination of poverty. This structure includes the community, including elected public officials, private sector representatives, and especially low-income residents, in assessing local needs and attacking the causes and conditions of poverty. Washington State has 30 CAAs.

Most poverty-related organizations focus on a specific area of need, CAAs reach out to low-income people in their communities to address their needs through a comprehensive approach to administer a full range of coordinated programs designed to have a measurable impact on poverty.

Yakima County has two CAAs - Opportunities Industrialization Center of Washington (OIC) and Northwest Community Action Center (NCAC). OIC also has a service area which consists of Adams and Grant County and also provides services to 12 additional counties across Washington State. NCAC is another CAA that offers services in Yakima County – specifically to the Lower Yakima Valley. Although similar services are offered by NCAC and OIC, programs are conducted in different communities and are reflective of each. The two agencies operate under an informal agreement and enjoy a long history of positive collaboration and partnership. CAAs work to address causes of poverty, not the symptoms, which means they:

- Work to ensure communities offer everyone opportunities to become economically secure
- Invest in giving individuals and families striving to develop skills a hand up, not a hand out
- Offer programs to move people toward self-sufficiency, not continued reliance on assistance

Purpose of Assessment

This community needs assessment addresses requirements that Community Action Agencies conduct and issue a community needs assessment report once every three years. In addition to including required data specific to poverty and needs in the service area, this community needs assessment fulfills the requirement for incorporating customer input and reporting customer satisfaction data. Both NCAC and OIC participates in the community needs assessment process to:

1. Support an overall focus on client, community and organizational change
2. Stay informed of trends and issues facing the eligible families and communities served
3. Aid in strategic planning, including evaluating the success of OIC in achieving its mission
4. Enable OIC to prioritize areas of concern and develop strategies tailored to address them
5. Set the stage for enhanced community collaboration and partnerships
6. Ensure OIC and its partners avoid duplication of services
7. Meet requirements of funding sources

Methodology

The Board of Directors for each agency identified the Community Needs Assessment service area and data collection priorities which included population change, needs by sector (poverty, nutrition, housing, income and employment, education, and special populations), community input and resources. Added to this was an analysis of capacity by reviewing client satisfaction and service provider perceptions. The Community Action Partnership’s online demographics tool was used to gather data to be included with additional data requested by the board which was accessed and compiled from various sources. Board members also provided input via the survey process.

To assist with data collection, the agencies collaborated on the following surveys to ensure consistency with the survey results:

Survey Tool	NCAC	OIC
Community - English	X	X
Community - Spanish	X	X
Board	X	X
Staff	X	X
Employer	X	X
Partner	X	
Volunteer	X	X
Consumer - English	X	Utilized Action Plan Survey
Consumer - Spanish	X	Utilized Action Plan Survey

The Community Survey was available in both paper and electronic formats with NCAC employing a kiosk to collect Consumer Surveys. Data compilation, analysis and report writing followed the ROMA cycle, was compliant with CSBG policy, tied to National Performance Indicators, and attempt to address demand driven planning per the United States Department of Labor, identify high areas of need, available resources and gaps, and feed into the long- and short-term planning processes. Data Analysis was presented to the Administration for prioritizing and a draft of the Community Needs Assessment Report was presented to the Board for approval prior to publication.

Agency Overviews

Northwest Community Action Center

Northwest Community Action Center (NCAC) is a state-designated Community Action Agency in Yakima County, Washington. Yakima County is situated in south central Washington State and the NCAC service area is primarily the Lower Yakima Valley, geographically taking up approximately

the southern two-thirds of Yakima County. The Lower Yakima Valley is entirely rural, located south of the county's main urban area and the city of Yakima.

NCAC is a division of Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic (YVFWC), a federally-designated community/migrant health center with headquarters in Toppenish, Washington. In 1982, in response to increased family and youth needs, the YVFWC Board of Directors created a division specifically dedicated to serving the education, training and emergency needs of low-income families and children. The entity now known as NCAC was established in 1982 in Toppenish, Washington.

NCAC delivers services to approximately 2,300 households annually, impacting the lives of over 9,400 individuals in Yakima County. NCAC utilizes 51 full-time staff, 138 part-time staff and an annual operating budget of approximately \$6.8 million to deliver services to low-income individuals and families. NCAC currently operates 14 primary programs within three divisions: Education, Employment and Training, and Emergency Services.

Area Served

Northwest Community Action Center (NCAC) serves Yakima County, Washington with a focus for most programming on the Lower Yakima Valley. Although they provide services available to all eligible clientele, they place emphasis on service to that portion of the county south of Union Gap with specific emphasis around Wapato, Toppenish, White Swan, Zillah, Granger, Sunnyside, Grandview and surrounding area.

Strategic Directions

Mission and Vision

NCAC's vision is that all individuals and families provided assistance will become self-sufficient. Their mission is to create measurable change that will empower at-risk and economically disadvantaged individuals and families to achieve a greater level of self-sufficiency by engaging local communities and businesses through advocacy and coordination of economic, education, social, employment and human resources. They accomplish this mission by providing the following:

- **Educational Services:** They provide students and families' access to enhanced educational opportunities and supportive services that augment school offerings to improve academic performance and successful school completion, which will enable them to become successful contributing members of our community.
- **Employment and Training Services:** As a WorkSource affiliate, they provide youth and adult Employment and Training programs that offer opportunities to gain necessary education and work readiness skills that will lead to self-sufficiency. The youth and adult employment and training pro-grams focus on completion of secondary school, post-secondary education attainment, and living wage job placement.
- **Emergency Services:** They provide emergency services that strive to meet basic human needs while individuals and families are experiencing poverty. Services include homeless assistance and outreach, emergency shelter assistance, energy (power bill) assistance, eviction prevention assistance, and weatherization assistance.

Governance and Leadership

NCAC is governed by a Board of Directors composed of tripartite representation by elected officials, community members and low-income neighborhoods. NCAC’s board is well represented for race, ethnicity, geography, culture and gender. During regular board meetings, directors examine program performance, results of internal and external program monitoring and financial standing, among other activities. NCAC is a Division of Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic. Their Chief Executive Officer is Juan Carlos Olivares, the Chief Financial Officer is K. Peter Toop, and the Chief Operations Officer is Glen Davis. NCAC employs 47 staff in Yakima County. The Agency’s diversity is noted in the following table as compared to 2016 population counts:

	Total population	White	Black	American Indian and Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Some other race	2 or more races	Hispanic or Latino (Any Race)
Nation	318,558,162	62.0%	12.3%	0.7%	5.2%	0.2%	0.2%	2.3%	17.3%
State	7,073,146	70.4%	3.5%	1.1%	7.7%	0.6%	0.1%	4.4%	12.1%
Yakima County	247,681	45.0%	0.7%	3.6%	1.0%	0.1%	-	1.9%	47.7%
NCAC Staff	47 ¹	19.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.7%

History

In 1982 the YVFWC Board of Directors, in response to increased family and youth needs, created a division specifically dedicated to service the education and training needs of school age youth. This division within YVFWC, was first known as Community Education & Counseling Services (CECS), is today known as the Northwest Community Action Center (NCAC). Shortly thereafter, YVFWC received the federal designation as a “Community Action Center.” This was the beginning of providing non-health related services to address the identified education, employment, training and social needs of families and youth. For the past 30 years NCAC has been the cornerstone of the community effort to end poverty. From providing emergency services to low income families in crisis, to services that help build individuals skills with the goal of self-sufficiency through education, employment training and empowerment.

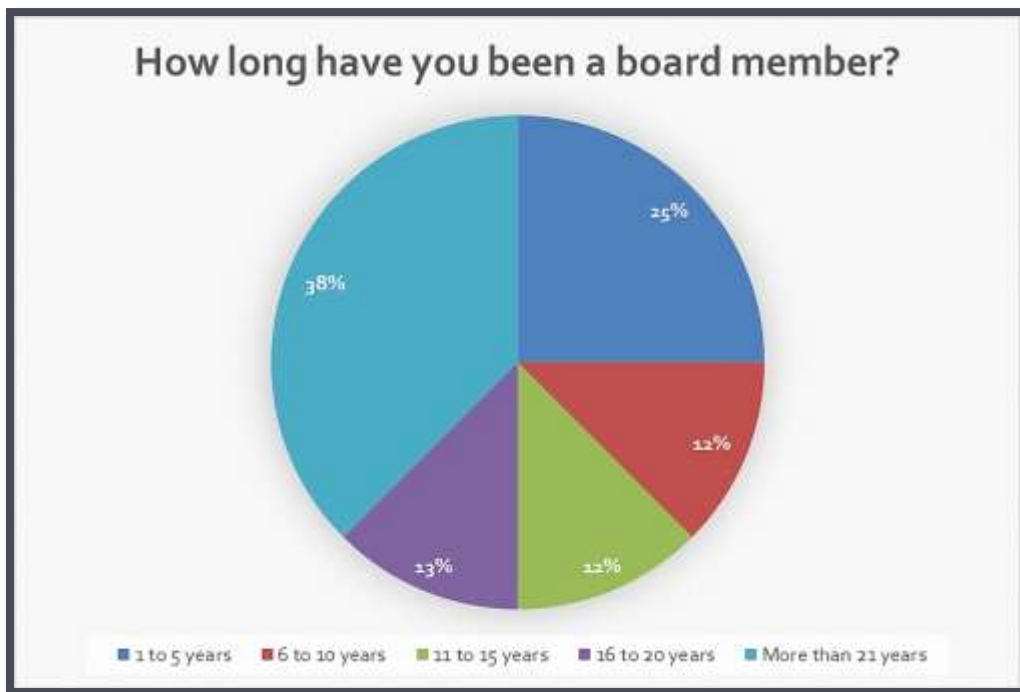
Organizational Input

Both the staff and board of directors demonstrate longevity with the agency with half of the board of directors serving more than 15 years and 41% of staff being at NCAC five years or more. Both staff and Board members identified the lack of Safe and Affordable Housing as a High Priority

¹ 1 staff did not specify Race/Ethnicity

Need and Barrier for low-income residents living in Yakima County. Additional priorities include Adult Education/Literacy, Transportation, Citizenship/Civics classes, and Job/Employment Training.

Board Survey



Board members were surveyed early in the process. Half of the board members surveyed had held their position for more than 15 years while 25% of the board reported they had only served 1 to 5 years.

Seventy-Five percent of the Board reported they were Very or Extremely Knowledgeable of NCAC's programs and services and 25%, representing the new board members, reported they were Somewhat Knowledgeable.

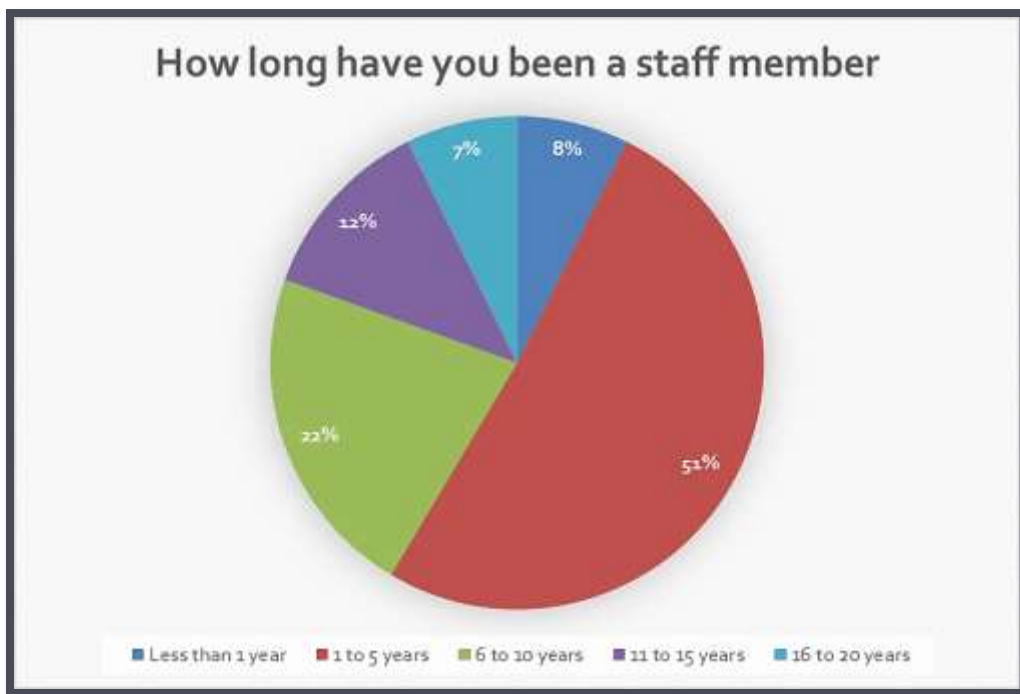
Board members were then asked to identify the top 3 pressing needs of the low-income population in the community from a list of 27 areas and to then rank those top 3 by order of priority. Reviewing the top 3 pressing needs, while more board members identified Citizenship/Civics classes as a pressing need of the low-income population in the community, Adult Education/Literacy and Safe Affordable Housing were identified as the Highest Need by half of the board.

Identified as top 3	% of Board members	Highest Need	Moderate Need	Lowest Need
Adult Education/Literacy	37%	25%		12%
Safe Affordable Housing	37%	25%		
Citizenship/Civics classes	50%		25%	12%

Board members were then asked which services in the 27 areas do not meet the demand in the community. Twenty-five percent responded that all of those listed were needed to meet demand. Board members were then asked to identify if the NCAC's mission "To create measurable change that will empower at-risk and economically disadvantaged individuals and families to achieve a greater level of self-sufficiency by engaging local communities and businesses through advocacy and coordination of economic, education, social, employment and human resources." accurately

represents the work of the organization. Eighty-seven percent responded that the mission statement accurately represents the organization’s work with 12.5% responding it somewhat represents the organization’s work. When asked about what growth opportunities NCAC could address in the future, the responses with a higher than 50% response included Board Training (83%) and Use of Technology (67%).

Staff Survey



Employees of NCAC were provided opportunity to complete a survey to provide their unique input to the community needs assessment. Many of these employees deal directly with clients and have a real-time perspective of the barriers and challenges low-income people face when attempting to make changes. Of approximately 48 employees, 41 responded to the survey, which was sent via a survey monkey link in an email to all staff.

Fifty-one percent of the staff reported they had been with the agency 1 to 5 years with 41% being there five years or more. Only 3 staff members, or 7% of respondents, reported they had been at NCAC less than a year.

Seventy-One percent of the staff members reported they were Very or Extremely Knowledgeable of NCAC's programs and services and 29%, mostly representing newer employees, reported they were Somewhat

Knowledgeable. Staff were then asked to identify the top 3 pressing needs of the low-income population in the community from a list of 27 areas and to then rank those top 3 by order of priority. Thirty-nine percent identified Safe Affordable Housing, 34% identified Transportation, and 27% identified Jobs Skills/Employment. Almost a third of staff identified Safe Affordable Housing as the Highest need.

Identified as top 3	Percent of Staff	Highest Need	Moderate Need	Lowest Need
Safe Affordable Housing	39%	32%	5%	2%
Transportation	34%	7%	15%	10%
Jobs Skills/Employment	50%	10%	2%	10%

Staff were then asked which services in the 27 areas do not meet the demand in the community. Twenty-eight percent responded that Safe Affordable Housing and Transportation were needed to meet demand and 40% responded that it was the most challenging community issue their clients will face. Staff were then asked to identify if the NCAC's mission accurately represents the work of the organization. Eighty percent responded that the mission statement accurately represents the organization's work with 20% responding it somewhat represents the organization's work. When asked about what growth opportunities NCAC could address in the future, the responses with a higher than 50% response included Leadership Training (55%) and Communication (52%).

Ninety percent of staff responded they knew what was expected of them with 10% responding 'somewhat'. Seventy-five percent of those who responded 'somewhat' have been with NCAC 1 to 5 years. No staff responded they did not know what was expected of them. Seventy-three percent of staff responded they have the materials and equipment they need to do their jobs and 27% responded 'somewhat'. No staff reported they did not have the materials and equipment they need.

OIC of Washington

OIC was incorporated in 1971 as a private 501(c)(3) nonprofit community action agency to provide job training, educational and social services to the unemployed and underemployed in Central Washington. The Agency celebrated 40 years of service in 2011. The purpose of each of OIC's service lines is to help disadvantaged people overcome barriers to success as productive, self-sufficient citizens of their communities. OIC provides a variety of programs in five basic service categories:

1. **Employment training** (job training, soft skills, work experience, microenterprise development)
2. **Education** (GED attainment, high school diploma credit retrieval, after school tutoring)
3. **Basic Needs** (food, energy assistance, financial literacy)
4. **Housing** (home buyer assistance, construction Youth Build, weatherization)
5. **Youth Programs** (gang intervention/prevention, after-school mentoring, sports, recreation and crafts).

Area Served

In total, OIC programs or activities touch the lives of residents in 15 counties, 10 of which are on the eastern side of the Cascade Mountain range. OIC programs are active in these Legislative Districts:

- Legislative District 5 (King County)
- Legislative District 7 (parts of Okanogan County)
- Legislative District 8 (parts of Benton and Franklin Counties)
- Legislative District 9 (Part of Franklin and all of Adams County)
- Legislative District 12 (Chelan, Douglas and part of Okanogan Counties)
- Legislative District 13 (Grant and parts of Kittitas and Yakima Counties)

- Legislative District 14 (Yakima County)
- Legislative District 15 (Klickitat and Skamania Counties, and parts of Yakima County)
- Legislative District 16 (parts of Benton and Franklin Counties); and
- Legislative District 39 (encompassing Skagit County)

OIC programs or services touch these Congressional Districts:

- Congressional District 2 (Skagit County)
- Congressional District 3 (Skamania County)
- Congressional District 4 (Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Franklin, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat and Yakima Counties)
- Congressional District 5 (Adams and Okanogan Counties)
- Congressional District 8 (King County)

Strategic Directions

Mission and Vision

OIC's mission is to help in the elimination of unemployment, poverty and illiteracy so that people of all colors and creeds can live their lives with greater human dignity. The mission includes the provision of health, educational and human services, economic development, and services to secure and provide safe, decent and affordable housing to eligible participants and residents in the State of Washington.

OIC's vision and values statement that "all people deserve respect, dignity, opportunity, education, meaningful employment," and "empowering people, changing the world," are reminders that OIC will be intentional in its service to all clients.

Governance and Leadership

OIC is governed by a Board of Directors composed of tripartite representation by elected officials, community members and low-income neighborhoods. OIC's board is well represented for race, ethnicity, geography, culture and gender. During regular board meetings, directors examine program performance, results of internal and external program monitoring and financial standing, among other activities. OIC's executive management consists of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Operations Officer (COO), Human Resources Manager and Program Evaluation Specialist. Steve Mitchell, OIC's former Deputy Operations Officer returned to the Agency in 2009 to take the CEO position after the departure of the founding CEO due to medical reasons. Mr. Mitchell has been active in the human services field for more than 30 years. The CEO reports directly to the Board of Directors and is responsible for all operations of the Agency. Rita DeBord, CPA, is the Chief Financial Officer (CFO); she joined the Agency in 2012.

OIC employs 60 staff throughout Washington State. The Agency's diversity is noted in the following table as compared to 2016 population counts:

	Total population	White	Black	American Indian and Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Some other race	2 or more races	Hispanic or Latino (Any Race)
Nation	318,558,162	62.0%	12.3%	0.7%	5.2%	0.2%	0.2%	2.3%	17.3%
State	7,073,146	70.4%	3.5%	1.1%	7.7%	0.6%	0.1%	4.4%	12.1%
Yakima County	247,681	45.0%	0.7%	3.6%	1.0%	0.1%	-	1.9%	47.7%
Grant County	92,530	55.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.1%	-	1.8%	40.1%
Adams County	19,100	35.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	-	1.0%	61.9%
OIC Staff	88 ²	16.0%	8%	-	-	-	-	-	76.1%

History

In order to ensure that those individuals who got a job possessed the skills to keep the job, the late Rev. Dr. Leon Sullivan founded the very first OIC training center in 1964 in an abandoned jailhouse in North Philadelphia. The dilapidated building was renovated using donations from people in the community and an anonymous grant.

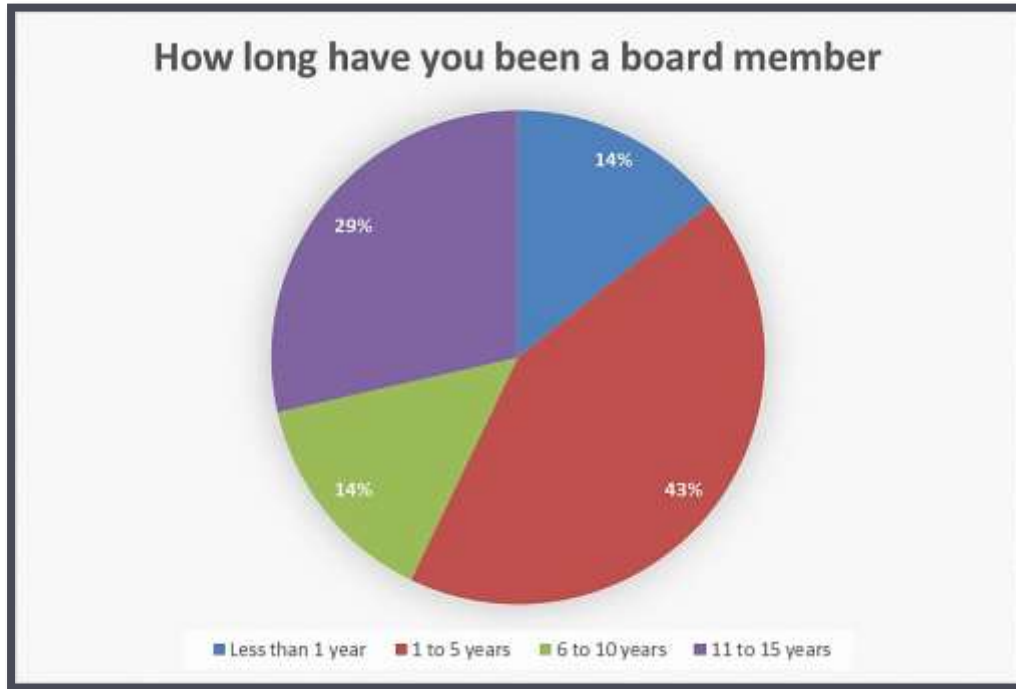
That OIC provided job and life skills training and matched its graduates with the employment needs of Philadelphia businesses. The undertaking was a huge success, and the programs were quickly replicated in cities across the United States providing comprehensive employment training and placement for disadvantaged, unemployed and unskilled Americans of all races. In 1969, OIC International was created to provide employment-training services on a global scale based on the OIC philosophy. In 1971, OIC of Washington (then Yakima Valley OIC) became the 100th OIC to be established in America. Today Opportunities Industrialization Center of America (OICA) is a nonprofit network of employment and training programs bound together by a common commitment: to help the disadvantaged realize their true potential. With 44 affiliated programs in 22 states and the District of Columbia, OIC has, as of 2011, served more than 2.5 million disadvantaged and under-skilled people. OIC of Washington is the largest OICA affiliate in the United States.

² During the survey of staff there were 60 identified.

Organizational Input

Both the staff and board of directors demonstrate longevity with the agency with 43% of the board and 50% of staff serving 5 or more years at OIC. Both staff and Board members identified the lack of Safe and Affordable Housing and Adult Education/Literacy as a High Priority Need and Barrier for low-income residents living in Yakima County.

Board Survey



Board members were surveyed early in the process. Forty-three percent of the board members surveyed had held their position for more than 5 years while 14% of the board reported they had only served 1 to 5 years.

Seventy-one percent of the Board reported they were Very or Extremely Knowledgeable of OIC’s programs and services and 29%, representing the new board members, reported they were Somewhat Knowledgeable.

Board members were then asked to identify the top 3 pressing needs of the low-income population in the community from a list of 27 areas and to then rank those top 3 by order of priority. Adult Education/Literacy, Safe Affordable Housing and Domestic Violence were identified the most; yet not as frequently in prioritization of need. Half of the Board identified Domestic Violence as top need and 37% identified both Adult Educational/Literacy and Safe

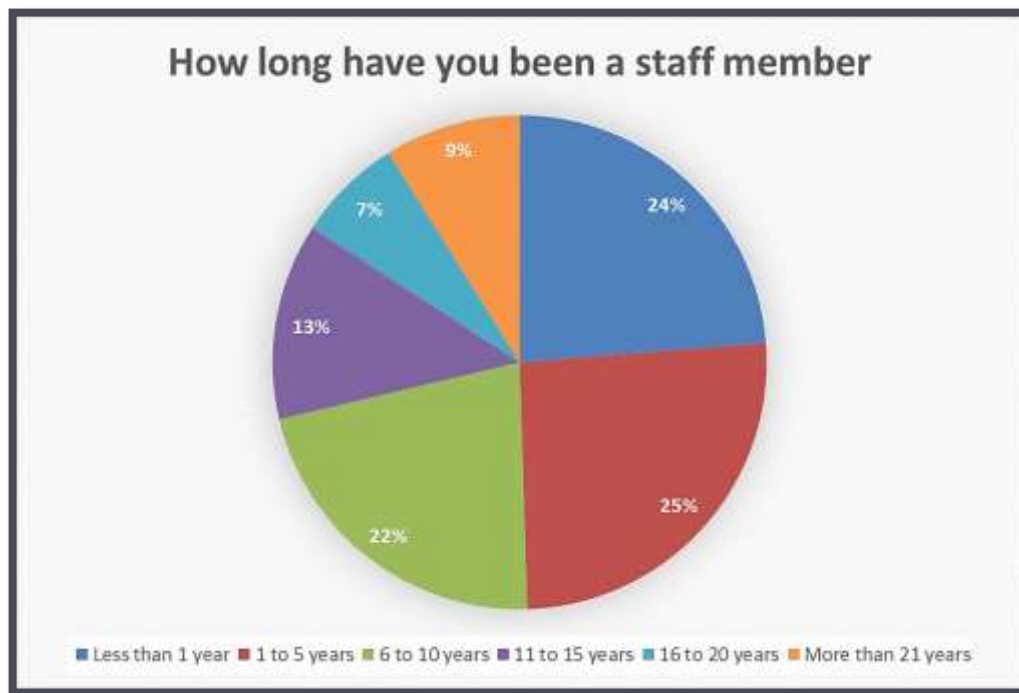
Affordable Housing as a top need. The highest need was identified by each board member as follows:

Highest	Moderate	Lowest
Mental Health Services	Youth Programs	Adult Services
Safe Affordable Housing	Adult Education/Literacy	Job Skills
Health	Mental Health - Adult	Safe Affordable Housing
Adult Education/Literacy	Citizenship	Housing

Safety/Crime Prevention	Food Assistance	Youth Programs
Safety/Crime Prevention	Domestic Violence	Adult Education/Literacy

Board members were then asked which services in the 27 areas do not meet the demand in the community. Forty-three percent identified New Home Buyer Assistance. Board members were then asked to identify if OIC of Washington's mission "to help in the elimination of unemployment, poverty and illiteracy so that people of all colors and creeds can live their lives with greater human dignity. The mission includes the provision of health, educational and human services, economic development, and services to secure and provide safe, decent and affordable housing to eligible participants and residents in the State of Washington." accurately represents the work of the organization. One-hundred percent responded the mission statement accurately represents the organization's work. When asked about what growth opportunities OIC could address in the future, the responses with a higher than 50% response included Leadership Training (100%), Board Training (57%) and Program/Staff Development (57%).

Staff Survey



Employees of OIC were provided opportunity to complete a survey to provide their unique input to the community needs assessment. Many of these employees deal directly with clients and have a real-time perspective of the barriers and challenges low-income people face when attempting to make changes. Of approximately 60 employees, 46 responded to the survey, which was sent via a survey monkey link in an email to all staff. Since OIC of Washington serves multiple counties – they were asked what county they served in. Almost two-thirds of respondents served in Yakima County, 12% serve the entire assessment area; and 16% served in a combination of Adams and Grant County.

Fifty percent of the staff reported they had been with the agency five years or more. Eleven staff members, or 24% of respondents, reported they had been at OIC less than a year.

Sixty-One percent of the staff members reported they were Very or Extremely Knowledgeable of OIC programs and services and 39%, mostly representing newer employees, reported they were Somewhat Knowledgeable.

Staff were then asked to identify the top 3 pressing needs of the low-income population in the community from a list of 27 areas and to then rank those top 3 by order of priority. Twenty-six percent identified Safe Affordable Housing, 26% identified Youth Programs, and 24% identified Adult Education/Literacy. Fifteen percent of staff identified Safe Affordable Housing as the Highest need followed by Adult Education/Literacy.

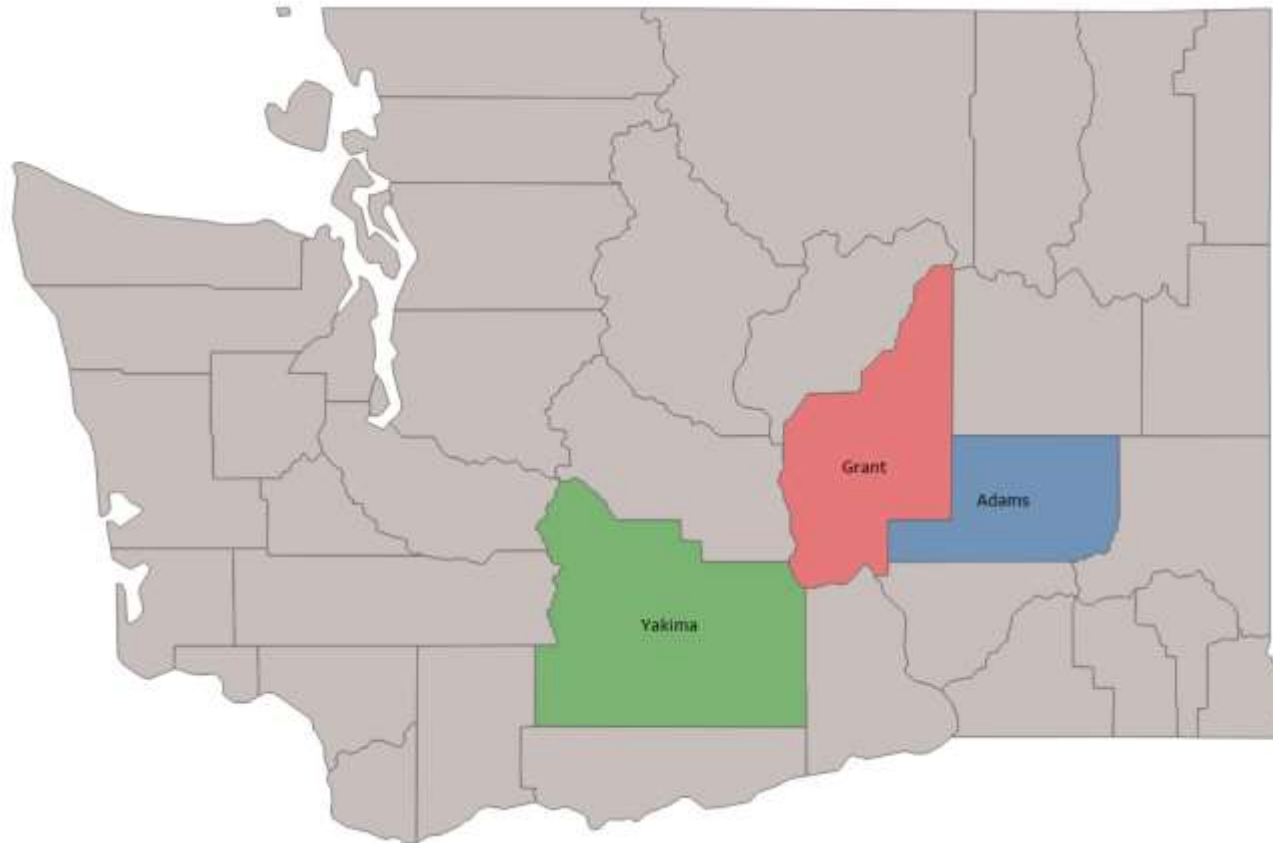
Identified as top 3	Percent of Staff	Highest Need	Moderate Need	Lowest Need
Safe Affordable Housing	26%	15%	9%	4%
Youth Programs	26%	4%	4%	11%
Adult Education/Literacy	24%	9%	2%	4%

Staff were then asked which services in the 27 areas do not meet the demand in the community. Twenty-three percent responded that Safe Affordable Housing was needed to meet demand and 40% responded that it was the most challenging community issue their clients will face. Staff were then asked to identify if OIC’s mission accurately represents the work of the organization. Eighty percent responded that the mission statement accurately represents the organization’s work with 17% responding it somewhat represents the organization’s work.

When asked about what growth opportunities OIC could address in the future, the responses with a higher than 50% response included Leadership Training (52%).

Staff were also asked if they have the opportunity to do what they do best every day: 85% responded Yes, 15% responded ‘somewhat’ and no staff responded No.

Community Profile



Yakima, Grant, and Adams Counties are situated in south central Washington State. It is a rich agricultural region, producing the majority of apples, asparagus, pears, hops, cherries, and mint in the nation.

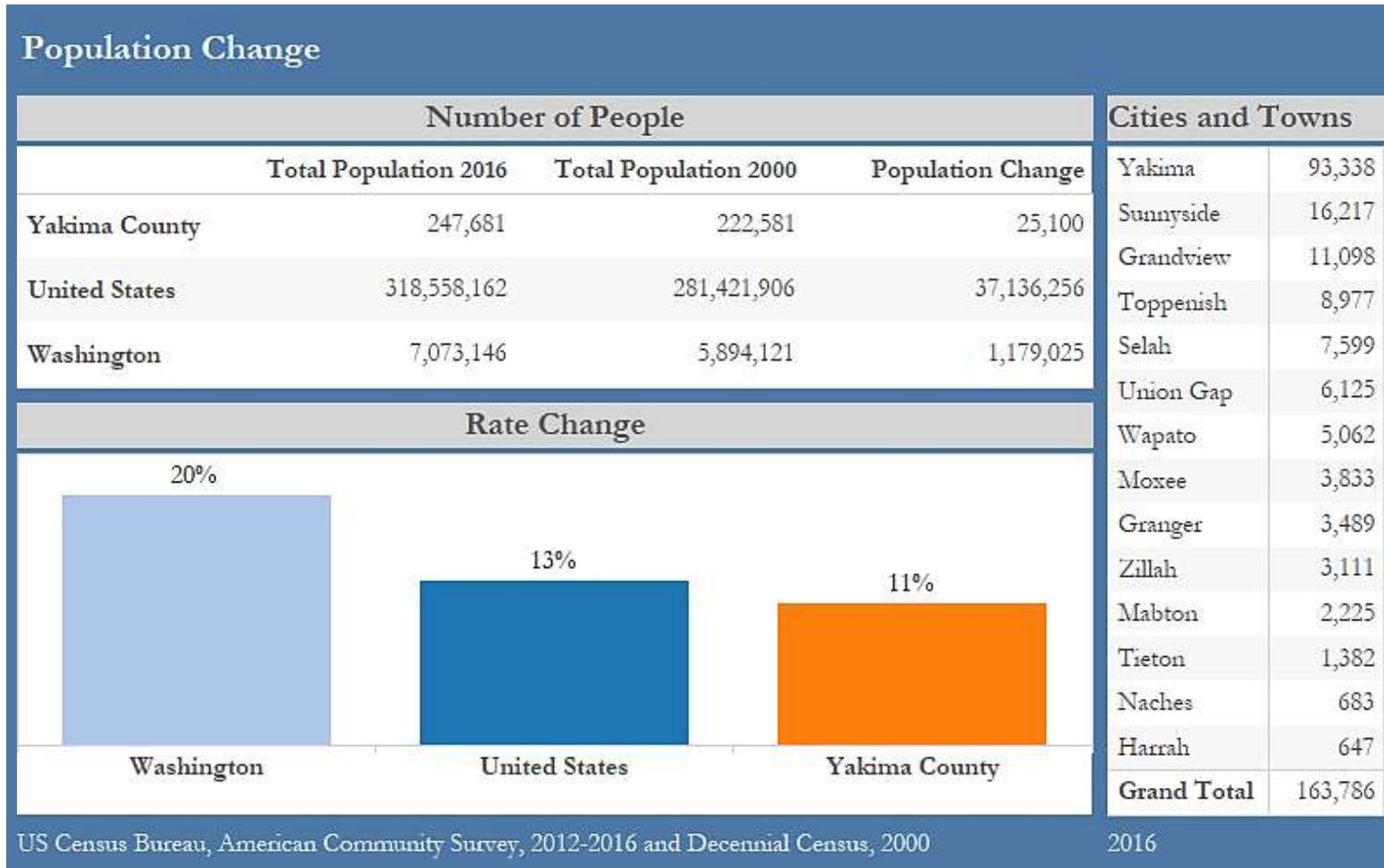
OIC of Washington serves all three counties while Northwest Community Action Center serves only Yakima County. As a result, the main body of this assessment contains data related to Yakima County.

Data not included, relating to both Adams and Grant County, can be found in the Data Addendums at the end of the document³.

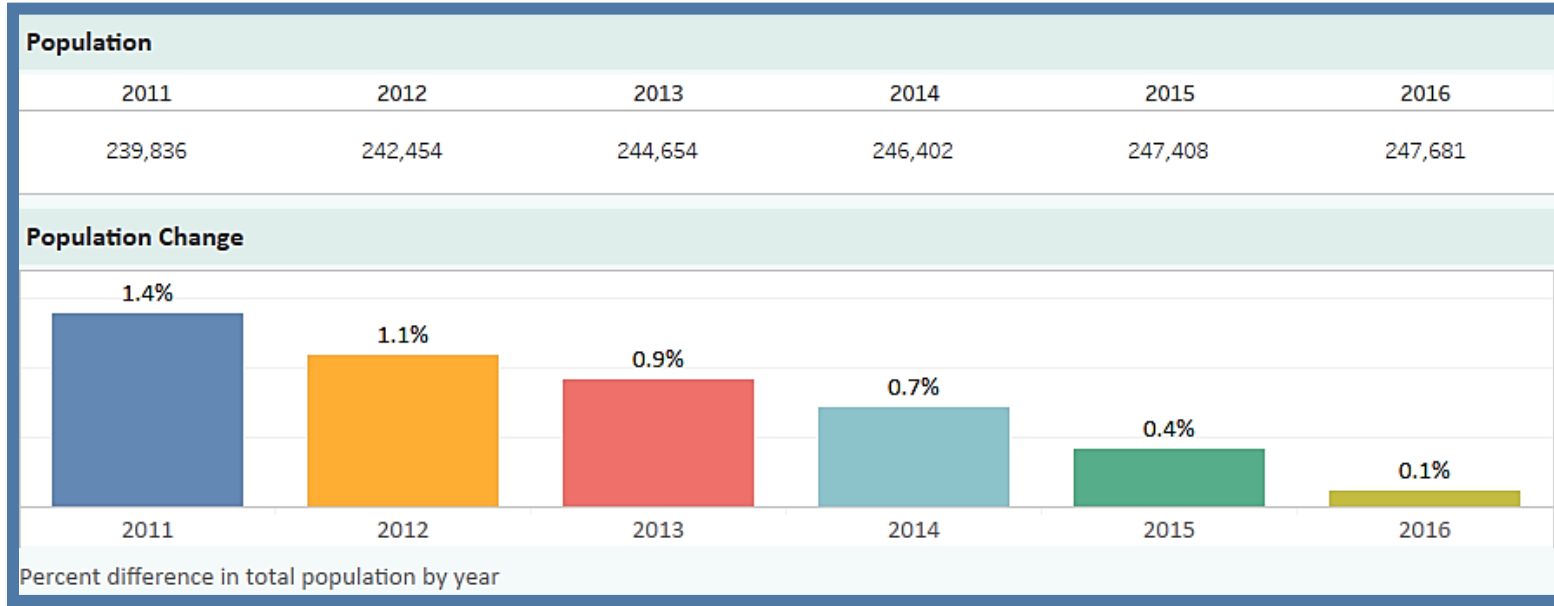
³ All data is from the US Census, American Community Survey 2012-16 Five Year Estimates unless otherwise noted.

Population Change

Population change within Yakima County from 2000-2016 is shown below. During the fourteen-year period, total population estimates grew by 11.28 percent, increasing from 222,581 persons in 2000 to 247,681 persons in 2016.

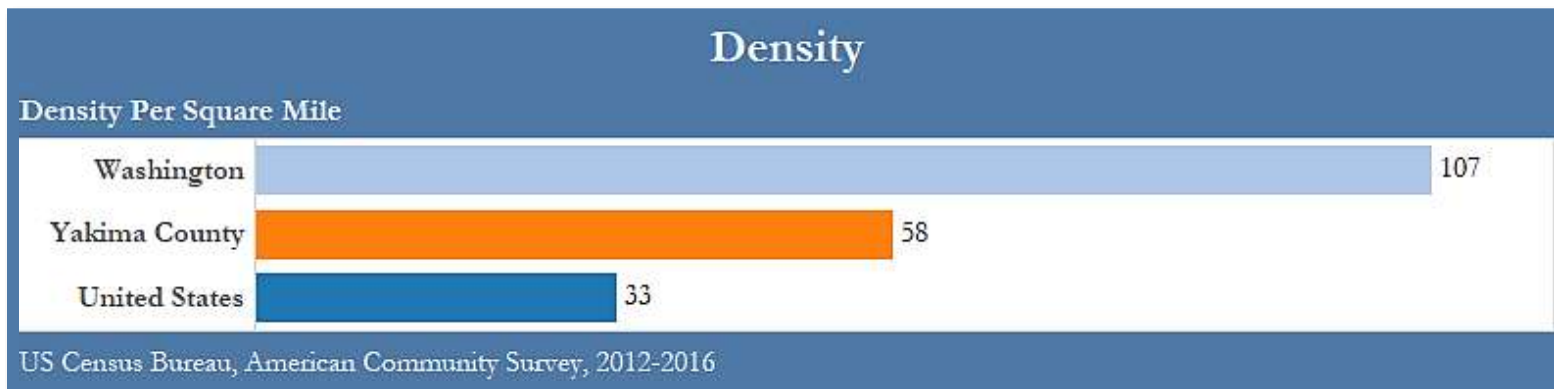


While the population of Yakima County has increased over the past 6 years, the rate of growth has slowed each year.



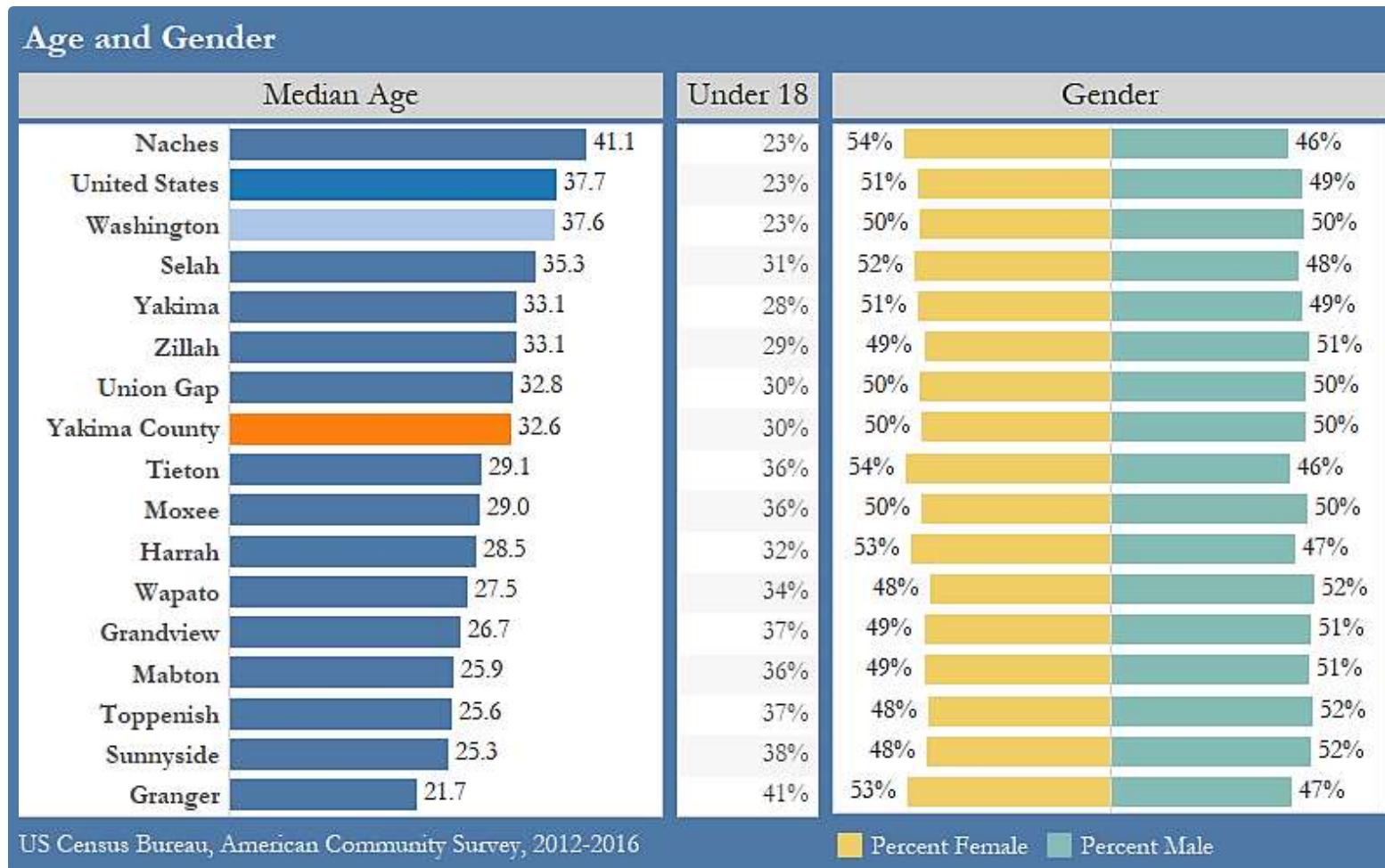
Population Density

In Yakima County, there are 58 people per square mile, though they are concentrated in the 14 cities and towns.



Age and Gender

Yakima County has one of the largest populations of residents under the age of 18 in the country. Nationally, only 23% of the population is under 18. In 2016, 30% of the County is under 18, only 90 counties in the entire nation have a higher percentage. The median age in Yakima County is 32.6 which is considerably lower than the state median age of 37.6 and the national median age of 37.7. Median Age of females in Yakima County is 33.6 years old and median age of males is 31.7 years old.



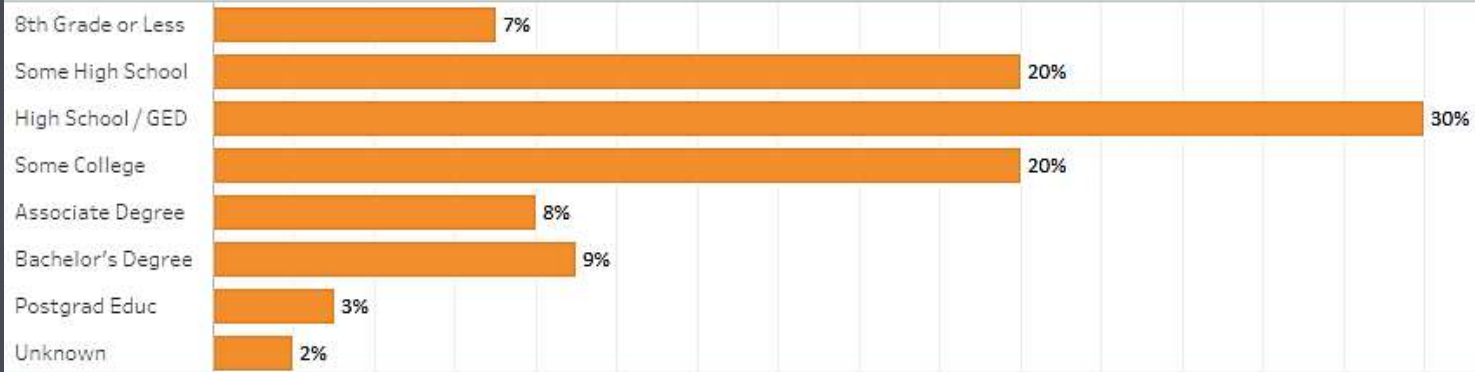
Teen Birth

Teen-birth rate in Yakima County is significantly higher than the State and Nation. In Yakima County, more than a quarter of new mothers did not have a high school diploma or GED.



Source: WA State DSHS, Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). County Reports, 2018.

Education Level of New Mothers in 2016



Source: Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health, 08/2017.

Net Migration

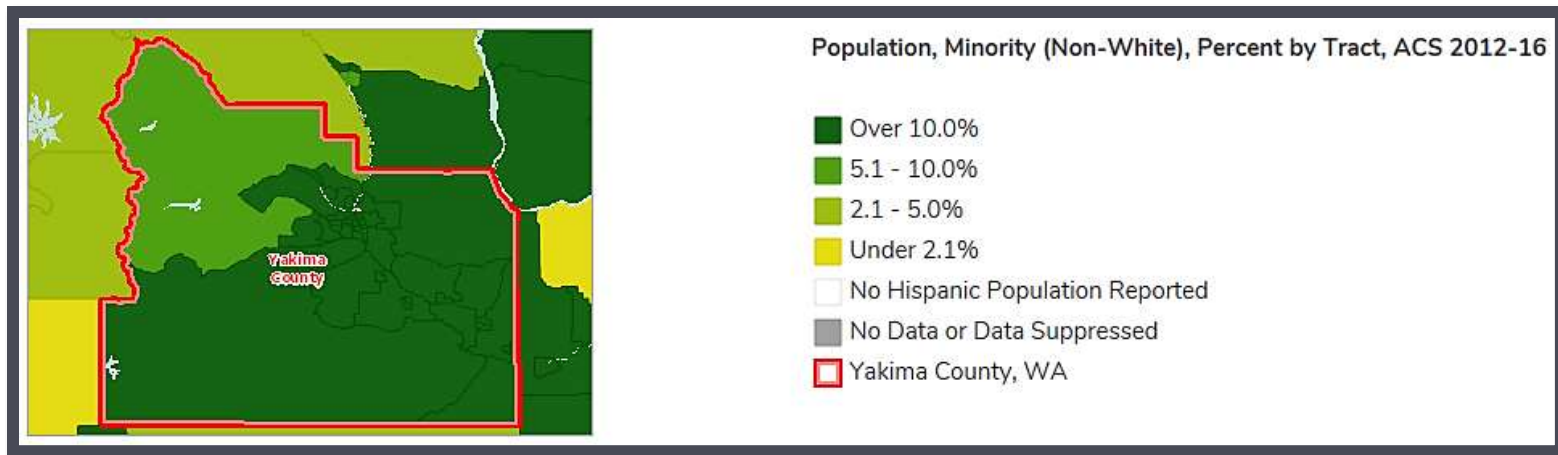
Yakima County had the tenth straight year of negative net migration and the largest rate in 2016⁴ with 1,241 more people leaving the community than arrived.



⁴ Source - Office of Financial Management, Net Migration Data. Net migration is the annual number of new residents that moved into an area minus the number of residents that moved out of an area, per 1,000 persons.

Race and Ethnicity

In 2016, the white population comprised 89.43% of Yakima County, black population represented 1.12%, and other races combined were 9.46%. Persons identifying themselves as mixed race made up 3.54% of the population.



The following chart sorts Race first by Ethnicity. For more information about Race and Ethnicity, see the Definitions section of this document.

Hispanic or Latino and Race		United States	Washington	Yakima County
Not Hispanic or Latino	White	197,362,672	4,978,375	111,448
	Black	39,098,319	246,909	1,835
	American Indian & Alaskan Native	2,084,326	80,697	9,026
	Asian	16,425,317	547,117	2,371
	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	508,924	43,424	148
	Some other race	676,003	9,404	120
	2 or more races	7,203,494	312,945	4,642
	Hispanic or Latino (Any Race)			
Hispanic Mexican	35,110,480	687,634	114,206	
Hispanic Puerto Rican	5,275,008	31,425	444	
Hispanic Cuban	2,077,828	8,641	139	
Hispanic Other Origin	12,735,791	126,575	3,302	
Total population	Total population	318,558,162	7,073,146	247,681

Hispanic or Latino and Race - Percent		United States	Washington	Yakima County
Not Hispanic or Latino	White	62.0%	70.4%	45.0%
	Black	12.3%	3.5%	0.7%
	Asian	5.2%	7.7%	1.0%
	American Indian & Alaskan Native	0.7%	1.1%	3.6%
	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%
	Some other race	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
	2 or more races	2.3%	4.4%	1.9%
	Hispanic or Latino (Any Race)	Hispanic Mexican	11.0%	9.7%
Hispanic Puerto Rican		1.7%	0.4%	0.2%
Hispanic Cuban		0.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Hispanic Other Origin		4.0%	1.8%	1.3%

Yakima County is home to more than 10% of the state’s American Indian and Alaskan Native population including residents of the Yakama Indian Reservation which is a Native American reservation of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation. The tribe is made up of Klikitat, Palus, Wallawalla, Wanapam, Wenatchi, Wishram, and Yakama peoples. The reservation covers 2,185.94 square miles and lies primarily in Yakima and the northern edge of Klickitat counties. A small section crosses the southeast corner of Lewis County.

American Indian & Alaskan Native			Asian		
	State	Yakima County		State	Yakima County
American Indian & Alaskan Native	94,026	10,044	Asian	552,032	2,603
Cherokee	3,971	304	Asian Indian	88,139	242
Chippewa	2,325	174	Chinese	118,195	314
Navajo	1,467	69	Filipino	95,420	748
Sioux	2,730	179	Japanese	37,643	263
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander			Korean	62,911	506
	State	Yakima County	Other Asian	78,177	124
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	44,870	189	Vietnamese	71,547	406
Other Pacific Islander	14,907	73			
Native Hawaiian	6,924	68			
Samoan	12,976	23			
Guamanian or Chamorro	10,063	25			

Needs

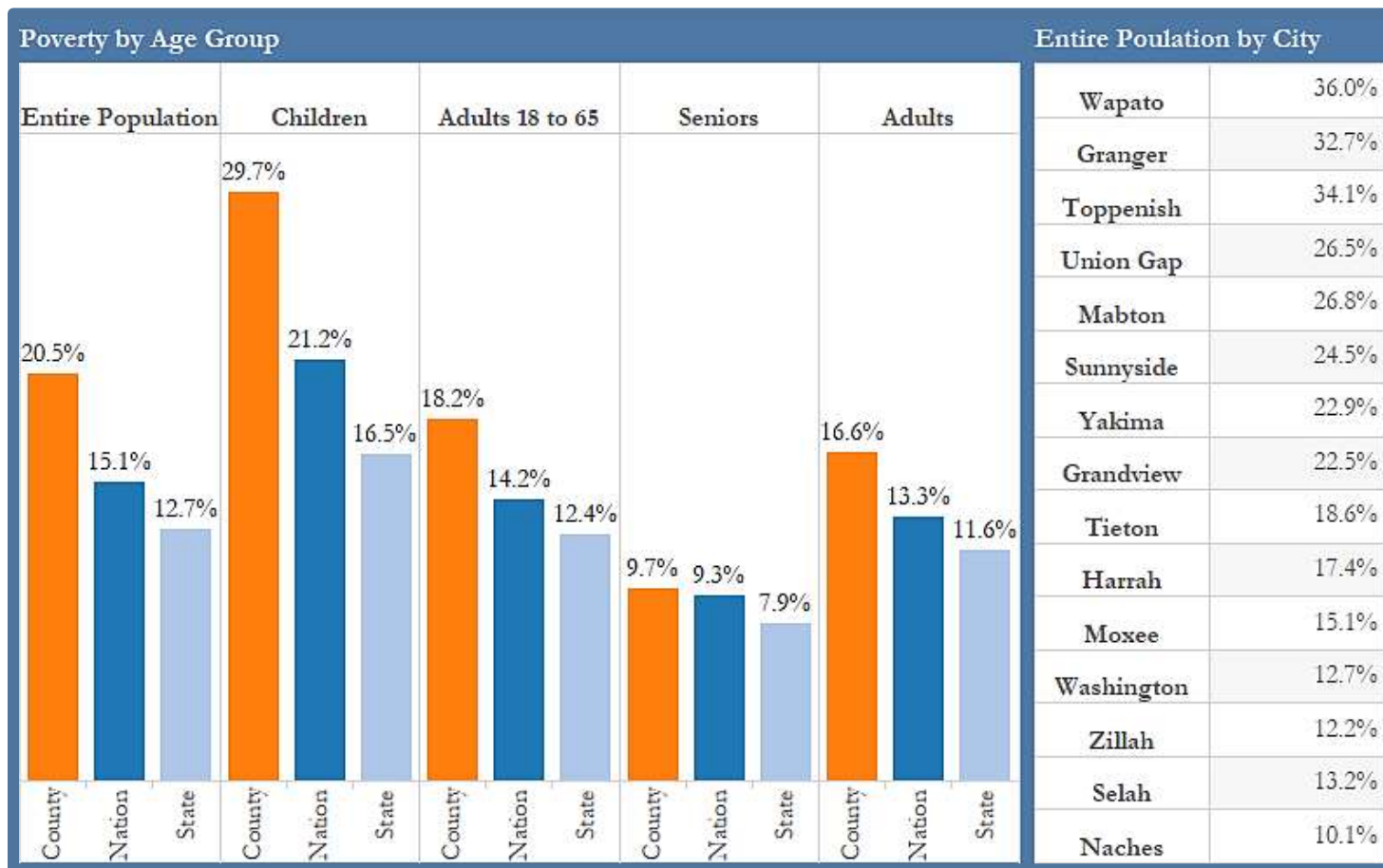
This section analyzes various data indicators related to needs in the community.

Poverty

This indicator reports the percentage of the population living in households with income below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

By Age

In Yakima County, almost 1 in 3 children are living in poverty and there is a large variance with rates within the County.



Children

According to the American Community Survey 5-year data, an average of 30.4% percent of all children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year.

	Ages 0-4	Ages 5-17
United States	22.5%	19.5%
Washington	16.7%	15.4%
Yakima County	30.4%	26.7%

Poverty Rate Change

Poverty rate change in the report area from 2000 to 2016 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for the area increased by 0.8%, compared to a national increase of 2.7%.

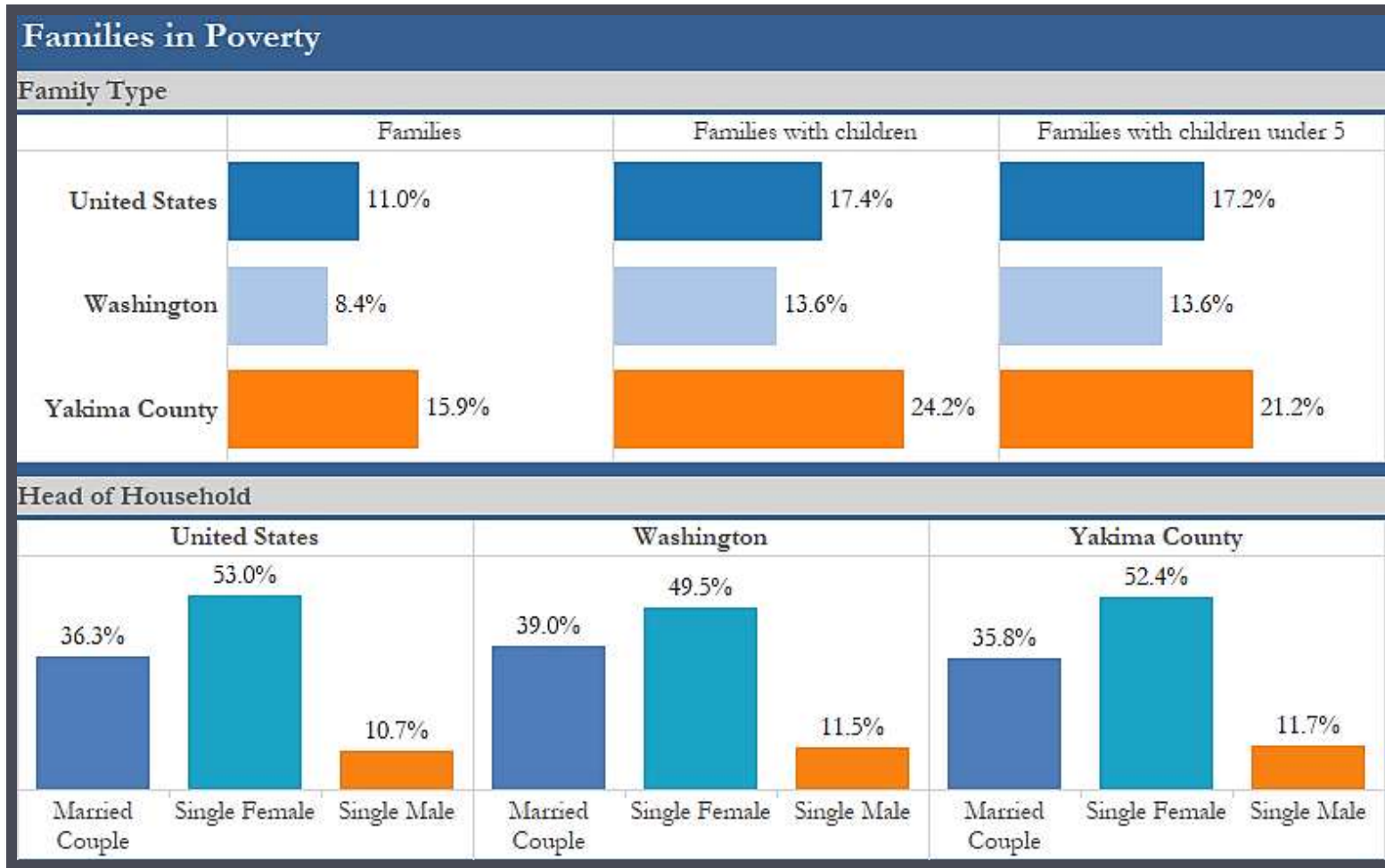
Location Name	Poverty Rate 2000	Poverty Rate 2016	Poverty Rate Change
United States	11.3%	14.0%	2.7%
Washington	9.6%	11.3%	1.7%
Yakima County	17.4%	18.2%	0.8%

Households and Families

The percentage of households in poverty are shown below. In 2017 it is estimated that there were 13,640 households, or 16.69%, living in poverty within Yakima County.

Location Name	Total Households	Households in Poverty	Percent Households in Poverty
United States	118,825,921	16,390,109	13.8%
Washington	2,755,697	315,441	11.5%
Yakima County	81,720	13,640	16.7%

According to ACS 2012-2016 5-year estimates, there were 9,108 families living in poverty. In Yakima County, almost 1 in 4 families with children are living in poverty.



Nutrition

Public school students eligible for free or reduced-price lunches assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs. Additionally, when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment. In Yakima County, 3 out of 4 students are eligible for a free/reduced price lunch.

- Yakima County – 75.3%
- Washington – 45.4%
- United States – 52.6%

The table below shows Children Eligible for Free Lunch (Alone) by Year, 2010-11 through 2015-16 to demonstrate local, state, and National trends in student free and reduced lunch eligibility. Since the 2013-14 school year, the percent of eligible students has been decreasing.

Location	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
United States	48.15%	51.32%	51.99%	51.8%	52.3%
Washington	40.17%	45.19%	46.31%	45.95%	45.36%
Yakima County	70.02%	76.19%	78.16%	76.07%	75.31%

SNAP, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, is the program formerly known as food stamps. It is a federal nutrition program, not a welfare cash assistance program. The below table shows that according to the American Community Survey (ACS), 19,223 households (or 23.97%) received SNAP payments during 2016. During this same period there were 5,289 households with income levels below the poverty level that were not receiving SNAP payments.

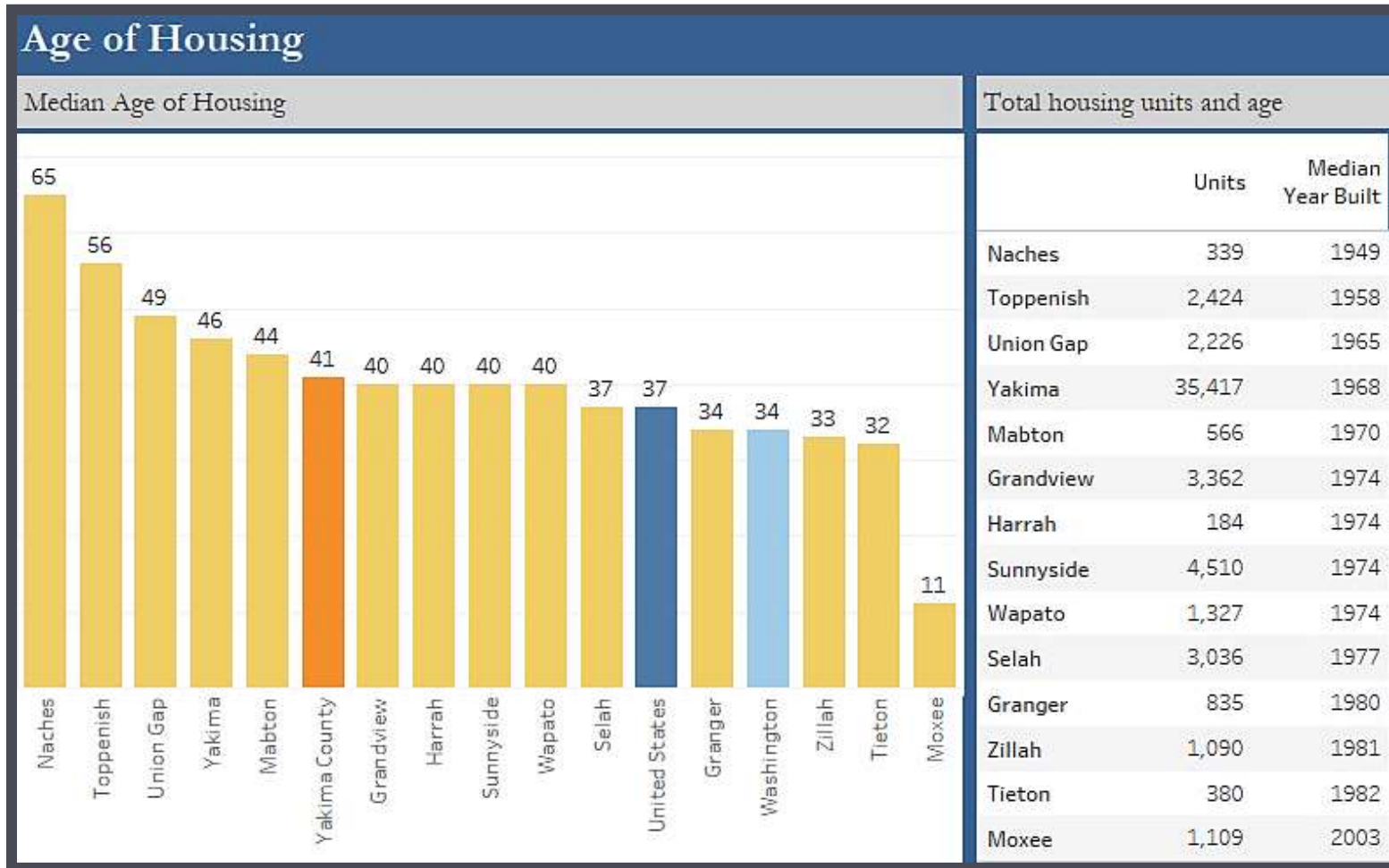
	Households Receiving SNAP				Households Not Receiving SNAP	
	Total	Percent	Income Below Poverty	Income Above Poverty	Income Below Poverty	Income Above Poverty
United States	15,360,951	13.05%	7,727,684	7,633,267	8,924,556	93,430,730
Washington	374,145	13.87%	161,888	212,257	155,496	2,166,965
Yakima County	19,223	23.97%	9,003	10,220	5,289	55,684

Housing

This section analyzes various data indicators related to Housing in the community.

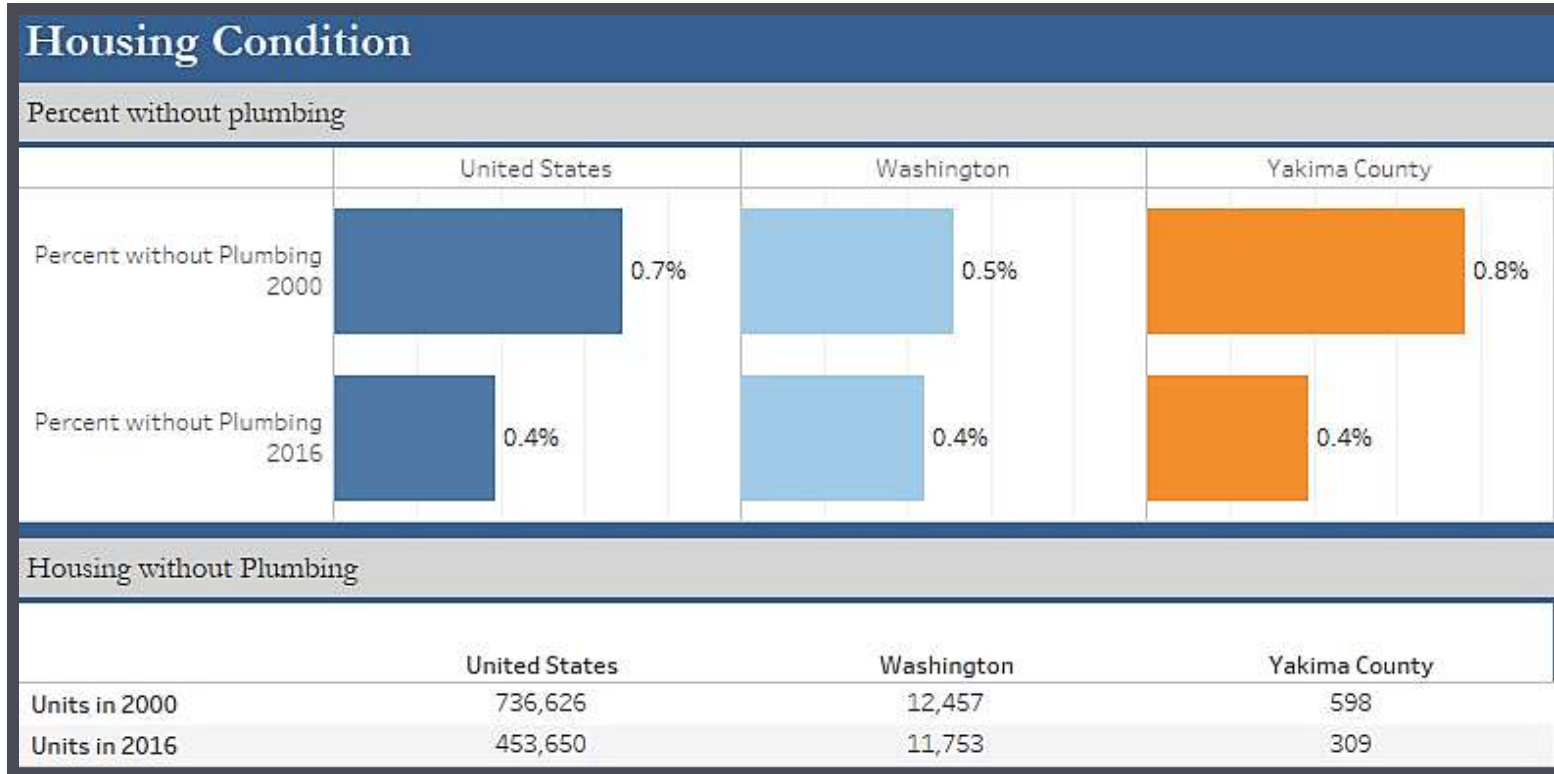
Physical Characteristics

Total housing units, median year built and median age in 2016 are shown below. Housing units used in housing age include only those where the year built is known. The City of Moxee has shown quite a bit of development in the last few years compared to the City of Naches where the median age is 65 years.



Unsafe, Unsanitary Homes

The number and percentage of occupied housing units without plumbing are shown for Yakima County. U.S. Census data shows 598 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2000 and ACS five-year estimates show 309 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2016.



Tenure

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated there were 47,670 owner-occupied housing units compared to 50,246 in 2016. The number of Owner-occupied units has decreased across all geographic levels.



Vacancies

The U.S. Postal Service provided information quarterly to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development on addresses identified as vacant in the previous quarter. Residential and business vacancy rates for the Yakima County, in the first quarter of 2015 are reported. For this reporting period, a total of 1,905 residential addresses were identified as vacant in Yakima County, a vacancy rate of 1.9%, and 1,061 business addresses were also reported as vacant, a rate of 12%.



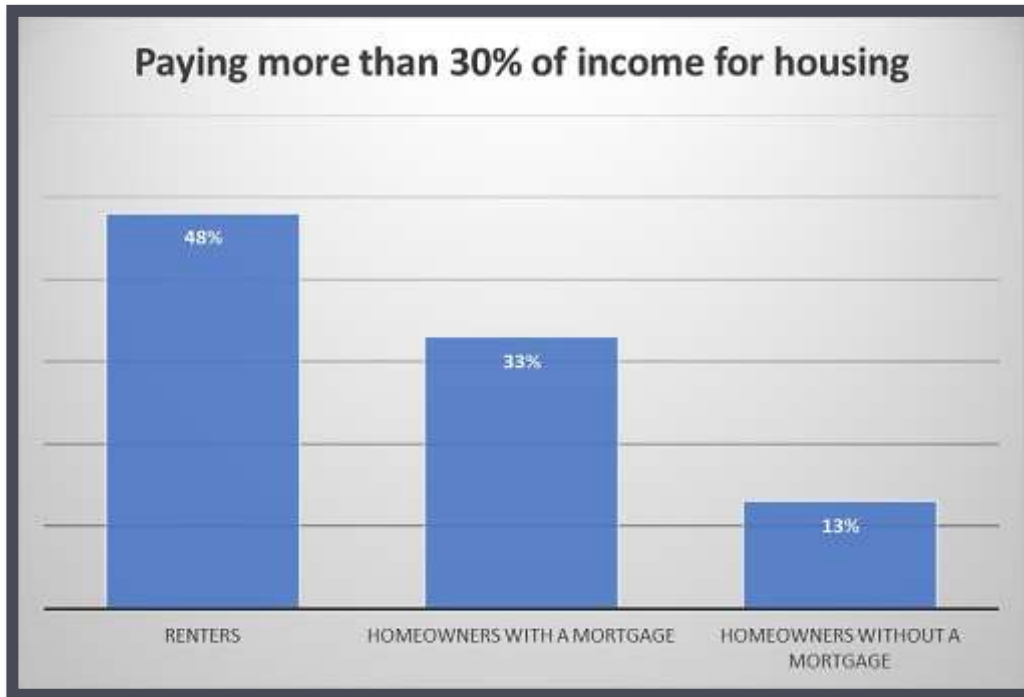
Evictions

The number evictions and eviction filings within Yakima County is shown in below. For the year 2016, the Eviction Lab reports that 332 of the 524 eviction filings ended in an eviction, for an eviction rate of 1.05%.

	Renter Occupied Households	Eviction Filings	Evictions	Eviction Filing Rate	Eviction Rate
Yakima County	31,515	524	332	1.66%	1.05%
Washington	968,615	14,166	7,904	1.46%	0.82%
United States	38,372,860	2,350,042	898,479	6.12%	2.34%

Affordability

In Yakima County, 25,900 households or 1 in 3 are rent burdened – or paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs:



Homelessness

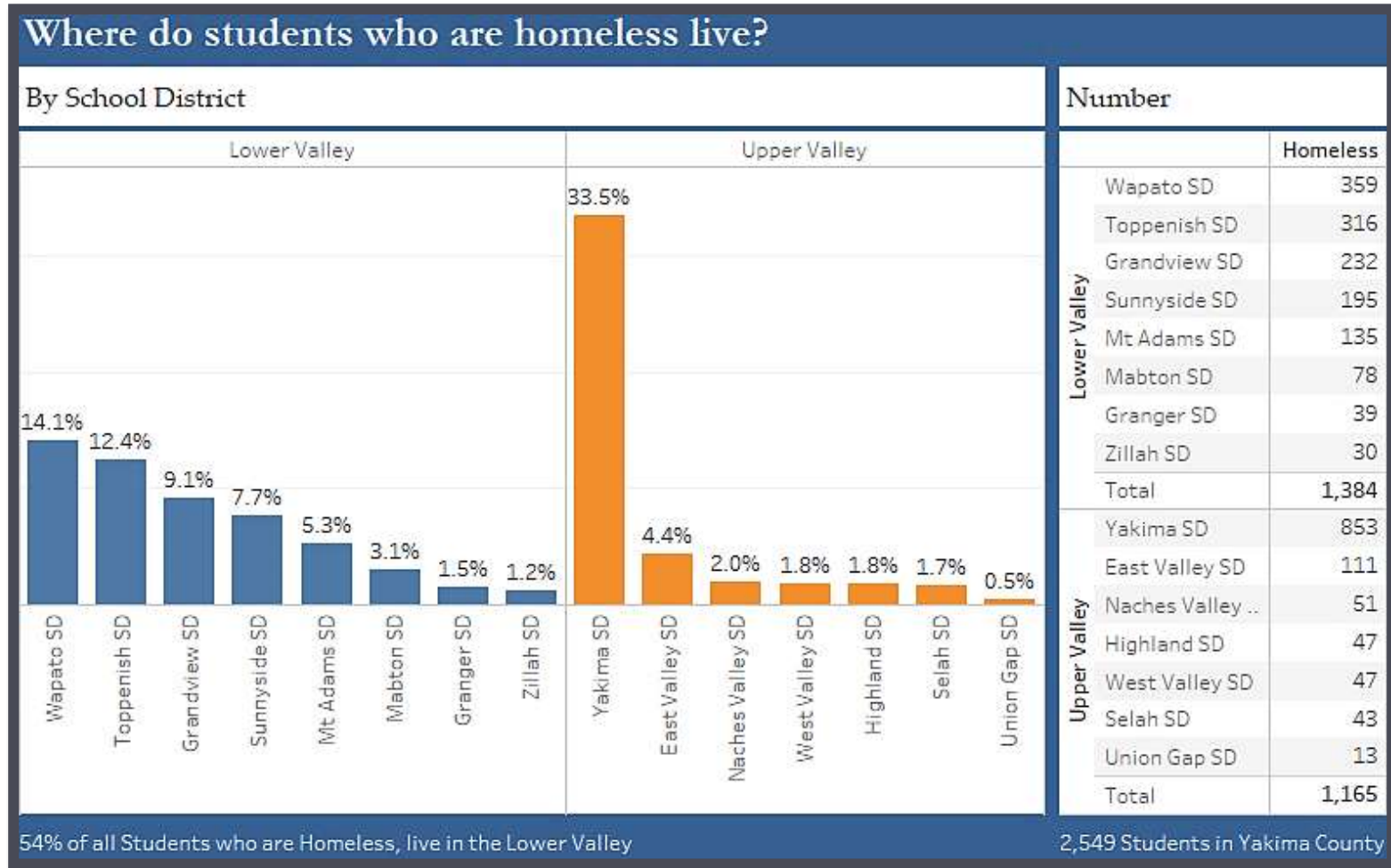
The Washington State Point in Time Count of Persons Experiencing Homelessness - January 2018 reports the following:

	Persons	Households
Sheltered	401	242
Unsheltered	177	131
Total	578	373

Locally, the process for counting individuals who are homeless was radically changed in 2018, making it impossible to trend data. However, student homelessness reported by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) has remained consistent.

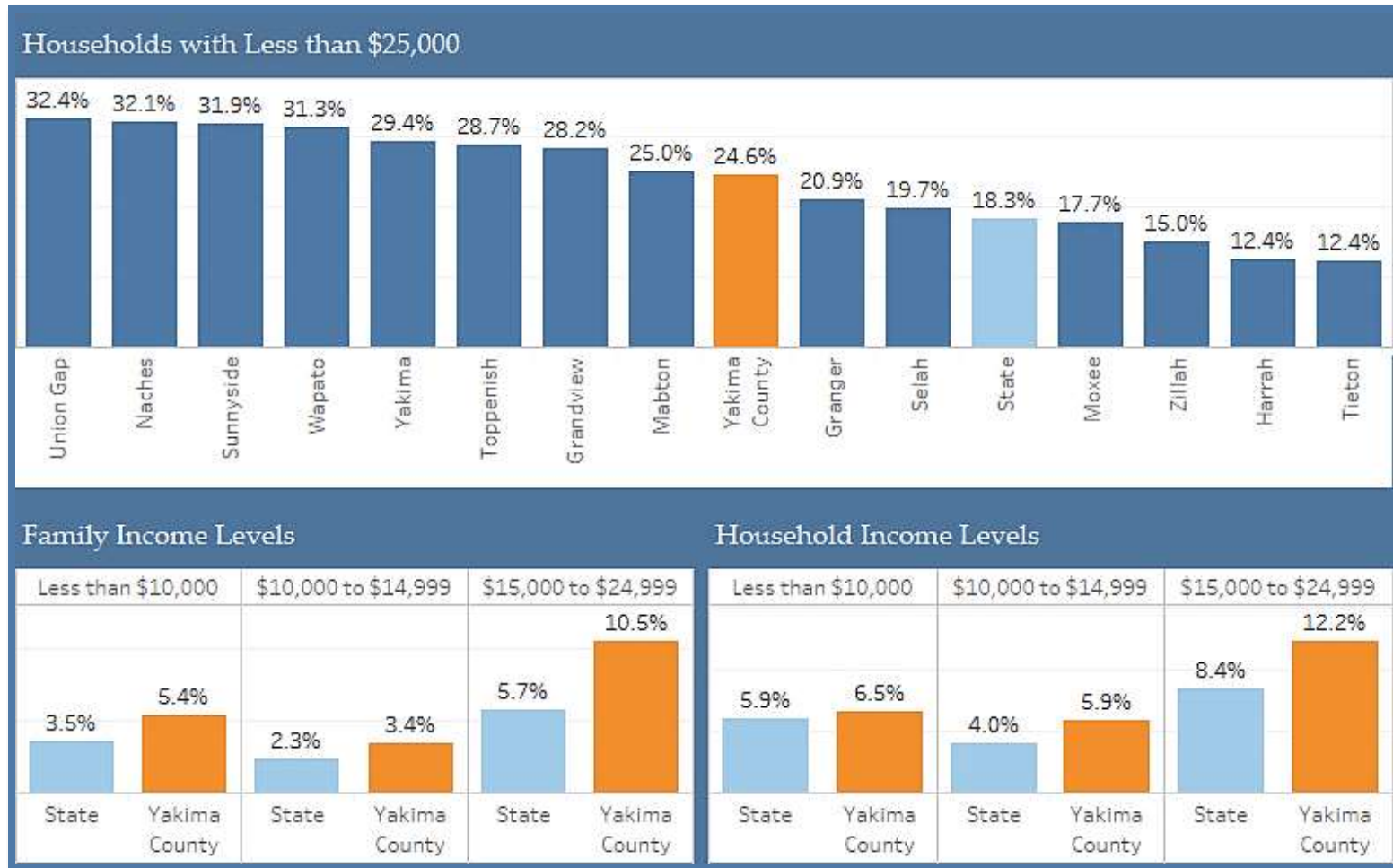
42% of all students in Yakima County are enrolled in a Lower Valley school, yet they have 54% of all students who are homeless. The most Disproportionate district is in Wapato where 6% of all students in Yakima County are enrolled in Wapato School District, yet they have 14% of all students who are homeless. This is demonstrated between the upper and lower valley as well:

- 3.4% of all students enrolled in the Upper Valley are homeless
- 6.0% of all students enrolled in the Lower Valley are homeless

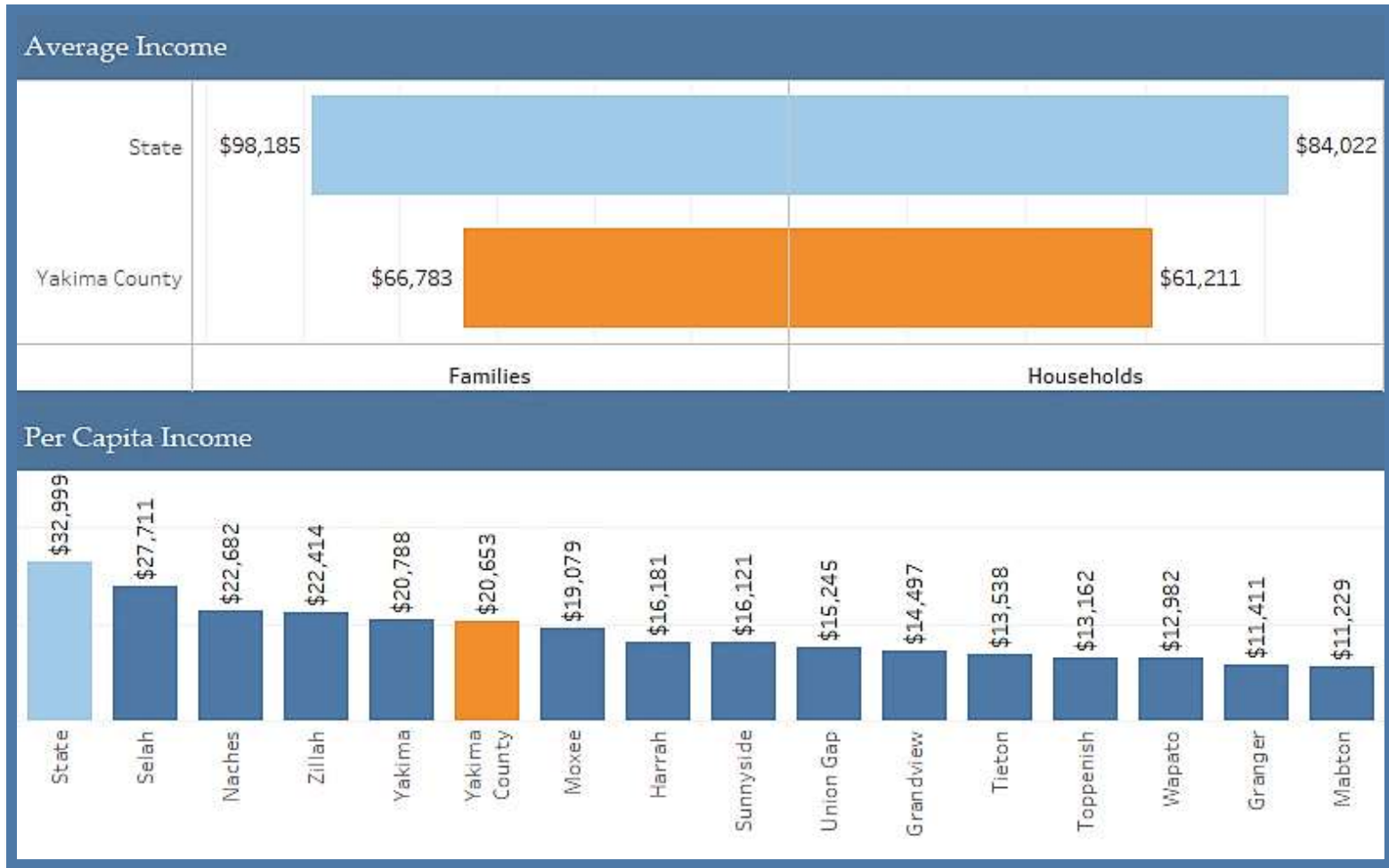


Income and Employment

1 in 4 households and almost 1 in 5 families in Yakima County have less than \$25,000 in income.



Family Income in Yakima County is a third less than the state. There is also a large variance of per capita income between the communities in Yakima County ranging from \$11,229 in the City of Mabton to \$27,711 in the City of Selah.



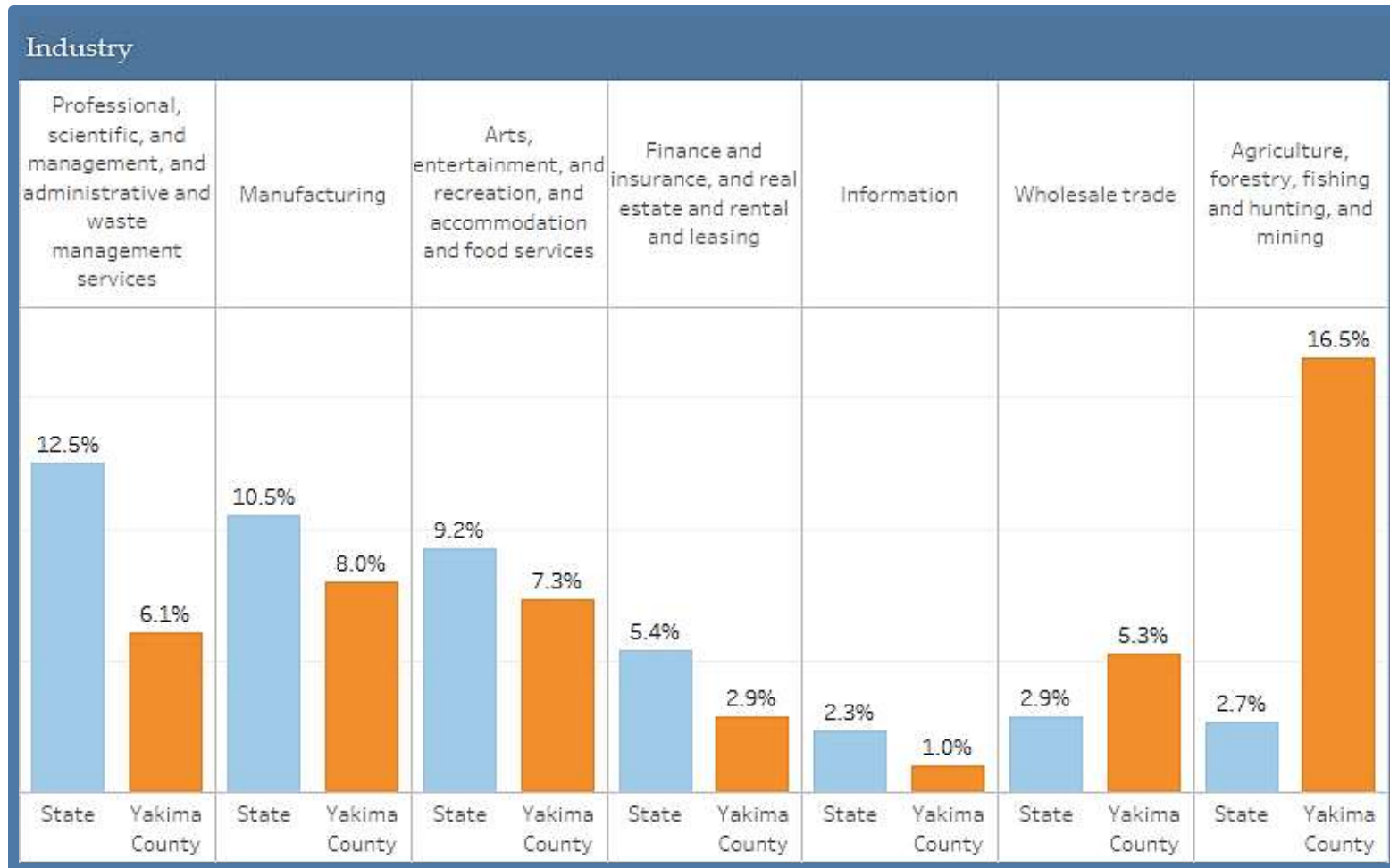
Employment Rates

Unemployment has been decreasing over the last five years; however, 7 out of 10 of all children have all parents in the workforce.



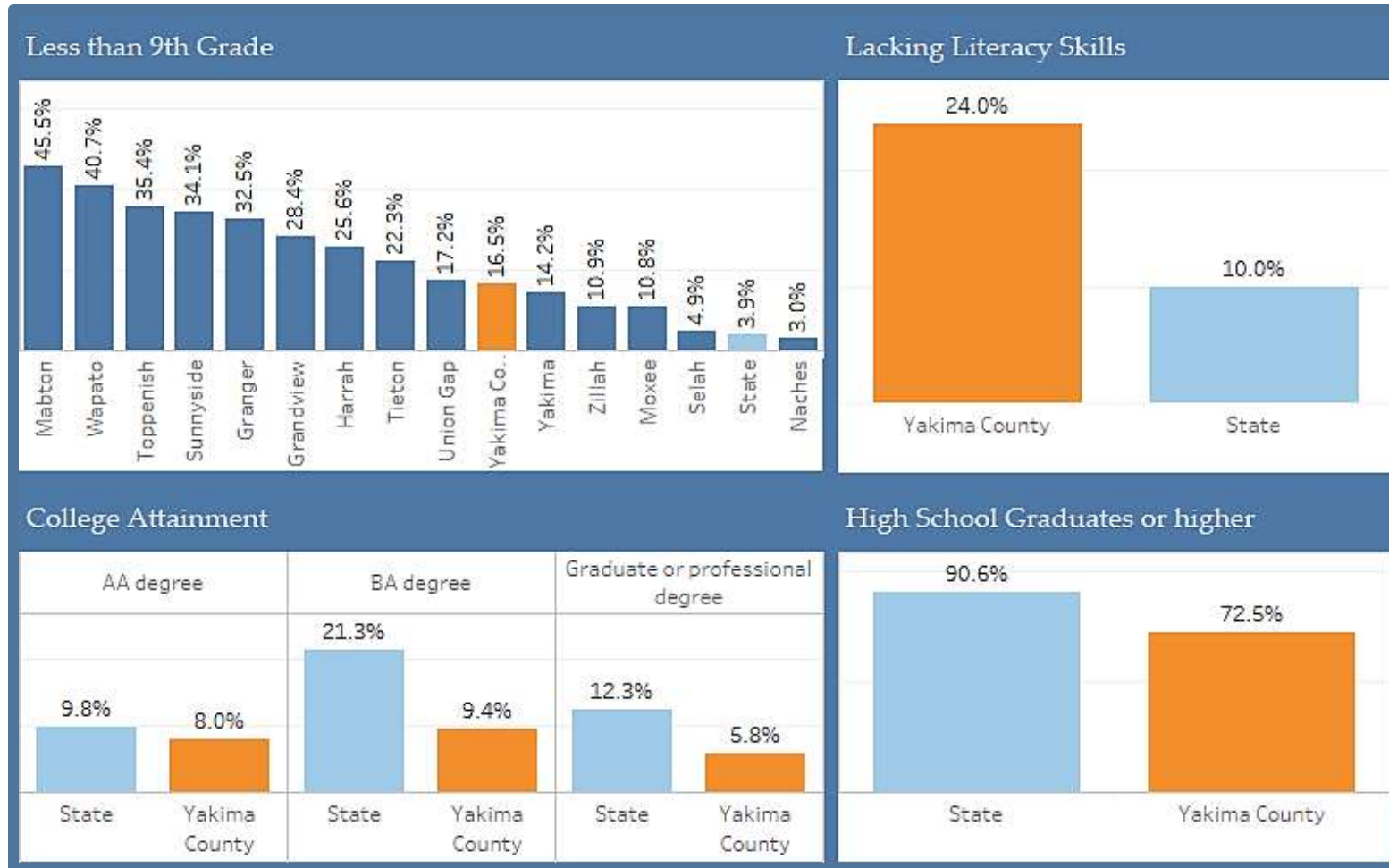
Industries

In Yakima County, there are significantly more jobs in Agriculture and Wholesale Trade than the state, and significantly fewer professional type industries.



Education

Educational Attainment shows the distribution of educational attainment levels in the County. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25. Only 90 counties in the country have a higher rate of adults over the age of 25 with Less than a 9th grade education.



Community Input

Surveys for community stakeholders were developed and available online and in print. A total of 70 community stakeholders were represented in this survey. Ninety-one percent of the respondents reported they did not access services from either agency and 60% reported their education level at BA or Above. This indicates the respondents are not an accurate cross section of the community. When asked to identify the top need in their household – 31% reported they had no current needs. Moving forward – specific targeting need to be performed to ensure that low-income population is recruited to complete the survey.

Community Resources

Helping individuals and families become self-sufficient is about many things. It may mean education or an employment skills credential to help a client get a job, obtaining a bus pass to get to college classes, or locating affordable child care services for a working parent. It may mean learning how to manage finances or lower the home energy bill through conservation activities. It may also mean the administration of a nonprofit partnering with government or funding sources to bring new programs or services to a community; or engaging leadership from a variety of sectors to collaborate to solve a community problem. Effective planning requires an analysis of both community needs and resources.

Community Leadership

A key trend is the number of long-term area CEO's and management staff who have recently retired. These local experts represent all sectors— employment and training programs, hospitals and health systems, school districts and post-secondary education, government, the arts, early childhood education, social services, and Boards of Directors. Potential impacts for community action include loss of connections between the Agency and government, other providers, and foundations; decades of expertise with particular programs no longer available; lack of familiarity with the regulations, requirements, program, clientele; and difficulties locating qualified replacements. Most recently, this has been demonstrated by the closure of Yakima County's Department of Human Services – the resulting disconnect between government and social services providers has been profound – primarily in the area of housing and homelessness.

Workforce Development

Washington has 12 regional Workforce Development Councils that help ensure workers are trained to fill jobs in local areas and lay the groundwork for further business and job growth. Economic Development Councils/ Associate Development Organizations help businesses by holding seminars and workshops, providing one-on-one counseling, hosting networking events and providing demographics and other valuable information. Located throughout Washington, Small Business Development centers promote economic vitality by providing advice, training and research to entrepreneurs and existing businesses statewide.

County	Workforce Development	Economic Development	Small Business Development
Adams	North Central Workforce Development Council	Adams County Economic Development Council	Small Business Development Center - Co-located at Grant County EDC
Grant	North Central Washington Workforce Development Council	Grant County EDC	Small Business Development Center - Co-located at Grant County EDC
Yakima	South Central Washington Workforce Council	Yakima County Development Assn. EDC	Small Business Development Center

Local Jobs

A survey was sent out to local employers, yet the response rate was small with 9 employers returning a response. Eighty-one percent reported they were familiar with their local CAA. They were asked what they see as the biggest challenge for low-income people in the community who want to become self-sufficient – one-third responded that understanding how education and job skills will move them out of poverty was the biggest challenge.

Challenge	Responses
Understanding how education and job skills will move them out of poverty	33%
Having adequate job supports such as child care, basic needs, housing, transportation, etc.	22%
Breaking generational cycles of dependence on the "system"	22%
Obtaining or keeping a good paying job	11%
Understanding how to handle finances to get ahead in the long term	11%
Completing an education	0%
Finding a job in our community	0%

The Yakima County Development Association identified the following top employers in Yakima County; the largest employers are within the Agriculture and Healthcare Industry:

Company	Employees	Company	Employees
Zirkle Fruit	1500+	McDonald's of Yakima	304
Washington Fruit & Produce	1500+	Matson Fruit	300
Virginia Mason Memorial Hospital	2500	Wapato School District	295
Astria Health - Yakima/Sunnyside/Toppenish	1770	Jack Frost Fruit	288

Walmart -Yakima/Sunnyside/Grandview	1700	Del Monte Foods	282
Yakima School District, No. 7	1594	Yakima Chief Hops	270
Yakama Nation Government Operations	1289	Larson Fruit	270
Borton Fruit	1212	Amtech Corporation	270
Yakama Nation Enterprises	1170	Noel Corporation	270
Yakima County	1074	The Dolsen Companies	265
Monson Fruit	1023	East Valley School District	264
Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic	1006	Safeway Stores, Inc	250
WA Dept. of Social/Health Services	920	Haney Truck Line	245
A.B. Foods	900	Fiesta Foods	240
City of Yakima	722	Heritage University	228
Sunnyside School District	652	Valicof Fruit	212
Tree Top, Inc.	615	Valley Manufactured Housing	209
Novelex-Shields	500	Darigold	200
Yakima Training Center	491	Irwin Research & Development	200
Yakima Valley College	450	Pexco	200
Toppenish School District	408	Northwest Horticulture	200
Costco - Wholesale/Customer Service	350	Cintas	190
Grandview School District	350	Michelsen Packaging	180
Cent WA Comprehensive Mental Health	340	Sundown M Ranch Corporation	170
Selah School District	334	Summit Windows & Patio Doors	165
WA State Dept. of Transportation	331	Fred Meyer	165
Seneca Foods	330	Atruim Windows & Doors	156
West Valley School District #208	330	Yakima Herald-Republic	156
ACE Hardware Distribution Center	325	Catholic Family Services	150
Triumph Actuation Systems	310	Longview Fibre	150

Housing

The Homeless Network of Yakima County is a collaborative with 80-member organizations and almost 300 active participants. There has been a recent increase in the number of unsheltered community members in Yakima County. Current Emergency Shelter Providers include the following:

Population Type	Shelter Type	Description	Local Programs
General Population	Unauthorized encampment	Homeless encampments take a variety of forms: tent cities; groups living under freeway overpasses; and groups sleeping in parks, on sidewalks, etc. Studies show homeless encampments vary in size. Some, particularly those in the woods, can be fairly small with only a few campers. Shelters in homeless encampments range from lean-tos made of cardboard, to tents, to more elaborate structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple
	Authorized encampment	This is a transient or interim gathering or community residing out of doors on a site with services provided and supervised by a sponsor or managing agency comprised of temporary enclosures (tents and other forms of portable shelter that are not permanently attached to the ground), which may include common areas designed to provide food, living and sanitary services to occupants of the encampment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunrise Outreach – Camp Hope
	24/7 Emergency Shelters	These shelters are open during the day as well as overnight and is offered year-round. Traditionally staffed by professionals, can provide an array of services to assist individuals in transitioning to more permanent housing. They can include clean and sober requirements or be low-barrier.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Union Gospel Mission Generating Hope – Noah’s Ark
	Warming Center/Drop-in Center	This is a warm, clean, dry place with toilet facilities that is open during the day when night shelters are closed. Phones, food, showers, and laundry are often provided. At some centers, nurses or other services are available, and there are optional activities like games and study groups, AA meetings and other support groups. Some centers have temporary storage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Union Gospel Mission
	Extreme Winter Weather Shelters	Each year, as winter approaches and the temperature begin to drop, many people move from the streets to the shelter system to escape the cold. With nowhere to stay except the streets, homeless people are at risk for a variety of conditions caused by exposure to the cold, including frostbite and hypothermia, both of which can be permanently damaging to one’s health and can sometimes be life-threatening. Many of the chronic problems faced by people who are unsheltered, including inadequate clothing, malnutrition, and underlying infection, further increase the risk of developing and dying from hypothermia. In addition, many homeless people struggle with alcohol and drug addictions. The use of these substances substantially increases their susceptibility to hypothermia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yakama Nation - Iniiitnu't (without a home) Cold Weather Shelter

Special Needs	Crisis Triage/Detox	This type of emergency shelter is intended to serve adults, suffering mental health or substance use crisis situations. Patients receive individual and group services, symptom monitoring, coordination and case management, and referrals to longer term treatment services when appropriate. These services are all provided by a dedicated mix of mental health and substance use treatment professionals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive Healthcare's Crisis Triage Center
	Medical Respite	This type of shelter is for individuals who need acute and post-acute medical care and are too ill or frail to recover from a physical illness or injury on the streets, but who are not ill enough to be in a hospital.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yakima Neighborhood Health Services – Respite Program
	Domestic Violence Shelters	This is a place established to provide temporary food and shelter, counseling, and related services to victims of violent situations, such as rape, and domestic violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YWCA – Emergency Shelter Lower Valley Crisis and Support Services – Emergency Shelter
	Extreme Winter Weather Hotel/Motel Vouchers	Vouchers are for families and individuals with special needs who do not qualify or fit into traditional shelter settings. Priority is given to families with children. Individuals with special needs include those needing ADA requirements, non-ambulatory, incontinent, and pet-accompanied. Also included are vulnerable populations such as young adults, those with severe mental health issues or medical issues, are provided vouchers to assist in ensuring success and safety for all participants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yakima Neighborhood Health Services Northwest Community Action Center
Families	Family Shelter	This type of shelter is dedicated to households with children to provide temporary food and shelter, counseling, and related services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Triumph Treatment Services - Family Emergency Shelter Union Gospel Mission Rod's House
Youth and Young Adults	Warming Center/Drop-in Center	See description under General Population	
	Extreme Winter Weather Shelter	See description under General Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homeless Network of Yakima County - Young Adult Extreme Winter Weather Shelter

Permanent Housing resources include Habitat for Humanity and Catholic Family and Child Services. The City of Yakima also provides down payment assistance and first-time homebuyers programs through their Community Development Block Grant and Home Program. The USDA Rural Development program, operated by Washington state, offers home loans outside the city of Yakima limits and also has a farm labor housing program; and the Yakima Association of Realtors is one of several entities offering multi-session first-time homebuyer classes.

In Adams and Grant Counties, low-income or struggling homeowners either in-foreclosure or nearing foreclosure seek assistance from the OIC Prosperity Center with the foreclosure process and/or assisting with mediation to keep the client in their homes with a refinance or loan modification. In addition to the one-on-one counseling, financial education workshops are conducted throughout the year to assist clients with their budgeting/money management skills. In 2014, 66 (5 per month on average) clients were assisted with foreclosure prevention in Grant/Adams Counties. Many times, the Local Planning Area (LPA) —consisting of DSHS, Employment Security, People-for-People, Big Bend Community College, and Serve Moses Lake (Churches) is involved in assisting a foreclosure client by assisting with State Assistance for cash/food benefits, work retraining, acquiring jobs, clothing needed for jobs, any mental health issues. The LPA is continuously cross-referring clients that need a multitude of services. OIC specifically works with the lenders, budgets and financial side of the client’s needs while referring to the other agencies for the above services. Other local providers of mortgage/delinquency prevention assistance in the service area include Catholic Charities Housing Services, Northwest Justice Project, and The Dispute Resolution Center of Yakima.

Transportation

Yakima County has limited public transit service. The only cities that have public (sales tax) funded transit service are Yakima, Selah, and Union Gap, of which only Yakima Transit receives state or federal transit funding. The Yakama Nation operates Pahto Public Passage, through a competitive federal tribal transportation grant, provides a free tribal transit service for community members on the Yakama Reservation. People For People operates the Community Connector that provides service connections between Yakima and Prosser (in Benton County) Ben-Franklin Transit, Pahto Public Passage, Yakima Transit, Yakima-Ellensburg Commuter, Airporter Shuttle, and Greyhound. The Yakima Valley Conference of Governments (YVCOG) Coordinated Public Transit Human Services Transportation Plan⁵ is locally developed by the Mobilizing Public Access to Countywide Transportation (MPACT) committee. This plan identifies that while the connectivity of services enables users to access greater areas in the county, riders may be required to transfer between multiple transit services that may extend trip times and limit actual appointment or activity windows. This may be even further complicated by the need for a return trip.

People For People provides special needs transportation in Yakima County. The Community Connector fare-free transportation to individuals with special needs and the public within the I-82 corridor from Yakima to Prosser. The ADA accessible Community Connector buses stop at designated sites in Yakima, Wapato, Toppenish, Zillah, Granger, Sunnyside, Grandview, and Prosser. In Yakima, the service also provides access to the Yakima-Ellensburg Shuttle, Airporter, and Greyhound for travel to Kittitas and King counties. They also provide paratransit services to individuals with disabilities, senior citizens 60 years of age and older, low-income individuals, veterans and children in Yakima County. Transportation to job training activities is provided to eligible participants with no other means of transportation. They also contract with Southeast Washington Aging and Long-Term Care to provide senior transportation to residents who are 60 years of age or older and are living outside a public transit system.

⁵ Yakima Valley Conference of Governments 2018 Human Services Transportation Plan for Yakima County

Transportation is available to nutrition/meal sites. Through their Eclipse program, they partner with Catholic Charities Catholic Family and Child Services to provide transportation for children to access therapeutic treatment.

Childcare

In Yakima County, the number of child care providers has dropped from 416 with capacity for 8590 children in 2013, to 336 providers with capacity for 8096 children in December of 2017⁶. Of these, 75% are Family Childcare (229 providers) with only 21% being Child Care Centers (53 providers). Approximately 89% of licensed child care providers in Yakima County are enrolled in Early Achievers. Early Achievers provides families with valuable child care program quality information so they can make informed child care choices. Of the 8,096 enrolled children – 77% are using some form of financial aid to subsidize childcare.

Child Care Type	Age	Median Monthly Cost
Center	Infant	\$741
	Toddler	\$592
	Preschool	\$542
	School Age	\$325
Family Child Care	Infant	\$663
	Toddler	\$589
	Preschool	\$542
	School Age	\$264

⁶ ChildCare Aware of Washington, County Profiles, January 2018

Civic Engagement

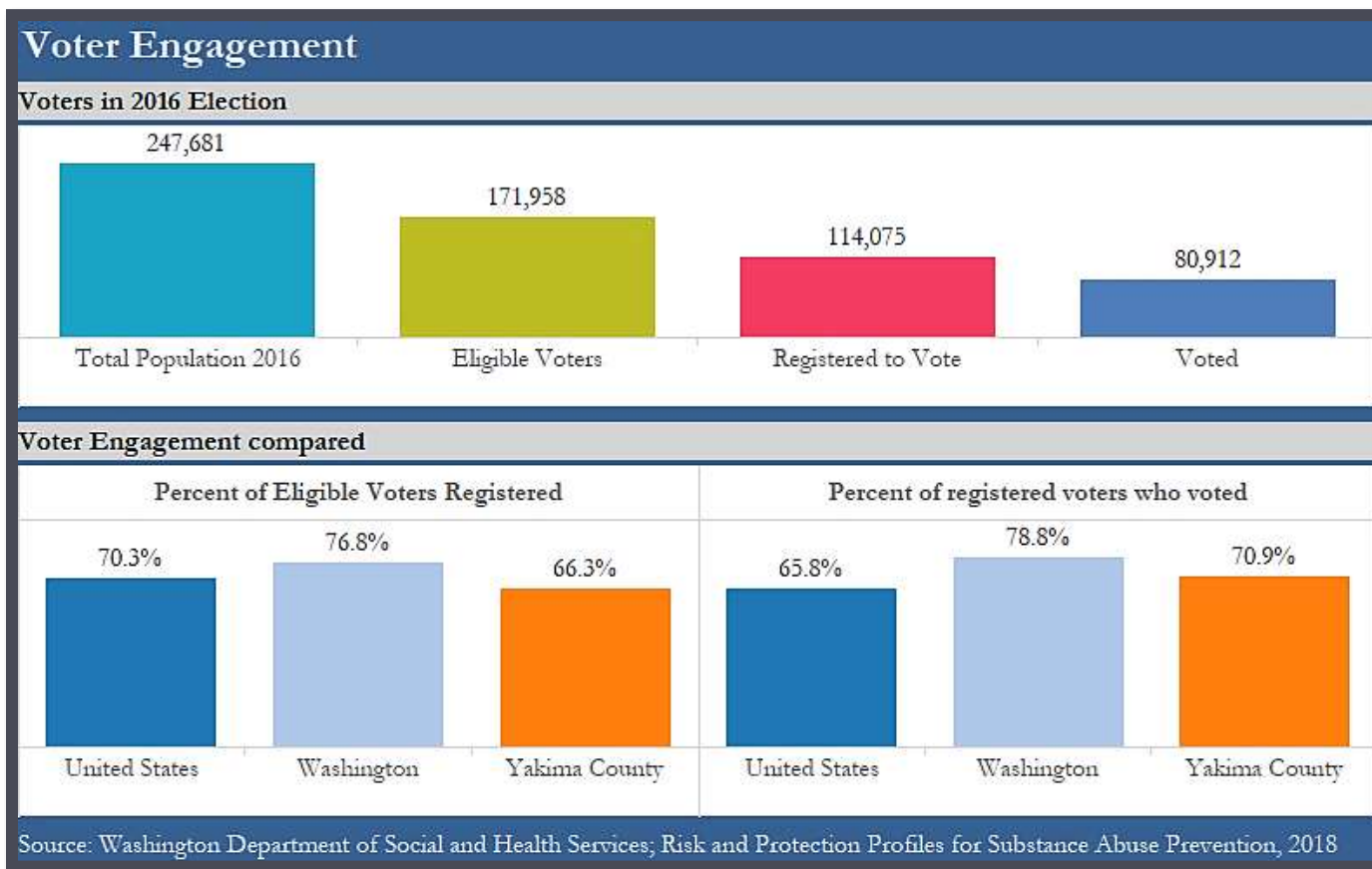
Civic engagement is an important structural factor that itself is a predictor of inequity in many areas of life. Civic engagement is a particularly important indicator for marginalized populations such as those served by CAAs, including low-income communities, communities of color, and immigrant communities. Becoming civically engaged is one way for traditionally marginalized communities to develop a sense of self-efficacy that they may not be experiencing in other areas of their lives, and self-efficacy is important to physical health, mental health, and overall well-being. Civic engagement is also one mechanism by which local residents may have their need for responsive local public policies met, in a way that can

make a difference in the lives of low-income residents.

People with fewer resources in terms of education, income, and time are less likely to be civically engaged, so it is no surprise that many of the communities served in Yakima County exhibit generally low levels of civic engagement.

Voter Turnout

In Yakima County, only 47% of the population eligible to vote in the 2016 election were registered and voted.



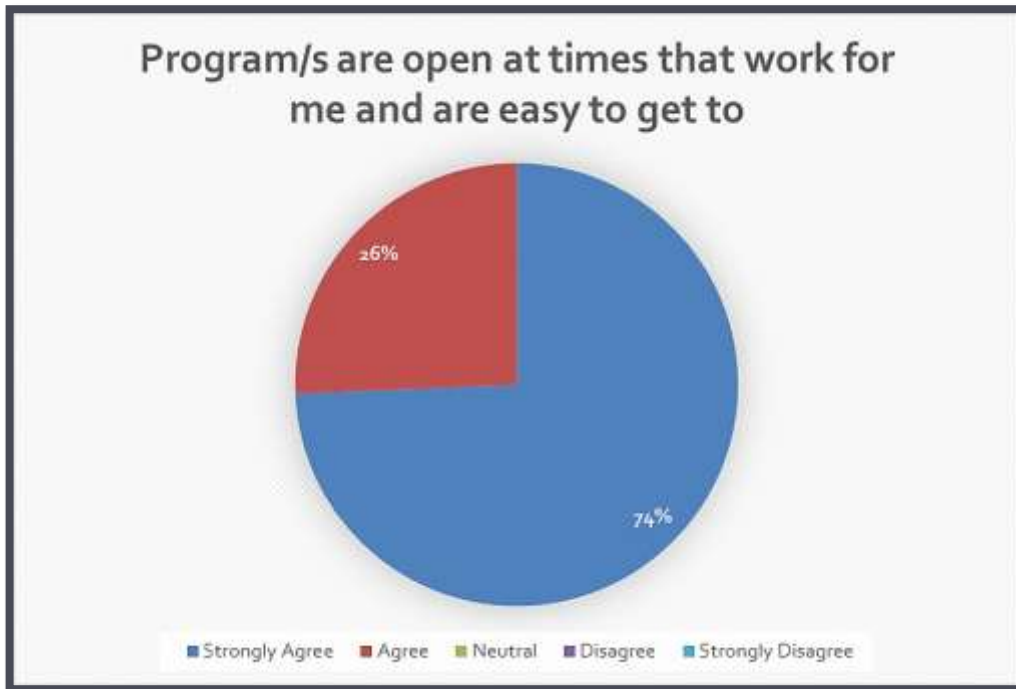
Capacity

In preparation for this community needs assessment, NCAC undertook a detailed survey of clients participating in services over the past year as well as community partners. OIC utilized the Client Satisfaction Survey in their Action Plan which included community partners.

NCAC

NCAC delivers services to approximately 2,300 households annually, impacting the lives of over 9,400 individuals in Yakima County. NCAC utilizes 51 full-time staff, 138 part-time staff and an annual operating budget of approximately \$6.8 million to deliver services to low-income individuals and families. NCAC currently operates 14 primary programs within three divisions: Education, Employment and Training, and Emergency Services. The quality of NCAC services and satisfaction of clients with services represents a capacity to meet identified community needs. NCAC distributed surveys to clients and provided kiosks for clients to improve survey response. In total, 39 clients responded to surveys in both Spanish and English.

When asked about accessibility of services, 75% of clients Strongly Agreed that programs were open at times that worked for them and were easy to get to. 93% either Strongly Agreed or Agreed it was easy to get information on other programs offered with only individual responding Neutral.



One-Hundred Percent of those surveyed either Strongly Agreed or Agreed that Program Staff were both helpful and able to refer them to other programs that could assist them. All those surveyed also Strongly Agreed or Agreed that Program Staff were courteous and helpful. Clients expressed the highest levels of satisfaction with staff, indicating high marks overall for staff as courteous, respectful, friendly and helpful; they also indicated that they benefited from services provided to a high degree.

The following table shows the responses for how clients agreed with the statement “Provided Program helped me change my life for the better.”

Language	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Spanish	8	6	0	0	0
English	22	3	0	0	0
Total	77%	33%			

Service Provider Perceptions

In addition to assessing client perceptions of capacity, NCAC leadership was interested in the perceptions of other service providers about capacity. The needs of the community are great, and the partnerships that NCAC has with other service providers are essential to efforts to successfully meet those needs. To assess perceptions of partner service provider agencies, NCAC conducted an online survey of members of numerous service providers in Yakima County. Staff at all levels were asked to complete the survey, both those at the executive level and those front-line staff working directly with clients. A total of 28 organizational partners completed the survey, 89.2% indicated staff in their agency regularly refer clients to NCAC, so this is a group of service providers familiar with NCAC, its staff, and services.

Partners were asked on a five-point scale of agreement ranging from of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) how they see NCAC operating within the principles or priorities listed to guide work in the community. The majority of respondents indicated they saw most of the principles/priorities guiding NCAC’s work in the community with the average response being above 4 (agree). When compared to response of the same survey conducted in the previous assessment, each area improved significantly as shown in the table below.

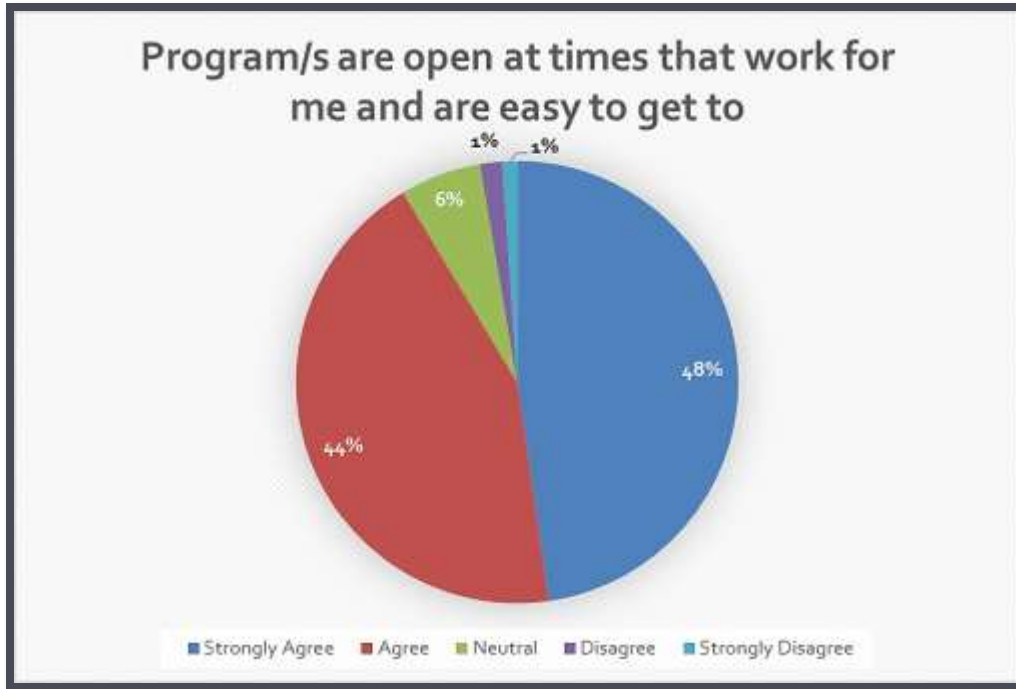
Principle ⁷	Average Rating 2018	Average Rating 2015
True mission of service	4.4	3.9
Collaborates with other organizations for participants	4.2	4.0
Works with orgs to address Community –wide issues	4.2	3.9
Staff professional and well-trained	4.2	3.9
Fiscal responsibility	4.1	3.7
Prioritize excellence in service	4.1	3.7
Staff treat participants with respect	4.1	3.9
Programs effective and well-run	4.0	3.7

Partners were then asked to identify the top 3 pressing needs of the low-income population in the community from a list of 27 areas and to then rank those top 3 by order of priority. Safe Affordable Housing (59%), Heating/Utility Assistance (33%) and Job Skills/Employment (33%) were identified by the most respondents.

⁷ Twenty-five percent of respondents skipped ranking “Leader in advocating with policy makers”

OIC

OIC administered some \$13 million in federal and state-funded programs. OIC owns eight of the 12 facilities it operates programs in including rental home properties and a commercial rental property complex. The rental home properties and commercial rental property complex provide unrestricted revenue for the Agency in support of its programs and activities. OIC operates 12 major programs in 13 locations serving people in need in 15 counties throughout the State of Washington and has a contract to manage a multi-service community center with the City of Yakima.



OIC holds long-term lease contracts with the US General Services Administration (GSA) for Yakima's Social Security Administration office and the Veterans Administration Medical Clinic. OIC's offerings afford a second chance to families with multiple life challenges such as inadequate housing, hunger, lack of education, job skills and job opportunities, or gang culture. In order to continue to provide services, OIC strives to create and maintain a culture of sound and ethical policies and practices from the Board of Directors throughout the entire Agency.

OIC coordinates a variety of activities which are open to the public in the low-income, high crime neighborhoods it serves, including an annual Black History Month film festival, exhibits, and Soul Food meal; a Cinco de Mayo festival and meal; a Thanksgiving luncheon; and Christmas dinner/presentation of donated gifts; National Night Out Against Crime events, after-school gang

prevention, orchestra and tutoring programs, senior meals and foot care for low-income people, 100 Jobs for 100 Kids and summer park activities, as well as operating a food bank and distributing food to 8 other area food banks.

OIC conducted a client satisfaction survey for a year. The questions are in line with the survey conducted at NCAC as well. Programs where the participants were surveyed included Energy Assistance, Weatherization, Youth Programs, and the Food Bank. Fifty-five percent of the respondents were from the Food Bank. When asked about accessibility of services, 48% of clients Strongly Agreed that programs were open at times that worked for them and were easy to get to and 44% Agreed. 93% either Strongly Agreed or Agreed it was easy to get information on other programs offered with only individual responding Neutral.

Ninety-one percent of those surveyed either Strongly Agreed or Agreed that Program Staff were both helpful and able to refer them to other programs that could assist them. Two-thirds of those surveyed also Strongly Agreed or Agreed that Program Staff were courteous and helpful. Clients expressed the highest levels of satisfaction with staff, indicating high marks overall for staff as courteous, respectful, friendly and helpful; they also indicated that they benefited from services provided to a high degree.

The following table shows the responses for how clients agreed with the statement “Provided Program helped me change my life for the better.

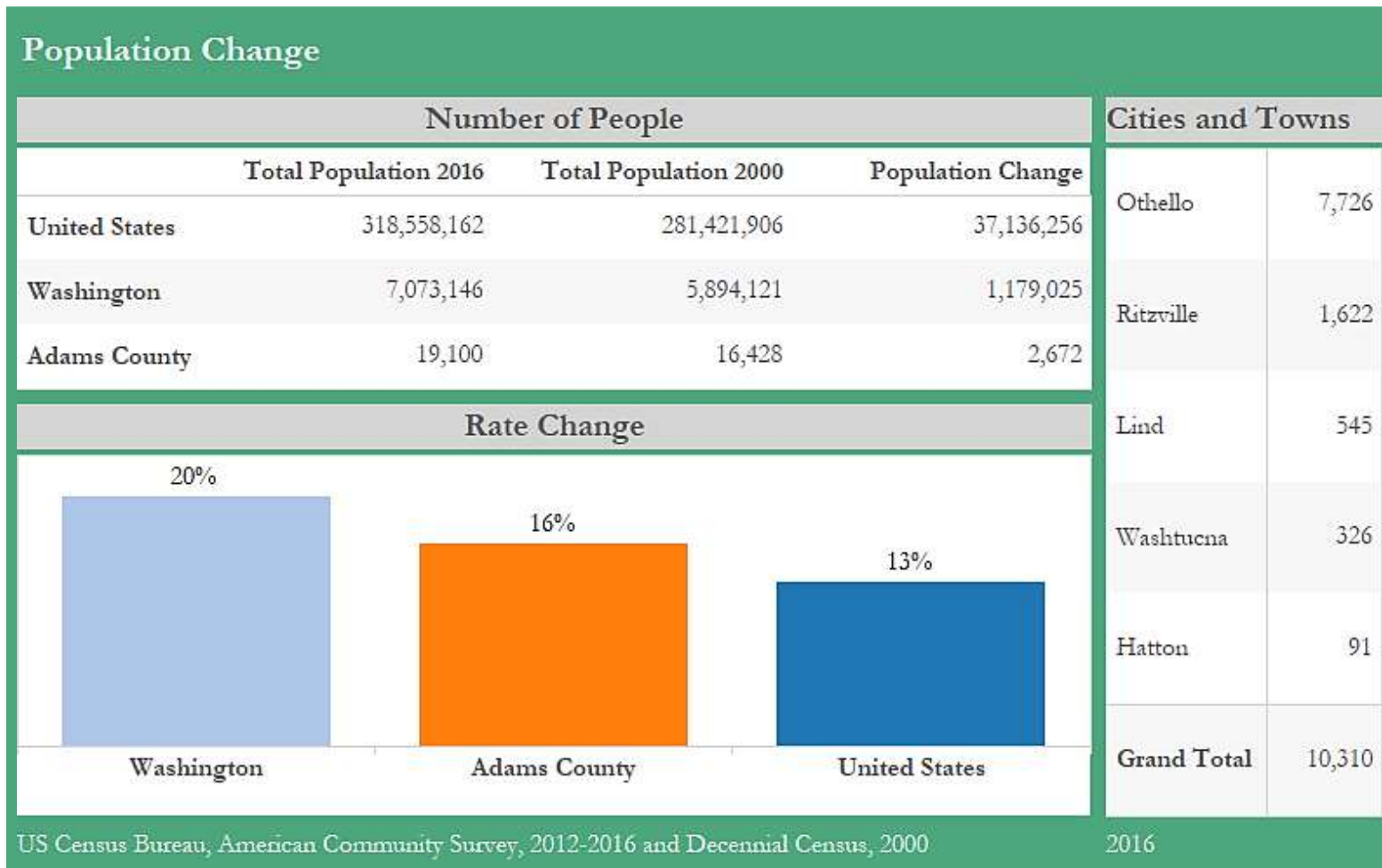
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Percent	40%	47%	10%	1%	1%
Responders	147	172	38	4	3

Appendix
Data Addendums

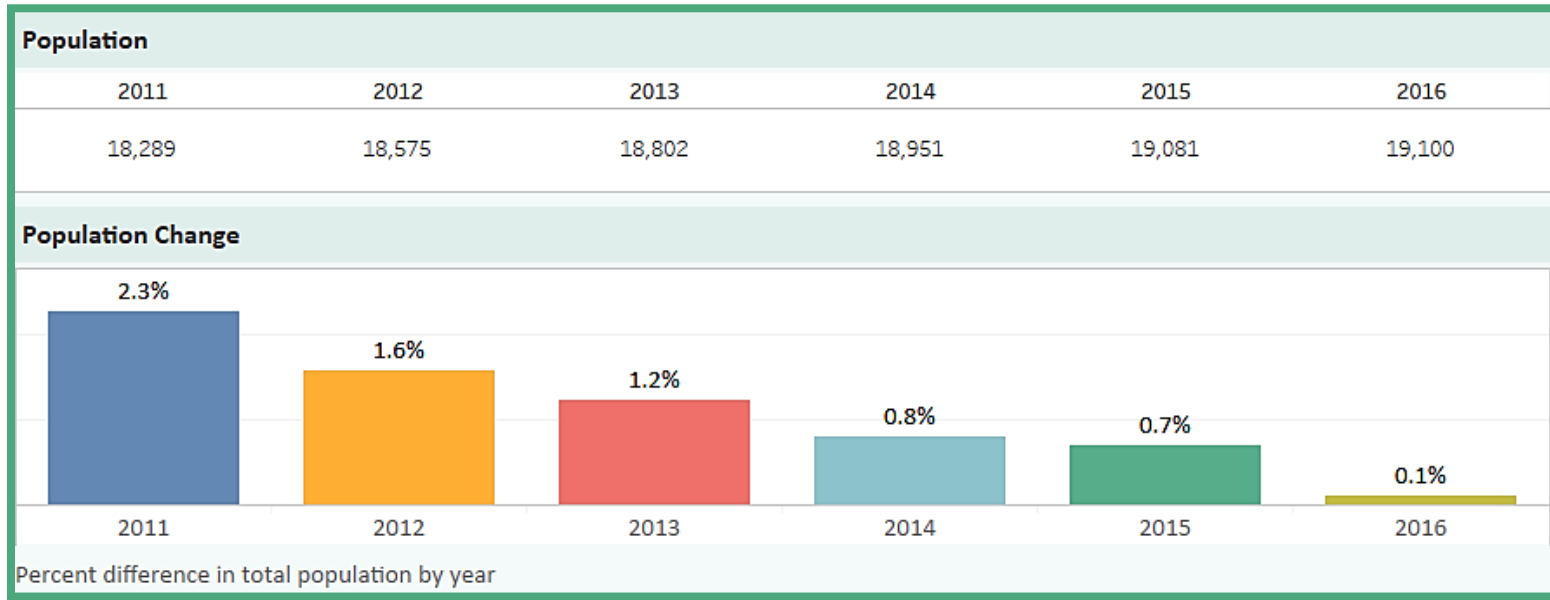
Adams County

Population Change

Population change within Adams County from 2000-2016 is shown below. During the fourteen-year period, total population estimates for the report area grew by 16.26 percent, increasing from 16,428 persons in 2000 to 19,100 persons in 2016.

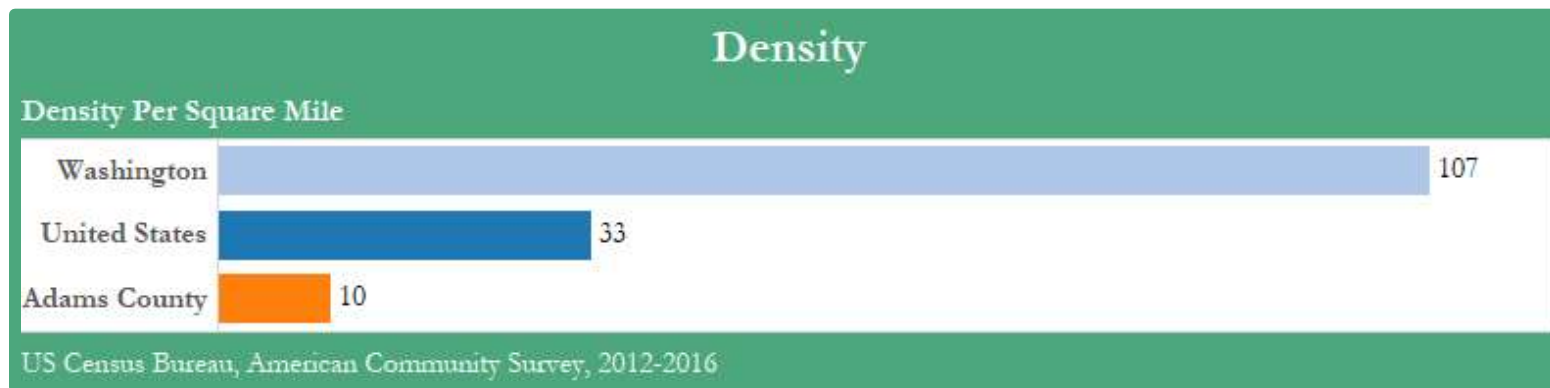


Population change within Adams County from 2000-2016 grew by 16%, increasing from 16,428 persons in 2000 to 19,100 persons in 2016. While the number of individuals residing in Adams County has increased over the past 6 years, the rate of growth has slowed each year.



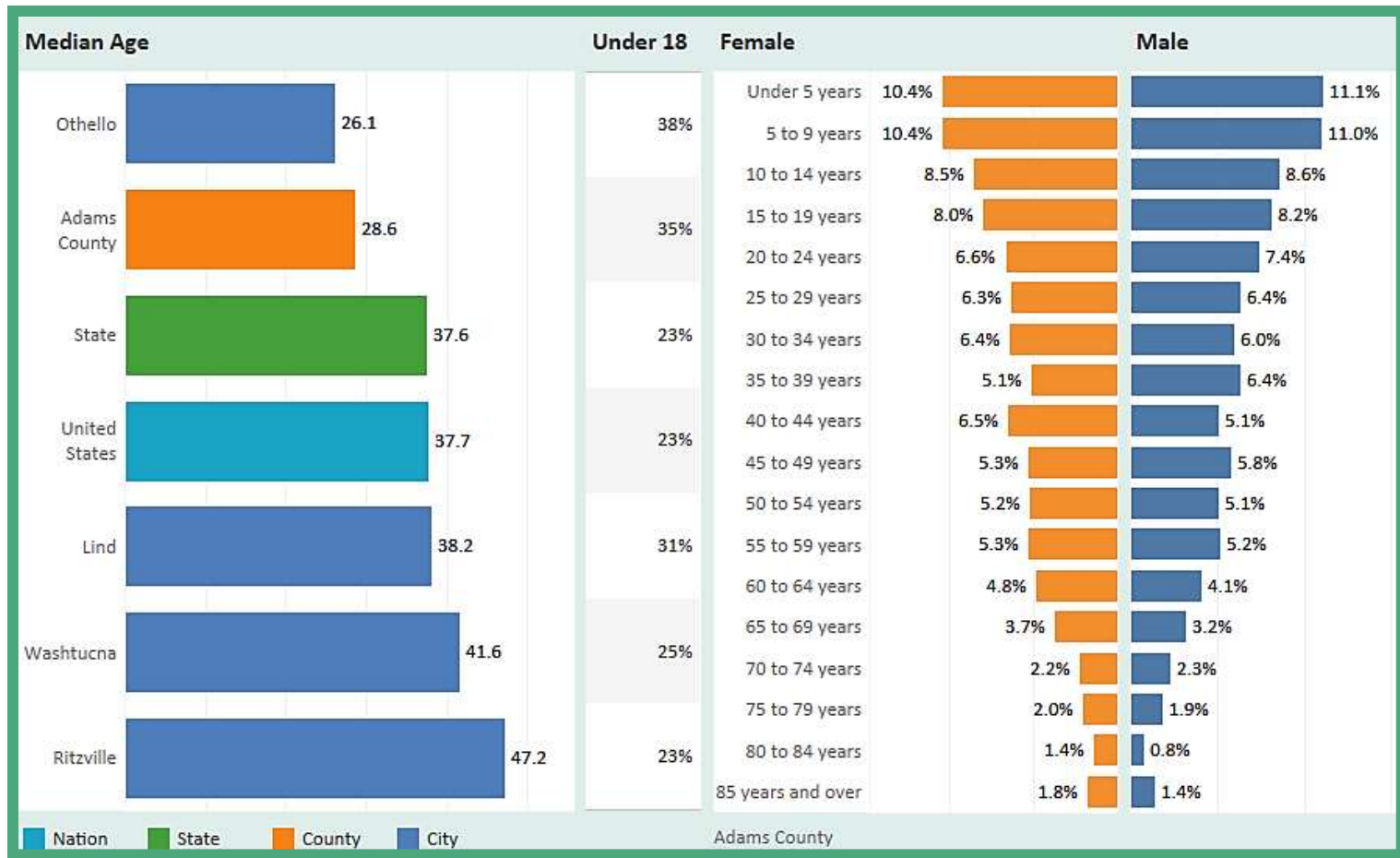
Population Density

In Adams County, there are 10 people per square mile; lower than both the state and nation.



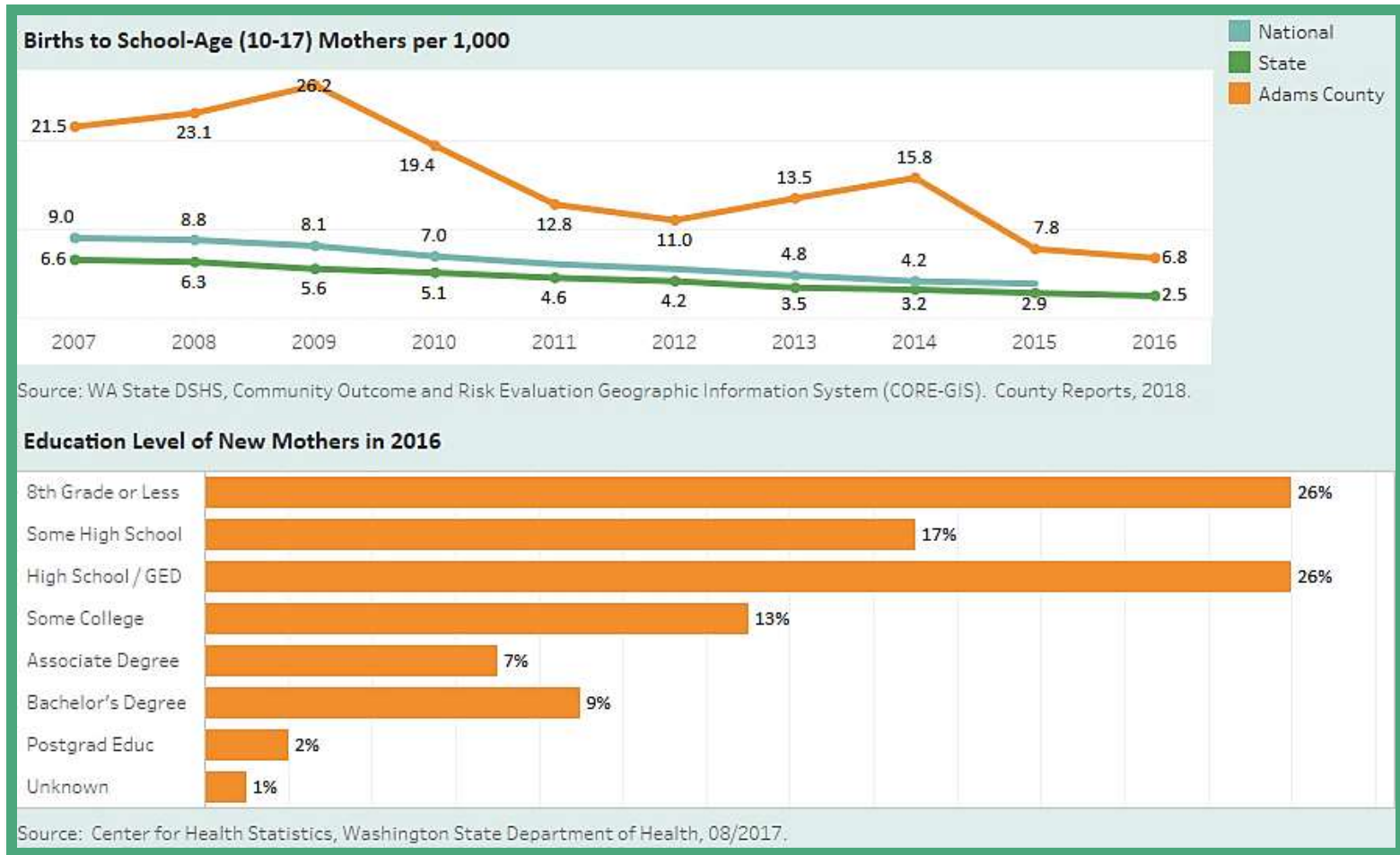
Age and gender

Adams County has 4 Cities and Towns; 8,881 residents, almost half of the County population, or 46%, live in an area that is unincorporated. 35% of the County is under 18, the highest percentage in Washington State. Only 11 counties in the entire nation have a higher percentage. The median age in Adams County is 28.6 which is considerably lower than the state median age of 37.6 and the national median age of 37.7. Median Age of females in Adams County 29.6 years old and median age of males is 28.1 years old.



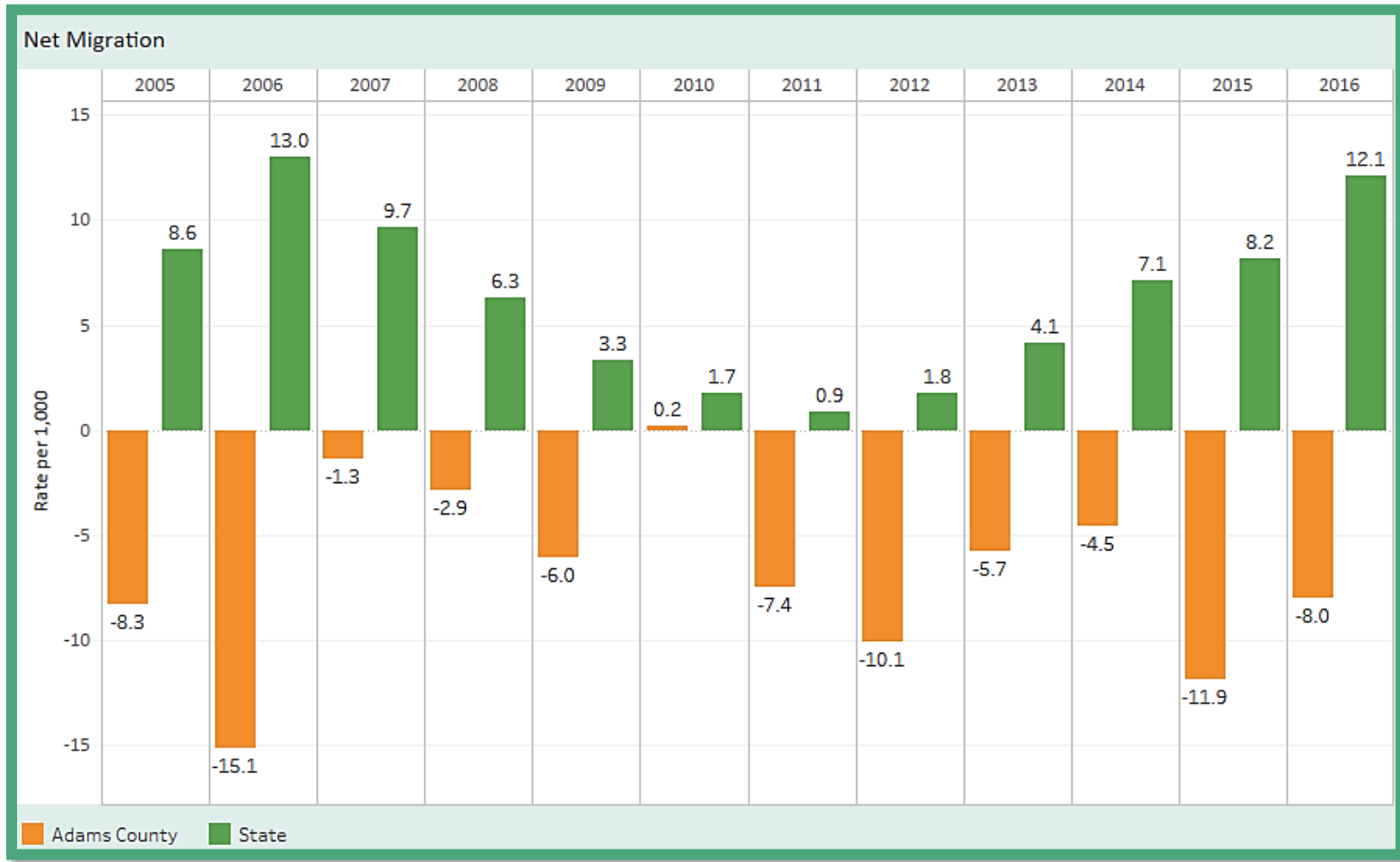
Teen Birth

Teen-birth rate in Adams County is slightly higher than the State and Nation. In Adams County, more than a third of new mothers did not have a high school diploma or GED.



Net Migration

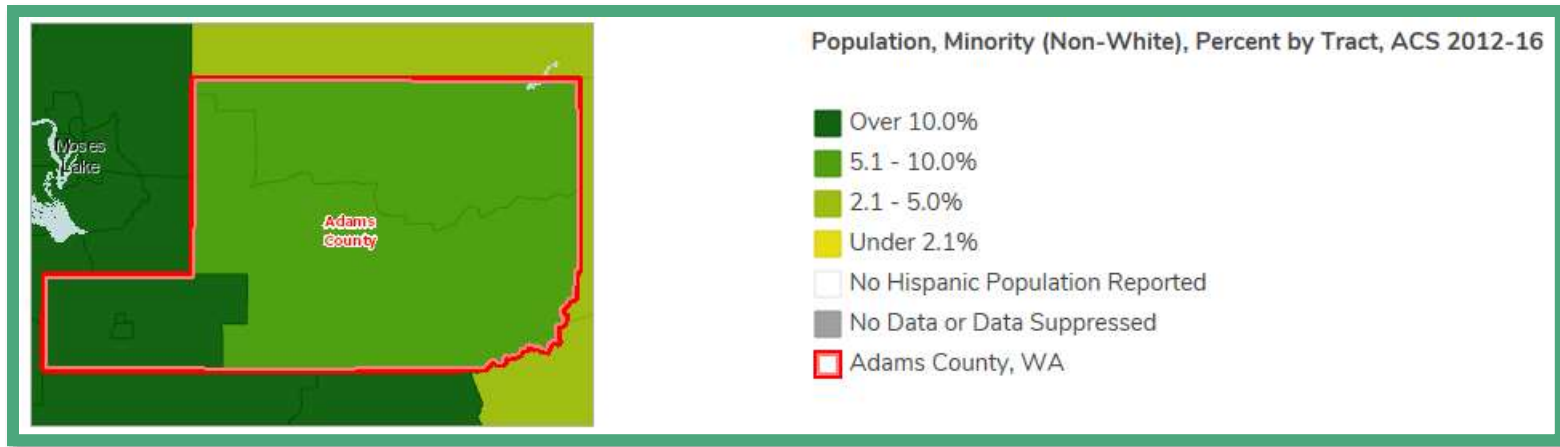
Adams County had the sixth straight year of negative net migration. Net migration is the annual number of new residents that moved into an area minus the number of residents that moved out of an area, per 1,000 persons⁸.



⁸ Source - Office of Financial Management, Net Migration Data

Race and Ethnicity

In 2016, the white population comprised 92.94% of Adams County, black population represented 0.84%, and other races combined were 6.23%. Persons identifying themselves as mixed race made up 2.46% of the population.



The following chart sorts Race first by Ethnicity. For more information about Race and Ethnicity, see the Definitions section of this document.

Hispanic or Latino and Race		United States	Washington	Adams County
Not Hispanic or Latino	White	197,362,672	4,978,375	6,813
	Black	39,098,319	246,909	59
	American Indian & Alaskan Native	2,084,326	80,697	34
	Asian	16,425,317	547,117	140
	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	508,924	43,424	45
	Some other race	676,003	9,404	0
	2 or more races	7,203,494	312,945	189
Hispanic or Latino (Any Race)	Hispanic Mexican	35,110,480	687,634	11,422
	Hispanic Puerto Rican	5,275,008	31,425	24
	Hispanic Cuban	2,077,828	8,641	3
	Hispanic Other Origin	12,735,791	126,575	371

Hispanic or Latino and Race - Percent		United States	Washington	Adams County
Not Hispanic or Latino	White	62.0%	70.4%	35.7%
	Black	12.3%	3.5%	0.3%
	Asian	5.2%	7.7%	0.7%
	American Indian & Alaskan Native	0.7%	1.1%	0.2%
	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%
	Some other race	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
	2 or more races	2.3%	4.4%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (Any Race)	Hispanic Mexican	11.0%	9.7%	59.8%
	Hispanic Puerto Rican	1.7%	0.4%	0.1%
	Hispanic Cuban	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%
	Hispanic Other Origin	4.0%	1.8%	1.9%

The following chart provides more specificity around race – though they should be viewed with caution due to the small sample size.

American Indian & Alaskan Native			Asian		
	Adams County	State		Adams County	State
American Indian & Alaskan Native	342	94,026	Asian	161	552,032
Cherokee	0	3,971	Asian Indian	33	88,139
Chippewa	5	2,325	Chinese	35	118,195
Navajo	0	1,467	Filipino	25	95,420
Sioux	0	2,730	Japanese	38	37,643
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander			Korean	6	62,911
	Adams County	State	Other Asian	24	78,177
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	45	44,870	Vietnamese	0	71,547
Other Pacific Islander	0	14,907			
Native Hawaiian	0	6,924			
Samoan	0	12,976			
Guamanian or Chamorro	45	10,063			

Needs

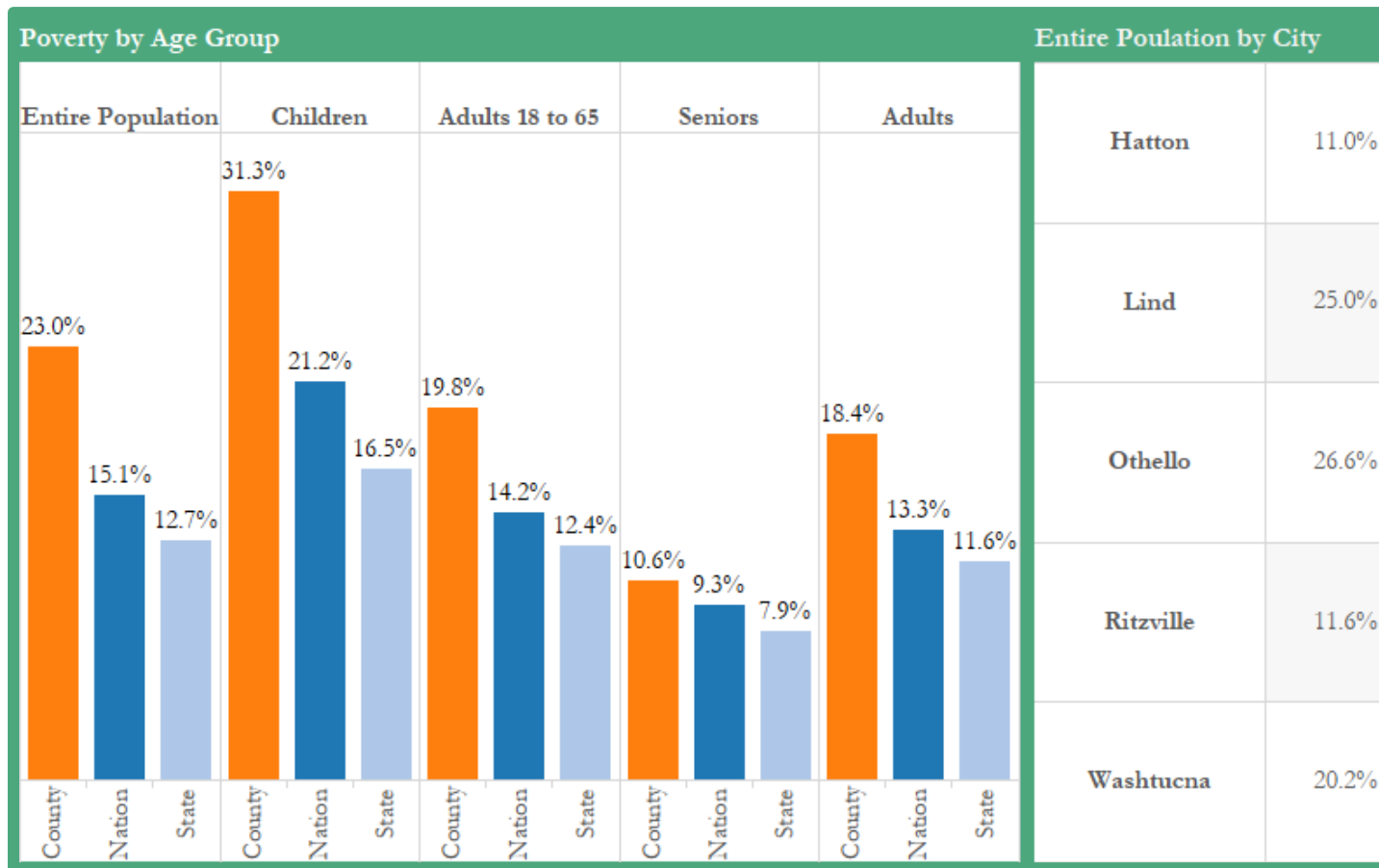
This section analyzes various data indicators related to needs in the community.

Poverty

This indicator reports the percentage of the population living in households with income below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

By Age

In Adams County, almost 1 in 3 children are living in poverty and there is a large variance with rates within the County.



Children

According to the American Community Survey 5-year data, an average of 41.1% percent of children ages 0-4 and 27.7% of children ages 5-17 lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year.

	Ages 0-4	Ages 5-17
United States	22.5%	19.5%
Washington	16.7%	15.4%
Adams County	41.1%	27.7%

Poverty Rate Change

Poverty rate change in the report area from 2000 to 2016 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for the area increased by 3.6%, compared to a national increase of 2.7%.

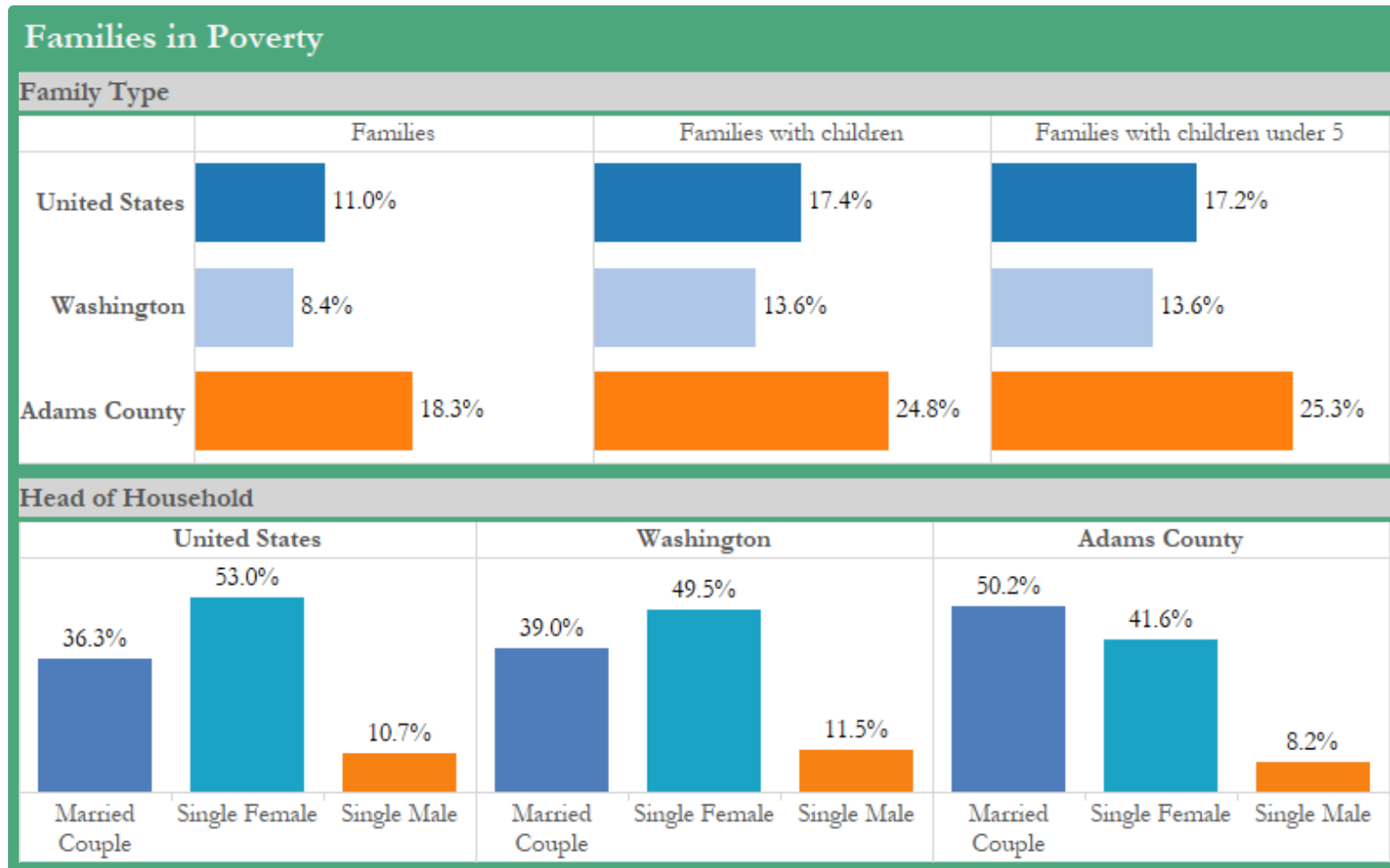
	Poverty Rate Change in 2000	Poverty Rate Change in 2016	Poverty Rate Change Rate Change
United States	11.3%	14.0%	2.7%
Washington	9.6%	11.3%	1.7%
Adams County	15.9%	19.5%	3.6%

Households and Families

The percentage of households in poverty are shown below. In 2017, it is estimated that there were 1,038 households, or 17.82%, living in poverty within Adams County.

	Total Households	Households in Poverty	Percent Households in Poverty
United States	118,825,921	16,390,109	13.8%
Washington	2,755,697	315,441	11.5%
Adams County	5,824	1,038	17.8%

According to ACS 2012-2016 5-year estimates, 1 in 4 families with children are living in poverty.



Nutrition

Public school students eligible for free or reduced-price lunches assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs. Additionally, when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment. In Adams County, more than 3 out of 4 students are eligible for a free/reduced price lunch.

- Adams County – 77.3%
- Washington – 45.4%
- United States – 52.6%

The table below shows Children Eligible for Free Lunch (Alone) by Year, 2010-11 through 2015-16 to demonstrate local, state, and National trends in student free and reduced lunch eligibility. In the 2015-16 school year, the percent of eligible students increased for the second year.

	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
United States	48.15%	51.32%	51.99%	51.8%	52.3%
Washington	40.17%	45.19%	46.31%	45.95%	45.36%
Adams County	76.22%	76.13%	76.52%	76.38%	77.29%

SNAPs

The below table shows that 1,182 households (or 20.3%) received SNAP payments during 2017. During this same period there were 518 households with income levels below the poverty level that were not receiving SNAP payments.

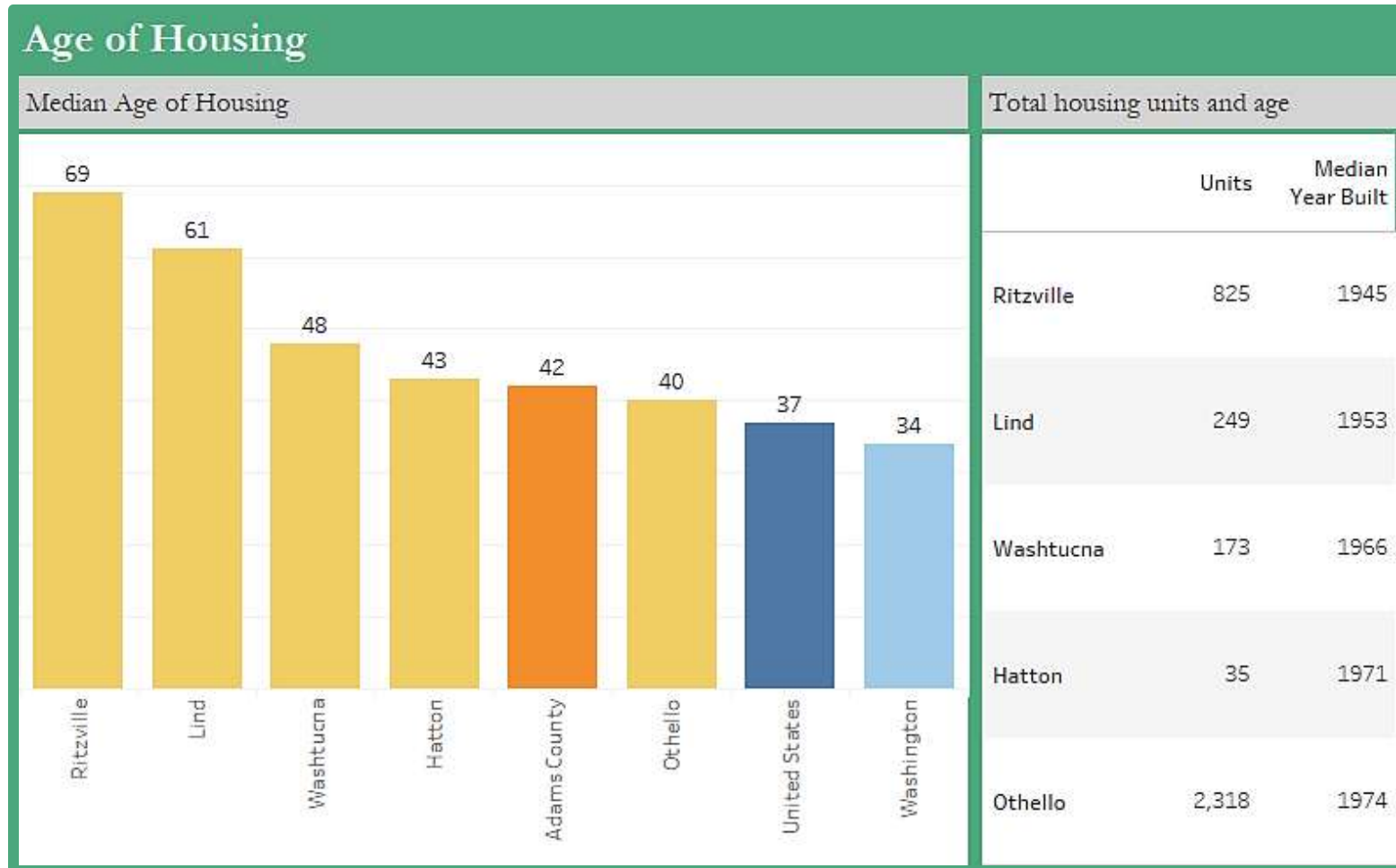
	Households Receiving SNAP				Not Receiving SNAP	
	Total	Percent	Income Below Poverty	Income Above Poverty	Income Below Poverty	Income Above Poverty
United States	15,029,498	12.65%	7,420,946	7,608,552	8,969,163	94,827,260
Washington	365,887	13.28%	155,729	210,158	159,712	2,230,098
Adams County	1,182	20.3%	520	662	518	4,124

Housing

This section analyzes various data indicators related to Housing in the community.

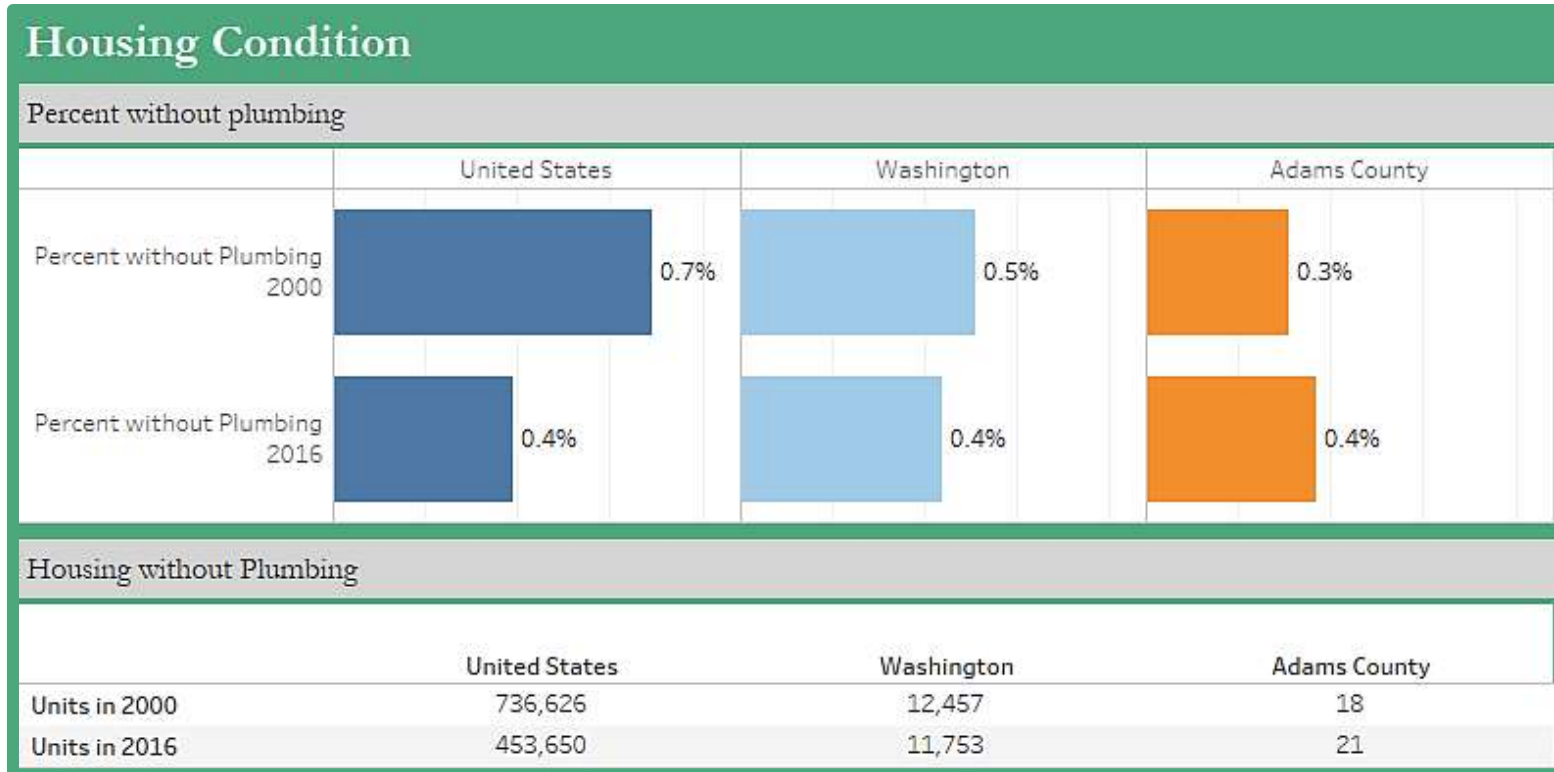
Physical Characteristics

Total housing units, median year built and median age in 2016 are shown below. Housing units used in housing age include only those where the year built is known. Housing in Adams County is significantly older than the state and nation.



Unsafe, Unsanitary Homes

The number and percentage of occupied housing units without plumbing are shown for Adams County. U.S. Census data shows 18 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2000 and ACS five-year estimates show 21 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2016. Caution should be used due to the small sample size.



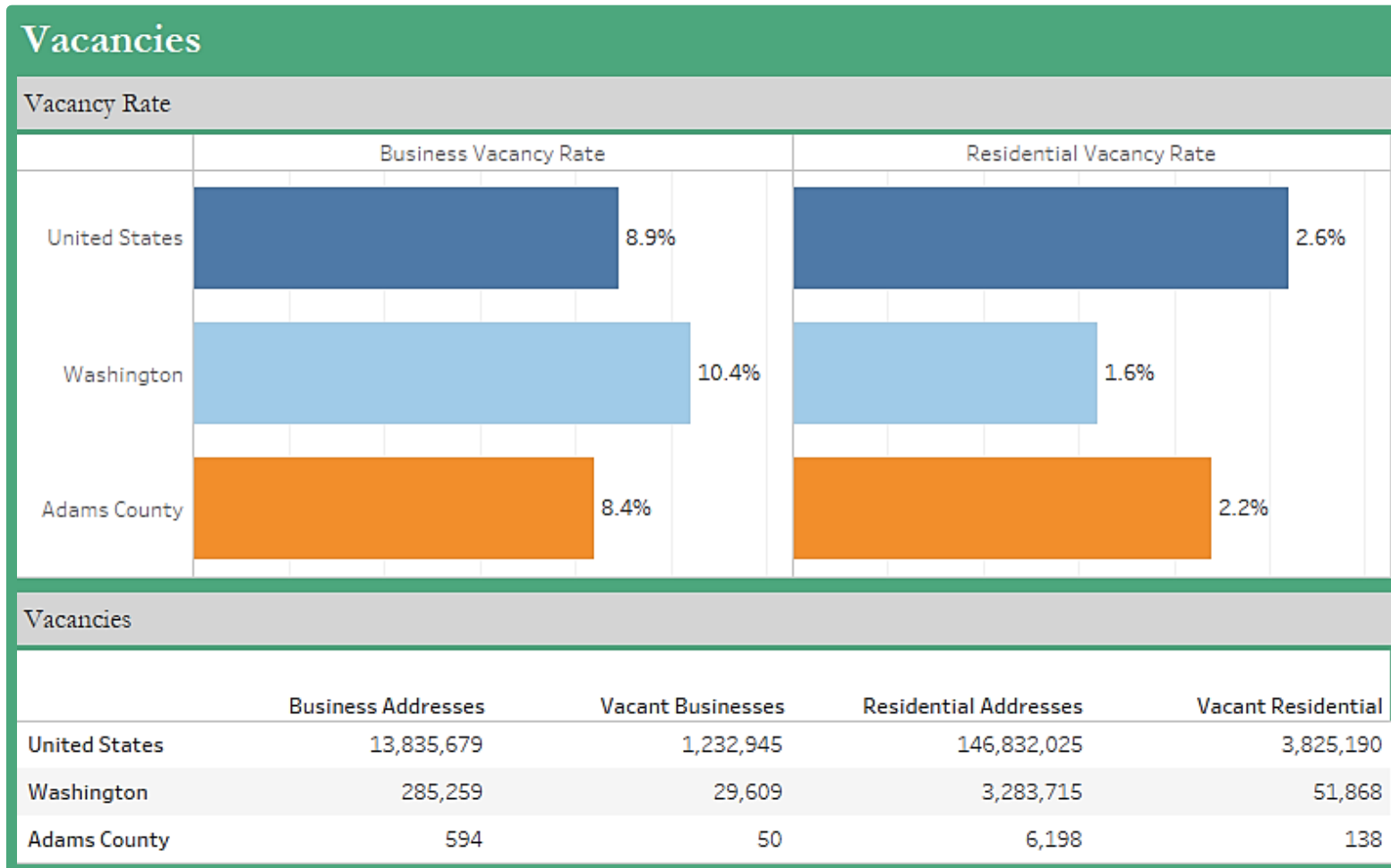
Tenure

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated there were 3,882 owner-occupied units in 2016. The percentage of Owner-occupied units has decreased across all geographic levels since 2000.



Vacancies

The U.S. Postal Service provided information quarterly to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development on addresses identified as vacant in the previous quarter. Residential and business vacancy rates for Adams County, in the first quarter of 2015 are reported. For this reporting period, a total of 138 residential addresses were identified as vacant in Adams County, a vacancy rate of 2.2%, and 50 business addresses were also reported as vacant, a rate of 8.4%.



Evictions

The number evictions and eviction filings within Adams County is shown in below. For the year 2016, the Eviction Lab reports that 6 of the 8 eviction filings ended in an eviction, for an eviction rate of 0.27%.

	Renter Occupied Households	Eviction Filings	Evictions	Eviction Filing Rate	Eviction Rate
United States	38,372,860	2,350,042	898,479	6.12%	2.34%
Washington	968,615	14,166	7,904	1.46%	0.82%
Adams County	2,189	8	6	0.37%	0.27%

Affordability

In Adams County, 1,565 households or 1 in 4 are rent burdened – or paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs.

Homelessness

The Washington State Point in Time Count of Persons Experiencing Homelessness - January 2018 reports the following for Adams County:

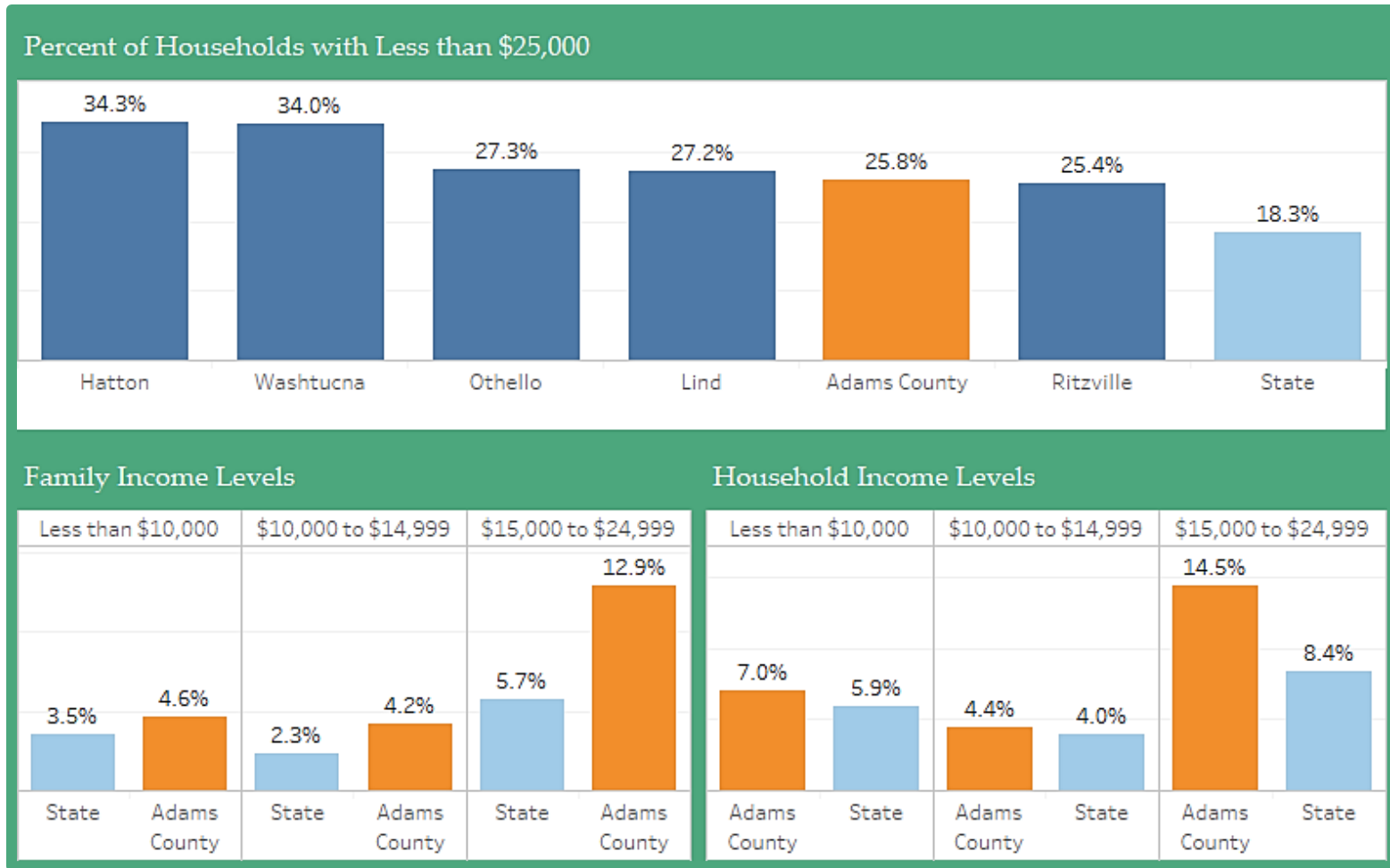
	Persons	Households
Sheltered	2	2
Unsheltered	0	0
Total	2	2

Student homelessness reported by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) reports 141 students in Adams County school districts are experiencing homelessness. Eighty-eight percent are couch surfing (temporarily staying with friends and family):

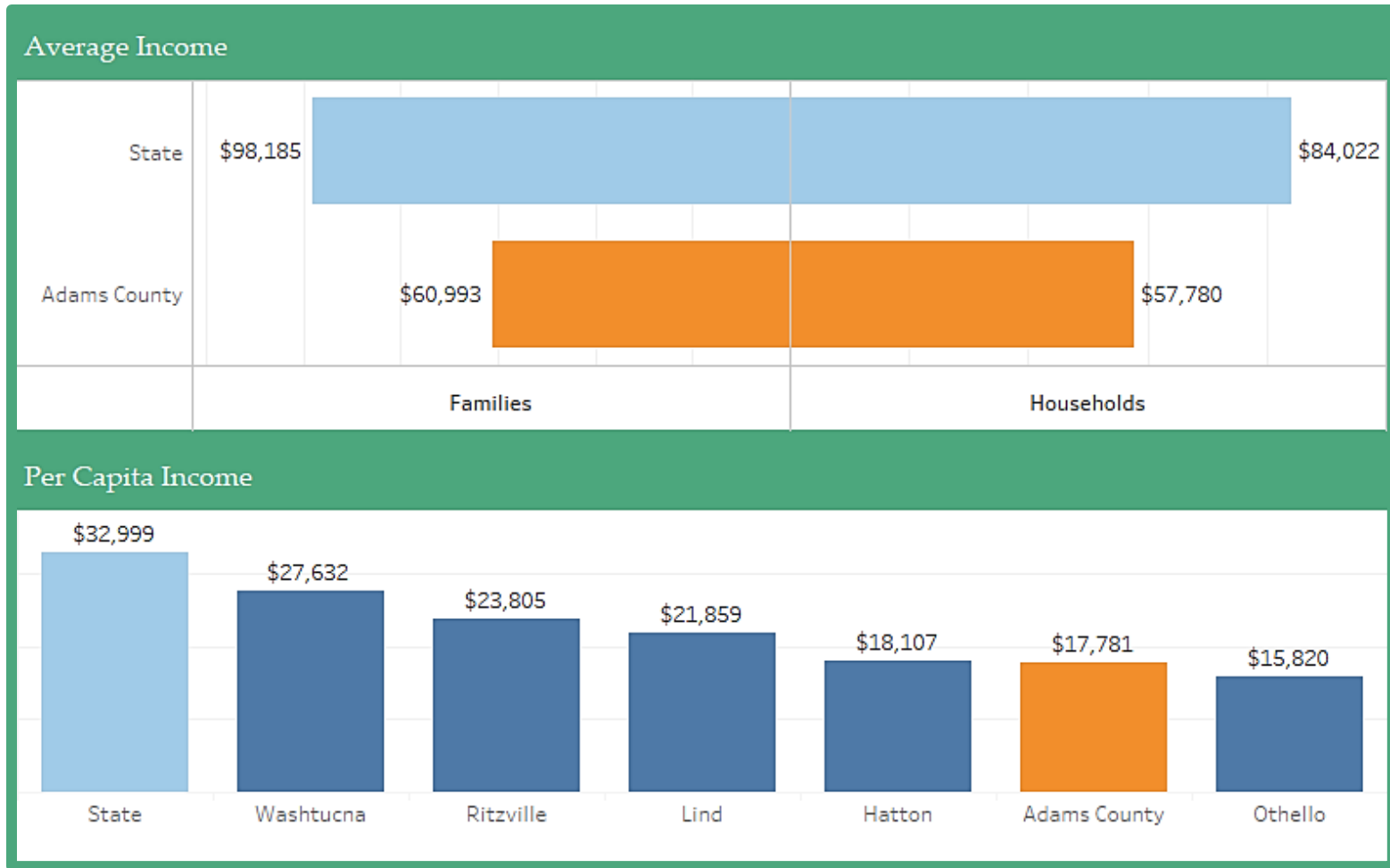
- 76 are in elementary school
- 27 are in middle school
- 38 are in high school

Income and Employment

1 in 4 households and families in Adams County have less than \$25,000 in income.



Family Income in Adams County is more than a third less than the state.



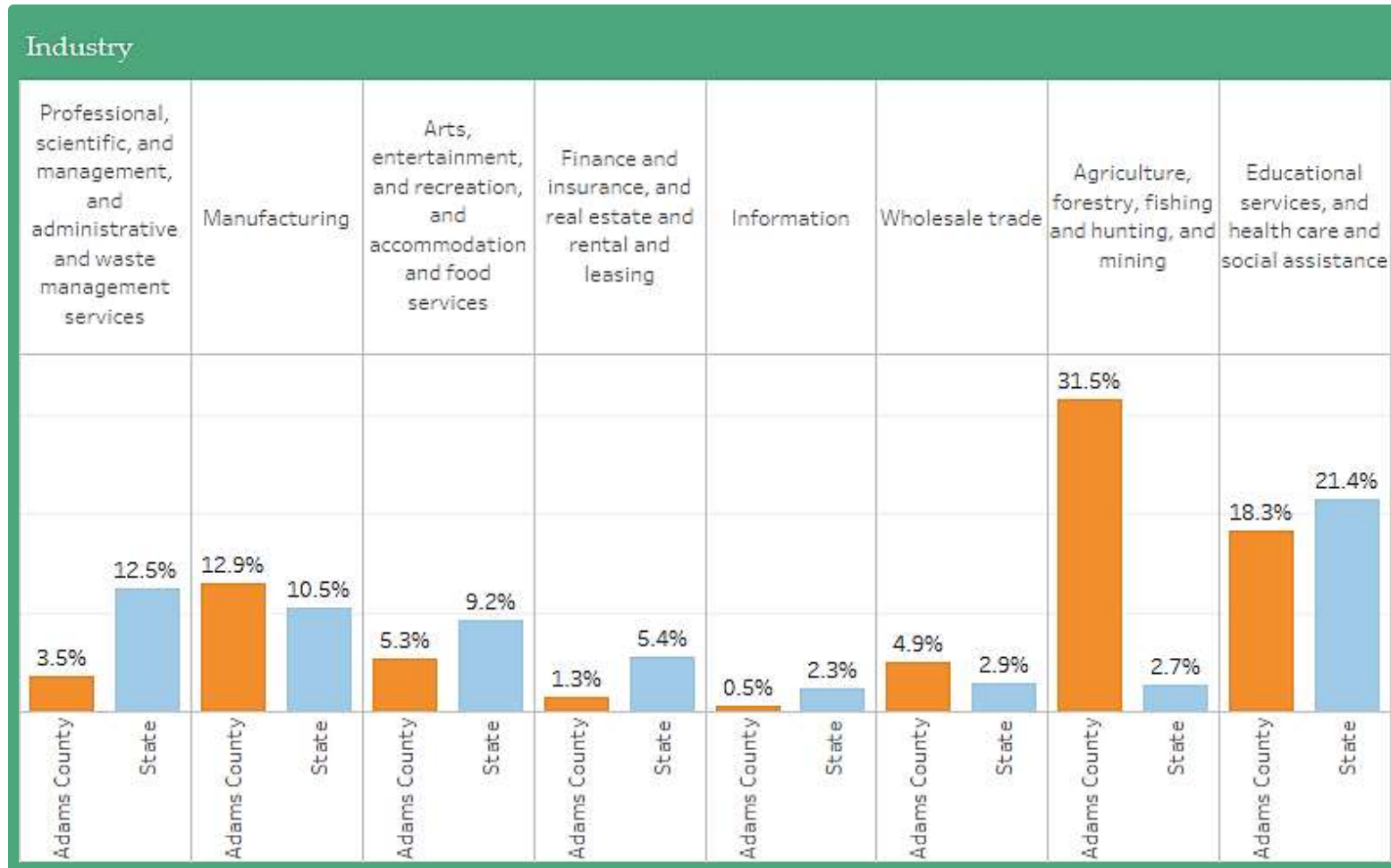
Employment Rates

Unemployment has been decreasing over the last five years; however, almost 2/3 of all children have all parents in the labor force.



Industries

In Adams County, there are significantly more jobs in Agriculture and significantly fewer professional type industries.



Education

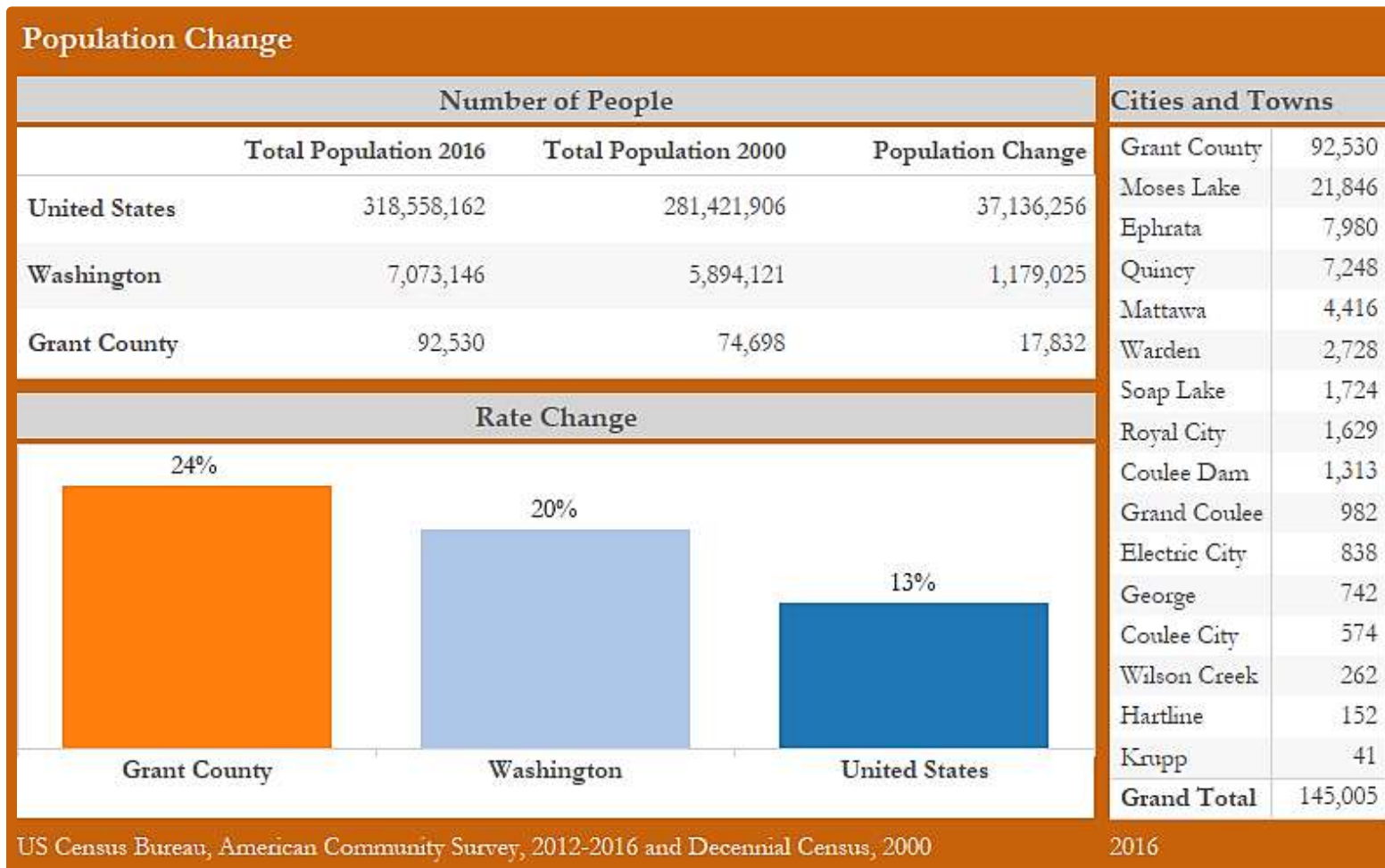
Educational Attainment shows the distribution of educational attainment levels in the County. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25. Almost 1 in 4 in Adams County have less than a 9th grade education – almost a third of adults in the city of Othello.



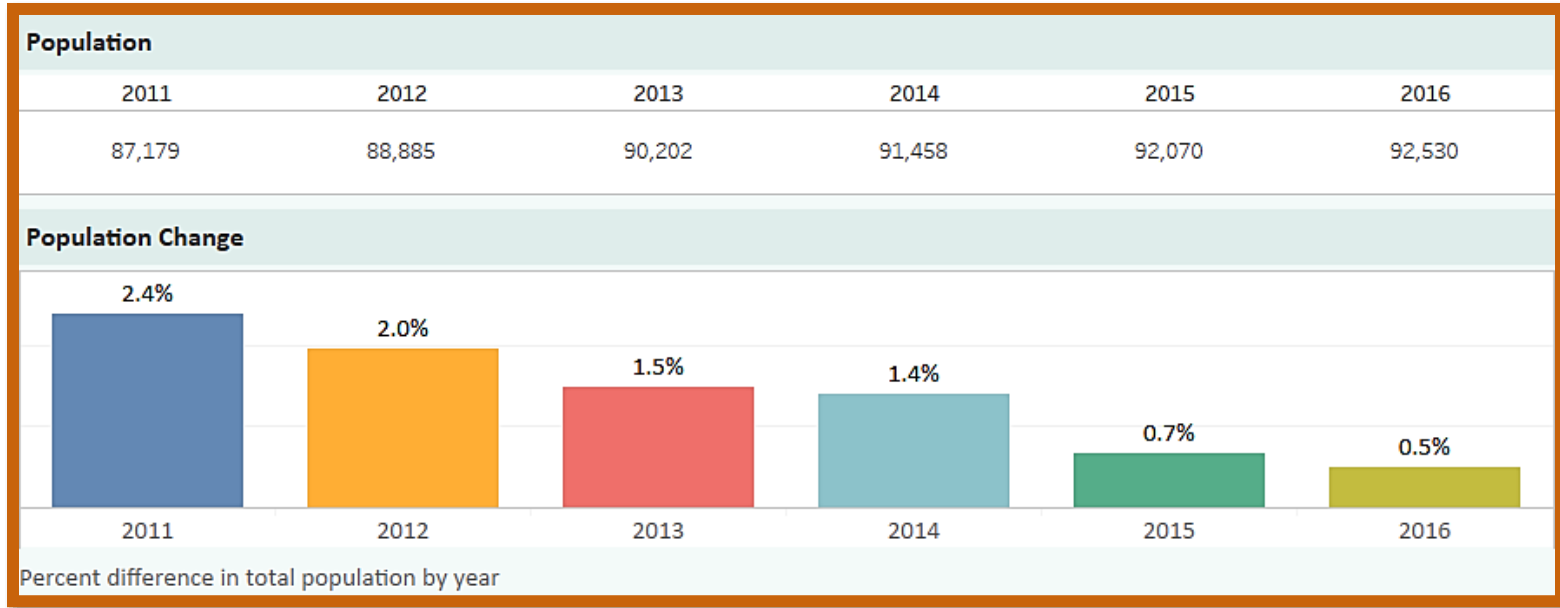
Grant County

Population Change

Population change within the report area from 2000-2016 is shown below. During the fourteen-year period, total population estimates for the report area grew by 24 percent, increasing from 74,698 persons in 2000 to 92,530 persons in 2016.

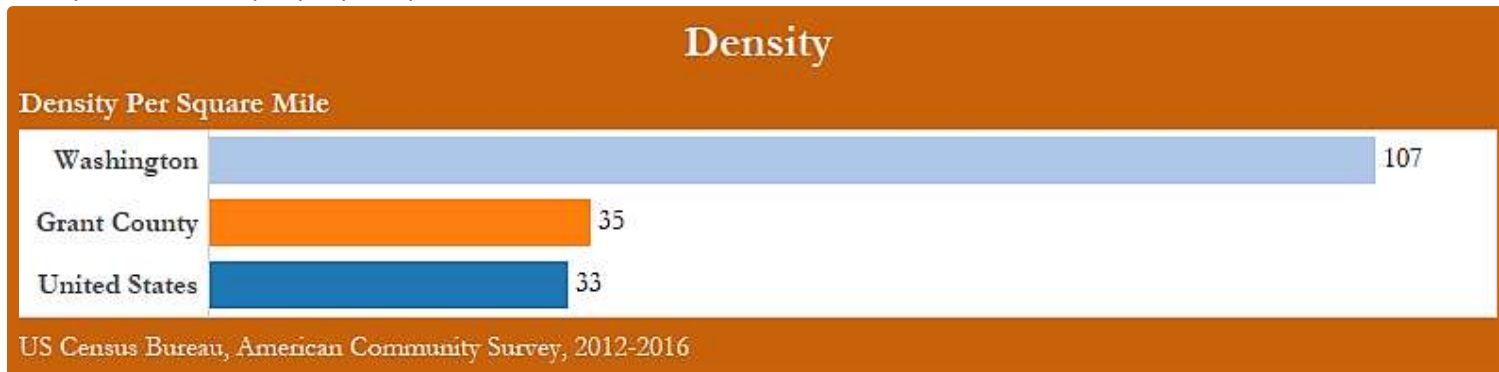


While the number of individuals residing in Grant County has increased over the past 6 years, the rate of growth has slowed each year⁹.



Population Density

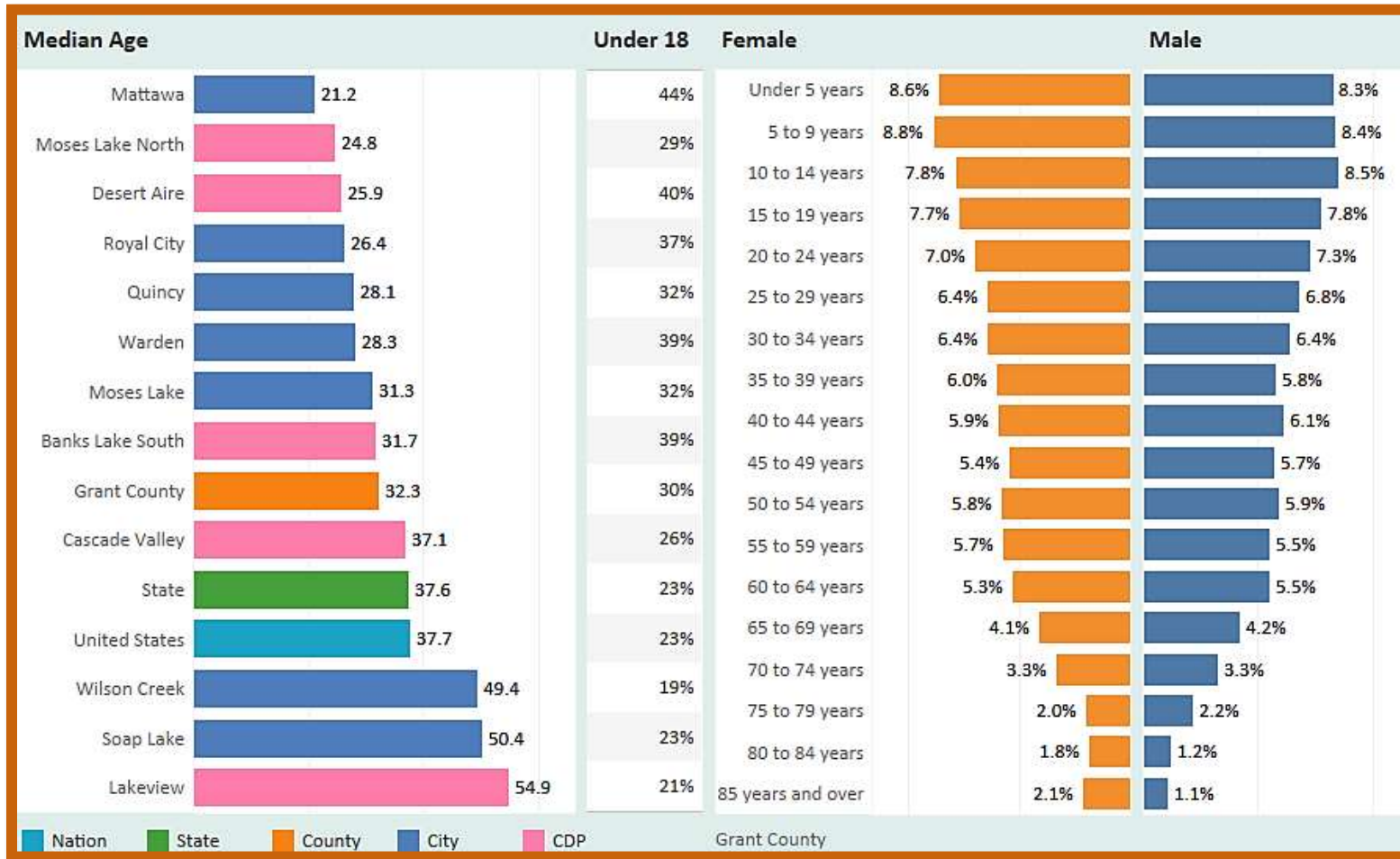
In Grant County, there are 35 people per square mile.



⁹ Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2012-16.

Age and gender

Grant County has 7 Cities and Towns and 5 CDPs; 43,055 residents, almost half of the County population, or 47%, live in an area that is unincorporated and outside of a CDP. 30% of the County is under 18; only 87 counties in the nation have a higher percentage. The median age in Grant County is 32.3 which is considerably lower than the state median of 37.6 and the national median of 37.7. Median Age of females in Grant County 32.6 years old and median age of males is 32 years old.

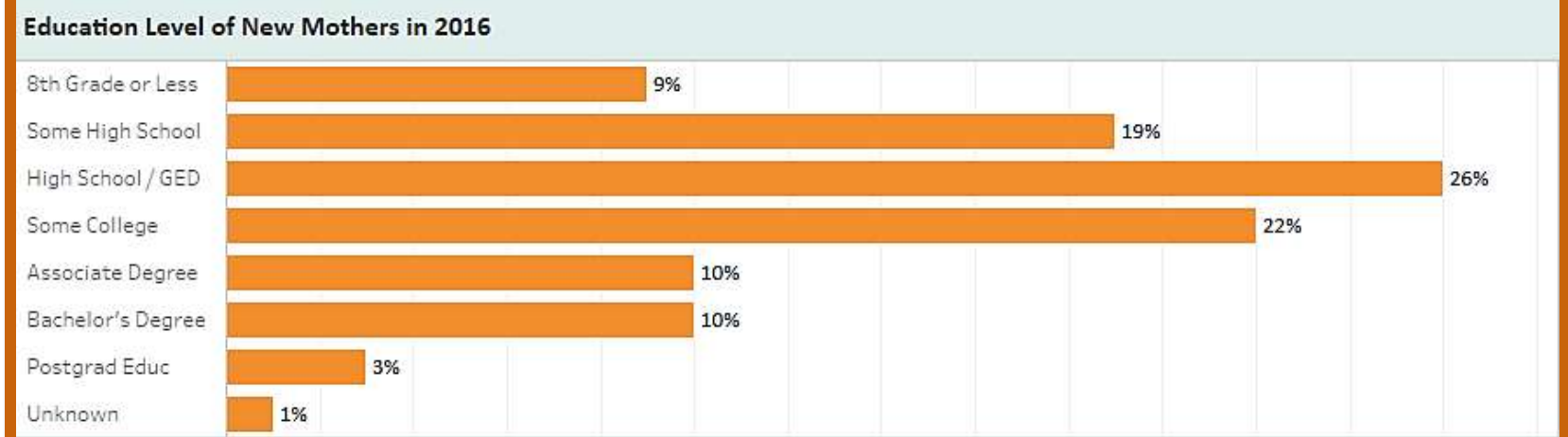


Teen Birth

Teen-birth rate in Grant County is slightly higher than the State and Nation. In Grant County, almost a third of new mothers did not have a high school diploma or GED.



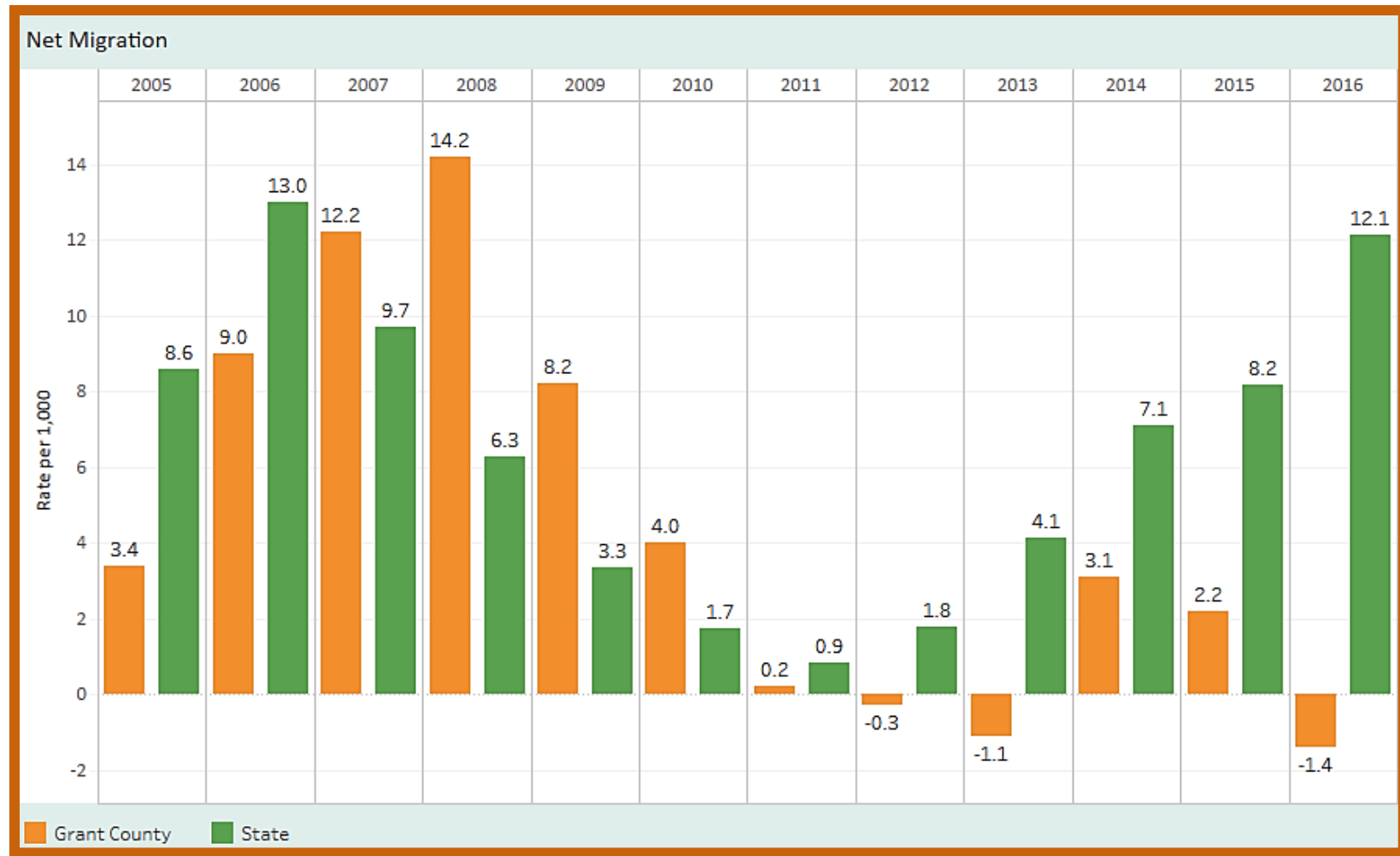
Source: WA State DSHS, Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System (CORE-GIS). County Reports, 2018.



Source: Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health, 08/2017.

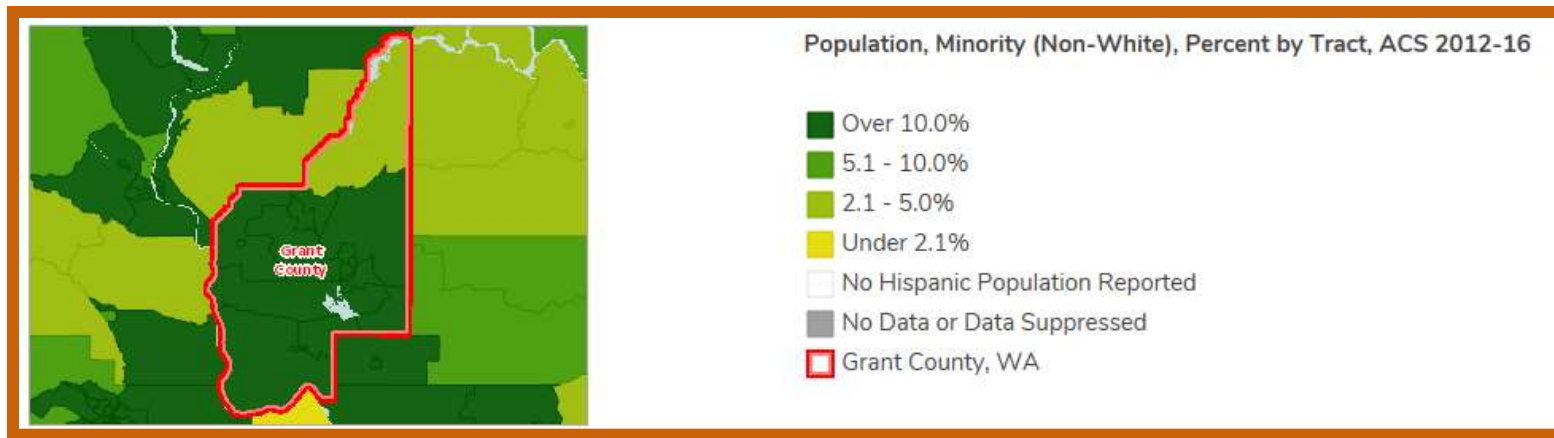
Net Migration

Grant County had the first year of negative net migration since 2013.

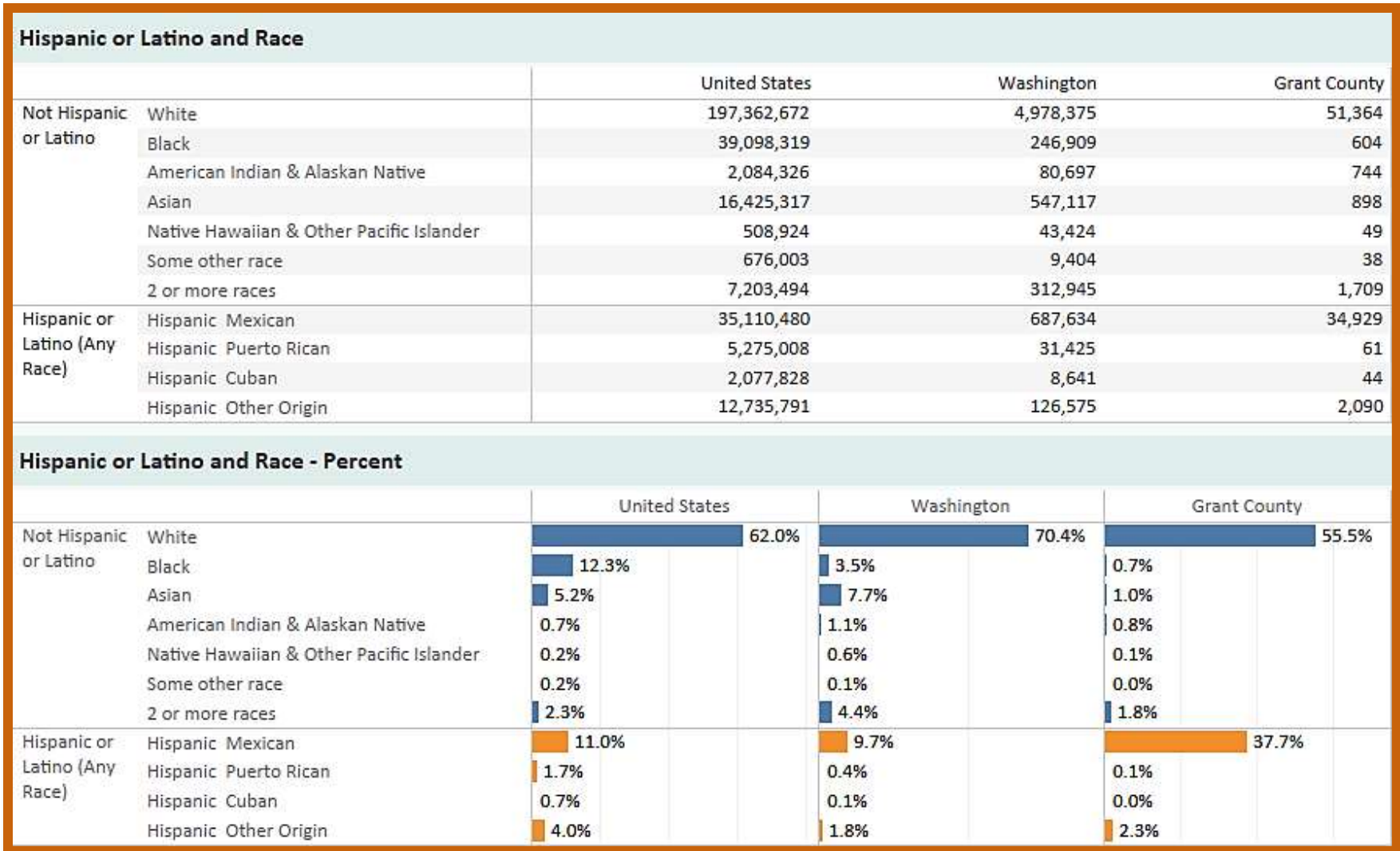


Race and Ethnicity

In 2016, the white population comprised 90.91% of Grant County, black population represented 0.89%, and other races combined were 8.2%. Persons identifying themselves as mixed race made up 5.4% of the population.



The following chart sorts Race first by Ethnicity. For more information about Race and Ethnicity, see the Definitions section of this document.



The following chart provides more specificity around race – though they should be viewed with caution due to the small sample size.

American Indian & Alaskan Native			Asian		
	Grant County	State		Grant County	State
American Indian & Alaskan Native	1,015	94,026	Asian	930	552,032
Cherokee	42	3,971	Asian Indian	225	88,139
Chippewa	93	2,325	Chinese	65	118,195
Navajo	64	1,467	Filipino	174	95,420
Sioux	10	2,730	Japanese	193	37,643
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander			Korean	189	62,911
	Grant County	State	Other Asian	72	78,177
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	69	44,870	Vietnamese	12	71,547
Other Pacific Islander	3	14,907			
Native Hawaiian	38	6,924			
Samoan	15	12,976			
Guamanian or Chamorro	13	10,063			

Needs

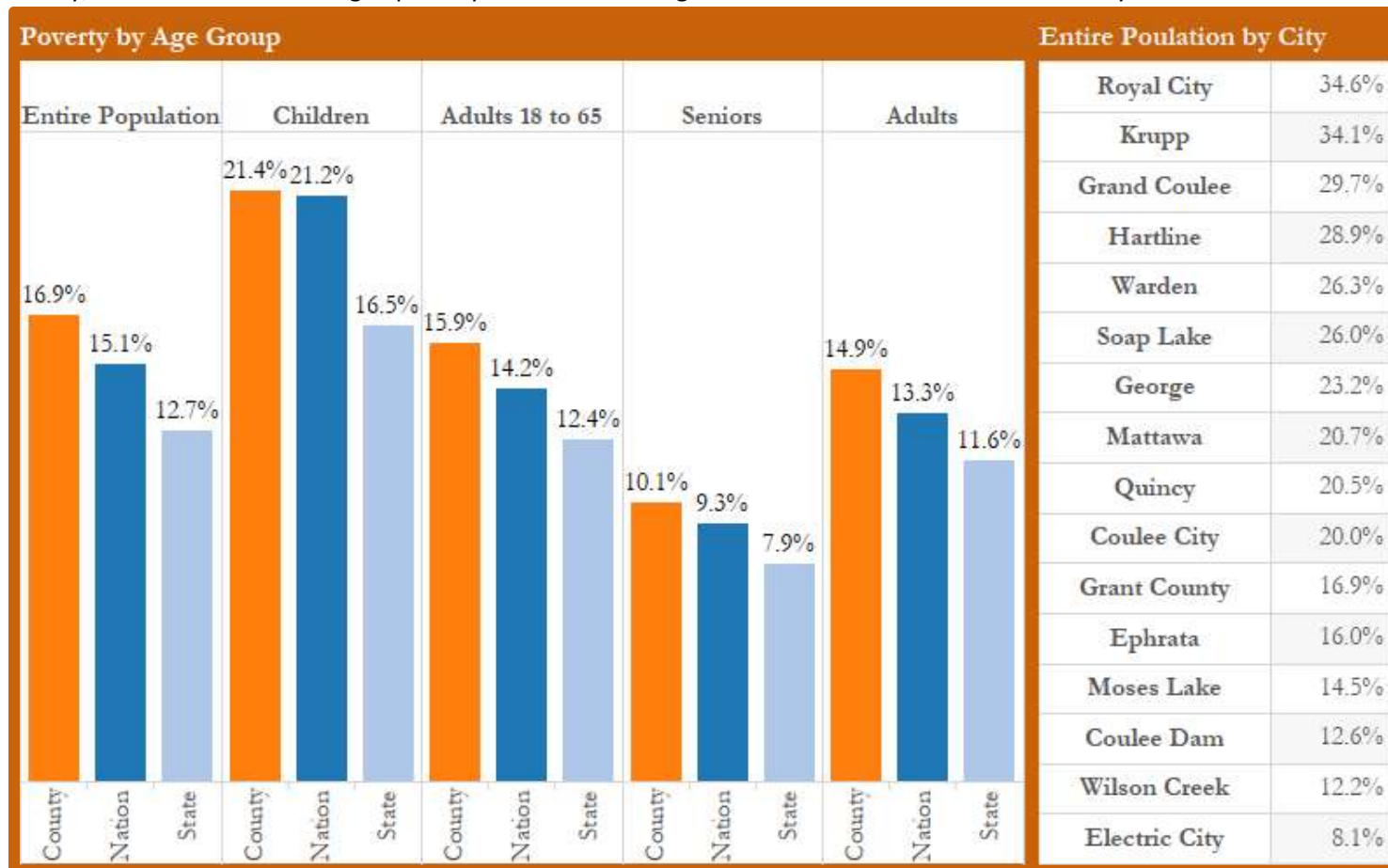
This section analyzes various data indicators related to needs in the community.

Poverty

This indicator reports the percentage of the population living in households with income below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

By Age

In Grants County, 1 in 5 children are living in poverty and there is a large variance with rates within the County.



Children

According to the American Community Survey 5-year data, an average of 23.4% percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in Grant County is less than the national average of 23.6 percent.

	Ages 0-4	Ages 5-17
United States	22.5%	19.5%
Washington	16.7%	15.4%
Grant County	23.4%	19.7%

Poverty Rate Change

Poverty rate change in the report area from 2000 to 2016 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for Grant County increased by 0.5%, compared to a national increase of 2.7%.

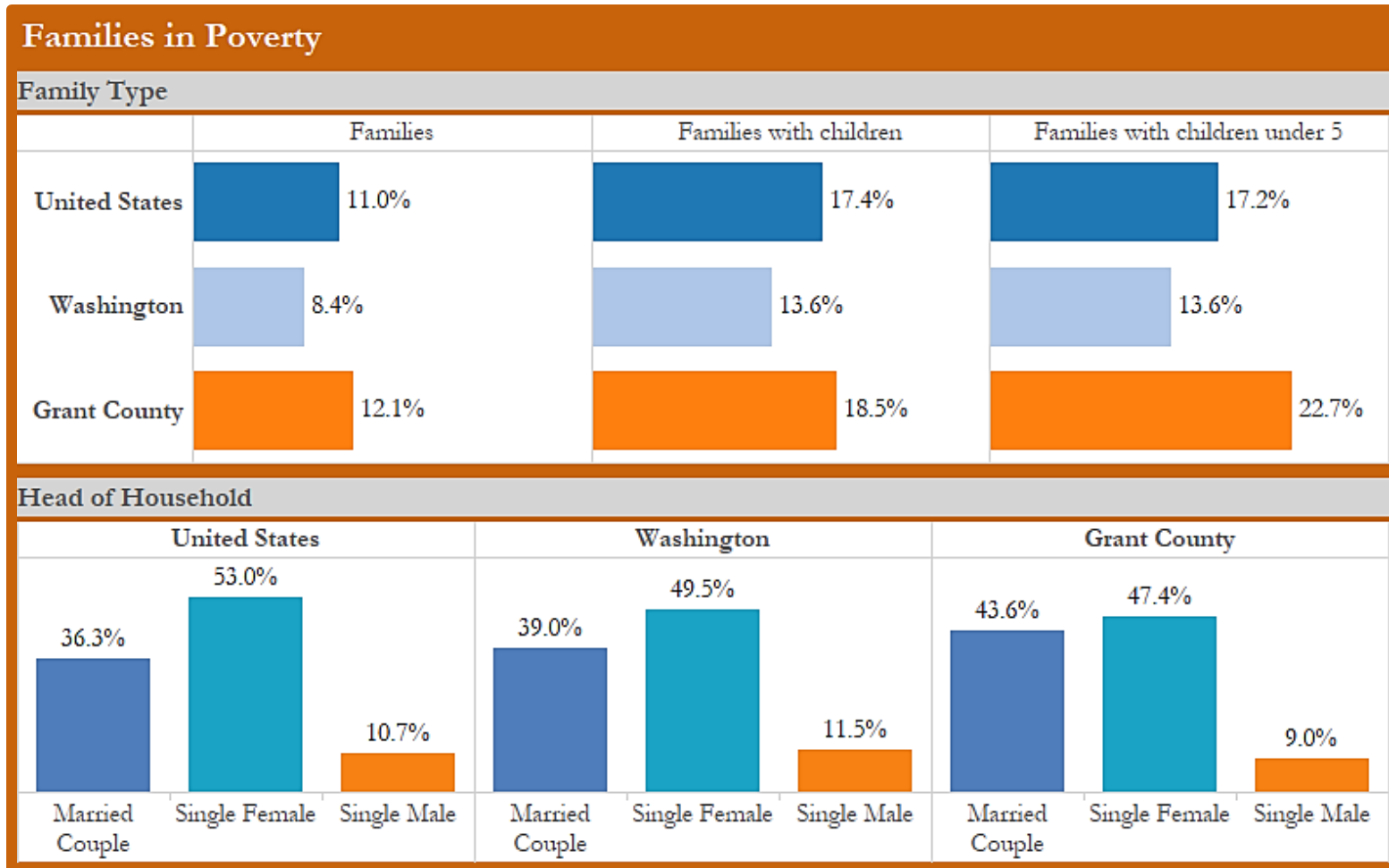
	Poverty Rate Change in 2000	Poverty Rate Change in 2016	Poverty Rate Change Rate Change
United States	11.3%	14.0%	2.7%
Washington	9.6%	11.3%	1.7%
Grant County	11.3%	14%	0.5%

Households and Families

The number and percentage of households in poverty are shown below. In 2017, it is estimated that there were 4,368 households, or 14.32%, living in poverty within Grant County.

	Total Households	Households in Poverty	Percent Households in Poverty
United States	118,825,921	16,390,109	13.8%
Washington	2,755,697	315,441	11.5%
Grant County	30,512	4,368	14.3%

According to ACS 2012-2016 5-year estimates, more than in 5 families with children are living in poverty.



Nutrition

Public school students eligible for free or reduced-price lunches assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs. Additionally, when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment. In Grant County, more than 2 out of 3 students are eligible for a free/reduced price lunch.

- Grant County – 66.8%
- Washington – 45.4%
- United States – 52.6%

The table below shows Children Eligible for Free Lunch (Alone) by Year, 2010-11 through 2015-16 to demonstrate local, state, and National trends in student free and reduced lunch eligibility. In the 2015-16 school year, the percent of eligible students decreased for the third year.

	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
United States	48.15%	51.32%	51.99%	51.8%	52.3%
Washington	40.17%	45.19%	46.31%	45.95%	45.36%
Grant County	70.16%	73.24%	73.47%	68.12%	66.81%

SNAPs

The below table shows that 5,760 households (or 18.9%) received SNAP payments during 2017. During this same period there were 1,956 households with income levels below the poverty level that were not receiving SNAP payments.

	Households Receiving SNAP				Not Receiving SNAP	
	Total	Percent	Income Below Poverty	Income Above Poverty	Income Below Poverty	Income Above Poverty
United States	15,029,498	12.65%	7,420,946	7,608,552	8,969,163	94,827,260
Washington	365,887	13.28%	155,729	210,158	159,712	2,230,098
Grant County	5,760	18.88%	2,412	3,348	1,956	22,796

Housing

This section analyzes various data indicators related to Housing in the community.

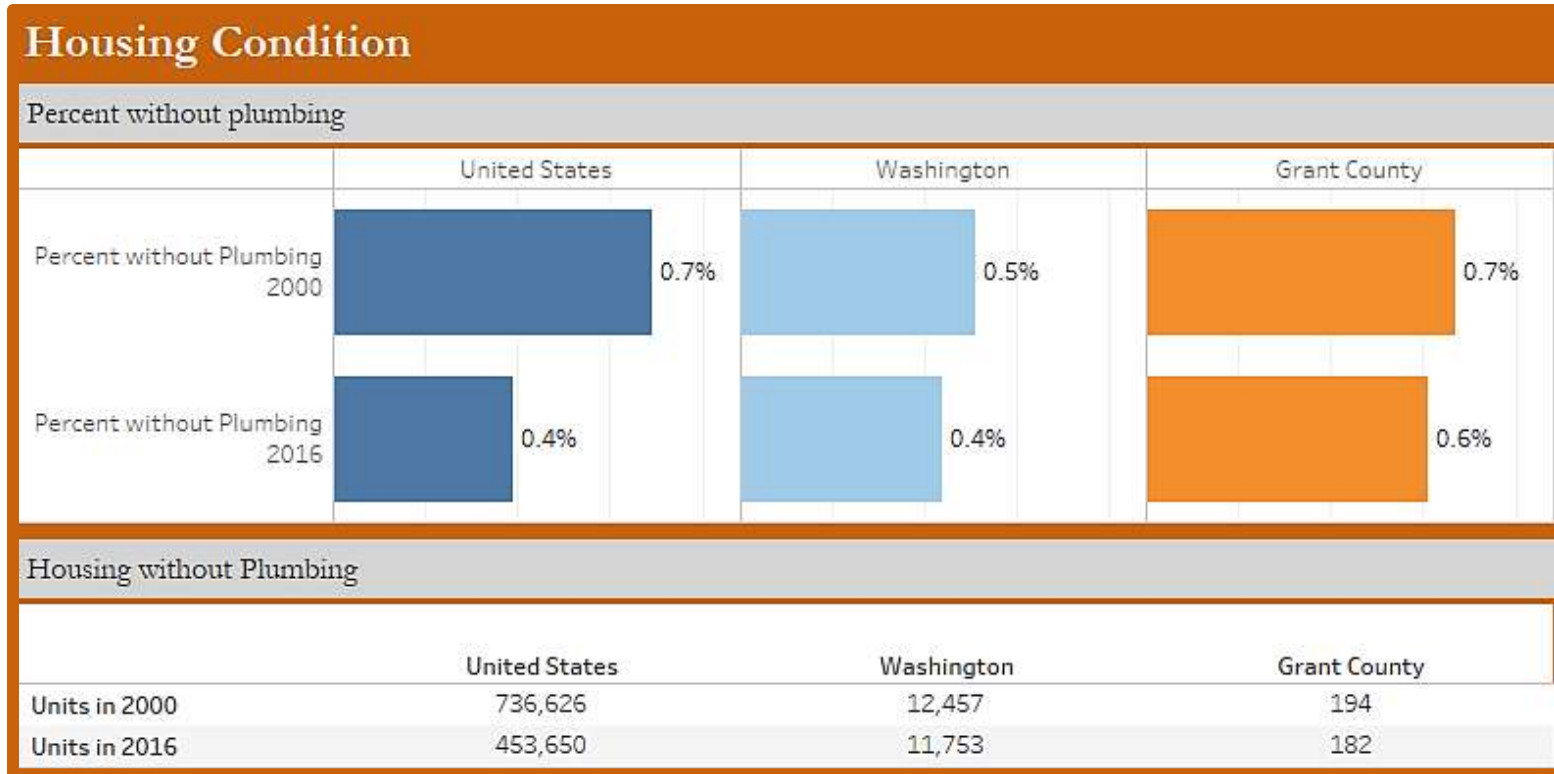
Physical Characteristics

Total housing units, median year built and median age in 2016 are shown below. Housing units used in housing age include only those where the year built is known. Housing in Grant County is significantly older than the state.



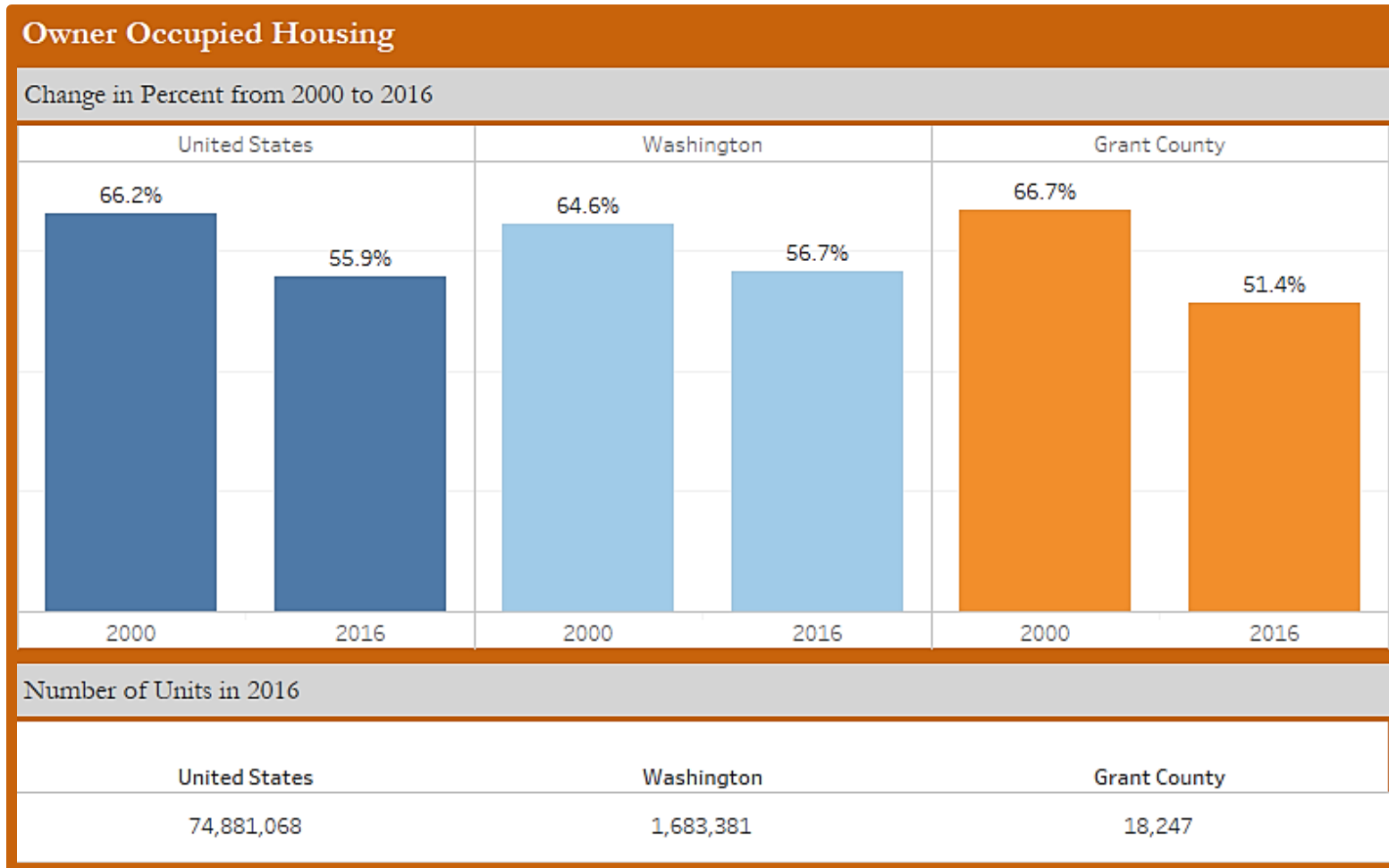
Unsafe, unsanitary homes

The number and percentage of occupied housing units without plumbing are shown for Grant County. U.S. Census data shows 194 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2000 and ACS five-year estimates show 182 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2016. Caution should be used due to the small sample size.



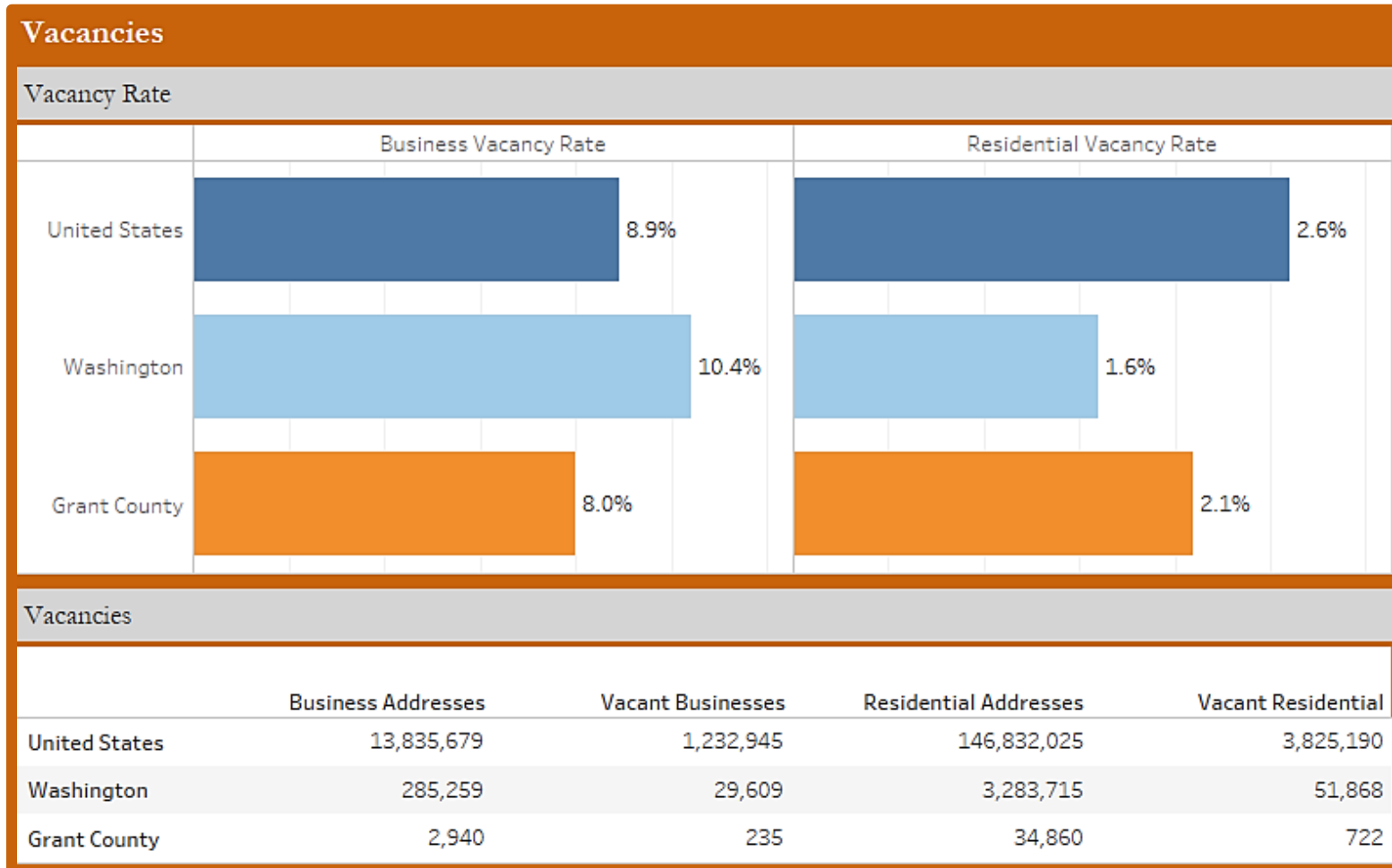
Tenure

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated there were 18,247 owner-occupied units in 2016. The percentage of Owner-occupied units has decreased across all geographic levels since 2000.



Vacancies

The U.S. Postal Service provided information quarterly to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development on addresses identified as vacant in the previous quarter. Residential and business vacancy rates for Grant County, in the first quarter of 2015 are reported. For this reporting period, a total of 722 residential addresses were identified as vacant in Grant County, a vacancy rate of 2.1%, and 235 business addresses were also reported as vacant, a rate of 7.9%.



Evictions

The number evictions and eviction filings within Grant County was not available from Eviction Lab in 2016.

Affordability

In Grant County, 7,407 households or 1 in 4 are rent burdened – or paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs.

Homelessness

The Washington State Point in Time Count of Persons Experiencing Homelessness - January 2018 reports the following for Grant County:

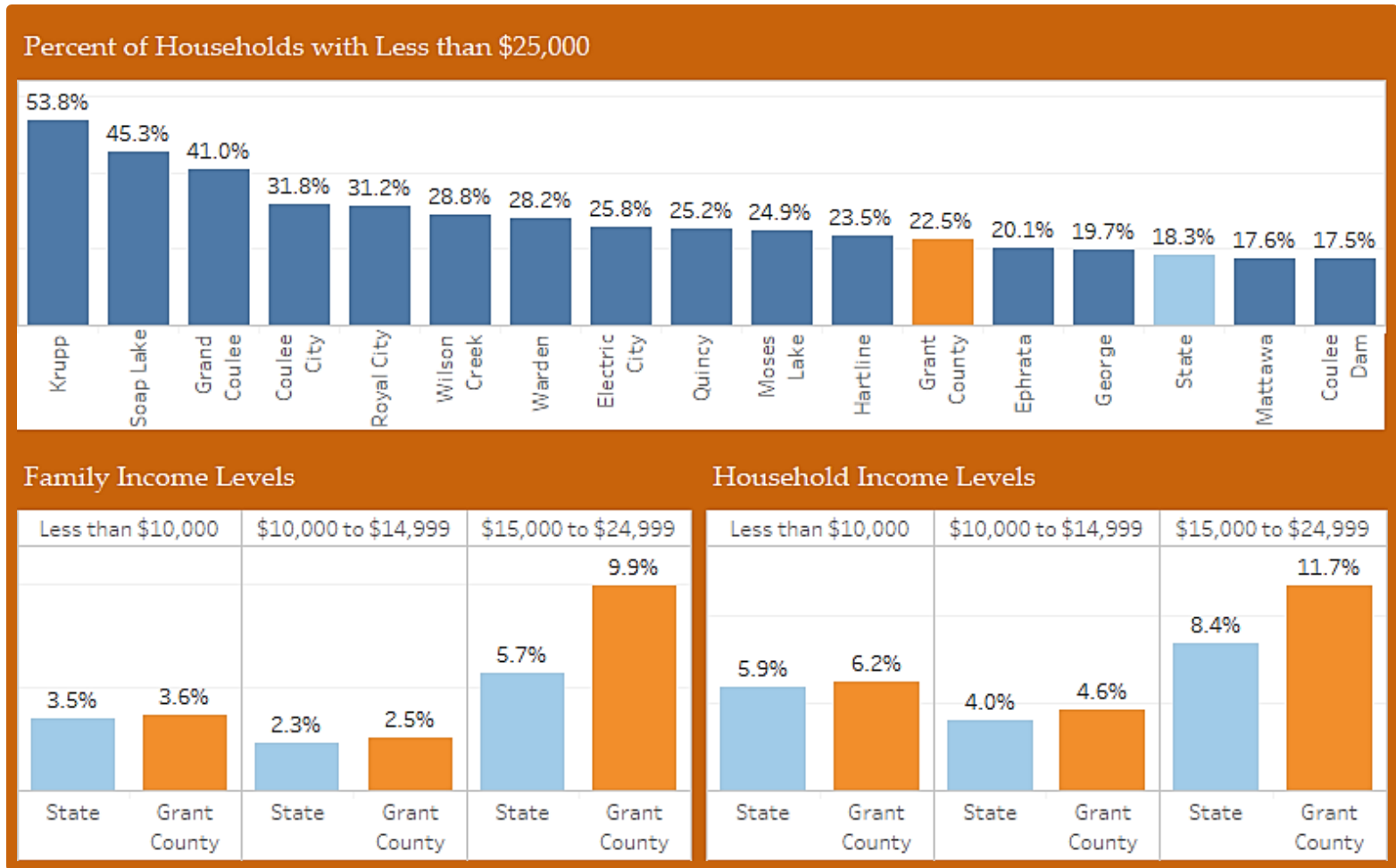
	Persons	Households
Sheltered	52	20
Unsheltered	85	69
Total	137	89

Student homelessness reported by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) reports 1,099 students in Grant County school districts are experiencing homelessness. Seventy-eight percent are couch surfing (temporarily staying with friends and family) and 11% are unsheltered:

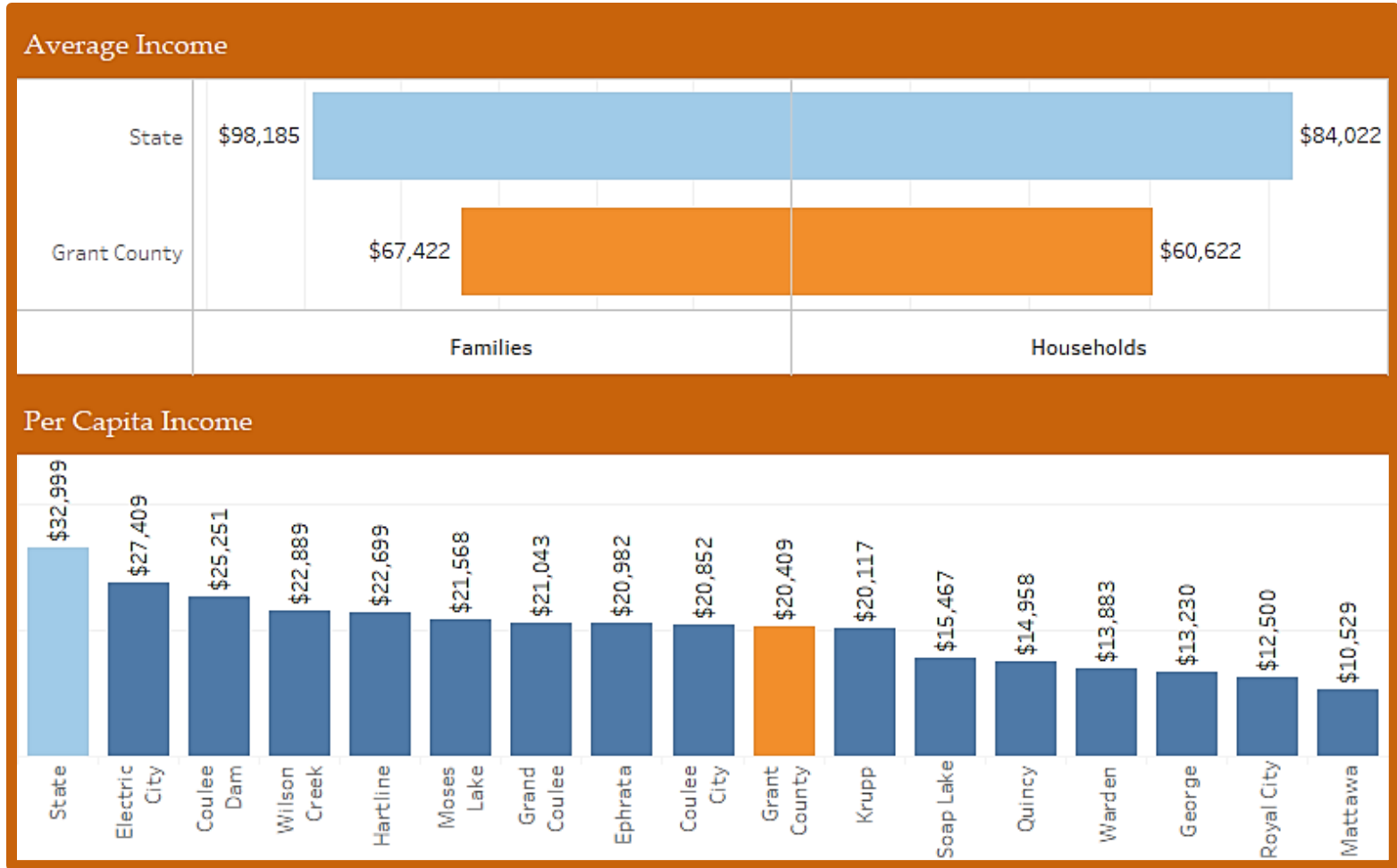
- 609 are in elementary school
- 234 are in middle school
- 256 are in high school

Income and Employment

Almost 1 in 4 households and families in Grant County have less than \$25,000 in income.

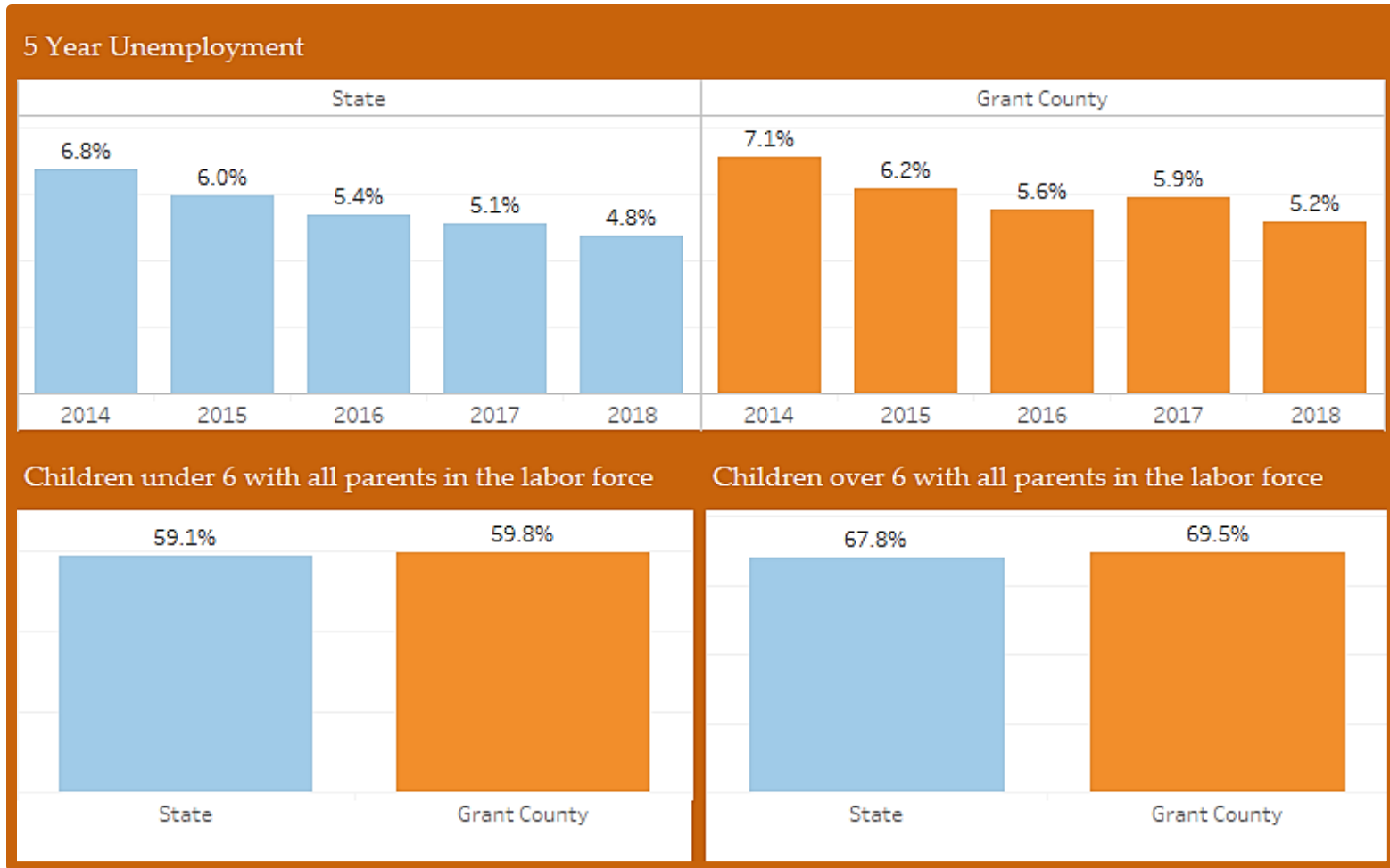


Family Income in Grant County is more than a third less than the state.



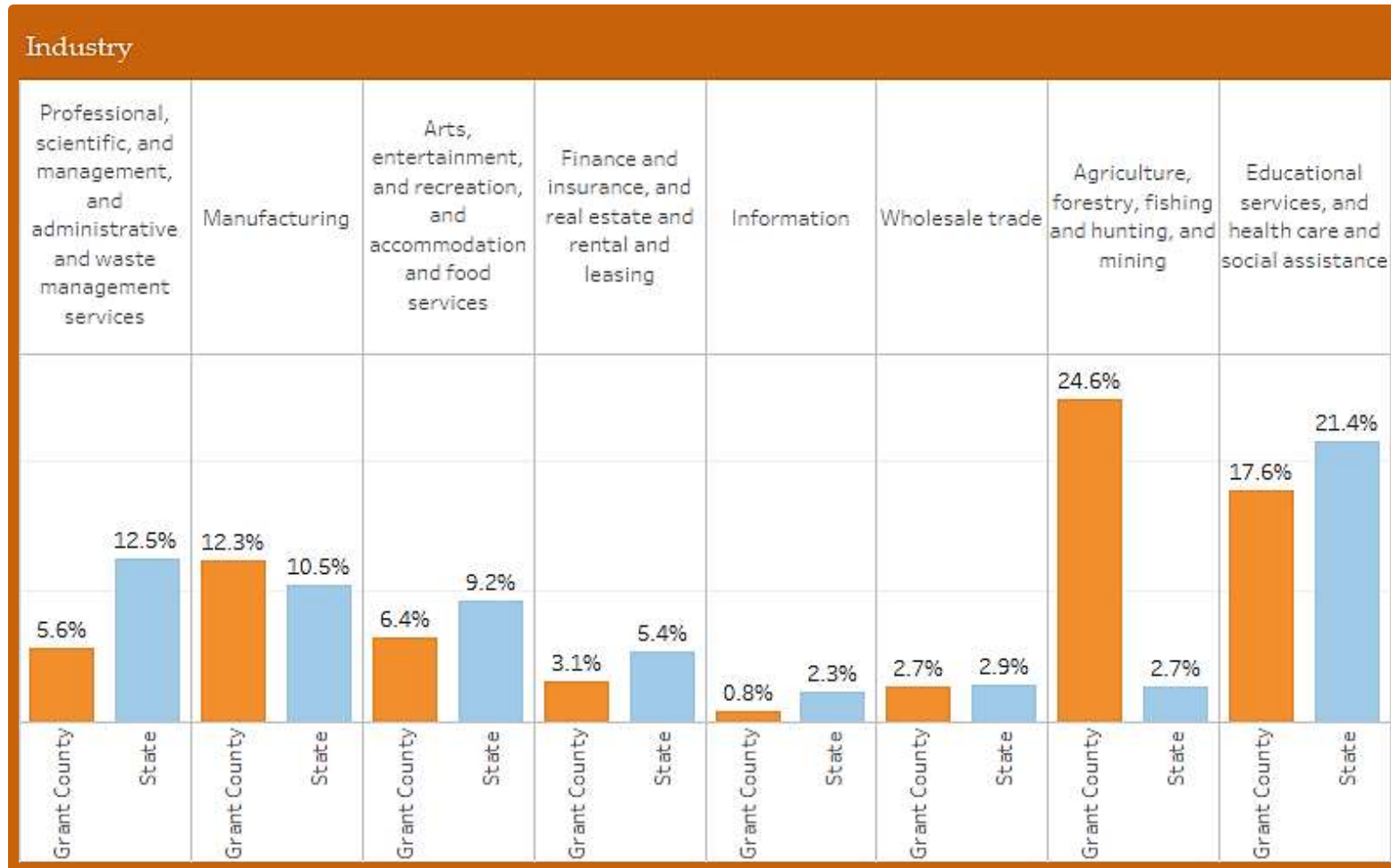
Employment Rates

Unemployment has been decreasing over the last five years; however, almost 2/3 of all children have all parents in the labor force.



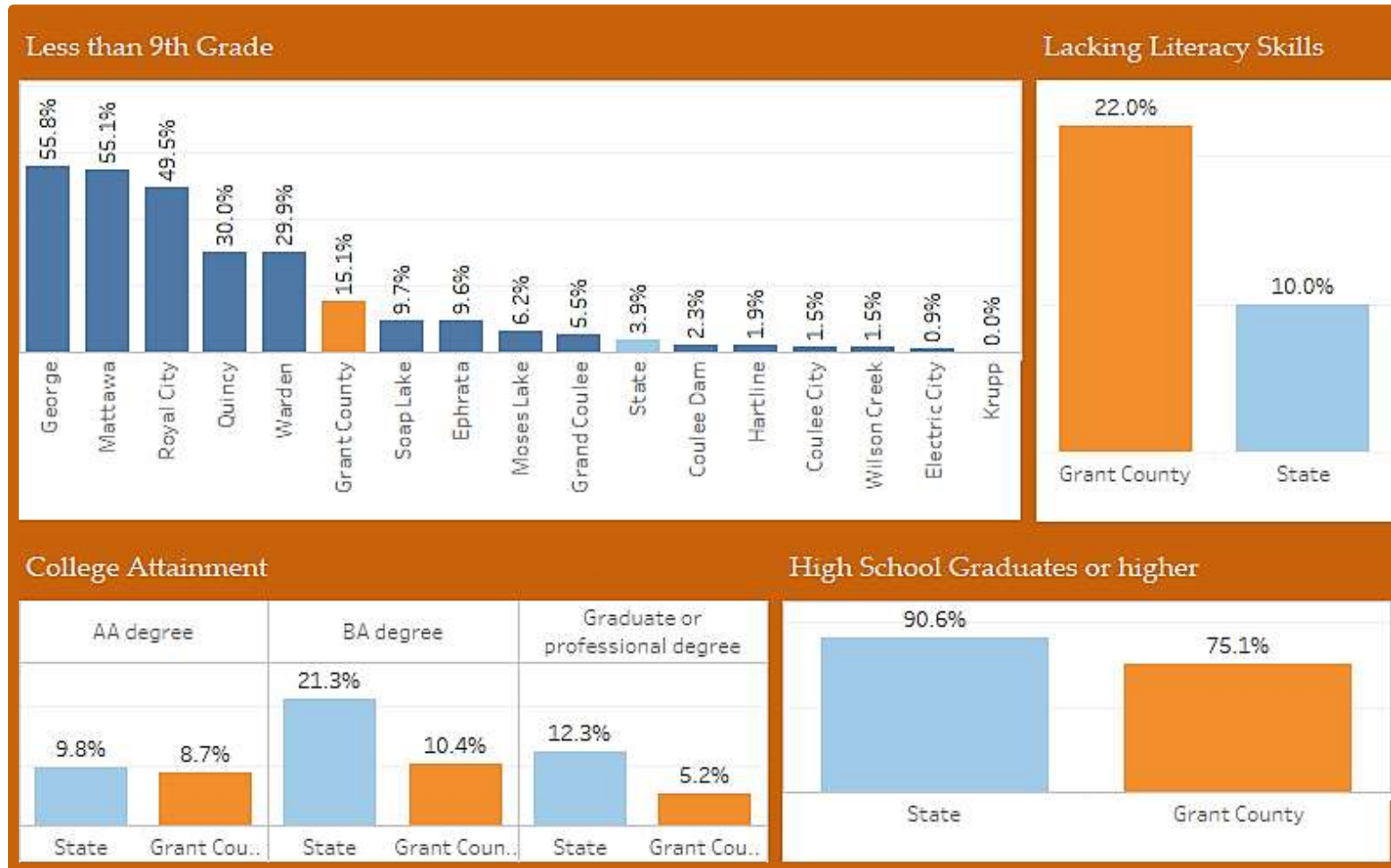
Industries

In Grant County, there are significantly more jobs in Agriculture and significantly fewer Professional type industries.



Education

Educational Attainment shows the distribution of educational attainment levels in the County. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25. Fifteen percent of adults in Grant County have less than a 9th grade education and only 3 out of 4 have a diploma.



Definitions

The following definitions are taken from nationally recognized data sources.

Household: A household consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall. A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated people sharing a housing unit such as partners or roomers, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters. There are two major categories of households, "family" and "nonfamily". (See definitions of Family household and Nonfamily household).

Family: A family is a group of two people or more (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. The number of families is equal to the number of family households, however, the count of family members differs from the count of family household members because family household members include any non-relatives living in the household.

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

In accordance with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definition of ethnicity, the Census Bureau provides data for the basic categories in the OMB standards: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. In general, the Census Bureau defines ethnicity or origin as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

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

Data Sources

A variety of data sources were used in the creation of this Annual Report. This section attempts to answer questions regarding why the 2010 Census was not used and provides links to the source data.

The American Community Survey

The American Community Survey (ACS) is conducted every year to provide up-to-date information about the social and economic needs of the community. The American Community Survey was designed to provide estimates of the characteristics of the population, not to provide counts of the population in different geographic areas or population subgroups. For this reason, whenever possible, percentages have been used rather than actual numbers. The census is conducted once every 10 years to provide an official count of the entire U.S. population to Congress.

A majority of the data collected in this Annual Report is from the United States Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. The primary advantage of using multiyear estimates is the increased statistical reliability of the data for less populated areas and small population subgroups. In 2010, the Decennial Census was reduced to a fraction of the size it was in the past. While 2010 Census Data is available, it would only provide a few indicators. Due to the breadth of areas to be examined (Income, Race and Ethnicity, etc. not available in the 2010 Census) coupled with the need to get a snapshot of the various jurisdictions (not available in 1- Year ACS estimates) it was decided that 5-Year Estimates would best meet the needs of this report. To learn more about the American Community Survey, or to access the data tables, see The American Fact Finder Web Site at: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/main.html>.

Washington Center for Real Estate Research

Since 1996 the Washington Center for Real Estate Research (WCRER) has been providing apartment market statistics during the Spring and Fall of each year. The main goal of the surveys has been to estimate the vacancy rate for each county in addition to determining the average rent charged to the individuals who occupy these properties. Additionally, WCRER also published the Housing Market Snapshot on a quarterly basis providing value information regarding the housing market. To find information for a specific quarter, or to build your own report, go to <http://realestate.washington.edu/research/wcrer/> for additional information.

Risk and Protection Profile for Substance Abuse Prevention

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis Division produces an annual report called the Risk and Protection for Substance Abuse Prevention. This report is a comprehensive time-series collection of data related to substance use and abuse, and the risk factors that predict substance use among youth. Data are organized and presented within a risk and protective factor framework used across the state by substance abuse prevention planners. Data are available at the school district, local, county and state level.

For this Annual Report, the decision was made to use County Level data as not all indicators are available across locale or school district. Currently in Yakima County there are 15 school districts. To see information on a specific school district, see the district reports at <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/rda/research/4/53/2010/sd.shtm> for additional information.