Portland State
UNIVERSITY

# 2017
# POINT-IN-TIME

## Count of Homelessness in Portland/Gresham/Multnomah County, Oregon

CITY OF PORTLAND OREGON 1851

home forward

A HOME FOR
EVERYONE

Multnomah
County

CITY OF
GRESHAM

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# More Work Awaits, But Signs of Hope Emerge

Every two years, the Point in Time Count shows us a snapshot of housing and homelessness in Multnomah County. It offers us a chance to reflect on the hard work that's helped thousands of our neighbors off our streets and back into homes of their own, and it reveals how much work we have left to do.

Like in other big cities on the West Coast, housing costs are rising faster than incomes, particularly for people on the outside of our booming economy. That growing gap pushes thousands more people into homelessness each year. It also makes escaping homelessness even more difficult for those already on our streets.

Our community is struggling with a crisis in access to mental health services and an opioid epidemic that afflicts a growing number of our most vulnerable neighbors. And our communities of color continue to still face the legacy of historic discrimination, even as they face the discrimination that still lingers today in access to housing, employment and education.

That's why we were disappointed this year, but not surprised, to find that 4,177 people were counted experiencing homelessness on a night in late February this year. That's nearly 10 percent higher than in 2015. People of color continue to be over-represented on our streets and in our shelters. And the number of people who report being chronically homeless or having a disabling condition continues to rise.

But in the midst of these negative trends, we also saw some hard-won progress.

After we delivered on a pledge to effectively double emergency shelter capacity in our community, the number of people counted sleeping outside, in the worst conditions and with the least safety, dropped nearly 12 percent since 2015, to 1,668.

In fact, we actually counted more people sleeping in emergency shelters than outside. That's a first in all the years we've been doing this federal count. We also said we'd do more, after past counts, to help veterans, people of color, and survivors of domestic violence come inside and off the streets. And this year's results show we've done that.

After the 2015 count showed a spike in unsheltered homelessness among African Americans, we made substantial and specific investments to meet that community's shelter and housing needs. Though disparities remain, we counted fewer African Americans experiencing homelessness overall this year, and fewer sleeping without shelter.

We also invested in shelter and permanent housing for families with children. We saw the unsheltered rate among families fall by half. And even as we counted more people experiencing homelessness overall, we saw no increase in the number of families.

That progress speaks to the promise of a community coming together to solve a problem that affects every single one of us. It's why we believe in the collaboration behind A Home for Everyone, our region's comprehensive plan for ending homelessness.

Every year, despite the challenges that confront our work, we've helped more people out of homelessness and back into permanent housing. In 2015-16, our partners helped a record 4,603 people—55 percent more than just two years before. And data from the first nine months of 2016-17 shows us on track to eclipse that mark.

Every day, our partners help hundreds of people find a safer place to sleep, stay in housing they might otherwise lose or find a new home after years of going without. Sometimes it's a mat in a shelter. Sometimes it's help with the rent or a utility bill. Sometimes it's a plea to a landlord and the jangle of apartment keys.

Those numbers aren't tracked in the Point in Time Count. Progress can feel elusive when the economy is punishing neighbors faster than we can help them. But we can see we're making a difference. And our hope keeps us coming back to this work, even when times are tough.

The Point In Time Count helps tell us how many of our neighbors struggle with homelessness every night. It's a stark reminder that we must push as hard as we can, ensure the best results from the money we invest, work closely with our partners in the business, faith and philanthropic communities, and build on the strengths of those among us already working so hard to escape homelessness.

We know what it takes. Homelessness isn't inevitable, and with your support, we can create a community where homelessness, if it happens at all, is rare, brief and one-time.

Ted Wheeler
Portland Mayor

Deborah Kafoury
Multnomah County Chair

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The 2017 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count of Homelessness provides a snapshot of people who were experiencing homelessness on the night of Wednesday, February 22, 2017, in Portland, Gresham, and Multnomah County, Oregon. The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires communities to count people living in emergency shelters, transitional housing or places not meant for human habitation (these people are collectively known as "HUD homeless") on a single night (a "point in time") at least once every two years. This enumeration is one way of understanding the levels and trends in unmet need for shelter and permanent housing within the community. The last PIT count was conducted on January 28, 2015.

The PIT count consists of two components:

- the street count, which captures information on people who are unsheltered (e.g., sleeping outside, in a vehicle, tent, or other place not intended for human habitation)
- the one night shelter count (ONSC), which tallies people sleeping in emergency shelters and transitional housing for the homeless

**Table 1.** 2017 PIT Count Results at a Glance

| Housing Situation | Number |
|---|---|
| Unsheltered | 1,668 |
| Emergency shelter | 1,752 |
| Transitional housing | 757 |
| Total | 4,177 |

**Figure 1.** Proportion of People Who Slept in Various Housing Situations



Transitional Housing 18.1%

Unsheltered 39.9%

Emergency Shelter 41.9%
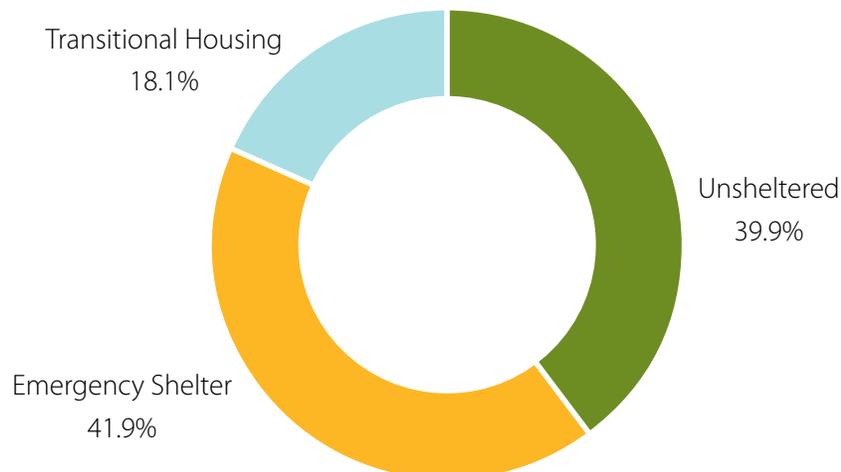
Overall, this represents a 9.9 percent increase in the total population counted (4,177) compared to the 2015 PIT count (3,801). Notably, though, this year's figures represent an 11.6 percent decrease in the unsheltered population since 2015, and a 31 percent increase in the sheltered population. The unsheltered population count is the lowest it has been since 2009 (when it was 1,591). The decline in the count of unsheltered individuals, despite ongoing challenges such as rapidly increasing housing costs and stagnant incomes for low-income households, likely reflects the community's significant expansion of prevention, housing placement, and emergency shelter capacity over the past two years. Because of the expansion of emergency shelter, the number of people counted in shelter beds increased from 872 in 2015 to 1,752 in 2017, a 100 percent increase.

The count did not capture comprehensive information about people who are sharing the housing of others for economic reasons (a situation frequently referred to as "doubled up"), but an analysis of available data from local school districts indicates that there are at least twice as many households with school age children attending public schools who are living doubled up than in 2015. It is important to note that such an estimate is partial and does not cover other types of households. See Section 4 of this report for a discussion of doubled up population.

Due to the inherent difficulty of obtaining a complete count of everyone who experiences homelessness on a given night, the actual number of people who were homeless in Multnomah County on the night of the count is undoubtedly higher than the number documented in this report. It is also important to note that many more people experience homelessness over the course of a year than on a single night. Point-in-time counts provide a useful profile of the homeless population on one night, but they are merely a snapshot in time. They do not capture the full picture of homelessness over time, and they do not enable us to understand seasonal or episodic variations in the homeless population and in service-use patterns over the course of the year.

Portland and Multnomah County, like similar communities along the West Coast, continue to struggle with overall increases in HUD homelessness. Recently released data from King County (Seattle), Los Angeles County, and Alameda County (Oakland) suggest even larger increases in the overall homelessness in those communities. And while Multnomah County's unsheltered population decreased, each of these communities saw increases in their unsheltered populations. Common to these communities are growing disparities between incomes and rents, record-low vacancy rates, a critical lack of deeply affordable housing, and insufficient access among very low-income households to quality employment, adequate benefit levels, and health care, especially mental health and addiction-related care.

There are some important differences, however, for Portland and Multnomah County. Not only did our HUD homeless count increase at a lower rate than other big West Coast communities, but our reported unsheltered population also declined. Since 2015, while our unsheltered count declined nearly 12 percent, Seattle's count rose 45 percent, Los Angeles County's went up 48 percent and Alameda County's climbed 61 percent.

## Key Findings

» **Racial Disparities:** People of color made up 36.6 percent of this year's HUD homeless count, up slightly from 35.6 percent (see page 36). By contrast, people of color make up 28.7 percent of Multnomah County's population. Within the unsheltered population, 32.1 percent were people of color. This reflects a continuation of racial disparities in homelessness observed in previous point in time counts.

- The most substantial disparities were seen among Native Americans, who were more than 400% more likely to be homeless compared to people who are white and not Hispanic or Latino. Native Americans who were HUD homeless increased from 82 (2.2%) in 2015 to 424 (10.2%) in 2017. It is very unlikely that this change reflects an actual five-fold increase in the number of Native American people experiencing homelessness over just the past two years. Rather, it is likely a correction of an unexplained issue with the 2015 count. The 2015 PIT report called out its extremely low tally of Native Americans and noted that no practitioners believed the count accurately reflected reality for Native Americans at that time. The 2017 number of 424 much more closely mirrors the 2013 number of 386, which was 9 percent of the HUD homeless population. Compared to 2013, Native Americans have seen an increase in both their real numbers (38) and their percentage of the HUD homeless population (up 1.2%).

- Hispanics/Latinos saw a small numeric increase (39 people), but no change in their percentage of the HUD homeless population at 10.2 percent.

- There were 186 fewer African Americans in the HUD homeless population, compared to 2015, resulting in their percentage of HUD homeless falling from 22.7 percent to 16.2 percent. That included a 57.6 percent decrease in African Americans experiencing unsheltered homelessness, from 396 in 2015 to 168 in 2017. Even with these reductions, African Americans are still 180% more likely to experience homelessness than people who are white and not Hispanic or Latino.

- Asians and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders each saw their percentage of the HUD homeless population change by less than half a percentage point. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders are 198% more likely to experience homelessness than people who are white and not Hispanic or Latino.

The CoC sums up these findings as continuing persistence of disparities in rates of HUD homelessness for African Americans, Native Americans and Native Pacific Islanders compared to their overall share of Multnomah County's population. Further, the CoC observes that over the last two years, the disparity has declined for African Americans consistent with the priority that A Home for Everyone has placed on increasing services to this group. However, African Americans, like Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, continue to experience homelessness at a rate more than twice as high as their percentage of the population in Multnomah County. The greatest documented disparity is for Native Americans, whose rate of HUD homelessness is about four times higher than their percentage of the population.

» **Families:** People who were part of families with children made up 15.7 percent of those who were experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. Most (83.9%) of the remaining PIT respondents were people in adult-only (no minor children) households. The Portland/Gresham/Multnomah Continuum of Care (CoC) has made a commitment not to turn any family away from shelter, and has significantly expanded family shelter capacity over the past two years. This may explain why the trend from unsheltered homelessness toward sheltered homelessness is most pronounced among

families. Although the number of homeless people in families remained essentially unchanged between 2015 and 2017 (rising from 653 to 654), the unsheltered count dropped from 152 to 77, a 49 percent reduction.

» **Chronically Homeless:** Just under one-third (30.9%) of the population who were homeless met HUD's current definition of chronic homelessness. While the number of chronically homeless people rose by 24.9 percent, a rate higher than the overall increase in homelessness, the number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals increased by less than 5 percent, rising from 875 to 917 between 2015 and 2017. Instead, a larger increase in the number of chronically homeless people in shelter can be observed; that number more than doubled from 158 to 373, reflecting the CoC's commitment to creating low-barrier shelter that better meets the needs of our disabled and long-term homeless population. A significant majority of chronically homeless people remain unsheltered, at 71.1 percent, but that is down from 84.7 percent in 2015.

» **Gender:** Overall, 1,355 women (adults only) were counted as homeless in the 2017 PIT count, making up 36.2 percent of the total HUD homeless population. This was up 16.7 percent from the 1,161 women counted in 2015. The CoC observes that the drop in unsheltered adult women from 566 in 2015 to 471 in 2017, a 16.8 percent decrease, along with well more than double the number of women in emergency shelter, aligns with targeted expansions in emergency shelter serving women, including women in couples.

Another important change from 2015 to 2017 is in the number of individuals who identified as transgender. While the total number remains small, 44, it is more than double the number who identified as transgender in 2015 (20). Also notable is that, at 27.3 percent, those who identified as transgender had a lower unsheltered rate than those who identified as men or women.

» **Veterans:** Among the population experiencing unsheltered and sheltered homelessness, 446 adults, representing 11.9 percent, identified as being veterans. In comparison, according to most recent figures from the Census, 5.2 percent of Multnomah County's population has veteran status. So, there is an overrepresentation of veterans in the County's population experiencing homelessness. This number was 422 in 2015. While the total number is up by 24, the question in 2015 defined veteran status more narrowly than the question in 2017. Therefore, the two years are not comparable for purposes of showing a trend. But this year's number closely mirrors the number of veterans counted as "active" (e.g., engaged in housing process) and "inactive" (not currently engaging) on the community's Veteran By-Name Registry.

According to the CoC, the observed increases were not surprising. While over the past two years, more than 1,300 veterans have been moved from homelessness into permanent housing, it is also true that even as one veteran escapes homelessness, another is likely becoming homeless. For the CoC, these current PIT data primarily illustrate the urgency of continuing to fully support the housing placement capacity for veterans built over the past two years.

» **Disability:** Of the 4,177 people counted, 2,527 (60.5%) reported living with one or more disability, including a mental disability, chronic physical condition, and/or a substance-use disorder. A sizable share (71.6%) of the unsheltered population reported that they have one or more disabling conditions. In addition, 47.0 percent of the population in emergency shelters and 67.1 percent of people in transitional housing reported one or more disabling conditions. The number of people with disabling conditions increased by 350 (a change of 16.1 percent) between the 2015 and the 2017 PIT counts.

» **Domestic Violence:** Just over one-third (33.7%) of the respondents experiencing unsheltered and sheltered homelessness reported that they have experienced domestic violence. The proportion of respondents who reported having experienced domestic violence was nearly the same in unsheltered locations (36.7%) and among those in emergency shelters (33.1%). Just over one quarter (27.5%) of people in transitional housing reported experiencing domestic violence.

Because of significant confusion about the domestic violence question on the 2015 survey, the 2017 survey used a different question designed to better capture the experience of intimate-partner violence. As a result, a meaningful contrast between results from 2015 and 2017 is not possible. Consistent with national data, however, a very high percentage of women experiencing HUD homelessness report having a history of domestic violence. In 2017, 743 women (54.8% of the women counted) reported experiencing domestic violence.

» **Selected Findings from the Street Count:** Information about the unsheltered population was collected through an in-person survey that included several questions not posed to those counted in shelter and transitional housing. Findings from these questions include the following:

- *Sleeping location.* Street/sidewalks served as a sleeping location for just under a third (29.9%) of the unsheltered homeless population (1,668). A greater portion (15.4%) reported sleeping in vehicles than in 2015. 104 people (6.2%) slept at Dignity Village, Hazelnut Grove and Right 2 Dream Too.

- *Geographic location.* SE Portland (river to 82nd) at 22.1 percent and Downtown/Old Town/Pearl at 20.7 percent were the geographic areas where a higher share of the unsheltered homeless population slept than all other listed areas.

- *First-time homelessness.* The 2017 PIT survey included a new question to assess whether the respondents were experiencing first-time homelessness. Well over half (54.6%) of the people experiencing unsheltered homeless reported that this was not the first time they were experiencing homelessness. Just under one-third (29.1%) of the unsheltered population reported that this was the first time they were experiencing homelessness. Notably, the proportion of unknown responses, at 16.3 percent, was rather high.

- *Duration of homelessness.* Just over one-third (33.8%) of those counted as unsheltered reported being homeless a year or less during their current episode of homelessness. This includes 5.5 percent of the respondents who had been homeless for less than one month, 15.1 percent whose current episode of homelessness lasted one to six months, and 13.2 percent who had been homeless for seven to twelve months. Just over half (52.6%) reported that their current episode of homelessness had lasted longer than one year, and responses for 13.5 percent are unknown.

- *Migration.* Just over one-fifth (20.4%) of those counted as unsheltered reported being originally from Multnomah County, and an additional 46.2% reported being in Multnomah County for over two years. This indicates that at least two-thirds (66.6%) of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness are not newcomers to the county. Among those not originally from Multnomah County, the most common reasons cited for coming here were connections to family or friends (34.7%) or job opportunities (13.8%). Only 83 people (6.3% of the total unsheltered population who were originally not from Multnomah County) reported that they were homeless when they moved here and cited access to services as a reason for moving here.

The 2017 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count of Homelessness is a count and survey of people across Multnomah County who either slept in unsheltered locations, slept in emergency shelters or transitional housing, or who received vouchers to sleep in motels on the night of February 22, 2017. The Portland/Gresham/Multnomah County Continuum of Care (CoC) is required to conduct this count at least biennially during the last ten days in January. However, because of inclement weather conditions, the 2017 count was conducted in late February.

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) mandates all CoCs to plan and conduct the PIT count. The purpose of this count is to collect reliable data on the total number and characteristics of all people who are homeless (sheltered and unsheltered) on a single night. At the national level, HUD uses the PIT count data as a measure of local and national progress toward preventing and ending homelessness. Submission of the data is also required in order to participate in the annual competitive application process for CoC homeless services funding disbursed by HUD.

The objective of this report is to share the results of the 2017 PIT count. The data analysis and findings provide the following:

- a snapshot of people experiencing homelessness (unsheltered and sheltered) on the night of February 22, 2017

- demographic characteristics of people in unsheltered and sheltered locations

- additional findings on the population that is unsheltered

The 2017 PIT count was a collaborative effort between the Joint Office of Homeless Services (JOHS) and Portland State University (PSU). The Population Research Center and the Survey Research Lab at PSU were directly involved in planning, coordination, execution, analysis, and reporting of the count. The current count builds upon the work of Kristina Smock Consulting, which facilitated and analyzed past counts.

The report has five main sections:

1. Point-in-time count numbers

2. Demographics of the homeless population and subpopulation data

3. Additional unsheltered (street count) findings

4. Doubled up estimates

5. Nonparticipants analysis

The geography of the Portland/Gresham/Multnomah CoC is depicted in the following map:
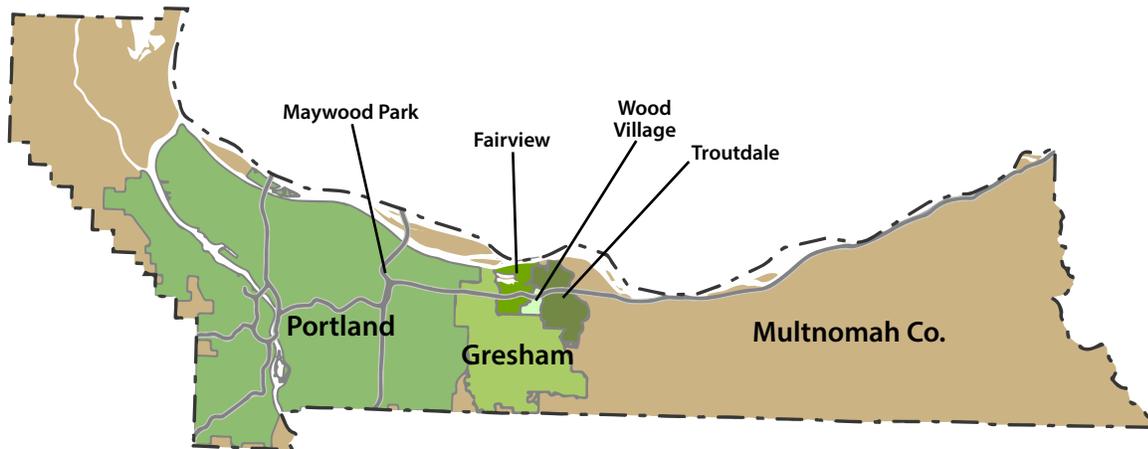


*Source:* Data from RLIS, 2017

**HUD definition of homelessness**

*Unsheltered count* includes individuals or families "with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground" on the night designated for the count.[1]

*Sheltered count* includes individuals or families "living in a supervised publicly or privately owned shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals)" on the night designated for the count.[2]

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1.  US Department of Housing and Urban Development. Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Continuum of Care, 24 CFR Part 578, (effective date August 30, 2012), p. 55, https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/CoCProgramInterimRule_FormattedVersion.pdf

2.  Ibid., p. 56.

## 1.1. BACKGROUND

Recipients of federal CoC program funding are required to plan and conduct, at least biennially, a PIT count of people experiencing homelessness in their respective communities. The purpose of this PIT count is to collect reliable data on the total number and characteristics of all people (sheltered and unsheltered) who are homeless on a single night in late January. HUD, the agency that administers the CoC program, provides specific guidelines to conduct this count that include the following:

- definition of homeless and other related concepts

- required data elements for describing characteristics of the homeless community

- considerations and requirements for selecting a date and time to conduct the count

- appropriate training for the volunteers and staff who will be involved in the data collection

- standards that cover issues like no double-counting, protection of participant privacy and safety, adequate geographic coverage, and more

In accordance with HUD requirements, the Portland/Gresham/Multnomah County CoC has conducted the PIT count on biennial cycles, with the last count conducted in 2015. Since 2017 marks the biennial cycle, a PIT count was planned for Wednesday, January 25, 2017. However, severe weather in the form of multiple heavy snowstorms hit the Portland metro area during January 2017. Understandably, area service providers and concerned citizens were focused on the critical need to keep individuals and families safe, warm, and sheltered under these harsh weather conditions. With prior authorization from HUD, the count was postponed to February 22, 2017, the last Wednesday in that month to match HUD guidelines for the PIT count.

## 1.2. DEFINITIONS

*Unsheltered count* includes individuals or families "with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground" on the night designated for the count.[3]

*Sheltered count* includes individuals or families "living in a supervised publicly or privately owned shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals)" on the night designated for the count.[4]

*Emergency shelter* is defined as "any facility, the primary purpose of which is to provide a temporary shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless, and which does not require occupants to sign leases or occupancy agreements."[5]

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3. Ibid., p. 55.

4. Ibid., p. 56.

5. HUD's Emergency Shelter Grants Program, Federal Register, Vol. 76, No. 233, (December 5, 2011), p. 75974, https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/HEARTH_ESGInterimRule&ConPlanConformingAmendments.pdf

*Transitional housing* means "housing, where all program participants have signed a lease or occupancy agreement, the purpose of which is to facilitate the movement of individuals and families experiencing homelessness to permanent housing within 24 months or such longer period as HUD determines necessary."[6]

*Doubled up* is not part of HUD's definition of homelessness and refers to the living arrangement of individuals and families who are living in unstable shared-housing situations due to challenging economic or other circumstances. Since any count of the people who are experiencing homelessness at a given time will likely be incomplete without at least an estimate of the number of people who may be doubled up, this report provides that estimation using data that area school districts regularly collect on their students. Oregon Department of Education (ODE) defines doubled up as a homeless living situation for children who are sharing housing due to loss of housing or lack of alternative accommodations.[7]

In addition to doubled up individuals and families, there are other exclusions in the PIT count. For instance, persons residing in institutions (e.g., jails, juvenile correction facilities, foster care, hospital beds, and detox centers) are excluded.[8]

*Chronically Homeless Individual* is "an individual who: A. Is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; and B. Has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years; and C. Can be diagnosed with one or more of the following conditions: substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability—(as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002)—), post-traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability.[9]

*Chronically Homeless Family* is "a family with an adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria for a chronically homeless individual, including a family whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless."[10]

## 1.3. METHODOLOGY

Appendix B provides a detailed overview of the PIT count methodology. The count has two primary components:

- the street count component meant for the enumeration of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness
- the one-night shelter count (ONSC) component meant for the enumeration of people experiencing sheltered homelessness

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6.  US Department of Housing and Urban Development. Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Continuum of Care, 24 CFR Part 578, (effective date August 30, 2012), p. 58, https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/CoCProgramInterimRule_FormattedVersion.pdf

7.  McKinney-Vento Act Homeless Education Program (NCLB: Title X), http://www.ode.state.or.us/opportunities/grants/nclb/title_x/txdefinitions.rtf

8.  US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2014 Point-In-Time Methodology Guide, (September 2014), p. 30, https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/PIT-Count-Methodology-Guide.pdf

9.  US Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Planning and Development. HUD CPD-14-014, (October 2, 2014), p. 26, https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Notice-CPD-14-014-2015-HIC-PIT-Data-Collection-Notice.pdf

10. Ibid.

While both the street count and ONSC for 2017 used the same basic methodology that was used in 2015, there were important differences. These included the following:

- a new partnership between JOHS and PSU's Population Research Center (PRC) and Survey Research Lab (SRL) to plan, coordinate and implement the PIT count

- application of relevant techniques used by SRL to standardize the data collection process

- modifications to a few questions on the street count form

- use of a separate form to track refusal to participate in the survey

- rescheduling of the 2017 PIT count to February due to weather

- creation of a data-sharing agreement between JOHS and PSU that allowed for analysis of raw data for the report

## 1.4. SUMMARY FINDINGS OF PIT COUNT 2017

A total of 4,177 people (unsheltered and sheltered) were counted as homeless on February 22, 2017, the night of the PIT count. See Table 2 for details.

**Table 2.** People Who Were Counted as Homeless During PIT Count 2017

| Housing Situation | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Unsheltered | 1,668 | 39.9% |
| Emergency shelter | 1,752 | 41.9% |
| Transitional housing | 757 | 18.1% |
| Total | 4,177 | 100.0% |

Changes in methodology compared to previous years prevent estimation of the point-in-time prevalence of people who are doubled up. For a discussion and estimate of a portion of the doubled up population, see Section 4 of this report.

## 1.5. CHANGES FROM 2015 TO 2017

The last PIT count was conducted on January 28, 2015. Comparing results between the 2015 and 2017 counts provides an opportunity to assess changes to the number of homeless people and changes to the share of homeless people who are sheltered and unsheltered. The following tables and figures provide highlights of the changes.

### 1.5.1. Change in PIT Count Numbers

For comparison of changes in number and proportions of people who were unsheltered, in emergency shelter, and in transitional housing, see Table 3.

**Table 3.** Number of People Experiencing Homelessness–2015 and 2017 Compared

| Housing Situation | 2015 | 2017 | Change | Percent Change 2015−2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unsheltered | 1,887 (49.6%) | 1,668 (39.9%) | 219 (-9.7%) | -11.6% |
| Emergency shelter | 872 (22.9%) | 1,752 (41.9%) | 880 (19.0%) | 100.9% |
| Transitional housing | 1,042 (27.4%) | 757 (18.1%) | 285 (-9.3%) | -27.4% |
| Total | 3,801 | 4,177 | 376 | 9.9% |

For a comparison of changes to the share of homeless people in unsheltered and sheltered housing situations, see figure 2.

The notable change to population in emergency shelters between PIT 2015 and PIT 2017 reflects the local CoC's commitment to increase the number of shelter beds. In the past two years, the number of publicly-funded emergency shelter beds has approximately doubled, with an increase of more than 600 beds. For further discussion of changes between 2015 and 2017, see subsection 1.7.

### 1.5.2. Doubled Up

A side-by-side comparison of data on people living doubled up in 2015 and 2017 is not possible because the process of producing the data was different. In 2015, the author used point-in-time data from three sources- Oregon Department of Human Services, 211info (Housing Services Hotline) and ODE to calculate the share of the population who self-identified as doubled up. The author then used the average of these shares to calculate a rough estimate of 12,453 people who were identified as likely doubled up on the night of the 2015 PIT count.

For 2017, based on annual ODE data on students living doubled up due to loss of housing or lack of alternative accommodations, an estimated 9,522 people (including children and their household members) were living in doubled up situations during the 2015–2016 academic year; 3,653 of those were children attending public school

**Figure 2.** Share of People Sheltered and Unsheltered—2015 and 2017 Compared
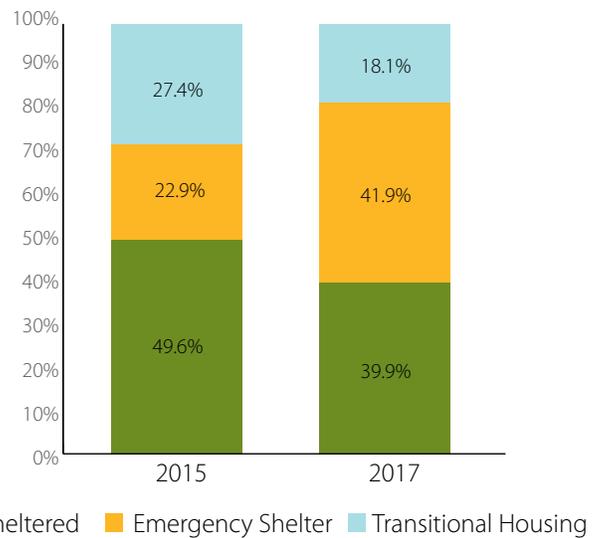


Source: PIT count 2015 and 2017.

*The large increase in people counted in emergency shelters follows a local commitment to nearly double the number of publicly-funded shelter beds.*

in Multnomah County. This estimate does not include doubled up individuals or families who may be childless or have no children in public schools and who may be living in doubled up situations. So, the 9,522 provides only an estimate of a portion of the doubled up population.

### 1.5.3. Change in Per Capita Rate of Homelessness

The per capita rate of homelessness is a City of Portland budget impact measure[11] that tracks the number of "literally homeless" from the PIT count (unsheltered and emergency shelters). It is calculated as the number of people who are unsheltered or in emergency shelter out of every 10,000 people in the population. For a comparison of changes to rate of per capita homelessness, see Table 4.

**Table 4.** Per Capita Rate of Homelessness—2015 and 2017 Compared

|  | 2015 | 2017 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per capita rate of homelessness | 35.89 | 42.76 | 6.87 |

*Source:* Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: July 1, 2016, US Census Bureau, Population Division.

*Note:* 2017 per capita homelessness has been calculated by dividing the 2017 PIT count of 3,420 (1,668 unsheltered and 1,752 in emergency shelters) by 799,766, the most recent population estimate for Multnomah County.

The per capita rate of homelessness has increased 19.1 percent between 2015 and 2017.

**Figure 3.** Review of PIT Counts by Housing Situation, 2009–2017
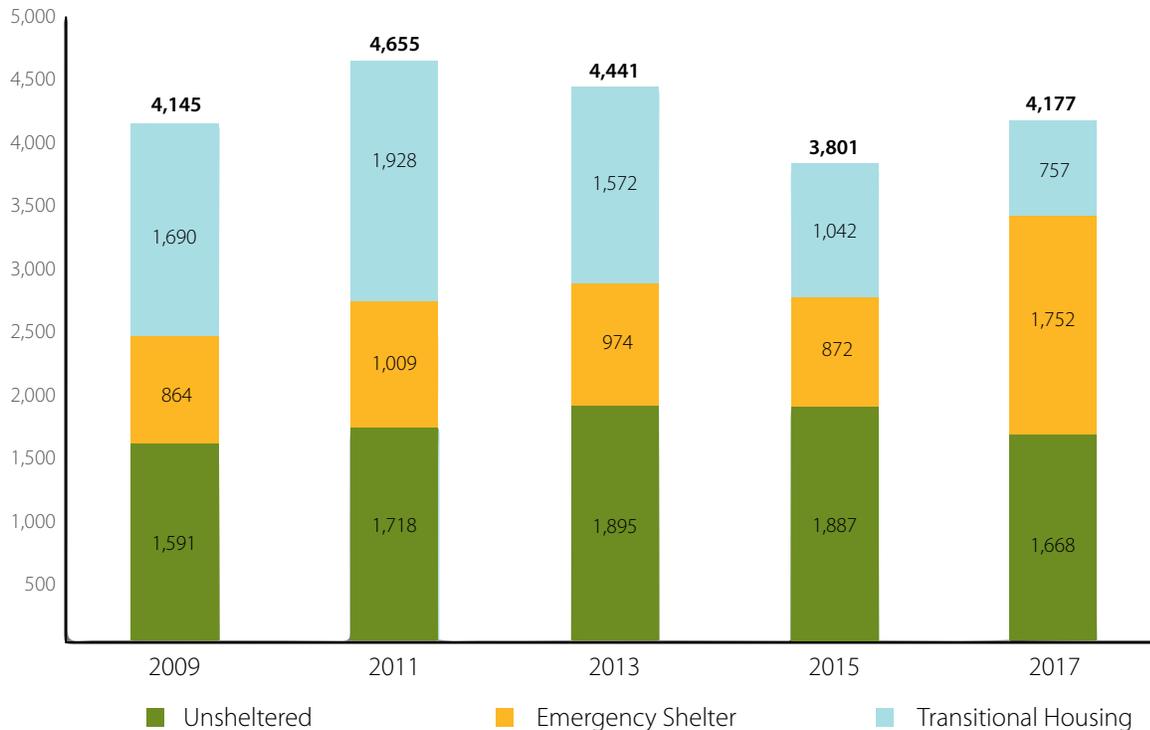


*Source:* PIT counts: 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

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11. Details on per capita rate of homelessness can be found in Portland Housing Bureau Impact Measure and Narrative.

## 1.6. INTERPRETING THE CHANGES

Enhancements to the PIT count methodology and regulatory guidance from HUD between counts make it difficult to compare counts across time. Although efforts are made to maintain methodological consistency between counts, each count is a static documentation of people who were experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. Each count represents a separate snapshot in time and should not be confused with longitudinal studies. Figure 3 (see page 23) summarizes prior and current PIT count data.

Changes to the number and characteristics of people experiencing homelessness in 2015 and in 2017 are influenced by the design of the PIT counts and the local context within which people experience unsheltered and sheltered homelessness.

### 1.6.1. Design

By design, the PIT count provides a snapshot of the number of people experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness on a given night in January (for 2017, it was rescheduled to a single night in February). In addition to providing overall numbers, the effort provides information on selected characteristics of this group of people. While comparing data from the 2015 and 2017 PIT counts is necessary and helpful, it is important to keep in perspective the following:

- PIT counts in 2015 and 2017 are separate snapshots in time and may or may not include the same set of people. While chronic homelessness captures some people who continue to experience homelessness in longer cycles, many - if not most - of those counted in one PIT count may not be counted in another PIT count.

- The PIT counts are an effort at a full count. However, unlike usual census taking, which starts with an existing list of contact information for potential respondents, the PIT count process generates an organic list of respondents during every round. This again means that we may or may not be counting the same people. So, no longitudinal conclusions can be drawn between the 2015 and 2017 counts.

- Responding to the PIT survey is voluntary—people may refuse to provide information for any or all survey questions. The survey was voluntary in 2015 and in 2017; however, the process for tracking refusals was different. In 2015, enumerators recorded basic counts of people or camps that they were unable to approach and those who refused to participate. Those estimates were not differentiated. In 2017, a distinct form was used to track refusals. The intent behind this design change was to gain insights (if any) on the demographics and other characteristics of those who refuse. (See section 5 for details). It is important to note that while refusals help us understand the undercount, some of these people may have responded to the count at another time or place.

- A variety of factors influence each PIT count, including changes in definitions, weather, timing, and who is involved in conducting the count. For instance, in January 2016, HUD tweaked the definition of chronic homelessness to require that the minimum four episodes of homelessness add up to a full year to constitute chronic homelessness. In terms of timing, unlike in past years, the 2017 count was conducted in February following unusually snowy and cold weather. February 2017 also turned out to be a very wet month in the Portland metro area (see the methodology section of the report for details). Such changes influence comparability between counts even further.

### 1.6.2. Local Context

The PIT count does not assess causes for falling into homelessness. However, there are other surveys and studies that attempt to understand causes for homelessness. One such survey is the annual status report

that the United States Conference of Mayors (USCM) produces on hunger and homelessness in American cities. This report has been produced since 1982 and is based on information gathered through surveys of cities whose mayors are members of the USCM Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness. These surveys do not include all cities and are not extensive. Nonetheless, the surveys help us understand the state of hunger and homelessness in several cities annually.

*The PIT count does not assess causes for homelessness; however, we know that lack of affordable housing is a leading factor.*

The USCM survey that assesses status of homelessness includes this question on causality: "What are the three main causes of homelessness among families with children in your city?" To understand the persistence of causes for homelessness, it is interesting to look at the findings from the 2005 and 2015 USCM status reports.

Status report 2005 states the following:

> A number of diverse and complex factors have contributed to the problems of homelessness in the survey cities. Many of these factors are interrelated. Listed in order of frequency, the following causes were identified by the cities in response to an open-ended question: lack of affordable housing, low paying jobs, substance abuse and the lack of needed services, mental illness and the lack of needed services, domestic violence, poverty, and changes and cuts in public assistance.[12]

Status report 2015 states the following:

> City officials also identified lack of affordable housing as the leading cause of homelessness among unaccompanied individuals. This was followed by poverty, mental health and the lack of needed services, and substance abuse.[13]

It is interesting to note that the causes of homelessness identified in the status reports have not varied much in ten years, and that a lack of affordable housing and poverty continue to figure prominently in the list.

In another study that was more rigorous methodologically, authors Byrne et al. examined the root cause of homelessness by using then newly available and more reliable estimates from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development to model variation in the rate of homelessness across a large and diverse sample of communities throughout the United States. The authors summarized their findings as follows:

> Three primary points can be drawn from the results of our study. First, our findings provide additional evidence that homelessness has its roots in housing market dynamics, and particularly in the difficulty in obtaining affordable housing. Second, both of our metropolitan area models find the size of the baby-boomer cohort, the size of the Hispanic population, and the number of recently moved households to be positively associated with homelessness. Third, and finally, our study points to the great potential in using the newly available HUD PIT estimates of the homeless population to build on prior research and arrive at a better understanding of the structural determinants of homelessness.[14]

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12. The United States Conference of Mayors, A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness Survey in America's Cities, (December 2005), p. 63, http://www.ncdsv.org/images/USCM_Hunger-homelessness-Survey-in-America's-Cities_12%202005.pdf

13. The United States Conference of Mayors, A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness Survey in America's Cities, (December 2015), p. 2, http://chicagohelpinitiative.org/assets/uploads/files/1221-report-hhreport.pdf

14. Thomas Byrne, et al., "New Perspectives on Community-Level Determinants of Homelessness." Journal of Urban Affairs 35, no. 5 (2013): 607-625.

While these findings are not directly tied to the cities of Portland or Gresham, housing affordabilty and homelessness are likely heavily impacted by the housing market. Portland metro and Multnomah County continue to experience population growth. The sustained population growth is fueling demand for housing, and the housing supply cannot keep pace. This imbalance is fueling a housing affordability crisis for renters and owners in the area. Housing is generally considered affordable if the housing costs do not exceed 30 percent of the household income.

According to a recent release from the S&P/Case-Shiller US National Home Price Index that measures changes to home prices through a twenty-city composite index, "Seattle, Portland, and Dallas reported the highest year-over-year gains among the 20 cities. In March, Seattle led the way with a 12.3 percent year-over-year price increase, followed by Portland with 9.2 percent, and Dallas with an 8.6 percent increase. Ten cities reported higher price increases in the year ending March 2017 than in the year ending February 2017."[15]

Meanwhile, rapidly rising rents are straining tenants. The sobering affordability crisis in the rental market is evident in a recently published rental market overview by Zillow.[16] (see figure 4).

**Figure 4.** Portland and United States Rents Compared

## JUNE2017

**National Rents**
Current:          $1,422
Monthly Change:   0.4%
Annual Change:    1.1%

**Portland Metro Rents**
Current:          $1,825
Monthly Change:   0.5%
Annual Change:    3.5%

*Source:* Zillow Real Estate Research, June 2017

According to Zillow, Portland metro rents are higher than the nation as a whole, and the annual change in rent at 3.5 percent far exceeds that of the nation.

In their report Out of Reach, which documents the gap between renters' wages and the cost of rental housing, the National Low Income Housing Coalition establishes the connection between median rent in an area and the renter wages that would be required to afford a modest home. According to the report, in today's housing market, a full-time worker in the Portland metro area would need to earn an annual income of $49,680 in order to afford a two bedroom apartment in the metro area without being rent burdened. This would require the worker to work forty hours a week at $23.88 per hour or work for ninetytwo hours a week at Oregon's current minimum wage.[17]

Area renters continue to contend with one of the tightest rental markets in the county in a region that keeps growing. The US Census Bureau's latest data place Portland's rental housing vacancy rate at 2.9 percent, which is among the lowest in the country. The low vacancy rate is further stressing the housing market.

Exacerbating the steep increases in housing prices and rents is the uneven economic recovery in the Portland metro area. An Oregon state analyst noted that the fastest employment growth in Portland has come at polar ends of the spectrum—low-wage jobs, such as those in the hospitality industry that average $21,000 a year, and high-wage jobs, such as those in tech manufacturing, that average more than

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15. S&P Dow Jones Indices, "Seattle, Portland, Dallas and Denver Lead Gains in S&P Corelogic Case-Shiller Home Price Indices," news release, May 30, 2017, https://www.spice-indices.com/idpfiles/spice-assets/resources/public/documents/531755_cshomeprice-release-0530.pdf?force_download=true

16. Zillow Real Estate Research, (June 2017), https://files.zillowstatic.com/research/public/rental/ZRI.Portland.394998.pdf

17. National Low Income Housing Coalition, "Out of Reach 2017,"(2017), http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/OOR_2017.pdf

$130,000. There has been scant increase in middle-income jobs. "The cruel irony is that, in the shadow of this economic growth, there is crushing structural poverty," wrote Christian Kaylor of the Oregon Employment Department, which conducted an analysis of job growth. "It's a classic tale of economic divide. And that divide is growing."[18]

The recently released State of Housing in Portland report also documents this connection between soaring housing costs and lagging income.

The latest State of Housing in Portland report states the following:

> Housing affordability in Portland has continued to decline in the last year, as rents and home prices continue to climb, outpacing incomes. The average monthly rent in Portland rose 7 percent between 2015 and 2016, with increases between 12 and 18 percent in 1-, 2-, and 3-bedroom units. Studio apartments experienced a comparatively smaller increase of 3 percent. This is now the fourth consecutive year that Portland has seen an annual rent increase in excess of 5 percent, with the average rent increasing nearly 30 percent since 2012.[19]

Other relevant excerpts include:

> Significant increases in rents and home prices in many East Portland neighborhoods raise serious concerns over potential involuntary economic displacement, as well as housing access and stability.

> The picture for homeownership is even bleaker. There are no neighborhoods anywhere in the city currently affordable for the average extremely low-income household, Black household, Latino household, Native American household, senior household, or single-mother household to purchase a home.[20]

Alongside the affordable housing crisis are the efforts of the local CoC to support and serve people experiencing homelessness. For instance, there has been a significant continued expansion of the community's emergency shelter capacity. Since 2015, the CoC has prioritized expansion of beds in emergency shelters. These quantifiable changes are reflected in the PIT count.

Similarly, between 2015 and 2017, the local CoC significantly increased investments to help people experiencing homelessness access and maintain permanent housing and to prevent others at risk from becoming homeless in the first place. In the fiscal year ending in June 2016, the local CoC reported newly housing more than 4,600 people experiencing homelessness and newly preventing more than 5,200 people from becoming homeless.[21] In the following fiscal year, the local CoC expanded these efforts, housing nearly 4,900 and preventing homelessness for more than 6,100 people.[22] Without these efforts, the PIT count of people experiencing homelessness in February 2017 would likely have been much higher.

18. "Strong Growth Masks Troubling Trend," Multnomah County website, last modified January 25, 2017, https://multco.us/multnomah-county/news/strong-growth-masks-troubling-trend

19. Portland Housing Bureau, "State of Housing in Portland," (December 2016), p. 10, https://www.portlandoregon.gov/phb/article/619248

20. Ibid.

21. A Home for Everyone Coordinating Board, "Scaling Response to Need: Early Wins in Expanding to Scale FY 15/16," (slideshow), (October 5, 2016), https://static1.squarespace.com/static/566631e8c21b864679fff4de/t/58a1ede0cd0f68e8d04ebb6b/1487007203393/FY15-16+Outcomes+Report+to+CB+%282%29.pdf

22. http://ahomeforeveryone.net/news/2017/8/24/record-housing-placements-shelter-access-follow-investments-in-homelessness-work

## 1.7. COMPREHENDING THE CHANGE IN PIT COUNTS

Since the 2015 count, the overall number of people experiencing homelessness went up by 9.9 percent (n = 376). Also, the share of people who were unsheltered went down by 11.6 percent (n = 219) and the share of people in transitional housing went down by 27.4 percent (n=285). The share of people in emergency shelters went up by 100.9 percent (n= 880). According to the City of Portland/Gresham/Multnomah County CoC, these changes are a result of the following:

- The increase in the sheltered count between 2015 and 2017 reflects continued significant expansion of the community's emergency shelter capacity. In the past two years, the number of publicly-funded emergency shelter beds has approximately doubled, largely due to the addition of more than 600 beds based on a recommendation from A Home for Everyone, the community's CoC advisory board. Increased need for shelter beds has been driven by multiple years of stagnant or declining renter wages, double-digit annual increases in average rents, nation-leading increases in housing prices, and persistently low rental vacancy rates.

- The increase in emergency shelter beds was offset slightly by conversion of former transitional housing beds to permanent housing models or emergency shelter (a net decrease of 285 transitional housing beds in use compared to 2015). Most of these beds, previously identified as transitional housing beds and included in HUD's sheltered count, continue to assist formerly homeless individuals, but now operate as more stable permanent housing beds. People who have been assisted into permanent housing are appropriately no longer included in HUD's counts of homelessness.

- The nearly 12 percent reduction in the unsheltered count is almost fully attributable to the significant increase in emergency shelter beds. Without that increase, there would likely have been an increase in unsheltered persons. Other differences in weather conditions and relocation of camp sites from public properties may have played minor roles in the observed decrease, though the unsheltered count methodology attempted to account for these factors.

- During this time period, there was a significant and strategic expansion of homelessness prevention, rapid rehousing and permanent supportive housing activities. The net increase in numbers of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons between PIT counts 2015 and 2017 would have been significantly greater without these expanded interventions. Most of the interventions were funded through annual dedication of an additional $20 million in new local resources, primarily from City of Portland and Multnomah County general funds.

Several limitations to the PIT count methodology restrict our ability to compare counts over time. Specifically, each count is assumed to be an undercount, especially of those who are unsheltered, due to the following factors:

*Without new local efforts to prevent homelessness and help thousands back into housing, this year's PIT count would likely have been much higher.*

- respondent refusals to participate in the PIT count
- unknown locations - respondents sleeping in hard to reach or unknown locations
- barriers to reaching homeless people of color, including language barriers and ineffectiveness in reaching people of color who may not be utilizing mainstream services

While the unsheltered count methodology attempts to minimize this undercount, the relative undercount in each year is unknown. Though we have no reason to believe that conditions leading to an undercount have changed in 2017 compared to prior years, it is possible that any observed change in the count could be related to changing rates of undercounts. The effect of this factor (if any) is not known.

## 2.1. BACKGROUND

HUD requires data collection and reporting of specific demographic characteristics for all people reported as sheltered or unsheltered. Further, CoCs must collect and report counts of specific subpopulations among sheltered and unsheltered persons. Table 5 from HUD provides details on people considered as subpopulations:[23]

**Table 5.** PIT Subpopulation Data from HUD

| PIT Subpopulation Data | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Subpopulation Type | Required for Sheltered Persons | Required for Unsheltered Persons |
| Chronically Homeless Individuals | x | x |
| Chronically Homeless Families | x | x |
| Persons in Chronically Homeless Families | x | x |
| Chronically Homeless Veteran Individuals | x | x |
| Chronically Homeless Veteran Families (Total Number of Families) | x | x |
| Persons in Chronically Homeless Veteran Families | x | x |
| Adults with a Serious Mental Illness | x | x |
| Adults with a Substance Use Disorder | x | x |
| Adults with HIV/AIDS | x | x |
| Victims of Domestic Violence | Optional | Optional |

This section presents data and analysis on the following demographic characteristics of people and subpopulations that were counted as part of the street count (unsheltered count) and the ONSC:

- race/ethnicity
- household composition
- children and youth
- gender

- chronic homelessness
- disabling conditions
- domestic violence
- veterans status

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23. US Department of Housing and Urban Development. Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Continuum of Care, 24 CFR Part 578, (effective date August 30, 2012), p. 19, https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/CoCProgramInterimRule_ FormattedVersion.pdf

In this section, analysis of each of the characteristics is set up to sequentially address three questions: (1) What is the PIT 2017 number? (2) Did it change and if so how since the 2015 count? (3) What are some other insights about the characteristics? The analysis looks at the following:

1. Count and distribution of the characteristic in unsheltered locations, emergency shelters, and transitional housing

2. Comparison of 2015 and 2017 findings on the characteristic

3. Variations within the characteristic-for example, if gender is being examined, the analysis looks at selected variations between male, female, and transgender populations

## 2.2. RACE/ETHNICITY

It is important to acknowledge the issue of undercounting that negatively affects most counts of people of color, be it data from the Census/American Community Survey, data from HUD or the data from school districts. Formed in 2001, the Coalition of Communities of Color (CCC), an alliance of culturally-specific community-based organizations with representation from communities of color, developed a series of reports in partnership with Portland State University that documented the experiences of communities of color in Multnomah County. The series explored at length the extent of undercounting among various communities of color.[24] The authors of the series, Curry-Stevens et al., commented on the limitations of Census race categories:

> The historic forces of marginalization are still with us, and not all people of color will self-iden-tify in this way, out of a historic yet pervasive pattern of "desiring whiteness" which results in many of our community deciding not to reveal their status as people of color. In addition, the problems with finding all people of color (given language, poverty, housing instability and fears of recrimination) will not be solved despite the fullness of outreach efforts by our communities of color as well as the Census Bureau itself. Adding to this difficulty is the form itself-which continues to trouble us in very significant ways.[25]

The Census Bureau acknowledges the prevalent undercount in ethnic communities like Hispanics through their efforts to measure the extent of undercounting during post census efforts.

In addition to the limitations that exist in general counting efforts, counting people of color who are experiencing homelessness is fraught with additional challenges. Challenges include the prevalence of doubled up living arrangements, language barriers, and a lack of culturally-specific enumerators. For 2017, the PIT coordinating teams from PSU and JOHS worked with several culturally-specific providers, translated survey forms in four different languages (Chinese, Russian, Spanish and Vietnamese) and set up instant translation services in multiple languages in an effort to address undercounting of people of color.

The PIT survey collected information on race/ethnicity of the people experiencing unsheltered and sheltered homelessness. The following is a discussion of the number and share of various races and ethnicity.

24. A. Curry-Stevens, A. Cross-Hemmer, and Coalition of Communities of Color, "Communities of Color in Multnomah County: An Unsettling Profile," (2010), www.racialequitytools.org/resourcefiles/ANUNSETTLIN0PROFILE.pdf

25. A. Curry-Stevens and A. Cross-Hemmer, "Who counts? Challenging Whiteness in data and decision making," (2010), https://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2010/webprogram/Paper11914.html

**2.2.1. Count and Distribution of Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity**

The PIT survey collects data on race/ethnicity based on categories used by HUD. Since the categorization tends to be limiting, three additional choices covering national affiliations (African, Middle Eastern, and Slavic) were provided to the respondents. These additional options are referred to as inclusive identity, and are reported separately from race/ethnicity below. Respondents were given the opportunity to check multiple options. White Alone, Non-Hispanic includes people who checked *only* the white box (2,456). People of Color are people who chose any other combination of boxes (1,528). We have no data for race or ethnicity for 193 people. Race alone or in combination counts everyone who selected the racial category, regardless of what other racial categories they may have checked. Table 6 provides details on count and racial/ethnic distribution of respondents.

**Table 6.** Race/Ethnicity of People Unsheltered and Sheltered

| Race/Ethnicity | No. and (%) of PIT Respondents | Share of Multnomah County Total Population by Race** | Share of Multnomah County Population Below 100% of Poverty** |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Alone, Not Hispanic | 2,456 (58.8%) | 71.3% | 54.7% |
| People of Color | 1,528 (36.6%) | 28.7% | 45.3% |
| Unknown* | 193 (4.6%) | n/a | n/a |
| **Race Alone or in Combination** | | | |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 424 (10.2%) | 2.5% | 4.1% |
| Asian | 57 (1.4%) | 8.8% | 8.2% |
| Black/African American | 675 (16.2%) | 7.0% | 14.0% |
| Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | 108 (2.6%) | 1.1% | 1.6% |
| Hispanic/Latino (of any race) | 428 (10.2%) | 11.1% | 19.9% |
| White | 2,944 (70.5%) | 82.6% | 71.2% |

*Note:* Question—How do you identify your race/ethnicity? Population count (N) = 4,177. The PIT Count and ACS are not strictly comparable datasets for multiple reasons, including the nature of the count, the nature of the data, timing, and more. The ACS data have been used as a reference to help illuminate the extent of representation of people of color among the homeless population.

*Unknown includes client doesn't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

**Source: US Census Bureau, 2011–2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

## Key Observations

- Racial disparities in homelessness exist locally and nationally. According to the most recent national assessment report to Congress,[26] African Americans made up 39.1 percent of the overall homeless population in the nation. Nationally, Native Americans made up 2.8 percent of the homeless population. The local numbers portray similar overrepresentation. Disparities observed in prior counts in Multnomah County persist. As can be noted from table 6, the overrepresentation is particularly evident for the American Indian/Alaska Native (10.2%) and the Black/African American communities (16.2%).

- 58.8 percent of the people unsheltered or in shelters identified as White Alone, Not Hispanic. People of color (everyone except White) made up 36.6 percent of PIT respondents. Within this population, Whites do make up the majority share. However, this make-up needs to be understood within the larger context of the race/ethnicity of Multnomah County[27] if one is to ascertain the extent of representation (See table 6).

> ***Racial disparities in homelessness exist locally and nationally.***

- The non-response rate (unknown) constituted only a small fraction (4.6%) of the people experiencing homelessness. While low non-response rate does not address data limitations like undercounting of people of color, it does help in providing a more meaningful analysis than what is possible with a very high rate of missing data.

The extent of overrepresentation of people of color is evident in figures 5 and 6. Figure 5 shows the representation of different racial and ethnic groups among the 2017 PIT, the general population of Multnomah County, and the population in poverty. American Indian/Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, and Black/African Americans are most overrepresented in the PIT. Another illustration of overrepresentation of communities of color in the PIT is in figure 6, which charts the excess rate of homelessness for communities of color compared to the White Alone, Not Hispanic population.[28] For example, Native Americans are 402 percent more likely to be homeless than are people who are White and not Hispanic or Latino, Black/African Americans are 180 percent more likely to be homeless, and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are 198 percent more likely to be homeless. Overall, people of color are 55 percent more likely to be homeless than are White people. Keep in mind that this does not take into account the doubled-up population or those who were not counted.

> ***Native Americans are 402 percent more likely to be homeless than are people who are White and not Hispanic or Latino, Black/African Americans are 180 percent more likely to be homeless, and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are 198 percent more likely to be homeless.***

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26. US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, "The Annual Homelessness Assessment Report to Congress," (November 2016), https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2016-AHAR-Part-1.pdf

27. The PIT Count and ACS are not strictly comparable datasets for multiple reasons, including the nature of the count, the nature of the data, timing, and more. The ACS data have been used as a reference to help illuminate the extent of representation of people of color among the homeless population.

28. To calculate the excess rate of homelessness, we follow the methodology recommended by the Coalition of Communities of Color. We calculate the rate of homelessness within each racial and ethnic group by dividing the subtotal within this point in time count by the subpopulation from US Census Bureau American Community Survey data. We then subtract the rate for White Alone, not Hispanic from the rate for each community of color and divide by the rate for White Alone, Not Hispanic to arrive at the excess rate.

**Figure 5.** Percent Homeless by Race/Ethnicity—2017 PIT Count and Multnomah County Compared
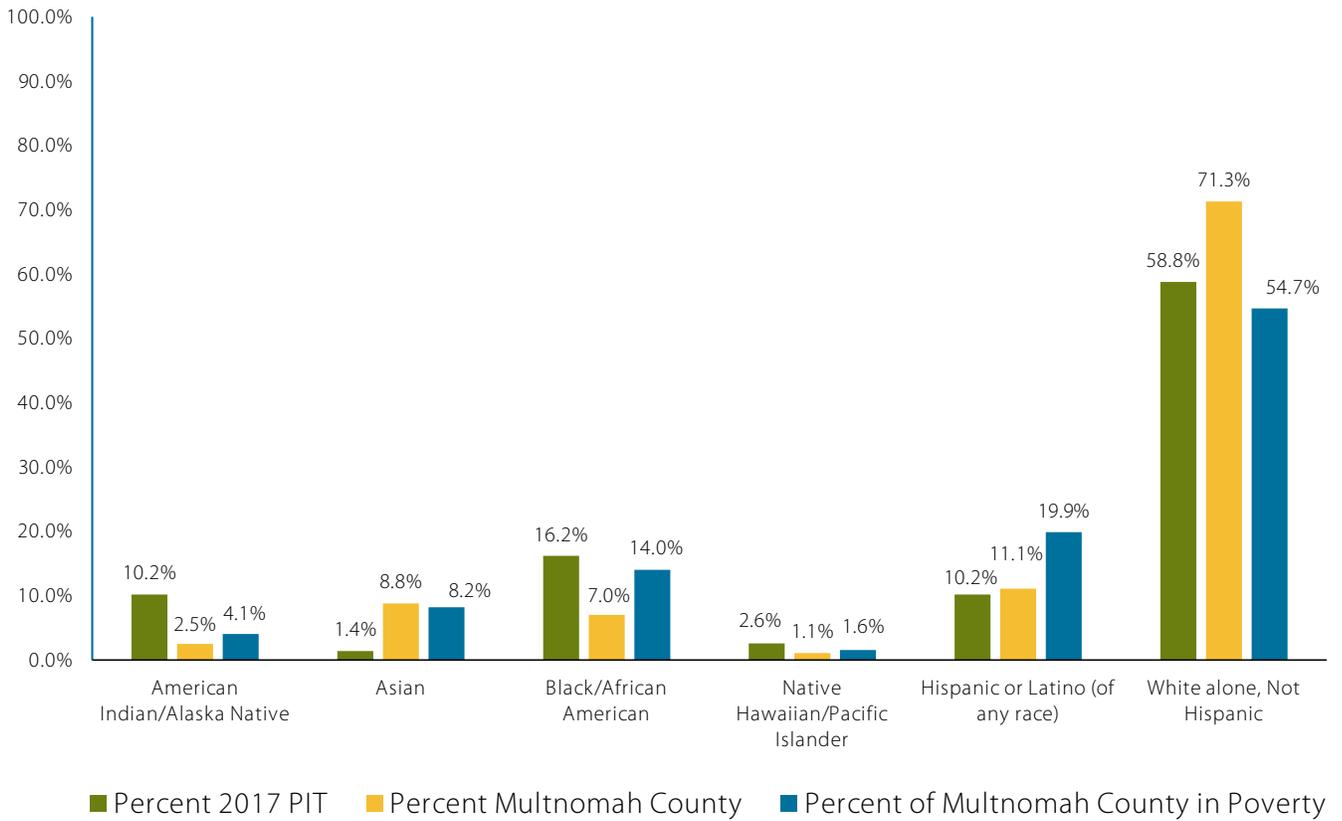


*Source:* 2017 PIT, US Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables S1701, B17001 and DP05.

*Note:* Percentages within each race/ethnicity are based on "alone or in combination" for American Indian/Alaska Native = 424, Asian = 57, Black/African American = 675, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander = 108, and Hispanic/Latino = 428. White alone, Not Hispanic = 2,456.

**Figure 6.** Excess Rate of Homelessness Among People of Color Compared to White, Not Hispanic Population
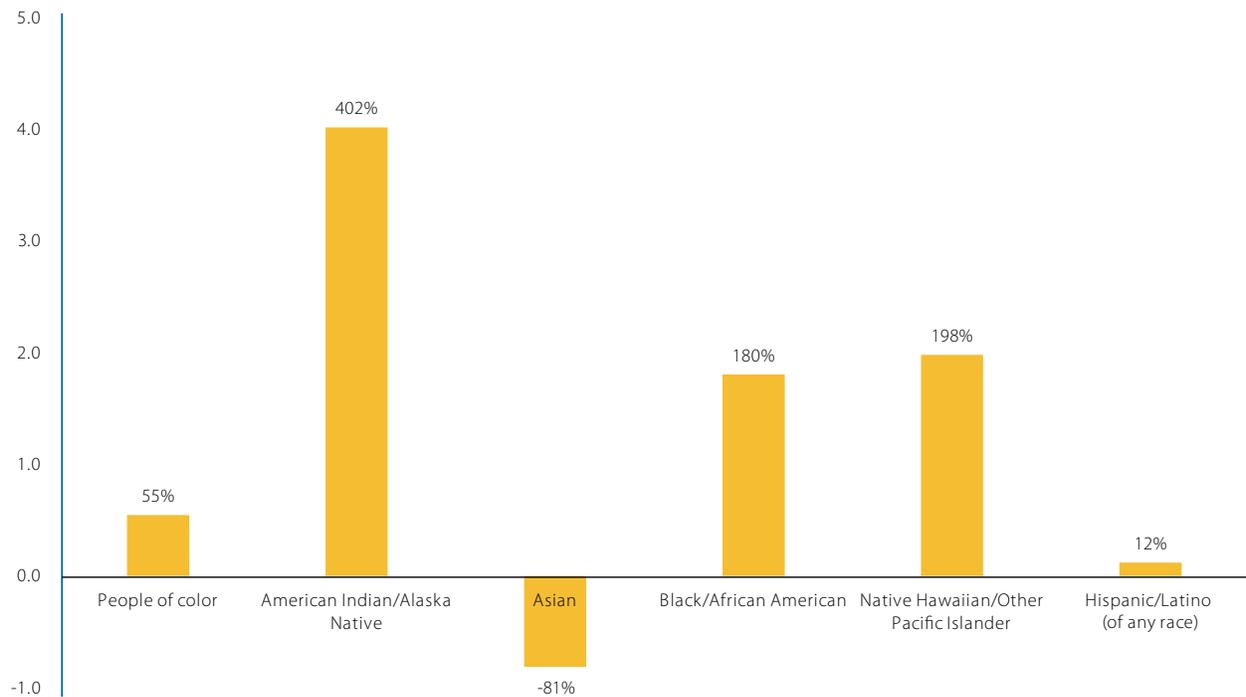


*Source:* 2017 PIT,  US Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables S1701, B17001 and DP05.

*Note:* Percentages within each race/ethnicity are based on "alone or in combination" for American Indian/Alaska Native = 424, Asian = 57, Black/African American = 675, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander = 108, and Hispanic/Latico = 428. White alone, Not Hispanic = 2,456

The responses to the additional choices of inclusive identity accounted for less than one percent (0.8%) of the total PIT count respondents. See table 7 for details on this count.

**Table 7.** Inclusive Identity Results

| Inclusive Identity | Count | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| African | 11 | 0.3% |
| Middle Eastern | 13 | 0.3% |
| Slavic | 11 | 0.3% |
| Total | 35 | 0.8% |

*Note:* Question—How do you identify your race/ethnicity? Percent calculated based on population (N) = 4,177

**Key Observation**

- Only a tiny fraction of PIT respondents chose the inclusive identity options. However, expansion of choice helps in understanding that racial categorizations like White or Black/African American are inadequate and that people's national origin may result in differences in how people or communities deal with homelessness.

See table 8 for details on race/ethnicity broken down by housing situation.

**Table 8.** Race/Ethnicity by Housing Situation

| Race/Ethnicity | Unsheltered No. and (%) | Emergency Shelter No. and (%) | Transitional Housing No. and (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Alone, Not Hispanic | 1,047 (62.8%) | 974 (55.6%) | 435 (57.5%) |
| People of Color | 535 (32.1%) | 684 (39.0%) | 309 (40.8%) |
| Unknown* | 86 (5.2%) | 94 (5.4%) | 13 (1.7%) |
| **Race alone or in combination** | | | |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 208 (12.5%) | 160 (9.1%) | 56 (7.4%) |
| Asian | 16 (1.0%) | 30 (1.7%) | 11 (1.5%) |
| Black/African American | 168 (10.1%) | 328 (18.7%) | 179 (23.6%) |
| Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | 31 (1.9%) | 65 (3.7%) | 12 (1.6%) |
| Hispanic/Latino (of any race) | 160 (9.6%) | 180 (10.3%) | 88 (11.6%) |
| White | 1,228 (73.6%) | 1,184 (67.6%) | 532 (70.3%) |

*Note:* The percentages represent share in unsheltered count (1,668), emergency shelter (1,752), and transitional housing (757). All race data in this table are presented as an overcount, which means respondents could pick all applicable values and were counted within each category. Hence, the percentages add up to more than 100.

*Unknown includes client doesn't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

## Key Observations

• Examining race/ethnicities within unsheltered and sheltered locations reveals differences. For instance, people who are White Alone, Not Hispanic made up 62.8 percent of the unsheltered population, while people of color constituted 32.1 percent.

***Following Whites, the American Indian/ Alaska Natives made up the second largest share (12.5%) of population that was unsheltered during the PIT Count.***

• In emergency shelters, people who are White Alone, Not Hispanic made up 55.6 percent of the population and people of color made up 39 percent.

• In transitional housing, 57.5 percent were White Alone, Not Hispanic, while 40.8 percent were people of color.

- Following Whites, the American Indian/Alaska Natives made up the second largest share (12.5%) of population that was unsheltered during the PIT Count.

- Black/African Americans made up just under a quarter (23.6%) of the population in transitional housing.

### 2.2.2. Changes in Race/Ethnicity Compared to 2015

See table 9 for a comparison of the number of homeless within each race/ethnic group in 2015 and 2017, as well as changes in the share of those groups across the two PIT counts.

**Table 9.** Changes in Race/Ethnicity—2013, 2015, and 2017 Compared

| Race/Ethnicity | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 | Change 2013—17 | Change 2015—17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Alone, Not Hispanic | NA* | 2,242 (59.0%) | 2,456 (58.8%) | NA* | 214 9.5% |
| People of Color | NA* | 1,352 (35.6%) | 1,528 (36.6%) | NA* | 176 13.0% |
| Unknown** | 108 (2.4%) | 207 (5.4%) | 193 (4.6%) | 85 78.7% | -14 -6.8% |
| **Race alone or in combination** | | | | | |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 386 (8.7%) | 82 (2.2%) | 424 (10.2%) | 38 9.8% | 342 417% |
| Asian | 66 (1.5%) | 59 (1.6%) | 57 (1.4%) | -9 -13.6% | -2 -3.4% |
| Black/African American | 864 (19.5%) | 861 (22.7%) | 675 (16.2%) | -189 -21.9% | -186 -21.6% |
| Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | 113 (2.5%) | 86 (2.3%) | 108 (2.6%) | -5 -4.4% | 22 25.6% |
| Hispanic/Latino (of any race) | 572 (12.9%) | 389 (10.2%) | 428 (10.2%) | -144 -25.2% | 39 10.0% |
| White | 2,997 (67.5%) | 2,617 (68.9%) | 2,944 (70.5%) | -53 -1.8% | 327 12.5% |

*Source:* PIT count 2013, 2015, and 2017.

*NA means data not available for 2013.

**Unknown includes client doesn't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

**Key Observations**

- Since 2015, the total number of homeless people in the PIT count increased by 10 percent; while the White Alone, Not Hispanic population also rose by 10 percent, people of color rose by 13 percent.

- The 2017 PIT counts a large increase in the population of homeless people identifying as American Indian/Alaska Native. This likely reflects an unusual and unexplained drop in people who identified as American Indian/Alaska Native in the 2015 count. As a percentage of those counted, the 2017 count more closely mirrors the 2013 and 2011 counts, in which those identifying as American Indian/Alaska Native were 9 percent of the total HUD homeless population each year. With a 10 percent increase compared to 2013, the increase in the number and percentage of people experiencing homelessness and identifying as American Indian/Alaska Native represents a persistent and perhaps growing disparity.

- For 2017, the share of Black/African American population dropped by 6.5 percentage points, but people identifying as Black/African American continue to experience persistent racial disparities in homelessness.

*The 2017 PIT counts a significant increase in the population of homeless people identifying as American Indian/Alaska Native. This likely reflects an unusual and unexplained drop in people who identified as American Indian/Alaskan Native in the 2015 count.*

The actual count of racial/ethnic distribution of populations experiencing unsheltered and sheltered homelessness varies with each PIT count. See table 10 for how these numbers have changed during the two distinct points of time.

**Table 10.** Race/Ethnicity Distribution by Housing Situation—2015 and 2017 Compared

| | Unsheltered | | Emergency Shelter | | Transitional Housing | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race/Ethnicity | 2015 | 2017 | 2015 | 2017 | 2015 | 2017 |
| White Alone, Not Hispanic | 1,170 (62.0%) | 1,047 (62.8%) | 458 (53.0%) | 974 (55.6%) | 614 (59.0%) | 435 (57.5%) |
| People of Color | 650 (34.0%) | 535 (32.1%) | 371 (43.0%) | 684 (39.0%) | 331 (32.0%) | 309 (40.8%) |
| Unknown* | 67 (4.0%) | 86 (5.2%) | 43 (5.0%) | 94 (5.4%) | 97 (9.0%) | 13 (1.7%) |
| **Race alone or in combination** | | | | | | |
| American Indian / Alaska Native | 48 (3.0%) | 208 (12.5%) | 19 (2.0%) | 160 (9.1%) | 15 (2.0%) | 56 (7.4%) |
| Asian | 24 (1.0%) | 16 (1.0%) | 13 (2.0%) | 30 (1.7%) | 22 (2.0%) | 11 (1.5%) |
| Black / African American | 396 (22.0%) | 168 (10.1%) | 239 (29.0%) | 328 (18.7%) | 226 (24.0%) | 179 (23.6%) |
| Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander | 46 (3.0%) | 31 (1.9%) | 28 (3.0%) | 65 (3.7%) | 12 (1.0%) | 12 (1.6%) |
| Hispanic/ Latino (of any race) | 194 (11.0%) | 160 (9.6%) | 107 (13.0%) | 180 (10.0%) | 88 (9.0%) | 88 (11.6%) |
| White | 1,346 (74.0%) | 1,228 (73.6%) | 548 (66.0%) | 1,184 (67.6%) | 723 (77.0%) | 532 (70.3%) |

*Unknown includes client doesn't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.
*Source:* PIT count 2015 and 2017.

## Key Observations

- Compared to 2015, the share of unsheltered people who were White Alone, Not Hispanic versus people of color in 2017 changed slightly, with White Alone, Not Hispanic increasing by about 1 percentage point, and people of color declining by almost 2 percentage points. The "unknown" category also rose.

- Among those in emergency shelter, the share of White Alone, Not Hispanic rose over 2 percentage points from 2015 to 2017, while the share of people of color fell by 4 percentage points.

- Among people in transitional housing, the share identifying as people of color rose by almost 9 percentage points from 2015 to 2017.

### 2.2.3. Variations by Race/Ethnicity

Differences exist within and between racial/ethnic groups for multiple characteristics. Following is a discussion on some of these differences in housing situation, gender identity, chronic homelessness, disabling conditions, domestic violence, and veteran status.

### 2.2.3.1. Housing Situation

Figure 7 reveals the differences in housing situation based on race and ethnicity.

**Figure 7.** Differences in Housing Situation by Race/Ethnicity
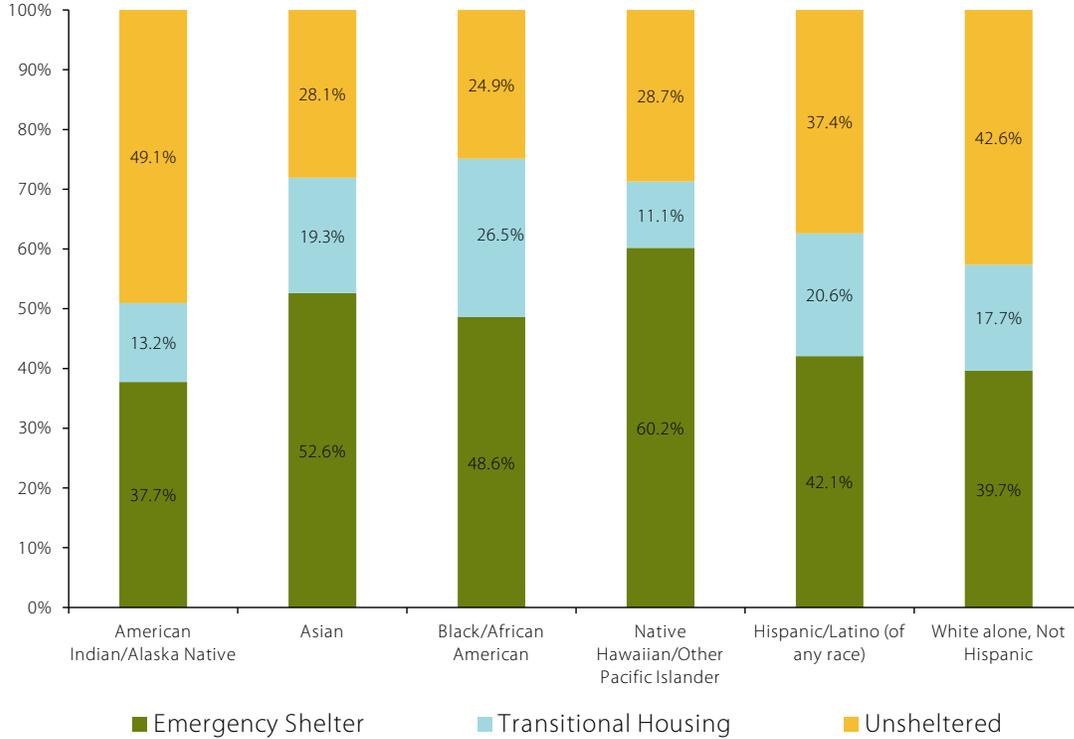


*Note:* Percentages within each race/ethnicity are based on "alone or in combination" for American Indian/Alaska Native = 424, Asian = 57, Black/African American = 675, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander = 108, and Hispanic/Latino = 428. White alone, Not Hispanic = 2,456.

## Key Observation

• Nearly half (49.1%) of respondents who identified themselves as American Indian/Alaskan Natives were unsheltered. In comparison, a quarter (24.9%) of the Black/African American population was unsheltered.

## 2.2.3.2. *Gender Identity*

The distribution of the homeless population among different gender identities varies by racial/ethnic group. (See figure 8.)

**Figure 8.** Differences in Gender Identity by Race/Ethnicity
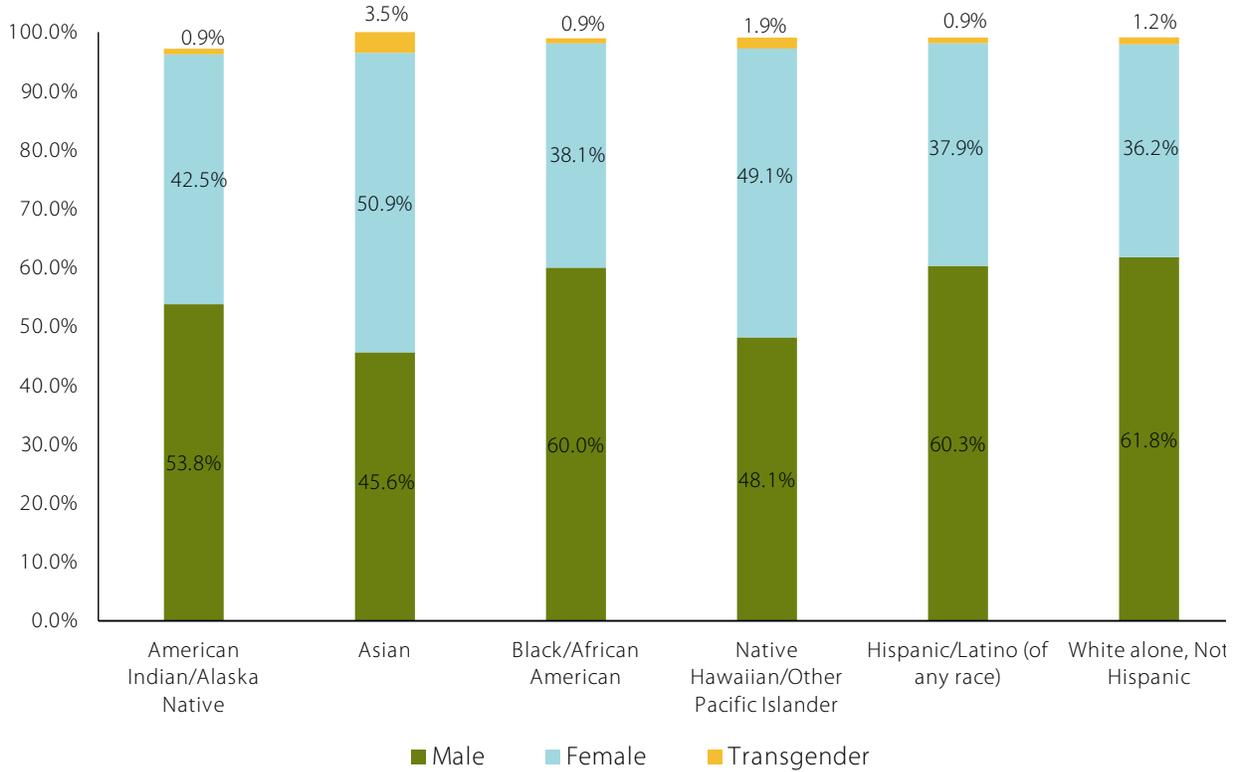


*Note:* Percentages within each race/ethnicity are based on "alone or in combination" for American Indian/Alaska Native = 424, Asian = 57, Black/African American = 675, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander = 108, and Hispanic/Latino = 428. White alone, Not Hispanic = 2,456.

## Key Observation

- Within the Hispanic/Latino population that was homeless, 60.3 percent were men. In comparison, men made up 45.6 percent of the Asian population that was homeless, with women making up just over half (50.9%) of this group.

## 2.2.3.3. Chronic Homelessness

The extent of chronic homelessness varies by racial and ethnic group. (See figure 9).

**Figure 9.** Chronic Homelessness Status — Differences within Race/Ethnicity
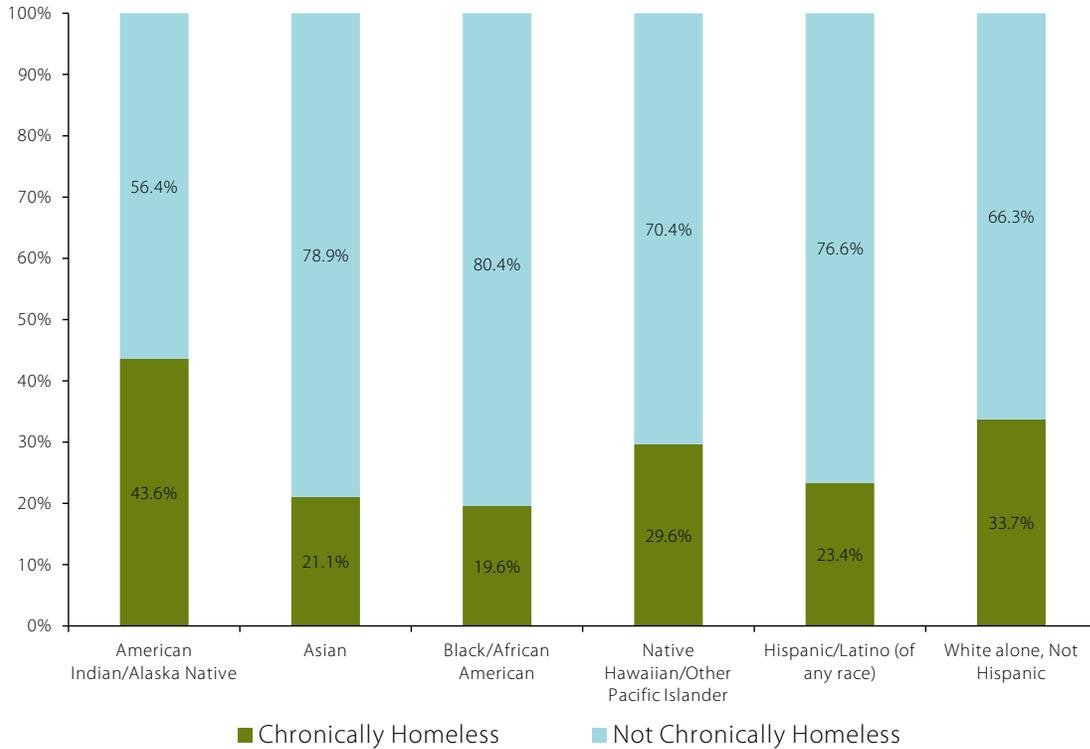


*Note:* Percentages within each race/ethnicity are based on "alone or in combination" for American Indian/Alaska Native = 424, Asian = 57, Black/African American = 675, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander = 108, and Hispanic/Latino = 428. White alone, Not Hispanic = 2,456.

## Key Observation

- The prevalence of chronic homelessness was highest for the American Indian/Alaskan Native population (43.6%), while the prevalence of chronic homelessness was the lowest for the Asian population (21.1%).

## 2.2.3.4. Disabling Condition

The prevalence of disabling conditions among homeless people varies among ethnic groups.
(See figure 10.)

**Figure 10.** Disabling Conditions and Race/Ethnicity
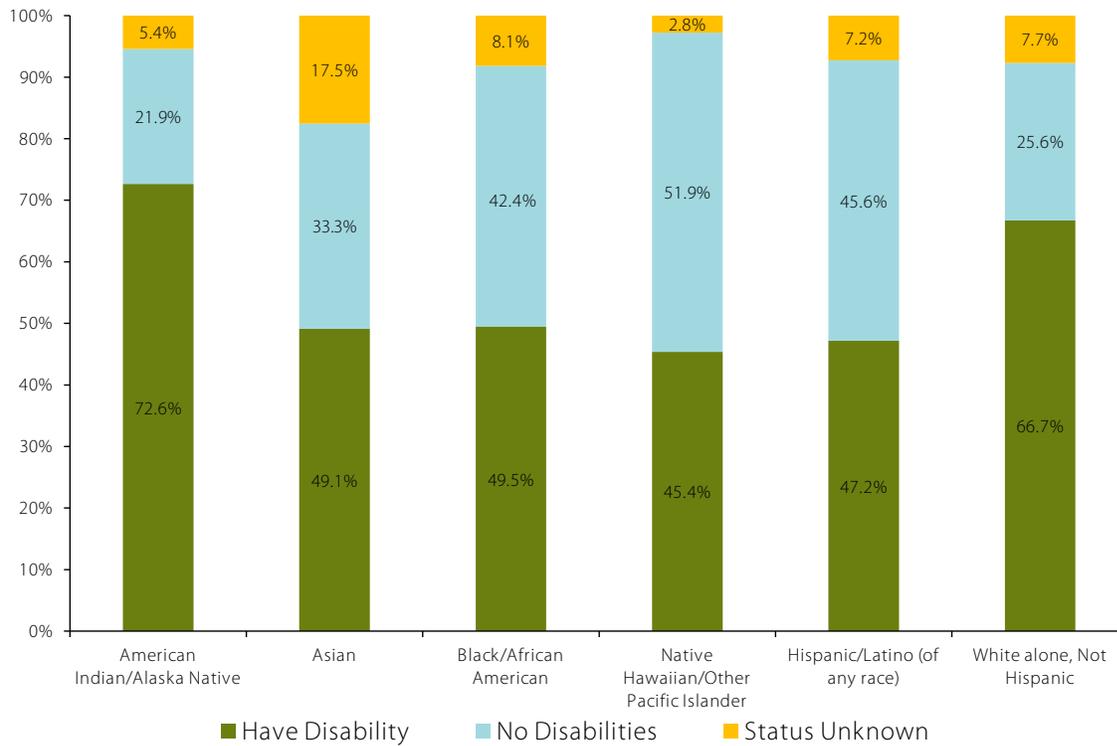


*Note:* Percentages within each race/ethnicity are based on "alone or in combination" for American Indian/Alaska Native = 424, Asian = 57, Black/African American = 675, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander = 108, and Hispanic/Latino = 428. White alone, Not Hispanic = 2,456.

## Key Observation

- Nearly three-quarters (72.6%) of the American Indian/Alaskan Native respondents who are homeless have disabling conditions. In comparison, within the Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander population, the prevalence of disability is lower (45.4%). See subsection 2.8 for more information on disabling conditions.

## 2.2.3.5. Domestic Violence

The incidence of domestic violence among the homeless population varies widely across racial and ethnic groups. However, this variable includes a high percentage of unreported data. (See figure 11).

**Figure 11.** Domestic Violence and Race/Ethnicity
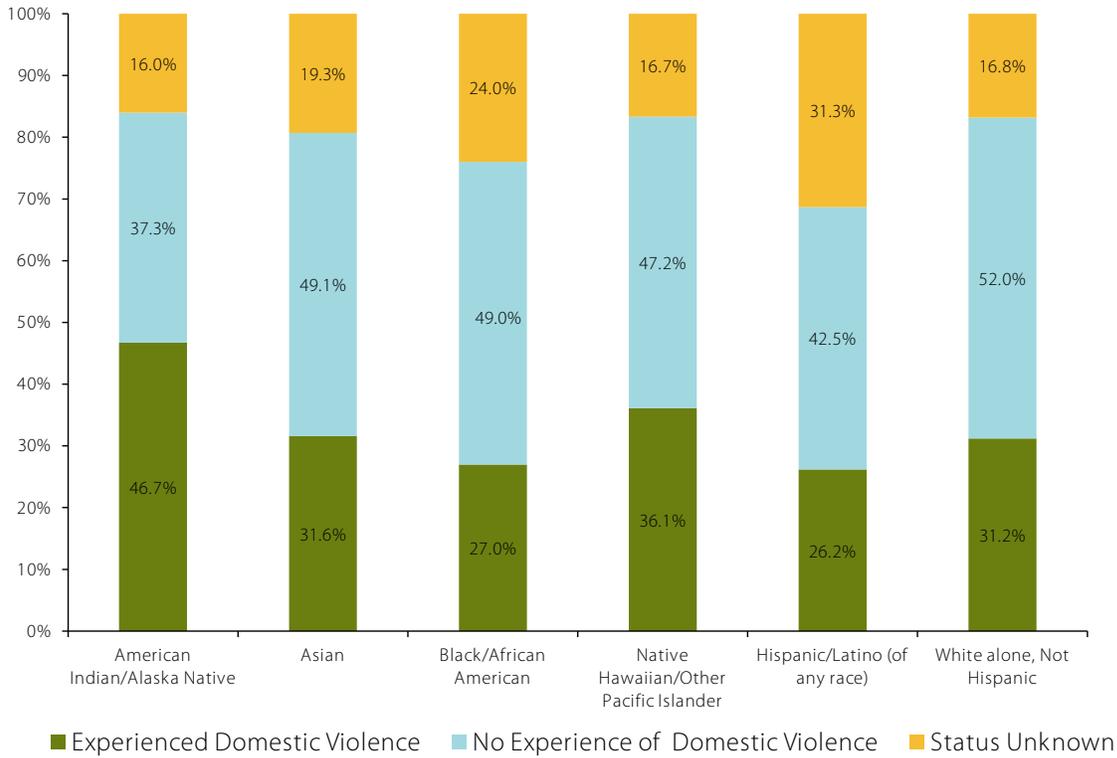


Legend: ■ Experienced Domestic Violence  ■ No Experience of Domestic Violence  ■ Status Unknown

*Note:* Percentages within each race/ethnicity are based on "alone or in combination" for American Indian/Alaska Native = 424, Asian = 57, Black/African American = 675, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander = 108, and Hispanic/Latino = 428. White alone, Not Hispanic = 2,456.

## Key Observation

- Black/African Americans and Hispanic/Latinos reported the lowest prevalence of domestic violence (27.0% and 26.2%, respectively). In comparison, the American Indian/Alaskan Natives reported the highest prevalence (46.7%) of domestic violence. See subsection 2.9 for more details regarding domestic violence.

## 2.2.3.6. Veteran Status

Among the homeless population, the percent reporting veteran status varied by racial/ethnic group. (See figure 12.)

**Figure 12.** Veteran Status and Race/Ethnicity
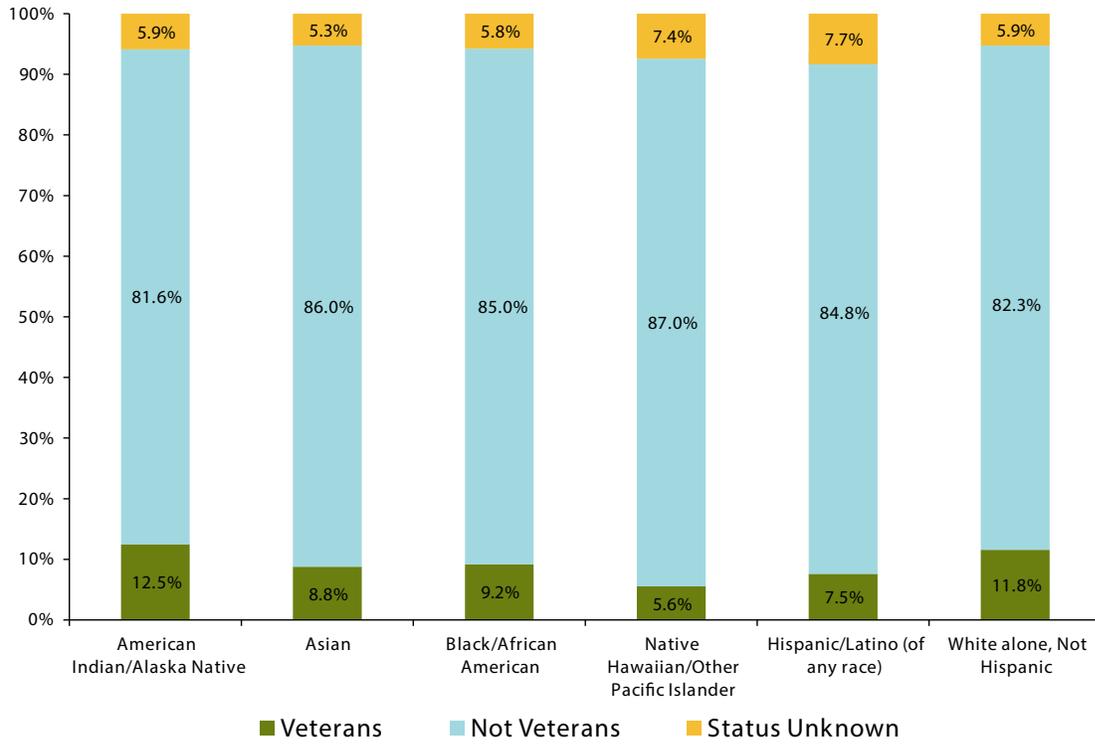


*Note:* Percentages within each race/ethnicity are based on "alone or in combination" for American Indian/Alaska Native = 424, Asian = 57, Black/African American = 675, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander = 108, and Hispanic/Latino = 428. White alone, Not Hispanic = 2,456

## Key Observation

- Although none of the groups had a large proportion of veterans, the American Indian/Alaskan Natives and Whites reported the highest proportion of veterans within their groups (12.5% and 11.8%, respectively). In comparison, only a small fraction (5.6%) of Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islanders were veterans.

## 2.2.3.7. Household Types

The type of household that homeless people live in also varies by racial/ethnic group. (See figure 13).

**Figure 13.** Household Types and Race/Ethnicity
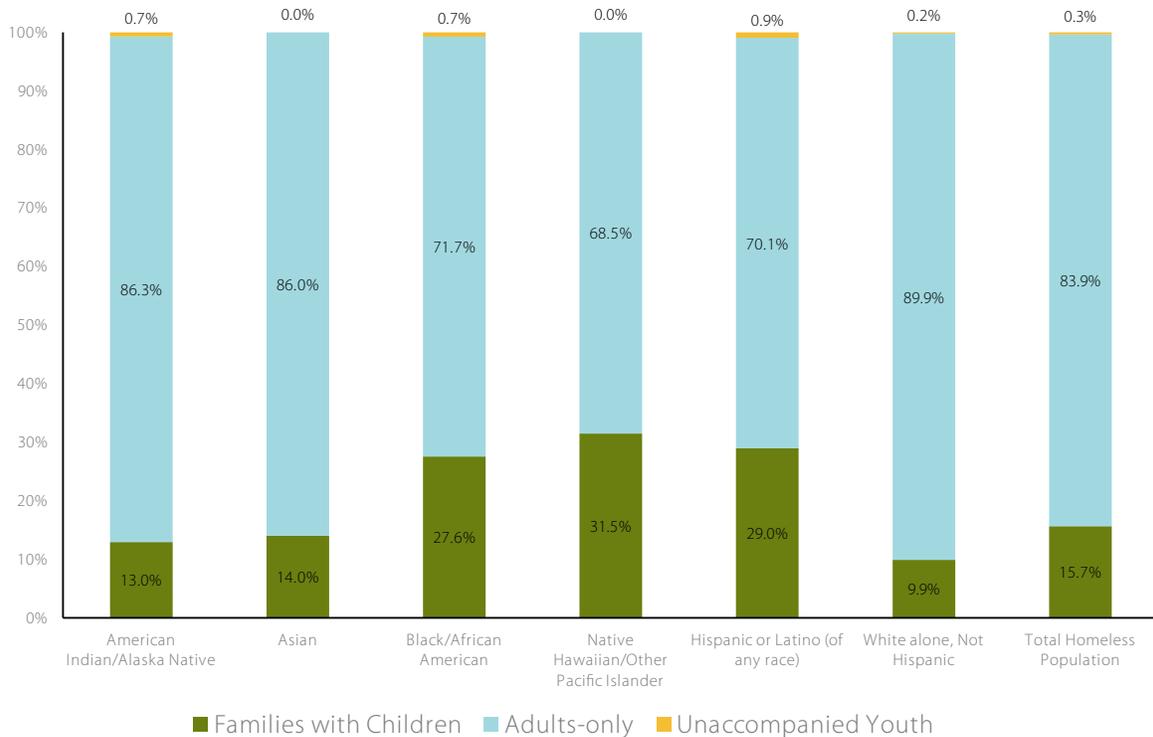


*Note:* Percentages within each race/ethnicity are based on "alone or in combination" for American Indian/Alaska Native = 424, Asian = 57, Black/African American = 675, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander = 108, and Hispanic/Latino = 428. White alone, Not Hispanic = 2,456, and total = 4,177.

## Key Observations

- Families with children make up a higher proportion of household types for people of color than Whites. Notably, just under one-third (31.5%) of the Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander population and 29.0 percent of Hispanic/Latinos who were homeless live in families with children. In comparison, the proportion of White Alone, Not Hispanic families, at 9.9 percent, was less than what is observed for the total homeless population.

> ***Families with children made up a higher share of people experiencing homelessness among communities of color than among Whites.***

- Although unaccompanied youth make up a tiny fraction of the people who were experiencing homelessness, their presence can be observed largely among the American Indian/Alaska Native, Black/African American, and Hispanic/Latino populations.

## 2.3. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

HUD identifies three distinct household types for people who are experiencing homelessness:

- adult-only households—including single adults, couples, adults with adult children, or multiple-adult households

- people in families—these are households that have at least one adult and one child

- unaccompanied youth—people who are not part of a family during their episode of homelessness and who are under age 18, or in some cases, age 24 and younger

The 2017 PIT count survey tracked information on age and household members, and that information was used to compile data on HUD household types. Following is a discussion of the household composition of people experiencing homelessness. All data are reported as total number of people in each household type, not number of households.

### 2.3.1. Count and Distribution by Housing Situation

See table 11 for details on the housing situations different household types found themselves in on the night of the count.

**Table 11.** Composition of Households Experiencing Homeless by Housing Situation

| Household Type | Unsheltered No. and (%) | Emergency Shelter No. and (%) | Transitional Housing No. and (%) | Total No. and (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Adult-Only Households** | **1,583 (94.9%)** | **1,338 (76.4%)** | **585 (77.3%)** | **3,506 (83.9%)** |
| Age 18–24 | 122 | 105 | 59 | 286 |
| Age > 24 | 1461 | 1233 | 526 | 3,220 |
| Age unknown | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **Families with children** | **77 (4.6%)** | **410 (23.4%)** | **167 (22.1%)** | **654 (15.7%)** |
| Children < 18 | 43 | 235 | 90 | 368 |
| Adults 18–24 | 5 | 26 | 18 | 49 |
| Adults > 24 | 29 | 149 | 59 | 237 |
| **Unaccompanied youth under 18** | **8 (< 1.0%)** | **3 (< 1.0%)** | **3 (< 1.0%)** | **14 (< 1.0%)** |

*Note:* Percentages are based on unsheltered = 1,668, emergency shelter = 1,752, and transitional housing = 757.

## Key Observation

- A sizable proportion (83.9%) of PIT respondents were people in adult-only (no minor children) households while 15.7 percent of people experiencing homelessness were in families with children. Less than a percent were unaccompanied children. According to the most current estimates on household composition, 27.0 percent of households in

*Compared to the general county household composition, the proportion of households with children in the PIT count is 11.3 percent less than that of the larger population.*

Multnomah County are households with one or more members under 18 years of age.[29] Compared to the general county household composition, the proportion of households with children in the PIT count is 11.3 percent less than that of the larger population.

### 2.3.2. Sleeping Location of Unsheltered Households

As part of the unsheltered street count survey, households responded to a number of additional related questions (see section 3 for details). A question on sleeping location documents the nature of the places where people slept. Table 12 provides details about where adult-only households and families with children slept.

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29. US Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Accessed July 3, 2017. Retrieved from https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtm l?fpt=table

**Table 12.** Sleeping Location of Households Who Were Unsheltered

| Sleeping Location | Adult-Only Households | Families with Children |
|---|---|---|
| Street or sidewalk | 484 (30.6%) | 14 (18.2%) |
| Doorway or other private property | 172 (10.9%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Abandoned house / building | 30 (1.9%) | 2 (2.6%) |
| Bridge / overpass / railroad | 162 (10.2%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Park | 42 (2.7%) | 2 (2.6%) |
| Woods / open space | 187 (11.8%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Vehicle (car, truck, van, camper) | 216 (13.6%) | 41 (53.2%) |
| Boat | 15 (0.9%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Other unsheltered location* | 181 (11.4%) | 5 (6.5%) |
| Unknown** | 94 (5.9%) | 13 (16.9%) |
| Total | 1,583 (100.0%) | 77 (100.0%) |

*Note:* Question-Where did/will you sleep Wednesday night, February 22nd? Percentages are based on adult-only households = 1,583 and families with children = 77.

*Other unsheltered location was an open-ended response that provided an opportunity to record specific locations, including camps like Dignity Village, Hazelnut Grove, and R2D2

**Unknown refers to missing responses.

**Key Observations**

- Notably, over one-half (53.2%) of unsheltered families with children slept in vehicles. This proportion for unsheltered adult-only households is much smaller at 13.6 percent.

- For the unsheltered adult-only households, just under one-third (30.6%) slept on the street/sidewalk, while 18.2 percent of unsheltered families with children slept here.

### 2.3.3. Changes in Household Composition Compared to 2015

See Table 13 for a comparison of homeless adults-only households and families with children in 2015 and 2017 by housing situation.

**Table 13.** Housing Situation by Household Composition—2015 and 2017 Compared

| Housing Situation | Adult-Only Households | | | Families with Children | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2017 | Percent Change | 2015 | 2017 | Percent Change |
| Unsheltered | 1,733 (55.1%) | 1,583 (45.2%) | -8.7% | 152 (23.3%) | 77 (11.8%) | -49.3% |
| Emergency shelter | 657 (20.9%) | 1,338 (38.2%) | 103.7% | 213 (32.6%) | 410 (62.7%) | 92.5% |
| Transitional Housing | 753 (24.0%) | 585 (16.7%) | -22.3% | 288 (44.1%) | 167 (25.5%) | -42.0% |
| Total | 3,143 (100.0%) | 3,506 (100.0%) | 11.5% | 653 (100.0%) | 654 (100.0%) | 0.2% |

*Note:* Percentages are based on adult-only households (2015) = 3,143, adult-only households (2017) = 3,506, families with children (2015) = 653, and families with children (2017) = 654

### Key Observations

- The number of families with children was nearly identical in 2015 and 2017. Based on information provided by the CoC, concerted efforts have been made to keep families with children from having to sleep in unsheltered locations. The efforts have included expansion of Multnomah County's no-turn-away family shelter and expansion of homelessness prevention and rapid rehousing efforts for homeless families. Although the total count of people in families remained unchanged, the efforts are evident in the nearly one-half (49.3%) reduction in the number of families in unsheltered locations.

- The number of adult-only households increased by 363, an 11.5 percent increase compared to 2015. However, compared to 2015, the portion of adult-only households sleeping in unsheltered locations declined by 8.7 percent while the portion sleeping in emergency shelters increased by over a hundred percent (103.7%). Again, this change reflects the increase in emergency shelter capacity.

### 2.3.4. Variations between Household Groups

*2.3.4.1. Housing Situation*

Unsheltered and sheltered locations had differing proportions of homeless households.
See figure 14 for details:

### Key Observations

- The proportion of families with children who slept in unsheltered locations was less than 5 percent (4.6%) while individual adults made up the remaining 95 percent of the unsheltered population.

- Just under a quarter of the population in emergency shelters (23.4%) and transitional housing (22.1%) were families with children. Individual adults made up the remaining share.

**Figure 14.** Distribution of Homeless Households by Housing Situation
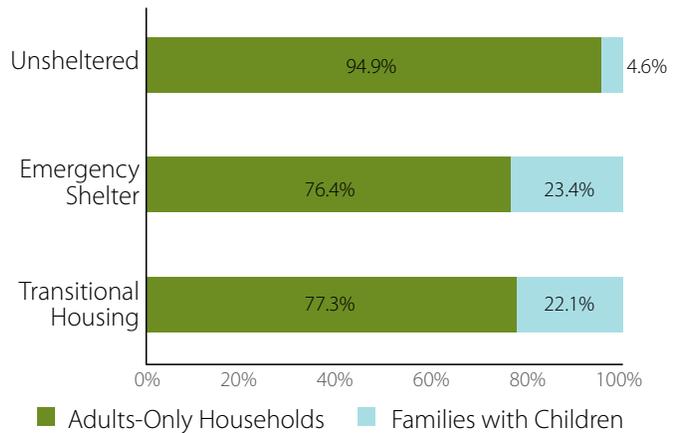


*Note:* Percentages are based on unsheltered population = 1,668, emergency shelter population = 1,752, and transitional housing population = 757.

*The proportion of families with children who slept in unsheltered locations was less than 5 percent (4.6%) while individual adults made up the remaining 95 percent of the unsheltered population*

*2.3.4.2. Household Types of People of Color and Total Homeless Population Compared*

Differences can be observed between the household types of people of color and the household types in the total homeless population (see figure 15).

**Figure 15.** Household Types of People of Color and Total Homeless Population Compared
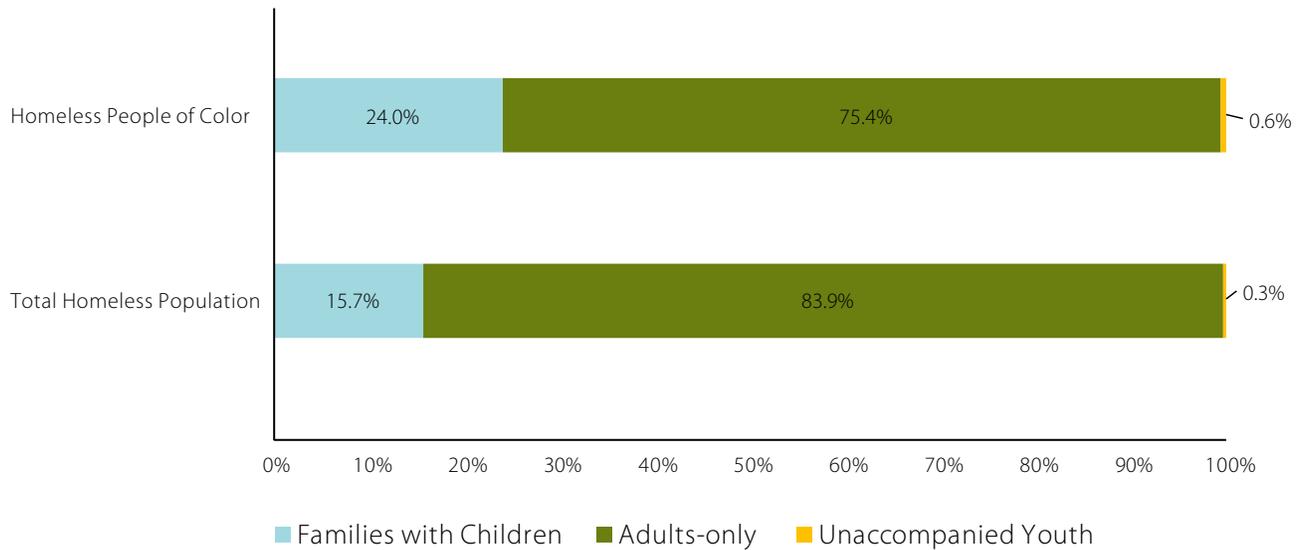


*Note*: Percentages are based on homeless people of color = 1,528 and total homeless population = 4,177.

## Key Observation

- The composition of household types of homeless people of color was different from that of the household composition of the total homeless population. Just under a quarter (24.0%) of people of color were part of families with children. In the overall homeless population, 15.7 percent of people were part of families without children.

## 2.4. CHILDREN AND YOUTH

HUD defines "children" as people less than 18 years of age and defines "youth" as people ages 24 and younger. This section provides details on children and youth who were experiencing homelessness during the 2017 PIT count.

*Among people of color, about 24 percent live in families with children. This is higher than the 16 percent of the overall homeless population who live in families with children.*

### 2.4.1. Count and Distribution

*2.4.1.1. Children under the Age of Eighteen*

The results of the 2017 PIT count indicate the presence of 382 children under the age of 18 who were homeless. See table 14 for count and distribution of children by housing situation.

**Table 14.** Count and Distribution of Children under Age Eighteen by Housing Situation

| Children under the age of 18 | Unsheltered | Emergency Shelter | Transitional Housing | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ages 5 and younger | 14 (27.5%) | 98 (41.2%) | 44 (47.3%) | 156 (40.8%) |
| Ages 6–11 | 21 (41.2%) | 88 (37.0%) | 25 (26.9%) | 134 (35.1%) |
| Ages 12–17 | 16 (31.4%) | 52 (21.8%) | 24 (25.8%) | 92 (24.1%) |
| Total | 51 (100.0%) | 238 (100.0%) | 93 (100.0%) | 382 |

*Note:* Percentages are based on children in unsheltered locations = 51, children in emergency shelters = 238, and children in transitional housing = 93.

### Key Observation

- On the night of the count, 382 children (under the age of 18) were experiencing homelessness. Among these children, 51 (13.4%) were unsheltered, 238 (62.3%) were in emergency shelters, and 93 (24.3%) were in transitional housing. Children made up 9.1 percent of the total count of 4,177 people who were homeless.

*On the night of the count, 382 children (under the age of 18) were experiencing homelessness, with just 13.4 percent sleeping without shelter.*

### 2.4.1.2. Unaccompanied Youth Ages 24 and Younger

HUD identifies unaccompanied youth (under 18) as people who are not part of a family with children or accompanied by their parent or guardian during their episode of homelessness, and who are under the age of 18. Additionally, unaccompanied youth (18 to 24) are people who are not part of a family with children or accompanied by their parent or guardian during their episode of homelessness, and who are between the ages of 18 and 24. See table 15 for details on unaccompanied youth.

**Table 15.** Count and Distribution of Unaccompanied Youth by Housing Situation

| Unaccompanied Youth | Unsheltered | Emergency Shelter | Transitional Housing | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under age 18 | 8 (6.2%) | 3 (2.8%) | 3 (4.8%) | 14 (4.7%) |
| Ages 18–24 | 122 (93.8%) | 105 (97.2%) | 59 (95.2%) | 286 (95.3%) |
| Total | 130 | 108 | 62 | 300 |

*Note:* Percentages are based on unaccompanied youth in unsheltered locations = 130, unaccompanied youth in emergency shelters = 108, and unaccompanied youth in transitional housing = 62.

## Key Observation

- On the night of the count, 300 unaccompanied youth were experiencing homelessness. Among them, 14 (4.7%) were under age 18 and 286 (95.3%) were between ages 18 and 24. Unaccompanied youth made up 7.2 percent of the total count of 4,177 homeless people.

### 2.4.2. Children and Youth Homeless Population—2015 and 2017 Compared

See table 16 for a comparison of how numbers have changed for children and youth between PIT count 2015 and PIT count 2017.

**Table 16.** Children and Youth Homeless Population—2015 and 2017 Compared

| Children under the Age of 18 | Count 2015 | Count 2017 | Change | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ages 5 and younger | 145 | 156 | 11 | 7.6% |
| Ages 6–11 | 149 | 134 | -15 | -10.1% |
| Ages 12–17 | 80 | 92 | 12 | 15.0% |
| Total | 374 | 382 | 8 | 2.1% |

## Key Observation

- Compared to the 2015 count, the 2017 numbers of unaccompanied youth showed an increase of 8 children, an overall 2.1 percent increase. Among children, the only age group that showed a decline in the current count was in children ages 6 to 11. Their count went down by 15 (a change of – 10.1%) compared to the last count. The ongoing crisis in affordable housing and other factors that keep many families on the brink of homelessness may be the reason that we continue to see young children experiencing homelessness.

See table 17 for a comparison of the number of unaccompanied youth in 2015 and 2017.

**Table 17.** Count of Unaccompanied Youth—2015 and 2017 Compared

| Unaccompanied Youth | Count 2015 | Count 2017 | Change | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under age 18 | 5 | 14 | 9 | 180.0% |
| Ages 18–24 | 261 | 286 | 25 | 9.6% |
| Total | 266 | 300 | 34 | 12.8% |

## Key Observation

- Compared to the 2015 count, the 2017 numbers showed an increase of 34, an overall increase of 12.8 percent. Notably, unaccompanied youth under age 18 increased nearly three times (a change of 180.0%), though their total numbers

*Youth experiencing homelessness are hard to count and are believed to be a highly mobile population.*

remain low (14). Youth experiencing homelessness are hard to count and are believed to be a highly mobile population. Given that PIT counts are snapshots, the increase may be due to the timing of the counts or may be due to other factors that cause youth homelessness.

### 2.4.3. Variations among Children and Youth

Differences exist within and between children and unaccompanied youth grouped by ages. This section discusses differences by housing situation and race/ethnicity.

#### 2.4.3.1. Differences within Children and Unaccompanied Youth by Housing Situation

Children under the age of 18 were not evenly distributed between unsheltered locations, emergency shelters and transitional housing. See figure 16 for details.

### Key Observations

- Nearly two-thirds (62.8%) of the youngest children (ages 5 and younger) were in emergency shelters. Of the remaining children in this age group, 9 percent slept in unsheltered locations and 28.2 percent were in transitional housing. The distribution of children ages 6–11 was similar to the younger age group.

- The oldest among these children (ages 12–17) had a smaller proportion (56.5%) sleeping in emergency shelters. 17.4 percent of this group slept in unsheltered locations while 26.1 percent were in transitional housing. There were differences in the unaccompanied youth categories as well. See figure 17 for details.

### Key Observations

- 57.1 percent of the unaccompanied youth under age 18 slept in unsheltered locations with an even proportion in transitional housing (21.4%) and in emergency shelters (21.4%).

- In comparison, 42.7 percent of unaccompanied youth ages 18–24 slept in unsheltered locations, with 36.7 percent in emergency shelters and 20.6 percent in transitional housing.

**Figure 16.** Differences in Housing Situation for Children under Age Eighteen

Emergency Shelter ■ Transitional Housing ■ Unsheltered
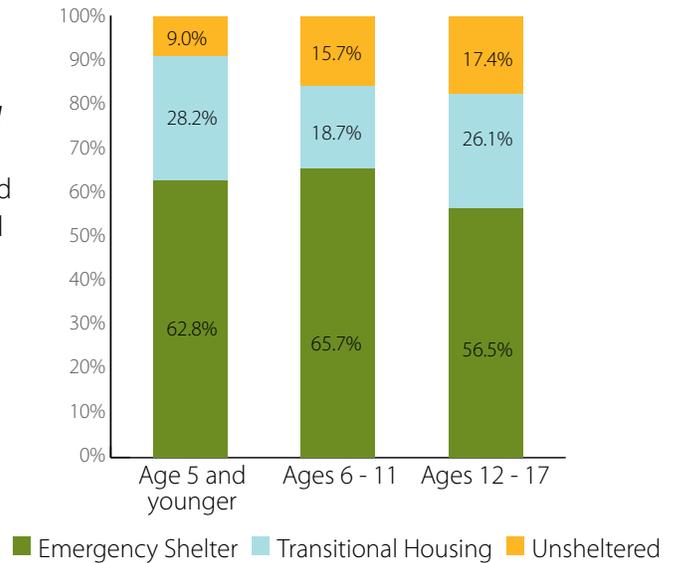
*Note:* Percentages are based on ages 5 and younger = 156, ages 6–11 = 134, and ages 12–17 = 92.

**Figure 17.** Differences in Housing Situation for Unaccompanied Youth

■ Emergency    ■ Transitional    ■ Unsheltered
Shelter          Housing
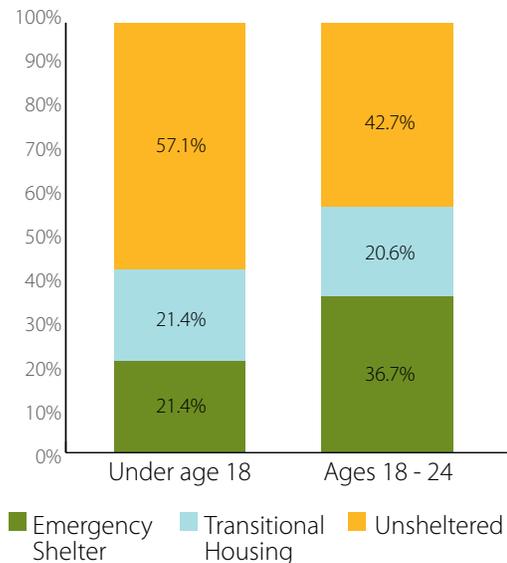
*Note:* Percentages are based on under age 18 = 14 and ages 18–24 = 236.

## 2.4.3.2. Differences within Children and Unaccompanied Youth by Race/Ethnicity

About 60 percent of the 382 homeless children were children of color, while 33 percent were White Alone, Not Hispanic and 7 percent of children were of unknown race. See table 18 for details on race/ethnicity.

**Table 18.** Differences in Race/Ethnicity of Unaccompanied Youth

| Race/Ethnicity | 5 years old or younger No. and (%) | Ages 6–11 No. and (%) | Ages 12–17 No. and (%) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| White Alone, Not Hispanic | 44 (28.0%) | 44 (33.0%) | 37 (40.0%) |
| People of Color | 102 (65.0%) | 76 (57.0%) | 51 (55.0%) |
| Unknown* | 10 (6.0%) | 14 (10.0%) | 4 (4.0%) |
| **Race alone or in combination** | | | |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 14 (9.0%) | 12 (9.0%) | 9 (10.0%) |
| Asian | 3 (2.0%) | 1 (1.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Black/African American | 58 (37.0%) | 33 (25.0%) | 27 (29.0%) |
| Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | 5 (3.0%) | 6 (4.0%) | 4 (4.0%) |
| Hispanic/Latino (of any race) | 36 (23.0%) | 32 (24.0%) | 19 (21.0%) |
| White | 83 (53.0%) | 80 (60.0%) | 53 (58.0%) |

*Unknown includes client doesn't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

## Key Observations

- Of children ages 5 and younger, 65 percent were children of color. Another 57 percent of children ages 6–11 and 55 percent of children ages 12–17 were children of color.

- In comparison, 28 percent of children ages 5 and younger were White Alone, Not Hispanic; 33 percent of children ages 6–11 and 40 percent of children ages 12–17 were White Alone, Not Hispanic.

There were differences in race/ethnicity in the unaccompanied youth categories as explained in table 19.

**Table 19.** Differences in Race/Ethnicity of Unaccompanied Youth

| Race/Ethnicity | Under 18 years old<br>No. and (%) | Ages 18–24<br>No. and (%) |
|---|---|---|
| White Alone, Not Hispanic | 5<br>(36.0%) | 157<br>(55.0%) |
| People of Color | 9<br>(64.0%) | 116<br>(41.0%) |
| Unknown* | 0<br>(0.0%) | 13<br>(5.0%) |
| **Race alone or in combination** | | |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 3<br>(21.0%) | 34<br>(12.0%) |
| Asian | 0<br>(0.0%) | 9<br>(3.0%) |
| Black/African American | 5<br>(36.0%) | 56<br>(20.0%) |
| Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | 0<br>(0.0%) | 3<br>(1.0%) |
| Hispanic/Latino (of any race) | 4<br>(29.0%) | 30<br>(10.0%) |
| White | 8<br>(57.0%) | 195<br>(68.0%) |

*Unknown includes client doesn't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

**Key Observations**

- A little more than half (54%) of the unaccompanied youth were White Alone, Not Hispanic. For youth under age 18, 36 percent were White Alone, Not Hispanic, while 55 percent of youth ages 18–24 were White Alone, Not Hispanic.

- In comparison, 42 percent were youth of color. Among youth under age 18, 64 percent were persons of color. Among unaccompanied youth ages 18–24, 41 percent were persons of color.

## 2.5. AGE

Age is required information on the PIT survey and is used to avoid duplication of respondents. Following is a discussion of the age characteristics of people experiencing homelessness.

*The average and the median age of PIT survey respondents was 40 years. The most frequently occurring age (mode) was 36 years.*

### 2.5.1. Count and Distribution

See table 20 for details on age characteristics of people in unsheltered locations, emergency shelters and transitional housing.

**Table 20.** Distribution of Age Groups by Housing Situation

| Age Categories | Unsheltered No. and (%) | Emergency Shelter No. and (%) | Transitional Housing No. and (%) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 18 | 51 (3.1%) | 238 (13.6%) | 93 (12.3%) | 382 (9.1%) |
| 18–24 | 127 (7.6%) | 131 (7.5%) | 77 (10.2%) | 335 (8.0%) |
| 25–44 | 756 (45.3%) | 605 (34.5%) | 276 (36.5%) | 1,637 (39.2%) |
| 45–54 | 425 (25.5%) | 378 (21.6%) | 155 (20.5%) | 958 (22.9%) |
| 55–69 | 276 (16.5%) | 361 (20.6%) | 135 (17.8%) | 772 (18.5%) |
| 70+ | 14 (0.8%) | 19 (1.1%) | 11 (1.5%) | 44 (1.1%) |
| Unknown* | 19 (1.1%) | 20 (1.1%) | 10 (1.3%) | 49 (1.2%) |
| Total | 1,668 (100.0%) | 1,752 (100.0%) | 757 (100.0%) | 4,177 |

*Note*. Percentages are based on unsheltered = 1,668, emergency shelters = 1,752, and transitional housing = 757.

*Unknown includes client doesn't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

### Key Observations

- The largest proportion of respondents were between the ages of 25 and 44 (39.2%), followed by respondents age 45–54 (22.9%) and respondents age 55–69 (18.5%).

- Children under 18 years old made up 9.1 percent of the population experiencing homelessness.

- Those 55 years and older made up 19.6 percent of the total homeless population.

- The average and the median age of PIT survey respondents was 40 years. The most frequently occurring age (mode) was 36 years.

## 2.5.2. Age characteristics—2015 and 2017 Compared

Table 21 provides a comparison of age distribution for the 2015 and 2017 PIT counts.

**Table 21.** Age of Homeless Population—2015 and 2017 Compared

| Age categories | 2015 | 2017 | Change | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 18 | 374 (9.8%) | 382 (9.1%) | 8 (-0.7%) | 2.1% |
| 18–24 | 312 (8.2%) | 335 (8.0%) | 23 (-0.2%) | 7.4% |
| 25–44 | 1,427 (37.5%) | 1,637 (39.2%) | 210 (1.7%) | 14.7% |
| 45–54 | 931 (24.5%) | 958 (22.9%) | 27 (-1.6%) | 2.9% |
| 55–69 | 674 (17.7%) | 772 (18.5%) | 98 (0.8%) | 14.5% |
| 70+ | 30 (0.8%) | 44 (1.1%) | 14 (0.3%) | 46.7% |
| Unknown* | 53 (1.4%) | 49 (1.2%) | 4 (-0.2%) | -7.5% |
| Total | 3,801 | 4,177 | 376 | 9.9% |

*Source:* PIT count 2015 and 2017.

*Unknown includes client doesn't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

## Key Observations

- The proportion of each age category does not appear to have changed much except for ages 25–44. The percentage of people in this group increased close to 2 percent.

- The percent changes indicate that the number of people increased in every age category. The percent change of 46.7 percent for those ages 70 and above indicates a large change compared to 2015, though the total number of people in this age group remained comparatively small. The number of respondents with unknown age declined for PIT count 2017.

### 2.5.3. Variations within Age Categories

There are differences in housing situation within and between age groups. The following analysis provides details.

*2.5.2.1. Housing Situation*

Housing situation varies based on age. See figure 18 for details.

**Figure 18.** Differences in Housing Situation by Age Group
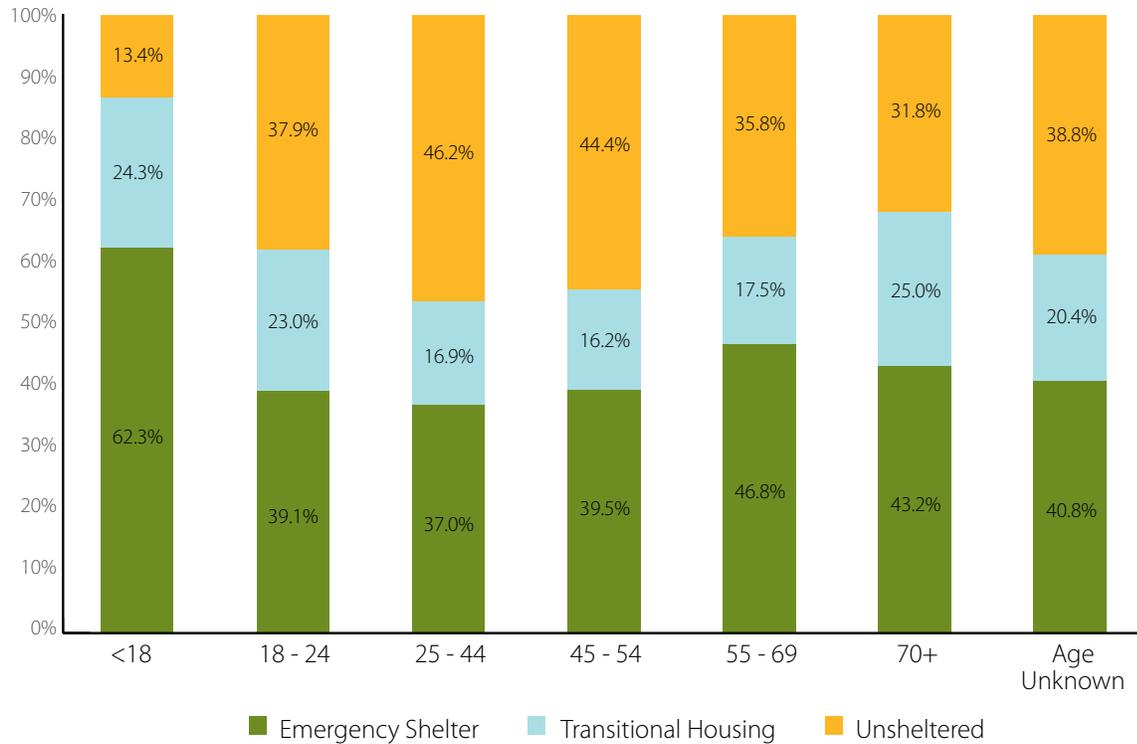


*Note:* Percentages are based on < 18 = 382, 18–24 = 335, 25–44 = 1,637, 45–54 = 958, 55–69 = 772, 70+ = 44, and age unknown = 49. Age unknown includes client doesn't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

### Key Observations

- Among children, only a small percentage (13.4%) slept in unsheltered locations, while nearly two-thirds (62.3%) were in emergency shelters.

- In comparison, a larger proportion of the 25–44 and 45–54 age groups slept in unsheltered locations with their distribution in emergency shelters being 37 percent and 39.5 percent, respectively.

## 2.6. GENDER DISTRIBUTION

As part of the PIT count, detailed information on gender identity is gathered for the unsheltered and the sheltered (emergency shelter or transitional housing) homeless population.

### 2.6.1. Count and Distribution

For count and distribution of gender identity for all ages, including children, by their housing situation see table 22.

**Table 22.** Gender Distribution by Housing Situation—All Ages

| Gender Identity | Emergency Shelter | Transitional Housing | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 926 (52.9%) | 461 (60.9%) | 1,108 (66.4%) | 2,495 (59.7%) |
| Female | 772 (44.1%) | 278 (36.7%) | 501 (30.0%) | 1,551 (37.1%) |
| Transgender | 23 (1.3%) | 9 (1.2%) | 12 (0.7%) | 44 (1.1%) |
| Doesn't identify as male, female or transgender | 3 (0.2%) | 1 (0.1%) | 11 (0.7%) | 15 (0.4%) |
| Unknown* | 28 (1.6%) | 8 (1.1%) | 36 (2.2%) | 72 (1.7%) |
| Total | 1,752 (100.0%) | 757 (100.0%) | 1,668 (100.0%) | 4,177 (100.0%) |

*Note:* Question—How do you identify your gender? Population Count (N) = 4,177.

*Unknown includes client doesn't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

### Key Observations

- Males (59.7%) are overrepresented in the population experiencing homelessness, with females making up 37.1 percent of the PIT respondents.

- Just over one percent (1.1%) of the homeless population identified as transgender, while less than half a percent (0.4%) did not identify as male, female or transgender.

- Males made up two-thirds (66.4%) of the unsheltered homeless population and, largely due to their overrepresentation, accounted for higher proportions in emergency shelters (52.9%) and in transitional housing (60.9%).

- A sizable percentage of homeless females (44.1%) were in emergency shelters.

Table 23 provides a complete breakdown of gender identification for homeless adults (ages 18 years and over).

**Table 23.** Gender Distribution by Housing Situation—Adults (Age 18 Years and Over)

| Adult Gender Identity | Emergency Shelter No. and (%) | Transitional Housing No. and (%) | Unsheltered No. and (%) | Total No. and (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 809 (54.1%) | 408 (62.4%) | 1,078 (67.5%) | 2,295 (61.3%) |
| Female | 649 (43.4%) | 235 (35.9%) | 471 (29.5%) | 1,355 (36.2%) |
| Transgender | 23 (1.5%) | 8 (1.2%) | 11 (0.7%) | 42 (1.1%) |
| Doesn't identify as male, female or transgender | 3 (0.2%) | 1 (0.2%) | 11 (0.7%) | 15 (0.4%) |
| Unknown* | 10 (0.7%) | 2 (0.3%) | 27 (1.7%) | 39 (1.0%) |
| Total | 1,494 (100.0%) | 654 (100.0%) | 1,598 (100.0%) | 3,746 (100.0%) |

*Note:* Question-How do you identify your gender? Population count (n) = 3,746.

*Unknown includes client doesn't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

**Key Observation**

- The gender distribution for adults (ages 18 years and over) closely resembles the distribution of the overall homeless population. This is largely driven by the fact that adults 18 years and older constituted 89.6 percent of the overall homeless population. Children under 18 years made up 9.1 percent of the PIT count population.

## 2.6.2. Changes in Gender Distribution Compared to 2015

Direct comparison of changes in gender distribution between PIT count 2015 and PIT count 2017 should be made with recognition of the static nature of the count in mind. However, given that both efforts were about counting the homeless population on a single night, insights can be drawn from changes in gender count and composition. Table 24 provides a comparison of changes in count and percent for various gender identities.

**Table 24**. Gender Distribution of the Homeless Population (Adults and Children)—2015 and 2017 Compared

| Gender Identity | 2015 No. and (%) | 2017 No. and (%) | Change No. and (%) | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 2,403 (63.2%) | 2,495 (59.7%) | 92 (-3.5%) | 3.8% |
| Female | 1,338 (35.2%) | 1,551 (37.1%) | 213 (1.9%) | 15.9% |
| Transgender | 20 (0.5%) | 44 (1.1%) | 24 (0.6%) | 120.0% |
| Doesn't identify as male, female or transgender | 2 (0.0%) | 15 (0.4%) | 13 (0.4%) | 650.0% |
| Unknown* | 38 (0.9%) | 72 (1.7%) | 34 (0.8%) | 89.5% |
| Total | 3,801 | 4,177 | 376 | 10.4% |

*Unknown includes client doesn't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

### Key Observations

- Homeless population counts of all gender identities increased since 2015.

- The total count of males in the homeless population went up by 92 in 2017, but their share of the overall homeless population went down by 3.5 percent.

- The total count of homeless females increased by 213 in 2017, and their share of the homeless population went up by 1.9 percent.

- The total count of transgender homeless persons more than doubled (increasing by 24) during the 2017 count.

*The percent change between 2015 and 2017 was four times greater among women than men.*

With the intent of keeping women (with or without children) from having to sleep in unsheltered locations, the local CoC has been increasing investments in emergency shelter beds. This gender-focused effort is apparent in the changes to gender distribution of adults by housing situation. See table 25 for comparison details.

**Table 25.** Gender Distribution of the Homeless Population (Adults) by Housing Situation—2015 and 2017 Compared

| Adult Gender Identity | Emergency Shelter | | Transitional Housing | | Unsheltered | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2017 | 2015 | 2017 | 2015 | 2017 | 2015 | 2017 |
| Male | 436 | 809 | 571 | 408 | 1,201 | 1,078 | 2,208 | 2,295 |
| Percent Change Male | 85.6% | | -28.5% | | -10.2% | | 3.9% | |
| Female | 295 | 649 | 300 | 235 | 566 | 471 | 1,161 | 1,355 |
| Percent Change Female | 120.0% | | -21.7% | | -16.8% | | 16.7% | |
| Transgender | 5 | 23 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 20 | 42 |
| Percent Change Transgender | 360.0% | | 100.0% | | 0.0% | | 110.0% | |

**Key Observations**

- Compared to 2015, a declining percentage of males (-10.2%) and females (-16.8%) slept in unsheltered locations. The proportion remained unchanged for the transgender population.

- Efforts to get adult females into emergency shelter are evident in the 120.0 percent increase in females in emergency shelters. The percent change for males, at 85.6 percent, and transgender people at 360.0 percent is also high.

**2.6.3. Variations by Gender Identity**
Differences exist within and between gender groups experiencing homelessness. This section discusses differences in housing situation, household types and in the prevalence of domestic violence.

### 2.6.3.1. Differences within Gender Identities by Housing Situation—All Ages
Genders were not distributed similarly when it comes to shelter status. See figure 19 for details.

### Key Observations

- Among homeless males, 44.4 percent were unsheltered with 37.1 percent in emergency shelter and the remaining 18.5 percent in transitional housing.

- Nearly half (49.8%) of females and just over half (52.3%) of the transgender homeless population were in emergency shelter.

- For all three gender identities, transitional housing accounted for the smallest share.

### 2.6.3.2. Differences in Household type by Gender (Adults Only)
Gender differences are apparent within the homeless population when we look at the two household types: adult-child and adult-only households. Figure 20 provides the breakdown of household types for male, female, and transgender households.

### Key Observations

- Nearly all males (96.7%) are in adult-only households with just a tiny fraction (3.3%) being part of adult-child households.

- In comparison, 84.9 percent of females are part of adult-only households with the remaining share (15.1%) being part of adult-child households.

- All of the transgender respondents live in adult-only households.

### 2.6.3.3. Differences in Prevalence of Domestic Violence (Adults Only)
Gender differences are apparent within the homeless population when we look at the prevalence of domestic violence. See figure 21 for details.

**Figure 19.** Differences in Housing Situation for Male, Female, and Transgender Population
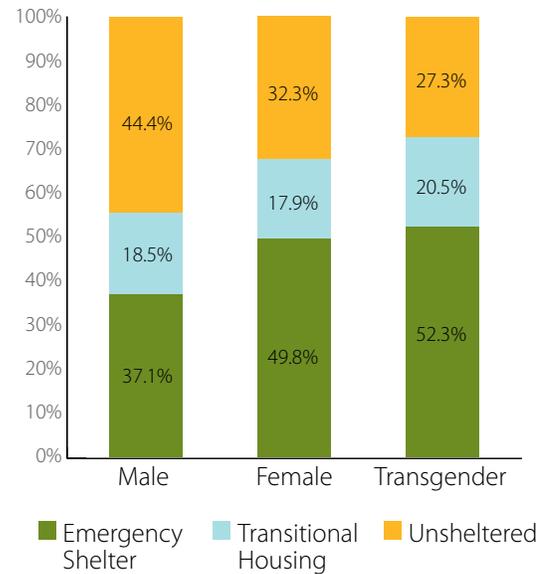


*Note:* Percentages within each gender identity are based on total number of male (2,495), female (1,551), and transgender (44) homeless persons.

**Figure 20.** Distribution of Household Types by Gender



*Note:* Percentages within each gender identity are based on total number of adult male (2,295), adult female (1,355), and adult transgender (42) homeless persons.

## Key Observations

- Over half (54.8%) of the female population that was homeless reported experiencing domestic violence.

- There was a similar prevalence (50%) of domestic violence for the transgender population.

- Slightly less than a quarter (21%) of the male population reported experiencing domestic violence.

### 2.6.3.4. Differences in Duration of Homelessness—Unsheltered Population Only

As part of the unsheltered street count survey ,households responded to a number of additional local questions (See section 3 for details). One question assesses duration of homelessness. Table 26 provides details on where adult-only households and families with children slept.

**Figure 21.** Differences in Prevalence of Domestic Violence within Gender Identity-Adults Only



*Note:* Percentages within each gender identity are based on total number of adult male (2,295), adult female (1,355), and adult transgender (42) homeless persons.

**Table 26.** Duration of Homelessness by Gender Identity

| Length of Homelessness | Male No. and (%) | Female No. and (%) | Transgender No. and (%) | Doesn't Identify as Male, Female or Transgender No. and (%) | Unknown No. and (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Less than one month | 62 (5.6%) | 26 (5.2%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 4 (11.1%) |
| 1–6 months | 148 (13.4%) | 89 (17.8%) | 3 (25.0%) | 4 (36.4%) | 8 (22.2%) |
| 7–12 months | 142 (12.8%) | 73 (14.6%) | 1 (8.3%) | 3 (27.3%) | 1 (2.8%) |
| 1–2 years | 151 (13.6%) | 53 (10.6%) | 2 (16.7%) | 3 (27.3%) | 3 (8.3%) |
| 2–5 years | 226 (20.4%) | 108 (21.6%) | 2 (16.7%) | 0 (0.0%) | 6 (16.7%) |
| 5–10 years | 169 (15.3%) | 42 (8.4%) | 1 (8.3%) | 1 (9.1%) | 8 (22.2%) |
| > 10 years | 79 (7.1%) | 20 (4.0%) | 1 (8.3%) | 0 (0.0%) | 4 (11.1%) |
| Missing | 131 (11.8%) | 90 (18.0%) | 2 (16.7%) | 0 (0.0%) | 2 (5.6%) |
| Total | 1,108 (100.0%) | 501 (100.0%) | 12 (100.0%) | 11 (100.0%) | 36 (100.0%) |

## Key Observation

- Some differences are apparent in the duration of homelessness by gender. While 31.8 percent of males have been homeless for 12 months or less, 37.6 percent of females have been homeless for this shorter duration. Just over one-third (33.3%) of transgender people have been homeless for this shorter duration.

## 2.7. CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

People experiencing chronic homelessness are part of HUD-identified homeless subpopulations. Effective January 15, 2016, HUD issued new guidelines regarding the definition of chronic homelessness[30]. This definition is more restrictive in nature with the potential to leave out people who may previously have been identified as chronically homeless. According to the current definition, chronically homeless persons or families (a) reside in emergency shelters, safe havens, or places not meant for human habitation, (b) have been homeless continuously for at least one year or on four separate occasions in the last three years where the combined length of time homeless on those occasions was at least 12 months, and (c) have a disability. The most significant change was adding homeless episodes to arrive at the combined length of time homeless. The PIT survey includes questions to assess chronic homelessness status and the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) computes the final status based on responses to those questions.

> *A total of 1,290 persons met the definition of chronically homeless, a 24.9 percent increase since 2015*

### 2.7.1. Count and Distribution

A total of 1,290 persons met the definition of chronically homeless. Relative rates of chronic homelessness vary by housing situation. Note that HUD's definition of chronic homelessness excludes those in transitional housing. See table 27 for details.

**Table 27.** Distribution of Chronically Homeless Population Unsheltered and in Emergency Shelters

| Chronically Homeless | Unsheltered No. and (%) | Emergency Shelter No. and (%) | Total No. and (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | 917 (55.0%) | 373 (21.3%) | 1,290 (30.9%) |
| No | 751 45.0% | 1379 (78.7%) | 2,887 (69.1%) |
| Total | 1,668 | 1,752 | 4,177 |

*Note:* Percentages are based on unsheltered count = 1,668 and emergency shelter count = 1,752.

## Key Observation

- Just under one-third (30.9%) of the population who were homeless met HUD's current definition of chronic homelessness.

- More than half (55.0%) of people who were unsheltered were chronically homeless

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30. Department of Housing and Urban Development. "Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Defining "Chronically Homeless"". Federal Register 80, No. 233 (December 4, 2015): 75792. https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Defining-Chronically-Homeless-Final-Rule.pdf

### 2.7.2. Changes in Count and Distribution of Chronically Homeless Compared to 2015

In light of definitional changes to chronic homelessness that made the criteria more restrictive, the 2017 results are interesting. See table 28 for details.

**Table 28.** Chronically Homeless Unsheltered and in Emergency Shelter—2015 and 2017 Compared

| Chronically Homeless | Unsheltered | | | Emergency Shelter | | | Total Chronically Homeless | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2017 | Percent Change | 2015 | 2017 | Percent Change | 2015 | 2017 | Percent Change |
| Adult-only Households | 837 (44.4%) | 901 (54.0%) (64) | 7.6% | 132 (15.1%) | 339 (19.3%) (207) | 156.8% | 969 (51.4%) | 1,240 (74.3%) (271) | 28.0% |
| People in Families | 38 (2.0%) | 16 (<1%) (22) | -57.9% | 26 (8.7%) | 34 (1.9%) (↑8) | 30.8% | 64 (3.4%) | 50 (3.0%) (14) | -21.9% |
| Total | 875 (46.4%) | 917 (54.9%) (42) | 4.8% | 158 (18.1%) | 373 (21.3%) (215) | 136.1% | 1,033 (54.7%) | 1,290 (77.3%) (257) | 24.9% |

*Note:* Percentages for 2017 are based on unsheltered count = 1,668 and emergency shelter = 1,752. Percentage for 2015 are based on unsheltered count = 1,887 and emergency shelter = 872.

### Key Observation

- The total number of chronically homeless individuals increased by 257, an increase of 24.9 percent. The number of chronically homeless people in unsheltered locations increased slightly by a count of 42 (a change of 4.8%) compared to 2015. The increase in emergency shelter by a count of 215 was much larger (a change of 136.1%) compared to 2015.

### 2.7.3. Variations between Chronically Homeless and Not-Chronically Homeless Respondents

By definition, chronically homeless individuals have disabling conditions. However, other variations exist between this subpopulation and the PIT count population that is not chronically homeless.

*2.7.3.1. Housing Situation*

Differences in housing situation can be observed between populations that are chronically homeless and not chronically homeless. (See figure 22).

## Key Observations

- Well over two-thirds (71.1%) of chronically homeless respondents were unsheltered.

- Just over a quarter (26.2%) of respondents who were not chronically homeless were unsheltered.

- By definition, people in transitional housing cannot be considered chronically homeless and this is visible in figure 23.

### 2.7.3.2. Household Types

When comparing subpopulations that are chronically homeless and not chronically homeless, we see differences in household types. See figure 23 for details.

## Key Observations

- Nearly all (96.1%) of the chronically homeless respondents were part of adult-only households.

- None of the chronically homeless respondents were part of children-only households.

- In comparison, 78.5 percent of those who were not chronically homeless were in adult-only households, and 20.9 percent were part of households of families with children.

**Figure 22.** Differences in Housing Situation for Chronically-Homeless and Not-Chronically-Homeless Populations
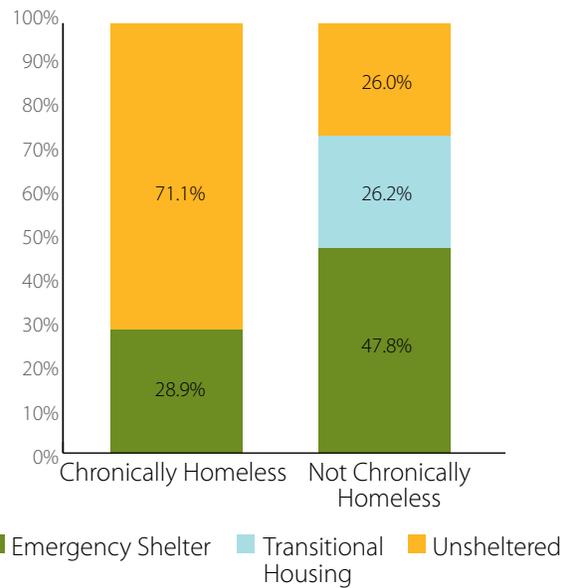


*Note:* Percentages are based on chronically homeless = 1,290 and not chronically homeless = 2,887.

**Figure 23.** Differences in Household Types for People Who Are Chronically Homeless and Not Chronically Homeless
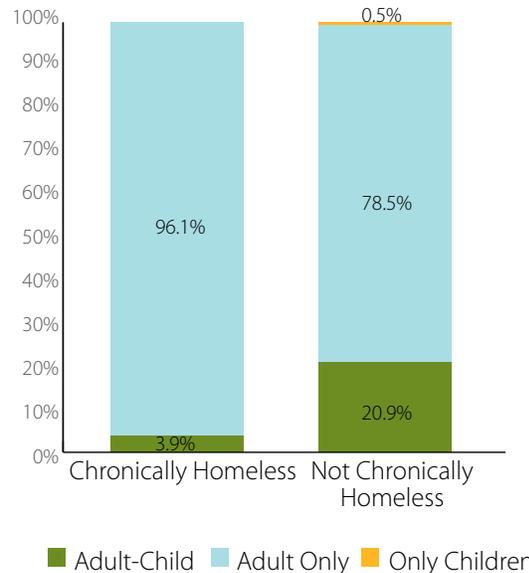


*Note:* Percentages are based on chronically homeless = 1,290 and not chronically homeless = 2,887.

### 2.7.3.3. Gender Identity

When comparing subpopulations that were chronically homeless and not chronically homeless, we see differences in gender identity. See figure 24 for details.

**Key Observations**

- Men make up just over two-thirds (66.6%) of the chronically homeless, while women and transgender individuals account for 30.3 percent and less than one percent (0.7%), respectively.

- In comparison, men account for 56.7 percent of respondents who are not chronically homeless, while women and transgender individuals make up 40.2 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively.

## 2.8. DISABLING CONDITIONS

The HUD definition of disability includes an individual with one or more of the following conditions: (a) physical, mental, or emotional impairment, including an impairment caused by alcohol or drug abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder, or brain injury; (b) a developmental disability; or (c) the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or any condition arising from the etiologic agency for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV). Since having a disability is part of the eligibility criteria for chronic homelessness, PIT collects self-reported information on HUD-defined disabling conditions.

**Figure 24.** Differences in Gender Identity for Chronically-Homeless and Not-Chronically-Homeless Populations
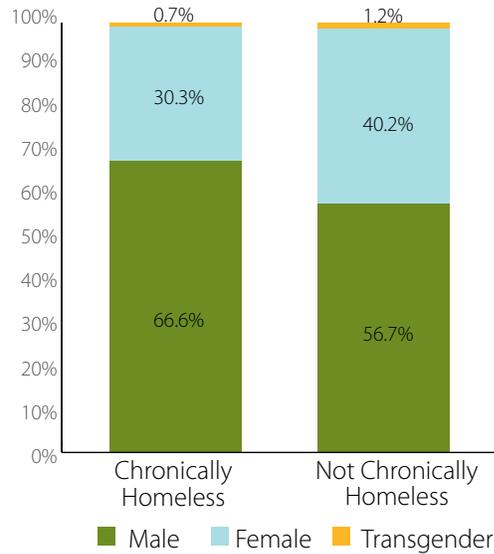


*Note:* Percentages are based on chronically homeless = 1,290 and not chronically homeless = 2,887. The percentages do not add up to 100% because responses from unknown gender identities have been excluded.

## 2.8.1. Count and Distribution

A total of 2,527 people reported having one or more HUD-defined disabling conditions. The rate of disability varies by housing situation. See table 29 for details.

**Table 29.** Disabling Condition by Housing Situation

| Disabling Condition | Unsheltered No. and (%) | Emergency Shelter No. and (%) | Transitional Housing No. and (%) | Count |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Yes | 1,195 (71.6%) | 824 (47.0%) | 508 (67.1%) | 2,527 (60.5%) |
| No | 326 (19.5%) | 737 (42.1%) | 217 (28.7%) | 1,280 (30.6%) |
| Unknown* | 147 (8.8%) | 191 (10.9%) | 32 (4.2%) | 370 (8.9%) |
| Total | 1,668 | 1,752 | 757 | 4,177 |

*Note:* Question – Are you experiencing any of the following: mental illness, drug use problem, alcohol use problem, physical disability, mobility impairment, chronic health condition, developmental disability, traumatic brain injury, post-traumatic stress, HIV/AIDS? Disability status was recorded differently in a way that may underestimate the number of disabled people in emergency shelter and transitional housing, because the HUD definition is so specific. Population count (N) = 4,177. Percentages are based on unsheltered count = 1,668, emergency shelter = 1,752, and transitional housing = 757.

*Unknown includes client doesn't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

The PIT count collects data by types of disabling conditions. The respondents can select all conditions that apply. However, we were able to obtain the disabiity detail only for the data for the unsheltered population. See table 30 for details.

**Table 30.** Types of Disabling Conditions by Housing Situation

| Disability Type | Unsheltered |
| --- | --- |
| Adults with serious mental illness | 747 (44.8%) |
| Adults with a substance use disorder | 626 (37.5%) |
| Adults with HIV/AIDS | 24 (1.4%) |
| Chronic health condition | 439 (26.3%) |
| Developmental disability | 130 (7.8%) |
| Physical disability | 634 (38.0%) |

*Note:* Percentages for 2017 are based on unsheltered count = 1,668. All data on disabling conditions in this table are presented as an overcount, which means respondents could pick all applicable values and were counted within each category. Hence, the percentages can add up to more than 100.

## Key Observations

- A sizable share (60.5%) of people experiencing homelessness reported having one or more disabling conditions.

- A sizable share (71.6%) of the unsheltered population reported that they have one or more disabling conditions.

- In addition, 47.0 percent of the population in emergency shelters and 67.1 percent of people in transitional housing reported one or more disabling conditions.

- People who were unsheltered reported high rates of mental illness (44.8%), physical disabilities (38.0%), substance abuse disorders (37.5%) and chronic health conditions (26.3%).

### 2.8.2. Changes in Count and Distribution of Respondents with Disabling Conditions–2015 and 2017 Compared

The overall count of homeless people with a disability has gone up in the 2017 count. Both the unsheltered and emergency shelter counts registered an increase. The count of people with a disabling condition in transitional housing declined. See table 31 for details.

**Table 31.** Housing Situation of People with a Disability—2015 and 2017 Compared

| Housing Situation | Respondents with a Disability 2015 No. and (%) | Respondents with a Disability 2017 No. and (%) | Change No. and (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unsheltered | 1,107 (50.8%) | 1,195 (47.3%) | 88 (7.9%) |
| Emergency shelter | 418 (19.2%) | 824 (32.6%) | 406 (97.1%) |
| Transitional housing | 652 (29.9%) | 508 (20.1%) | -144 (-22.1%) |
| Total | 2,177 (100.0%) | 2,527 (100.0%) | 350 (16.1%) |

*Note:* Percentages for 2015 are based on yes disabling conditions = 2,177 and for 2017 yes disabling conditions = 2,527.

## Key Observation

- The number of people with disabling conditions increased by 350 (a percent change of 16.1%) between the 2015 count and the 2017 count.

### 2.8.3. Variations between Subpopulations with and without Disabling Conditions

Differences exist between homeless subpopulations with and without disabling conditions. This section discusses differences by housing situation and gender identity.

### 2.8.3.1. Housing Situation

When comparing people with and without disabling conditions, we see differences in their housing situation. See figure 25 for details.

### Key Observations

- Just under half (47.3%) of the people with disabling conditions slept in unsheltered locations, while 32.6 percent were in emergency shelters. The remaining share (20.1%) slept in transitional housing.

- In comparison, just over one-quarter (25.5%) of people without a disability slept in unsheltered locations, while over half (57.6%) were in emergency shelters, and the remaining 17 percent were in transitional housing.

### 2.8.3.2. Gender Identity

When comparing people with and without disabling conditions, we see differences in their gender identity. See figure 26 for details.

### Key Observations

- Among the population that reported having one or more disabilities, 62.2 percent were male. Females made up 35.3 percent, and transgender individuals accounted for just over one percent.

- In comparison, a slightly smaller share of respondents with no disabilities were male (57.8%). Females made up 40.2 percent of homeless people with no disabilities and transgender people came in under one percent.

**Figure 25.** Differences in Housing Situation of Subpopulations with and without Disabling Conditions



■ Emergency Shelter  ■ Transitional Housing  ■ Unsheltered
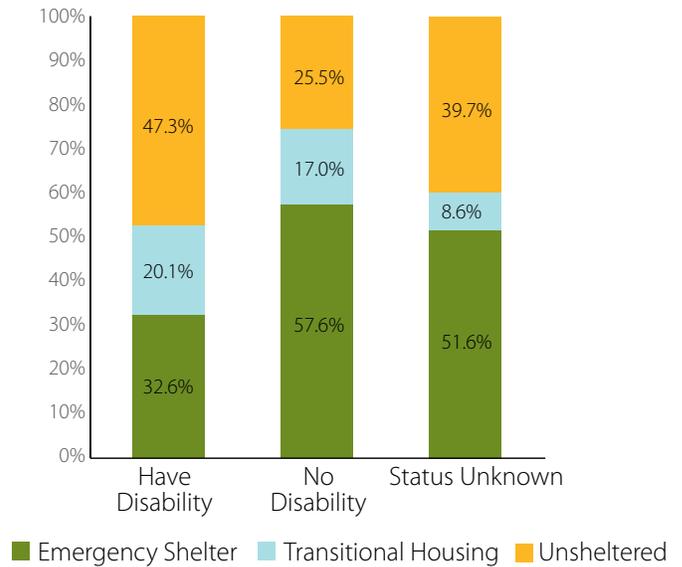
*Note:* Percentages are based on disability = 2,527, no disability = 1,280, and unknown = 370.

**Figure 26.** Gender Identity Differences between Respondents with and without Disabling Conditions



■ Male  ■ Female  ■ Transgender
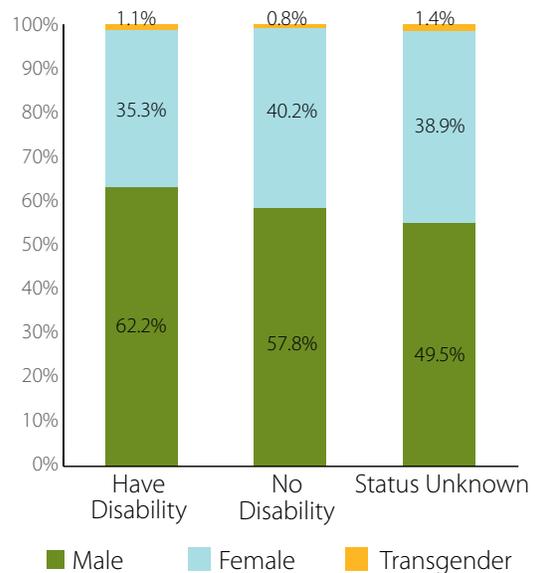
*Note:* Percentages are based on disability = 2,527, no disability = 1,280, and unknown = 370.

## 2.9. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Based on the HUD definition, the subpopulation of people who have experienced domestic violence includes adults who have experienced domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. HUD points out that "persons experiencing domestic violence, particularly women and children with limited economic resources, are at increased vulnerability to homelessness."

*It is important to note that the domestic violence question is asked only of adult respondents.*

In an effort to address documented confusion about the domestic violence question on the 2015 PIT survey, a rather direct question to assess domestic violence was used on the 2017 survey: [Ask if 18 years or older:] Have you experienced domestic violence (physical/emotional/verbal domestic violence) in current or past relationships?

It is important to note that the domestic violence question is asked only of adult respondents. So, for all tables in this section, n = 3,746.

### 2.9.1. Count and Distribution

A total of 1,261 respondents reported having experienced domestic violence. See table 32 for details.

*Just over one-third (33.7%) of the respondents experiencing unsheltered and sheltered homelessness reported that they have experienced domestic violence.*

**Table 32**. Distribution of Responses to the Domestic Violence Question-Adults Only

| Domestic Violence | Unsheltered No. and (%) | Emergency Shelter No. and (%) | Transitional Housing No. and (%) | Total No. and (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | 587 (36.7%) | 494 (33.1%) | 180 (27.5%) | 1,261 (33.7%) |
| No | 732 (45.8%) | 760 (50.9%) | 445 (68.0%) | 1,937 (51.7%) |
| Unknown* | 279 (17.5%) | 240 (16.1%) | 29 (4.4%) | 548 (14.6%) |
| Total | 1,598 (100.0%) | 1,494 (100.0%) | 654 (100.0%) | 3,746 (100.0%) |

*Note:* Question-[Ask if 18 years or older:] Have you experienced domestic violence (physical/emotional/verbal domestic violence) in current or past relationships?

Percentages for 2017 are based on unsheltered count = 1,668, emergency shelter = 1,752, transitional housing = 757, and total = 3,746.

*Unknown includes client doesn't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

## Key Observations

- Just over one-third (33.7%) of the respondents experiencing unsheltered and sheltered homelessness reported that they have experienced domestic violence.

- The proportion of respondents who reported having experienced domestic violence was nearly the same in unsheltered locations (36.7%) and for emergency shelters (33.1%). Just over one quarter (27.5%) of people in transitional housing reported experiencing domestic violence.

As part of the 2017 street count survey, those who responded as having experienced domestic violence were asked whether they were currently fleeing from that experience. See table 33 for details.

**Table 33.** Fleeing Domestic Violence—Adult Unsheltered Only

| Currently Fleeing Domestic Violence | Count<br>No. and % |
|---|---|
| Yes | 123<br>(21.0%) |
| No | 421<br>(71.7%) |
| Unknown* | 43<br>(7.3%) |
| Total | 587<br>(100.0%) |

*Note:* Question-[Ask if Yes on domestic violence:] Are you currently fleeing from domestic violence? Population Count (n) = 587.

*Unknown includes client doesn't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

## Key Observation

- Just over one-fifth (21.0%) of the adult unsheltered population that responded as having experienced domestic violence responded that they were currently fleeing from domestic violence.

### 2.9.2. Count and Distribution of Domestic Violence in 2015 and 2017

In 2015, the question to assess domestic violence was phrased as, "In the past year, has someone abused or threatened you or your dependent in a way that made you afraid to remain where you are staying?" Based on feedback from stakeholder groups, this question was revised to better capture domestic violence data. That revision makes direct comparison of data between 2015 and 2017 difficult. See table 34 for results from 2015 and the companion (not comparable) data from 2017. Notably, based on data issues, the 2015 PIT count included data about females only. So, the accompanying table compares data on females only.

**Table 34.** Count of Female Respondents Experiencing Domestic Violence—Adult Females Only

| Housing Situation | Count of Females Experiencing Domestic Violence 2015 | Count of Females Experiencing Domestic Violence 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Unsheltered | 231 | 262 |
| Emergency shelter | 163 | 339 |
| Transitional housing | 158 | 142 |
| Total | 552 | 743 |

*Source:* PIT count 2015 and PIT count 2017.

## Key Observations

- Given the differences in the nature of the survey questions, making comparisons between 2015 data and 2017 data is not possible and one can only note that, in 2017, more women (191 more) reported having experienced domestic violence than in 2015.

- In total, 54.8 percent of all adult women in the 2017 PIT count reported having experienced domestic violence.

### 2.9.3. Variations between Respondents Who Did and Did Not Experience Domestic Violence

Differences exist between people experiencing domestic violence and those who did not. This section discusses differences by housing situation, gender identity, and household types.

#### 2.9.3.1. Housing Situation

When comparing those who experienced domestic violence and those who did not, we see differences in their housing situation. See figure 27 for details.

## Key Observations

- Close to half (46.6%) of the people reporting experience with domestic violence slept in unsheltered locations, 39.2 percent were in emergency shelters, and 14.3 percent were in transitional housing.

- In comparison, 37.8 percent of respondents who had not experienced domestic violence slept in unsheltered locations and 39.2 percent were in emergency shelters.

**Figure 27.** Differences in Housing Situation of Respondents Who Did and Did Not Experience Domestic Violence—Adults Only
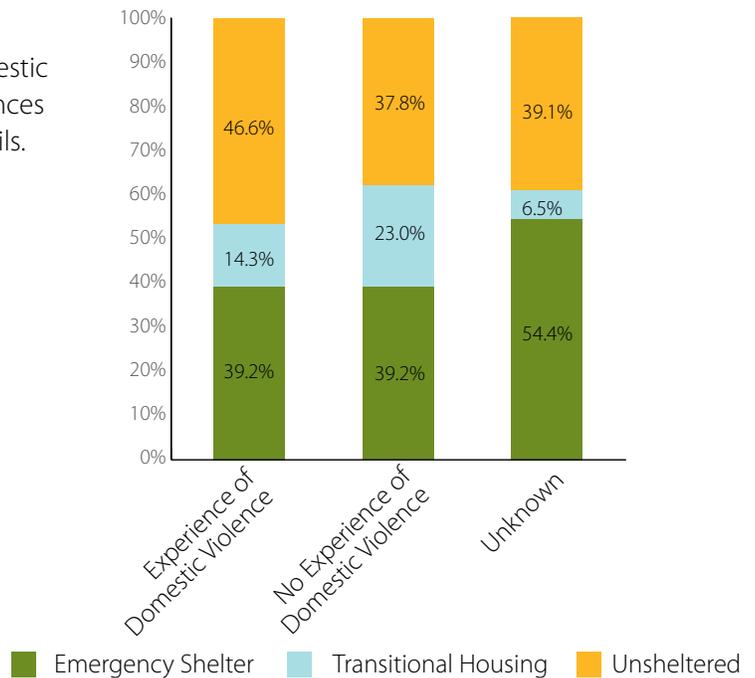


Emergency Shelter    Transitional Housing    Unsheltered

*Note:* Percentages are based on experience of domestic violence = 1,261, no experience of domestic violence = 1,937, and unknown = 548.

### 2.9.3.2. Gender Identity

When comparing people who have experienced domestic violence and those who have not experienced domestic violence, we see differences in their gender identity. See figure 28 for details.

### Key Observations

- Over half (58.9%) of the respondents reporting experience with domestic violence are female, while 38.2 percent are male. Transgender respondents constitute the remaining 1.7 percent of the population reporting experience with domestic violence.

- In comparison, females make up 19.3 percent of the homeless population that has not experienced domestic violence, while 78.7 percent of males have not experienced domestic violence. Just under one percent (0.8%) of respondents who have not experienced domestic violence are transgender.

### 2.9.3.3. Household Types

Household types differed for respondents who have and have not experienced domestic violence. See figure 29 for details.

### Key Observations

- A large share (89.6%) of respondents experiencing domestic violence are in adult-only households, while 10.4 percent of people reporting experience with domestic violence are in adult-child households.

- In comparison, 95.1 percent of people who have not experienced domestic violence were in adult-only households, while 4.9 percent were in adult-child households.

**Figure 28.** Differences in Gender Identity of Respondents Who Did and Did Not Experience Domestic Violence—Adults Only
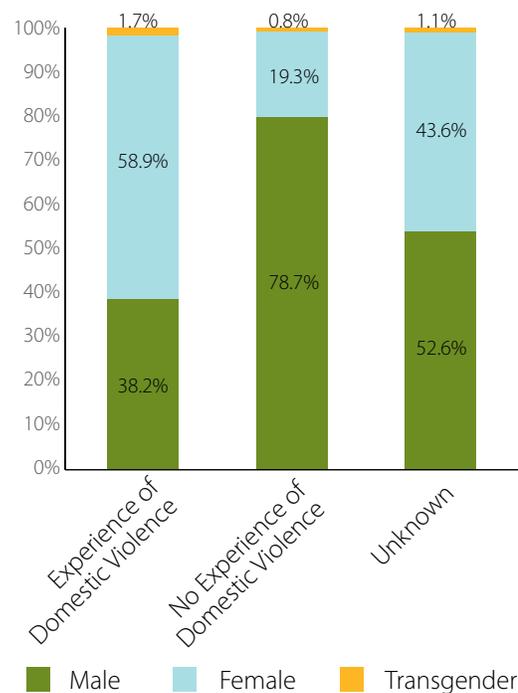


*Note:* Percentages are based on experience of domestic violence = 1,261, no experience of domestic violence = 1,937, and unknown = 548.

**Figure 29.** Differences in Household Types of Respondents Who Did and Did Not Experience Domestic Violence—Adults Only
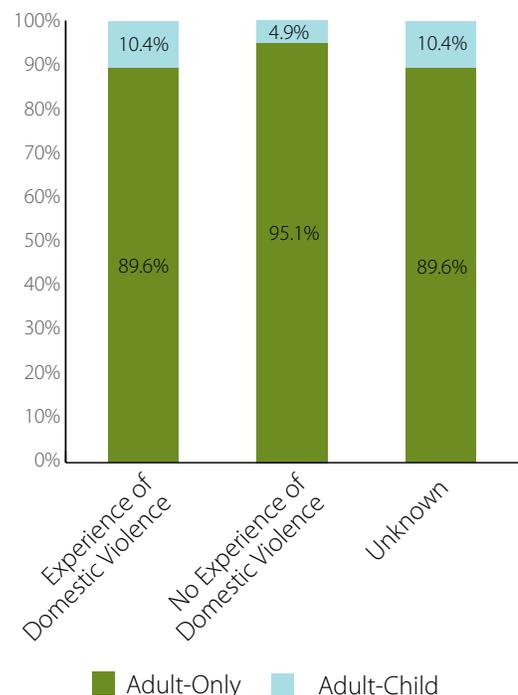


*Note:* Percentages are based on experience of domestic violence = 1,261, no experience of domestic violence = 1,937, and unknown = 548.

## 2.10. VETERANS

Based on the HUD definition, this subpopulation includes veteran adults who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This definition does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard, unless the person was called up to active duty. This question was revised on the 2017 PIT survey to read: "[Ask if 18 years or older:] Have you served in the US Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard) or have you been called into active duty by the National Guard or as a Reservist?"

*Among the population experiencing unsheltered and sheltered homelessness, 11.9 percent identified as being veterans. In comparison, according to most recent figures from the Census, 5.2 percent of Multnomah County's population have veteran status.*

It is important to note that the question on veteran status is asked only of adult respondents. So for all tables in this section, n = 3,746.

### 2.10.1. Count and Distribution

A total of 446 persons identified as being a veteran. See table 35 for details.

**Table 35.** Distribution of Responses to the Veteran Status Question-Adults Only

| Veteran Status | Unsheltered No. and (%) | Emergency Shelter No. and (%) | Transitional Housing No. and (%) | Total No. and (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | 184 (11.5%) | 135 (9.0%) | 127 (19.4%) | 446 (11.9%) |
| No | 1,315 (82.3%) | 1,264 (84.6%) | 487 (74.5%) | 3,066 (81.8%) |
| Unknown* | 99 (6.2%) | 95 (6.4%) | 40 (6.1%) | 234 (6.2%) |
| Total | 1,598 (100.0%) | 1,494 (100.0%) | 654 (100.0%) | 3,746 (100.0%) |

*Note:* Question-"[Ask if 18 years or older:] Have you served in the US Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard) or have you been called into active duty by the National Guard or as a Reservist? Percentages for 2017 are based on unsheltered count = 1,668, emergency shelter = 1,752, transitional housing = 757, and total = 3,746.

*Unknown includes client doesn't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

### Key Observation

- Among the population experiencing unsheltered and sheltered homelessness, 11.9 percent identified as being veterans. In comparison, according to most recent figures from the Census, 5.2 percent of Multnomah County's population have veteran status.[31] So, there is an over-representation of veterans in the county's population experiencing homelessness.

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31. Based on the 2011–2015 American Community Survey 5-year profile for Multnomah County, there are 41,730 veterans in the county, and in a population of 799,766, they make up 5.2 percent. US Census Bureau website, "Multnomah County Oregon," https://www.census.gov/search-results.html?page=1&stateGeo=none&searchtype=web&cssp=Typeahead&q=multnomah+county%2C+or&search.x=0&search.y=0&search=submit

## 2.10.2. Changes in Count and Distribution of Veterans—2015 and 2017 Compared

In 2015, the question to assess veteran status was phrased as, "Are you a US military veteran? If yes: Did you serve after 2001?" Based on feedback from stakeholder groups, this question was revised to expand outreach to veterans of any status. The revision makes direct comparison of data from 2015 and 2017 difficult. See table 36 for results from 2015 and the companion (not comparable) data from 2017.

**Table 36.** Count of Veterans in 2015 and 2017

| Housing Situation | Veteran Count 2015 | Veteran Count 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Unsheltered | 199 (47.2%) | 184 (41.3%) |
| Emergency shelter | 58 (13.7%) | 135 (30.3%) |
| Transitional housing | 165 (39.1%) | 127 (28.5%) |
| Total | 422 | 446 |

*Source:* PIT count 2015 and 2017.

## Key Observations

- Given the differences in the nature of the survey questions, comparing total counts of veterans from 2015 to 2017 is not possible, but one can note that a smaller portion of those reporting veteran status were unsheltered in 2017 (41.3%) than in 2015 (47.2%).

- Analysis of PIT data (not further displayed here), shows that slightly under two-fifths (33.9%) of all veterans in the PIT count were chronically homeless. In 2015, 44.0 percent of Multnomah County's homeless veterans met the definition of chronic homelessness. This drop of 10.1% reflects the local CoC's commitment to moving veterans out of homelessness into permanent housing.

## 2.10.3 Variations between Subpopulations with and without Veteran Status

Differences exist within and between homeless veterans and nonveterans. This section discusses differences by housing situation, chronic homelessness, disabling condition, and gender.

### 2.10.3.1. Housing Situation

When comparing veterans and nonveterans, we see differences in their housing situation.
See figure 30 for details.

### Key Observations

- Of the population of veterans, 41.3 percent slept in unsheltered locations, 30.3 percent were in emergency shelters, and 28.5 percent were in transitional housing.

- For the population of nonveterans, the share in unsheltered locations was comparable at 42.9 percent, with 41.2 percent in emergency shelters, and 15.9 percent in transitional housing.

### 2.10.3.2. Chronic Homelessness

When comparing veterans and nonveterans, we see differences in their chronic homelessness status.
See figure 31 for details.

### Key Observations

- Among the population of veterans, 33.9 percent were chronically homeless and 66.1 percent were not chronically homeless.

- A near equal proportion of nonveterans (33.5%) were chronically homeless and 66.5 percent were not chronically homeless.

**Figure 30.** Differences in Housing Situation for Veterans and Nonveterans—Adults Only



Legend: ■ Emergency Shelter ■ Transitional Housing ■ Unsheltered
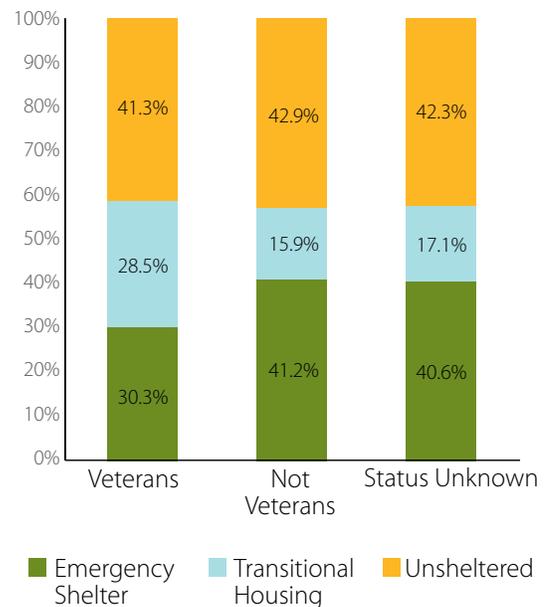
*Note:* Percentages are based on veterans = 446, not veterans = 3,066, and unknown = 234.

**Figure 31.** Differences in Chronic Homelessness for Veterans and Nonveterans—Adults Only



Legend: ■ Chronically Homeless ■ Not Chronically Homeless
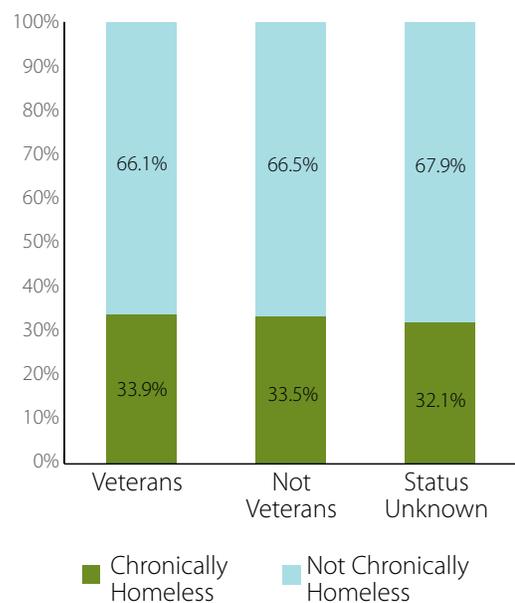
*Note:* Percentages are based on veterans = 446, not veterans = 3,066, and unknown = 234.

### 2.10.3.3. Disabling Conditions

When comparing veterans and nonveterans, we see differences in those with and without disabling conditions. See figure 32 for details.

### Key Observations

- Just less than three-quarters (72.0%) of veterans have disabling conditions, while 23.8 percent reported having no disability.

- In comparison, 66.9 percent of those who were not veterans had a disability, while 26.2 percent of this population did not report having a disability.

**Figure 32.** Differences in the Presence of Disabling Conditions for Veterans and Nonveterans—Adults Only
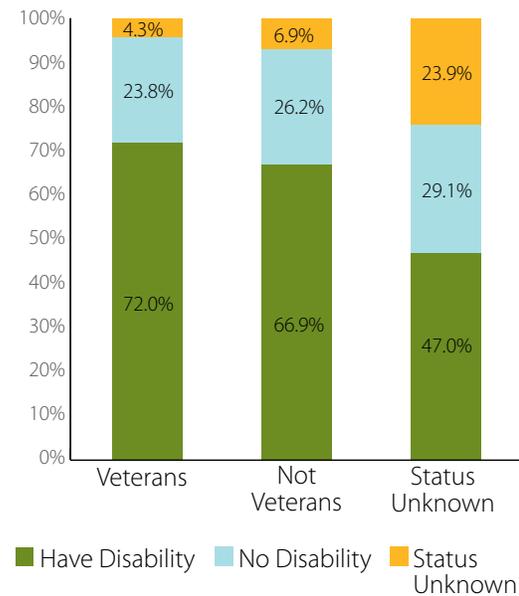


*Note:* Percentages are based on veterans = 446, not veterans = 3,066, and unknown = 234.

### 2.10.3.4. Gender Identity

When comparing veterans and nonveterans, we see differences in gender identity. See figure 33 for details.

### Key Observations

- A large share (85.7%) of veterans are male. Females made up only 12.8 percent of veterans and less than one percent (0.4%) of veterans identified as transgender.

- In comparison, a much smaller share of nonveterans were male (58.2%), with females making up 39.3 percent of nonveterans, and people identifying as transgender making up 1.2 percent.

**Figure 33.** Differences in Gender Identity for Veterans and Nonveterans-Adults Only



*Note:* Percentages are based on veterans = 446, not veterans = 3,066, and unknown = 234.

## 3.1. BACKGROUND

The PIT survey administered to the unsheltered homeless population contained a series of questions in addition to the HUD-mand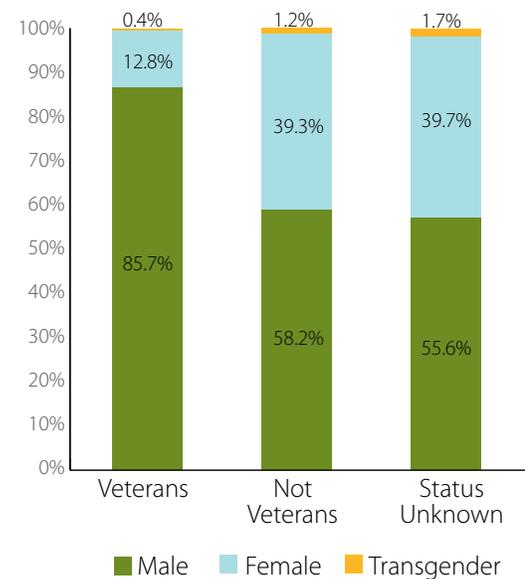ated questions. These additional questions were included as part of a local effort to understand characteristics that are specific to this most vulnerable subsection of the homeless population. It is important to note that these questions were not asked of those in shelter or transitional housing, so responses are representative only of those who were unsheltered on the night of the count. The additional questions cover the following topics:

*The unsheltered population count is the lowest it has been since 2009 (when it was 1,591).*

- *Sleeping location* documents the nature of the location of sleep. New in the 2017 count was a follow-up question on whether the respondent slept in a tent.

- *Geographic location* documents the geographic area of sleep.

- *First-time homelessness* documents whether this was the first time the respondent was experiencing homelessness. This question was new in the 2017 count.

- *Length of homelessness* documents the length of the current episode of homelessness.

- *Attending school* documents whether the respondent is currently attending school.

- *Employment* documents whether the respondent is currently employed.

- *Migration* documents whether or not the respondent migrated to Multnomah County from elsewhere, the reasons for migration, and the origin of the migration.

As described in section 1 of this report, there were 1,668 people who slept outside in various unsheltered locations on the night of the count. The vast majority of these respondents completed the survey, but in some cases an in-person survey was not completed because a homeless service provider was able to confirm that the individual was unsheltered on the night of the count and has previously entered all the HUD-required data about the person into the shared data homeless services database, HMIS.

While this aspect of the methodology provides the opportunity to get a better headcount of the population that was unsheltered, it also creates a pool of street count respondents who were not asked the full series of local questions listed above. Consequently, this is reflected in the "unknown/missing" responses on various questions.

For the 2017 PIT count, there were a total of 191 respondents who were in this pool. In comparison, this number was 457 during the 2015 PIT count.

Figure 34 illustrates how the unsheltered count has trended over the past decade.

### Key Observations

- The unsheltered population count is the lowest it has been since 2009 (when it was 1,591).

- Comparison of the 2017 count to the last round of counting shows a drop of 219, a much larger decline than occurred between the preceding two counts.

**Figure 34.** Number of People Who Were Unsheltered, 2007–2017 PIT Counts
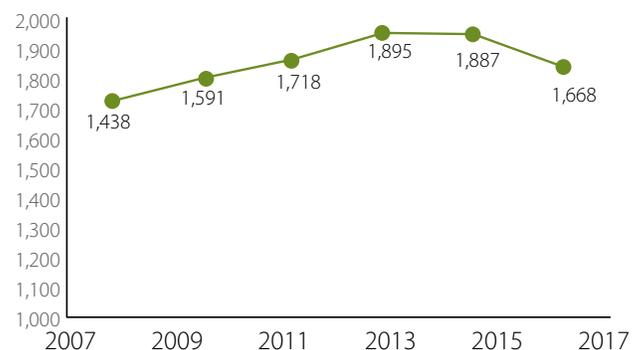


*Source:* 2007–2017 PIT counts.

## 3.2. SLEEPING LOCATION

The PIT survey asked unsheltered respondents about the nature of their sleeping location. The response options included streets, abandoned buildings, overpasses, woods, and other locations that HUD specifically deems uninhabitable for sleeping. Notably, HUD's definition includes structured and semi-structured camps like Right 2 Dream Too, Dignity Village, and Hazelnut Grove, as "places not meant for habitation." So, people sleeping in these locations are included in the unsheltered count. These are locations that many in the community believe provide a degree of safety and stability that is similar to that offered in emergency shelter. Information on people counted at these locations was collected through an open-ended option to the sleeping location question. Table 37 details the responses and Table 38 provides data on people who identified specific unsheltered locations.

**Table 37.** Sleeping Location of People Who Were Unsheltered

| Sleeping Location | No. and (%) of Respondents |
|---|---|
| Street or sidewalk | 499 (29.9%) |
| Doorway or other private property | 173 (10.4%) |
| Abandoned house / building | 32 (1.9%) |
| Bridge / overpass / railroad | 163 (9.8%) |
| Park | 44 (2.6%) |
| Woods / open space | 187 (11.2%) |
| Vehicle (Car, truck, van, camper) | 257 (15.4%) |
| Boat | 15 (0.9%) |
| Other unsheltered location* | 186 (11.2%) |
| Unknown** | 112 (6.7%) |
| Total | 1,668 (100.0%) |

*Note:* Question-Where did/will you sleep Wednesday night, February 22nd? N = 1,668.

*Other unsheltered location was an open-ended response that provided an opportunity to record specific locations including camps like Dignity Village, Hazelnut Grove, and R2D2.

**Unknown refers to missing responses.

**Table 38.** Other Unsheltered Locations

| Other Unsheltered Locations | No. and (%) of Respondents |
|---|---|
| Dignity Village | 58 (31.2%) |
| Hazelnut Grove | 19 (10.2%) |
| R2D2 (Right 2 Dream too) | 27 (14.5%) |
| Various Locations | 82 (44.0%) |
| Total | 186 (100.0%) |

*Note:* Other unsheltered location was an open-ended option and n = 186.

## Key Observations

- Street/sidewalks served as a sleeping location for a little under one-third (29.9%) of the unsheltered homeless population.

- The second largest sleeping location was vehicles (car, truck, van, camper), which served as the sleeping location for 257 unsheltered people (15.4%).

- A total of 186 (11.2%) of the street count respondents chose "other unsheltered location."

- Among the 186 who slept at other unsheltered locations, 104 (55.9%) people slept at Dignity Village, Hazelnut Grove and Right 2 Dream Too. The remaining 82 respondents, who wrote-in this option, mentioned sleeping at locations like parking garages and Max stations. Figure 35 provides a comparison of how the distribution of sleeping location has changed since the last count in 2015.

*The share of people who reported sleeping on sidewalks or streets declined since 2015, with more people saying they slept in vehicles, in open spaces, and beneath bridges.*

**Figure 35.** Sleeping Location of People Who Were Unsheltered—2015 and 2017 Compared
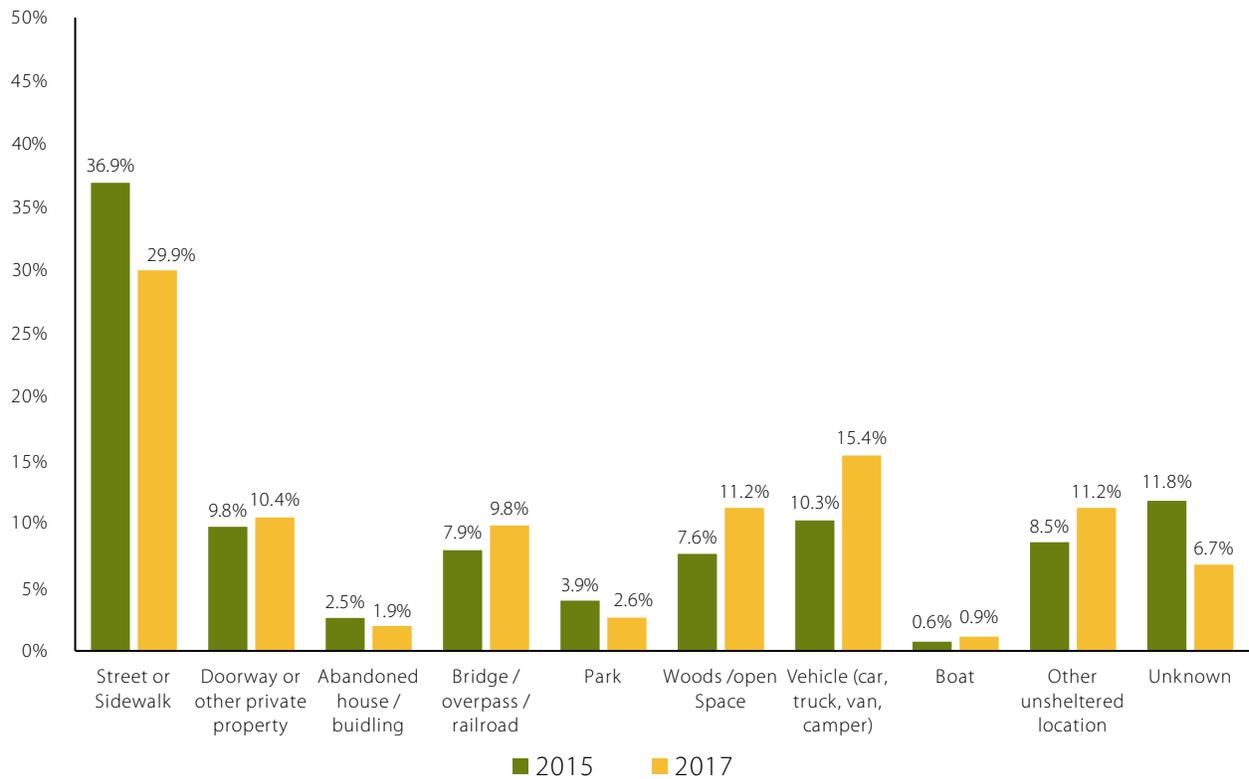


Note: Quesion - Where did/will you sleep Wednesday night, February 22nd. Percentages for 2015 and 2017 are based on N = 1,887 and 1,668, respectively.

## Key Observations

- The largest increase can be observed in the use of vehicles as a sleeping location. In 2017, 15.4 percent of people slept in vehicles, up from 10.3 percent in 2015.

- Similarly, an increasing proportion of people reported a sleeping location of bridges/overpass/railroads and woods/open space.

- Street/sidewalk was the sleeping location for a smaller proportion of people (29.9%) in 2015 than in 2017 (36.9%).

New in 2017, the PIT survey included a question aimed at documenting the use of a tent as a sleeping location. The suggestion to include this question came from the Outreach and Engagement (O&E) Work Group after a pilot test of the survey. The reasoning was that sheltering in tents makes the population experiencing unsheltered homeless highly visible. Table 39 details the responses.

**Table 39.** Use of Tent at the Sleeping Location

| Tent | No. and (%) of Respondents |
|---|---|
| Yes | 458 (32.8%) |
| No | 469 (33.6%) |
| Don't Know | 17 (1.2%) |
| Unknown* | 452 (32.4%) |
| Total | 1,396 (100.0%) |

*Note:* Question-[If not boat or vehicle] Did/will you sleep in a tent at that location on February 22nd? The tent question excludes unsheltered people living in a boat or vehicle. Population count n = 1,396.

*Unknown includes client refused, data not collected, and missing.

### Key Observation

- Given the high unknown response rate, little can be concluded about what portion of the people who were sleeping in unsheltered locations were sleeping in tents, but it does document that at least 458 people (nearly one-third of all unsheltered people) slept in tents on the night of the count.

### 3.3. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

The PIT survey asked unsheltered respondents to identify specific areas of town where they slept on the night of the count. Table 40 details the responses.

**Table 40.** Geographic Location of the Unsheltered Homeless Population

| Geographic Location | No. and (%) of Respondents |
|---|---|
| Downtown / Old Town / Pearl | 345 (20.7%) |
| SW Portland (outside downtown) | 59 (3.5%) |
| NW Portland (outside downtown) | 105 (6.3%) |
| North Portland | 109 (6.5%) |
| Inner NE Portland (river to 33rd) | 197 (11.8%) |
| Central NE Portland (33rd to 82nd) | 42 (2.5%) |
| SE Portland (river to 82nd) | 368 (22.1%) |
| Outer East Portland (82nd to 162nd) | 151 (9.1%) |
| Gresham | 75 (4.5%) |
| East County (outside of Gresham) | 52 (3.1%) |
| Unknown* | 165 (9.9%) |
| Total | 1,668 (100.0%) |

*Note:* Question-Where did/will you sleep Wednesday night, February 22nd? Population Count (N) = 1,668.

*Unknown includes don't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

## Key Observations

- SE Portland (river to 82nd) at 22.1 percent and Downtown/Old Town/Pearl at 20.7 percent were geographic areas where a higher share of the unsheltered homeless population slept than all other listed locations.

- Inner NE Portland (river to 33rd) at 11.8 percent followed the top locations as the geographic area where unsheltered homeless people slept.

*SE Portland (river to 82nd) at 22.1 percent and Downtown/Old Town/Pearl at 20.7 percent were geographic areas where a higher share of the unsheltered homeless population slept than all other listed locations.*

- Gresham at 4.5 percent and East County at 3.1 percent together accounted for 7.6 percent of the unsheltered homeless population sleeping outside Portland's city limits.

Figure 36 provides a comparison of how the distribution of geographic location has changed since 2015.

**Figure 36.** Geographic Location of the Unsheltered Homeless Population—2015 and 2017 Compared
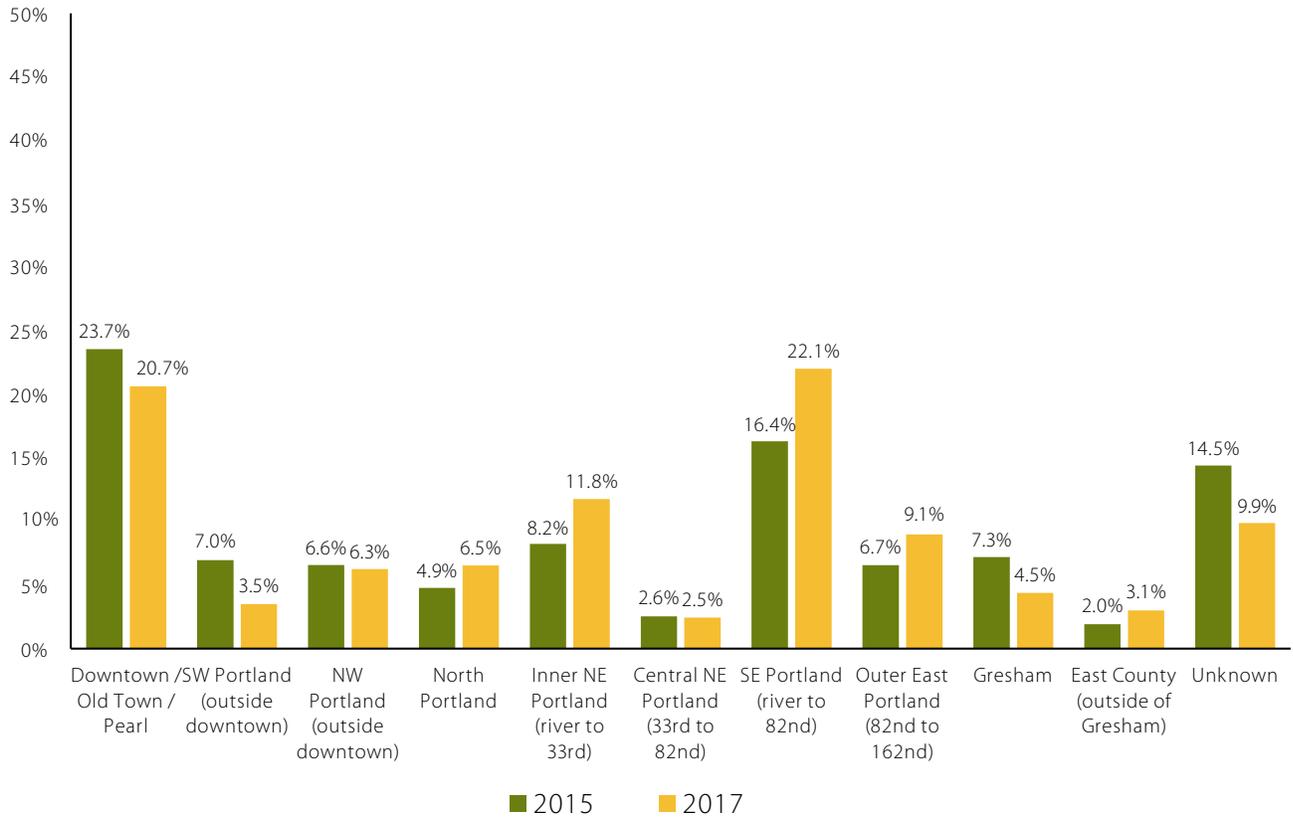


*Note*: Quesion - Where did/will you sleep Wednesday night, February 22nd? Percentages for 2015 and 2017 are based on N = 1,887 and 1,668, respectively

## Key Observations

- The proportion of people sleeping unsheltered in SE Portland (river to 82nd) has increased. In 2017, a little over one-fifth (22.1%) of the respondents, reported having slept in various unsheltered locations in SE Portland (river to 82nd), up from 16.4 percent in 2015.

- Increases in proportions of people sleeping unsheltered can be observed in Inner NE Portland (river to 33rd) and in Outer East Portland (82nd to 162nd).

- Downtown/Old Town/Pearl as a geographic location registered a 3.0 percent decline as a sleeping location for those who slept in unsheltered locations.

## 3.4. FIRST-TIME HOMELESSNESS

New in 2017, the PIT survey included a question to gauge whether it was the first time in their lives that respondents were experiencing homelessness. The suggestion to include the question came from JOHS because the current sources for comparable data are limited. Table 41 details the responses.

**Table 41.** Respondents Experiencing First-Time Homelessness

| First-Time Homeless | No. and (%) of Respondents |
|---|---|
| Yes | 485 (29.1%) |
| No | 911 (54.6%) |
| Unknown* | 272 (16.3%) |
| Total | 1,668 (100.0%) |

*Note:* Question-Is this the first time in your life you have experienced homelessness?

Population count (N) = 1,668.

*Unknown includes don't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

### Key Observations

- Well over one-half (54.6%) of the people experiencing unsheltered homelessness reported that this was not the first time they were experiencing homelessness.

> *Just under one-third (29.1%) of the unsheltered population reported that this was the first time they were experiencing homelessness.*

- Just under one-third (29.1%) of the unsheltered population reported that this was the first time they were experiencing homelessness.

- Notably, the proportion of unknown responses at 16.3 percent is rather high.

## 3.5. LENGTH OF HOMELESSNESS

To assess the duration of homelessness at the time of the PIT count, the survey asks a question about length of homelessness. Table 42 details the responses.

**Table 42.** Duration of Current Episode of Unsheltered Homelessness

| Length of Time Homeless | No. and (%) of Respondents |
|---|---|
| Less than one month | 92 (5.5%) |
| 1–6 months | 252 (15.1%) |
| 7–12 months | 220 (13.2%) |
| 1–2 years | 212 (12.7%) |
| 2–5 years | 342 (20.5%) |
| 5–10 years | 221 (13.2%) |
| > 10 years | 104 (6.2%) |
| Unknown* | 225 (13.5%) |
| Total | 1,668 (100.0%) |

*Note:* Question-How long have you been homeless this time? Population Count (N) = 1,668.

*Unknown includes don't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

### Key Observations

- Just over one-third (33.8%) of those counted as unsheltered reported being homeless a year or less during their current episode of homelessness. This includes 5.5 percent who had been homeless for less than one month, 15.1 percent who had been homeless one to six months and 13.2 percent who had been homeless for seven to twelve months.

- Slightly over one-fifth (20.5%) of unsheltered homeless individuals indicated they have experienced homelessness for two to five years and 13.2 percent responded that they have been homeless for five to ten years.

- The proportion of unknown responses at 13.5 percent is relatively high. So, responses should be assessed cautiously.

> *Just over one-third (33.8%) of those counted as unsheltered reported being homeless a year or less during their current episode of homelessness.*

Figure 37 provides a comparison of how the distribution of length of current episode of homelessness has changed since the last count in 2015.

**Figure 37.** Duration of Current Episode of Unsheltered Homelessness—2015 and 2017 Compared
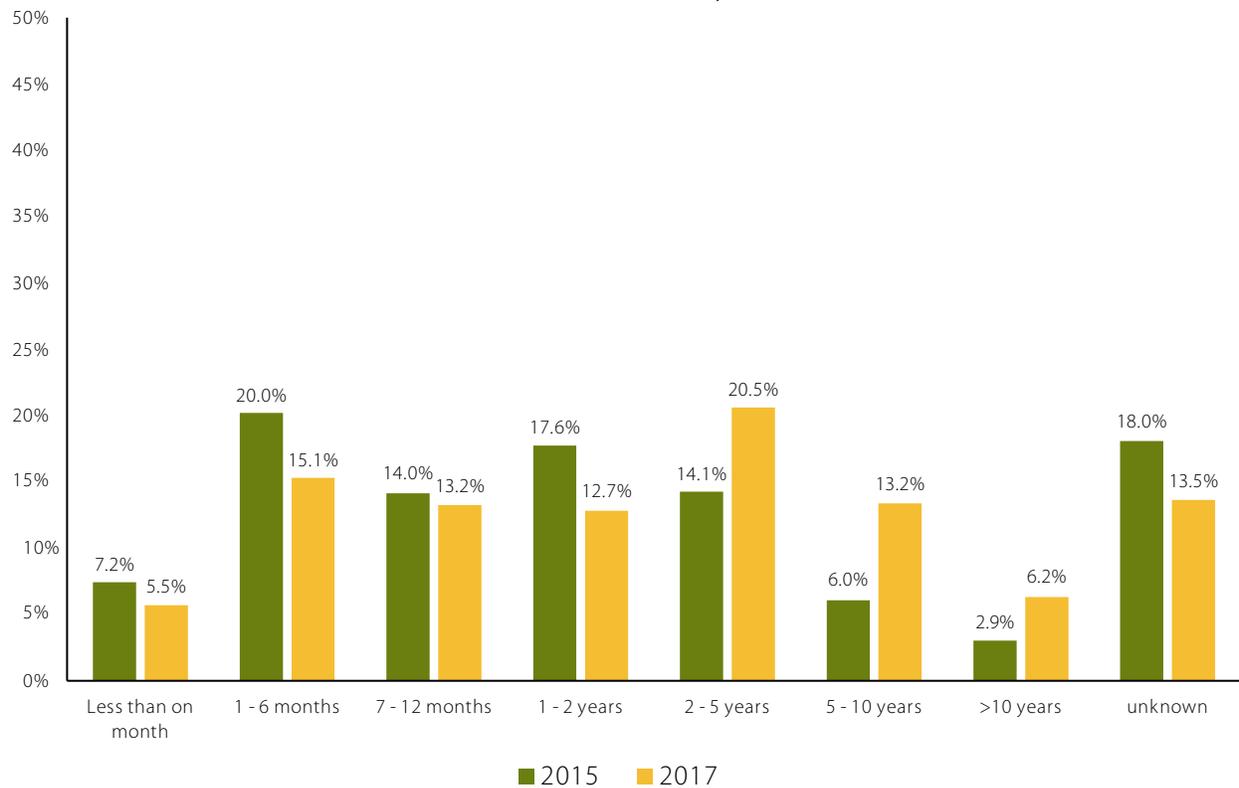


*Note*: Percentages for 2015 and 2017 are based on N = 1,887 and 1,668, respectively

## Key Observations

- The proportion of people who were unsheltered and had been homeless for five to ten years increased to 13.2 percent in 2017 from 6.0 percent in 2015.

- The "1–6 months" category decreased to 15.1 percent in 2017 from 20.0 percent in 2015.

## 3.6. ATTENDING SCHOOL

The PIT survey asked the unsheltered population whether they were attending school. Table 43 details the responses for all respondents in the unsheltered count and table 44 provides a breakdown of this information by age categories.

**Table 43.** Unsheltered Homeless Population Attending School—All Ages

| Attending School | No. and (%) of Respondents |
| --- | --- |
| Yes | 64<br>(3.8%) |
| No | 1,441<br>(86.4%) |
| Unknown* | 163<br>(9.8%) |
| Total | 1,668<br>(100.0%) |

*Note:* Question-Are you attending school? Population Count (N) = 1,668

*Unknown includes don't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

**Table 44.** Unsheltered Homeless Population Attending School – by Age Category

| Age Categories | Attending School? | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Yes | No | Unknown |
| Children (< 18 years) | 15<br>(23.4%) | 22<br>(1.5%) | 14<br>(8.6%) |
| Young Adults (Ages 18–24) | 8<br>(12.5%) | 113<br>(7.8%) | 6<br>(3.7%) |
| Adults (> 24 years) | 41<br>(64.1%) | 1,297<br>(90.0%) | 133<br>(81.6%) |
| Missing | 0<br>(0.0%) | 9<br>(0.6%) | 10<br>(6.1%) |
| Total | 64<br>(100.0%) | 1,441<br>(100.0%) | 163<br>(100.0%) |

*Note:* The table provides age categories (children/young adults/adults) based on a breakdown for the question on attending school. The percentages are based on yes attending school = 64, no (not) attending school = 1,441, and unknown = 163.

**Key Observations**

- The majority (86.4%) of unsheltered respondents reported that they do not attend school.

- A small proportion (3.8%) of unsheltered respondents attend school.

- A breakdown of the data on attending schools by age categories reveals that nearly two-thirds (64.1%) of those who reported attending school were adults over 24 years old.

- Slightly less than a quarter (23.4%) of those who reported attending school are children under the age of 18 years.

- The majority (90.0%) of those who reported not attending school are adults over 24 years old.

Figure 38 compares responses to the school question for 2015 and 2017.

**Figure 38.** Unsheltered Homeless Population Attending School—2015 and 2017 Compared
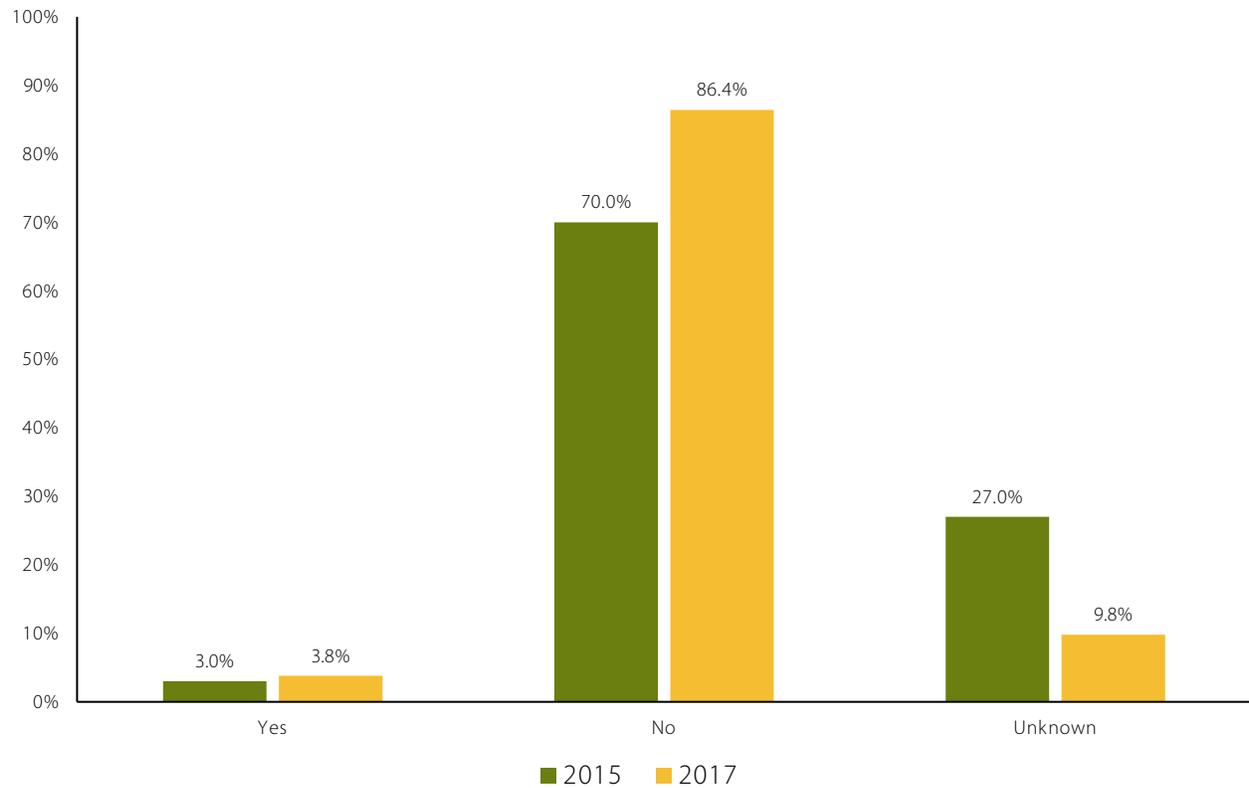


*Note*: Percentages for 2015 and 2017 are based on N = 1,887 and 1,668, respectively

## Key Observations

- The percentage of both "yes" and "no" respondents rose from 2015 to 2017 because the percent of non-respondents fell.

- The proportion of respondents who were not attending school increased to 86.4 percent in 2017, up from 70.0 percent in 2015.

- The proportion of those who reported attending school also registered a slight increase of just under one percent.

## 3.7. EMPLOYMENT

Those who were counted as unsheltered during the street count survey were asked whether they were employed (full or part-time). Table 45 details the responses for all respondents in the unsheltered count and table 46 provides a breakdown of this information by age categories.

**Table 45.** Employment Status of Unsheltered Homeless Population—All Ages

| Employment | No. and (%) of Respondents |
|---|---|
| Yes | 196 (11.8%) |
| No | 1,268 (76.0%) |
| Unknown* | 204 (12.2%) |
| Total | 1,668 (100.0%) |

*Note:* Question-Are you employed? Population Count (N) = 1,668.

*Unknown includes don't know, client refused, data not collected, and missing.

**Table 46.** Employment Status of Unsheltered Homeless Population by Age Category

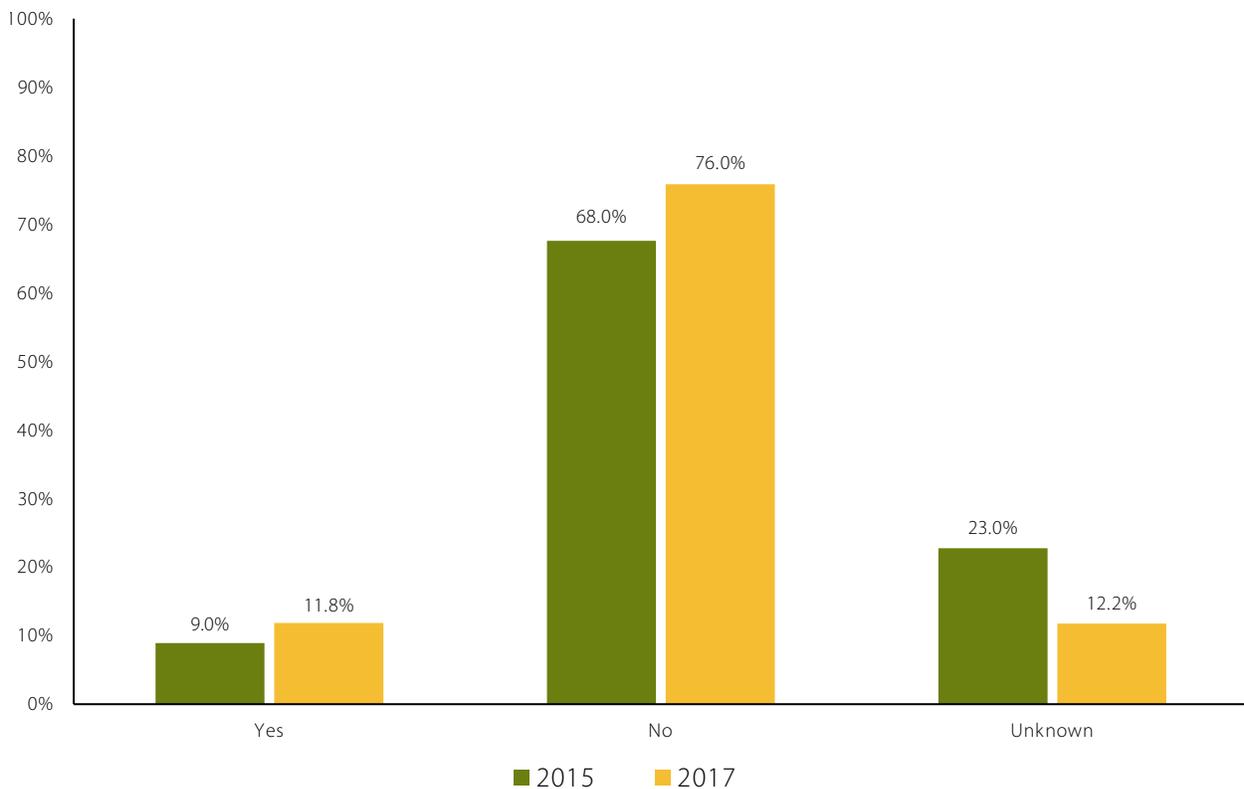| | Employed? | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age categories | Yes | No | Unknown |
| Children (< 18 years) | 0 (0.0%) | 11 (0.9%) | 40 (19.6%) |
| Young Adults (Ages 18–24) | 23 (11.7%) | 98 (7.7%) | 6 (2.9%) |
| Adults (> 24 years) | 173 (88.3%) | 1,150 (90.7%) | 148 (72.5%) |
| Missing | 0 (0.0%) | 9 (0.7%) | 10 (4.9%) |
| Total | 196 (100.0%) | 1,268 (100.0%) | 204 (100.0%) |

*Note:* The table provides age categories (children/young adults/adults) based on a breakdown for the question on attending school. The percentages are based on yes employed = 196, no (not) employed = 1,268, and unknown = 204.

## Key Observations

- Just over three-quarters (76.0%) of those counted as unsheltered reported not being employed.

- Slightly over one-tenth (11.8%) reported being employed. It is important to note that the street count survey does not ask whether a respondent is employed full-time or part-time. It also does not collect information on the nature of employment.

- The proportion of unknown responses at 12.2 percent is rather high.

- A breakdown of the data on employment status by age categories reveals that the majority (88.3%) of those who reported being employed are adults over the age of 24 years.

Figure 39 compares responses to the employment question for 2015 and 2017.

**Figure 39.** Employment Status—2015 and 2017 Compared



*Note:* Percentages for 2015 and 2017 are based on N = 1,887 and 1,668, respectively

## Key Observations

- The proportion of respondents who reported not being employed increased to 76.0 percent in 2017, up from 68.0 percent in 2015.

- The proportion of those who reported having employment also registered an increase of 2.8 percent.

- Both "yes" and "no" responses rose because the percent of non respondents fell.

## 3.8. MIGRATION

The PIT survey asks unsheltered respondents a series of questions tied to migration. If respondents were not originally from Multnomah County, they were asked questions about whether they were homeless when they moved here, their reasons for moving, and where they moved from. Tables 47–52 detail the responses.

**Table 47.** Length of Stay in Multnomah County

| Length of Stay in Multnomah County | No. and (%) of Respondents |
|---|---|
| < 3 months | 69 (4.1%) |
| 3–12 months | 118 (7.1%) |
| 1–2 years | 98 (5.9%) |
| > 2 years | 770 (46.2%) |
| Originally from Multnomah County | 341 (20.4%) |
| Unknown* | 272 (16.3%) |
| Total | 1,668 (100.0%) |

*Note:* Question-How long have you been in Multnomah County? Population Count (N) = 1,668.

*Unknown refers to missing responses.

### Key Observations

*Two-thirds of respondents said they were Multnomah County natives or had been living here for at least two years.*

- Just over one-fifth (20.4%) of those counted as unsheltered reported being originally from Multnomah County.

- A little under half (46.2%) of street count respondents reported being in Multnomah County for over two years. Combining these respondents—whose stay suggests some longevity—with respondents who were originally from here indicates that just over two-thirds (66.6%) of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness are not newcomers to the county.

- Relatively new arrivals—those who have been in the county for less than three months or for three to twelve months—represent 11.2 percent of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. The proportion of unknown responses to the migration question at 16.3 percent is relatively high.

Respondents who were not originally from Multnomah County were asked whether they were homeless when they moved here. Table 48 details the responses.

**Table 48.** Homelessness Status When Moving to Multnomah County

| Homelessness Status | No. and (%) of Respondents |
|---|---|
| Yes | 447 (33.7%) |
| No | 490 (36.9%) |
| Unsure* | 14 (1.0%) |
| Unknown** | 376 (28.3%) |
| Total | 1,327 (100.0%) |

*Note:* Question-Were you homeless when you came to Multnomah County? Population Count (n) = 1,327 (excludes respondents originally from Multnomah County).

*These responses came from write-ins and coded accordingly

**Unknown refers to missing responses.

## Key Observations

- 447 people (26.8%) of the total unsheltered population or just over one-third (33.7%) of the respondents who did not report being originally from Multnomah County reported being homeless when they came to Multnomah County.

- A slightly greater proportion (36.9%) of respondents reported not being homeless when they moved to Multnomah County.

- Just over a quarter (28.3%) of people in the unsheltered count did not respond to this question. Given the close proportions for responses of yes and no, correlation between homelessness status and migration is hard to establish.

The unsheltered homeless who did not report being originally from Multnomah County were asked two additional questions: (a) what brought them to Multnomah County and (b) where they moved from. Tables 49 and 50 detail the responses.

**Table 49.** Reasons for Migrating to Multnomah County

| Reasons for Moving | No. and (%) of Respondents |
|---|---|
| Family / Friends | 461 (34.7%) |
| Job opportunities | 183 (13.8%) |
| Like it here / good weather | 98 (7.4%) |
| Access to services / resources | 120 (9.0%) |
| Other | 200 (15.1%) |
| Refused | 91 (6.9%) |
| Missing | 296 (22.3%) |
| Total | 1,327 |

*Note:* Question-What brought you here? Totals add to more than 100 percent because this survey item provided multiple choices. Population count (n) = 1,327 (excludes respondents originally from Multnomah County).

**Key Observations**

- Over one-third (34.7%) of people in the unsheltered count who did not report being originally from Multnomah County cited family/friends as the reason for their move, and an additional 13.8% cited job opportunities.

- Relatively few cited the weather (7.4%), or access to services (9.0%) as a reason for coming here.

- For the open-ended choice on reasons for moving to Multnomah County, 15.1 percent of respondents provided a variety of answers, including school, starting over, leaving family, and running from an abusive parent.

All of the unsheltered homeless individuals who had moved to Multnomah County were asked about their reasons for moving to the county. Table 50 provides details on reasons for moving to Multnomah County based on homelessness status at the time of the move.

**Table 50.** Reasons for Migrating to Multnomah County Based on Homelessness Status

| Reasons for Moving | Homelessness Status When Moving to Multnomah County | | | |
| | Yes | No | Unsure | Unknown |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Family / Friends | 162 (36.2%) | 267 (54.5%) | 3 (21.4%) | 29 (7.7%) |
| Job opportunities | 70 (15.7%) | 103 (21.0%) | 3 (21.4%) | 7 (1.9%) |
| Like it here / good weather | 59 (13.2%) | 33 (6.7%) | 1 (7.1%) | 5 (1.3%) |
| Access to services / resources | 83 (18.6%) | 30 (6.1%) | 1 (7.1%) | 6 (1.6%) |
| Other | 117 (26.2%) | 71 (14.5%) | 1 (7.1%) | 11 (2.9%) |
| Refused | 14 (3.1%) | 39 (8.0%) | 5 (35.7%) | 33 (8.8%) |
| Missing | - | - | - | 296 (78.7%) |
| Total | 447 | 490 | 14 | 376 |

*Note:* Question - What brought you here? Total adds to more than 100 percent because this survey item provided multiple choices. Population count = 1,327 (excludes respondents originally from Multnomah County)

**Key Observations**

- Family/friends were a common reason for moving regardless of homelessness status at the time of the move.

- Of the 447 people who were homeless when moving to Multnomah County, 83 individuals (18.6%) reported that access to services/resources was a reason. In comparison, 30 individuals (6.1%) of the 490 respondents who were not homeless during their move to Multnomah County chose this as a reason.

- Given the fact that the proportion of unknown (missing) responses for the homelessness status question was over a quarter (28.3%) and was also high for the question on reasons for moving to Multnomah County (22.3%), correlation between homelessness status and specific reasons for moving is hard to establish.

Respondents who did not report being originally from Multnomah County were also asked where they had moved from. Table 51 provides the count and share of various migration origins.

**Table 51.** Origin of Migration

| Origin of Migration | No. and (%) of Respondents |
|---|---|
| Metro Area (Clackamas, Washington, Clark counties) | 131 (9.9%) |
| Oregon (outside of metro area) | 145 (10.9%) |
| Washington or California | 221 (16.7%) |
| Other part of United States | 307 (23.1%) |
| Outside the United States | 14 (1.1%) |
| Missing | 509 (38.4%) |
| Total | 1,327 (100.0%) |

*Note:* Question-Where did you move from? Population Count (N) = 1,327(excludes respondents originally from Multnomah County).

**Key Observations**

• Just over one-fifth (20.8%) of respondents who did not report being originally from Multnomah County, moved either from the neighboring metro counties or from other counties outside of the Portland metro area.

• Slightly less than a quarter (23.1%) reported moving to Multnomah County from other parts of United States.

• Notably, well over one-third (38.4%) of people eligible to respond to this question did not provide a response regarding origins of their move.

All of the unsheltered homeless individuals who had moved to Multnomah County were asked where they had moved from. Table 52 provides details on origin before moving to Multnomah County based on homelessness status.

**Table 52.** Origins of Migration to Multnomah County Based on Homelessness Status

| Origins of Migration | Homelessness Status When Moving to Multnomah | | | |
| | Yes | No | Unsure | Unknown |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Metro area (Clackamas, Washington or Clark Counties) | 64 (14.3%) | 54 (11.0%) | 1 (7.1%) | 12 (3.2%) |
| Oregon outside Metro area | 64 (14.3%) | 65 (13.3%) | 3 (21.4%) | 13 (3.5%) |
| Washington or California | 106 (23.7%) | 100 (20.4%) | 2 (14.3%) | 13 (3.5%) |
| Other part of United States | 135 (30.2%) | 151 (30.8%) | 2 (14.3%) | 19 (5.1%) |
| Outside of the United States | 4 (0.9%) | 8 (1.6%) | 0 (0.0%) | 2 (0.5%) |
| Missing | 74 (16.6%) | 112 (22.9%) | 6 (42.9%) | 317 (84.3%) |
| Total | 447 (100.0%) | 490 (100.0%) | 14 (100.0%) | 376 (100.0%) |

*Note:* Percentages are based on yes homeless = 447, no (not) homeless = 490, unsure = 14, and unknown = 376. The 341 respondents who reported being originally from Multnomah County were excluded from the analysis and so n = 1,327.

**Key Observations**

- There are striking similarities between the places people moved from whether they were homeless or not.

- At about 30 percent, the proportion of people in the unsheltered count who moved from other parts of the United States beyond Oregon, Washington and California, is almost the same whether the person was homeless before the move or not.

- Distributions are similar for people who moved from Oregon outside the metro area, Washington/California, and outside of the United States.

- Given the high rate of unknown (missing) responses to the question on homelessness status (28.3%) and the higher rate of unknowns for the origins question (38.4%), correlation between homelessness status and specific origins of migration to Multnomah County is hard to establish.

### 4.1. BACKGROUND

HUD provides a list of people for exclusion from the PIT count, including people temporarily staying with family or friends (i.e., doubled up or couch surfing).[32] Consequently, local PIT count efforts don't include individuals or families who may be in a shared living arrangement with friends or family. This arrangement could be either short term or long term. Some may also find themselves with new hosts periodically, only being able to stay with each host for a short time. For many, such housing instability increases the risk of falling into HUD homelessness. Unfortunately, there are no good data sources that track the number of people who are doubled up, nor is there a standard definition of doubled up. For the 2015 count, the author used data from three different sources-the Oregon Department of Human Services, 211info (Housing Services Hotline) and Oregon Department of Education (ODE)-to calculate the share of the population who self-identified as doubled up. The author then used the average of these shares to calculate a rough estimate of 12,453 people who were likely doubled up on the night of the 2015 PIT count.

During the 2017 PIT count, tracking of people likely to be doubled up on the night of the count did not occur, so comparable estimates cannot be produced. However, data that ODE collects on students across the state have been used to estimate the number of individuals doubled up in Multnomah County during the 2015–2016 academic year. Because these data are collected from children attending public schools, they do not cover households with children who are not in public school and households without children. Also, the data are collected for the duration of the academic year. As such, this estimate both represents a potential undercount of the doubled up population (by looking only at those households with children enrolled in school) and a potential over-count (by using annual, rather than point-in-time data). Given the differing estimation methodologies, the estimate reported here cannot be compared to that used in prior counts.

### 4.2. MULTNOMAH COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT DATA ON DOUBLED UP STUDENTS

The US Department of Education uses a definition of homelessness that includes households that are doubled up for economic reasons. As a result, school district data provide one of the only comprehensive and consistent sources of information about the doubled up population. Table 53 provides the count of doubled up homeless students in Multnomah County school districts during the 2015–2016 academic year. The total number of doubled-up K–12 students fell from 3,310 in 2014–2015 to 3,098 in 2015–2016, a fall of about 6 percent (doubled up data for pre-K were not available for 2014–2015). Although the number of doubled up rose for Centennial (about 12 percent) and Portland (about 5 percent), decreases at Reynolds (23 percent) and Parkrose (10 percent) more than countered these increases.

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32. US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2014 Point-In-Time Methodology Guide, (September 2014), p. 30, https://www. hudexchange.info/resources/documents/PIT-Count-Methodology-Guide.pdf

**Table 53.** Number of Doubled up, Pre-K, and K–12 Students, 2015–2016

| School Districts | Pre-K Doubled Up | K–12 Doubled Up | Total Doubled Up |
|---|---|---|---|
| Centennial | 11 | 345 | 356 |
| David Douglas | 26 | 341 | 367 |
| Gresham-Barlow | 18 | 275 | 293 |
| Parkrose | 9 | 226 | 235 |
| Portland | 464 | 995 | 1,459 |
| Reynolds | 27 | 916 | 943 |
| All School Districts | 555 | 3,098 | 3,653 |

*Source:* K–12 Homeless Student Counts by Living Situation, Released November 2016 by Oregon Department of Education.

*Note:* Doubled Up = sharing housing due to loss of housing, lack of alternative accommodations.

## 4.3. ESTIMATING DOUBLED UP POPULATION FROM DOUBLED UP STUDENT COUNT

We assume that all of the 3,653 doubled up students were part of a household that mirrors the average household size for that school district. Multiplying the average household size by the number of doubled up students can provide an estimate of the total number of people living doubled up. Table 54 provides details on this estimation.

**Table 54.** Estimating Doubled up Population Based on Student Count

| School District | Total of Doubled up Students | Average Household Size | Average Household Members (No. of Doubled up Students Multiplied by Average Household Size) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Centennial | 356 | 2.87 | 1,022 |
| David Douglas | 367 | 2.91 | 1,068 |
| Gresham-Barlow | 293 | 2.66 | 779 |
| Parkrose | 235 | 2.61 | 613 |
| Portland | 1,459 | 2.33 | 3,399 |
| Reynolds | 943 | 2.80 | 2,640 |
| All School Districts | 3,653 | | 9,522 |

*Source:* Pre-K and K–12 Homeless Student Counts by Living Situation, Released November 2016 by Oregon Department of Education. Average Household Size by School District: ACS 2015, 1-Year Estimates.

*Note:* Based on the above estimation, there were a total of 9,522 doubled up individuals distributed across the six school districts that serve Multnomah County during 2015–2016.

This process of estimation has several weaknesses:

- The ODE data period does not match the timing of the PIT count.
- The ODE data cover only students served by the public school system.
- Doubled up students may have been living in larger households than the average.
- The estimation leaves out households without children or children who are in private school, home schooled, not school age, or otherwise not attending school.

In light of these weaknesses, the estimate of doubled up population has to be interpreted with care. So, it is prudent to say that based on our calculations, an estimated 9,522 people with school-age children were living in doubled up situations during the 2015–2016 academic year and sending 3,653 children to public schools in Multnomah County. This estimate does not include doubled up individuals or families who may be childless or may not have children in public schools. So, the 9,522 provides only a partial estimate of doubled up individuals.

*This estimate does not include doubled up individuals or families who may be childless or may not have children in public schools. So, the 9,522 provides only a partial estimate of doubled up individuals.*

According to an ODE news release that accompanied the information about student homelessness:

> For the third year in a row, Oregon's population of homeless students is up over the previous year, reaching a level now exceeding that seen during the recession. The data collected by Oregon Department of Education (ODE) staff show 21,340 students, or 3.7 percent of the public school K–12 population, "lack a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence" as defined by the federal government. Another 1,929 children in Pre-K programs also fall under this definition."[33]

If this assessment is any guide, the annualized number of individuals living in doubled up situations is likely to be much higher than the partial estimate of 9,522 calculated here. Using this methodology it is not possible to estimate total numbers of people who may have been doubled up at the single point in time examined throughout the rest of this report.

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33. Oregon Department of Education, "Homeless Student Data Released," news release, November 22, 2016, http://www.ode.state.or.us/news/announcements/announcement.aspx?ID=14220&TypeID=5

## 5.1. BACKGROUND

Data collectors completed refusal forms for anyone they interacted with who declined to complete the survey (i.e., nonparticipants). During the survey training, data collectors were instructed to not complete the refusal form for people they did not interact with (e.g., people who were sleeping

*A total of 456 people declined to complete the unsheltered count survey.*

or engaged in an activity that could not be interrupted). Therefore, the information presented here is only for documented people who declined. A total of 456 people declined to complete the unsheltered count survey. The unsheltered count methodology allows individuals who declined to complete the survey on one day or at one location to complete the survey at another time and location. Consequently, those who were recorded as declining the survey by one surveyor may have participated later in the week. Similarly, a single individual could have been approached by and declined multiple surveyors in different locations. The point in time count is always assumed to be an undercount of the total actual number of people experiencing homelessness, but the total recorded number of people who declined to participate cannot be simply added to the unsheltered count.

The refusal forms offered an opportunity to collect basic observed demographic characteristics to help determine whether there might be specific bias regarding those who declined to participate. The refusal form asked the data collector to provide their estimation of the following information:

- date they documented the information
- homelessness status on February 22, 2017
- reason(s) for declining to complete the survey
- type of location, including whether or not the person had slept in a tent
- geographic area
- gender
- age
- race or ethnicity

## 5.2. TIMING OF DATA COLLECTION

As noted in the methodology section of this report, data were collected from February 22 through February 28, 2017. Figure 40 shows that although refusal forms were collected throughout the week of the count, the majority (77.3%) were gathered during the first three days of the count, February 22 through 24.

**Figure 40.** Day the Refusal Form Was Completed
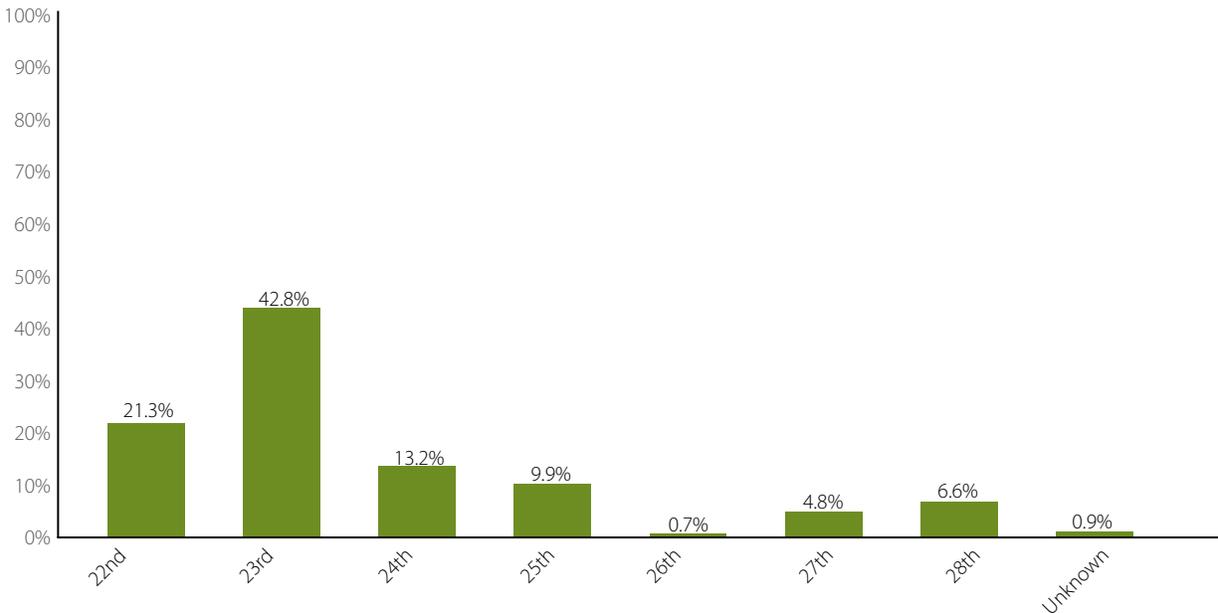


*Note:* N=456.

## 5.3. HOMELESSNESS STATUS

The majority of nonparticipants were thought to be either homeless (68.4%) or most likely homeless (24.8%) on the night of the count. See figure 41 for details.

## 5.4. REASON FOR DECLINING TO PARTICIPATE

On the form, data collectors identified the reasons that the nonparticipants declined to participate in the street count survey. They could select one or more of the following options:

- doesn't want to give their information (i.e., privacy or trust issues)

- did it before and nothing changed for the homeless community

- individual cannot/will not provide the [required] identifying information in the shaded box (on the street count survey)

- language issue

- other, please describe

**Figure 41.** Homeless on February 22, 2017
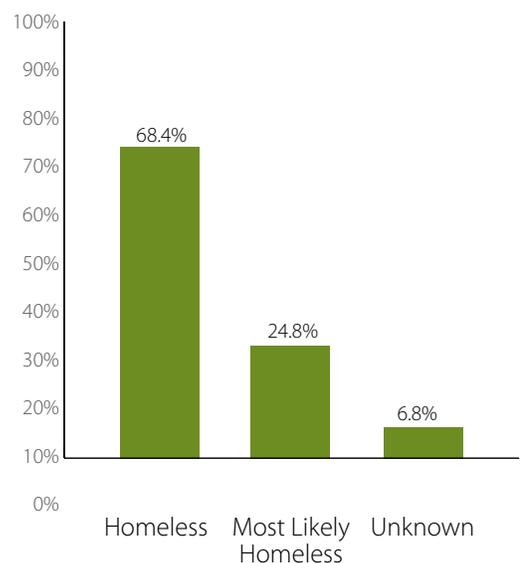


*Note:* Question—Was this person homeless on February 22nd? N=456.

Responses written in the "other" option were reviewed and coded into the existing options or served as the basis for additional reasons. These additional reasons were:

- did not want to be disturbed

- general refusal, no specific reason given (i.e., they just didn't want to do the survey)

- busy or in a hurry

The most common reason for individuals declining to participate in the street count survey was privacy (65.4%). See figure 42.

**Figure 42.** Reasons for Declining to Participate in the Street Count Survey
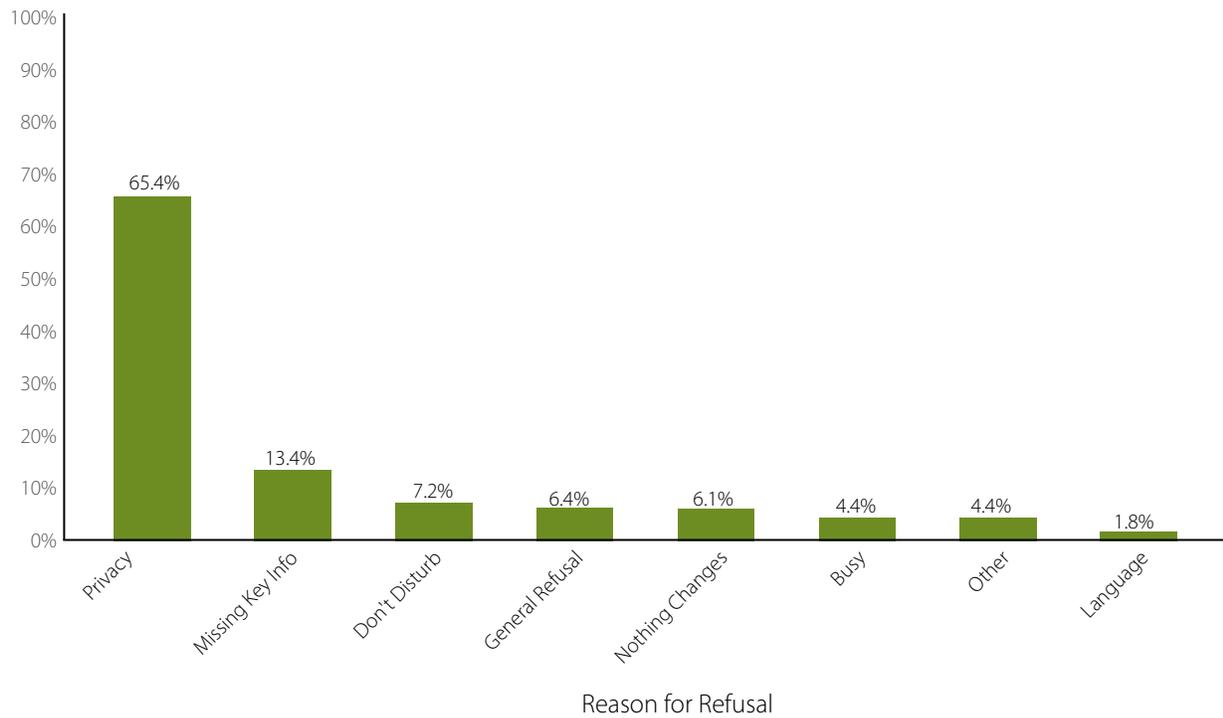


*Note:* Question—Reason for refusing to complete the street count survey [select all that apply]. N=456.

## 5.5. LOCATION OF NONPARTICIPANTS

Data collectors indicated both the type of location and the geographic area within Multnomah County where the form was completed. They estimated that 41.7 percent of the indicated locations were likely to be the location and area in which the person slept on the night of February 22, 2017. Figure 43 shows that the majority of nonparticipants were likely living on the street or sidewalk (47.4%).

**Figure 43.** Type of Location
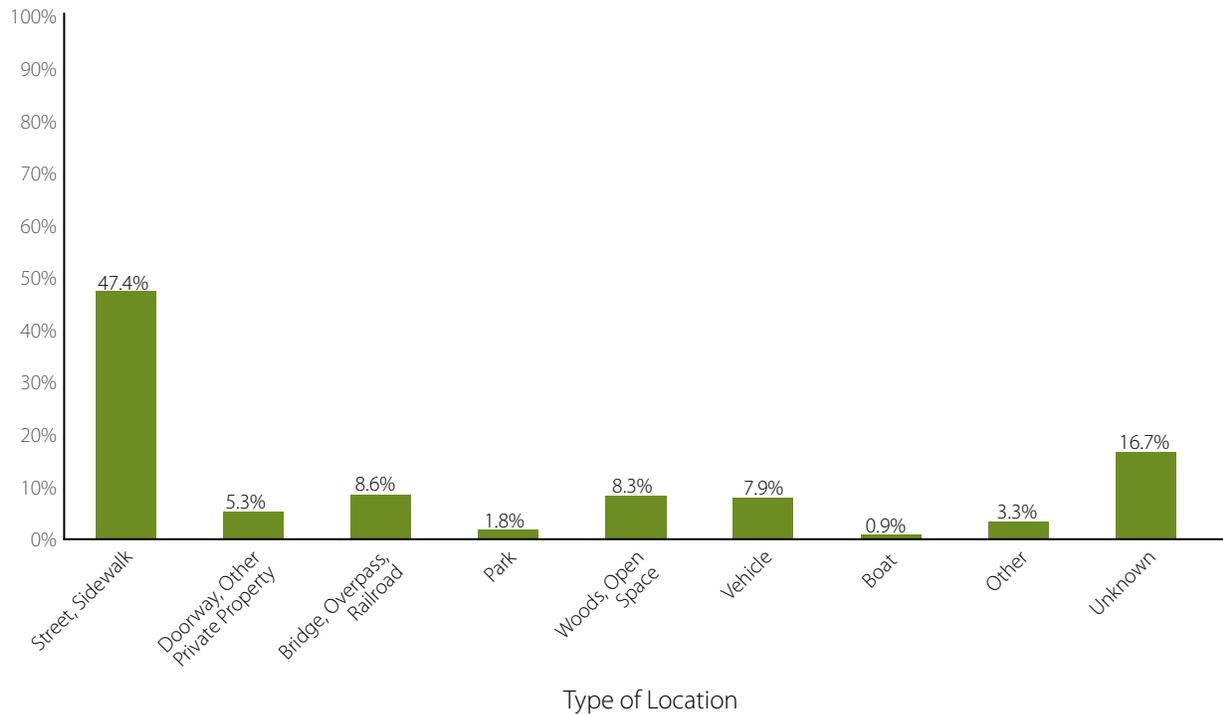


*Note:* Question—Type of location [select only ONE]. N=456.

Data collectors were asked to indicate whether they thought a nonparticipant slept in a tent only if the type of location was not a vehicle or boat. Figure 44 shows the results. Many of the data collectors had difficulty answering this item, as evidenced by the proportion of "unknown" responses (52.6%). However, the data collectors reported that 21.3% of the survey nonparticipants slept in a tent on February 22, 2017.

**Figure 44.** Nonparticipants Who Slept in a Tent
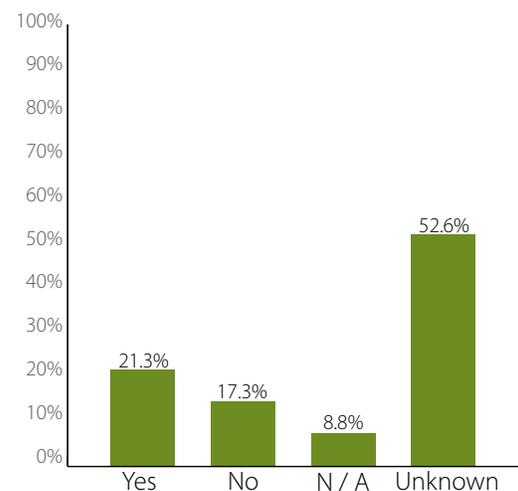


*Note:* Question—[If Q3 is NOT vehicle or boat:] Sleeping in a tent? N=456.

Table 55 shows that declining to participate in the street count survey occurred more often downtown (37.3%) or in SE Portland (13.8%).

**Table 55.** Geographic Location of Nonparticipants

| Area of Portland/Multnomah County | Count | Percent |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Downtown, Old Town, Pearl | 170 | 37.3% |
| SW Portland (outside downtown) | 4 | 0.9% |
| NW Portland (outside downtown) | 28 | 6.1% |
| North Portland | 17 | 3.7% |
| Inner NE Portland (river to 33rd) | 43 | 9.4% |
| Central NE Portland (33rd to 82nd) | 7 | 1.5% |
| SE Portland (river to 82nd) | 63 | 13.8% |
| Outer East Portland (82nd to 162nd) | 26 | 5.7% |
| Gresham | 12 | 2.6% |
| East County (outside Gresham) | 17 | 3.7% |
| Unknown | 69 | 15.2% |
| Total | 456 | 100% |

*Note:* Question—Area of Portland/Multnomah County [select only ONE]. N=456.

## 5.6. CHARACTERISTICS OF NONPARTICIPANTS

Data collectors were asked to estimate the characteristics of the people who declined to participate in the street count survey in order to see if nonparticipants were different in some ways from those who agreed to complete the survey. Figure 45 shows the distribution for gender, which is comparable to the distribution of adult unsheltered respondents who completed the street count survey (male = 67.5%, female = 29.5%, other and unknown = 2.4%).

**Figure 45.** Gender of Nonparticipants
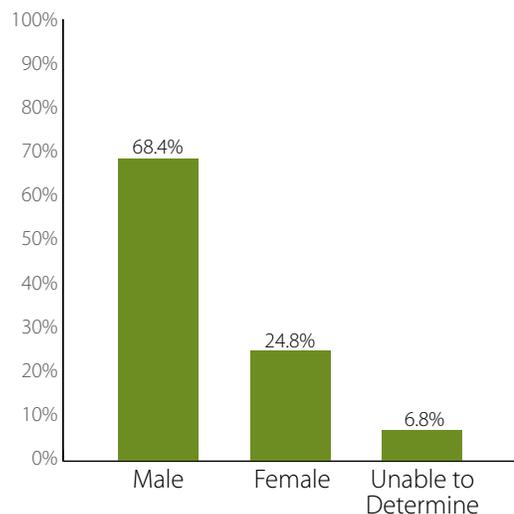


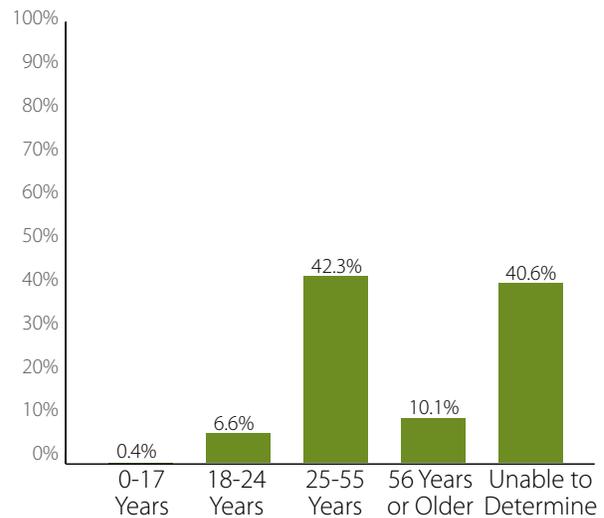*Note:* Question—Gender [select only ONE]. N=456.

## 5.7. AGE OF NONPARTICIPANTS

The data collectors were provided with a set of age groups to potentially identify each nonparticipant's age. As seen in figure 46, the most common age group was thought to be 25 to 55 years. Due to the large proportion of unknown responses (i.e., the data collector was unable to estimate age), this cannot be reliably compared to the age of the people who participated in the street count form.

## 5.8. RACE/ETHNICITY OF NONPARTICIPANTS

Table 56 shows the distribution for nonparticipants' race or ethnicity as estimated by the data collectors. More than one response could be selected for this item; therefore, the counts can add up to more than 456 nonparticipants and the percentages can add up to more than 100 percent. As with age, the large proportion of unknown responses makes a comparison to race or ethnicity of the people who completed the street count form unreliable.

**Figure 46.** Age Group of Nonparticipants



*Note:* Question—Age [select only ONE]. N=456.

**Table 56.** Race or Ethnicity of Nonparticipants

| Race or Ethnicity | Count | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Hispanic or Latino/a | 30 | 6.6% |
| White/Caucasian | 236 | 51.8% |
| Black/African American | 38 | 8.3% |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 9 | 2.0% |
| Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | 4 | 0.9% |
| Asian | 3 | 0.7% |
| Slavic | 1 | 0.2% |
| African | 1 | 0.2% |
| Middle Eastern | 1 | 0.2% |
| Unable to Determine or Unknown | 141 | 30.9% |

*Note:* Question—Race/Ethnicity [select all that apply]. N=456.

According to the most recent national estimates presented to Congress in November 2016[34], well over half a million (549,928) people were experiencing homelessness on a single night in January across the United States. Most (68% or 373,571 people) were staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens, while 32 percent (176,357 people) were staying in unsheltered locations.

Here in Portland/Gresham/Multnomah County, on the night of February 22, 2017, there were 4,177 people who experienced unsheltered and sheltered homelessness. Nearly two-fifths (39.9% or 1,668 people) slept in various unsheltered locations while the remaining three-fifths (60%) slept in area emergency shelters or in transitional housing.

Because of the inherent challenges of counting people who are experiencing homelessness, and the limitations on who HUD defines as homeless, the PIT count is necessarily an undercount. Among others, it leaves out those who are doubled up or are living on the brink of homelessness. In Kozol's words as cited by Timmer et al.:

> *There is wisdom in acknowledging that the 2017 PIT numbers have limitations. At the same time, this survey of people experiencing homelessness does offer insights into the demographic characteristics and life challenges of some of society's most vulnerable members.*

> We would be wise….to avoid the numbers game. Any search for the "right number" carries the assumption that we may at last arrive at an acceptable number. There is no acceptable number. Whether the number is 1 million or 4 million or the administration's estimate of less than a million, there are too many homeless people in America.[35]

There is wisdom in acknowledging that the 2017 PIT numbers have limitations. At the same time, this survey of people experiencing homelessness does offer insights into the demographic characteristics and life challenges of some of society's most vulnerable members. Many have experienced domestic violence. Many have disabilities. Some are chronically homeless. The policy makers within A Home for Everyone, our community's shared response to homelessness, use this information to better understand those who are most vulnerable because of their housing situation, and to respond through expanded investments that can appropriately address their emerging needs.

The PIT count also gives us insight into the potential impacts of local efforts to those responses. Apparent shifts since 2015, showing a smaller proportion of people on the street and a greater proportion in emergency shelter, coincide with a major push to increase shelter beds. And while racial disparities in homelessness remain, the focus, through A Home for Everyone, to reduce disparities among African Americans is showing promising results. More broadly, though, the work of A Home for Everyone is reflected in the numbers we don't see in this count: in the prior fiscal year, across all of A Home for Everyone's partners, more than 25,600 people received some level of services, the most ever. That includes a record 4,600 people returned to housing and more than 5,200 who received prevention services. The numbers we observe in the point in time count are far lower than they would have been without these interventions. These improvements point the way for us, as a community, to work harder to better the lives of our homeless neighbors.

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34. US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, "The Annual Homelessness Assessment Report to Congress," (November 2016), https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2016-AHAR-Part-1.pdf

35. Doug A. Timmer, D. Stanley Eitzen, and Kathryn D. Talley, Paths to Homelessness Extreme Poverty and the Urban Housing Crisis (New York: Westview Press, 1994), 12.

The Street Count and One Night Shelter Count would not have been possible without the contributions of the many agencies and volunteers who helped to plan, organize, and implement the counts.

**Street Count Volunteers**
Sachi Arakawa, Barbara Baugh, Jaya Blackburn, Bert Boehm, Kristie Brown, Caitlin Campbell, Migdalia Castaneya, Sam Chase, Melissa Cordova, Lizzy Culbertson, Ryan Curren, Ryan Deibert, Debi Elliott, Steven Fiala, Casey Filice, Lisa Gierach, Jillian Girard, Kim Hack, Liz Hearn, Lindsay Jenkins, Cory Huff, Anna Keene, Jeffrey Kiilsgaard, Zoe Klingmann, Missy Kloos, Erika Kreling-Taylor, Uma Krishnan, Katie LaRue, Emily Leach, Jennifer Lembach, Rachel Lockard, Susan Madar, Sheila Martin, Kim McCarty, Keri McNicholas, Yurani Medina, Mary Mehan, Amber Meier, Janelle Mellor, Marjorie Molmen, Amicia Nametka, Heather Nelson, Emma Newton, Ana Ortega Bustamante, Mary Oschwald, Andres Oswill, Anna Plumb, Justine Pope, Bimal RajBhandary, Diana Rempe, Alison Sachet, Aaron Sando, Leigh Schrock, Katie Selin, Joel Shapiro, Charlie Sheese, Lori Stegmann, Suzy Stockton, Becky Straus, James Sweeney, Elspeth Tanguay-Koo, Evan Kent, Victor Tran, Jennifer Trezza, Jason Triplett, Jesse Weisensee, Kate Wells, Veronica Wilson, Jordan Yeager, Larissa Yoshino.

**Participating One Night Shelter Count Organizations**[36]
Blanchet House, Bradley Angle, Cascade AIDS Project, Cascadia Behavioral Healthcare, Catholic Charities, Central City Concern, Cityteam Portland, Community of Hope, Do Good Multnomah, El Programa Hispano Católico, Human Solutions, Inc., Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization, Impact NW, Insights Teen Parents, Janus Youth Programs, JOIN, Luke-Dorf, Inc., Multnomah County, My Father's House, Native American Rehabilitation Association of the Northwest, Native American Youth and Family Center, Neighborhood House, New Avenues for Youth, Northwest Pilot Project, Outside In, Portland Rescue Mission, Raphael House, Russian Oregon Social Services, Salvation Army, Self-Enhancement, Inc., Transition Projects, Inc., Volunteers of America, YWCA of Greater Portland.

**Portland State University, Population Research Center**
Sheila Martin, Randy Morris, Deborah Loftus.

**Multnomah County**
Ryan Deibert, Sally Erickson, Rhea Graves, Marc Jolin, Joanne Miesen, Anna Plumb, Denis Theriault, Carrie Young.

**Portland Housing Bureau**
Hunter Belgard, Antoinette Pietka, Bimal RajBhandary, Wendy Smith, Michelle Helm, David Sheern, Dyvisha Gordon, Matthew Tschabold, Jennifer Chang.

**City Budget Office**
Jane Marie Ford, Jessica Kinard.

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36. This list includes organizations that submitted data on emergency shelters, transitional housing, and rapid re-housing.

## OVERVIEW

Recipients of federal Continuum of Care (CoC) program funding are required to plan and conduct, at least biennially, a point-in-time (PIT) count of people experiencing homelessness. The purpose of this PIT count is to collect reliable data on the total number and characteristics of all people (sheltered and unsheltered) on a single night in late January. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the agency that administers the CoC program, provides specific guidelines[37] to conduct this count that include the following:

- definition of homeless and other related concepts

- required data elements for describing characteristics of the homeless community

- considerations and requirements for selecting a date and time to conduct the count

- appropriate training for the volunteers and staff who will be involved in the data collection

- standards that cover issues like no double-counting, protection of participant privacy and safety and adequate geographic coverage

In accordance with HUD requirements, the Portland/Gresham/Multnomah County CoC has conducted the PIT count on biennial cycles, with the last count conducted in 2015. Since 2017 marks the biennial cycle, a PIT count was planned for Wednesday, January 25, 2017. However, severe weather in the form of multiple heavy snowstorms hit the Portland metro area during January 2017. Understandably, area service providers and concerned citizens were focused on the critical need to keep individuals and families safe, warm, and sheltered under these harsh weather conditions. So, the count was postponed to February 22, 2017, the last Wednesday in that month to match HUD guidelines for the PIT count.

The PIT Count for 2017 consisted of the following major components:

1. The street count (unsheltered) enumerated the population experiencing unsheltered homelessness on the night of February 22, 2017.

2. The One Night Shelter Count (ONSC) enumerated the population staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or vouchered into motels on February 22, 2017.

At the national level, HUD uses the PIT count data as measures of local and national progress toward preventing and ending homelessness. The data also play a critical role in the annual CoC Program Competition. At the local level, the PIT count data help in multiple ways. The count provides not just an assessment of homelessness, but also helps in system planning and being responsive to the needs of persons experiencing homelessness in the community. Further, the data educate stakeholder groups and the community about the population experiencing unsheltered and sheltered homelessness on a given night. Such education can help improve awareness and guide local decision making.

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37. US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2014 Point-In-Time Methodology Guide, (September 2014), p. 30, https://www. hudexchange.info/resources/documents/PIT-Count-Methodology-Guide.pdf

## DEFINITION OF HOMELESS

Unsheltered count includes individuals or families "with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground" on the night designated for the count.[38]

Sheltered count includes individuals or families "living in a supervised publicly or privately owned shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals)" on the night designated for the count.[39]

HUD's definition of homelessness does not include individuals and families who are living in unstable shared-housing arrangements due to challenging economic or other circumstances. This housing arrangement is commonly referred to as doubled up. Since any count of the people who are experiencing homelessness at a given time will likely be incomplete without at least an estimate of the number of people who may be doubled up, this report provides that estimation using the data that area school districts regularly collect on their students. Oregon Department of Education (ODE) defines doubled up as a homeless living situation for children who are sharing housing due to loss of housing or lack of alternative accommodations. This methodology uses an annualized data set that collects information for only children attending public schools, which makes it challenging to use as a reliable proxy for estimates of the broader population who may be doubled up at a point in time.

The full list of people who are not included in the PIT count is as follows:

- persons counted in any location not listed on CoCs' Housing Inventory Count (HIC) (e.g., staying in projects with beds/units not dedicated for persons who are homeless)

- persons residing in permanent housing (PH) programs, including persons housed using HUD Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers

- persons temporarily staying with family or friends (i.e., doubled up or couch surfing)

- persons residing in housing they rent or own (i.e., permanent housing), including persons residing in rental housing with assistance from a rapid-rehousing (RRH) project on the night of the count

- persons residing in institutions (e.g., jails, juvenile correction facilities, foster care, hospital beds, detox centers)[40]

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38. US Department of Housing and Urban Development. Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Continuum of Care, 24 CFR Part 578, (effective date August 30, 2012), p. 55, https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/CoCProgramInterimRule_FormattedVersion.pdf

39. Ibid., p. 56.

40. US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2014 Point-In-Time Methodology Guide, (September 2014), p. 30, https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/PIT-Count-Methodology-Guide.pdf

## TIMING OF THE COUNT

HUD requires that, "the sheltered and unsheltered PIT counts must be conducted during the last 10 days in January and represent all homeless persons who were sheltered and unsheltered on a single night during that period." HUD explains the choice of this timing as follows:

<u>**Why Does HUD Require January Counts?**</u>

Counting and interviewing people sleeping in unsheltered locations during the winter months can provide a more precise count of people who are unable or unwilling to access emergency shelter or other crisis response assistance. In many communities, winter is the season when the public is most concerned about the ability of homeless people to survive, and many CoCs find it easier to recruit volunteers. A count on one of the coldest nights of the year can be very effective in raising public awareness of the challenges faced by homeless people without shelter. Additionally, conducting the count during the end of the month helps to count people who cycle in and out of homelessness and who may be able to pay for temporary housing (e.g., motel) at the beginning of the month when public benefit payments are available but are unable to do so at the end of the month. Lastly, these counts are important local benchmarks that help measure changes in need at the population and subpopulation level. Counts should help CoCs adjust their interventions to be more effective.

Conducting PIT counts in January ensures that CoCs have sufficient time to compile data and report the information to HUD via the Homelessness Data Exchange (HDX) in advance of the annual CoC Program Competition. This timeframe also provides consistency to the national data HUD receives from CoCs. Because it is easier to count people in shelter than on the street –or *with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground*–conducting the count on a night when the shelters are most full will lead to the most accurate count. HUD recognizes that, while this approach may improve the overall accuracy of the count, a January PIT count is not intended to represent the extent to which people may be unsheltered at other times during the year or over more than a 1-night period.

*Source:* PIT Count Methodology Guide, September 2014.

Multnomah County's point-in-time count has always taken place during the last ten days of January, typically targeting the last Wednesday of the month. However, due to inclement weather conditions, PIT 2017 began on February 22, 2017. There was light rain and fog during the evening hours and temperatures from 6:00 pm ranged between a high of 39 degrees and a low of 36 degrees. So, the target day of the PIT count was wet and cold.

## DATA COLLECTION METHOD (STREET COUNT AND SHELTER COUNT)

The street count and the ONSC are two distinct components designed for counting the unsheltered and sheltered homeless population, respectively. Both components collect all of the HUD required elements but the street count includes a set of additional questions that have been identified to be locally important. In addition to the nature of information, the two components differ in the medium of data collection. Following are relevant details regarding those differences.

### Street Count

For the street count, data are collected largely through paper survey forms (See appendix F) administered by volunteers and service providers. However, a few service providers with access to the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), the database system used for managing homelessness in the CoC, enter street count information (for respondents who were unsheltered on the night of the count) directly into that system.

The street count is conducted during a one-week period, but surveys are only filled out for respondents who were unsheltered on the night of the count. For 2017, the street count data collection occurred from Wednesday, February 22, 2017, through Tuesday, February 28, 2017.

The Joint Office of Homeless Services (JOHS) and the Survey Research Lab (SRL) from Portland State University (PSU) jointly coordinated the 2017 PIT count data collection. Area nonprofit organizations and government agencies that serve or come into contact with people who are homeless and unsheltered across Multnomah County contributed to the count in one or more of the following ways:

1. Outreach and Engagement Workgroup (O&E): This community advisory forum composed of outreach workers, first responders, emergency services, and information and referral providers played a central role in data collection that occurred at specific unsheltered locations (e.g., streets/sidewalks, campsites, woods, and abandoned vehicles). Since trust is a critical factor that influences voluntary participation, the O&E Workgroup played an important role in planning, survey design, and data collection during the PIT count.

2. Coordinating Sites: Street count data collection also occurred through administration of survey forms in sites or programs that serve people who are unsheltered. A total of 120 sites or organizations across the CoC and beyond (e.g., Clackamas Service Center) hosted trained volunteers to collect survey forms during the week of the PIT count.

3. Coordination with One-Night Shelter Count: Organizations participating in the ONSC also collected street count data from those turned away from a shelter, motel, or transitional housing who planned to sleep outside on the night of the count.

Identifying Unsheltered Locations:

While the intent of the street count is to do a full count of every person who is experiencing unsheltered homelessness across the entire CoC, comprehensive information on such locations does not exist. Also, since the locations themselves can constantly change for multiple reasons, there is added complexity when it comes to determining and planning coverage.

For the 2017 count, a combination of data from the campsite report published on the City of Portland's One Point of Contact website and the on-the-ground knowledge of O&E Workgroup members was used to plan the canvassing of unsheltered locations/sites.

**One Night Shelter Count**
The ONSC gathers information on people sleeping in emergency shelters, motels (vouchered), and transitional housing. For 2017, it was conducted on February 22, the same night as the homeless street count. The ONSC was coordinated by the JOHS.

The ONSC also has a paper survey form (See appendix F). However, participating agencies that have access to Service Point, the metro region's HMIS, gather the data directly in the system. Some agencies that provide sensitive services, like support for people experiencing domestic violence, do not use paper forms or use HMIS and provide de-identified data on respondents through a comparable Excel file referred to as the Comp file.

## PLANNING & EXECUTION

Both the street count and the ONSC require advance planning and training. Due to the nature of the approach, the street count involves additional aspects, like coordinating the data collection with sites that provide homeless services, volunteer recruitment, and training. This planning and execution phase roughly extended from October 2016 to March 2017.

For 2017, JOHS and PSU collaborated on planning and executing the count. Important aspects of the planning included the following:

- monthly meetings with the O&E Workgroup to discuss and seek input on survey design, process issues, incentives, development of potential locations, assignments across the coverage area

- development of content for the PIT count webpage, which was used for sharing information about the efforts and as a recruitment tool

- recruitment of agencies that either serve the population that is unsheltered, serve people in emergency shelters or transitional housing, or do both

- recruitment of volunteers for the PIT count

- development of a training manual to increase standardization among enumerators

- a pilot of a near-final draft of the street count survey with three members of the O&E Workgroup to inform the final version of the survey

- training sessions for street count volunteers

- allocation of volunteers to various data collection sites

- mid-week progress check-in

- availability of JOHS and PSU throughout the week of data collection to support and participate in the effort

## DATA ENTRY

All the paper survey forms that were collected needed to be entered into the HMIS system. For PIT 2017, Portland Housing Bureau (PHB) took the lead on this data entry. This was a month-long process completed in early April. The data entry phase included the following:

- validation of survey forms

- deduplication of forms to ensure that each individual is counted only once

- training volunteers for data entry

- organizing and facilitating data entry

A note about the survey forms: HUD requires that each person be counted only once and that CoCs use HMIS to help with what is called the deduplication process. In this process, any data that can be ascertained as coming from the same respondent are excluded. Also, surveys that do not have information on the required questions (first letter of first name, first three letters of last name, age and gender identity) have to be rejected. Table 57 discusses differences and between the 2015 and 2017 PIT count methodologies.

**Table 57.** PIT Count Methodology—2015 and 2017 Compared

| Factor | PIT Count 2015 | PIT Count 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Timing of the count | January 28, 2015, to February 3, 2015 | February 22, 2017, to February 28, 2017 |
| Weather | Warmer and dry | Cold and wet |
| Coordinating teams | Portland Housing Bureau and consultant | Joint Office of Homeless Services and PSU Survey Research Lab |
| Changes made by HUD | N/A | 1. Expansion of the gender option to include "don't identify as male, female, or transgender." 2. Clarification that, whether or not there are children, if one member of the household qualifies as chronically homeless, then all persons in the household should be counted as chronically homeless. 3. Change in definition and clarification to chronic homelessness; reporting chronic homelessness by household types: persons in households with at least one adult and one child, persons in households without children, and persons in households with only children. |
| Survey Differences | | |
| Differences in options | Gender identity had a "Z" option | Gender identity had "does not identify as M, F, or Trans" option |
| Added questions | N/A | Q1a. *[If Q1 not boat or vehicle:]* Did/will you sleep in a tent at that location on February 22nd? Q4. Is this the first time in your life you have experienced homelessness? |
| Rewording of questions | Q9. Are you a US Military Veteran? [If yes:] Did you serve after 2001? | Q10. *[Ask if 18 years or older:]* Have you served in the US Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard) or have been called into active duty by the National Guard as a Reservist? |
| | In the past year, has someone abused or threatened you or your dependent in way that made you afraid to remain where you are staying? | Q. 13 *[Ask if 18 years or older:]* have you experienced domestic violence (physical/ emotional/verbal DV) in current or past relationships? |

*Table 57 continued on next page*

| Factor | PIT Count 2015 | PIT Count 2017 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Expansion of subset of respondents | Only those who were homeless when they came to Multnomah County answered questions on reasons for moving and where they moved from. | All migrants (i.e., not originally from Multnomah County) regardless of homelessness status, were asked questions on reasons for moving and where they moved from. |
| Design of the survey form | Side B was used to collect information on respondents whose identifying information could not be collected, if an enumerator could not enter a site, or if enumerators did not wish to disturb a sleeping respondent. | Side B was redesigned to collect data on additional household members. |
|  | No separate refusal form | Separate refusal form to track people who refused to complete a street count form. |
| Volunteer Trainings | Volunteers were trained through multiple on-site and on-call trainings. | Volunteers were trained through scheduled training sessions: Training Dates: Session 1: Mon., Feb 6, 5:30–7:00 pm, Central Library, US Bank Room Session 2: Thurs., Feb 9, 1:00–2:30 pm, North Precinct, Community Room Session 3: Mon., Feb 13, 3:30–5:00 pm, Rockwood Library, Large Conference Room Session 4: Thurs., Feb 16, 10:00–11:30 am, Lincoln Building, Pine Room Session 5: Mon., Feb 20, 5:00–6:30 pm, PSU Market Center Building, Mt Rainier Room 316 |
| Doubled up | Use of three point-in-time data sources to calculate average share of doubled up in the homeless population and applying that share to the PIT count. | Use of annual ODE doubled up data to arrive at an estimate of doubled up households with children. |
| Translation | Survey form was translated into Spanish. | Survey form was translated into Spanish, Russian, Vietnamese and Chinese. |
| Incentives | Limited incentives (e.g., granola bars, socks, etc). provided by the coordinating team. | No incentives provided by the coordinating team; however, O&E teams did approach respondents with agency-provided incentives. |

## NOTES ON ANALYSIS AND REPORT

The HMIS is bound by federal confidentiality requirements. During the past PIT counts, a raw PIT dataset could not be made available to the author. However, for PIT 2017, a data-sharing agreement was put in place between JOHS and PSU. Hence, all analysis for PIT 2017 is based on raw data and not on aggregated data tables generated from HMIS.

The exact survey question is included below each table or figure. For most of the survey items, the data are summarized for the entire population (N = 4,177). Exceptions are questions that were asked of only a subset of the population, and this number is denoted by "n." For many of the survey items, "unknown" includes "missing", "don't know", "data not collected" and "refused", unless noted otherwise to include only missing responses.

For the survey questions that were designed as *"check ALL that apply"* (e.g., race/ethnicity, disabling conditions), individual response options were analyzed as individual items, allowing individuals to select multiple options. For example, if an individual picked "Hispanic/Latino" and "Black/African American," the person was counted in the Hispanic/Latino total and in the Black/African American total.

## METHODOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS

Any effort at census taking has inherent limitations. The fact that the PIT count is an effort to count all unsheltered and sheltered individuals and families in Multnomah County, a geographically vast land area of 466 square miles, poses added difficulties. Several limitations in the methodology all but ensure that any point-in-time count of homelessness is an undercount. The following list highlights a few of those difficulties.

- Point-in-time count: By design, the count is tied to people experiencing homelessness on a given night. This makes the data static and does not account for fluctuations in this number that can be brought on by many factors like seasons, economic conditions, or migration.

- Timing of the count: The 2017 PIT count occurred in February for the first time since the CoC has been conducting the count. It is hard to ascertain the influence of this and the different weather conditions on the count. Cold and wet weather during this period, may have affected the count, but the specific effects are unknown.

- Locating and contacting respondents: The list of potential locations for enumeration of the street count is organic. There is no way of knowing whether all locations were identified. Further, even for known locations, the respondents may or may not be available. This adds to the potential for undercount of unsheltered individuals.

- Right to refuse: The survey is voluntary and the respondents have the right to refuse participation. Given the extent of vulnerabilities that this population faces, a certain amount of refusals can be expected. For 2017, 456 people refused participation in the street count. However, given the nature of the count, it is not possible to ascertain whether this is a high, low, or average refusal rate. Also, a refusal does not totally rule out inclusion in the count. Some of the respondents may get counted as part of the ONSC or at some other point during the week of the count.

- Participation sites: The voluntary nature of participation for agencies/programs that provide services can influence the count. For 2017, 120 agencies participated as sites for the count. However, more sites (especially private) do provide services, but chose not to participate. Such choice does affect the total count.

- Number of volunteers: The count depends on volunteers. For 2017, 70 volunteers helped in street count enumeration. While this provided adequate coverage, there is no way of knowing whether having more volunteers and expanded coverage could have influenced the count.

- Limiting definitions: The HUD definition of "homeless" is rather limiting. Notable exclusions are the doubled up population, people in jail, and people at a detox facility. Therefore, the PIT count is at best a partial snapshot of homelessness.

- Under-counting: Some subpopulations are likely to be undercounted. These include the following:

  – People of color: Limitations with racial/ethnic identity options, language barriers, lack of trust, and lack of knowledge all result in the PIT count being an undercount of people of color.

  – Youth: The count may not reach the homeless youth population effectively, particularly since this group may be prone to avoiding enumerators and to migration during the count time.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

- *Chronically Homeless Individual*

  An individual who:

  A. Is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; and

  B. Has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years; and

  C. Can be diagnosed with one or more of the following conditions: substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability— (as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002), post-traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability.[41]

- *Chronically Homeless Family*

  "A family with an adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria for a chronically homeless individual, including a family whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless."[42]

- *Disability*

  An individual with one or more of the following conditions:

  A. Physical, mental, or emotional impairment, including an impairment caused by alcohol or drug abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder, or brain injury that:

    1. Is expected to be long-continuing or of indefinite duration;

    2. Substantially impedes the individual's ability to live independently; and

    3. Could be improved by the provision of more suitable housing conditions.

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41. Ibid.
42. Ibid.

B. A developmental disability, as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002); or

C. The disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or any condition arising from the etiologic agency for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV).[43]

- *Homeless Management Information System/Service Point*

  HUD requires that the point-in-time count align with a housing inventory count of all beds and units dedicated to providing shelter and transitional housing to people meeting HUD's homeless definition. Data for the sheltered point-in-time count and the housing inventory are collected through the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), a data collection and reporting system meeting uniform standards set by HUD for all communities receiving federal homeless assistance funding. The Portland Housing Bureau implements a regional HMIS using Service Point, a web-based data system that allows agencies, coalitions, and communities to manage real-time client and resource data.

- *Veteran*-This subpopulation of the PIT count includes adults who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty.[44]

- *People Experiencing Domestic Violence*-This subpopulation of the PIT count includes adults who have experienced domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.[45]

- *Youth*-Persons under age 25, including children under age 18 and young adults ages 18 to 24.[46]

- *Parenting Youth*-A youth who identifies as the parent or legal guardian of one or more children who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, where there is no person over age 24 in the household.[47]

- *Unaccompanied Youth*-Persons under age 25 who are not accompanied by a parent or guardian and are not a parent presenting with or sleeping in the same place as his/her child(ren). Unaccompanied youth are single youth, youth couples, and groups of youth presenting together as a household.[48]

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43. Ibid.
44. Ibid., pg. 27.
45. Ibid.
46. Ibid.
47. Ibid.
48. Ibid.

The 2017 Point-in-Time Count of Homelessness report captures information on people who were homeless throughout Multnomah County—including in Gresham and other parts of East County—on the night of February 22, 2017. This appendix provides additional insights into the unsheltered and emergency shelter populations in Gresham and East County.[49]

| Gresham/ East County Count | Unsheltered | Emergency Shelter | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Individual persons | 127 | 393 | 520 |
| Household units | 108 | 177 | 285 |

| Household Type | Unsheltered | Emergency Shelter | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Individual adults | 122 (96.1%) | 91 (23.2%) | 213 (41.0%) |
| Age 18–24 | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Age > 24 | 113 | 85 | 198 |
| Age unknown | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Persons in families with children | 5 (3.9%) | 302 (76.8%) | 307 (59.0%) |
| Children < 18 | 3 | 167 | 170 |
| Adults 18-24 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| Adults > 24 | 2 | 114 | 116 |
| Age unknown | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Unaccompanied youth < 18 | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |

*Note:* Percentages are based on unsheltered = 127, emergency shelter = 393 and total = 520.

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49. Because a significant portion of transitional housing beds are not facility-based, address information is not available to enable us to isolate and analyze the transitional housing populations in Gresham and East County.

| Race/Ethnicity | Unsheltered No. and (%) | Emergency Shelter No. and (%) | Total No. and (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Alone, Not Hispanic | 93 (73.2%) | 194 (49.4%) | 287 (55.2%) |
| People of Color | 30 (23.6%) | 176 (44.8%) | 206 (39.6%) |
| Unknown* | 4 (3.1%) | 23 (5.9%) | 27 (5.2%) |
| **Race alone or in combination** | | | |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 17 (13.4%) | 31 (7.9%) | 48 (9.2%) |
| Asian | 3 (2.4%) | 2 (0.5%) | 5 (1.0%) |
| Black/African American | 5 (3.9%) | 90 (22.9) | 95 (18.3%) |
| Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | 0 (0.0%) | 29 (7.4%) | 29 (5.6%) |
| Hispanic/Latino (of any race) | 13 (10.2%) | 47 (12.0%) | 60 (11.5%) |
| White | 105 (82.7%) | 254 (64.6%) | 359 (69.0%) |

| Age | | Unsheltered | Emergency Shelter | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 18 | | 3 (2.4%) | 167 (42.5%) | 170 (32.7%) |
| | < 5 | 2 | 72 | 74 |
| | 6–11 | 0 | 33 | 33 |
| | 12–17 | 1 | 62 | 63 |
| 18–24 | | 8 (6.3%) | 26 (6.6%) | 34 (6.5%) |
| 25–44 | | 63 (49.6%) | 123 (31.3%) | 186 (35.8%) |
| 45–54 | | 36 (28.3%) | 42 (10.7%) | 78 (15.0%) |
| 55–69 | | 14 (11.0%) | 33 (8.4%) | 47 (9.0%) |
| 70+ | | 2 (1.6%) | 1 (<1.0%) | 3 (1.0%) |
| Unknown | | 1 (<1.0%) | 1 (<1.0%) | 2 (<1.0%) |

| Gender | Unsheltered | Emergency Shelter | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 80 (62.9%) | 131 (33.3%) | 211 (40.6%) |
| Female | 43 (33.8%) | 258 (65.6%) | 301 (57.8%) |
| Transgender | 0 (1.0%) | 1 (<1.0%) | 1 (<1%) |
| Unknown | 3 (2.4%) | 4 (1.0%) | 7 (1.3%) |

| Veterans | Unsheltered | Emergency Shelter | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Veterans[50] | 16 (12.9%) | 12 (5.3%) | 28 (8.0%) |

| Domestic violence | Unsheltered | Emergency Shelter | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Experienced Domestic Violence[51] | 46 (37.0%) | 84 (37.3%) | 130 (37.4%) |

| Disabling Conditions | Unsheltered | Emergency Shelter | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Persons with one or more disabling conditions | 82 (64.5%) | 132 (33.6%) | 214 (41.2%) |

| Length of Current Episode of Homelessness | Unsheltered |
|---|---|
| Less than one month | 10 (7.9%) |
| 1–6 months | 24 (18.9%) |
| 7–12 months | 16 (12.6%) |
| 1–2 years | 25 (19.7%) |
| 2–5 years | 20 (15.7%) |
| 5–10 years | 15 (11.8%) |
| >10 years | 9 (7.1%) |
| Unknown | 8 (6.3%) |

50. Percentage is out of adults: unsheltered = 124, emergency shelter = 225, total = 348.
51. Ibid.

| Chronically Homeless | Unsheltered | Emergency Shelter | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Individual adults | 65 (53.3%) | 11 (12.1%) | 76 (35.6%) |
| Persons in families with children | 5 (100.0%) | 30 (9.9%) | 35 (11.4%) |
| Total | 70 (55.1%) | 41 (10.4%) | 111 (21.3%) |

*Note:* Percentages are based on individual adults unsheltered = 122, individual adults emergency shelter = 91 and individual adults total = 213, persons in families with children unsheltered = 5, persons in families with children in emergency shelter = 302, persons in families with children total = 307, total unsheltered = 127, total emergency shelter = 393 and overall total = 520

The Street Count is conducted by agencies and organizations across Multnomah County that come into regular contact with people experiencing homelessness. These include agencies that provide services to homeless people, outreach organizations, schools, and agencies providing a wide range of services to low-income households (e.g., meal programs, food pantries, medical clinics, information and referral, and workforce development agencies).

The table below lists the agencies for the 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017 PIT street counts. In order to make comparisons more logical, the table lists sites by agency rather than by individual site locations. (Some agencies with multiple departments or programs represent more than one site).

The table reflects the number of survey forms returned by the sites before duplicates or ineligible forms were removed. Each form represents a household or a camp, so these figures do not provide an indication of the number of individuals counted by each organization. Additional agencies participated in the count but did not return any surveys because they did not encounter anyone who was unsheltered and had not yet been surveyed during the week of the count.

| Agency | Number of Forms Returned | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | 2009 | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 |
| 211info | 1 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| Adventist Medical Center | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Agape Church of Christ | 0 | 0 | 21 | 51 | 0 |
| All Saints Episcopal Church | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Anawin | 0 | 79 | 30 | 82 | 0 |
| Better People | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blanchet House | 116 | 82 | 82 | 96 | 56 |
| Bridgetown Ministries | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Can We Help/ Transformation Network | 62 | 35 | 48 | 43 | 0 |
| Cascade AIDS Project | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cascadia | 21 | 90 | 135 | 34 | 53 |
| Catholic Charities | 1 | 32 | 70 | 79 | 20 |
| Central City Concern | 30 | 55 | 97 | 106 | 12 |
| City Team Ministries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 |

*Table continued on next page*

| Agency | Number of Forms Returned | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | 2009 | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 |
| Clackamas Service Center | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 143 |
| CODA Alpha Treatment | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Confederated Tribe of Siletz Indians | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Crossroads Cupboard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| David Douglas SD 40 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Department of Human Services | 0 | 0 | 1 | 31 | 27 |
| Dignity Village | 60 | 60 | 60 | 53 | 51 |
| Dinner & A Movie | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| East Hill Church | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon | 8 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| First Baptist Church (Gresham) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| First Baptist Church (Portland) | 20 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 16 |
| Free Hot Soup | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 21 |
| Gateway Center | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Good News Health Clinic | 0 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Human Solutions | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Imago Dei | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Impact NW | 0 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Janus Youth | 104 | 84 | 115 | 77 | 46 |
| Johnson Creek Watershed Council | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| JOIN | 998 | 626 | 706 | 585 | 139 |
| Julia West House | 38 | 20 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Living Hope International | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Loaves and Fishes | 3 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 0 |

*Table continued on next page*

| Agency | Number of Forms Returned | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 |
| Mainspring (formerly Fish Emergency Services) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 8 |
| Manna Ministries | 0 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Maybelle Center for Community (formerly Macdonald Center) | 15 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Mercy Corps | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Multnomah County Intellectual & Developmental Disabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Multnomah County Corrections/ Sheriff's Discharge | 9 | 15 | 18 | 5 | 0 |
| Multnomah County Health Clinics | 51 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 17 |
| Multnomah County Health Department | 6 | 3 | 8 | 22 | 48 |
| Multnomah County Library-Belmont | 0 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Multnomah County Library-Central | 0 | 22 | 68 | 40 | 11 |
| Multnomah County Library-Gresham | 0 | 0 | 4 | 27 | 3 |
| Multnomah County Library-Holgate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Multnomah County Library-Midland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Multnomah County River Patrol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| NARA NW | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 32 |
| NAYA | 37 | 31 | 7 | 6 | 9 |
| New Avenues for Youth | 20 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| No One Left Behind | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Northwest Pilot Project | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| OHSU Family Medicine at Richmond | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Operation Nightwatch | 0 | 7 | 5 | 31 | 45 |
| Oregon Health Sciences University Social Workers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Our Peaceful Place | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Table continued on next page*

| Agency | Number of Forms Returned | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2009** | **2011** | **2013** | **2015** | **2017** |
| Outreach Volunteers | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 100[52] |
| Outside In | 67 | 45 | 50 | 41 | 137 |
| P:ear | 2 | 13 | 10 | 25 | 5 |
| Parkrose SD 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Portland Adventist Community Services | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Portland Fire & Rescue | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Portland Parks | 0 | 14 | 54 | 75 | 0 |
| Portland Police Bureau | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Portland Public School District | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Portland Rescue Mission | 25 | 52 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Portland's Women Crisis Line | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Potluck in the Park | 3 | 30 | 47 | 5 | 26 |
| Rahab's Sisters | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Reynolds SD 7 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 2 |
| Right 2 Dream Too | 0 | 0 | 6 | 24 | 24 |
| Rose Haven | 0 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 13 |
| Rosewood Family Health Center | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saint André Bessette Catholic Church | 27 | 15 | 38 | 35 | 10 |
| Saint Francis Dining Hall | 17 | 35 | 8 | 0 | 31 |
| Saint Mark's Lutheran | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Saint Stephen's Episcopal Parish | 0 | 0 | 4 | 40 | 0 |
| Salvation Army | 0 | 27 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| Sanctuary Presbyterian Church | 14 | 14 | 13 | 6 | 3 |
| Sexual Minority Youth Resource Center (SMYRC) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sisters of the Road | 17 | 33 | 50 | 40 | 20 |

52. Surveys submitted as part of a coordinated outreach strategy, including and not limited to FamilyCare, Micro Community Concepts and Joint Office of Homeless Services

| Agency | Number of Forms Returned | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 |
| SnowCap Community Charities | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 11 |
| Street Roots | 9 | 40 | 52 | 32 | 17 |
| Sunnyside Methodist Church | 22 | 6 | 6 | 25 | 0 |
| The Chapel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Transition Projects | 15 | 23 | 149 | 233 | 87 |
| Transitional Youth/ Street Church | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trinity Episcopal Cathedral | 13 | 26 | 10 | 26 | 24 |
| Union Gospel Mission | 0 | 32 | 21 | 20 | 0 |
| University of Western States (formerly WBCC) | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Veterans Administration (includes CCRC) | 0 | 5 | 8 | 88 | 46 |
| Voz Day Labor Center | 15 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 7 |
| William Temple House | 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Zarephath Kitchen | 0 | 0[53] | 0 | 34 | 35 |

53. Surveys were conducted at Zarephath in 2013 by Janus outreach workers, and the forms were submitted with the Janus forms; so a count of forms collected at just that location is not available.

The One Night Shelter Count (ONSC) is conducted by organizations across Multnomah County that provide emergency shelter and transitional housing. The following organizations participated in the 2017 ONSC:

Blanchet House
Bradley Angle
Cascade Aids Project
Cascadia Behavioral Healthcare
Central City Concern
Cityteam Portland
Community of Hope
Do Good Multnomah
Human Solutions, Inc.
Impact Northwest
Janus Youth Programs
Luke-Dorf, Inc.
My Father's House
Neighborhood House
New Avenues for Youth
Outside In
Portland Rescue Mission
Portland Women's Crisis Line
Raphael House
Salvation Army
Self Enhancement, Inc.
Transition Projects, Inc.
Volunteers of America
YWCA of Greater Portland

Included are:

»  Multnomah County Homeless Street Count Form (English, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, and Vietnamese)

»  One Night Shelter Count Form

»  Multnomah County Homeless Street Count Refusal Form

Person Completing Form: _____ Organization/Site: _____ Date: _____

## Multnomah County Homeless Street Count February 22-28, 2017 ◆ <u>SIDE A</u>: HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
Use this form to survey people who are **homeless and unsheltered** on the night of February 22, 2017.

---

**Did you or will you sleep outside\* on Wednesday night February 22ⁿᵈ?** ○ Yes  ○ No  *[if **No**, Stop Survey]*
*\*Public or private place not ordinarily used for people to regularly sleep in (e.g., vehicle, park, street, abandoned building, campground.)*
**Have you already taken the Street Count survey this week?**      ○ Yes  ○ No  *[if **Yes**, Stop Survey]*

---

**THE QUESTIONS IN THIS BOX ARE REQUIRED. IF THEY CAN'T BE ANSWERED, COMPLETE A REFUSAL FORM.**

| First letter FIRST name | First 3 letters LAST name | Age | How do you identify your gender? |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ ☐ ☐ | ☐ | ○ M          ○ Trans (F→M)<br>○ F          ○ Trans (M→F)<br>○ Does Not Identify as M, F or Trans |

**1. Where did/will you sleep Wednesday night February 22ⁿᵈ?**
*[Select Only ONE]*
- ○ Street/sidewalk
- ○ Doorway/other private property
- ○ Abandoned house/building
- ○ Bridge/overpass/railroad
- ○ Park
- ○ Woods/open space
- ○ Vehicle (car, truck, van, camper) *[Skip to Q2]*
- ○ Boat *[Skip to Q2]*
- ○ Other unsheltered location: _____

  **1a.** *[If Q1 Not Boat or Vehicle:]* **Did/will you sleep in a tent at that location on February 22ⁿᵈ?**

  ○ Yes     ○ No     ○ Don't Know

**2. What part of town did/will you sleep in on February 22ⁿᵈ?**
*[Select Only ONE]*
- ○ Downtown/Old Town/Pearl
- ○ SW Ptld (outside downtown)
- ○ NW Ptld (outside downtown)
- ○ North Portland
- ○ Inner NE Ptld (river → 33ʳᵈ)
- ○ Central NE Ptld (33ʳᵈ → 82ⁿᵈ)
- ○ SE Portland (river → 82ⁿᵈ)
- ○ Outer E Ptld (82ⁿᵈ → 162ⁿᵈ)
- ○ Gresham
- ○ East County (outside Gresham)
- ○ Don't Know

**3. Did/will you sleep <u>alone</u> on February 22ⁿᵈ?**
   ○ Yes   ○ No

   **3a.** *[If Q3=No]* **Who slept/will sleep with you on Feb 22ⁿᵈ?**
   *[Check ALL That Apply:]*
   - ☐ Spouse/Partner
   - ☐ Child/Children/Grandchild(ren) under 18 years
   - ☐ Other Relative (e.g., parent, sibling, adult child(ren), aunt/uncle, grandparent)
   - ☐ Non-Relative (e.g., friend, street family)

**4. Is this the first time in your life you have experienced homelessness?**
   ○ Yes     ○ No     ○ Don't Know

**5. How long have you been homeless <u>this time</u>?**

   _____ (months)     _____ (years)
   *[If duration is **12 months or more**, Skip to Q7]*

**6.** *[If Q5 less than 12 months:]* **Have you lived on the streets or in a shelter <u>at least 4 separate times</u> (including this time) in the <u>past 3 years</u>?**
   ○ Yes   ○ No     ○ Don't Know

   **6a.** *[If Q6=Yes:]* **In the past 3 years, was the total time you have been living on the streets or in a shelter <u>at least 12 months</u>?**
   ○ Yes     ○ No     ○ Don't Know

**7. How do you identify your race/ethnicity?**
*Check ALL That Apply (and at least one):*
- ☐ Hispanic/Latino
- ☐ White/Caucasian
- ☐ Black/African American
- ☐ American Indian/Alaska Native
- ☐ Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Slavic
- ☐ African
- ☐ Middle Eastern
- ☐ Don't Know/Refused

*Additional Detail:* _____

**8. Are you attending school?**     ○ Yes     ○ No

**9. Are you employed?**     ○ Yes     ○ No

**10.** *[Ask if 18 years or older:]* **Have you served in the US Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard) or been called into active duty by the National Guard or as a Reservist?**
   ○ Yes     ○ No     ○ Don't Know

**11. How long have you been in Multnomah County?**
   ○ < 3 mos   ○ 3-12 mos   ○ 1-2 yrs   ○ >2 yrs
   ○ N/A, I'm from here originally *[skip to Q13]*

**12. Were you homeless when you came to Multnomah Co?**
   ○ Yes     ○ No

**12a. What brought you here?**
*[Check ALL That Apply]*
- ☐ Family/friends
- ☐ Job opportunities
- ☐ Like it here/good weather
- ☐ Access to services/resources
- ☐ Other: _____

**12b.** *Where did you move from?* *[Select Only ONE]*
- ○ Clack, Wash, or Clark Counties (i.e., Metro area)
- ○ Oregon outside Metro area
- ○ Washington or California
- ○ Other part of United States

**13.** *[Ask if 18 years or older:]* **Have you experienced domestic violence (physical/emotional/verbal DV) in current or past relationships?**
   ○ Yes   ○ No     ○ Don't Know     ○ Declined

   **13a.** *[If Q13=Yes:]* **Are you currently fleeing from DV?**
   ○ Yes     ○ No     ○ Don't Know     ○ Declined

**14. Are you experiencing any of the following?** *[Ask Each]*
*[Check ALL That Apply, Yes Some Dis Cond, <u>OR</u> Declined]*
- ☐ Mental illness
- ☐ Drug use problem
- ☐ Alcohol use problem
- ☐ Physical disability
- ☐ Mobility impairment
- ☐ Chronic health condition
- ☐ Developmental disability
- ☐ Traumatic brain injury
- ☐ Post-traumatic stress
- ☐ HIV / AIDS

   ○ Yes, Some Disab   ○ None, N/A   ○ Declined to Answer

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*Use Side B (back) of this form to gather information for THIS respondent's ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.*

| *IF A-D CAN'T BE ANSWERED, COMPLETE A REFUSAL FORM* | ADDITIONAL HH MEMBER #1 ↓ | ADDITIONAL HH MEMBER #2 ↓ |
|---|---|---|
| **A. First letter of First Name** *[required]* | ☐ | ☐ |
| **B. First 3 letters of Last Name** *[required]* | ☐ ☐ ☐ | ☐ ☐ ☐ |
| **C. What is your age?** *[required]* | ☐ ☐ | ☐ ☐ |
| **D. How do you identify your gender?** *[required]* | ○ M  ○ Trans (F→M)  ○ Does Not Identify<br>○ F  ○ Trans (M→F)   as M/F/Trans | ○ M  ○ Trans (F→M)  ○ Does Not Identify<br>○ F  ○ Trans (M→F)   as M/F/Trans |
| **1. What is your relationship to the person who completed Side A of this form?** *[Select Only ONE]* | ○ Spouse/Partner<br>○ Child/Children/Grandchild under 18 yrs<br>○ Other Relative (e.g., parent, sibling, adult child(ren), aunt/uncle, grandparent)<br>○ Non-Relative (e.g., friend, street family) | ○ Spouse/Partner<br>○ Child/Children/Grandchild under 18 yrs<br>○ Other Relative (e.g., parent, sibling, adult child(ren), aunt/uncle, grandparent)<br>○ Non-Relative (e.g., friend, street family) |
| **2. Is this the first time in your life you have experienced homelessness?** | ○ Yes  ○ No  ○ Don't Know | ○ Yes  ○ No  ○ Don't Know |
| **3. How long have you been homeless <u>this time</u>?** | _____(mos) _____ (yrs)<br>*[If 12 months or more, skip to Q5]* | _____ (mos) _____ (yrs)<br>*[If 12 months or more, skip to Q5]* |
| **4. *[If Q3<12 mos:]* Have you lived on the streets or in a shelter <u>at least 4 separate times</u> (incl. this time) in the <u>past 3 years</u>?** | ○ Yes<br>○ No *[Skip to Q5]*<br>○ Don't Know *[Skip to Q5]* | ○ Yes<br>○ No *[Skip to Q5]*<br>○ Don't Know *[Skip to Q5]* |
| **4a. *[If Q4=Yes:]* In the past 3 years, was the total time you have been living on the streets or in a shelter <u>at least 12 mos</u>?** | ○ Yes<br>○ No<br>○ Don't Know | ○ Yes<br>○ No<br>○ Don't Know |
| **5. How do you identify your race/ethnicity?** *[Check ALL That Apply and at least one]* | ☐ Hispanic/Latino    ☐ Asian<br>☐ White/Caucasian   ☐ Slavic<br>☐ Black/African American  ☐ African<br>☐ Amer Indian/Alaska Nat  ☐ Middle Eastern<br>☐ Nat Hawaiian/Pac Island  ☐ DK/Ref<br>*Additional Detail: _____* | ☐ Hispanic/Latino    ☐ Asian<br>☐ White/Caucasian   ☐ Slavic<br>☐ Black/African American  ☐ African<br>☐ Amer Indian/Alaska Nat  ☐ Middle Eastern<br>☐ Nat Hawaiian/Pac Island  ☐ DK/Ref<br>*Additional Detail:_____* |
| **6. Are you attending school?** | ○ Yes  ○ No | ○ Yes  ○ No |
| *STOP HERE FOR CHILDREN 0-17 YEARS* | | |
| **7. Are you employed?** | ○ Yes  ○ No | ○ Yes  ○ No |
| **8. Have you served in the US Armed Forces (A,N,AF,MC,CG) or been called into active duty by the Nat'l Guard or as a Reservist?** | ○ Yes<br>○ No<br>○ Don't Know | ○ Yes<br>○ No<br>○ Don't Know |
| **9. How long have you been in Multnomah County?** | ○ <3 months    ○ >2 years<br>○ 3-12 mos    ○ N/A, I'm from here<br>○ 1-2 years    originally *[Skip to Q11]* | ○ <3 months    ○ >2 years<br>○ 3-12 mos    ○ N/A, I'm from here<br>○ 1-2 years    originally *[Skip to Q11]* |
| **10. Were you homeless when you came to Multnomah County?** | ○ Yes<br>○ No | ○ Yes<br>○ No |
| **10a. What brought you here?** *[Check ALL That Apply]* | ☐ Family/friends   ☐ Access to services/<br>☐ Job opportunities   resources<br>☐ Like it here/good  ☐ Other: _____<br>weather       _____ | ☐ Family/friends   ☐ Access to services/<br>☐ Job opportunities   resources<br>☐ Like it here/good  ☐ Other: _____<br>weather       _____ |
| **10b. Where did you come from?** *[Select Only ONE]* | ○ Clack, Wash, or Clark Cnty (i.e., Metro area)<br>○ Oregon, outside  ○ Wash or Calif<br>Metro area    ○ Other part of US | ○ Clack, Wash, or Clark Cnty (i.e., Metro area)<br>○ Oregon, outside  ○ Wash or Calif<br>Metro area    ○ Other part of US |
| **11. Have you experienced domestic violence (phys/emot/verb DV) in current or past relationships?** | ○ Yes     ○ No *[Skip to Q12]*<br>     ○ Don't Know *[Skip to Q12]*<br>     ○ Declined *[Skip to Q12]* | ○ Yes     ○ No *[Skip to Q12]*<br>     ○ Don't Know *[Skip to Q12]*<br>     ○ Declined *[Skip to Q12]* |
| **11a. *[If Q11=Yes:]* Are you currently fleeing from DV?** | ○ Yes     ○ Don't Know<br>○ No     ○ Declined | ○ Yes     ○ Don't Know<br>○ No     ○ Declined |
| **12. Are you experiencing any of the following?** *[Ask each individually]* *[Check ALL That Apply OR Select Some Disabling Condition OR None, N/A OR Declined]* | ☐ Mental illness  ☐ Chronic health cond<br>☐ Drug use prob  ☐ Develop disability<br>☐ Alcohol use prob  ☐ Traumatic brain injury<br>☐ Physical disability  ☐ Post-traumatic stress<br>☐ Mobility impair  ☐ HIV/AIDS<br>○ Some Disab Cond  ○ None,N/A  ○ Declined | ☐ Mental illness  ☐ Chronic health cond<br>☐ Drug use prob  ☐ Develop disability<br>☐ Alcohol use prob  ☐ Traumatic brain injury<br>☐ Physical disability  ☐ Post-traumatic stress<br>☐ Mobility impair  ☐ HIV/AIDS<br>○ Some Disab Cond  ○ None,N/A  ○ Declined |

Persona que llena el formulario: _____  Organización/sitio: _____  Fecha: _____

## Conteo de personas sin hogar del Condado de Multnomah ⬥ 22-28 de febrero, 2017 ⬥ <u>LADO A: CABEZA DE FAMILIA</u>

Utilice este formulario para encuestar a **personas sin hogar y sin albergue** la noche del 22 de febrero de 2017.

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**¿Durmió o dormirá en la afuera\* la noche del miércoles 22 de febrero?** ○ Sí  ○ No  *[Si la respuesta es **No**, detenga la encuesta]*
*\*Lugar público o privado que no se utiliza normalmente para que la gente duerma (es decir, vehículo, parque, calle, edificio abandonado, terreno para campamento).*
**¿Ya ha contestado la encuesta del conteo esta semana?**  ○ Sí  ○ No  *[Si la respuesta es **Sí**, detenga la encuesta]*

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**LAS PREGUNTAS EN ESTE RECUADRO SON OBLIGATORIAS. SI NO SE PUEDEN RESPONDER, LLENE UN FORMULARIO DE RECHAZO.**

| Primera letra del PRIMER nombre | Primeras 3 letras del APELLIDO | Edad | ¿Cómo identifica su género? |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ ☐ ☐ | ☐ | ○ H  ○ Trans (M→H) <br> ○ M  ○ Trans (H→M) <br> ○ No se identifica como H, M o Trans |

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**1. ¿Dónde durmió/dormirá la noche del miércoles 22 de febrero?**
*[Seleccione sólo UNA opción]*
○ Calle/acera  ○ Bosque/espacio abierto
○ Puerta/otra propiedad privada  ○ Vehículo (carro, camión, camioneta, cámper) *[Saltar a P2]*
○ Casa/edificio abandonado  ○ Bote *[Saltar a P2]*
○ Puente/paso elevado/ferrocarril  ○ Otro lugar a la intemperie:
○ Parque  _____

**1a.** *[Si P1 no es bote ni vehículo:]* **¿Durmió/dormirá en una casa de campaña en este sitio el 22 de febrero?**
○ Sí  ○ No  ○ No sabe

**2. ¿En qué parte de la ciudad durmió/dormirá el 22 de febrero?**
*[Seleccione sólo UNA opción]*
○ Downtown/Old Town/Pearl  ○ SE Portland (río → 82nd)
○ SW Ptld (afuera de downtown)  ○ Outer E Ptld (82nd → 162nd)
○ NW Ptld (afuera de downtown)  ○ Gresham
○ Norte de Portland  ○ East County (afuera de Gresham)
○ Interior NE Ptld (río → 33rd)  ○ No sabe
○ Central NE Ptld (33rd → 82nd)

**3. ¿Durmió/dormirá <u>solo(a)</u> el 22 de febrero?**
○ Sí  ○ No

**3a.** *[Si P3=No]* **¿Quién durmió/dormirá con usted el 22 de febrero?**
*[Marque TODAS las que aplican]*
☐ Esposo(a)/pareja
☐ Niño(a)/niños(as)/ nieto(s) menor(es) de 18 años
☐ Otros familiares (es decir, padres, hermanos, hijos adultos, tíos, abuelos)
☐ No parientes (es decir, amigos, familia de la calle)

**4. ¿Es la primera vez que ha vivido sin hogar?**
○ Sí  ○ No  ○ No sabe

**5. ¿Cuánto tiempo ha sido una persona sin hogar <u>esta vez</u>?**
_____ (meses)  _____ (años)
*[Si la duración es de **12 meses o más**, pase a la P7]*

**6.** *[Si P5 es menor a 12 meses:]* **¿Ha vivido en las calles o en un albergue <u>por lo menos 4 veces</u> distintas (incluyendo esta vez) en los <u>últimos 3 años</u>?**
○ Sí  ○ No  ○ No sabe

**6a.** *[Si P6=Sí:]* **¿En los últimos 3 años, el tiempo total que ha vivido en las calles o en un albergue fue de <u>al menos 12 meses</u>?**
○ Sí  ○ No  ○ No sabe

**7. ¿Cómo identifica su raza/origen étnico?**
*Marque TODAS las opciones que aplican (y por lo menos una):*
☐ Hispano/Latino  ☐ Asiático
☐ Blanco/Caucásico  ☐ Eslavo
☐ Negro/Afroamericano  ☐ Africano
☐ Indígena americano/nativo de Alaska  ☐ Medioriental
☐ Nativo de Hawái/isleño del Pacífico  ☐ No sabe/se niega a contestar
*Detalles adicionales:* _____

**8. ¿Asiste a la escuela?**  ○ Sí  ○ No

**9. ¿Tiene empleo?**  ○ Sí  ○ No

**10.** *[Pregunte si la persona tiene 18 años o más:]* **¿Ha servido en las Fuerzas Armadas de los EE.UU. (Ejército, Marina, Fuerza Aérea, Cuerpo de Marines, Guardacostas) o ha sido llamado a servicio activo por la Guardia Nacional o como un reservista?**
○ Sí  ○ No  ○ No sabe

**11. ¿Cuánto tiempo ha estado en el Condado de Multnomah?**
○ < 3 meses  ○ 3-12 meses  ○ 1-2 años  ○ > 2 años
○ N/A, soy de aquí originalmente  *[salte a P13]*

**12. ¿Era usted una persona sin hogar cuando vino al Co. de Multnomah?**
○ Sí  ○ No

**12a. Qué lo trajo aquí?**
*[Marque TODAS las que aplican]*
☐ Familia/amigos
☐ Oportunidades de empleo
☐ Me gusta aquí/hay buen clima
☐ Acceso a servicios/recursos
☐ Otra: _____

**12b. ¿De dónde se mudó?**
*[Seleccione sólo UNA opción]*
○ Condados de Clack, Wash, o Clark (área metropolitana)
○ Oregon, fuera del área metro.
○ Washington o California
○ Otra parte de E.E.U.U

**13.** *[Pregunte si la persona tiene 18 años o más:]* **¿Ha experimentado violencia doméstica (física/emocional/verbal) en relaciones actuales o pasadas?**
○ Sí  ○ No  ○ No sabe  ○ No contestó

**13a.** *[Si P13=Sí:]* **¿Está huyendo actualmente de violencia doméstica?**
○ Sí  ○ No  ○ No sabe  ○ No contestó

**14. ¿Está experimentando alguna de las siguientes?** *[Pregunte cada una][Marque todas las que aplican, Sí algunas discapacidades, O No contestó]*
☐ Enfermedad mental  ☐ Condición de salud crónica
☐ Problema de uso de drogas  ☐ Discapacidad del desarrollo
☐ Problema de uso de alcohol  ☐ Lesión cerebral traumática
☐ Discapacidad física  ☐ Estrés postraumático
☐ Impedimento de movilidad  ☐ VIH/SIDA
○ Sí, alguna discapacidad  ○ Ninguna, N/A  ○ No contestó

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*Utilice el Lado B (reverso) de este formulario para reunir información sobre MIEMBROS DEL HOGAR ADICIONALES de ESTE encuestado.*

| *SI NO SE PUEDEN CONTESTAR A-D, LLENE UN FORMULARIO DE RECHAZO* | **MIEMBRO ADICIONAL #1** ↓ | **MIEMBRO ADICIONAL #2** ↓ |
|---|---|---|
| **A. Primera letra del primer nombre** *[obligatorio]* | ☐ | ☐ |
| **B. Primeras 3 letras del apellido** *[obligatorio]* | ☐ ☐ ☐ | ☐ ☐ ☐ |
| **C. ¿Qué edad tiene?** *[obligatorio]* | ☐ | ☐ |
| **D. ¿Cómo identifica su género?** *[obligatorio]* | ○ H   ○ Trans (M→H)   ○ No se identifica<br>○ M   ○ Trans (H→M)    como H, M o Trans | ○ H   ○ Trans (M→H)   ○ No se identifica<br>○ M   ○ Trans (H→M)    como H, M o Trans |
| **1. ¿Cuál es su parentesco con la persona que llenó el Lado A de este formulario?** *[Seleccione sólo UNA opción]* | ○ Esposo(a)/Pareja<br>○ Hijo(s)/nieto(s) menores de 18 años<br>○ Otros familiares (es decir, padres, hermanos, hijos adultos, tíos, abuelos)<br>○ No parientes (es decir, amigos, familia de la calle) | ○ Esposo(a)/Pareja<br>○ Hijo(s)/nieto(s) menores de 18 años<br>○ Otros familiares (es decir, padres, hermanos, hijos adultos, tíos, abuelos)<br>○ No parientes (es decir, amigos, familia de la calle) |
| **2. ¿Es la primera vez que ha vivido sin hogar?** | ○ Sí   ○ No   ○ No sabe | ○ Sí   ○ No   ○ No sabe |
| **3. ¿Cuánto tiempo ha sido una persona sin hogar esta vez?** | _____(meses) _____ (años)<br>*[Si **12 meses o más**, salte a P5]* | _____ (meses) _____ (años)<br>*[Si **12 meses o más**, salte a P5]* |
| **4.** *[Si P3<12 meses:]* **¿Ha vivido en las calles o en un albergue al menos 4 veces distintas (incluyendo esta vez) en los últimos 3 años?** | ○ Sí<br>○ No *[Salte a la P5]*<br>○ No sabe *[Salte a la P5]* | ○ Sí<br>○ No *[Salte a la P5]*<br>○ No sabe *[Salte a la P5]* |
| **4a.** *[Si P4=Sí:]* **¿En los últimos 3 años, el tiempo total que ha vivido en las calles o en un albergue fue de al menos 12 meses?** | ○ Sí<br>○ No<br>○ No sabe | ○ Sí<br>○ No<br>○ No sabe |
| **5. ¿Cómo identifica su raza/origen étnico?** *[Marque TODAS las opciones que apliquen y por lo menos una]* | ☐ Hispano/latino   ☐ Asiático<br>☐ Blanco/caucásico   ☐ Eslavo<br>☐ Negro/afroamericano   ☐ Africano<br>☐ Indíg. Amer./nat. de Alaska   ☐ Medioriental<br>☐ Nat. de Hawái/isleño   ☐ No sabe/No del Pacífico        contestó<br>*Detalles adicionales:* _____ | ☐ Hispano/latino   ☐ Asiático<br>☐ Blanco/caucásico   ☐ Eslavo<br>☐ Negro/afroamericano   ☐ Africano<br>Indíg. Amer./nat. de Alaska   ☐ Medioriental<br>☐ Nat. de Hawái/isleño   ☐ No sabe/No del Pacífico        contestó<br>*Detalles adicionales:* _____ |
| **6. ¿Asiste a la escuela?** | ○ Sí   ○ No | ○ Sí   ○ No |
| *DETÉNGASE AQUÍ PARA MENORES DE 0-17 AÑOS* | | |
| **7. ¿Tiene empleo?** | ○ Sí   ○ No | ○ Sí   ○ No |
| **8. ¿Ha servido en las Fuerzas Armadas de los EE.UU. (Ejército, Marina, Fuerza Aérea, Cuerpo de Marines, Guardacostas) o ha sido llamado a servicio activo por la Guardia Nacional o como un reservista?** | ○ Sí<br>○ No<br>○ No sabe | ○ Sí<br>○ No<br>○ No sabe |
| **9. ¿Cuánto tiempo ha estado en el Condado de Multnomah?** | ○ < 3 meses   ○ > 2 años<br>○ 3-12 meses   ○ N/A, soy de aquí<br>○ 1-2 años        originalmente *[Salte a P11]* | ○ < 3 meses   ○ > 2 años<br>○ 3-12 meses   ○ N/A, soy de aquí<br>○ 1-2 años        originalmente *[Salte a P11]* |
| **10. ¿Era usted una persona sin hogar cuando vino al Condado de Multnomah?** | ○ Sí<br>○ No | ○ Sí<br>○ No |
| **10a. ¿Qué lo trajo aquí?** *[Marque todas las que apliquen]* | ☐ Familia/amigos   ☐ Acceso a servicios/<br>☐ Oportunidades de empleo    recursos<br>☐ Me gusta aquí/   ☐ Otro: _____ buen clima        _____ | ☐ Familia/amigos   ☐ Acceso a servicios/<br>☐ Oportunidades de empleo    recursos<br>☐ Me gusta aquí/   ☐ Otro: _____ buen clima        _____ |
| **10b. ¿De dónde se mudó?** *[Seleccione sólo UNA opción]* | ○ Condados Clack, Wash o Clark (es decir, área metropolitana)<br>○ Oregon, fuera área   ○ Wash. o Calif. metropolitana   ○ Otra parte de EE.UU. | ○ Condados Clack, Wash o Clark (es decir, área metropolitana)<br>○ Oregon, fuera área   ○ Wash. o Calif. metropolitana   ○ Otra parte de EE.UU. |
| **11. ¿Ha experimentado violencia doméstica (física/emocional/verbal) en relaciones actuales o pasadas?** | ○ Sí   ○ No *[Salte a P12]*<br>○ No sabe *[Salte a P12]*<br>○ No contestó *[Salte a P12]* | ○ Sí   ○ No *[Salte a P12]*<br>○ No sabe *[Salte a P12]*<br>○ No contestó *[Salte a P12]* |
| **11a.** *[Si P11=Sí:]* **¿Está huyendo actualmente de violencia doméstica?** | ○ Sí   ○ No sabe<br>○ No   ○ No contestó | ○ Sí   ○ No sabe<br>○ No   ○ No contestó |
| **12. ¿Está experimentando alguna de las siguientes?** *[Pregunte cada una individualmente]* *[Marque todas las que aplican O seleccione alguna condición de discapacidad O Ninguna, N/A O No contestó]* | ☐ Enfermedad mental   ☐ Cond. de salud crónica<br>☐ Probl. de uso de drogas   ☐ Discapacidad del desarrollo<br>☐ Probl. de uso de alcohol   ☐ Lesión cerebral traumática<br>☐ Discapacidad física   ☐ Estrés postraumático<br>☐ Impedimento de movilidad   ☐ VIH/SIDA<br>☐ Alguna cond. de disc.   ○ Ninguna, N/A   ○ No contestó | ☐ Enfermedad mental   ☐ Cond. de salud crónica<br>☐ Probl. de uso de drogas   ☐ Discapacidad del desarrollo<br>☐ Probl. de uso de alcohol   ☐ Lesión cerebral traumática<br>☐ Discapacidad física   ☐ Estrés postraumático<br>☐ Impedimento de movilidad   ☐ VIH/SIDA<br>☐ Alguna cond. de disc.   ○ Ninguna, N/A   ○ No contestó |

Используйте эту анкету для переписи лиц **со статусом БОМЖ и не проживающих в приютах для бездомных** в ночь 22 февраля 2017 г.

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Спали ли Вы или будете ли Вы спать на улице* в ночь на среду 22 февраля? ○ Да ○ Нет *[если **нет**, не заполняйте анкету дальше]*
*\*Место общественного или частного пользования, обычно не используемое людьми для регулярных ночёвок (например, автомобиль, парк, улица, заброшенное здание, площадка для кемпинга.)*
**Вы уже участвовали в переписи бездомных лиц на этой неделе?** ○ Да ○ Нет *[если **да**, не заполняйте анкету дальше]*

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**ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНО ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ЭТИ ВОПРОСЫ. ЕСЛИ ВЫ НЕ МОЖЕТЕ ОТВЕТИТЬ НА ЭТИ ВОПРОСЫ, ЗАПОЛНИТЕ ФОРМУ ОТКАЗА.**

| Первая буква имени | Первые три буквы фамилии | Возраст | Ваш пол? |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ ☐ ☐ | ☐ | ○ М   ○ Транс (Ж→М) <br> ○ Ж   ○ Транс (М→Ж) <br> ○ Не считает себя М, Ж или транссексуалом |

**1. Где Вы спали/будете спать в ночь на среду 22 февраля?**

*[Выберите только 1 ответ]*
○ На улице/на тротуаре
○ На пороге дома/другой частной собствености
○ В заброшенном доме/здании
○ У моста/в надземном переходе/у ж/д
○ Парк
○ В лесу/в поле
○ В автотранспортном средстве (машине, грузовике, вэне, кемпере) *[Перейти к В2]*
○ На лодке *[Перейти к В2]*
○ Другое место на улице: _____

**1a.** *[Если ответ на В1 не лодка или автомобиль:]* **Спали ли ли Вы/будете ли Вы спать в палатке в указанном месте 22 февраля?**
○ Да   ○ Нет   ○ Не знаю

**2. В какой части города Вы спали/будете спать 22 февраля?**

*[Выберите только ОДИН ответ]*
○ В центре города/в старой части города/р-не Перл
○ В ЮЗ Портленде (за пределами центра города)
○ В СЗ Портленде (за пределами центра города)
○ Северный Портленд
○ Внутренний СВ Портленд (река → 33ᴙ ул.)
○ Центральный СВ Портленд (33ᴙ → 82ᴙ ул.)
○ в ЮВ Портленде (река → 82ᴙ ул.)
○ За пределами восточного Портленда (82ᴙ → 162ᴙ ул.)
○ Грешем
○ Восточный округ (за пределами Грешема)
○ Не знаю

**3. Вы ночевали/будете ночевать один/одна 22 февраля?**
○ Да   ○ Нет

**3a.** *[Если ответ на В3=нет]* **С кем Вы ночевали/будете ночевать 22 февраля?** *[Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие ответы:]*
☐ Супруг (-а)/партнёр
☐ Ребенок/дети/внук (-и) в возрасте до 18 лет
☐ Другой родственник (например, родитель, брат/сестра, взрослый ребенок (дети), тетя/дядя, бабушка/дедушка)
☐ Неродственное лицо (например, друг, уличная община)

**4. Это первый раз в жизни, когда у Вас нет места жительства?**
○ Да   ○ Нет   ○ Не знаю

**5. Как долго у Вас нет места жительства в этот раз?**
_____ (месяцев) _____ (лет)
*[Если место жительства отсутствует **12 месяцев или больше**, перейти к В7]*

**6.** *[Если ответ на В5 "меньше 12 месяцев":]* **Жили ли Вы на улицах или в приюте для бездомных людей как минимум 4 раза (включая этот раз) за последние 3 года?**
○ Да   ○ Нет   ○ Не знаю

**6a.** *[Если ответ на В6=Да:]* **За последние 3 года общий срок Вашего проживания на улицах или в приюте для бездомных был не менее 12 месяцев?**
○ Да   ○ Нет   ○ Не знаю

**7. Ваша раса/национальность?**

*Выберите ВСЕ подходящие ответы (как минимум один):*
☐ Латиноамериканская
☐ Белая/европеоидная
☐ Черная/афроамериканская
☐ Американские индейцы/уроженцы Аляски
☐ Уроженцы Гавайских островов/уроженцы тихоокеанских островов
☐ Не знаю/не хочу отвечать
☐ Азиаты
☐ Славяне
☐ Африканцы
☐ Ближневосточная раса
*Дополнительная информация_____*

**8. Вы учитесь?** ○ Да ○ Нет

**9. Вы работаете?** ○ Да ○ Нет

**10.** *[Для лиц в возрасте от 18 лет:]* **Служили ли Вы в ВС США (армии, флоте, ВВС, морская пехота, береговая охрана) или призывались ли Вы на действительную военную службу национальной гвардией или в качестве резервиста?**
○ Да   ○ Нет   ○ Не знаю

**11. Как долго Вы находитесь в округе Малтнома?**
○ < 3 месяцев   ○ 3-12 месяцев   ○ 1-2 года   ○ < 2 лет
○ Неприменимо, я - коренной житель *[перейти к В13]*

**12. Было ли у Вас место жительства, когда Вы приехали в округ Малтнома?**
○ Да   ○ Нет

**12a. Почему Вы приехали сюда?** *[Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие]*
☐ Семья/друзья
☐ Возможность найти работу
☐ Мне здесь нравится/хорошая погода
☐ Доступ к услугам/ресурсам
☐ Другое: _____

**12b.** *Откуда Вы переехали?* *[Выберите ОДИН ответ]*
○ Округи Клакамас, Вашингтон или Кларк (т.е. столичный регион)
○ Орегон за пределами столичного региона
○ Вашингтон или Калифорния
○ Другая часть США

**13.** *[Для лиц в возрасте от 18 лет:]* **Подвергались ли Вы домашнему насилию (физическому/эмоциональному/вербальному) в текущих или прошлых отношениях?**
○ Да   ○ Нет   ○ Не знаю   ○ Не хочу отвечать

**13a.** *[Если ответ на В13=Да:]* **Вы в настоящее время скрываетесь от домашнего насилия?**
○ Да   ○ Нет   ○ Не знаю   ○ Не хочу отвечать

**14. Страдаете ли Вы от следующих недугов?** *[Спросите каждого. Выберите ВСЕ подходящие ответы, Да, один из недугов, ИЛИ не хочу отвечать]*
☐ Психич. заболевание
☐ Наркомания
☐ Алкоголизм
☐ Инвалидность
☐ Нарушение подвижности
☐ Хроническое заболевание
☐ Нарушение развития
☐ Черепно-мозговая травма
☐ Посттравматический стресс
☐ ВИЧ/СПИД

○ Да, один из недугов   ○ Нет, неприменимо   ○ Не хочу отвечать

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**На стороне В (обороте) этой анкеты укажите информацию о ДРУГИХ ЧЛЕНАХ СЕМЬИ ЭТОГО респондента.**

| *ЕСЛИ ОТВЕТЫ НА ВОПРОСЫ A-D НЕ МОГУТ БЫТЬ ПОЛУЧЕНЫ, ЗАПОЛНИТЕ ФОРМУ ОТКАЗА* | ЧЛЕН СЕМЬИ #1 ↓ | ЧЛЕН СЕМЬИ #2 ↓ |
|---|---|---|
| **A. Первая буква имени** *[указать обязательно]* | ☐ | ☐ |
| **B. Первые три буквы фамилии** *[указать обязательно]* | ☐ ☐ ☐ | ☐ ☐ ☐ |
| **C. Возраст?** *[указать обязательно]* | ☐ | ☐ |
| **D. Пол?** *[указать обязательно]* | ○ М  ○ Транс(Ж→М)  ○ Не считает себя<br>○ Ж  ○ Транс (М→Ж)   М, Ж или транссексуалом | ○ М  ○ Транс (Ж→М)  ○ Не считает себя<br>○ Ж  ○ Транс (М→Ж)   М, Ж или транссексуалом |
| **1. Ваша степень родства по отношению к лицу, заполнившему сторону А этой анкеты?** *[Выберите только ОДИН ответ]* | ○ Супруг (-а)/партнёр<br>○ Ребёнок/Дети/Внук (-чка) в возрасте до 18 лет<br>○ Другой родственник (например, родитель, брат/сестра, взрослый ребёнок (дети), тетя/дядя, бабушка/дедушка<br>○ Неродственное лицо (например, друг, уличная община) | ○ Супруг (-а)/партнёр<br>○ Ребёнок/Дети/Внук (-чка) в возрасте до 18 лет<br>○ Другой родственник (например, родитель, брат/сестра, взрослый ребёнок (дети), тетя/дядя, бабушка/дедушка<br>○ Неродственное лицо (например, друг, уличная община) |
| **2. Это первый раз в жизни, когда у Вас нет места жительства?** | ○ Да  ○ Нет  ○ Не знаю | ○ Да  ○ Нет  ○ Не знаю |
| **3. Как долго у Вас нет места жительства в <u>этот раз</u>?** | _____ ( месяцев) _____ (лет)<br>*[Если **12 месяцев или более,** перейти к В5]* | _____ ( месяцев) _____ (лет)<br>*[Если **12 месяцев или более,** перейти к В5]* |
| **4.** *[Если ответ на В3 <12 месяцев:]* **Жили ли Вы на улицах или в приюте для бездомных людей как минимум 4 раза (включая этот раз) <u>за последние 3 года</u>?** | ○ Да<br>○ Нет *[Перейти к В5]*<br>○ Не знаю *[Перейти к В5]* | ○ Да<br>○ Нет *[Перейти к В5]*<br>○ Не знаю *[Перейти к В5]* |
| **4a.** *[Если ответ на В4=Да:]* **За последние 3 года общий срок Вашего проживания на улицах или в приюте для бездомных был <u>не менее 12 месяцев</u>?** | ○ Да<br>○ Нет<br>○ Не знаю | ○ Да<br>○ Нет<br>○ Не знаю |
| **5. Ваша раса/национальность?** *[Выберите ВСЕ подходящие ответы (как минимум, один)]:* | ☐ Латиноамериканская ☐ Азиаты<br>☐ Белая/европеоидная ☐ Славяне<br>☐ Черная/афроамериканская ☐ Африканская<br>☐ Американские индейцы/уроженцы Аляски ☐ Ближневосточная<br>☐ Не знаю/не хочу отвечать<br>☐ Уроженцы Гавайских островов/уроженцы Тихоокеанских островов ☐ Дополнительная информация<br>_____ | ☐ Латиноамериканская ☐ Азиаты<br>☐ Белая/европеоидная ☐ Славяне<br>☐ Черная/афроамериканская ☐ Африканская<br>☐ Американские индейцы/уроженцы Аляски ☐ Ближневосточная<br>☐ Не знаю/не хочу отвечать<br>☐ Уроженцы Гавайских островов/уроженцы Тихоокеанских островов ☐ Дополнительная информация<br>_____ |
| **6. Вы учитесь?** | ○ Да  ○ Нет | ○ Да  ○ Нет |
| *НЕ ЗАПОЛНЯТЬ ДАЛЬШЕ ДЛЯ ДЕТЕЙ В ВОЗРАСТЕ 0-17 ЛЕТ* | | |
| **7. Вы работаете?** | ○ Да  ○ Нет | ○ Да  ○ Нет |
| **8. Служили ли Вы в ВС США (армии, флоте, ВВС, морская пехота, береговая охрана) или призывались ли Вы на действительную военную службу национальной гвардией или в качестве резервиста?** | ○ Да<br>○ Нет<br>○ Не знаю | ○ Да<br>○ Нет<br>○ Не знаю |
| **9. Как долго Вы находитесь в округе Малтнома?** | ○ < 3 месяцев  ○ > 2 лет<br>○ 3-12 месяцев  ○ Неприменимо, я - коренной<br>○ 1-2 года   житель *[Перейти к В11]* | ○ < 3 месяцев  ○ > 2 лет<br>○ 3-12 месяцев  ○ Неприменимо, я - коренной<br>○ 1-2 года   житель *[Перейти к В11]* |
| **10. Было ли у Вас место жительства, когда вы приехали в округ Малтнома?** | ○ Да<br>○ Нет | ○ Да<br>○ Нет |
| **10a. Почему Вы приехали сюда?** *[Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие ответы]* | ☐ Семья/друзья ☐ Доступ к услугам/ресурсам<br>☐ Возможность найти работу ☐ Другое:<br>☐ Мне здесь нравится/хорошая погода _____ | ☐ Семья/друзья ☐ Доступ к услугам/ресурсам<br>☐ Возможность найти работу ☐ Другое:<br>☐ Мне здесь нравится/хорошая погода _____ |
| **10b. Откуда Вы приехали?** *[Выбрать только ОДИН ответ]* | ○ Округи Клакамас, Вашингтон или Кларк (т.е. столичный регион) ○ Орегон за пределами столичного региона<br>○ Вашингтон или Калифорния<br>○ Другая часть США | ○ Округи Клакамас, Вашингтон или Кларк (т.е. столичный регион) ○ Орегон за пределами столичного региона<br>○ Вашингтон или Калифорния<br>○ Другая часть США |
| **11. Подвергались ли Вы домашнему насилию (физическому/эмоционаьному/вербальному) в текущих или прошлых отношениях?** | ○ Да  ○ Нет *[Перейти к Q12]*<br>○ Не знаю *[Перейти к Q12]*<br>○ Не хочу отвечать *[Перейти к Q12]* | ○ Да  ○ Нет *[Перейти к Q12]*<br>○ Не знаю *[Перейти к Q12]*<br>○ Не хочу отвечать *[Перейти к Q12]* |
| **11a.** *[Если Ответ на В11=Да:]* **Вы в настоящее время скрываетесь от домашнего насилия?** | ○ Да  ○ Не знаю<br>○ Нет  ○ Не хочу отвечать | ○ Да  ○ Не знаю<br>○ Нет  ○ Не хочу отвечать |
| **12. Испытываете ли Вы один из следующих недугов?** *[Спросите каждого]* *[Отметить ВСЕ подходящие ответы ИЛИ выберите одно из заболеваний ИЛИ Нет, неприменимо ИЛИ не хочу отвечать]* | ☐ Психич. заболевание ☐ Хроническое заболевание<br>☐ Наркомания ☐ Нарушение развития<br>☐ Алкоголизм ☐ Черепно-мозговая травма<br>☐ Инвалидность ☐ Посттравматический стресс<br>☐ Нарушение подвижности ☐ ВИЧ/СПИД<br>○ Один из недугов ○ Нет, неприменимо ○ Не хочу отвечать | ☐ Психич. заболевание ☐ Хроническое заболевание<br>☐ Наркомания ☐ Нарушение развития<br>☐ Алкоголизм ☐ Черепно-мозговая травма<br>☐ Инвалидность ☐ Посттравматический стресс<br>☐ Нарушение подвижности ☐ ВИЧ/СПИД<br>○ Один из недугов ○ Нет, неприменимо ○ Не хочу отвечать |

# 穆鲁玛郡街头流浪者统计表 ◆2017年2月22-28日 ◆ A面：户主
用本表调查2017年2月22日当晚**无家可归和无住所**的流浪者。

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**2月22日（周三）之前或当晚曾经或准备露宿街头吗\*？** ○是 ○否 *[如为否则停止调查]*
*\*一般不供人长期睡觉的公共或私人场地（例如汽车、公园、街上、废弃建筑物、露营地）*
**本周参加过街头统计调查吗？** ○是 ○否 *[如为是则停止调查]*

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**这个框里的问题都是必答题。无法作答的，请填写拒绝回答表。**

| 名字的第一个字母 | 姓氏的前三个字母 | 年龄 | 您认为自己的性别是？ |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ ☐ ☐ | ☐ | ○男性　○变性（女变　○女性　○变性（男变　○不清楚是男性、女性还是变性 |

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**1. 2月22日（周三）之前或当晚睡在哪里？**
*[单选题]*
○ 街上/人行道　　　　　○ 树林/空地
○ 门道/其他私人物业　　○ 车里（小汽车、卡车、货车、
○ 废弃的房子/建筑物　　　 露营车）*[跳到问题2]*
○ 桥梁/天桥/铁路　　　　○ 船上*[跳到问题2]*
○ 公园　　　　　　　　　○ 其他无遮蔽场所：
　　　　　　　　　　　　　_____

**1a.** *[如果问题1的答案不是船上或车里:]* **2月22日
当晚睡在/准备睡在那个地方的帐篷里吗？**
　　○ 是　　　○ 否　　　○ 不知道

**2. 2月22日当晚睡在/准备睡在城市的哪个角落？**
*[单选题]*
○ 市区/老城区/珍珠区　　　　○ 波特兰东南部
○ 波特兰西南部（城外）　　　　 河流→82号）
○ 波特兰西北部（城外）　　　○ 波特兰东外环
○ 波特兰北部　　　　　　　　　 82号→162号）
○ 波特兰东北部内环（河流→33号）○ 格雷萨姆
○ 波特兰东北部中环（33号→82号）○ 东郡（格雷萨姆外面）
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　○ 不知道

**3. 2月22日当晚是否独自睡觉/准备独自睡觉？**
○ 是　○ 否
**3a.** *[如果问题3的答案为否]* **2月22日当晚谁与您一起
睡觉/谁准备与您一起睡觉？**
*[选择所有适合的选项:]*
☐ 配偶/伴侣
☐ 未满18岁的子女/孙子女
☐ 其他亲属（例如父母、兄弟、成人子女、叔叔、婶婶、
　祖父母）
☐ 非亲属（例如街坊朋友）

**4. 您是否平生第一次流浪？**
○ 是　　　○ 否　　　○ 不知道

**5. 您这次流浪了多久？**
_____（月）　　　_____（年）
*[持续12个月或以上的，跳到问题7]*

**6.** *[如果问题5的答案为不足12个月:]* **过去三年里，
至少有四次**（包括这次）**露宿街头或庇护所里面吗？**
○ 是　○ 否　　○ 不知道
**6a.** *[如果问题6的答案为是:]* **过去三年里，露宿街头或
庇护所的时间加起来是否至少有12个月？**
　　○ 是　　　○ 否　　　○ 不知道

**7. 您觉得自己的种族/族裔是？**
*选择所有适合的选项（多选题）：*
☐ 西班牙裔/拉丁裔　　　　　　☐ 亚裔
☐ 白人/高加索人　　　　　　　☐ 斯拉夫人
☐ 黑人/非洲裔美国人　　　　　☐ 非洲裔
☐ 美洲印第安人/阿拉斯加原住民 ☐ 中东裔
☐ 夏威夷土著/太平洋岛民　　　☐ 不知道/不回答
　 其他详情：_____

**8. 您是否在上学？** ○ 是　　○ 否

**9. 您是否有工作？** ○ 是　　○ 否

**10.** *[针对年满18岁的受访者:]* **您是否在美国的军队
（陆军、海军、空军、海军陆战队、海岸警卫队）
服过役？或者应召在国民警卫队服现役或担任预备
役军人？**
　　○ 是　　　○ 否　　　○ 不知道

**11. 您在穆鲁玛郡多久了？**
○ 不足3个月　○ 3-12个月　○ 1-2年　○ 2年以上
○ 不适用，我是本地人 *[跳到问题13]*

**12. 您是否到穆鲁玛郡的时候就无家可归？**
○ 是　　　○ 否

**12a. 您为什么来这里？** | **12b. 您从哪里来？**
*[选择所有适合的选项]* | *[单选题]*
☐ 家人/朋友 | ○ Clack、Wash 或 Clark 县
☐ 工作机会 | 　（例如Metro地区）
☐ 喜欢这里/气候好 | ○ 俄勒冈州Metro之外的地方
☐ 享受服务/资源 | ○ 华盛顿州或加州
☐ 其他：_____ | ○ 美国的其他地方

**13.** *[针对年满18岁的受访者:]* **您是否遭受过现任或前任
伴侣（在身体/情感/言语方面的）家庭暴力？**
○ 是　○ 否　　○ 不知道　　○ 拒绝回答
**13a.** *[问题13的答案为是的:]* **您是否脱离了家庭暴力
的苦海？**
　　○ 是　　　○ 否　　　○ 不知道　　○ 拒绝回答

**14. 您是否有下列任何一种问题？** *[逐一问答]*
*[选择所有适合的选项，回答是有部分疾病或拒绝回答]*
☐ 精神疾病　　　　☐ 慢性健康问题
☐ 嗑药问题　　　　☐ 发育障碍
☐ 酗酒问题　　　　☐ 外伤性脑损伤
☐ 身体残障　　　　☐ 创伤后遗症
☐ 行动不便　　　　☐ HIV / AIDS
○ 是，部分疾病　○ 无，不适用　○ 拒绝回答

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**在本表的B面（背面）记录该受访者其他家庭成员的信息。**

| 无法回答A-D项的，请填写拒绝回答表。 | 其他家庭成员（一号）↓ | 其他家庭成员（二号）↓ |
|---|---|---|
| **A. 名字的第一个字母** *[必填项]* | ☐ | ☐ |
| **B. 姓氏的前三个字母** *[必填项]* | ☐ ☐ ☐ | ☐ ☐ ☐ |
| **C. 您的年龄？** *[必填项]* | ☐ ☐ | ☐ ☐ |
| **D. 您认为自己的性别是？** *[必填项]* | ○男 ○变性（女变男）○ 不清除是 <br> ○女 ○变性（男变女） 男/女/变性 | ○男 ○变性（女变男）○ 不清除是 <br> ○女 ○变性（男变女） 男/女/变性 |
| **1. 您与填写本表A面的人士是什么关系？** *[单选题]* | ○ 配偶/伴侣 <br> ○ 未满18岁的子女/孙子女 <br> ○ 其他亲属（例如父母、兄弟、成人子女、叔叔/婶婶、祖父母） <br> ○ 非亲属（例如街坊朋友） | ○ 配偶/伴侣 <br> ○ 未满18岁的子女/孙子女 <br> ○ 其他亲属（例如父母、兄弟、成人子女、叔叔/婶婶、祖父母） <br> ○ 非亲属（例如街坊朋友） |
| **2. 您是否平生第一次流浪？** | ○是 ○否 ○不知道 | ○是 ○否 ○不知道 |
| **3. 您这次流浪了多久？** | _____(月) _____ (年) <br> *[12个月或以上的，跳到问题5]* | _____(月) _____ (年) <br> *[12个月或以上的，跳到问题5]* |
| **4.** *[问题3的答案为不足12个月的:]* <u>过去三年里，至少有四次</u>（包括这次）露宿街头或庇护所里面吗？ | ○ 是 <br> ○ 否 *[跳到问题5]* <br> ○ 不知道 *[跳到问题5]* | ○ 是 <br> ○ 否 *[跳到问题5]* <br> ○ 不知道 *[跳到问题5]* |
| **4a.** *[问题4的答案为是的:]* 过去三年里，露宿街头或庇护所的时间加起来是否<u>至少有12个月</u>？ | ○ 是 <br> ○ 否 <br> ○ 不知道 | ○ 是 <br> ○ 否 <br> ○ 不知道 |
| **5. 您觉得自己的种族/族裔是？** *[选择所有适合的选项（多选题）]* | ☐ 西班牙裔/拉丁裔 ☐ 亚裔 <br> ☐ 白人/高加索人 ☐ 斯拉夫人 <br> ☐ 黑人/非洲裔美国人 ☐ 非洲裔 <br> ☐ 美洲印第安人/阿拉斯加土著 ☐ 中东裔 <br> ☐ 夏威夷土著/太平洋岛民 ☐ 不知道/不回答 <br> ☐ *其他详情:_____* | ☐ 西班牙裔/拉丁裔 ☐ 亚裔 <br> ☐ 白人/高加索人 ☐ 斯拉夫人 <br> ☐ 黑人/非洲裔美国人 ☐ 非洲裔 <br> ☐ 美洲印第安人/阿拉斯加土著 ☐ 中东裔 <br> ☐ 夏威夷土著/太平洋岛民 ☐ 不知道/不回答 <br> ☐ *其他详情:_____* |
| **6. 您是否在上学？** | ○是 ○否 | ○是 ○否 |
| *0-17岁的孩子到此为止* | | |
| **7. 您是否有工作？** | ○是 ○否 | ○是 ○否 |
| **8. 您是否在美国的军队**（陆军、海军、空军、海军陆战队、海岸警卫队）**服过役？或者应召在国民警卫队服现役或担任预备役军人？** | ○ 是 <br> ○ 否 <br> ○ 不知道 | ○ 是 <br> ○ 否 <br> ○ 不知道 |
| **9. 您在穆鲁玛郡多久了？** | ○ 不足3个月 ○ 2年以上 <br> ○ 3-12个月 ○ 不适用，我是本地人 <br> ○ 1-2年 *[跳到问题11]* | ○ 不足3个月 ○ 2 年以上 <br> ○ 3-12个月 ○ 不适用，我是本地人 <br> ○ 1-2年 *[跳到问题11]* |
| **10. 您在穆鲁玛郡多久了？** | ○ 是 <br> ○ 否 | ○ 是 <br> ○ 否 |
| **10a. 您为什么来这里？** *[选择所有适合的选项]* | ☐ 家人/朋友 ☐ 享受服务/资源 <br> ☐ 工作机会 ☐ 其他：_____ <br> ☐ 喜欢这里/气候好 _____ | ☐ 家人/朋友 ☐ 享受服务/资源 <br> ☐ 工作机会 ☐ 其他：_____ <br> ☐ 喜欢这里/气候好 _____ |
| **10b. 您从哪里来？** *[单选题]* | ○ Clack、Wash 或 Clark 县（例如Metro）地区 <br> ○ 俄勒冈州Metro ○ 华盛顿州或加州 <br> ○ 美国的其他地方 | ○ Clack、Wash 或 Clark 县（例如Metro）地区 <br> ○ 俄勒冈州Metro ○ 华盛顿州或加州 <br> ○ 美国的其他地方 |
| **11. 您遭是否受过现任或前任伴侣**（在身体/情感/言语方面的）**家庭暴力？** | ○ 是 ○ 否 *[跳到问题12]* <br> ○ 不知道 *[跳到问题12]* <br> ○ 不回答 *[跳到问题12]* | ○ 是 ○ 否 *[跳到问题12]* <br> ○ 不知道 *[跳到问题12]* <br> ○ 不回答 *[跳到问题12]* |
| **11a.** *[问题11的答案为是的:]* **您是否脱离了家庭暴力的苦海？** | ○ 是 ○ 不知道 <br> ○ 否 ○ 不回答 | ○ 是 ○ 不知道 <br> ○ 否 ○ 不回答 |
| **12. 您是否有下列任何一种问题？** *[逐一问答] [选择所有适合的选项，或选择部分疾病，或无、不适用或拒绝回答]* | ☐ 精神疾病 ☐ 慢性健康问题 <br> ☐ 嗑药问题 ☐ 发育障碍 <br> ☐ 酗酒问题 ☐ 外伤性脑损伤 <br> ☐ 身体残障 ☐ 创伤后遗症 <br> ☐ 行动不便 ☐ HIV/AIDS <br> ○ 部分疾病 ○ 无，不适用 ○ 拒绝回答 | ☐ 精神疾病 ☐ 慢性健康问题 <br> ☐ 嗑药问题 ☐ 发育障碍 <br> ☐ 酗酒问题 ☐ 外伤性脑损伤 <br> ☐ 身体残障 ☐ 创伤后遗症 <br> ☐ 行动不便 ☐ HIV/AIDS <br> ○ 部分疾病 ○ 无，不适用 ○ 拒绝回答 |

**Người Hoàn Thành Đơn Này:** _____ **Tổ Chức/Địa Điểm:** _____ **Ngày:** _____

## Kiểm Đếm Số Người Vô Gia Cư Ngủ Ngoài Đường ở Hạt Multomah ♦ Từ Ngày 22 đến Ngày 28 Tháng Hai Năm 2017 ♦ MẶT A: CHỦ HỘ GIA ĐÌNH

Dùng đơn này để khảo sát những người **vô gia cư và không có nơi trú ngụ** vào đêm 22 tháng Hai năm 2017

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**Quý vị đã hoặc sẽ ngủ ngoài đường\* vào đêm Thứ Tư ngày 22 tháng Hai?** ○ Có ○ Không *[Nếu Không, Xin Dừng Khảo Sát]*

*\*Nơi công cộng hoặc riêng tư mà thông thường mọi người không dùng để ngủ (ví dụ: trong xe, công viên, trên đường phố, tòa nhà bỏ hoang, sân cắm trại.)*

**Quý vị đã có làm khảo sát Kiểm Đếm Số Người Ngủ Ngoài Đường tuần này chưa?** ○ Có ○ Không *[Nếu Có, Xin Dừng Khảo Sát]*

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### CÁC CÂU HỎI TRONG KHUNG NÀY LÀ BẮT BUỘC. NẾU KHÔNG THỂ TRẢ LỜI NHỮNG CÂU HỎI NÀY, XIN HÃY ĐIỀN ĐƠN TỪ CHỐI

| Chữ cái đầu của TÊN | 3 chữ cái đầu của HỌ | Tuổi tác | Quý vị xác định giới tính mình là gì? |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ | ☐ ☐ ☐ | ☐ | ○ Nam ○ Chuyển giới (Nữ -> Nam) ○ Nữ ○ Chuyển giới (Nam -> Nữ) ○ Không xác định giới tính là Nam, Nữ hay Chuyển giới |

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**1. Quý vị đã/sẽ ngủ ở đâu vào tối Thứ Tư, ngày 22 tháng Hai?** *[Chỉ Chọn MỘT]*

- ○ Đường/lề đường
- ○ Trước cửa nhà/khu vực tư nhân khác
- ○ Nhà/công trình bỏ hoang
- ○ Cầu/cầu vượt/đường sắt
- ○ Công viên
- ○ Gỗ/không có che chắn
- ○ Trong xe (xe hơi, xe tải, xe van, xe cắm trại) *[Xin tới Câu 2]*
- ○ Thuyền *[Xin tới Câu 2]*
- ○ Các địa điểm khác không phải nơi trú ngụ:_____

**1a.** *[Nếu Câu 1 Không phải Thuyền Hoặc Xe:]* **Quý vị đã hoặc sẽ ngủ trong lều tại địa điểm đó vào ngày 22 tháng Hai?**

○ Có ○ Không ○ Không Biết

**2. Tại khu vực nào của thành phố mà quý vị đã/sẽ ngủ vào ngày 22 tháng Hai?** *[Chỉ Chọn MỘT]*

- ○ Trung Tâm/Phố Cổ/Khu Vực Pearl
- ○ SW Ptld (bên ngoài khu trung tâm)
- ○ NW Ptld (bên ngoài khu trung tâm)
- ○ North Portland
- ○ Bên trong NE Ptld (bờ sông → 33rd)
- ○ Trung tâm NE Ptld (33rd → 82nd)
- ○ SE Portland (bờ sông → 82nd)
- ○ Bên ngoài E Ptld (82nd →162nd)
- ○ Gresham
- ○ East County (bên ngoài Gresham)
- ○ Không Biết

**3. Có phải quý vị đã/sẽ ngủ một mình vào ngày 22 tháng Hai?**

○ Có ○ Không

**3a.** *[Nếu Câu 3 = Không]* **Quý vị đã/sẽ ngủ với ai vào ngày 22 tháng Hai?** *[Đánh Dấu TẤT CẢ Các Mục Phù Hợp:]*

- ☐ Người hôn phối/Người tình
- ☐ Con cái/Cháu chắt dưới 18 tuổi
- ☐ Người thân khác (ví dụ: cha mẹ, anh chị em, con cái đã lớn, cô dì chú bác, ông bà)
- ☐ Không có liên hệ thân thích (ví dụ: bạn bè, gia đình đường phố)

**4. Đây có phải là lần đầu tiên trong đời quý vị sống vô gia cư không?**

○ Có ○ Không ○ Không biết

**5. Lần này quý vị đã sống vô gia cư bao lâu rồi?**

_____ (tháng) _____ (năm)

*[Nếu thời gian là **12 tháng hoặc lâu hơn**, xin tới Câu 7]*

**6.** *[Nếu câu trả lời cho câu 5 là ít hơn 12 tháng:]* **Có phải quý vị đã từng sống ngoài đường hoặc trong một nơi trú ngụ it nhất 4 lần khác nhau (bao gồm cả lần này) trong vòng 3 năm trở lại đây?**

○ Có ○ Không ○ Không biết

**6a.** *[Nếu Câu 6 = Có:]* **Trong vòng 3 năm trở lại đây, có phải tổng thời gian quý vị sống ngoài đường hoặc trong một nơi trú ngụ ít nhất 12 tháng?**

○ Có ○ Không ○ Không biết

**7. Quý vị xác định chủng tộc/sắc tộc của mình thế nào?** *Đánh Dấu TẤT CẢ Các Mục Phù Hợp (và chọn ít nhất một mục):*

- ☐ Người Tây Ban Nha/La Tinh
- ☐ Người Da Trắng
- ☐ Người Da Đen/Người Mỹ gốc Phi
- ☐ Người Mỹ Bản Địa/Bản Xứ Alaska
- ☐ Người Hawai Bản Địa/Đảo Thái Bình Dương
- ☐ Người Châu Á
- ☐ Người Slavic
- ☐ Người Châu Phi
- ☐ Người Trung Đông
- ☐ Không Biết/Từ chối trả lời

*Chi Tiết Thêm Vào:* _____

**8. Quý vị có đang đi học không?** ○ Có ○ Không

**9. Quý vị có việc làm không?** ○ Có ○ Không

**10.** *[Câu hỏi cho người 18 tuổi hoặc lớn hơn:]* **Có phải quý vị từng phục vụ trong lực lượng quân đội Mỹ (Quân Đội, Hải Quân, Không Quân, Thủy Quân Lục Chiến, Bảo Vệ Bờ Biển) hay được gọi làm nhiệm vụ tại lực lượng Vệ Binh Quốc Gia hoặc là một Dự Bị?**

○ Có ○ Không ○ Không Biết

**11. Quý vị đã ở Hạt Multomah bao lâu rồi?**

○ < 3 tháng ○ 3-12 tháng ○ 1-2 năm ○ >2 năm

○ Không Áp Dụng, Tôi xuất thân ở đây *[Xin tới Câu 13]*

**12. Khi quý vị tới Hạt Multnomah, có phải quý vị đã là người vô gia cư?**

○ Có ○ Không

| **12a. Điều gì khiến quý vị tới đây?** *[Đánh dấu TẤT CẢ Các Mục Phù Hợp]* | **12b.** *Quý vị từ đâu tới đây?* *[Chỉ Chọn MỘT]* |
|---|---|
| ☐ Gia đình/bạn bè | ○ Hạt Clack, Wash, hoặc Clark (ví dụ: vùng Metro) |
| ☐ Các cơ hội công việc | ○ Oregon bên ngoài vùng Metro |
| ☐ Thích sống ở đây/thời tiết tốt | ○ Washington hoặc California |
| ☐ Tiếp cận các dịch vụ/tài nguyên | ○ Nơi khác của nước Mỹ |
| ☐ Khác:_____ | |

**13.** *[Câu hỏi cho người 18 tuổi hoặc lớn hơn:]* **Quý vị đã từng bị bạo hành gia đình (bạo hành thể xác/tinh thần/qua lời nói) trong các mối quan hệ hiện tại hoặc trong quá khứ?**

○ Có ○ Không ○ Không Biết ○ Từ chối trả lời

**13a.** *[Nếu Câu 13 = Có:]* **Có phải quý vị đang chạy trốn khỏi bạo hành gia đình?**

○ Có ○ Không ○ Không Biết ○ Từ chối trả lời

**14. Quý vị có đang trải qua những điều sau?** *[Hỏi Từng Mục]*

*[Đánh dấu TẤT CẢ các mục Phù Hợp HOẶC Có Vài Tình Trạng HOẶC Từ Chối Trả Lời]*

- ☐ Bệnh Tâm Thần
- ☐ Vấn đề nghiện thuốc
- ☐ Vấn đề nghiện rượu
- ☐ Khuyết tật thể chất
- ☐ Khả năng đi lại hạn chế
- ☐ Bệnh mãn tính
- ☐ Khuyết tật trong khi phát triển
- ☐ Chấn thương sọ não
- ☐ Căng thẳng sau chấn thương
- ☐ Bệnh HIV /AIDS

○ Có Vài Tình Trạng ○ Không có, Không Áp Dụng ○ Từ Chối Trả Lời

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**Sử dụng Mặt B (mặt sau) của đơn này để thu thập thông tin về CÁC THÀNH VIÊN KHÁC TRONG HỘ GIA ĐÌNH của người được khảo sát NÀY.**

| *NẾU CÂU A ĐẾN CÂU D KHÔNG THỂ TRẢ LỜI, XIN HOÀN TẤT ĐƠN TỪ CHỐI* | THÀNH VIÊN KHÁC TRONG HỘ GIA ĐÌNH: SỐ 1 ⬇ | THÀNH VIÊN KHÁC TRONG HỘ GIA ĐÌNH: SỐ 2 ⬇ |
|---|---|---|
| **A. Chữ cái đầu tiên của Tên** *[bắt buộc]* | ☐ | ☐ |
| **B. 3 chữ cái đầu tiên của Họ** *[bắt buộc]* | ☐ ☐ ☐ | ☐ ☐ ☐ |
| **C. Tuổi của quý vị?** *[bắt buộc]* | ☐ | ☐ |
| **D. Quý vị xác định giới tính mình là gì?** *[bắt buộc]* | ○Nam ○Chuyển giới (Nữ -> Nam) ○Không Xác Định Giới Tính là Nam/Nữ/Chuyển giới<br>○Nữ ○Chuyển giới (Nam -> Nữ) | ○Nam ○Chuyển giới (Nữ -> Nam) ○Không Xác Định Giới Tính là Nam/Nữ/Chuyển giới<br>○Nữ ○Chuyển giới (Nam -> Nữ) |
| **1. Mối quan hệ của quý vị với người hoàn tất Mặt A của đơn này là gì?** *[Chỉ Chọn MỘT]* | ○Người hôn phối/Người tình<br>○Con/Con cái/Cháu dưới 18 tuổi<br>○Người thân khác (ví dụ: cha mẹ, anh chị em, con cái đã lớn, cô dì chú bác, ông bà)<br>○Không có liên hệ thân thích (ví dụ: bạn bè, gia đình đường phố) | ○Người hôn phối/Người tình<br>○Con/Con cái/Cháu dưới 18 tuổi<br>○Người thân khác (ví dụ: cha mẹ, anh chị em, con cái đã lớn, cô dì chú bác, ông bà)<br>○Không có liên hệ thân thích (ví dụ: bạn bè, gia đình đường phố) |
| **2. Đây có phải là lần đầu tiên trong đời quý vị sống vô gia cư không?** | ○Có  ○ Không  ○Không biết | ○Có  ○ Không  ○Không biết |
| **3. Lần này quý vị đã sống vô gia cư bao lâu rồi?** | _____(tháng) _____(năm)<br>*[Nếu **12 tháng hoặc lâu hơn**, xin tới Câu 5]* | _____(tháng) _____(năm)<br>*[Nếu **12 tháng hoặc lâu hơn**, xin tới Câu 5]* |
| **4.** *[Nếu Câu 3 < 12 tháng:]* **Có phải quý vị đã từng sống ngoài đường hoặc trong một nơi trú ngụ ít nhất 4 lần khác nhau (bao gồm cả lần này) trong vòng 3 năm trở lại đây?** | ○Có<br>○Không *[Xin tới Câu 5]*<br>○Không Biết *[Xin tới Câu 5]* | ○Có<br>○Không *[Xin tới Câu 5]*<br>○Không Biết *[Xin tới Câu 5]* |
| **4a.** *[Nếu Câu 4 = Có:]* **Trong vòng 3 năm trở lại đây, có phải tổng thời gian quý vị sống ngoài đường hoặc trong một nơi trú ngụ ít nhất 12 tháng?** | ○Có<br>○Không<br>○Không Biết | ○Có<br>○Không<br>○Không Biết |
| **5. Quý vị xác định chủng tộc/sắc tộc của mình thế nào?** *[Đánh dấu TẤT CẢ các mục Phù Hợp và ít nhất là một mục]* | ☐Người Tây Ban Nha/La Tinh  ☐Người Châu Á<br>☐Người Da Trắng  ☐Người Slavic<br>☐Người Da Đen/Người Mỹ gốc Phi  ☐Người Châu Phi<br>☐Người Mỹ Bản Địa/Bản Xứ Alaska  ☐Người Trung Đông<br>☐Người Hawai Bản Địa/Đảo Thái Bình Dương  ☐Không Biết/Từ Chối Trả Lời<br>☐*Chi Tiết Thêm Vào:* _____ | ☐Người Tây Ban Nha/La Tinh  ☐Người Châu Á<br>☐Người Da Trắng  ☐Người Slavic<br>☐Người Da Đen/Người Mỹ gốc Phi  ☐Người Châu Phi<br>☐Người Mỹ Bản Địa/Bản Xứ Alaska  ☐Người Trung Đông<br>☐Người Hawai Bản Địa/Đảo Thái Bình Dương  ☐Không Biết/Từ Chối Trả Lời<br>☐*Chi Tiết Thêm Vào:* _____ |
| **6. Quý vị có đang đi học không?** | ○ Có  ○ Không | ○ Có  ○ Không |
| *DỪNG TẠI ĐÂY ĐỐI VỚI TRẺ EM 0-17 TUỔI* | | |
| **7. Quý vị có việc làm không?** | ○ Có  ○ Không | ○ Có  ○ Không |
| **8. Có phải quý vị từng phục vụ trong lực lượng quân đội Mỹ (Quân Đội, Hải Quân, Không Quân, Thủy Quân Lục Chiến, Bảo Vệ Bờ Biển) hay được gọi làm nhiệm vụ tại lực lượng Vệ Binh Quốc Gia hoặc là một Dự Bị?** | ○ Có<br>○ Không<br>○ Không Biết | ○ Có<br>○ Không<br>○ Không Biết |
| **9. Quý vị đã ở Hạt Multomah bao lâu rồi?** | ○ <3 tháng  ○ >2 năm<br>○ 3-12 tháng  ○ Không Áp Dụng, Tôi xuất<br>○ 1-2 năm     thân ở đây *[Xin tới Câu 11]* | ○ <3 tháng  ○ >2 năm<br>○ 3-12 tháng  ○ Không Áp Dụng, Tôi xuất<br>○ 1-2 năm     thân ở đây *[Xin tới Câu 11]* |
| **10. Khi quý vị tới Hạt Multnomah, có phải quý vị đã là người vô gia cư?** | ○ Có<br>○ Không | ○ Có<br>○ Không |
| **10a. Điều gì khiến quý vị tới đây?** *[Đánh dấu TẤT CẢ các mục Phù Hợp]* | ☐ Gia đình/bạn bè  ☐ Tiếp cận dịch vụ/tài nguyên<br>☐ Cơ hội việc làm<br>☐ Thích sống ở đây/thời tiết tốt  ☐ Khác: _____ | ☐ Gia đình/bạn bè  ☐ Tiếp cận dịch vụ/tài nguyên<br>☐ Cơ hội việc làm<br>☐ Thích sống ở đây/thời tiết tốt  ☐ Khác: _____ |
| **10b. Quý vị từ đâu đến?** *[Chỉ Chọn MỘT]* | ○ Hạt Clack, Wash, hoặc Clark (ví dụ: vùng Metro)<br>○ Oregon, bên    ○ Wash hoặc Calif<br>  ngoài vùng Metro  ○ Nơi khác của nước Mỹ | ○ Hạt Clack, Wash, hoặc Clark (ví dụ: vùng Metro)<br>○ Oregon, bên ngoài    ○ Wash hoặc Calif<br>  vùng Metro  ○ Nơi khác của nước Mỹ |
| **11. Quý vị đã từng bị bạo hành gia đình (bạo hành thể xác/tinh thần/qua lời nói) trong các mối quan hệ hiện tại hoặc trong quá khứ?** | ○ Có  ○ Không *[Xin tới Câu 12]*<br>○ Không Biết *[Xin tới Câu 12]*<br>○ Từ chối trả lời *[Xin tới Câu 12]* | ○ Có  ○ Không *[Xin tới Câu 12]*<br>○ Không Biết *[Xin tới Câu 12]*<br>○ Từ chối trả lời *[Xin tới Câu 12]* |
| **11a.** *[Nếu Câu 11 = Có:]* **Có phải quý vị đang chạy trốn khỏi bạo hành gia đình?** | ○ Có  ○ Không Biết<br>○ Không  ○ Từ chối trả lời | ○ Có  ○ Không Biết<br>○ Không  ○ Từ chối trả lời |
| **12. Quý vị có đang trải bất kỳ những điều nào sau đây?** *[Hỏi từng cá nhân]* *[Đánh dấu Tất Cả những mục phù hợp HOẶC Chọn Tình Trạng Mất Khả Năng Lao Động HOẶC Không Có, Không Áp Dụng, HOẶC Từ Chối Trả Lời]* | ☐ Bệnh tâm thần  ☐ Bệnh mãn tính<br>☐ Vấn đề nghiện thuốc  ☐ Khuyết tật trong khi phát triển<br>☐ Vấn đề nghiện rượu  ☐ Chấn thương sọ não<br>☐ Khuyết tật thể chất  ☐ Căng thẳng sau chấn thương<br>☐ Khả năng đi lại hạn chế  ☐ Bị bệnh HIV/AIDS<br>○ Tình Trạng Mất Khả Năng Lao Động<br>○ Không Có, Không Áp Dụng  ○ Từ Chối Trả Lời | ☐ Bệnh tâm thần  ☐ Bệnh mãn tính<br>☐ Vấn đề nghiện thuốc  ☐ Khuyết tật trong khi phát triển<br>☐ Vấn đề nghiện rượu  ☐ Chấn thương sọ não<br>☐ Khuyết tật thể chất  ☐ Căng thẳng sau chấn thương<br>☐ Khả năng đi lại hạn chế  ☐ Bị bệnh HIV/AIDS<br>○ Tình Trạng Mất Khả Năng Lao Động<br>○ Không Có, Không Áp Dụng  ○ Từ Chối Trả Lời |

# One Night Shelter Count Form – Multnomah County
### *Please Complete ONE Sheet Per Household*
### *!! The Homeless Street Count Form should be completed for any Turn-Aways !!*

| | Complete a column for each household member | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Individual #1** | **Individual #2** | **Individual #3** |
| **1) First Name** (at least first letter) | | | |
| **2) Last Name** (at least first 3 letters) | | | |
| **Relationship to Head of Household** | ☐ Head of Household | ☐ Child<br>☐ Partner or Spouse<br>☐ Other<br>☐ Non-related | ☐ Child<br>☐ Partner or Spouse<br>☐ Other<br>☐ Non-related |
| **3) Date of Birth** | __/__/__ OR Age: _____ | __/__/__ OR Age: _____ | __/__/__ OR Age: _____ |
| **4) Ethnicity** | ☐ Hispanic/Latino | ☐ Hispanic/Latino | ☐ Hispanic/Latino |
| **5) Race** [Check ALL That Apply] | ☐ Amer Indian/Alaska Nat<br>☐ Asian<br>☐ Black/African American<br>☐ Nat Hawaiian/Pac Island<br>☐ White<br>☐ Don't Know/Refused | ☐ Amer Indian/Alaska Nat<br>☐ Asian<br>☐ Black/African American<br>☐ Nat Hawaiian/Pac Island<br>☐ White<br>☐ Don't Know/Refused | ☐ Amer Indian/Alaska Nat<br>☐ Asian<br>☐ Black/African American<br>☐ Nat Hawaiian/Pac Island<br>☐ White<br>☐ Don't Know/Refused |
| **6) Gender** | ☐ Male ☐ Trans (M→F)<br>☐ Female ☐ Trans (F→M)<br>☐ Does not identify as Male, Female, or Trans<br>☐ Refused | ☐ Male ☐ Trans (M→F)<br>☐ Female ☐ Trans (F→M)<br>☐ Does not identify as Male, Female, or Trans<br>☐ Refused | ☐ Male ☐ Trans (M→F)<br>☐ Female ☐ Trans (F→M)<br>☐ Does not identify as Male, Female, or Trans<br>☐ Refused |
| **7) U.S. Military Veteran?** (18+ Years and US Armed Service or Active Duty National Guard/Reservist) | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused |
| **8) Does the Client have a Disabling Condition?** | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused |
| **8a) If #8=Yes** *[Check ALL That Apply]* | ☐ Mental Health Problem<br>☐ Alcohol Abuse<br>☐ Drug Abuse<br>☐ HIV/AIDS | ☐ Mental Health Problem<br>☐ Alcohol Abuse<br>☐ Drug Abuse<br>☐ HIV/AIDS | ☐ Mental Health Problem<br>☐ Alcohol Abuse<br>☐ Drug Abuse<br>☐ HIV/AIDS |
| **9) Residence Prior to Project Entry** *[Select Only ONE]* | ☐ Street ☐ TH<br>☐ ES ☐ Owned<br>☐ Foster ☐ Rental<br>☐ Hospital ☐ Doubled-up<br>☐ Jail ☐ Refused<br>☐ Treatment | ☐ Street ☐ TH<br>☐ ES ☐ Owned<br>☐ Foster ☐ Rental<br>☐ Hospital ☐ Doubled-up<br>☐ Jail ☐ Refused<br>☐ Treatment | ☐ Street ☐ TH<br>☐ ES ☐ Owned<br>☐ Foster ☐ Rental<br>☐ Hospital ☐ Doubled-up<br>☐ Jail ☐ Refused<br>☐ Treatment |
| **Length of Stay in prior residence** | ___days ___mos ___yrs | ___days ___mos ___yrs | ___days ___mos ___yrs |
| **Was that stay less than 90 days?** | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused |
| **Was that stay less than 7 days?** | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused |
| **Approximate date Homelessness Started** | __ / __ /__ | __ / __ /__ | __ / __ /__ |
| **# of times Street, ES or SH in past 3 years** | | | |
| **# of Months Street, ES or SH in past 3 years** | | | |
| **13) Domestic violence victim/survivor?** | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused |

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**FOR PERSON FILLING OUT FORM:**
**Please review the attached Housing Inventory Chart information, update as necessary and return with this form.** *(See the Housing Inventory Chart instructions in the attached cover letter.)*

**CAA or Lead Agency:** _____

**Project Name:** _____

**Project Type:** ☐ Emergency Shelter (ES)  ☐ Transitional Housing (TH)  ☐ Safe Haven (SH)

**County:** Multnomah   **City:** _____

Person Completing Form: _____ Phone: _____ Email: _____

# Additional Household Members

| | Individual #4 | Individual #5 | Individual #6 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1) First Name** (at least first letter) | | | |
| **2) Last Name** (at least first 3 letters) | | | |
| **Relationship to Head of Household** | ☐ Child<br>☐ Partner or Spouse<br>☐ Other<br>☐ Non-related | ☐ Child<br>☐ Partner or Spouse<br>☐ Other<br>☐ Non-related | ☐ Child<br>☐ Partner or Spouse<br>☐ Other<br>☐ Non-related |
| **3) Date of Birth** | __/__/__ OR Age: _____ | __/__/__ OR Age: _____ | __/__/__ OR Age: _____ |
| **4) Ethnicity** | ☐ Hispanic/Latino | ☐ Hispanic/Latino | ☐ Hispanic/Latino |
| **5) Race** [Check ALL That Apply] | ☐ Amer Indian/Alaska Nat<br>☐ Asian<br>☐ Black/African American<br>☐ Nat Hawaiian/Pac Island<br>☐ White<br>☐ Don't Know/Refused | ☐ Amer Indian/Alaska Nat<br>☐ Asian<br>☐ Black/African American<br>☐ Nat Hawaiian/Pac Island<br>☐ White<br>☐ Don't Know/Refused | ☐ Amer Indian/Alaska Nat<br>☐ Asian<br>☐ Black/African American<br>☐ Nat Hawaiian/Pac Island<br>☐ White<br>☐ Don't Know/Refused |
| **6) Gender** | ☐ Male ☐ Trans (M→F)<br>☐ Female ☐ Trans (F→M)<br>☐ Does not identify as Male, Female, or Trans<br>☐ Refused | ☐ Male ☐ Trans (M→F)<br>☐ Female ☐ Trans (F→M)<br>☐ Does not identify as Male, Female, or Trans<br>☐ Refused | ☐ Male ☐ Trans (M→F)<br>☐ Female ☐ Trans (F→M)<br>☐ Does not identify as Male, Female, or Trans<br>☐ Refused |
| **7) U.S. Military Veteran?** (18+ Years and US Armed Service or Active Duty National Guard/Reservist) | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused |
| **8) Does the Client have a Disabling Condition?** | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused |
| **8a) If #8=Yes** [Check ALL That Apply] | ☐ Mental Health Problem<br>☐ Alcohol Abuse<br>☐ Drug Abuse<br>☐ HIV/AIDS | ☐ Mental Health Problem<br>☐ Alcohol Abuse<br>☐ Drug Abuse<br>☐ HIV/AIDS | ☐ Mental Health Problem<br>☐ Alcohol Abuse<br>☐ Drug Abuse<br>☐ HIV/AIDS |
| **9) Residence Prior to Project Entry** [Select Only ONE] | ☐ Street ☐ TH<br>☐ ES ☐ Owned<br>☐ Foster ☐ Rental<br>☐ Hospital ☐ Doubled-up<br>☐ Jail ☐ Refused<br>☐ Treatment | ☐ Street ☐ TH<br>☐ ES ☐ Owned<br>☐ Foster ☐ Rental<br>☐ Hospital ☐ Doubled-up<br>☐ Jail ☐ Refused<br>☐ Treatment | ☐ Street ☐ TH<br>☐ ES ☐ Owned<br>☐ Foster ☐ Rental<br>☐ Hospital ☐ Doubled-up<br>☐ Jail ☐ Refused<br>☐ Treatment |
| **Length of Stay in prior residence** | ___days ___mos ___yrs | ___days ___mos ___yrs | ___days ___mos ___yrs |
| **Was that stay less than 90 days?** | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused |
| **Was that stay less than 7 days?** | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused |
| **Approximate date Homelessness Started** | __ / __ /__ | __ / __ /__ | __ / __ /__ |
| **# of times Street, ES or SH in past 3 years** | | | |
| **# of Months Street, ES or SH in past 3 years** | | | |
| **13) Domestic violence victim/survivor** | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused |

# Multnomah County Homeless Street Count ⬥ February 22-28, 2017
## REFUSAL FORM

**COMPLETE ONE FORM PER PERSON**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** This form should be used to document individuals who *refuse to complete a survey* or *cannot provide the identifying information in the shaded box*. Only fill out this form if you know or are fairly certain that the person *slept outside on Wednesday night February 22nd*. If someone is unapproachable, either return to the location at another time or inform the next shift of data collectors to try again, if possible.

**Person Completing Form:** _____   **Organization/Site:** _____

**Date:** _____

1. **Was this person homeless on February 22nd?**      ○ Yes      ○ Most Likely
   ○ No *[If No, Do NOT Complete Refusal Form]*

2. **Reason for Refusing to Complete Street Count Survey:** *[Select ALL That Apply]*
   ☐ Doesn't want to give their information (i.e., privacy or trust issues)
   ☐ Did it before and nothing changed for the homeless community
   ☐ Individual cannot/will not provide the identifying information in the shaded box
   ☐ Language issue (after attempts to offer other language forms or to call translation number)
   ☐ Other *[please describe]*: _____

3. **Type of location:** *[Select Only ONE]*
   ○ Street or sidewalk
   ○ Doorway or other private property
   ○ Abandoned house or building
   ○ Bridge, overpass, or railroad
   ○ Park
   ○ Woods or open space
   ○ Vehicle (car, truck, van, camper)
   ○ Boat
   ○ Other unsheltered location *[please describe]*:
   _____

   **3a.** *[If Q3 Is NOT Vehicle or Boat:]* **Sleeping in a tent:**
      ○ Yes      ○ No      ○ Don't Know

4. **Area of Portland/Multnomah County:** *[Select Only ONE]*
   ○ Downtown, Old Town, Pearl
   ○ SW Portland (outside downtown)
   ○ NW Portland (outside downtown)
   ○ North Portland
   ○ Inner NE Portland (river → 33rd)
   ○ Central NE Portland (33rd → 82nd)
   ○ SE Portland (river → 82nd)
   ○ Outer East Portland (82nd → 162nd)
   ○ Gresham
   ○ East County (outside of Gresham)

   **4a. Did the individual sleep in the location selected in Q3 and the area selected in Q4 on February 22nd?**
      ○ Yes      ○ No      ○ Don't Know

5. **Gender:** *[Select Only ONE]*
   ○ Male
   ○ Female
   ○ Unable to Determine

6. **Age:** *[Select Only ONE]*
   ○ 0-17 years
   ○ 18-24 years
   ○ 25-55 years
   ○ 56 years or older
   ○ Unable to Determine

7. **Race/Ethnicity:** *[Check ALL That Apply]*
   ☐ Hispanic/Latino
   ☐ White/Caucasian
   ☐ Black/African American
   ☐ American Indian/Alaska Native
   ☐ Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
   ☐ Asian
   ☐ Slavic
   ☐ African
   ☐ Middle Eastern
   ☐ Unable to Determine

**Additional Comments:** _____

_____