

2023 Point in Time Findings Report

**Count of People Experiencing Homelessness in
Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties,
Oregon**

This report was prepared for
Clackamas County, Multnomah County and the City of Portland Joint Office of Homeless Services, and Washington County

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1. Executive Summary

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires localities to complete an annual census-style count of people experiencing homelessness in their jurisdictions. This count, called the Point in Time (PIT) Count, enumerates the number and characteristics of individuals and family households who are experiencing homelessness. The PIT Count is one of the few standardized, national data sets about people experiencing homelessness. It collects local, regional, and national data that, once aggregated, is a snapshot of homelessness on a specific night. The count takes place in the last ten days of January each year.

The PIT Count uses HUD’s definitions to determine who is experiencing homelessness and the circumstances of their experiences. HUD defines homelessness as: “individuals and families who lack a fixed nighttime residence or who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for regular sleeping accommodation” (See Appendix C). People experiencing homelessness are identified as living in one of the following situations: unsheltered, emergency shelter, Safe Haven housing, or transitional housing. Unsheltered homelessness includes people sleeping in tents, cars, abandoned buildings, certain types of motels, etc. The PIT Count reports disaggregated data for each of the three living situations.

Every PIT Count is an undercount, as it is not possible to definitively find, survey, and count every person experiencing homelessness. Additionally, people participating in surveys do not answer every question and, specific to the PIT Count, the turn away rate (or nonparticipation rate) can be high. Lastly, the HUD definition of homelessness does not include people who are living unsafely doubled up, meaning that they may be staying with family in violation of that family’s lease or housing voucher.

Despite these factors that lead PIT Counts to be undercounts, the one-night snapshots that emerge from the Counts do serve as an important tool for understanding baseline demographics and trends among people experiencing homelessness.

2023 Portland Oregon Tri-County PIT Count

In 2023, the Portland, Oregon tri-county region collaborated for the first time and jointly created, administered, and analyzed the count data. The Tri-County 2023 PIT Count report presents findings from this first regional count of people experiencing homelessness. The report includes tri-county and county-level disaggregated data. This executive summary includes summary data and highlights.

2023 Methodology

Each year, localities report the number of people living in emergency shelter, Safe Haven housing, and transitional housing. HUD mandates a count of people living unsheltered every other year. The three Portland region counties – Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington -- conducted an unsheltered count in 2023. The tri-county planning group selected January 24, 2023, as the night of the count, meaning that community members were asked where they slept the night of Tuesday, January 24. While in some

localities, the counts are conducted in a single night, in the tri-county region the count took place from January 25 to 31, 2023.

For the count, information about people experiencing homelessness comes from two types of data: (1) secondary, administrative data sets; and (2) a survey. Generally, in the tri-county area, data about people who are sheltered or in transitional housing comes from the secondary data sets (e.g., the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)), and data about people who are unsheltered come from the administered survey. In Multnomah County, a handful of shelters that do not routinely submit data to the Joint Office of Homeless Services (JOHS) also administered a survey. Data sets were deduplicated within each county and across counties. Data were also matched with administrative data sets and interpolated.

In addition to traditional issues about the count and reaching the most people possible, several other factors may have depressed the street count in 2023. One of these factors is that outreach workers around the region and administering the PIT street count survey reported that they did not encounter individuals in the areas where they expected to find them. Additionally, campsite removals occurred in Old Town / Chinatown during the first few days of the count, likely displacing some people and decreasing count participation. Winter emergency actions also went into effect in the latter half of the week that the count was conducted. While the winter emergency actions led to people taking refuge in shelters who may not have otherwise participated in the count, because their participation in the PIT Count was via an emergency shelter, they were then counted as sheltered and not unsheltered.

Comparing 2022 to 2023 PIT Count Data

In this report, we compare data between 2022 and 2023. However, there are several important differences between the data sets that limit comparability and interpretation: (1) inclusive race, ethnicity, and gender categories were used in 2023 in the survey questions; (2) different levels of data were available across the tri-county; and (3) data collection methods changed year to year, particularly as a result of the coordination of three counties and the introduction of an app for data collection for all three counties (Washington County previously used the app).

Interpreting the meaning of differences can be further complicated by missing information. For instance, if shelter numbers increased in a county and unsheltered numbers decreased, we cannot assume that people living outside moved into a shelter based on the data analyzed for this report; additional research is needed to understand what may have impacted these changes. Also, percentage changes may appear large, but reviewing the data can reveal that the original population was quite small.

We urge caution when offering interpretation about the meaning and magnitude of year-to-year changes reflected in this report.

2023 PIT Count Overview

The tri-county area identified 7,483 people experiencing homelessness on the night of the PIT Count. Consistent with serving as the population center of the region, 6,300 people experienced homelessness in Multnomah County, with 772 sleeping in Washington County and 411 sleeping in Clackamas County.

This means that regional data trends throughout this report are driven by what happens in Multnomah County.

Almost 60% of the total number of people experiencing homelessness were unsheltered (4,355). The other 40% included 2,467 people in emergency shelter and 661 staying in transitional housing. The total number of people who were approached and did not participate in the survey was 1,346 people.

Overall, homelessness increased by 13% when compared to 2022 PIT Count data. However, Clackamas and Washington Counties reported decreased numbers of people experiencing homelessness in 2023.

Demographic Breakdowns of Unhoused Community Members

Racial and Ethnic Identity

Of respondents with their racial and ethnic identity identified, Black, Indigenous, and other People of Color (BIPOC) are now 35% of the population experiencing homelessness in the tri-county area. In 2022, they were 31% of the same population. BIPOC experiencing homelessness grew 21%, while people identifying as White only increased by 6%.

Several racial and ethnic identity group communities showed large increases in the number of people experiencing homelessness. Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander representation doubled from 2022 to 2023. The number of Black community members experiencing homelessness also grew by 32% across the tri-county region. Black community members experiencing homelessness increased by 63% (from 43 to 70 people) in Washington County, while the number of Latines experiencing homelessness decreased by 38% there. Clackamas and Multnomah Counties both saw their numbers of Latines experiencing homelessness increase.

Consistent with previous PIT Counts in the tri-county area, BIPOC community members, as well as White people, most frequently identified as male (58%). Though a small population, about 75% of people who identified as gender questioning are BIPOC, most of whom identify as Black.

BIPOC (17.8%) overall were more likely to be living in family households than White community members (11%). Latine (22%) and Native Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders (39.8%) and Black people (19.8%) were the most likely to live in family households while experiencing homelessness. Native American, American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous people and Asian Americans were less likely to live in family households (7.1% vs. 7.6%).

Native or Indigenous Americans experienced chronic homelessness at a higher proportion than the overall population (51% vs. 41%). People who reported multiple racial identities reported an even higher proportion of chronic homelessness (55%).

Household Composition

Across the three counties, the majority of households are adult, unsheltered households.

Family households include at least one adult 18 years of age or older, and at least one child less than 18 years of age. In Clackamas and Washington Counties, the majority of family households are living in emergency shelter. In Multnomah County, the majority of family households surveyed are experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

From 2022 to 2023, Washington County's number of family households declined (-22%). In contrast, adult households in Washington County increased. Note that households may have more than one person in them.

Clackamas County saw an increase in both family households and child-only households.

Child households, a measure of those under 18 years of age without an adult, were more likely to be experiencing unsheltered homelessness than sheltered homelessness or transitional housing homelessness. Almost all child households experiencing homelessness were located in Multnomah County (81 in Multnomah County; 6 in Clackamas County; 7 in Washington County).

Children and Youth

Across the tri-county region, 1,290 people 24 years of age and younger were identified as experiencing homelessness. Youth and children are broken into two categories: (1) 18-24 years of age (youth), and (2) <18 (children). Children under 18 made up 80% of the combined youth and child population experiencing unsheltered homelessness for the entire region. In Washington County's children under 18 years of age, the majority were living in shelters.

Children may be with adults or not living with an adult (unaccompanied). Of the 166 unaccompanied children experiencing homelessness, almost all (153) lived in Multnomah County. In Multnomah and Clackamas Counties, most children who were unaccompanied slept unsheltered on the night of the count. In Washington County, they were most likely to sleep in emergency shelter.

About 47% of youth and children reported BIPOC identities. Within Multnomah County, there was a larger count of youth and children experiencing homelessness who identify as BIPOC, whereas in the other counties, White youth and children represent larger percentages of the population.

Age

The plurality of individuals experiencing homelessness are in the 35 to 44 age range across the three counties. In Clackamas and Multnomah Counties, the majority of 35-44-year-olds experiencing homelessness were unsheltered. In Washington County, the majority of people between 35 to 44 years of age who experienced homelessness spent the night in emergency shelter.

Multnomah and Washington Counties showed an increase in the number of individuals 55+ who are experiencing homelessness. Individuals 65 years of age and older experienced a 9.5% increase in homelessness between 2022 and 2023.

Gender Identity

Overall, the majority of the people experiencing homelessness in the Tri-County PIT identified as male. The majority of people who identified as male who experience homelessness in Clackamas and Multnomah Counties were unsheltered. In Washington County, most of the surveyed individuals who identified as male were experiencing homelessness in emergency shelters.

The majority of individuals who identified as female experienced unsheltered homelessness. The proportion of female-identified people experiencing homelessness grew 27% in Multnomah County and declined in the other two counties from 2022 to 2023.

People who identified as no single gender, questioning, or transgender reflected about 3% of the population experiencing homelessness. Though there is limited information at the local level about the total population identifying as no single gender, questioning, or transgender, 3% is about double the estimated percentage of people who do not identify as cisgender within the overall population of the United States. When grouped together, gender identities outside of male and female grew by 28% between 2022 and 2023.

Chronic Homelessness

About 42% of the population experiencing homelessness in the tri-county area meets the federal definition of chronic homelessness. Across the region, over 60% of the population of people experiencing chronic homelessness were unsheltered. This trend plays out in Multnomah County and Clackamas County generally follows a similar pattern. The plurality of Washington County's population experiencing chronic homelessness were in emergency shelter the night of the count.

Overall, there was an increase of .85% between 2022 and 2023 in the number of people experiencing chronic homelessness across the tri-county region.

Washington County's count of people experiencing chronic homelessness declined 20% between 2022 and 2023.

Multnomah County experienced an 8.3% increase in chronic homelessness between 2022 and 2023. That increase was seen in the number of people living in emergency shelter (32.7%). Multnomah County had a 1.3% decrease in the number of people living unsheltered and experiencing chronic homelessness.

Forty-four percent of people who identified as male and 41% of people who identified as female who experience homelessness experience chronic homelessness. People who identified with no single gender make up 2.0% of the population experiencing chronic homelessness, higher than their share of the overall population experiencing homelessness (1.6%).

Domestic Violence

About 8% of adult respondents to the PIT Count reported experiencing or having experienced domestic violence. Of those individuals, people in both Clackamas and Washington Counties mainly stayed in emergency shelters the night of the count. In Multnomah County, nearly all of the people experiencing

homelessness who also experienced domestic violence reported experiencing unsheltered homelessness (97.7%). In Clackamas County, family households comprised the majority of households that have experienced domestic violence. Most individuals across the three counties who have experienced or are experiencing domestic violence identify as female.

Veterans

Overall, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness decreased by about 8%. In Clackamas County the decline was about 52%, with a slight increase in the share of veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness (48.4% to 60.0%). The decreases in Multnomah and Washington Counties were driven by a decline in the number of veterans in transitional housing. Multnomah and Washington Counties had an increase in the population of veterans in both emergency shelter and unsheltered categories.

Eighty three percent of veterans identified as male. In total, about 30% of veterans reported living with a disabling condition and most of those veterans reported more than one disabling condition. Chronic health conditions were the most common disabilities (e.g., diabetes, asthma). Clackamas County identified more veterans reporting a disabling condition than the other two counties (~45% vs ~30%).

Disabling Conditions

A total of 1,448 community members indicated that they experienced one or more disabling conditions in 2023. This was a decrease from the 1,811 people who reported experiencing at least one disabling condition in 2022. In 2023, the top three conditions identified by people who indicated they had a disability included adults living with a substance use disorder (25.6%), adults living with a mental health disorder (23.2%), and adults experiencing a chronic health condition (21%). Of the people who reported one or more disabling conditions, the median number of disabling conditions reported was 2 disabling conditions and the mean was 2.5 disabling conditions.

Different patterns of disabling conditions emerged across gender identities. Male respondents who indicated that they have a disabling condition (2,141) most often identified a substance use disorder (27.3%). Twenty-six percent of female respondents selected that they experienced a mental health disorder, which was the same percentage as who identified as having No Single Gender. For respondents who identified as transgender and who indicated they have a disabling condition, 23.4% indicated that they experienced a chronic health condition

Additional Unsheltered (Street Count) Findings

This section includes findings from the additional questions the counties asked that were not required for HUD reporting. This is the first time that all three counties have asked these questions.

Sleeping Location

In total, the most commonly reported sleeping locations for people experiencing unsheltered homelessness were relatively evenly split between streets or sidewalks, outdoor encampments, vehicles, boats, or RVs. Together these locations accounted for 78% of sleeping locations. Outdoor encampments were the most common sleeping location for people in Clackamas County (30%) and Washington County (37%). The most frequent sleeping location indicated in the Multnomah County responses was on a street or sidewalk (32%).

The 36 families with children who completed the survey most often reported sleeping in vehicles, boats, or RVs across the tri-county region. The next most common place identified was on a street or sidewalk. No families reported sleeping in an outdoor encampment, a marked difference from adult-only households.

Survey participants were asked the geographic location where they slept on the night of the count. Oregon City was the most commonly provided location in Clackamas County. In Washington County, Hillsboro was the most frequently reported location. Southeast Portland, from the Willamette River to 82nd Avenue, had the greatest number of people reporting sleeping in it within Multnomah County.

We urge caution when interpreting where people said they slept. People are usually not familiar with where a border stops and starts. And, on top of that, some jurisdictional boundaries are not straightforward. When asking people about whether they were staying in a particular county, or a specific city within that county, both enumerators and respondents may have used a city name as a general reference for a larger geographic area.

First-Time Homelessness

Of the 1,740 people who answered whether this was their first-time experiencing homelessness, 36.7% said yes. That means that about 63% of people responding to this question have previously experienced homelessness.

Length of Homelessness

In the tri-county region, of those who responded to the question about how long they experienced homelessness, 53% indicated that they had experienced homelessness for 36 months or longer. This length of time is consistent across responses in the three counties.

Previously Housed Location

When asked where they last lived in housing, 75% of survey respondents reported living in the tri-county area (1,190) or Washington's Clark County (63). For each county in the tri-county region, the most

common place a person who responded to this question was last housed was in that county. This number was consistent (60% for each county).

Only 324 people stated that they lived outside of Oregon or Clark County (in Washington, in the Portland metropolitan area). That means that 80% of people experiencing homelessness in the tri-county area called home Oregon or the Portland metro area and did not move to the state or region while they were experiencing homelessness.

Survey respondents who indicated that they were not housed in Clackamas, Multnomah, or Washington Counties when they last had housing were then asked: “What was the primary reason you moved to the area?,” and were given the choice to indicate multiple reasons. Of the 418 people who answered the question, the most frequently chosen explanation for moving to the region was that they had family and friends living in the region (37%). The next most common answer was “other” (30%). After these two choices, for those who moved to the region and answered this question the next most common reasons for moving to the area were employment (10%) and homeless services (9%).

Sexual Orientation

For the first time in Portland area PIT Counts, people were asked about their sexual orientation. In the tri-county area, about 86.6% of respondents indicated that they identify as straight or heterosexual. The next most common category, bisexual, was selected by 5.1% of respondents.

Conclusion

The Point in Time count, especially in the years that it includes the unsheltered survey, is a significant undertaking. The information it provides, however imperfect, paints a picture of people experiencing homelessness on a single night in the region. The findings here should be further researched to understand better what the numbers mean and why certain trends may be unfolding. For the 7,483 people that the counties identified in 2023 as experiencing homelessness on the night of the PIT Count, we hope that the information here provides policy makers, government staff, service providers, and advocates a meaningful basis from which to make decisions.

2. Introduction

The Tri-County 2023 Point in Time (PIT) Count report presents findings from the first regional count of people experiencing homelessness. Federally mandated, the PIT Count is a one-night snapshot of those who are experiencing unsheltered and sheltered homelessness and those who are living in transitional and Safe Haven housing.¹ Collaborating for the first time, Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties jointly created, administered, and analyzed the count data.

In this introductory section, we provide background information about the count, key definitions, a brief methodological description, and summary data for the tri-county region and three counties individually. In the next section, we break down data by core demographic groups. These include racial and ethnic identity, household type, children, age, gender identity, chronic homelessness, domestic violence, veterans, and disabling conditions. The following section presents findings specifically about the unsheltered population based on questions asked only to that population.

2.1. Overview

The U.S. Department of Housing Urban Development (HUD) requires continuums of care (CoCs) to complete a census-style count of people experiencing homelessness in their jurisdictions under the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act. The aim of this count, called the Point in Time (PIT) count, is to collect data on the number and characteristics of individuals and households who are unhoused on a single night.

There are two types of “counts” conducted as part of the PIT Count. Each year CoCs report the number of people sleeping in shelters, and in Safe Havens, and transitional housing that receive CoC funding. Every two years the CoCs are also required to conduct a count of people sleeping unsheltered in tents, vehicles, and other places not intended for habitation. This is every-other-year count is often referred to as the street count.

HUD requires that these counts occur within the last ten days of January. Localities select the official night of the count and enumeration must take place over no more than seven days.

Eligibility to participate in the street count survey is based on where the community member slept the night of the count (e.g. car, sidewalk, tent). The PIT Count is usually executed by a mix of people working in the homeless system and community volunteers.

HUD requires certain data elements (e.g., gender, disability) to be collected and CoCs may add additional questions to their surveys as desired. Additionally, CoCs may collect data both by conducting a survey and relying on administrative data sets to augment their survey data. The count tallies for the required data elements are typically due to HUD during the last week of April or the first week of May.

¹ Safe Havens do not operate in the tri-county region. They are not mentioned again.

CoCs may continue to analyze their data after this deadline. This report presents the findings from more in-depth analyses of the PIT Count data collected in Portland’s tri-county region at the start of 2023.

2.1.1. 2023 Tri-County Count Approach

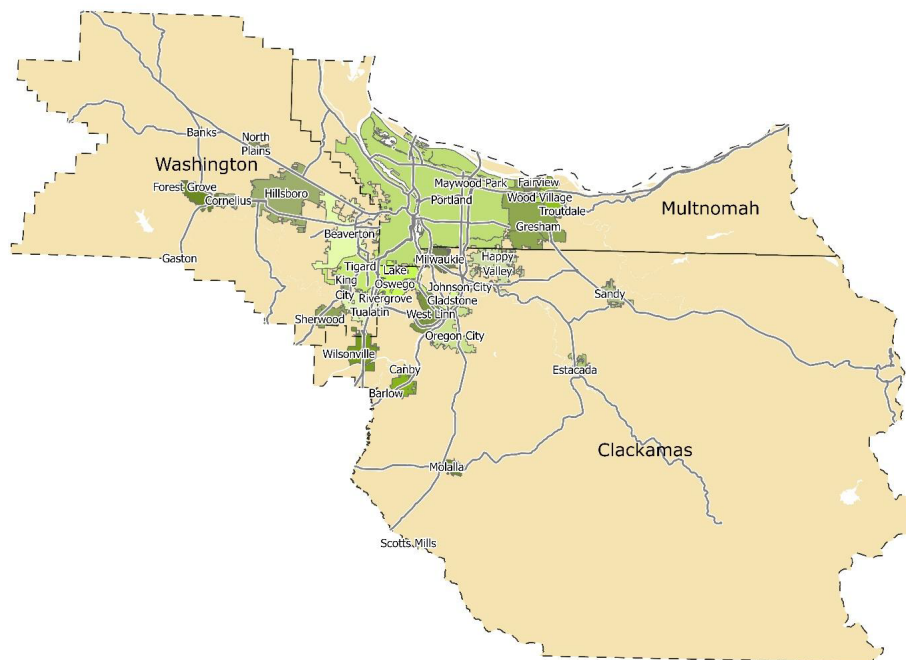
CoCs typically conduct their PIT Counts independently of one another. In 2023, the Portland tri-county area, comprised of Clackamas County, the City of Portland / Multnomah County Joint Office of Homeless Services (JOHS), and Washington County, coordinated across their independently conducted PIT Counts for the first time. The tri-county area brought on Focus Strategies and Portland State University’s (PSU) Homelessness Research and Action Collaborative (HRAC) to support the PIT Count.

Focus Strategies, a consulting group, facilitated the tri-county conversations about the 2023 PIT. HRAC, a research entity inside PSU, advised on, planned, and executed the coordinated PIT efforts. This report and the full suite of reports submitted (Appendix A) reflect the work done together by the counties and their consultants from September 2022 to September 2023.

The counties came together to discuss and determine how to conduct their respective PIT Counts. In some instances, the counties came to unanimous decisions; in other instances, the counties individually chose a particular route forward on a topic. As each county has a unique set of circumstances informing its approach to the PIT, this way of handling decisions reflected collaborative and customized PIT Counts for each county. Notable distinctions between the counties in methodology are highlighted in relevant sections across the reports.

For a full scope and overview of the Street Count Methods for 2023, please review the 2023 Methods Report.

Figure 2.1 Map of Tri-County Area, with City Centers Labeled



2.2. Key HUD Definitions in PIT Count 2023 Data

For a full HUD definition of homelessness, chronic homelessness, and other categories used throughout this report, please review 42 U.S. Code § 11302. To support review of this report, abbreviated definitions are as follows:

- **Homeless:** individuals and families who lack a fixed nighttime residence or who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for regular sleeping accommodation.
- **Unsheltered PIT Count:** a survey of individuals and 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.
- **Sheltered PIT count:** a survey of individuals and 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).”
- **Emergency Shelter:** emergency shelter means any facility, the primary purpose of which is to provide a temporary shelter for people experiencing homelessness in general or for specific populations of people experiencing homelessness and which does not require occupants to sign leases or occupancy agreements.
- **Transitional Housing:** provides temporary housing with supportive services to individuals and families experiencing homelessness with the goal of interim stability and support to successfully move to and maintain permanent housing. Transitional Housing projects can cover housing costs and accompanying supportive services for program participants for up to 24 months. (From § 578.37(a)(2)).
- **Adult:** individual over 24
- **Youth:** individual 18 to 24
- **Child / Children:** individual(s) under 18
- **Adult Household / Family Household (without a Child):** an individual adult who is experiencing homelessness and / or persons in households without children. This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults (including adult parents with their adult children).*
- **Family Household with a Child:** persons in households with at least one adult and one child. This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.*

- **Child Only Household:** the only persons in the household are children. This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents (under age 18) and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.*
- **Latine and Latino/a/x:** in the text of this report, based on the current recommendation for gender inclusive terminology, we have used the term Latine. However, the survey questions were asked using Latino/a/x, as there was not sufficient time to fully vet the most inclusive way to ask this identity question. For the purpose of this report, please consider the two labels interchangeable in meaning.
- **Native American and Indigenous individuals and American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous:** in the text of this report, based on the current recommendations, we have used *Native American, American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous* to refer to this group. However, the survey questions were asked using American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, as there was not sufficient time to fully vet the most inclusive way to ask this question. For the purpose of this report, please consider the two labels interchangeable in meaning.

* These definitions are provided by HUD in their guidance for the Point in Time count.

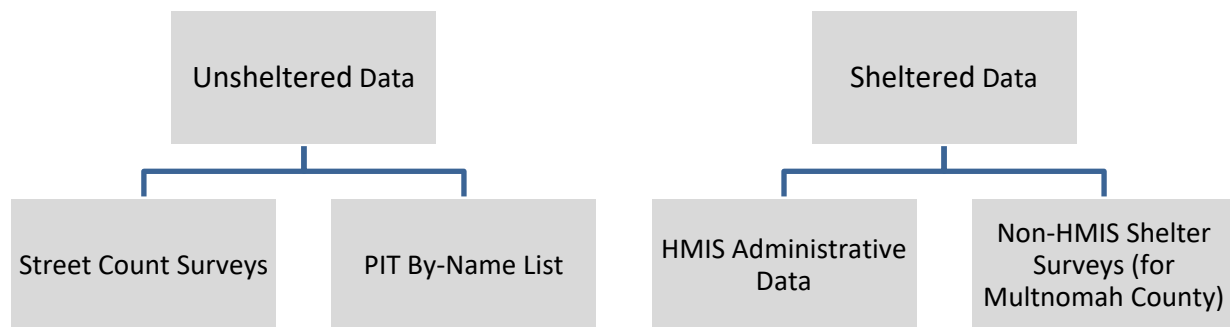
2.3. 2023 PIT Data Sets and Sources

The 2023 PIT Count draws from multiple data sets.

- **Tri-County Data:** summary of the individual county datasets described for each county
- **Street Count Data:** data collected from outreach workers and volunteers through canvassing (talking to individuals in a variety of environments) and enumeration (administering the survey to those individuals)
- **HMIS Administrative Data:** data from each county's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and other data sets that have information about individuals and families experiencing homelessness that was referenced
- **Non-HMIS Survey Data:** data collected from shelters in Multnomah County who do not use HMIS to track occupancy
- **PIT By-Name List:** a list of individuals within these data sets that was maintained using specific, provided information (first initial, first three letters of last name, birth month and year). As the individuals are “named,” we were able to compare and deduplicate across the data sets for the 2023 data.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the relationships between the different data and their sources.

Figure 2.2 Inputs for Sheltered and Unsheltered Data Collection



All CoCs were required to submit their high-level PIT findings to HUD by April 28, 2023. These findings are required to include 100% data reporting; any responses that are missing must be estimated through the use of an extrapolation tool. Causes of missing responses in the tri-county PIT included survey questions that were left unanswered and specific data that were otherwise missing from the data sets.

The time between the primary data collection and HUD’s deadline for submission does not allow sufficient time to exhaustively clean and match data from non-shelter and transitional housing administrative data sets. In contrast, the data set for this report was more extensively cleaned and

structured, and so figures reported here may not exactly match figures submitted to HUD. Additionally, the analyses in this report are based on the original data set and do not include extrapolations.

Figure 2.3 provides a comparison of the data that was used to meet the HUD submission standards and the data used in this report.

Figure 2.3 2023 PIT Data Sources

County	Unsheltered Data		Sheltered Data	
	Numbers Submitted to HUD	PIT Findings Report by PSU	Numbers Submitted to HUD	PIT Findings Report by PSU
Tri-County	None	Summary of the individual county datasets described below in this table	None	Summary of the individual county datasets described below in this table
Clackamas	Street Count Data, with imputations and extrapolated data added	Street Count Data only - no added records from PIT By-Name List, but there is imputed data	HMIS Administrative Data, with extrapolated data added	HMIS Administrative Data
Multnomah	Street Count Data, with imputations, and PIT By-Name List data – both with extrapolated data added	Street Count Data, with imputations, and PIT By-Name List data	HMIS Administrative Data + HMIS Unsheltered Survey, with extrapolated data added	HMIS Administrative Data
Washington	Street Count Data, with imputations, and PIT By-Name List data – both with extrapolated data added	Street Count Data, with imputations, and PIT By-Name List data	HMIS Administrative Data, with extrapolated data added	HMIS Administrative Data

Note: All data sets were deduplicated across each other. Report 6 - the Tableau data-set - references the same data set as this PIT Findings Report.

2.3.1. Data Manipulation Techniques

Raw PIT Count data sets were cleaned and then manipulated in the following ways:

- **Imputed Data:** street count survey data were matched to the counties' administrative data based on first letter of the first name, three first letters of the last name, and birthdate. When the full birthdate was not available age or partial date were used. When there were successful matches, the administrative data were used to fill in any missing data. For example, if a street count survey respondent did not provide their length of time experiencing homelessness, the counties searched for an administrative record that matched to the identity of the respondent. If the administrative record provided the information about duration homeless, the information was added to the raw survey data set.
- **Extrapolated Data:** HUD requires that all PIT Count summary data submitted to HUD be based on records with 100% data for each data field. HUD provides an extrapolation tool that can be used to fill in this missing data, based on HUD's pre-defined assumptions about the unhoused population. This extrapolated data are used only for the tables submitted to HUD.
- **Deduplication:** the 2023 data (sheltered and unsheltered) were compared across all three counties. This comparison identified potential duplicated records, including where an individual had responded to the street count survey in one county and then also showed up on a sheltered list in another county. Duplications within each county (a participant had shown up in a single county's data set twice) were as follows: Clackamas County had 4 people with duplicated entries, Multnomah County had 19, and Washington County had 0. In the cross-county deduplication process, where we compared data across all three counties, we found 10 sets of duplicated records between Clackamas and Multnomah Counties.

2.4. Data Limitations and Missing Data

Every PIT Count is fundamentally an undercount. It is not possible to definitively find, survey, and count every person experiencing homelessness and people participating in surveys rarely answer every question. Despite this, the one-night snapshots that emerge from the PIT Counts serve as a critical tool for understanding baseline trends among people experiencing homelessness.

In addition to the traditional issues noted above, several other factors may have depressed the street count in the tri-county area in 2023: (1) outreach workers administering the PIT street count survey reported that they did not encounter individuals in the areas where they expected to find them, (2) campsite removal occurred in Old Town / Chinatown during the first few days of the count, and (3) winter emergency actions went into effect in the latter half of the week the count was conducted.

Beyond missing data, there were also 1,346 people who were approached for the PIT Count who did not participate. Please see section 4.6 in this report for additional information.

The PIT Count, as structured by HUD, is not designed to gather the following data points:

- How many people move into and out of homelessness over the course of a year. The extent of homelessness in the community is not static and the number of people annually experiencing homelessness is larger than a one-night number.
- The community's progress helping people back into housing. Data collection models that use real-time, by-name data, including Built for Zero, are better measures of the progress and success of programs in solving homelessness.
- People who are doubled up, living temporarily with friends, family, loved ones or others. HUD excludes those neighbors from the definition of homelessness that is used for the PIT Count. Culturally specific providers tell us that people of color are underrepresented in the Count as a result.
- A "per-person" cost figure. Funding levels for homeless services are often compared to the one-night PIT Count number to estimate spending on homeless and housing services. But because the number of people who experience homelessness over the course of a year is larger, and because the federal Count methodology leaves many services-eligible people out, those comparisons are not accurate.

Lastly: the 2022 HUD records for Washington County list 808 people. Originally, we used a 2022 Washington County dataset with more than 808 people to create the tables for this report. We later decided to use the 2022 HUD numbers. In this report, tables use 2022 HUD numbers wherever possible. A few tables could not be made consistent with the 2022 HUD table, and are noted with an asterisk.

2.5. Comparing 2022 to 2023 PIT Count Data

In this report, we compare PIT data between 2022 and 2023. However, there are several important differences between the data sets that limit comparability and interpretation.

The 2022 data have some key differentiators from the 2023 data:

- In 2023, inclusive categories were used in the street count survey when asking about race, ethnicity, and gender. HUD’s current categories vary slightly from these categories. HUD categories were used in the 2022 data sets and reports. This report uses the HUD categories and rolls the collected data into those categories. In future reports, inclusive categories can be compared directly, based on 2023 data.
- All efforts were made to receive “by-name” lists from each of the counties for each of their 2022 data sets. In events where a by-name list was not available, that is indicated in the tables and figures as a contributing component to why that comparison must be carefully considered.
- As the 2022 PIT count was not conducted with a tri-county effort, variations in the data methodology may impact the results of these overall comparisons. Cases where it is not appropriate to compare the data between years have been highlighted in the text and tables.
- When the numbers involved in the data set are small, percentage changes can be large when considering year to year differences in the data. In these cases, the high percentage change does not necessarily reflect a substantial trend. The counties and other stakeholders are encouraged to do additional research into what those increases and decreases between years mean.
- Because methodologies changed from year to year, some categories have a high number of responses one year and then comparatively few the next year. For instance, the way that someone was recorded as not experiencing chronic homelessness in 2022 created a large number of respondents in the “unknown” category, while in 2023 the methodology instead produced a large number of people who are “not chronically homeless.”

In most cases, interpreting what differences mean requires additional contextual information. For instance, if shelter numbers increased in a county and unsheltered numbers decreased, we cannot assume that people living outside moved into a shelter based on the data analyzed for this report. Additional research is needed to understand what may have impacted these changes. We urge caution when offering interpretations about the meaning of year-to-year changes.

2.6. Data Presentation in this Document

This is a technical report. It is intended to disseminate as much summary data as possible. The result of this goal means that the report is made up of a large number of tables with limited commentary.

The tables in this document are intended to share information in readable and informative ways based on the collected data. In service of this, tables may sum vertically or horizontally. We have included a note at the top of each table indicating which way the data in that table adds up. Additionally, please note that when a table includes a comparison between 2022 and 2023 data, the percentage change values do not sum and are instead year-to-year comparisons.

Generally, the percentages in the data tables are based on the entire number of possible people included in the data. In contrast, percentages indicated in the text are based only on the people who responded to the question. When exceptions to this general guideline exist, they are noted next to the data. We made these choices because of the large number of missing responses to multiple questions. In the tables, calculating percentages only based on the number of responses that had answers provided, and excluding the missing records, would risk interpretation of a greater degree of confidence in the survey findings than is warranted.

In the tables, zeros may mean that zero people answered the question or were identified in a given category. Zeros may also mean that no data was provided. Given the number of datasets integrated, manipulated, and interpolated, we are not 100% confident about what zero means in every instance. For the 2022 data in particular, we suspect that a number of the zeros are actually missing data. In instances where we know that data were missing or not available, that cell includes an “n/a.”

To protect confidentiality for specific subpopulations when $n=10$ or less, generally we suppressed data, indicating this with ***. On some occasions we did include numbers less than or equal to 10, depending on the circumstance. To avoid reconstitution of the data, at times we suppressed the next lowest subpopulation count.

Between the paucity of the data, and the tendency for people to take data about homelessness and make inaccurate claims, we have erred on the side of caution when producing tables in these reports.

2.7. Summary of 2023 PIT Count Data

The preceding sections provided background information that is important for understanding the context of the PIT and how to best interpret the findings presented herein. On the following pages, we present summary data from the PIT. Tri-county and disaggregated county data are presented in this section before transitioning to specific demographic group data in the next section. As a reminder, these counts may not match the counts reported to HUD; the HUD-required extrapolated data were removed from these analyses.

The tri-county area identified 7,483 people experiencing homelessness on the night of the PIT Count. Consistent with serving as the population center of the region, 6,300 people experienced homelessness in Multnomah County, with 772 sleeping in Washington County and 411 sleeping in Clackamas County. This means that regional data trends throughout this report are driven by what happens in Multnomah County.

Almost 60% of the total number of people experiencing homelessness were unsheltered (4,355). The other 40% included 2,467 people in emergency shelter and 661 staying in transitional housing.

Table 2.1 People Experiencing Homelessness in the Tri-County Area

	<i>Cells in this table sum vertically</i>	
	Number of People Experiencing Homelessness	Percentage of Tri-County Population of People Experiencing Homelessness
Tri-County	7,483	100.0%
Clackamas	411	5.5%
Multnomah	6,300	84.2%
Washington	772	10.3%

Figure 2.4 Count and Percentage of People Experiencing Homelessness by County

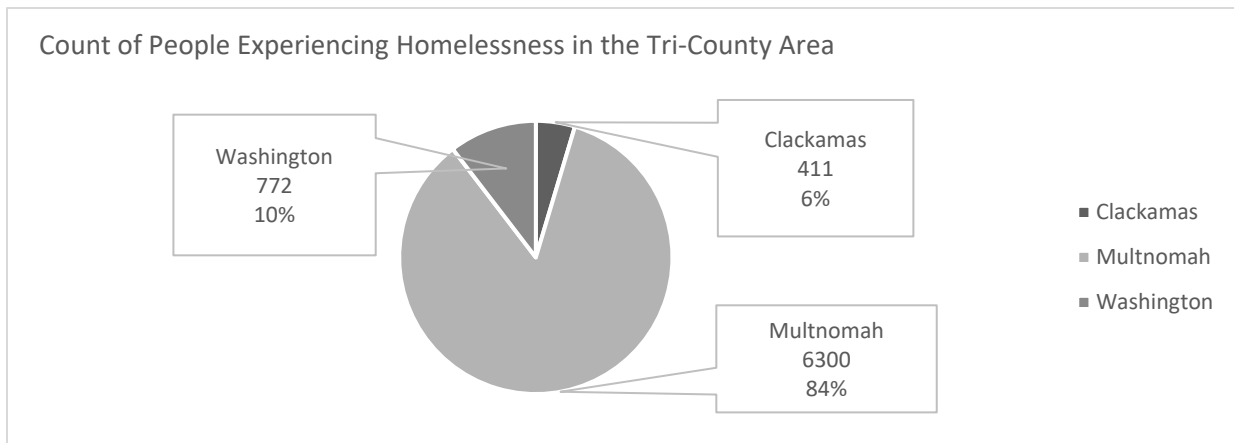


Figure 2.5 Count and Percentage of People Experiencing Homelessness by Living Situation

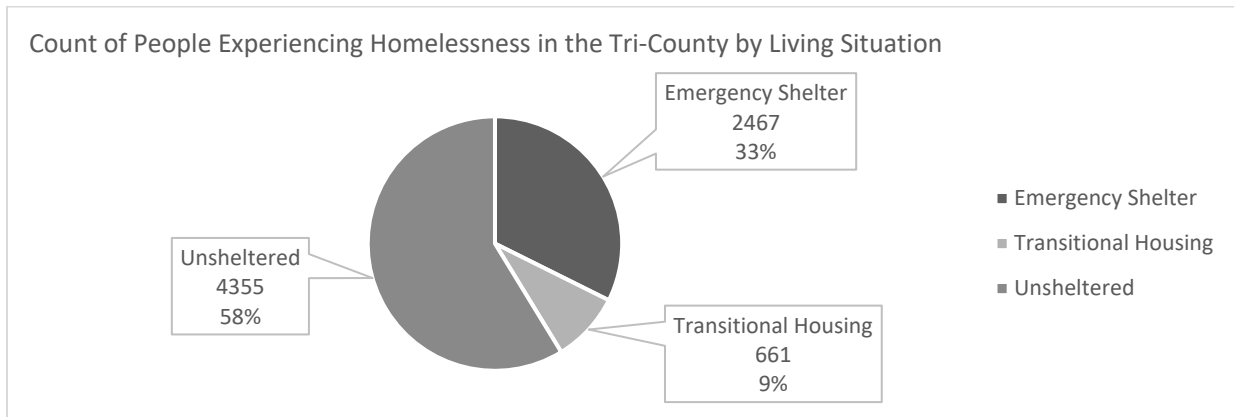


Table 2.2 Sheltered Summary Findings of PIT Count 2023 by Data Collection Method

	Cells in this table sum vertically				
			Sheltered		Total
	HMIS Administrative Data		Non-HMIS Surveys		
Tri-County	2,991	100.0%	137	100.0%	3,128
Emergency Shelter	2,330	77.9%	137	100%	2,467
Transitional Housing	661	22.1%	0	0	661
Clackamas	232	100%	0	0%	232
Emergency Shelter	182	78.4%	0	0	182
Transitional Housing	50	21.6%	0	0	50
Multnomah	2,216	100%	137	100%	2,353
Emergency Shelter	1,684	76.0%	137	100%	1,821
Transitional Housing	532	24.0%	0	0	532
Washington	543	100%	0	0%	543
Emergency Shelter	464	85.5%	0	0	464
Transitional Housing	79	14.5%	0	0	79

Table 2.3 Unsheltered Summary Findings of PIT Count 2023 by Data Collection Method

	Cells in this table sum horizontally				
			Unsheltered		Total
	Street Count Survey		PIT By-Name List		
Tri-County	1,951	44.8%	2,404	55.2%	4,355
Clackamas	179	100.0%	n/a	n/a	179
Multnomah	1,607	40.7%	2,340	59.3%	3,947
Washington	165	72.1%	64	27.9%	229

Figure 2.6 Tri-County Participants by Census Tract

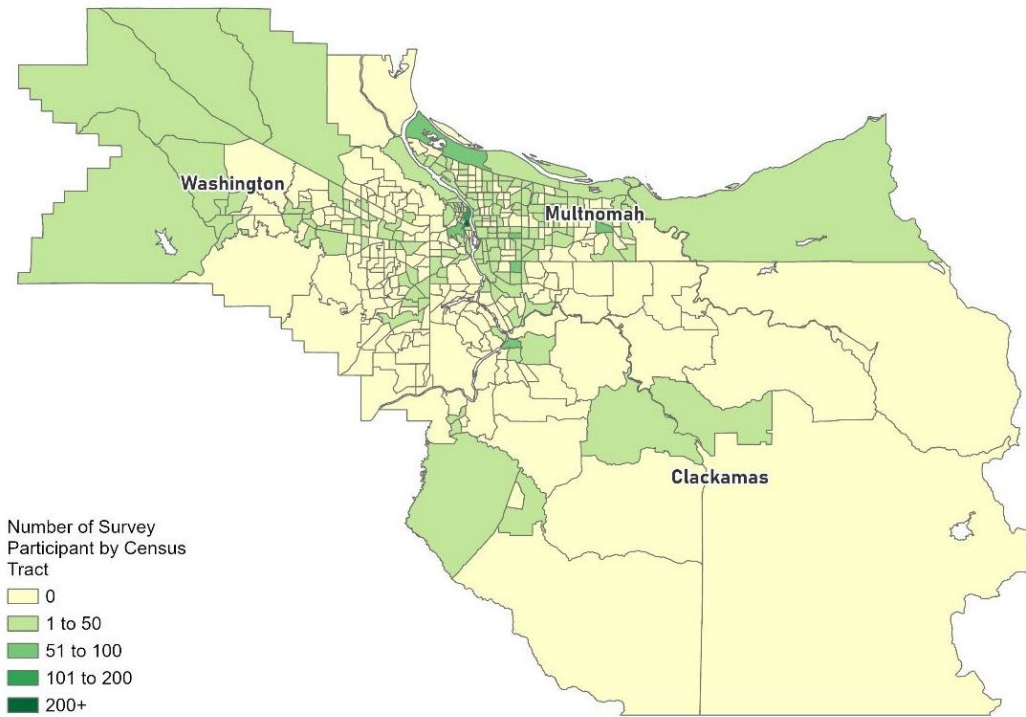


Figure 2.7 Clackamas County Participants by Census Tract

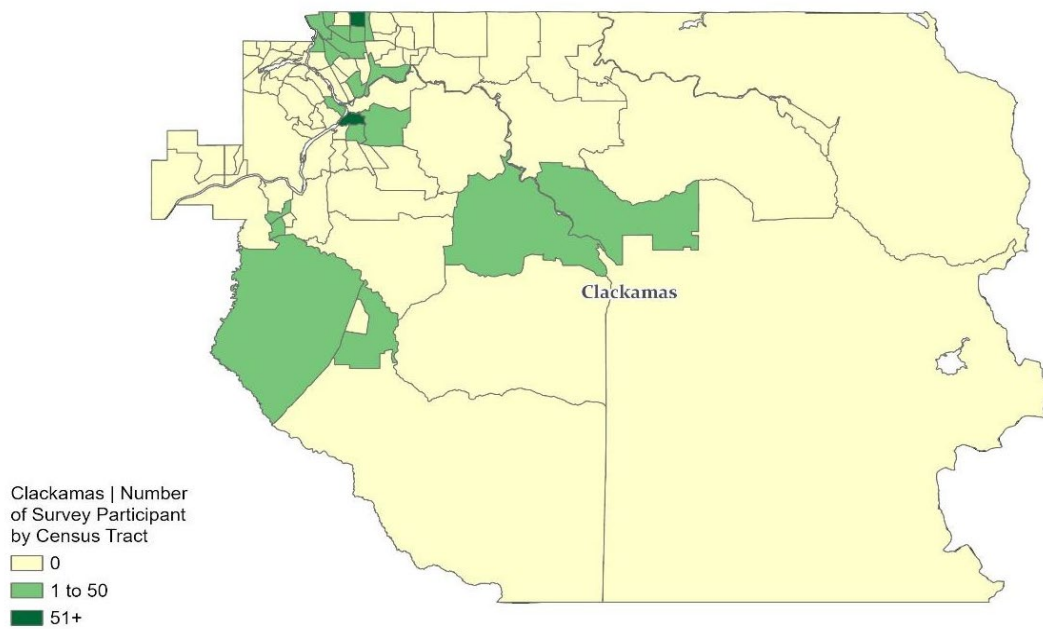


Figure 2.8 Multnomah County Participants by Census Tract

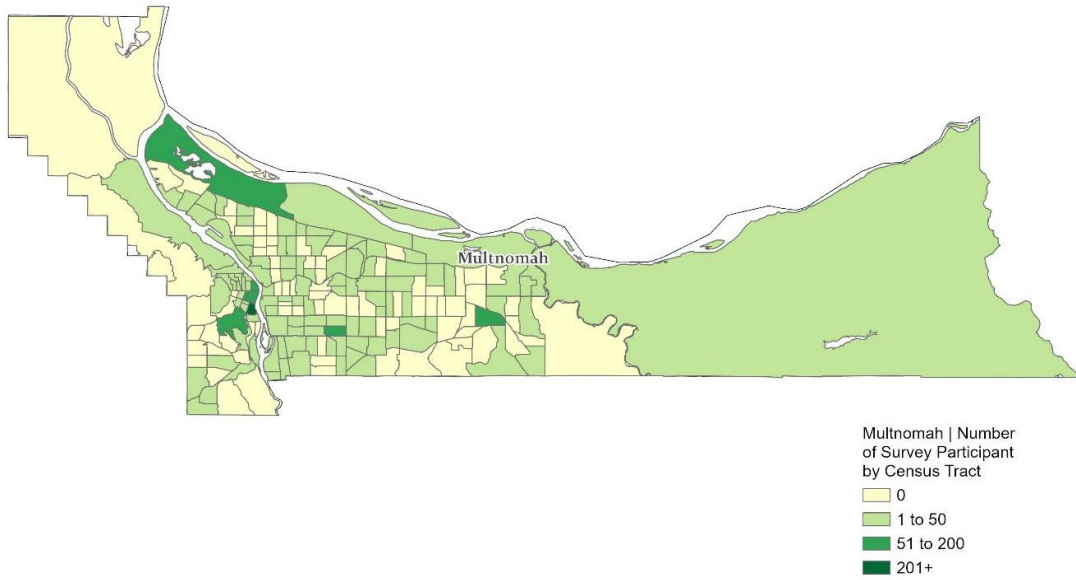
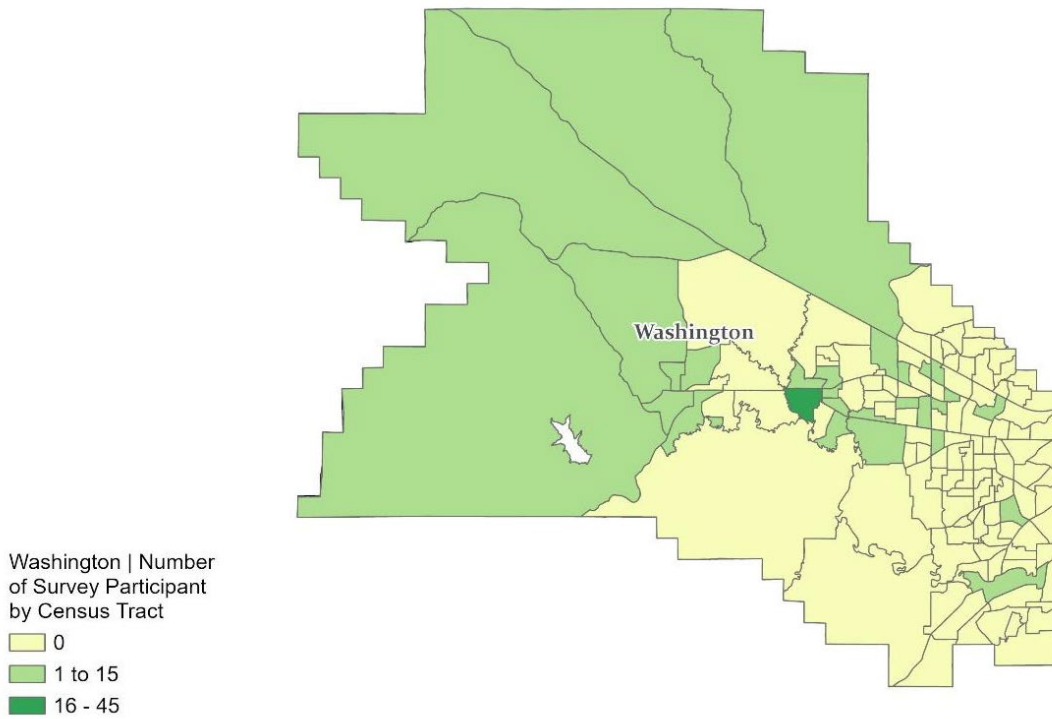


Figure 2.9 Washington County Participants by Census Tract



2.8. Tri-County PIT Trends

The 2023 PIT data captures change trends across the counties. While there is an overall increase of 13% in the number of people experiencing homelessness in the tri-county area, both Clackamas and Washington counties reported fewer people experiencing unsheltered homelessness through the PIT Count.

Table 2.4 Number of People Experiencing Homelessness - 2022 to 2023 Compared

	2022		2023		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	6,632	100%	7,483	100%	851	13%
Unsheltered	3,610	54%	4,355	58%	745	21%
Emergency Shelter	2,222	34%	2,467	33%	245	11%
Transitional Housing	800	12%	661	9%	-139	-17%
Clackamas	596	100%	411	100%	-185	-31%
Unsheltered	326	55%	179	44%	-147	-45%
Emergency Shelter	241	40%	182	44%	-59	-24%
Transitional Housing	29	5%	50	12%	21	72%
Multnomah	5,228	100%	6,300	100%	782	12%
Unsheltered	3,057	58%	3,947	63%	890	29%
Emergency Shelter	1,485	28%	1,821	29%	336	23%
Transitional Housing	686	13%	532	8%	-154	-22%
Washington	808	100%	772	100%	-36	-4%
Unsheltered	227	28%	229	30%	2	1%
Emergency Shelter	496	61%	464	60%	-32	-6%
Transitional Housing	85	11%	79	10%	-6	-7%

3. Demographic Breakdowns of Unhoused Population and Subpopulation Data

3.1. Racial and Ethnic Identity

Similar to the trends seen across the total population, many of the subpopulations of Black, Indigenous, and other People of Color (BIPOC) experiencing homelessness increased. These increases were largely driven by Multnomah County, as it is the population center of the region. In general, where there were increases in population size, BIPOC population increases outpaced White population increases. Of respondents with their racial and ethnic identity indicated, in 2023 BIPOC composed 35% of the population experiencing homelessness. In 2022 they were 31% of the same population. All three counties saw increases in the size of BIPOC populations experiencing homelessness.

Several BIPOC sub-populations show large increases in their experience of homelessness. Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders experiencing homelessness doubled overall, showing sharp increases for both sheltered and unsheltered populations. Black people experiencing homelessness also increased, rising 32%.

Latine community members are reported separately from BIPOC in this report. They are not removed from the BIPOC or White populations; individuals identifying as Latine may instead be included in the BIPOC and White populations depending on any additional self-identification of racial identity.

There are several possible explanations for increases and decreases in the numbers of BIPOC experiencing homelessness in different housing situations. For instance, the increase of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders living in emergency shelter may reflect an increase in that population experiencing homelessness. Or it may reflect the existence of shelters that are more culturally responsive, and that Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders then feel more supported.

3.1.1. Changes from 2022 to 2023, Including Living Situation

Overall, the tri-county area saw an increase in people experiencing homelessness, up 13% from last year. BIPOC experiencing homelessness grew 21%, while White-only people experiencing homelessness only increased by 6%. African American, Asian American, and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander communities each experienced an increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness year-to-year. BIPOC proportional share of people experiencing homelessness also increased this year. BIPOC are now 28% of the population that is experiencing homelessness based on the total number of PIT Count survey respondents, not just those who answered the question.

Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander representation within PIT Count responses doubled from 2022 to 2023. All three counties saw an increase in the size of these communities, with Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders living most often in Multnomah County.

The number of Black community members experiencing homelessness also grew by 32% across the tri-county. These regional increases were driven by more Black people experiencing homelessness in

Multnomah and Washington County. In Washington County, the number of Black community members experiencing homelessness increased by 63%.

Table 3.1 Change in Unhoused Population from 2022 to 2023 by Racial and Ethnic Identity

	Percentages in this table sum vertically; change percentages do not sum					
	2022		2023		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	6,632	100%	7,483	100%	851	11.4%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	715	10.8%	804	10.7%	89	12.4%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	5,017	75.6%	6,524	87.2%	1507	30.0%
Not Reported	900	13.6%	155	2.1%	-745	-82.8%
Race						
BIPOC	1,756	26.5%	2,121	28.3%	365	20.8%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	289	4.4%	297	4.0%	8	2.8%
Asian or Asian American	55	0.8%	66	0.9%	11	20.0%
Black, African American, or African Multiple	696	10.5%	923	12.3%	227	32.6%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	619	9.3%	639	8.5%	20	3.2%
White	3,834	57.8%	4,046	54.1%	212	5.5%
Not Reported	1,042	15.7%	1,316	17.6%	274	26.3%
Clackamas	596	100.0%	411	100.0%	-185	-31.0%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	48	8.1%	76	18.5%	28	58.3%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	505	84.7%	333	81.0%	-172	-34.1%
Not Reported	43	7.21%	2	0.5%	-41	-95.3%
Race						
BIPOC	82	13.8%	86	20.9%	4	4.9%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	15	2.5%	12	14.0%	-3	-20.0%
Asian or Asian American	3	0.5%	3	3.5%	0	0.0%
Black, African American, or African Multiple	25	4.2%	27	31.4%	2	8.0%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	38	6.4%	38	44.2%	0	0.0%
White	474	79.5%	308	74.9%	-166	-35.0%
Not Reported	40	6.7%	17	4.1%	-23	-57.5%
Multnomah	5,228	100.0%	6,300	100.0%	1,072	20.5%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	472	9.0%	607	9.63%	135	28.6%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	3,899	74.6%	5,692	90.35%	1,793	46.0%
Not Reported	857	16.4%	1	.0%	-856	-99.9%

Race						
BIPOC	1,515	29.0%	1,859	29.5%	344	22.7%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	247	4.7%	272	4.3%	25	10.1%
Asian or Asian American	45	0.9%	52	0.8%	7	15.6%
Black, African American, or African Multiple	628	12.0%	826	13.1%	198	31.5%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	532	10.2%	554	8.8%	22	4.1%
	63	1.2%	155	2.5%	92	146.0%
White	2,711	51.9%	3,199	50.9%	488	18.0%
Not Reported	1,002	19.2%	1,242	19.7%	240	24.0%
Washington	808	100%	772	100%	-36	-4.5%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	195	24.1%	121	15.7%	-74	-37.9%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	613	75.9%	499	64.6%	-114	-18.6%
Not Reported	0	0.0%	152	19.7%	152	*
Race					0	
BIPOC	159	19.7%	176	22.8%	17	10.7%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	27	3.3%	13	1.7%	-14	-51.9%
Asian or Asian American	7	0.9%	11	1.4%	4	57.1%
Black, African American, or African Multiple	43	5.3%	70	9.1%	27	62.8%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	49	6.1%	47	6.1%	-2	-4.1%
	33	4.1%	35	4.5%	2	6.1%
White	649	80.3%	539	69.8%	-110	-16.9%
Not Reported	0	0.0%	57	7.4%	57	*

Note: Due to missing and incomplete data, the number of people who have “not reported” endorsed for their ethnicity is inconsistent among the three counties.

In looking at racial and ethnic identity relative to living situation, we note a decrease in the number of individuals living in transitional housing. This decrease may be explained by HUD’s incentives to convert transitional housing units into permanent housing and permanent supportive housing.

Across the tri-county region, Native American, American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous community members experienced no change in numbers amongst those living unsheltered and an increase amongst those staying in emergency shelter.

African American community members experienced an increase in size across unsheltered and emergency shelter situations, with the largest increase in group size reported for those living in emergency shelter. People living in emergency shelter were the largest contributor to the increase in people experiencing homelessness within the Asian American population.

Table 3.2 Change in Unhoused Population from 2022 to 2023 by Racial and Ethnic Identity and Living Situation

	Percentages in this table sum vertically; change percentages do not sum					
	2022		2023		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	6,632	100%	7,483	100%	851	12.8%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	715	10.8%	804	10.7%	89	12.4%
Unsheltered	276	4.2%	304	4.1%	28	10.1%
Emergency Shelter	338	5.1%	397	5.3%	59	17.5%
Transitional Housing	101	1.5%	103	1.4%	2	2.0%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	5,017	75.6%	6,524	87.2%	1507	30.0%
Unsheltered	2,629	39.6%	3,933	52.6%	1304	49.6%
Emergency Shelter	1,719	25.9%	2,034	27.2%	315	18.3%
Transitional Housing	669	10.1%	557	7.4%	-112	-16.7%
Not Reported	900	13.6%	155	2.1%	-745	-82.8%
Unsheltered	705	10.6%	118	1.6%	-587	-83.3%
Emergency Shelter	165	2.5%	36	0.5%	-129	-78.2%
Transitional Housing	30	0.5%	1	0.0%	-29	-96.7%
Race						
BIPOC	1,756	26.5%	2,121	28.3%	365	20.8%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	289	4.4%	297	4.0%	8	2.8%
Unsheltered	183	2.8%	184	2.5%	1	0.5%
Emergency Shelter	64	1.0%	79	1.1%	15	23.4%
Transitional Housing	42	0.6%	34	0.5%	-8	-19.0%
Asian or Asian American	55	0.8%	66	0.9%	11	20.0%
Unsheltered	35	0.5%	36	0.5%	1	2.9%
Emergency Shelter	17	0.3%	26	0.3%	9	52.9%
Transitional Housing	3	0.0%	4	0.1%	1	33.3%
Black, African American, or African	696	10.5%	923	12.3%	227	32.6%
Unsheltered	356	5.4%	458	6.1%	102	28.7%
Emergency Shelter	232	3.5%	382	5.1%	150	64.7%
Transitional Housing	108	1.6%	83	1.1%	-25	-23.1%
Multiple	619	9.3%	639	8.5%	20	3.2%
Unsheltered	289	4.4%	346	4.6%	57	19.7%
Emergency Shelter	256	3.9%	239	3.2%	-17	-6.6%
Transitional Housing	74	1.1%	54	0.7%	-20	-27.0%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	97	1.5%	196	2.6%	99	102.1%
Unsheltered	42	0.6%	62	0.8%	20	47.6%
Emergency Shelter	47	0.7%	118	1.6%	71	151.1%

Transitional Housing	8	0.1%	16	0.2%	8	100.0%
White	3,834	57.8%	4,046	54.1%	212	5.5%
Unsheltered	1,896	28.6%	2,106	28.1%	210	11.1%
Emergency Shelter	1,398	21.1%	1,486	19.9%	88	6.3%
Transitional Housing	540	8.1%	454	6.1%	-86	-15.9%
Not Reported	1,042	15.7%	1,316	17.6%	274	26.3%
Clackamas	596	100.0%	411	100.0%	-185	-31.0%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	48	8.1%	76	18.5%	28	58.3%
Unsheltered	12	25.0%	10	13.2%	-2	-16.7%
Emergency Shelter	32	66.7%	57	75.0%	25	78.1%
Transitional Housing	4	8.3%	9	11.8%	5	125.0%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	505	84.7%	333	81.0%	-172	-34.1%
Unsheltered	285	56.4%	169	50.8%	-116	-40.7%
Emergency Shelter	197	39.0%	123	36.9%	-74	-37.6%
Transitional Housing	23	4.6%	41	12.3%	18	78.3%
Not Reported	43	7.2%	2	0.5%	-41	-95.3%
Unsheltered	29	67.4%	0	0.0%	-29	-100.0%
Emergency Shelter	12	27.9%	2	100.0%	-10	-83.3%
Transitional Housing	2	4.7%	0	0.0%	-2	-100.0%
Race						
BIPOC	82	13.8%	86	20.9%	4	4.9%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	15	2.5%	12	2.9%	-3	-20.0%
Unsheltered	12	2.0%	6	1.5%	-6	-50.0%
Emergency Shelter	2	0.3%	1	0.2%	-1	-50.0%
Transitional Housing	1	0.2%	5	1.2%	4	400.0%
Asian or Asian American	3	0.5%	3	0.7%	0	0.0%
Unsheltered	1	0.2%	2	0.5%	1	100.0%
Emergency Shelter	2	0.3%	1	0.2%	-1	-50.0%
Transitional Housing	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	n/a
Black, African American, or African	25	4.2%	27	6.6%	2	8.0%
Unsheltered	9	1.5%	5	1.2%	-4	-44.4%
Emergency Shelter	14	2.3%	15	3.6%	1	7.1%
Transitional Housing	2	0.3%	7	1.7%	5	250.0%
Multiple	38	6.4%	38	9.2%	0	0.0%
Unsheltered	17	2.9%	22	5.4%	5	29.4%
Emergency Shelter	20	3.4%	13	3.2%	-7	-35.0%
Transitional Housing	1	0.2%	3	0.7%	2	200.0%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	0.2%	6	1.5%	5	500.0%
Unsheltered	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	n/a

Emergency Shelter	1	0.2%	3	0.7%	2	200.0%
Transitional Housing	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	2	n/a
White	474	79.5%	308	74.9%	-166	-35.0%
Unsheltered	263	44.1%	132	32.1%	-131	-49.8%
Emergency Shelter	187	31.4%	143	34.8%	-44	-23.5%
Transitional Housing	24	4.0%	33	8.0%	9	37.5%
Not Reported	40	6.7%	17	4.1%	-23	-57.5%
Multnomah	5,228	100.0%	6,300	100.0%	1,072	20.5%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	472	9.0%	607	9.6%	135	28.6%
Unsheltered	226	4.3%	277	4.4%	51	22.6%
Emergency Shelter	163	3.1%	242	3.8%	79	48.5%
Transitional Housing	83	1.6%	88	1.4%	5	6.0%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	3,899	74.6%	5,692	90.3%	1,793	46.0%
Unsheltered	2,155	41.2%	3,670	58.3%	1,515	70.3%
Emergency Shelter	1,169	22.4%	1,578	25.0%	409	35.0%
Transitional Housing	575	11.0%	444	7.0%	-131	-22.8%
Not Reported	857	16.4%	1	0.0%	-856	-99.9%
Unsheltered	676	12.9%	0	0.0%	-676	-100.0%
Emergency Shelter	153	2.9%	1	0.0%	-152	-99.3%
Transitional Housing	28	0.5%	0	0.0%	-28	-100.0%
Race						
BIPOC	1,515	29.0%	1,859	29.5%	344	22.7%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	247	4.7%	272	4.3%	25	10.1%
Unsheltered	166	3.2%	170	2.7%	4	2.4%
Emergency Shelter	44	0.8%	73	1.2%	29	65.9%
Transitional Housing	37	0.7%	29	0.5%	-8	-21.6%
Asian or Asian American	45	0.9%	52	0.8%	7	15.6%
Unsheltered	30	0.6%	28	0.4%	-2	-6.7%
Emergency Shelter	13	0.2%	21	0.3%	8	61.5%
Transitional Housing	2	0.0%	3	0.0%	1	50.0%
Black, African American, or African	628	12.0%	826	13.1%	198	31.5%
Unsheltered	340	6.5%	441	7.0%	101	29.7%
Emergency Shelter	210	4.0%	321	5.1%	111	52.9%
Transitional Housing	78	1.5%	64	1.0%	-14	-17.9%
Multiple	532	10.2%	554	8.8%	22	4.1%
Unsheltered	253	4.8%	314	5.0%	61	24.1%
Emergency Shelter	217	4.2%	199	3.2%	-18	-8.3%
Transitional Housing	62	1.2%	41	0.7%	-21	-33.9%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	63	1.2%	155	2.5%	92	146.0%

Unsheltered	41	0.8%	58	0.9%	17	41.5%
Emergency Shelter	15	0.3%	85	1.3%	70	466.7%
Transitional Housing	7	0.1%	12	0.2%	5	71.4%
White	2,711	51.9%	3,199	50.8%	488	18.0%
Unsheltered	1,442	27.6%	1,810	28.7%	368	25.5%
Emergency Shelter	813	15.6%	1,020	16.2%	207	25.5%
Transitional Housing	456	8.7%	369	5.9%	-87	-19.1%
Not Reported	1,002	19.2%	1,242	19.7%	240	24.0%
Washington	808	100%	772	100%	-36	-4.5%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	195	24.1%	121	15.7%	-74	-37.9%
Unsheltered	38	4.7%	17	14.0%	-21	-55.3%
Emergency Shelter	143	17.7%	98	81.0%	-45	-31.5%
Transitional Housing	14	1.7%	6	5.0%	-8	-57.1%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	613	75.9%	499	64.6%	-114	-18.6%
Unsheltered	189	23.4%	94	18.8%	-95	-50.3%
Emergency Shelter	353	43.7%	333	66.7%	-20	-5.7%
Transitional Housing	71	8.8%	72	14.4%	1	1.4%
Not Reported	0	0.0%	152	19.7%	152	*
Unsheltered	0	0.0%	118	77.6%	118	*
Emergency Shelter	0	0.0%	33	21.7%	33	*
Transitional Housing	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	1	*
Race						
BIPOC	159	19.7%	176	22.8%	17	10.7%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	27	3.3%	13	1.7%	-14	-51.9%
Unsheltered	5	0.6%	8	1.0%	3	60.0%
Emergency Shelter	18	2.2%	5	0.6%	-13	-72.2%
Transitional Housing	4	0.5%	0	0.0%	-4	-100.0%
Asian or Asian American	7	0.9%	11	1.4%	4	57.1%
Unsheltered	4	0.5%	6	0.8%	2	50.0%
Emergency Shelter	2	0.2%	4	0.5%	2	100.0%
Transitional Housing	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Black, African American, or African	43	5.3%	70	9.1%	27	62.8%
Unsheltered	7	0.9%	12	1.6%	5	71.4%
Emergency Shelter	8	1.0%	46	6.0%	38	475.0%
Transitional Housing	28	3.5%	12	1.6%	-16	-57.1%
Multiple	49	6.1%	47	6.1%	-2	-4.1%
Unsheltered	19	2.4%	10	1.3%	-9	-47.4%
Emergency Shelter	19	2.4%	27	3.5%	8	42.1%
Transitional Housing	11	1.4%	10	1.3%	-1	-9.1%

Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	33	4.1%	35	4.5%	2	6.1%
Unsheltered	1	0.1%	3	0.4%	2	200.0%
Emergency Shelter	31	3.8%	30	3.9%	-1	-3.2%
Transitional Housing	1	0.1%	2	0.3%	1	100.0%
White	649	80.3%	539	69.8%	-110	-16.9%
Unsheltered	191	23.6%	164	21.2%	-27	-14.1%
Emergency Shelter	398	49.3%	323	41.8%	-75	-18.8%
Transitional Housing	60	7.4%	52	6.7%	-8	-13.3%
Not Reported	0	0.0%	57	7.4%	57	*

3.1.2. Gender Identity

Consistent with previous counts, people who provided information about their gender identity most frequently identified as male. About 75% of people who identified as questioning were BIPOC, and the majority of those people are Black.

The numbers in the table below largely fall under the redaction guideline used in this report; however, the order of group size (largest to smallest) was consistently male, female, no single gender, transgender and then gender questioning.

The data in this section (3.1.2) are divided into two tables – one for count and one for percentage.

Table 3.3 Racial and Ethnic Identity by Gender Identity (Count)

	<i>Data in this table sums vertically</i>						
	Male #	Female #	No Single Gender #	Questioning #	Transgender #	Not Reported #	Total #
Tri-County	3,699	2,418	116	29	72	1,149	7,483
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	463	296	15	1	11	5	791
Not Hispanic / Latino/a/x	3,138	2,057	97	28	59	1,125	6,504
Not Reported	98	65	4	0	2	19	188
Race							
BIPOC	1,200	784	37	21	24	44	2,110
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	169	106	8	0	4	10	297
Asian or Asian American	36	23	0	1	3	2	65
Black, African American, or African	568	302	9	14	6	17	916
Multiple	320	269	20	6	11	12	638
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	107	84	0	0	0	3	194
White	2,332	1,507	68	7	45	65	4,024
Not Reported	167	127	11	1	3	1,040	1,349

Clackamas	229	176	0	1	1	4	411
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	28	34	0	0	1	0	63
Not Hispanic / Latino/a/x	190	118	0	1	0	4	313
Not Reported	11	24	0	0	0	0	35
Race							
BIPOC	42	31	0	1	0	1	75
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	8	4	0	0	0	0	12
Asian or Asian American	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Black, African American, or African	12	8	0	0	0	0	20
Multiple	19	17	0	0	0	1	37
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
White	165	119	0	0	1	1	286
Not Reported	22	26	0	0	0	2	50
Multnomah	3,029	1,943	109	28	67	1,124	6,300
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	370	208	14	1	10	4	607
Not Hispanic / Latino/a/x	2,658	1,735	95	27	57	1,120	5,692
Not Reported	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Race							
BIPOC	1,058	680	36	20	23	42	1,859
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	153	97	8	0	4	10	272
Asian or Asian American	30	18	0	0	2	2	52
Black, African American, or African	515	267	8	14	6	16	826
Multiple	276	230	20	6	11	11	554
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	84	68	0	0	0	3	155
White	1,851	1,176	65	7	41	59	3,199
Not Reported	120	87	8	1	3	1,023	1,242
Washington	441	299	7	0	4	21	772
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	65	54	1	0	0	1	121
Not Hispanic / Latino/a/x	290	204	2	0	2	1	499
Not Reported	86	41	4	0	2	19	152
Race							
BIPOC	100	73	1	0	1	1	176
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	8	5	0	0	0	0	13
Asian or Asian American	5	5	0	0	1	0	11
Black, African American, or African	41	27	1	0	0	1	70
Multiple	25	22	0	0	0	0	47

Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	21	14	0	0	0	0	35
White	316	212	3	0	3	5	539
Not Reported	25	14	3	0	0	15	57

Table 3.4 Racial and Ethnic Identity by Gender Identity (Percent)

	Percentages in this table sum vertically						
	Male %	Female %	No Single Gender %	Questioning %	Transgender %	Not Reported %	Total %
Tri-County	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	12.5%	12.2%	12.9%	3.4%	15.3%	.4%	10.6%
Not Hispanic / Latino/a/x	84.8%	85.1%	83.6%	96.6%	81.9%	97.9%	86.9%
Not Reported	2.6%	2.7%	3.4%	0%	2.8%	1.7%	2.5%
Race							
BIPOC	32.4%	32.4%	31.9%	72.4%	33.3%	3.8%	28.2%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	4.6%	4.4%	6.9%	0.0%	5.6%	0.9%	4.0%
Asian or Asian American	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	3.4%	4.2%	0.2%	0.9%
Black, African American, or African	15.4%	12.5%	7.8%	48.3%	8.3%	1.5%	12.2%
Multiple	8.7%	11.1%	17.2%	20.7%	15.3%	1.0%	8.5%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2.9%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	2.6%
White	63.0%	62.3%	58.6%	24.1%	62.5%	5.7%	53.8%
Not Reported	4.5%	5.3%	9.5%	3.4%	4.2%	90.5%	18.0%
Clackamas	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	12.2%	19.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	15.3%
Not Hispanic / Latino/a/x	83.0%	67.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	100%	76.2%
Not Reported	4.8%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%
Race							
BIPOC	18.3%	17.6%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	25.0%	18.2%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	3.5%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
Asian or Asian American	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Black, African American, or African	5.2%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%
Multiple	8.3%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	9.0%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
White	72.1%	67.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	25.0%	69.6%
Not Reported	9.6%	14.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	12.2%
Multnomah	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ethnicity							

Hispanic / Latino/a/x	12.2%	10.7%	12.8%	3.6%	14.9%	0.4%	9.6%
Not Hispanic / Latino/a/x	87.8%	89.3%	87.2%	96.4%	85.1%	99.6%	90.3%
Not Reported	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Race							
BIPOC	34.9%	35.0%	33.0%	71.4%	34.3%	3.7%	29.5%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	5.1%	5.0%	7.3%	0.0%	6.0%	0.9%	4.3%
Asian or Asian American	1.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.2%	0.8%
Black, African American, or African	17.0%	13.7%	7.3%	50.0%	9.0%	1.4%	13.1%
Multiple	9.1%	11.8%	18.3%	21.4%	16.4%	1.0%	8.8%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2.8%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	2.5%
White	61.1%	60.5%	59.6%	25.0%	61.2%	5.2%	50.8%
Not Reported	4.0%	4.5%	7.3%	3.6%	4.5%	91.0%	19.7%
Washington	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	14.7%	18.1%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	15.7%
Not Hispanic / Latino/a/x	65.8%	68.2%	28.6%	0.0%	50%	4.8%	64.6%
Not Reported	19.5%	13.7%	57.1%	0.0%	50%	90.5%	19.7%
Race							
BIPOC	22.7%	24.4%	14.3%	0.0%	25.0%	4.8%	22.8%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	1.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Asian or Asian American	1.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Black, African American, or African	9.3%	9.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	9.1%
Multiple	5.7%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	4.8%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
White	71.7%	70.9%	42.9%	0.0%	75.0%	23.8%	69.8%
Not Reported	5.7%	4.7%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	71.4%	7.4%

3.1.3. Chronic Homelessness

Overall, the percentage of BIPOC experiencing chronic homelessness matched the total population's percentage (42%). BIPOC reporting mixed racial and ethnic identities experienced chronic homelessness 55% of the time. The only other BIPOC group who experienced chronic homelessness more frequently than the total population were Native American, American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous individuals. About one third of Black people and Asian Americans are chronically homeless. Only 16% of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders met the definition for chronic homelessness.

Multnomah County, with the largest share of people experiencing homelessness, matched the overall trends. Clackamas County's proportion of BIPOC experiencing chronic homelessness was 52%, compared to the tri-county area's proportion of 42%. Washington County's proportion was about 20%. However,

while small in total number, about half of Washington County’s Native American, American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous population met the definition for chronic homelessness.

Table 3.5 Racial and Ethnic Identity by Chronic Homelessness

	Percentages in this table sum horizontally						Total #
	Chronic		Not Chronic		Not Reported		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Tri-County	3,072	41.1%	4,408	58.9%	3	0.0%	7,483
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	263	33.2%	528	66.8%	0	0.0%	791
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	2,749	42.3%	3,755	57.7%	0	0.0%	6504
Not Reported	60	31.9%	125	66.5%	3	1.6%	188
Race							
BIPOC	877	41.6%	1,233	58.4%	0	0.0%	2,110
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	152	51.2%	145	48.8%	0	0.0%	297
Asian or Asian American	21	32.3%	44	67.7%	0	0.0%	65
Black, African American, or African	320	34.9%	596	65.1%	0	0.0%	916
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	31	16.0%	163	84.0%	0	0.0%	194
Multiple	353	55.3%	285	44.7%	0	0.0%	638
White	1,829	45.5%	2,195	54.5%	0	0.0%	4,024
Not Reported	366	27.1%	980	72.6%	3	0.2%	1,349
Clackamas	173	42.1%	238	57.9%	0	0.0%	411
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	9	14.3%	54	85.7%	0	0.0%	63
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	157	50.2%	156	49.8%	0	0.0%	313
Not Reported	7	20.0%	28	80.0%	0	0.0%	35
Race							
BIPOC	39	52.0%	36	48.0%	0	0.0%	75
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	4	33.3%	8	66.7%	0	0.0%	12
Asian or Asian American	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	2
Black, African American, or African	9	45.0%	11	55.0%	0	0.0%	20
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	4
Multiple	23	62.2%	14	37.8%	0	0.0%	37
White	121	42.3%	165	57.7%	0	0.0%	286
Not Reported	13	26.0%	37	74.0%	0	0.0%	50
Multnomah	2,699	42.8%	3,601	57.2%	0	0.0%	6,300
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	231	38.1%	376	61.9%	0	0.0%	607

Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	2,467	43.3%	3,225	56.7%	0	0.0%	5,692
Not Reported	1	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
Race							
BIPOC	805	43.3%	1,054	56.7%	0	0.0%	1,859
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	141	51.8%	131	48.2%	0	0.0%	272
Asian or Asian American	16	30.8%	36	69.2%	0	0.0%	52
Black, African American, or African	302	36.6%	524	63.4%	0	0.0%	826
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	27	17.4%	128	82.6%	0	0.0%	155
Multiple	319	57.6%	235	42.4%	0	0.0%	554
White	1,555	48.6%	1,644	51.4%	0	0.0%	3,199
Not Reported	339	27.3%	903	72.7%	0	0.0%	1,242
Washington	200	28.6%	569	71.0%	3	0.4%	772
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	23	19.0%	98	81.0%	0	0.0%	121
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	125	25.1%	374	74.9%	0	0.0%	499
Not Reported	52	34.2%	97	63.8%	3	2.0%	152
Race							
BIPOC	34	19.3%	142	80.7%	0	0.0%	176
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	7	53.8%	6	46.2%	0	0.0%	13
Asian or Asian American	4	36.4%	7	63.6%	0	0.0%	11
Black, African American, or African	9	12.9%	61	87.1%	0	0.0%	70
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2	5.7%	33	94.3%	0	0.0%	35
Multiple	11	23.4%	36	76.6%	0	0.0%	47
White	153	28.4%	386	71.6%	0	0.0%	539
Not Reported	14	24.6%	40	70.2%	3	5.3%	57

3.1.4. Serious Mental Illness

Overall, the proportion of BIPOC living with serious mental illness and experiencing homelessness is slightly less than the proportion of White people living with serious mental illness and experiencing homelessness (33% vs. 37%). In Multnomah County, the percentage of BIPOC living with serious mental illness and experiencing homelessness is 35%, while it is 15% in Washington County.

Table 3.6 Racial and Ethnic Identity by Serious Mental Illness

	Percentages in this table sum horizontally						
	Experience Serious Mental Illness		Do Not Experience Serious Mental Illness		Not Reported		Total #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	

Tri-County	2,273	30.4%	5,129	68.5%	81	1.1%	7,483
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	257	32.5%	523	66.1%	11	1.4%	791
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	1,968	30.3%	4,501	69.2%	35	0.5%	6,504
Not Reported	48	25.5%	105	55.9%	35	18.6%	188
Race							
BIPOC	700	33.2%	1,398	66.3%	12	0.6%	2,110
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	124	41.8%	171	57.6%	2	0.7%	297
Asian or Asian American	19	29.2%	44	67.7%	2	3.1%	65
Black, African American, or African	238	26.0%	673	73.5%	5	0.5%	916
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	23	11.9%	170	87.6%	1	0.5%	194
Multiple	296	46.4%	340	53.3%	2	0.3%	638
White	1,487	37.0%	2,488	61.8%	49	1.2%	4,024
Not Reported	86	6.4%	1,243	92.1%	20	1.5%	1,349
Clackamas	125	30.4%	286	69.6%	0	0.0%	411
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	7	11.1%	56	88.9%	0	0.0%	63
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	107	34.2%	206	65.8%	0	0.0%	313
Not Reported	11	31.4%	24	68.6%	0	0.0%	35
Race							
BIPOC	23	30.7%	52	69.3%	0	0.0%	75
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	5	41.7%	7	58.3%	0	0.0%	12
Asian or Asian American	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2
Black, African American, or African	2	10.0%	18	90.0%	0	0.0%	20
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	4
Multiple	15	40.5%	22	59.5%	0	0.0%	37
White	87	30.4%	199	69.6%	0	0.0%	286
Not Reported	15	30.0%	35	70.0%	0	0.0%	50
Multnomah	1,994	31.7%	4,306	68.3%	0	0.0%	6,300
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	225	37.1%	382	62.9%	0	0.0%	607
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	1,769	31.1%	3,923	68.9%	0	0.0%	5,692
Not Reported	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1
Race							
BIPOC	651	35.0%	1,208	65.0%	0	0.0%	1,859
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	115	42.3%	157	57.7%	0	0.0%	272
Asian or Asian American	16	30.8%	36	69.2%	0	0.0%	52

Black, African American, or African	228	27.6%	598	72.4%	0	0.0%	826
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	22	14.2%	133	85.8%	0	0.0%	155
Multiple	270	48.7%	284	51.3%	0	0.0%	554
White	1,281	40.0%	1,918	60.0%	0	0.0%	3,199
Not Reported	62	5.0%	1,180	95.0%	0	0.0%	1,242
Washington	154	19.9%	537	69.6%	81	10.5%	772
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	25	20.7%	85	70.2%	11	9.1%	121
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	92	18.4%	372	74.5%	35	7.0%	499
Not Reported	37	24.3%	80	52.6%	35	23.0%	152
Race							
BIPOC	26	14.8%	138	78.4%	12	6.8%	176
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	4	30.8%	7	53.8%	2	15.4%	13
Asian or Asian American	3	27.3%	6	54.5%	2	18.2%	11
Black, African American, or African	8	11.4%	57	81.4%	5	7.1%	70
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	34	97.1%	1	2.9%	35
Multiple	11	23.4%	34	72.3%	2	4.3%	47
White	119	22.1%	371	68.8%	49	9.1%	539
Not Reported	9	15.8%	28	49.1%	20	35.1%	57

3.1.5. Domestic Violence

In total, BIPOC community members reported experiencing domestic violence at a slightly higher proportion than White community members (9.1% vs. 8.7%). Of people who identified multiple racial identities and are experiencing homelessness, 14.7% reported experiencing domestic violence, while amongst Native American, American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous people, 9.3% reported this experience.

The gap between BIPOC and White community members' experience of domestic violence widened in Clackamas County, where 20% of BIPOC community members and 18% of White community members reported experiencing domestic violence. Also in Clackamas County, 30% of Latine community members reported experiencing domestic violence, versus 16% of non-Latine respondents. In Multnomah County, the difference between BIPOC and White respondents indicated that BIPOC also experienced domestic violence more frequently (8% vs. 36.7%). In Washington County, 20.5% of BIPOC community members reported experiencing domestic violence, while 19.3% of White community members reported experiencing domestic violence.

Table 3.7 Racial and Ethnic Identity by Domestic Violence

	Percentages in this table sum horizontally						
	Experience(d) Domestic Violence		Have Not Experienced Domestic Violence		Not Reported		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Tri-County	545	7.3%	6,630	88.6%	308	4.1%	7,483
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	85	10.7%	667	84.3%	39	4.9%	791
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	436	6.7%	5,931	91.2%	137	2.1%	6,504
Not Reported	24	12.8%	32	17.0%	132	70.2%	188
Race							
BIPOC	186	8.8%	1,855	87.9%	69	3.3%	2,110
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	27	9.1%	264	88.9%	6	2.0%	297
Asian or Asian American	3	4.6%	56	86.2%	6	9.2%	65
Black, African American, or African	58	6.3%	834	91.0%	24	2.6%	916
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	6	3.1%	171	88.1%	17	8.8%	194
Multiple	92	14.4%	530	83.1%	16	2.5%	638
White	332	8.3%	3,488	86.7%	204	5.1%	4,024
Not Reported	27	2.0%	1,287	95.4%	35	2.6%	1,349
Clackamas	83	20.2%	326	79.3%	2	0.5%	411
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	19	30.2%	42	66.7%	2	3.2%	63
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	50	16.0%	263	84.0%	0	0.0%	313
Not Reported	14	40.0%	21	60.0%	0	0.0%	35
Race							
BIPOC	15	20.0%	60	80.0%	0	0.0%	75
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	4	33.3%	8	66.7%	0	0.0%	12
Asian or Asian American	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2
Black, African American, or African	3	15.0%	17	85.0%	0	0.0%	20
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	4
Multiple	8	21.6%	29	78.4%	0	0.0%	37
White	52	18.2%	232	81.1%	2	0.7%	286
Not Reported	16	32.0%	34	68.0%	0	0.0%	50
Multnomah	367	5.8%	5,933	94.2%	0	0.0%	6,300
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	37	6.1%	570	93.9%	0	0.0%	607
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	330	5.8%	5,362	94.2%	0	0.0%	5,692
Not Reported	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1

Race							
BIPOC	149	8.0%	1,710	92.0%	0	0.0%	1,859
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	21	7.7%	251	92.3%	0	0.0%	272
Asian or Asian American	1	1.9%	51	98.1%	0	0.0%	52
Black, African American, or African	48	5.8%	778	94.2%	0	0.0%	826
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	4	2.6%	151	97.4%	0	0.0%	155
Multiple	75	13.5%	479	86.5%	0	0.0%	554
White	215	6.7%	2,984	93.3%	0	0.0%	3,199
Not Reported	3	0.2%	1,239	99.8%	0	0.0%	1,242
Washington	95	12.3%	371	48.1%	306	39.6%	772
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	29	24.0%	55	45.5%	37	30.6%	121
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	56	11.2%	306	61.3%	137	27.5%	499
Not Reported	10	6.6%	10	6.6%	132	86.8%	152
Race							
BIPOC	22	12.5%	85	48.3%	69	39.2%	176
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	2	15.4%	5	38.5%	6	46.2%	13
Asian or Asian American	2	18.2%	3	27.3%	6	54.5%	11
Black, African American, or African	7	10.0%	39	55.7%	24	34.3%	70
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2	5.7%	16	45.7%	17	48.6%	35
Multiple	9	19.1%	22	46.8%	16	34.0%	47
White	65	12.1%	272	50.5%	202	37.5%	539
Not Reported	8	14.0%	14	24.6%	35	61.4%	57

3.1.6. Veteran Status

Across the tri-county region, the percentage of BIPOC experiencing homelessness who reported being a veteran was 6.8%, compared to 9.9% of the White population. Asian Americans, people with multiple racial identities, and Black people reported that they were veterans at a higher proportion than other BIPOC.

Table 3.8 Racial and Ethnic Identity by Veteran Status

	Percentages in this table sum horizontally						
	Veteran		Not Veteran		Not Reported		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#

Tri-County	565	7.6%	6,861	91.7%	57	0.8%	7,483
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	43	5.3%	757	94.2%	4	0.5%	804
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	507	7.8%	5,999	92.0%	18	0.3%	6,524
Not Reported	15	9.7%	105	67.7%	35	22.6%	155
Race							
BIPOC	144	6.8%	1,967	92.7%	10	0.5%	2,121
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	18	6.1%	278	93.6%	1	0.3%	297
Asian or Asian American	5	7.6%	57	86.4%	4	6.1%	66
Black, African American, or African	64	6.9%	859	93.1%	0	0.0%	923
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	8	4.1%	186	94.9%	2	1.0%	196
Multiple	49	7.7%	587	91.9%	3	0.5%	639
White	396	9.8%	3,624	89.6%	26	0.6%	4,046
Not Reported	25	1.9%	1,270	96.5%	21	1.6%	1,316
Clackamas	30	7.3%	381	92.7%	0	0.0%	411
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	1	1.3%	75	98.7%	0	0.0%	76
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	29	8.7%	304	91.3%	0	0.0%	333
Not Reported	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2
Race							
BIPOC	2	2.7%	84	97.3%	0	0.0%	86
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	1	8.3%	11	91.7%	0	0.0%	12
Asian or Asian American	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	3
Black, African American, or African	0	0.0%	27	100.0%	0	0.0%	27
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	6
Multiple	1	2.6%	37	97.4%	0	0.0%	38
White	24	7.8%	284	92.2%	0	0.0%	308
Not Reported	4	23.5%	13	76.5%	0	0.0%	17
Multnomah	454	7.2%	5,846	92.8%	0	0.0%	6,300
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	35	5.8%	572	94.2%	0	0.0%	607
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	419	7.4%	5,273	92.6%	0	0.0%	5,692
Not Reported	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1
Race							
BIPOC	128	6.9%	1,731	93.1%	0	0.0%	1,859
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	15	5.5%	257	94.5%	0	0.0%	272
Asian or Asian American	5	9.6%	47	90.4%	0	0.0%	52

Black, African American, or African	55	6.7%	771	93.3%	0	0.0%	826
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	8	5.2%	147	94.8%	0	0.0%	155
Multiple	45	8.1%	509	91.9%	0	0.0%	554
White	309	9.7%	2,890	90.3%	0	0.0%	3,199
Not Reported	17	1.4%	1,225	98.6%	0	0.0%	1,242
Washington	81	10.5%	634	82.1%	57	7.4%	772
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	7	5.8%	110	90.9%	4	3.3%	121
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	59	11.8%	422	84.6%	18	3.6%	499
Not Reported	15	9.9%	102	67.1%	35	23.0%	152
Race							
BIPOC	14	8.0%	152	86.4%	10	5.7%	176
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	2	15.4%	10	76.9%	1	7.7%	13
Asian or Asian American	0	0.0%	7	63.6%	4	36.4%	11
Black, African American, or African	9	12.9%	61	87.1%	0	0.0%	70
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	33	94.3%	2	5.7%	35
Multiple	3	6.4%	41	87.2%	3	6.4%	47
White	63	11.7%	450	83.5%	26	4.8%	539
Not Reported	4	7.0%	32	56.1%	21	36.8%	57

3.1.7. Household Composition

BIPOC were more likely to identify living in family households than White community members (17.8% vs. 11%). Native Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders and Black people were much more likely to live in family households than those who identified as part of other racial and ethnic groups (39.8%; 19.8%). Native American, American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous people and Asian Americans were less likely to indicate that they lived in family households (7.1%; 7.6%).

The proportional share of each racial and ethnic group in these household compositions varied across counties. Overall, BIPOC remained more likely to live in family households. In Multnomah County, all BIPOC were more likely to live in a family household than White people. Within Washington County, all Native American, American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous community members, were in adult-only households. The remaining BIPOC categories in Washington County were more likely to live in family households than White people in the county experiencing homelessness.

Table 3.9 Racial and Ethnic Identity by Household Composition for People in the Household

	Percentages in this table sum horizontally			
	Adult	Family	Children	Total

	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Tri-County	5,781	77.3%	1,537	20.5%	165	2.2%	7,483
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	623	77.1%	178	22.0%	7	0.9%	808
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	5,012	76.9%	1,350	20.7%	158	2.4%	6520
Not Reported	146	94.2%	9	5.8%	0	0.0%	155
Race							
BIPOC	1,725	81.3%	377	17.8%	20	0.9%	2122
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	273	91.9%	21	7.1%	3	1.0%	297
Asian or Asian American	59	89.4%	5	7.6%	2	3.0%	66
Black, African American, or African	731	79.1%	183	19.8%	10	1.1%	924
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	118	60.2%	78	39.8%	0	0.0%	196
Multiple	544	85.1%	90	14.1%	5	0.8%	639
White	3,584	88.6%	446	11.0%	16	0.4%	4046
Not Reported	473	35.9%	714	54.3%	129	9.8%	1316
Clackamas	275	77.3%	130	21.0%	6	1.7%	411
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	24	30.0%	56	70.0%	0	0.0%	80
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	251	76.3%	72	21.9%	6	1.8%	329
Not Reported	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2
Race							
BIPOC	52	60.5%	32	37.2%	2	2.3%	86
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	9	75.0%	2	16.7%	1	8.3%	12
Asian or Asian American	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3
Black, African American, or African	6	22.2%	20	74.1%	1	3.7%	27
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	6
Multiple	31	81.6%	7	18.4%	0	0.0%	38
White	210	68.2%	95	30.8%	3	1.0%	308
Not Reported	13	76.5%	3	17.6%	1	5.9%	17
Multnomah	4,964	78.8%	1,183	18.8%	153	2.4%	6,300
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	533	87.8%	68	11.2%	6	1.0%	607
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	4,430	77.8%	1,115	19.6%	147	2.6%	5,692
Not Reported	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
Race							
BIPOC	1,576	84.8%	266	14.3%	17	0.9%	1,859
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	251	92.3%	19	7.0%	2	0.7%	272
Asian or Asian American	46	88.5%	5	9.6%	1	1.9%	52

Black, African American, or African	687	83.2%	130	15.7%	9	1.1%	826
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	101	65.2%	54	34.8%	0	0.0%	155
Multiple	491	88.6%	58	10.5%	5	0.9%	554
White	2,981	93.2%	210	6.6%	8	0.3%	3,199
Not Reported	407	32.8%	707	56.9%	128	10.3%	1,242
Washington	542	70.2%	224	29.0%	6	0.8%	772
Ethnicity							
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	66	54.5%	54	44.6%	1	0.8%	121
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	331	66.3%	163	32.7%	5	1.0%	499
Not Reported	145	95.4%	7	4.6%	0	0.0%	152
Race							
BIPOC	96	54.5%	79	44.9%	1	0.6%	176
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	13	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13
Asian or Asian American	10	90.9%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	11
Black, African American, or African	37	52.9%	33	47.1%	0	0.0%	70
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	14	40.0%	21	60.0%	0	0.0%	35
Multiple	22	46.8%	25	53.2%	0	0.0%	47
White	393	72.9%	141	26.2%	5	0.9%	539
Not Reported	53	93.0%	4	7.0%	0	0.0%	57

3.2. Household Composition

Within the PIT data, people would identify whether they were living alone (individual household), or with others (family household).

3.2.1. Living Situation

Across the three counties, 50% of households were adult, unsheltered households. In Clackamas and Washington Counties, family households reported being in emergency shelters most often. In Multnomah County, surveyed family households were experiencing unsheltered homelessness most frequently. Child households were also primarily experiencing unsheltered homelessness and almost all child households experiencing homelessness were located in Multnomah County.

Table 3.10 Household Composition by Living Situation (Number of households)

	<i>Percentages in this table sum vertically</i>							
	Unsheltered		Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	3,309	100%	1,870	100%	595	100%	5,774	100%
Adult	2,912	88.0%	1,723	92.1%	567	95.3%	5,199	90.0%
Family	319	9.6%	135	7.2%	24	4.0%	475	8.2%
Children	78	2.4%	12	0.6%	4	0.7%	94	1.6%
Clackamas	174	100%	110	100%	27	100%	311	100%
Adult	169	97.1%	73	66.4%	20	74.1%	262	84.2%
Family	1	0.6%	36	32.7%	6	22.2%	43	13.8%
Children	4	2.3%	1	0.9%	1	3.7%	6	1.9%
Multnomah	2,913	100%	1,463	100%	509	100%	4,885	100%
Adult	2,525	86.7%	1,408	96.2%	497	97.6%	4,430	90.7%
Family	316	10.8%	49	3.3%	9	1.8%	374	7.7%
Children	72	2.5%	6	0.4%	3	0.6%	81	1.7%
Washington	222	100%	297	100%	59	100%	578	100%
Adult	218	98.2%	242	81.5%	50	84.7%	510	88.2%
Family	2	0.9%	50	16.8%	9	10.7%	61	10.6%
Children	2	0.9%	5	1.7%	0	0.0%	7	1.2%

3.2.2. Changes 2022 to 2023

Across the tri-county region in 2023, 5.4% more households reported experiencing homelessness than in 2022 when including households with no reported composition. Households may include more than one person.

Table 3.11 Tri-County: Household Composition Changes 2022 to 2023 (Number of Households)

	Percentages in this table sum vertically; change percentages do not sum					
	2022		2023		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	5,479	100.0%	5,774	100.0%	295	5.4%
Adult	4,942	90.2%	5,202	90.1%	260	5.3%
Family	326	5.9%	478	8.2%	152	46.6%
Children	22	0.4%	94	1.6%	72	327.3%
Not Reported	189	3.4%	0	8.2%	-189	-100%

Clackamas County saw an increase in both family households and child-only households.

Table 3.12 Clackamas: Household Composition Changes 2022 to 2023 (Number of Households)

	Percentages in this table sum vertically; change percentages do not sum					
	2022		2023		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Clackamas	525	100.0%	311	100.0%	-214	-40.8%
Adult	494	98.0%	262	89.4%	-232	-47.0%
Family	28	1.8%	43	8.5%	15	53.6%
Children	0	0.0%	6	2.1%	6	n/a
Not Reported	3	0.3%	0	0.0%	-3	-100.0%

In Multnomah County, the results of the methodological change in identifying family and child households are prominent; there were substantial increases in the number of households reported as experiencing homelessness between 2022 and 2023. The reported increase may not be meaningful.

Table 3.13 Multnomah: Household Composition Changes 2022 to 2023 (Number of Households)

	Percentages in this table sum vertically; change percentages do not sum					
	2022		2023		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Multnomah	4,382	100.0%	4,885	100.0%	503	11.5%
Adult	3,962	90.4%	4,430	90.7%	468	11.8%
Family	220	5.0%	374	7.7%	154	70.0%
Children	15	0.3%	81	1.7%	66	440.0%
Not Reported	185	4.2%	0	0.0%	-185	-100.0%

Washington County showed a 22% reduction in families experiencing homelessness.

Table 3.14 Washington: Household Composition Compared 2022 to 2023 (Number of Households)

	Percentages in this table sum vertically; change percentages do not sum					
	2022		2023		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Washington	572	100.0%	578	100.0%	6	1%
Adult	486	85.0%	510	88.2%	24	4.9%
Family	78	13.6%	61	10.6%	-17	-21.8%
Children	7	1.2%	7	1.2%	0	0.0%
Not Reported	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	-1	-100%

3.2.3. Racial and Ethnic Identity

Within the tri-county area in 2023, 33% of people in adult only households experiencing homelessness and 46% of people in family households experiencing homelessness identified as BIPOC. Additionally, the proportion of BIPOC family households experiencing homelessness may have been depressed, given the amount of missing data. The proportion of BIPOC households was disproportionate in relationship to the region’s total BIPOC population.

Table 3.15 Household Composition and Racial and Ethnic Identity 2023

	Percentages in this table sum vertically							
	Adult		Family		Children		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	5,781	100%	1,537	100%	165	100%	7,483	100%
Ethnicity								
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	618	10.7%	166	10.8%	7	4.2%	791	10.6%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	5,011	86.7%	1,335	86.9%	158	95.8%	6,504	86.9%
Not Reported	152	2.6%	36	2.3%	0	0.0%	188	2.5%
Race								
BIPOC	1,723	29.9%	367	23.9%	20	12.1%	2,110	28.2%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	273	4.7%	21	1.4%	3	1.8%	297	4.0%
Asian or Asian American	58	1.0%	5	0.3%	2	1.2%	65	0.9%
Black, African American, or African	730	12.6%	176	11.5%	10	6.1%	916	12.2%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	118	2.0%	76	4.9%	0	0.0%	194	2.6%
Multiple	544	9.4%	89	5.8%	5	3.0%	638	8.5%
White	3,579	61.9%	429	27.9%	16	9.7%	4,024	53.8%
Not Reported	479	8.3%	741	48.2%	129	78.2%	1,349	18.0%
Clackamas	275	100%	130	100%	6	100%	411	100%

Ethnicity								
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	19	6.9%	44	33.8%	0	0.0%	63	15.3%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	250	90.9%	57	43.8%	6	100.0%	313	76.2%
Not Reported	6	2.2%	29	22.3%	0	0%	35	8.5%
Race								
BIPOC	51	18.5%	22	16.9%	2	33.30%	75	18.2%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	9	3.3%	2	1.5%	1	16.70%	12	2.9%
Asian or Asian American	2	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.00%	2	0.5%
Black, African American, or African	6	2.2%	13	10.0%	1	16.70%	20	4.9%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	3	1.1%	1	0.8%	0	0.00%	4	1.0%
Multiple	31	11.3%	6	4.6%	0	0.00%	37	9.0%
White	205	74.5%	78	60.0%	3	50.00%	286	69.6%
Not Reported	19	6.9%	30	23.1%	1	16.70%	50	12.2%
Multnomah	4,964	100%	1,183	100%	153	100%	6,300	100%
Ethnicity								
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	533	10.7%	68	5.7%	6	3.9%	607	9.6%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	4,430	89.2%	1,115	94.3%	147	96.1%	5,692	90.3%
Not Reported	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Race								
BIPOC	1,576	31.7%	266	22.5%	17	11.1%	1,859	29.5%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	251	5.1%	19	1.6%	2	1.3%	272	4.3%
Asian or Asian American	46	0.9%	5	0.4%	1	0.7%	52	0.8%
Black, African American, or African	687	13.8%	130	11.0%	9	5.9%	826	13.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	101	2.0%	54	4.6%	0	0.0%	155	2.5%
Multiple	491	9.9%	58	4.9%	5	3.3%	554	8.8%
White	2,981	60.1%	210	17.8%	8	5.2%	3,199	50.8%
Not Reported	407	8.2%	707	59.8%	128	83.7%	1,242	19.7%
Washington	542	100%	224	100%	6	100%	772	100%
Ethnicity								
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	66	12.2%	54	24.1%	1	16.7%	121	15.7%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	331	61.1%	163	72.8%	5	83.3%	499	64.6%
Not Reported	145	26.8%	7	3.1%	0	0.0%	152	19.7%
Race								
BIPOC	96	17.7%	79	35.3%	1	16.7%	176	22.8%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	13	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	1.7%
Asian or Asian American	10	1.8%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	11	1.4%
Black, African American, or African	37	6.8%	33	14.7%	0	0.0%	70	9.1%

Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	14	2.6%	21	9.4%	0	0.0%	35	4.5%
Multiple	22	4.1%	25	11.2%	0	0.0%	47	6.1%
White	393	72.5%	141	62.9%	5	83.3%	539	69.8%
Not Reported	53	9.8%	4	1.8%	0	0.0%	57	7.4%

Note: In this table, counts and percentage are of respondents not households, as one household may have multiple races

3.3. Children and Youth

HUD counts a variety of specific groups of children and youth. These categories can be confusing. We have provided additional explanation throughout this section.

3.3.1. Living Situation

Table 3.16 shows all youth in all types of households who were both unaccompanied and accompanied and met the definition for experiencing homelessness. Across the tri-county region, children under 18 made up 79% of the combined youth and child population experiencing unsheltered homelessness. Washington County’s youth population experiencing homelessness was flipped, with most children under 18 living in shelters.

Table 3.16 Children and Youth 24 and Younger by Living Situation

	Percentages in this table sum vertically							
	Unsheltered		Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	803	100.0%	401	100.0%	86	100.0%	1,290	100.0%
Under 18	636	79.2%	248	61.8%	34	39.5%	918	71.2%
18-24	167	20.8%	153	38.2%	52	60.5%	372	28.8%
Clackamas	11	100.0%	64	100.0%	13	100.0%	88	100.0%
Under 18	6	54.5%	49	76.6%	7	53.8%	62	70.5%
18-24	5	45.5%	15	23.4%	6	46.2%	26	29.5%
Multnomah	774	100.0%	190	100.0%	49	100.0%	1,013	100.0%
Under 18	626	80.9%	79	41.6%	14	28.6%	719	71.0%
18-24	148	19.1%	111	58.4%	35	71.4%	294	29.0%
Washington	18	100.0%	147	100.0%	24	100.0%	189	100.0%
Under 18	4	22.2%	120	81.6%	13	54.2%	137	72.5%
18-24	14	77.8%	27	18.4%	11	45.8%	52	27.5%

Table 3.17 shows the counts and percentages of unaccompanied youth, inclusive of unaccompanied children, experiencing homelessness. In Washington County, these youth were most frequently sleeping in emergency shelters.

Table 3.17 Unaccompanied Children and Youth 24 and Younger by Living Situation

	Percentages in this table sum vertically							
	Unsheltered		Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	253	100.0%	130	100.0%	57	100.0%	440	100.0%
Under 18	122	48.2%	24	18.5%	9	15.8%	155	35.2%
18-24	131	51.8%	106	81.5%	48	84.2%	285	64.8%

Clackamas	9	100.0%	11	100.0%	5	100.0%	25	100.0%
Under 18	4	44.4%	3	27.3%	2	40.0%	9	36.0%
18-24	5	55.6%	8	72.7%	3	60.0%	16	64.0%
Multnomah	234	100.0%	93	100.0%	40	100.0%	367	100.0%
Under 18	118	50.4%	12	12.9%	6	15.0%	136	37.1%
18-24	116	49.6%	81	87.1%	34	85.0%	231	62.9%
Washington	10	100.0%	26	100.0%	12	100.0%	48	100.0%
Under 18	0	0.0%	9	34.6%	1	8.3%	10	20.8%
18-24	10	100.0%	17	65.4%	11	91.7%	38	79.2%

Table 3.18 shows the numbers of unaccompanied youth who were experiencing homelessness and excludes unaccompanied children from this count. For example, all “Under 18” data in this table represent children of one of the 18–24-year-olds in the household. Most were living unsheltered in Multnomah County. In Clackamas and Washington Counties, this population was most often sleeping in emergency shelters on the night of the count.

Table 3.18 Unaccompanied Youth Households by Living Situation

	<i>Percentages in this table sum vertically</i>							
	Unsheltered		Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	165	100.0%	123	100.0%	53	100.0%	341	100.0%
Under 18	34	20.6%	17	13.8%	5	9.4%	56	16.4%
18-24	131	79.4%	106	86.2%	48	90.6%	285	83.6%
Clackamas	5	100.0%	10	100.0%	4	100.0%	19	100.0%
Under 18	0	0.0%	2	20.0%	1	25.0%	3	15.8%
18-24	5	100.0%	8	80.0%	3	75.0%	16	84.2%
Multnomah	150	100.0%	87	100.0%	37	100.0%	274	100.0%
Under 18	34	22.7%	6	6.9%	3	8.1%	43	15.7%
18-24	116	77.3%	81	93.1%	34	91.9%	231	84.3%
Washington	10	100.0%	26	100.0%	12	100.0%	48	100.0%
Under 18	0	0.0%	9	34.6%	1	8.3%	10	20.8%
18-24	10	100.0%	17	65.4%	11	91.7%	38	79.2%

Table 3.19 shows that of the 166 unaccompanied children experiencing homelessness, almost all (153) lived in Multnomah County. In Multnomah and Clackamas Counties, most children who were unaccompanied slept unsheltered on the night of the count. In Washington County, they were most likely to sleep in emergency shelter.

Table 3.19 Unaccompanied Children under 18 by Living Situation

	Percentages in this table sum vertically							
	Unsheltered		Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	150	100.0%	12	100.0%	4	100.0%	166	100.0%
Under 18	127	84.7%	12	100.0%	4	100.0%	143	86.1%
Not Reported	23	15.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	23	13.9%
Clackamas	4	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	6	100.0%
Under 18	4	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	6	100.0%
Multnomah	144	100.0%	6	100.0%	3	100.0%	153	100.0%
Under 18	121	84.0%	6	100.0%	3	100.0%	130	85.0%
Not Reported	23	16.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	23	15.0%
Washington	2	100.0%	5	100.0%	0	0%	7	100.0%
Under 18	2	100.0%	5	100.0%	0	0%	7	100.0%

3.3.2. Changes 2022 to 2023

Between 2022 and 2023, Clackamas (20%) and Multnomah (160%) Counties experienced increases in youth and child homelessness. The magnitude of the increase in Multnomah County is driven by changes in data collection. Washington County reported a decrease in children (<18 years of age) experiencing homelessness for that same time period.

Table 3.20 All Children and Youth Changes 2022 to 2023

	Percentages in this table sum vertically; change percentages do not sum					
	2022		2023		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	678	100%	1,290	100%	612	90.3%
Under 18	362	53.4%	918	71.2%	556	153.6%
18-24	316	46.6%	372	28.8%	56	17.7%
Clackamas	73	100%	88	100%	15	20.5%
Under 18	47	64.4%	62	70.5%	15	31.9%
18-24	26	35.6%	26	29.5%	0	0.0%
Multnomah	390	100%	1,013	100%	623	159.7%
Under 18	144	36.9%	719	71.0%	575	399.3%
18-24	246	63.1%	294	29.0%	48	19.5%
Washington	215	100%	189	100%	-26	-12.1%
Under 18	171	79.5%	137	72.5%	-34	-19.9%
18-24	44	20.5%	52	27.5%	8	18.2%

Table 3.21 captures these changes and is inclusive of child households. The number of unaccompanied children and youth increased between 2022 and 2023 for the tri-county region. While small in total number, there were 25 total unaccompanied children or youth in Clackamas County, up from 13 last year. Multnomah County’s increase in this population was connected to an increase in unaccompanied children who were experiencing homelessness. Washington County experienced an increase in both the number of children under 18 experiencing homelessness and those aged 18 to 24.

Table 3.21 Unaccompanied Children and Youth Changes 2022 to 2023

	<i>Percentages in this table sum vertically; change percentages do not sum</i>					
	2022		2023		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	302	100%	440	100%	138	42.9%
Under 18	34	11.3%	155	35.2%	121	355.9%
18-24	268	88.7%	285	64.8%	17	6.3%
Clackamas	13	100%	25	100%	12	92.3%
Under 18	2	15.4%	9	36.0%	7	350.0%
18-24	11	84.6%	16	64.0%	5	45.5%
Multnomah	255	100%	367	100%	112	43.9%
Under 18	25	9.8%	136	37.1%	111	444.0%
18-24	230	90.2%	231	62.9%	1	0.4%
Washington	34	100%	48	100%	14	41.2%
Under 18	7	20.6%	10	20.8%	3	42.9%
18-24	27	79.4%	38	79.2%	11	40.7%

3.3.3. Racial and Ethnic Identity

Overall, about 47% of youth and children reported BIPOC identities. Racial and ethnic identity data was missing for more than half of the youth and children reported as experiencing homelessness within Multnomah County. In Clackamas and Washington Counties, there were few records in the “Not Reported” category under the racial and ethnic identity categories.

Within Multnomah County, BIPOC youth and children experience homelessness most frequently, while in Clackamas and Washington counties, White youth and children represent larger percentages of the population.

Table 3.22 Racial and Ethnic Identity of Youth and Children

	<i>Percentages in this table sum vertically</i>	
	#	%
Tri-County	1,290	100.0%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	159	12.3%

Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	1,095	84.9%
Not Reported	35	2.7%
Race		
BIPOC	298	23.1%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	24	1.9%
Asian or Asian American	8	0.6%
Black, African American, or African	134	10.4%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	43	3.3%
Multiple	89	6.9%
White	340	26.4%
Not Reported	651	50.5%
Clackamas	87	100.0%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	27	31.0%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	39	44.8%
Not Reported	21	24.1%
Race		
BIPOC	14	16.1%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	1	1.1%
Black, African American, or African	8	9.2%
Multiple	5	5.7%
White	50	57.5%
Not Reported	23	26.4%
Multnomah	1,013	100.0%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	78	7.7%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	935	92.3%
Race		
BIPOC	220	21.7%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	23	2.3%
Asian or Asian American	5	0.5%
Black, African American, or African	99	9.8%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	31	3.1%
Multiple	62	6.1%
White	172	17.0%
Not Reported	622	61.3%
Washington	189	100.0%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	54	28.6%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	121	64.0%
Not Reported	14	7.4%
Race		

BIPOC	64	33.9%
Asian or Asian American	3	1.6%
Black, African American, or African	27	14.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	12	6.3%
Multiple	22	11.6%
White	118	62.4%
Not Reported	7	3.7%

Forty-nine percent of unaccompanied children and youth reported a BIPOC identity.

Table 3.23 Racial and Ethnic Identity of Unaccompanied Youth and Children

	Percentages in this table sum vertically	
	#	%
Tri-County	440	100.0%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	80	18.2%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	355	80.7%
Not Reported	5	1.1%
Race		
BIPOC	158	35.9%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	16	3.6%
Asian or Asian American	5	1.1%
Black, African American, or African	75	17.0%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	7	1.6%
Multiple	55	12.5%
White	167	38.0%
Not Reported	115	26.1%
Clackamas	25	100.0%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	2	8.0%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	23	92.0%
Race		
BIPOC	4	16.0%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	1	4.0%
Black, African American, or African	1	4.0%
Multiple	2	8.0%
White	19	76.0%
Not Reported	2	8.0%
Multnomah	367	100.0%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	58	15.8%

Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	309	84.2%
Race		
BIPOC	138	37.6%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	15	4.1%
Asian or Asian American	3	0.8%
Black, African American, or African	69	18.8%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	6	1.6%
Multiple	45	12.3%
White	116	31.6%
Not Reported	113	30.8%
Washington	49	100.0%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	20	40.8%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	24	49.0%
Not Reported	5	10.2%
Race		
BIPOC	16	32.7%
Asian or Asian American	2	4.1%
Black, African American, or African	5	10.2%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	2.0%
Multiple	8	16.3%
White	33	67.3%

Consistent with the above, a larger portion of unaccompanied children are BIPOC than are White.

Table 3.24 Racial and Ethnic Identity of Unaccompanied Children

	Percentages in this table sum vertically	
	#	%
Tri-County	166	100.0%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	7	4.2%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	158	95.2%
Not Reported	1	0.6%
Race		
BIPOC	20	12.0%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	3	1.8%
Asian or Asian American	2	1.2%
Black, African American, or African	10	6.0%
Multiple	5	3.0%
White	16	9.6%
Not Reported	130	78.3%

Clackamas	6	100.0%
Ethnicity		
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	6	100.0%
Race		
BIPOC	2	33.3%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	1	16.7%
Black, African American, or African	1	16.7%
White	3	50.0%
Not Reported	1	16.7%
Multnomah	153	100.0%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	6	3.9%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	147	96.1%
Race		
BIPOC	17	11.1%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	2	1.3%
Asian or Asian American	1	0.7%
Black, African American, or African	9	5.9%
Multiple	5	3.3%
White	8	5.2%
Not Reported	128	83.7%
Washington	7	100.0%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	1	14.3%
Not Hispanic / Latino /a/x	5	71.4%
Not Reported	1	14.3%
Race		
BIPOC	1	14.3%
Asian or Asian American	1	14.3%
White	5	71.4%
Not Reported	1	14.3%

3.4. Age

The tables in this section indicate that most individuals experiencing homelessness who were part of the 2023 PIT Count are over 18 years old.

3.4.1. Living Situation

Across the three counties, the plurality of individuals experiencing homelessness were in the 35-to-44 years old age range. In Clackamas and Multnomah Counties, the plurality of 35-44-year-olds experiencing homelessness were unsheltered. In Washington County, the majority of 35-to-44-year-olds experiencing homelessness slept in emergency shelter.

Table 3.25 Age by Living Situation

	Unsheltered		Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	4,355	100.0%	2,467	100.0%	661	100.0%	7,483	100.0%
Under 18	636	14.6%	248	10.1%	34	5.1%	918	12.3%
18-24	167	3.8%	153	6.2%	52	7.9%	372	5.0%
25-34	690	15.8%	372	15.1%	130	19.7%	1192	15.9%
35-44	1,031	23.7%	500	20.3%	175	26.5%	1706	22.8%
45-54	779	17.9%	493	20.0%	107	16.2%	1379	18.4%
55-64	511	11.7%	476	19.3%	105	15.9%	1092	14.6%
65+	136	3.1%	214	8.7%	53	8.0%	403	5.4%
Unknown	405	9.3%	11	0.4%	5	0.8%	421	5.6%
Clackamas	179	100.0%	182	100.0%	50	100.0%	411	100.0%
Under 18	6	3.4%	49	26.9%	7	14.0%	62	15.1%
18-24	5	2.8%	15	8.2%	6	12.0%	26	6.3%
25-34	31	17.3%	29	15.9%	13	26.0%	73	17.8%
35-44	51	28.5%	33	18.1%	6	12.0%	90	21.9%
45-54	44	24.6%	25	13.7%	6	12.0%	75	18.2%
55-64	34	19.0%	18	9.9%	8	16.0%	60	14.6%
65+	8	4.5%	12	6.6%	2	4.0%	22	5.4%
Unknown	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	2	4.0%	3	0.7%
Multnomah	3,947	100.0%	1,821	100.0%	532	100.0%	6,300	100.0%
Under 18	626	15.9%	79	4.3%	14	2.6%	719	11.4%
18-24	148	3.8%	111	6.1%	35	6.6%	294	4.7%
25-34	623	15.8%	284	15.6%	107	20.1%	1,014	16.1%
35-44	908	23.0%	384	21.1%	160	30.1%	1,452	23.1%
45-54	677	17.2%	401	22.0%	91	17.1%	1,169	18.6%
55-64	440	11.2%	387	21.3%	86	16.2%	913	14.5%
65+	124	3.1%	171	9.4%	36	6.8%	331	5.3%
Unknown	401	10.2%	4	0.2%	3	0.6%	408	6.5%

Washington	229	100.0%	464	100.0%	79	100.0%	772	100.0%
Under 18	4	1.8%	120	25.9%	13	16.5%	137	17.8%
18-24	14	6.1%	27	5.8%	11	13.9%	52	6.7%
25-34	36	15.7%	59	12.7%	10	12.7%	105	13.6%
35-44	72	31.4%	83	17.9%	9	11.4%	164	21.2%
45-54	58	25.3%	67	14.4%	10	12.7%	135	17.5%
55-64	37	16.2%	71	15.3%	11	13.9%	119	15.4%
65+	4	1.8%	31	6.7%	15	19.0%	50	6.5%
Unknown	4	1.8%	6	1.3%	0	0.0%	10	1.3%

3.4.2. Changes 2022 to 2023

While there was an increase between 2022 and 2023 for nearly every age cohort for the tri-county region, there are several important data notes here. As previously discussed, the increase of youth experiencing homelessness in Multnomah County may be driven by changes in reporting in 2023. While changes in certain age categories are consistent with national trends (e.g., adults > 65 years old), we caution over interpretation given the data limitations. The decrease of unreported data this year should yield more comparable data next year.

Table 3.26 Age of People Experiencing Homelessness, Changes 2022 to 2023

	<i>Percentages in this table sum vertically; change percentages do not sum</i>					
	2022		2023		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	6,701*	100%	7,483	100.0%	782	11.7%
Under 18	362	5.40%	918	12.3%	556	153.6%
18-24	318	4.75%	372	5.0%	54	17.0%
25-34	1,066	15.91%	1,192	15.9%	126	11.8%
35-44	1,470	21.94%	1,706	22.8%	236	16.1%
45-54	1,310	19.55%	1,379	18.4%	69	5.3%
55-64	1,105	16.49%	1,092	14.6%	-13	-1.2%
65+	368	5.49%	403	5.4%	35	9.5%
Unknown	702	10.48%	421	5.6%	-281	-40.0%
Clackamas	596	100%	411	100.0%	-185	-31.0%
Under 18	47	7.89%	62	15.1%	15	31.9%
18-24	26	4.36%	26	6.3%	0	0.0%
25-34	95	15.94%	73	17.8%	-22	-23.2%
35-44	150	25.17%	90	21.9%	-60	-40.0%
45-54	138	23.15%	75	18.2%	-63	-45.7%
55-64	102	17.11%	60	14.6%	-42	-41.2%
65+	33	5.54%	22	5.4%	-11	-33.3%
Unknown	5	0.84%	3	0.7%	-2	-40.0%

Multnomah	5,228	100%	6,300	100%	1,072	20.5%
Under 18	144	2.8%	719	11.4%	575	399.3%
18-24	246	4.7%	294	4.7%	48	19.5%
25-34	834	16.0%	1,014	16.1%	180	21.6%
35-44	1,144	21.9%	1,452	23.0%	308	26.9%
45-54	1,026	19.6%	1,169	18.6%	143	13.9%
55-64	895	17.1%	913	14.5%	18	2.0%
65+	294	5.6%	331	5.3%	37	12.6%
Unknown	645	12.3%	408	6.5%	-237	-36.7%
Washington	877*	100%	772	100%	-105	-12.0%
Under 18	171	19.5%	137	17.7%	-34	-19.9%
18-24	46	5.2%	52	6.7%	6	13.0%
25-34	137	15.6%	105	13.6%	-32	-23.4%
35-44	176	20.1%	164	21.2%	-12	-6.8%
45-54	146	16.6%	135	17.5%	-11	-7.5%
55-64	108	12.3%	119	15.4%	11	10.2%
65+	41	4.7%	50	6.5%	9	22.0%
Unknown	52	5.9%	10	1.3%	-42	-80.8%

**due to a discrepancy between datasets, this number is inconsistent with the 2022 AHAR*

3.5. Gender Identity

3.5.1. Living Situation

Overall, people who identified as male made up the majority of the people experiencing homelessness in the PIT. Across the tri-county region, the plurality of individuals experiencing homelessness identified as male and were experiencing unsheltered homelessness. In Washington County, the exception to this trend was that while the majority of people surveyed identified as male, they experienced homelessness most often in emergency shelters. Across the region, the majority of individuals who identified as female experienced unsheltered homelessness.

People who identified as no single gender, gender questioning, or transgender reflected a small portion of the overall population experiencing homelessness (about 3%). That percent is about double the estimated percentage of people who do not identify as cisgender within the overall population of the U.S.²

Multnomah County’s PIT By-Name List had a large number of youth included with incomplete information, which makes up the majority of the “not reported” data for the under-18 age group.

Table 3.27 Gender Identity by Living Situation - All Ages

	<i>Percentages in this table sum vertically</i>							
	Unsheltered		Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	4,355	100.0%	2,467	100.0%	661	100.0%	7,483	100%
Male	1,901	43.7%	1,333	54.0%	465	70.4%	3,699	49.4%
Female	1,247	28.6%	992	40.2%	179	27.1%	2,418	32.3%
No Single Gender	58	1.3%	51	2.1%	7	1.1%	116	1.6%
Questioning	25	0.6%	4	0.2%	0	0.0%	29	0.4%
Transgender	33	0.8%	30	1.2%	9	1.4%	72	1.0%
Not Reported	1,091	25.1%	57	2.3%	1	0.2%	1,149	15.4%
Clackamas	179	100.0%	182	100.0%	50	100.0%	411	100%
Male	122	68.2%	81	44.5%	26	52.0%	229	55.7%
Female	53	29.6%	99	54.4%	24	48.0%	176	42.8%
Questioning	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Transgender	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Not Reported	3	1.7%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	4	1.0%
Multnomah	3,947	100.0%	1,821	100.0%	532	100.0%	6,300	100%
Male	1,632	41.4%	1,011	55.5%	386	72.6%	3,029	48.1%
Female	1,127	28.6%	687	37.7%	129	24.3%	1,943	30.8%
No Single Gender	56	1.4%	46	2.5%	7	1.3%	109	1.7%

² <https://kffhealthnews.org/morning-breakout/study-1-in-20-americans-under-30-identifies-as-transgender-or-nonbinary/>

Questioning	24	0.6%	4	0.2%	0	0.0%	28	0.4%
Transgender	30	0.8%	28	1.5%	9	1.7%	67	1.1%
Not Reported	1,078	27.3%	45	2.5%	1	0.2%	1,124	17.8%
Washington	229	100.0%	464	100.0%	79	100.0%	772	100%
Male	147	64.2%	241	51.9%	53	67.1%	441	57.1%
Female	67	29.3%	206	44.4%	26	32.9%	299	38.7%
No Single Gender	2	0.9%	5	1.1%	0	0.0%	7	0.9%
Transgender	3	1.3%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	4	0.5%
Not Reported	10	4.4%	11	2.4%	0	0.0%	21	2.7%

Table 3.28 Gender Identity by Living Situation - under 18

	<i>Percentages in this table sum vertically</i>							
	Unsheltered		Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	636	100%	248	100%	34	100%	918	100%
Male	19	3.0%	108	43.5%	18	52.9%	145	15.8%
Female	9	1.4%	118	47.6%	16	47.1%	143	15.6%
No Single Gender	0	0.0%	2	0.8%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
Transgender	1	0.2%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
Not Reported	607	95.4%	19	7.7%	0	0.0%	626	68.2%
Clackamas	6	100%	49	100%	7	100%	62	100%
Male	4	66.7%	15	30.6%	4	57.1%	23	37.1%
Female	2	33.3%	15	30.6%	3	42.9%	20	32.3%
Not Reported	0	0.0%	19	38.8%	0	0.0%	19	30.6%
Multnomah	626	100%	79	100%	14	100%	719	100%
Male	12	1.9%	35	44.3%	3	21.4%	50	7.0%
Female	7	1.1%	41	51.9%	11	78.6%	59	8.2%
No Single Gender	0	0.0%	2	2.5%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%
Transgender	1	0.2%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%
Not Reported	606	96.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	606	84.3%
Washington	4	100%	120	100%	13	100%	137	100%
Male	3	75.0%	58	48.3%	11	84.6%	72	52.6%
Female	0	0.0%	62	51.7%	2	15.4%	64	46.7%
Not Reported	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%

Table 3.29 Gender Identity by Living Situation - over 18

	<i>Percentages in this table sum vertically</i>							
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	Unsheltered		Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	3,314	100%	2,208	100%	622	100%	6,144	100%
Male	1,882	56.8%	1,215	55.0%	445	71.5%	3,542	57.6%
Female	1,238	37.4%	854	38.7%	160	25.7%	2,252	36.7%
No Single Gender	58	1.8%	48	2.2%	7	1.1%	113	1.8%
Questioning	25	0.8%	4	0.2%	0	0.0%	29	0.5%
Transgender	32	1.0%	29	1.3%	9	1.4%	70	1.1%
Not Reported	79	2.4%	58	2.6%	1	0.2%	138	2.2%
Clackamas	173	100%	132	100%	41	100%	346	100%
Male	118	68.2%	56	42.4%	21	51.2%	195	56.4%
Female	51	29.5%	66	50.0%	20	48.8%	137	39.6%
Questioning	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Transgender	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Not Reported	3	1.7%	9	6.8%	0	0.0%	12	3.5%
Multnomah	2,920	100%	1,738	100%	515	100%	5,173	100%
Male	1,620	55.5%	976	56.2%	382	74.2%	2,978	57.6%
Female	1,120	38.4%	645	37.1%	116	22.5%	1,881	36.4%
No Single Gender	56	1.9%	43	2.5%	7	1.4%	106	2.0%
Questioning	24	0.8%	4	0.2%	0	0.0%	28	0.5%
Transgender	29	1.0%	27	1.6%	9	1.7%	65	1.3%
Not Reported	71	2.4%	43	2.5%	1	0.2%	115	2.2%
Washington	221	100%	338	100%	66	100%	625	100%
Male	144	65.2%	183	54.1%	42	63.6%	369	59.0%
Female	67	30.3%	143	42.3%	24	36.4%	234	37.4%
No Single Gender	2	0.9%	5	1.5%	0	0.0%	7	1.1%
Transgender	3	1.4%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	4	0.6%
Not Reported	5	2.3%	6	1.8%	0	0.0%	11	1.8%

Table 3.30 Gender Identity by Housing Situation - Age Not Reported

	Unsheltered		Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	405	100%	11	100%	5	100%	421	100%
Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	2	0.5%
Female	0	0.0%	3	27.3%	3	60.0%	6	1.4%
No Single Gender	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Not Reported	405	100.0%	7	63.6%	0	0.0%	412	97.9%
Clackamas	0	0.0%	1	100%	2	100%	3	100%
Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	33.3%

Female	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	50.0%	2	66.7%
Multnomah	401	100%	4	100%	3	100%	408	100%
Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	1	0.2%
Female	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	2	66.7%	3	0.7%
No Single Gender	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Not Reported	401	100.0%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	403	98.8%
Washington	4	100%	6	100%	0	0.0%	10	100%
Female	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%
Not Reported	4	100.0%	5	83.3%	0	0.0%	9	90.0%

3.5.2. Changes 2022 to 2023

When combined, gender identities outside of male and female grew by 28% between 2022 and 2023. Clackamas and Washington Counties reported decreases in the number of people experiencing homelessness who identified as female. In Multnomah County, from 2022 to 2023, there was an increase in the percentage of the PIT Count respondents for whom there was no available information on their gender identity.

Table 3.31 Gender Identity - All Ages, Changes 2022 to 2023

	Percentages in this table sum vertically; change percentages do not sum					
	2022		2023		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	6,632	100%	7,483	100%	851	12.8%
Male	3,730	56.2%	3,699	49.4%	-31	-0.8%
Female	2,039	30.7%	2,418	32.3%	379	18.6%
No Single Gender	92	1.4%	116	1.6%	24	26.1%
Questioning	14	0.2%	29	0.4%	15	107.1%
Transgender	64	1.0%	72	1.0%	8	12.5%
Not Reported	693	10.4%	1,149	15.4%	456	65.8%
Clackamas	596	100%	411	100%	-185	-31.0%
Male	377	63.3%	229	55.7%	-148	-39.3%
Female	203	34.1%	176	42.8%	-27	-13.3%
No Single Gender	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	-2	-100.0%
Questioning	3	0.5%	1	0.2%	-2	-66.7%
Transgender	2	0.3%	1	0.2%	-1	-50.0%
Not Reported	9	1.5%	4	1.0%	-5	-55.6%
Multnomah	5,228	100%	6,300	100%	1,072	20.5%
Male	2,863	54.8%	3,029	48.1%	166	5.8%
Female	1,526	29.2%	1,943	30.8%	417	27.3%
No Single Gender	88	1.7%	109	1.7%	21	23.9%
Questioning	11	0.2%	28	0.4%	17	154.5%

Transgender	56	1.1%	67	1.1%	11	19.6%
Not Reported	684	13.1%	1,124	17.8%	440	64.3%
Washington	808	100%	772	100%	-36	-4.5%
Male	490	60.6%	441	57.1%	-49	-10.0%
Female	310	38.4%	299	38.7%	-11	-3.5%
No Single Gender	2	0.2%	7	0.9%	5	250.0%
Transgender	6	0.7%	4	0.5%	-2	-33.3%
Not Reported	0	0.0%	21	2.7%	21	*

Table 3.32 Gender Identity - Individuals under 18, Changes 2022 to 2023

	Percentages in this table sum vertically; change percentages do not sum					
	2022		2023		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	362	100%	918	100%	556	154%
Male	191	52.8%	145	15.8%	-46	-24.1%
Female	167	46.1%	143	15.6%	-24	-14.4%
No Single Gender	1	0.3%	2	0.2%	1	100.0%
Transgender	1	0.3%	2	0.2%	1	100.0%
Not Reported	2	0.6%	626	68.2%	624	31200.0%
Clackamas	47	100.0%	62	100%	15	32%
Male	29	61.7%	23	37.1%	-6	-20.7%
Female	17	36.2%	20	32.3%	3	17.6%
Not Reported	1	2.1%	19	30.6%	18	1800.0%
Multnomah	144	100.0%	719	100.0%	575	399.3%
Male	75	52.1%	50	7.0%	-25	-33.3%
Female	67	46.5%	59	8.2%	-8	-11.9%
No Single Gender	1	0.7%	2	0.3%	1	100.0%
Transgender	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	2	n/a
Not Reported	1	0.7%	606	84.3%	605	60500%*
Washington	171	100.0%	137	100.0%	-34	-19.9%
Male	87	50.9%	72	52.6%	-15	-17.2%
Female	83	48.5%	64	46.7%	-19	-22.9%
Transgender	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	-1	-100.0%
Not Reported	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	1	n/a

* These percentages are high because of methodological differences between the way gender identity was captured in Multnomah County in 2022 vs 2023.

Table 3.33 Gender Identity - Individuals over 18, Changes 2022 to 2023

	Percentages in this table sum vertically; change percentages do not sum		
	2022	2023	Change

	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	5,637*	100%	6,144	100%	507	9.0%
Male	3,512	62.3%	3,542	57.6%	30	0.9%
Female	1,867	33.1%	2,252	36.7%	385	20.6%
No Single Gender	87	1.5%	113	1.8%	26	29.9%
Questioning	11	0.2%	29	0.5%	18	163.6%
Transgender	63	1.1%	70	1.1%	7	11.1%
Not Reported	97	1.7%	138	2.2%	41	42.3%
Clackamas	544	100.0%	346	100%	-198	-36.4%
Male	348	64.0%	195	56.4%	-153	-44.0%
Female	189	34.7%	137	39.6%	-52	-27.5%
No Single Gender	1	0.2%	0	0.00%	-1	-100.0%
Questioning	1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	n/a
Transgender	2	0.4%	1	0.3%	-1	-50.0%
Not Reported	3	0.6%	12	3.5%	9	300.0%
Multnomah	4,439	100.0%	5,173	100.0%	734	16.5%
Male	2,752	62.0%	2,978	57.6%	226	8.2%
Female	1,444	32.5%	1,881	36.4%	437	30.3%
No Single Gender	84	1.9%	106	2.0%	22	26.2%
Questioning	10	0.2%	28	0.5%	18	180.0%
Transgender	56	1.3%	65	1.3%	9	16.1%
Not Reported	93	2.1%	115	2.2%	22	23.7%
Washington	654*	100.0%	625	100.0%	-29	-4.4%
Male	412	63.0%	369	59.0%	-43	-10.4%
Female	234	35.8%	234	37.4%	0	0.0%
No Single Gender	2	0.3%	7	1.1%	5	250.0%
Transgender	5	0.8%	4	0.6%	-1	-20.0%
Not Reported	1	0.2%	11	1.8%	10	1000.0%

*due to a discrepancy between datasets, this number is inconsistent with the 2022 AHAR

Table 3.34 Gender Identity - Age Not Reported, Changes 2022 to 2023

	Percentages in this table sum vertically; change percentages do not sum					
	2022		2023		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	703*	100%	421	100%	-282	-59.0%
Male	39	5.5%	2	0.5%	-37	-94.9%
Female	15	2.1%	6	1.4%	-9	-60.0%
No Single Gender	3	0.4%	1	0.2%	-2	-66.7%
Questioning	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	-1	-100.0%
Not Reported	645	91.7%	412	97.9%	-233	-36.1%
Clackamas	5	100.0%	3	100.0%	-2	-40.0%
Male	2	40.0%	1	33.3%	-1	-50.0%

Female	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	2	n/a
Not Reported	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	-3	-100.0%
Multnomah	645	100.0%	408	100.0%	-237	-36.7%
Male	36	5.6%	1	0.2%	-35	-97.2%
Female	15	2.3%	3	0.7%	-12	-80.0%
No Single Gender	3	0.5%	1	0.2%	-2	-66.7%
Questioning	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	-1	-100.0%
Not Reported	590	91.5%	403	98.8%	-187	-31.7%
Washington	52*	100.0%	10	100.0%	-42	-80.8%
Male	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	-1	-100.0%
Female	0	0	1	10.0%	1	n/a
Not Reported	51	98.1%	9	90.0%	-42	-82.4%

**due to a discrepancy between datasets, this number is inconsistent with the 2022 AHAR*

3.5.3. Domestic Violence

The majority of individuals across the three counties who have experienced or are experiencing domestic violence identified as female.

Table 3.35 Gender Identity by Experience of Domestic Violence – All Ages

	Have Experienced Domestic Violence		Have Not Experienced Domestic Violence		Not Reported		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	<i>Percentages in this table sum vertically</i>							
Tri-County	1,281	100%	5,894	100%	308	100%	7,483	100%
Male	156	12.2%	3,334	56.6%	192	62.3%	3,689	49.3%
Female	397	31.0%	1,912	32.4%	93	30.2%	2,395	32.0%
No Single Gender	9	0.7%	106	1.8%	1	0.3%	116	1.6%
Questioning	0	0.0%	29	0.5%	0	0.0%	29	0.4%
Transgender	6	0.5%	64	1.1%	2	0.6%	72	1.0%
Not Reported	713	55.7%	449	7.6%	20	6.5%	1,182	15.8%
Clackamas	126	100%	283	100%	2	100%	411	100%
Male	26	20.6%	186	65.7%	0	0.0%	212	51.6%
Female	83	65.9%	75	26.5%	2	100.0%	160	38.9%
Questioning	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Transgender	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Not Reported	16	12.7%	21	7.4%	0	0.0%	37	9.0%
Multnomah	1,060	100%	5,240	100%	0	0.00%	6,300	100%
Male	102	9.6%	2,927	55.9%	0	0.0%	3,029	48.1%
Female	248	23.4%	1,695	32.3%	0	0.0%	1,943	30.8%
No Single Gender	8	0.8%	101	1.9%	0	0.0%	109	1.7%
Questioning	0	0.0%	28	0.5%	0	0.0%	28	0.4%
Transgender	5	0.5%	62	1.2%	0	0.0%	67	1.1%
Not Reported	697	65.8%	427	8.1%	0	0.0%	1,124	17.8%
Washington	95	100%	371	100%	306	100%	772	100%
Male	28	29.5%	221	59.6%	192	62.8%	441	57.1%
Female	66	69.5%	142	38.3%	91	29.7%	299	38.7%
No Single Gender	1	1.1%	5	1.4%	1	0.3%	7	0.9%
Transgender	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	2	0.7%	4	0.5%
Not Reported	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	20	6.5%	21	2.7%

3.6. Chronic Homelessness

About 41% of the population experiencing homelessness in the tri-county region met the federal definition of chronic homelessness. Over 63% of the population of people experiencing chronic homelessness were unsheltered across the region on January 24, 2023. People in transitional housing settings for 90 days or more lose their chronic homelessness status; therefore, we expect the numbers of individuals in transitional housing who are experiencing chronic homelessness to be lower by virtue of the type and length of the program.

3.6.1. Living Situation

Across the three counties, people experiencing unsheltered homelessness or living in an emergency shelter are slightly less likely to be chronically homeless than to be not chronically homeless. Those who are living in transitional housing are much less likely to be chronically homeless.

At an individual county level, the above trend was generally reflected in the data for Clackamas and Multnomah Counties. In Washington County, more people who experienced homelessness in emergency shelters were not chronically homeless than in the other two counties.

Table 3.36 Chronic Homelessness by Living Situation – 2023*

	Percentages in this table sum vertically							
	2023							
	Unsheltered		Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	4,355	100%	2,467	100%	661	100%	7,483	100%
Chronically Homeless	1,951	44.8%	1,097	44.5%	24	3.6%	3,072	41.1%
Not Chronically Homeless	2,401	55.1%	1,358	55.0%	628	95.0%	4,387	58.6%
Unknown	3	0.1%	12	0.5%	9	1.4%	24	0.3%
Clackamas	179	100%	182	100%	50	100%	411	100%
Chronically Homeless	89	49.7%	66	36.3%	18	36.0%	173	42.1%
Not Chronically Homeless	90	50.3%	116	63.7%	32	64.0%	238	57.9%
Multnomah	3,947	100%	1,821	100%	532	100%	6,300	100%
Chronically Homeless	1,766	44.7%	933	51.2%	0	0.0%	2,699	42.8%
Not Chronically Homeless	2,181	55.3%	888	48.8%	532	100.0%	3,601	57.2%
Washington	229	100%	464	100%	79	100%	772	100%
Chronically Homeless	96	41.9%	98	21.1%	6	7.6%	200	25.9%
Not Chronically Homeless	130	56.8%	354	76.3%	64	81.0%	548	71.0%
Unknown	3	1.3%	12	2.6%	9	11.4%	24	3.1%

3.6.2. Change 2022 to 2023

Across the tri-county region, there was a year-to-year increase of .85% in the number of people experiencing chronic homelessness. Washington County’s count of people experiencing chronic homelessness declined 20% between 2022 and 2023 and Clackamas County’s count declined 43%.

Multnomah County had a 1.3% decrease in the number of people living unsheltered and experiencing chronic homelessness. The number of people experiencing chronic homelessness and living in a shelter increased 33% in Multnomah County in this time period. Altogether, Multnomah County experienced a 8.3% increase in chronic homelessness between 2022 and 2023.*

Table 3.37 Change in Number of People who Experience Chronic Homelessness by Living Situation, Changes 2022 to 2023

	<i>Percentages in this table sum vertically; change percentages do not sum</i>					
	2022		2023		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	3,046	100%	3,072	100%	26	0.85%
Unsheltered	2,134	70.10%	1,951	63.51%	-183	-8.58%
Emergency Shelter	912	29.90%	1,097	35.71%	185	20.29%
Transitional Housing	0	0	24	0.78%	24	n/a
Clackamas	304	100%	173	100.00%	-131	-43.1%
Unsheltered	194	63.8%	89	51.4%	-105	-54.1%
Emergency Shelter	110	36.2%	66	38.2%	-44	-40.0%
Transitional Housing	0	0.0%	18	10.4%	0	n/a
Multnomah	2,492	100%	2,699	100%	207	8.3%
Unsheltered	1,789	71.8%	1,766	65.4%	-23	-1.3%
Emergency Shelter	703	28.2%	933	34.6%	230	32.7%
Transitional Housing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	n/a
Washington	250	100%	200	100%	-50	-20.0%
Unsheltered	151	60.4%	96	48.0%	-55	-36.4%
Emergency Shelter	99	39.6%	98	49.0%	-1	-1.0%
Transitional Housing	0	0.0%	6	3.0%	6	n/a

** In May 2023, Multnomah County reported a 2022 to 2023 trend for chronic homelessness that is different from the trend reported here. This discrepancy is due to a change in the way Multnomah County reported people experiencing chronic homelessness between 2022 and 2023. The numbers included in this report for 2022 and 2023 reflect the current approach to reporting chronic homelessness.*

3.6.3. Household Type

Across the region, about half of the adult households experiencing homelessness were chronically homeless. Family and child households experiencing homelessness were less likely to be experiencing chronic homelessness.

Table 3.38 Chronic Homelessness by Household Type

	<i>Percentages in this table sum vertically</i>	
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	Adult		Family		Children		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	5,781	100%	1,537	100%	165	100%	7,483	100%
Chronically Homeless	2,859	49.5%	185	12.0%	38	23.0%	3,082	41.2%
Not Chronically Homeless	2,919	50.5%	1,352	88.0%	127	77.0%	4,398	58.8%
Unknown	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%
Clackamas	275	100%	130	100%	6	100%	411	100%
Chronically Homeless	153	55.6%	20	15.4%	0	0.0%	173	42.1%
Not Chronically Homeless	122	44.4%	110	84.6%	6	100%	238	57.9%
Multnomah	4,964	100%	1,183	100%	153	100%	6,300	100%
Chronically Homeless	2,510	50.6%	151	12.8%	38	24.8%	2,699	42.8%
Not Chronically Homeless	2,454	49.4%	1,032	87.2%	115	75.2%	3,601	57.2%
Washington	542	100%	224	100%	6	100%	772	100%
Chronically Homeless	196	36.2%	4	1.8%	0	0.0%	200	25.9%
Not Chronically Homeless	343	63.3%	220	98.2%	6	100%	569	73.7%
Unknown	3	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.4%

Note: Due to methodological changes, the “Not Chronically Homeless” category here is larger than previous years – in previous years, there was a higher number of people in the “unknown” category.

3.6.4. Gender Identity

People who identified as male were the majority of survey respondents across the tri-county region, and, not surprisingly, represented the largest percentage of people in both the chronically homeless and not chronically homeless categories. Over half of those who are chronically homeless identify as male. People identifying with no single gender experienced chronic homelessness at a percentage higher than their share of the total population experiencing homelessness (2.0% vs 1.6%).

Table 3.39 Chronic Homelessness by Gender Identity

	Percentages in this table sum vertically							
	Chronically Homeless		Not Chronically Homeless		Not Reported		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	3,093	100%	4,387	100%	3	100.0%	7,483	100%
Male	1,654	53.5%	2,035	46.20%	0	0.0%	3,689	49.3%
Female	993	32.1%	1,404	31.70%	0	0.0%	2,397	32.0%
No Single Gender	63	2.0%	53	1.20%	0	0.0%	116	1.6%
Questioning	13	0.4%	16	0.40%	0	0.0%	29	0.4%
Transgender	39	1.3%	33	0.80%	0	0.0%	72	1.0%
Not Reported	310	10.0%	867	19.80%	3	100.0%	1,180	15.8%
Clackamas	173	100%	238	100%	0	0.0%	411	100%
Male	94	54.3%	125	52.5%	0	0.0%	219	53.3%

Female	69	39.9%	86	36.1%	0	0.0%	155	37.7%
Questioning	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Transgender	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Not Reported	9	5.2%	26	10.9%	0	0.0%	35	8.5%
Multnomah	2,699	100%	3,601	100.0%	0	0.0%	6,300	100%
Male	1,433	53.1%	1,596	44.3%	0	0.0%	3,029	48.1%
Female	856	31.7%	1,087	30.2%	0	0.0%	1,943	30.8%
No Single Gender	60	2.2%	49	1.4%	0	0.0%	109	1.7%
Questioning	13	0.5%	15	0.4%	0	0.0%	28	0.4%
Transgender	36	1.3%	31	0.9%	0	0.0%	67	1.1%
Not Reported	301	11.2%	823	22.9%	0	0.0%	1,124	17.8%
Washington	200	100%	569	100%	3	100%	772	100%
Male	127	63.5%	314	55.2%	0	0.0%	441	57.1%
Female	68	34.0%	231	40.6%	0	0.0%	299	38.7%
No Single Gender	3	1.5%	4	0.7%	0	0.0%	7	0.9%
Transgender	2	1.0%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	4	0.5%
Not Reported	0	0.0%	18	3.2%	3	100%	21	2.7%

3.7. Domestic Violence

3.7.1. Living Situation

Within the 2023 PIT tri-county data, 8% of respondents over 18 reported experiencing or having experienced domestic violence.

In both Clackamas and Washington Counties, the people over 18 who have experienced or are experiencing domestic violence were primarily experiencing homelessness in emergency shelters. In Multnomah County, nearly all people over 18 experiencing homelessness who have also experienced or are experiencing domestic violence are experiencing unsheltered homelessness (97.8%).

Table 3.40 People over 18 who have Experienced Domestic Violence, by Living Situation

	<i>Percentages in this table sum vertically</i>	
	Have Experienced Domestic Violence	
	#	%
Tri-County	527	100%
Unsheltered	380	72.1%
Emergency Shelter	123	23.3%
Transitional Housing	24	4.6%
Clackamas	83	100%
Unsheltered	12	14.5%
Emergency Shelter	58	69.9%
Transitional Housing	13	15.7%
Multnomah	367	100%
Unsheltered	359	97.8%
Emergency Shelter	8	2.2%
Transitional Housing	0	0.0%
Washington	77	100%
Unsheltered	9	11.7%
Emergency Shelter	57	74.0%
Transitional Housing	11	14.3%

3.7.2. Gender Identity

Within the PIT Count data, the majority of individuals who have experienced domestic violence identified as female. There are very few respondents who identified as no single gender, gender questioning and transgender overall, which may reflect an underreporting of incidences across those groups.

Table 3.41 Experience of Domestic Violence by Gender Identity for Those who are Age 18 and over

	Percentages in this table sum vertically Have Experienced Domestic Violence	
	#	%
Tri-County	527	100%
Male	131	24.9%
Female	368	69.8%
No Single Gender	9	1.7%
Questioning	0	0.0%
Transgender	6	1.1%
Not Reported	13	2.5%
Clackamas	83	100%
Male	11	13.3%
Female	62	74.7%
Questioning	0	0.0%
Transgender	1	1.2%
Not Reported	9	10.8%
Multnomah	367	100%
Male	102	27.8%
Female	248	67.6%
No Single Gender	8	2.2%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	5	1.4%
Not Reported	4	1.1%
Washington	77	100%
Male	18	23.4%
Female	58	75.3%
No Single Gender	1	1.3%
Transgender	0	0%
Not Reported	0	0%

3.7.3. Household Type

In each Multnomah and Washington Counties, adult households made up the majority of households that have experienced or are experiencing domestic violence. In Clackamas County, family household made up the majority of households experiencing domestic violence.

Table 3.42 Experience of Domestic Violence by Household Type

	Percentages in this table sum vertically	
	Have Experienced Domestic Violence	
	#	%
Tri-County	1,281	100%
Adult	421	32.86%
Family	166	12.96%
Children	1	0.08%
Unknown	693	54.1%
Clackamas	126	100%
Adult	56	44.44%
Family	70	55.56%
Children	0	0%
Multnomah	1,060	100%
Adult	312	29.43%
Family	55	5.19%
Children	0	0%
Unknown	693	65.4%
Washington	95	100%
Adult	53	55.80%
Family	41	43.20%
Children	1	1.10%

3.8. Veterans

3.8.1. Living Situation

In 2023, 565 veterans across all three counties were represented in the PIT Count data (~7.6%).

Table 3.43 Veteran Responses by Living Situation in 2023

	Percentages in this table sum vertically							
	Unsheltered		Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	4,355	100.0%	2,467	100.0%	661	100.0%	7,483	100.0%
Veteran	265	6.1%	182	7.4%	118	17.9%	565	7.6%
Non-Veteran	4,065	93.3%	2,260	91.6%	536	81.1%	6,861	91.7%
Not Reported	25	0.6%	25	1.0%	7	1.1%	57	0.8%
Clackamas	179	100.0%	182	100.0%	50	100.0%	411	100.0%
Veteran	18	10.1%	9	4.9%	3	6.0%	30	7.3%
Non-Veteran	161	89.9%	173	95.1%	47	94.0%	381	92.7%
Multnomah	3,947	100.0%	1,821	100.0%	532	100.0%	6,300	100.0%
Veteran	228	5.8%	153	8.4%	73	13.7%	454	7.2%
Non-Veteran	3,719	94.2%	1,668	91.6%	459	86.3%	5,846	92.8%
Washington	229	100.0%	464	100.0%	79	100.0%	772	100.0%
Veteran	19	8.3%	20	4.3%	42	53.2%	81	10.5%
Non-Veteran	185	80.8%	419	90.3%	30	38.0%	634	82.1%
Not Reported	25	10.9%	25	5.4%	7	8.9%	57	7.4%

3.8.2. Changes 2022 to 2023

The number of veterans who experienced homelessness decreased overall, with a slight increase in the percentage of veterans who experienced unsheltered homelessness.

Table 3.44 Change in Veteran Living Situation, 2022 to 2023

	Percentages in this table sum vertically; change percentages do not sum					
	2022		2023		Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	614	100.0%	565	100.0%	-49	-8.0%
Unsheltered	250	40.7%	265	46.9%	15	6.0%
Emergency Shelter	179	29.2%	182	32.2%	3	1.7%
Transitional Housing	185	30.1%	118	20.9%	-67	-36.2%
Clackamas	62	100%	30	100%	-32	-51.6%
Unsheltered	30	48.4%	18	60.0%	-12	-40.0%
Emergency Shelter	29	46.8%	9	30.0%	-20	-69.0%
Transitional Housing	3	4.8%	3	10.0%	0	0.0%
Multnomah	469	100%	454	100%	-15	-3.2%

Unsheltered	204	43.5%	228	50.2%	24	11.8%
Emergency Shelter	134	28.6%	153	33.7%	19	14.2%
Transitional Housing	131	27.9%	73	16.1%	-58	-44.3%
Washington	83	100%	81	100%	-2	-2.4%
Unsheltered	16	19.3%	19	23.5%	3	18.8%
Emergency Shelter	16	19.3%	20	24.7%	4	25.0%
Transitional Housing	51	61.4%	42	51.9%	-9	-17.6%

3.8.3. Disabling Conditions

Of the 565 veterans who reported experiencing homelessness, 30% indicated that they experienced a disabling condition. Several veterans reported experiencing more than one disabling condition. Among the 160 veterans who reported at least one disabling condition, the median number of total disabling conditions reported was 3 disabling conditions, and the mean was 2.7 disabling conditions. Veterans experiencing homelessness indicated that they most commonly lived with chronic health conditions. Experiencing physical disabilities, a mental health disorder, and/or substance use disorder followed in percentages that were nearly equal to each other.

*Table 3.45 Frequency of Disabling Conditions among Veterans**

	<i>Percentages in this table sum vertically</i>							
	Tri-County		Clackamas		Multnomah		Washington	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Adults experiencing a mental health disorder	93	21.4%	7	21.9%	79	21.5%	7	20.0%
Adults experiencing a substance use disorder	95	21.8%	5	15.6%	84	22.8%	6	17.1%
Adults experiencing HIV/AIDS	5	1.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.8%	2	5.7%
Adults experiencing chronic health condition	106	24.4%	10	31.3%	87	23.6%	9	25.7%
Adults experiencing developmental disability	44	10.1%	2	6.3%	39	10.6%	3	8.6%
Adults experiencing physical disability	92	21.1%	8	25.0%	76	20.7%	8	22.9%
Total	435	100%	32	100%	368	100%	35	100%

Note: A respondent could select multiple disability conditions and was then counted within each category. Therefore, the totals here are larger than the total number of respondents.

Table 3.46 Number of Veterans by Number of Experienced Disabling Conditions

Number of Experienced Disabling Conditions	Tri-County		Clackamas		Multnomah		Washington	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 disabling conditions	405	71.7%	17	56.7%	323	71.1%	67	82.7%
1 disabling condition	36	6.3%	4	13.3%	26	5.7%	5	6.2%
2 disabling conditions	36	6.5%	3	10.0%	31	6.8%	2	2.5%
3 disabling conditions	35	6.3%	2	6.7%	30	6.6%	3	3.7%
4 disabling conditions	39	6.8%	4	13.3%	31	6.8%	3	3.7%
5 disabling conditions	13	2.3%	0	0%	12	2.6%	1	1.2%
6 disabling conditions	1	0.2%	0	0%	1	0.2%	0	0%
Total	565	100%	30	100%	454	100%	81	100%

Percentages in this table sum vertically

3.8.4. Gender Identity

About 83% of veterans who were experiencing homelessness identified as male. Around 3% of veterans identified as neither male nor female.

Table 3.47 Gender Identity of Veterans

	Veteran		Non-Veteran		Not Reported		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	565	100.0%	6,861	100%	57	100.0%	7,483	100%
Male	468	82.8%	3,206	46.73%	25	43.9%	3,699	49.43%
Female	68	12.0%	2,333	34.00%	17	29.8%	2,418	32.31%
No Single Gender	10	1.8%	106	1.54%	0	0.0%	116	1.55%
Questioning	2	0.4%	27	0.39%	0	0.0%	29	0.39%
Transgender	7	1.2%	65	0.95%	0	0.0%	72	0.96%
Not Reported	10	1.8%	1,124	16.38%	15	26.3%	1,149	15.35%
Clackamas	30	100.0%	381	100%	0	0.0%	411	100%
Male	26	86.7%	203	53.3%	0	0.0%	229	55.7%
Female	4	13.3%	172	45.1%	0	0.0%	176	42.8%
Questioning	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Transgender	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Not Reported	0	0.0%	4	1.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.0%
Multnomah	454	100.0%	5,846	100.0%	0	0.0%	6,300	100.0%
Male	370	81.5%	2,659	45.5%	0	0.0%	3,029	48.1%
Female	57	12.6%	1,886	32.3%	0	0.0%	1,943	30.8%
No Single Gender	8	1.8%	101	1.7%	0	0.0%	109	1.7%

Questioning	2	0.4%	26	0.4%	0	0.0%	28	0.4%
Transgender	7	1.5%	60	1.0%	0	0.0%	67	1.1%
Not Reported	10	2.2%	1,114	19.1%	0	0.0%	1,124	17.8%
Washington	81	100.0%	634	100.0%	57	100.0%	772	100.0%
Male	72	88.9%	344	54.3%	25	43.9%	441	57.1%
Female	7	8.6%	275	43.4%	17	29.8%	299	38.7%
No Single								
Gender	2	2.5%	5	0.8%	0	0.0%	7	0.9%
Transgender	0	0.0%	4	0.6%	0	0.0%	4	0.5%
Not Reported	0	0.0%	6	0.9%	15	26.3%	21	2.7%

3.9. Disabling Conditions

An important distinction between these tables and the other tables in Section 3 is that the data in these tables are only for people experiencing unsheltered homelessness – it does not include people who experienced homelessness in transitional housing or emergency shelters. HUD mandates the reporting of disabling conditions for those experiencing unsheltered homelessness, which is why we include it in Section 3 of this report.

3.9.1. Overview

A total of 1,448 people across the PIT Count indicated that they experienced one or more disabling conditions in 2023. This was a decrease from the 1,811 people who reported experiencing at least one disabling condition in 2022.

In 2023, the top three conditions identified by people experiencing homelessness included: (1) adults living with a substance use disorder (25.6%), (2) adults living with a mental health disorder (23.2%), and (3) adults experiencing a chronic health condition (21%).

Table 3.48 Frequency of Disabling Conditions among the Unsheltered Population

	Tri-County		Clackamas		Multnomah		Washington	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Adults experiencing a mental health disorder	823	23.2%	74	22.7%	693	23.5%	56	20.9%
Adults experiencing a substance use disorder	907	25.6%	65	19.9%	791	26.8%	51	19.0%
Adults experiencing HIV/AIDS	47	1.3%	2	0.6%	42	1.4%	3	1.1%
Adults experiencing chronic health condition	747	21.0%	80	24.5%	600	20.3%	67	25.0%
Adults experiencing developmental disability	360	10.1%	33	10.1%	297	10.1%	30	11.2%
Adults experiencing physical disability	665	18.7%	72	22.1%	532	18.0%	61	22.8%
Total	3,549	100%	326	100%	2,955	100%	268	100%

Percentages in this table sum vertically

Note: A respondent could select multiple disabling conditions and was then counted within each category. Therefore, the totals here are larger than the total number of respondents.

Across the tri-county region, the number of people who experienced homelessness and one or two disabling conditions decreased. The number of people who experienced homelessness and also experienced four or more disabling conditions increased.

Of the people who reported one or more disabling conditions, the median number of disabling conditions reported was 2 disabling conditions and the mean was 2.5 disabling conditions.

Table 3.49 Number of People Experiencing Homelessness by Number of Experienced Disabling Conditions

Number of Experienced Disabling Conditions	Percentages in this table sum vertically							
	Tri-County		Clackamas		Multnomah		Washington	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 disabling conditions	194	11.8%	46	24.0%	147	11.1%	27	18.6%
1 disabling condition	419	25.5%	51	26.6%	330	24.8%	37	25.5%
2 disabling conditions	396	24.1%	43	22.4%	314	23.6%	38	26.2%
3 disabling conditions	308	18.8%	26	13.5%	257	19.3%	25	17.2%
4 disabling conditions	218	13.3%	19	9.9%	188	14.1%	11	7.6%
5 disabling conditions	97	5.9%	7	3.6%	84	6.3%	6	4.1%
6 disabling conditions	10	0.6%	0	0.0%	9	0.7%	1	0.7%
Total	1,642	100%	192	100%	1,329	100%	145	100%

Note: In the 2022 survey, each county asked questions based on different sets of disabling conditions, making a year-to-year comparison difficult. As a result, we have focused on the 2023 numbers.

3.9.2. Gender Identity

Of respondents who identified as male who indicated that they have a disabling condition, the most commonly experienced disabling condition was a substance use disorder (27.3%).

Of female respondents and respondents who identified as no single gender who indicated that they have a disabling condition, the most commonly experienced disabling condition was a mental health disorder (26% for each population).

Of respondents who identified as transgender who indicated that they have a disabling condition, the most commonly experienced disabling condition was a chronic health condition (23.4%).

Of respondents who identified as gender questioning who indicated that they have a disabling condition, there was a four-way tie in a small population for the most commonly experienced disabling condition.

Table 3.50 Frequency of Disabling Conditions by Gender Identity*

	Percentages in this table sum vertically											
	Male		Female		No Single Gender		Transgender		Questioning		Total*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	2,141	100%	1,190	100%	77	100%	47	100%	10	100%	3,549	100%
Adults experiencing a mental health disorder	463	21.6%	309	26.0%	20	26.0%	9	19.1%	2	20.0%	823	23.2%
Adults experiencing a	585	27.3%	277	23.3%	13	16.9%	10	21.3%	1	10.0%	907	25.6%

substance use disorder												
Adult experiencing HIV/AIDS	29	1.4%	12	1.0%	3	3.9%	2	4.3%	1	10.0%	47	1.3%
Adults experiencing chronic health condition	434	20.3%	263	22.1%	17	22.1%	11	23.4%	2	20.0%	747	21.0%
Adults experiencing developmental disability	225	10.5%	110	9.2%	10	13.0%	6	12.8%	2	20.0%	360	10.1%
Adults experiencing physical disability	405	18.9%	219	18.4%	14	18.2%	9	19.1%	2	20.0%	665	18.7%
Clackamas	202	100%	116	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	326	100%
Adults experiencing a mental health disorder	41	20.3%	30	25.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	74	22.7%
Adults experiencing a substance use disorder	44	21.8%	19	16.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	65	19.9%
Adult experiencing HIV/AIDS	0	0.0%	2	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%
Adults experiencing chronic health condition	47	23.3%	32	27.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	80	24.5%
Adults experiencing developmental disability	22	10.9%	10	8.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	33	10.1%
Adults experiencing physical disability	48	23.8%	23	19.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	72	22.1%
Multnomah	1,777	100%	981	100%	73	100%	40	100%	10	100%	2,955	100%
Adults experiencing a mental health disorder	390	21.9%	257	26.2%	19	26.0%	8	20.0%	2	20.0%	693	23.5%
Adults experiencing a substance use disorder	503	28.3%	246	25.1%	13	17.8%	10	25.0%	1	10.0%	791	26.8%
Adult experiencing HIV/AIDS	28	1.6%	8	0.8%	3	4.1%	2	5.0%	1	10.0%	42	1.4%
Adults experiencing chronic health condition	351	19.8%	206	21.0%	15	20.5%	8	20.0%	2	20.0%	600	20.3%

Adults experiencing developmental disability	182	10.2%	91	9.3%	10	13.7%	6	15.0%	2	20.0%	297	10.1%
Adults experiencing physical disability	323	18.2%	173	17.6%	13	17.8%	6	15.0%	2	20.0%	532	18.0%
Washington	162	100%	93	100%	4	100%	7	100%	0	0.0%	268	100%
Adults experiencing a mental health disorder	32	19.8%	22	23.7%	1	25.0%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	56	20.9%
Adults experiencing a substance use disorder	38	23.5%	12	12.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	51	19.0%
Adult experiencing HIV/AIDS	1	0.6%	2	2.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.1%
Adults experiencing chronic health condition	36	22.2%	25	26.9%	2	50.0%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	67	25.0%
Adults experiencing developmental disability	21	13.0%	9	9.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	30	11.2%
Adults experiencing physical disability	34	21.0%	23	24.7%	1	25.0%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	61	22.8%

Note: A respondent could select multiple disability conditions and was then counted within each category. Therefore, the totals here are larger than the total number of respondents. Additionally, the “missing” data from gender identity has been excluded from this table for space but is included in the totals provided in the tables.

4. Additional Unsheltered (Street Count) Findings

This section includes findings from additional questions that the counties asked respondents, which were not required for HUD reporting. Most of these questions have been asked over the years by Multnomah County, and later Clackamas County; this is the first time that all three counties have asked additional questions for analysis. These questions were only asked to people sleeping unsheltered the night of the count.

In this section, there is little data on families represented; the majority of data on unsheltered families came from administrative data sets. Therefore, they could not be asked these questions.

4.1. Sleeping Location

In total, the most commonly reported sleeping locations for people experiencing unsheltered homelessness were relatively evenly split between streets or sidewalks, outdoor encampments, vehicles, boats, or RVs. Together these locations accounted for 78% of sleeping locations. Outdoor encampments were the most common sleeping location for people in Clackamas County (30%) and Washington County (37%). The most frequent sleeping location indicated in the Multnomah County responses was on a street or sidewalk (32%).

Table 4.1 Sleeping Location (General) on the Night of the PIT

	Tri-county		Clackamas		Multnomah		Washington	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Abandoned Building	43	2.2%	9	5.1%	25	1.6%	9	5.3%
Bus / Train station / Airport	28	1.4%	2	1.1%	19	1.2%	7	4.1%
Outdoor Encampment	509	26.0%	54	30.3%	392	24.4%	63	36.8%
Park	112	5.7%	14	7.9%	90	5.6%	8	4.7%
Street or Sidewalk	572	29.2%	35	19.7%	514	32.0%	23	13.5%
Under Bridge / overpass	106	5.4%	13	7.3%	90	5.6%	3	1.8%
Vehicle / Boat / RV	453	23.2%	36	20.2%	368	22.9%	49	28.7%
Other	133	6.8%	15	8.4%	109	6.8%	9	5.3%
Total	1,956*	100%	178	100%	1,607	100%	171	100%

* This number varies slightly from the total individuals represented in Table 2.4 (there it was reported as 1,951). This variance occurs because as we reconciled and cross-checked the data set, a few individuals may have been recategorized or removed.

Given the proportion of adult-only households in the street survey, the location of where those individuals slept was similar to the overall sleeping locations reported.

Table 4.2 Adult-Only Households - Sleeping Location (General) on the Night of the PIT

	Percentages in this table sum vertically							
	Tri-County		Clackamas		Multnomah		Washington	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Abandoned building	39	2.0%	5	2.9%	25	1.6%	9	5.4%
Bus / Train station / airport	26	1.4%	2	1.2%	19	1.2%	5	3.0%
Outdoor encampment	509	26.5%	54	31.8%	392	24.7%	63	38.0%
Park	109	5.7%	12	7.1%	89	5.6%	8	4.8%
Street or sidewalk	561	29.2%	34	20.0%	504	31.8%	23	13.9%
Under bridge / overpass	106	5.5%	13	7.6%	90	5.7%	3	1.8%
Vehicle / Boat / RV	441	23.0%	36	21.2%	359	22.7%	46	27.7%
Other	129	6.7%	14	8.2%	106	6.7%	9	5.4%
Total	1,920	100.0%	170	100.0%	1,584	100.0%	166	100.0%

Families with children reported sleeping in vehicles, boats, or RVs most often across the tri-county region (33.3%). The next most common place was on a street or sidewalk (30.6%). No families reported sleeping in an outdoor encampment, which was a marked difference from the adult-only households.

Table 4.3 Families with Children - Sleeping Location (General) on the Night of the PIT

	Percentages in this table sum horizontally							
	Tri-County		Clackamas		Multnomah		Washington	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Abandoned building	4	11.1%	4	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bus / Train station / airport	2	5.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%
Outdoor encampment	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Park	3	8.3%	2	25.0%	1	4.3%	0	0.0%
Street or sidewalk	11	30.6%	1	12.5%	10	43.5%	0	0.0%
Under bridge / overpass	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vehicle / Boat / RV	12	33.3%	0	0.0%	9	39.1%	3	60.0%
Other	4	11.1%	1	12.5%	3	13.0%	0	0.0%
Total	36	100.0%	8	100.0%	23	100.0%	5	100.0%

Survey participants were also asked the general location of where they slept the night of the count. We urge caution when interpreting this table. People are usually not familiar with where a border stops and starts. Some jurisdictional boundaries are not straightforward. When people were asked about whether they were staying in a given county, or a specific city within that county, they may have used the city as a general reference for a larger geographic area. For a discussion about where people were surveyed, please see section 2.1.

Table 4.4 Sleeping Location (Geographic) on the Night of the PIT

	Percentages in this table sum horizontally	
	# of Respondents	% of Respondents
Clackamas	178	100%
Canby	6	3.4%
Clackamas County	7	3.9%
Estacada	9	5.1%
Gladstone	4	2.2%
Happy Valley	6	3.4%
Milwaukie	22	12.4%
Molalla	6	3.4%
Oregon City	66	37.1%
Other Clackamas County	41	23.0%
West Linn	1	0.6%
Don't know (No data)	5	2.8%
Person refused (No data)	1	0.6%
Missing (No data)	4	2.2%
Multnomah	1,607	100%
Central NE Portland (33rd -> 82nd)	95	5.9%
Downtown/Old Town/Pearl	240	14.9%
East County (outside Gresham)	62	3.9%
Gresham	33	2.1%
Inner NE Portland (river ->33rd)	103	6.4%
North Portland	290	18.0%
NW Portland (outside downtown)	59	3.7%
Outer E Portland (82nd -> 162nd)	171	10.6%
SE Portland (river -> 82nd)	301	18.7%
SW Portland (outside downtown)	60	3.7%
Other Multnomah County	53	3.3%
Other	13	0.8%
Person refused (No data)	7	0.4%
Don't know (No data)	8	0.5%
Missing Data (No data)	112	7.0%
Washington	171	100%
Aloha	4	2.3%
Beaverton	40	23.4%
Forest Grove	20	11.7%
Hillsboro	50	29.2%
Rural Western Washington County	15	8.8%
Tigard	24	14.0%
Tualatin	2	1.2%
Other Washington County	10	5.8%

Person refused (No data)	1	0.6%
Missing Data (No data)	5	2.9%

4.2. First-Time Homelessness

Of the 1,740 people who answered the question about whether this was their first-time experiencing homelessness, 36.7% said yes.

Table 4.5 Experience of First Time Homelessness

	Percentages in this table sum vertically							
	Tri-county		Clackamas		Multnomah		Washington	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
First Time Homeless	639	32.7%	64	36.0%	518	32.2%	57	33.3%
Not First Time Homeless	1,101	56.3%	110	61.8%	886	55.1%	105	61.4%
Unknown / No Response / No data	216	11.0%	4	2.2%	203	12.6%	9	5.3%
Total	1,956	100%	178	100%	1,607	100%	171	100%

Table 4.6 Racial and Ethnic Identity of Respondents who Answered "Yes" to Experiencing First-Time Homelessness

	Percentages in this table sum vertically							
	Tri County		Clackamas		Multnomah		Washington	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Ethnicity	639	100%	64	100%	518	100%	57	100%
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	59	9.2%	3	4.7%	54	10.4%	2	3.5%
Not Hispanic / Latino/a/x	580	90.8%	61	95.3%	464	89.6%	55	96.5%
Race	639	100%	64	100%	518	100%	57	100%
BIPOC	190	29.7%	13	20.3%	169	32.6%	8	14.0%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	40	6.3%	1	1.6%	38	7.3%	1	1.8%
Asian or Asian American	7	1.1%	1	1.6%	5	1.0%	1	1.8%
Black, African American, or African	71	11.1%	1	1.6%	66	12.7%	4	7.0%
Multiple	56	8.8%	10	15.6%	45	8.7%	1	1.8%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	16	2.5%	0	0.0%	15	2.9%	1	1.8%
White	425	66.5%	45	70.3%	336	64.9%	44	77.2%
Other	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	5.3%
Not Reported	21	3.3%	6	9.4%	13	2.5%	2	3.5%

4.3. Length of Homelessness

In the tri-county region, of those who responded to the question about how long they experienced homelessness, 53% had experienced homelessness for 36 months or longer. The proportion of respondents who experienced homelessness for 36 months or longer varied slightly by county: 42.6% in Clackamas County, 55.1% in Multnomah County, and 49.6% in Washington County.

Table 4.7 Length of Time Experiencing Homelessness by County

	Percentages in this table sum vertically							
	Tri-county		Clackamas		Multnomah		Washington	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 to 3 months	144	7.4%	12	6.7%	121	7.5%	11	6.4%
4 to 6 months	106	5.4%	12	6.7%	78	4.9%	16	9.4%
7 to 11 months	121	6.2%	16	9.0%	93	5.8%	12	7.0%
12 to 23 months	244	12.5%	35	19.7%	181	11.3%	28	16.4%
24 to 35 months	201	10.3%	23	12.9%	163	10.1%	15	8.8%
36 months or more	934	47.8%	73	41.0%	780	48.5%	81	47.4%
Unknown	206	10.5%	7	3.9%	191	11.9%	8	4.7%
Total	1,956	100.0%	178	100.0%	1,607	100.0%	171	100.0%

In all three counties, the nearly 50% of people who identified as male reported experiencing homelessness for over 36 months. Across all gender identities, the plurality of people experienced homelessness for over 36 months.

Table 4.8 Duration of Homelessness by Gender Identity

	Percentages in this table sum vertically											
	Male		Female		No Single Gender		Transgender		Questioning		Total*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	1,239	100%	601	100%	33	100%	18	100%	4	100%	1,956	100%
0 to 3 months	93	7.5%	43	7.2%	4	12.1%	2	11.1%	0	0.0%	144	7.4%
4 to 6 months	63	5.1%	37	6.2%	1	3.0%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	106	5.4%
7 to 11 months	69	5.6%	47	7.8%	0	0.0%	2	11.1%	0	0.0%	121	6.2%
12 to 23 months	156	12.6%	82	13.6%	1	3.0%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	244	12.5%
24 to 35 months	139	11.2%	55	9.2%	3	9.1%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	201	10.3%
36 months or more	606	48.9%	267	44.4%	19	57.6%	7	38.9%	4	100%	934	47.8%
Missing Data	113	9.1%	70	11.6%	5	15.2%	4	22.2%	0	0.0%	206	10.5%

Clackamas	122	100%	52	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100%	175	100%
0 to 3 months	9	7.4%	3	5.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	6.9%
4 to 6 months	7	5.7%	5	9.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	6.9%
7 to 11 months	13	10.7%	3	5.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	9.1%
12 to 23 months	21	17.2%	14	26.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	35	20.0%
24 to 35 months	18	14.8%	5	9.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	23	13.1%
36 months or more	49	40.2%	20	38.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100%	70	40.0%
Missing Data	5	4.1%	2	3.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	4.0%
Multnomah	1,003	100%	503	100%	31	100%	15	100%	3	100%	1,607	100%
0 to 3 months	77	7.7%	36	7.2%	4	12.9%	2	13.3%	0	0.0%	121	7.5%
4 to 6 months	45	4.5%	28	5.6%	1	3.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	78	4.9%
7 to 11 months	51	5.1%	38	7.6%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	93	5.8%
12 to 23 months	115	11.5%	61	12.1%	1	3.2%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	181	11.3%
24 to 35 months	111	11.1%	45	8.9%	3	9.7%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	163	10.1%
36 months or more	498	49.7%	229	45.5%	17	54.8%	6	40.0%	3	100%	780	48.5%
Missing Data	106	10.6%	66	13.1%	5	16.1%	4	26.7%	0	0.0%	191	11.9%
Washington	114	100%	46	88.5%	2	100%	3	100%	0	0.0%	165	100%
0 to 3 months	7	6.1%	4	7.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	6.7%
4 to 6 months	11	9.6%	4	7.7%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	16	9.7%
7 to 11 months	5	4.4%	6	11.5%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	12	7.3%
12 to 23 months	20	17.5%	7	13.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	27	16.4%
24 to 35 months	10	8.8%	5	9.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	9.1%
36 months or more	59	51.8%	18	34.6%	2	100%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	80	48.5%
Missing Data	2	1.8%	2	3.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.4%

** For readability and formatting, we've removed the Don't Know / Refused and Missing Data columns from this table. The amount of data in those categories was small and does not have a large difference on the total percentage in each category. This table is different with regards to this removal of the Don't Know / Refused and Missing Data than the other tables in this document.*

4.4. Previously Housed Location

When asked where they last lived in housing, 75% of survey respondents reported living in the tri-county area (1,190) or Washington’s Clark County (63). For each county in the tri-county region, the most common place a person who responded to this question was last housed was in that county. This number was consistent for all three counties (about 60% for each county).

Only 324 people stated that they lived outside of Oregon or Clark County (in Washington, in the Portland metropolitan area). That means that 80% of people experiencing homelessness in the tri-county area called home Oregon or the Portland metro area and did not move to the state or region while they were experiencing homelessness.

For Clackamas (24%) and Washington (21.3%) Counties, a substantial portion of the remaining responses included the other two counties in the tri-county region. For Multnomah County, that percentage was 11.0%.

Sixteen point six percent of respondents residing in Multnomah County the night of the count were from a state other than Oregon or Washington, outside of the U.S., or some ‘other’ location.

Table 4.9 Last Time Housed - Location

	#	Percentages in this table sum vertically %
Tri-County	1,956	100%
Tri-County	1,190	60.8%
Clark County	63	3.2%
Other Oregon	88	4.5%
Other Washington	71	3.6%
Other US State	227	11.6%
Other Country	6	0.3%
Other	20	1.0%
Unknown	291	14.9%
Clackamas	178	100%
Clackamas County	104	58.4%
Clark County	1	0.6%
Multnomah County	36	20.2%
Washington County	7	3.9%
Other Oregon	8	4.5%
Other Washington	1	0.6%
Other US State	14	7.9%
Other	2	1.1%
Unknown	5	2.8%
Multnomah	1,607	100%
Clackamas County	86	4.2%

Clark County	62	3.5%
Multnomah County	773	41.4%
Washington County	62	3.3%
Other Oregon	68	3.5%
Other Washington	68	3.8%
Other US State	203	10.5%
Other Country	6	0.3%
Other	14	0.8%
Unknown	265	28.7%
Washington	171	100%
Clackamas County	8	4.7%
Multnomah County	24	14.0%
Washington County	90	52.6%
Other Oregon	12	7.0%
Other Washington	2	1.2%
Other US State	10	5.8%
Other	4	2.3%
Unknown	21	12.3%

Survey respondents who indicated that they were not housed in Clackamas, Multnomah, or Washington Counties when they last had housing were then asked: “What was the primary reason you moved to the area?,” and were given the choice to indicate multiple reasons. Of the 418 people who answered the question, the most frequently chosen explanation for moving to the region was that they had family and friends living in the region (37%). The next most common answer was “other” (30%). After these two choices, for those who moved to the region and answered this question the next most common reasons for moving to the area were employment (10%) and homeless services (9%).

*Table 4.10 Main Reason Moved to the Area**

	<i>Percentages in this table sum vertically</i>				
	Tri-County		Clackamas	Multnomah	Washington
	#	%	#	#	#
Job	48	11.5%	2	43	3
School	5	1.2%	0	5	0
Family or Friends living here	169	40.4%	15	144	10
Social services availability	29	6.9%	1	27	1
Specific health care need	12	2.9%	1	10	1
Regional progressive reputation	13	3.1%	0	13	0
Homeless services	45	10.8%	4	40	1
Other	140	33.5%	8	126	6
Unknown	48	11.5%	2	43	3
Total Respondents	418*	110.3%*	26	371	21

** This percentage is more than 100% because individuals could choose more than one reason why they moved to the area. However, showing the percentage of the respondents who provided a particular answer provides a more accurate sense of the drivers.*

4.5. Sexual Orientation

4.5.1. Sexual Orientation by County

In the tri-county area, 86.5% of respondents indicated that they identify as straight or heterosexual. The next most commonly reported category, bisexual, included 5.1% of respondents. 2023 was the first time this question has been asked as part of the PIT count in the tri-county region.

The number of people who did not provide their sexual orientation was 10% in Washington County, compared to 5% as the average in the tri-county area. The no-response proportion indicated that testing questions could be helpful.

Table 4.11 Sexual Orientation of Street Count Participants

	Tri-County		Clackamas		Multnomah		Washington	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Asexual	9	0.5%	2	1.1%	6	0.4%	1	0.6%
Bisexual	85	4.3%	2	1.1%	76	4.7%	7	4.1%
Lesbian or gay	51	2.6%	5	2.8%	40	2.5%	6	3.5%
Pansexual	20	1.0%	1	0.6%	18	1.1%	1	0.6%
Queer	14	0.7%	0	0.0%	14	0.9%	0	0.0%
Questioning	7	0.4%	0	0.0%	7	0.4%	0	0.0%
Straight or heterosexual	1,442	73.7%	150	84.3%	1,169	72.7%	123	71.9%
Other	39	2.0%	1	0.6%	35	2.2%	3	1.8%
Person refused	97	5.0%	14	7.9%	66	4.1%	17	9.9%
Unknown	192	9.8%	3	1.7%	176	11.0%	13	7.6%
Total	1,956	100%	178	100%	1,607	100%	171	100%

Percentages in this table sum vertically

4.5.2. Sexual Orientation by Gender Identity of Street Count Participants

Most respondents who identified as male (80%) indicated that they also identify as straight or heterosexual, compared to 66% of female-identified people. The majority of people who identified as no single gender, transgender, or gender questioning identified with a sexual orientation other than straight or heterosexual.

Table 4.12 Sexual Orientation by Gender Identity of Street Count Participants*

	Percentages in this table sum vertically											
	Male		Female		No Single Gender		Transgender		Questioning		Total*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tri-County	1,239	100%	601	100%	33	100%	18	100%	4	100%	1,956	100%
Asexual	0	0.0%	6	1.0%	3	9.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	0.5%
Bisexual	23	1.9%	52	8.7%	5	15.2%	2	11.1%	0	0.0%	85	4.3%
Lesbian or gay	19	1.5%	22	3.7%	3	9.1%	5	27.8%	1	25.0%	51	2.6%
Pansexual	7	0.6%	7	1.2%	5	15.2%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	20	1.0%
Queer	4	0.3%	3	0.5%	3	9.1%	3	16.7%	0	0.0%	14	0.7%
Questioning	2	0.2%	2	0.3%	2	6.1%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	7	0.4%
Straight or heterosexual	995	80.3%	400	66.6%	8	24.2%	3	16.7%	1	25.0%	1,442	73.7%
Other	22	1.8%	15	2.5%	1	3.0%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	39	2.0%
Person refused	57	4.6%	26	4.3%	0	0.0%	2	11.1%	0	0.0%	97	5.0%
Unknown	110	8.9%	68	11.3%	3	9.1%	1	5.6%	1	25.0%	192	9.8%
Clackamas	122	100%	52	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100%	178	100%
Asexual	0	0.0%	2	3.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%
Bisexual	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%
Lesbian or gay	2	1.6%	2	3.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100%	5	2.8%
Pansexual	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Queer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Questioning	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Straight or heterosexual	108	88.5%	40	76.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	150	84.3%
Other	0	0.0%	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Person refused	6	4.9%	7	13.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	7.9%
Unknown	3	2.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.7%
Multnomah	1,003	100%	503	100%	31	100%	15	100%	3	100%	1,607	100%
Asexual	0	0.0%	4	0.8%	2	6.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.4%
Bisexual	19	1.9%	47	9.3%	5	16.1%	2	13.3%	0	0.0%	76	4.7%
Lesbian or gay	16	1.6%	16	3.2%	3	9.7%	4	26.7%	0	0.0%	40	2.5%
Pansexual	6	0.6%	7	1.4%	5	16.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	18	1.1%
Queer	4	0.4%	3	0.6%	3	9.7%	3	20.0%	0	0.0%	14	0.9%
Questioning	2	0.2%	2	0.4%	2	6.5%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	7	0.4%
Straight or heterosexual	797	79.5%	329	65.4%	7	22.6%	3	20.0%	1	33.3%	1,169	72.7%
Other	20	2.0%	13	2.6%	1	3.2%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	35	2.2%
Person refused	40	4.0%	16	3.2%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	66	4.1%
Unknown	99	9.9%	66	13.1%	3	9.7%	1	6.7%	1	33.3%	176	11.0%
Washington	114	100%	46	100%	2	100%	3	100%	0	0.0%	171	100%
Asexual	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%

Bisexual	2	1.8%	5	10.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	4.1%
Lesbian or gay	1	0.9%	4	8.7%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	6	3.5%
Pansexual	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Queer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Questioning	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Straight or heterosexual	90	78.9%	31	67.4%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	123	71.9%
Other	2	1.8%	1	2.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.8%
Person refused	11	9.6%	3	6.5%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	17	9.9%
Unknown	8	7.0%	2	4.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	7.6%

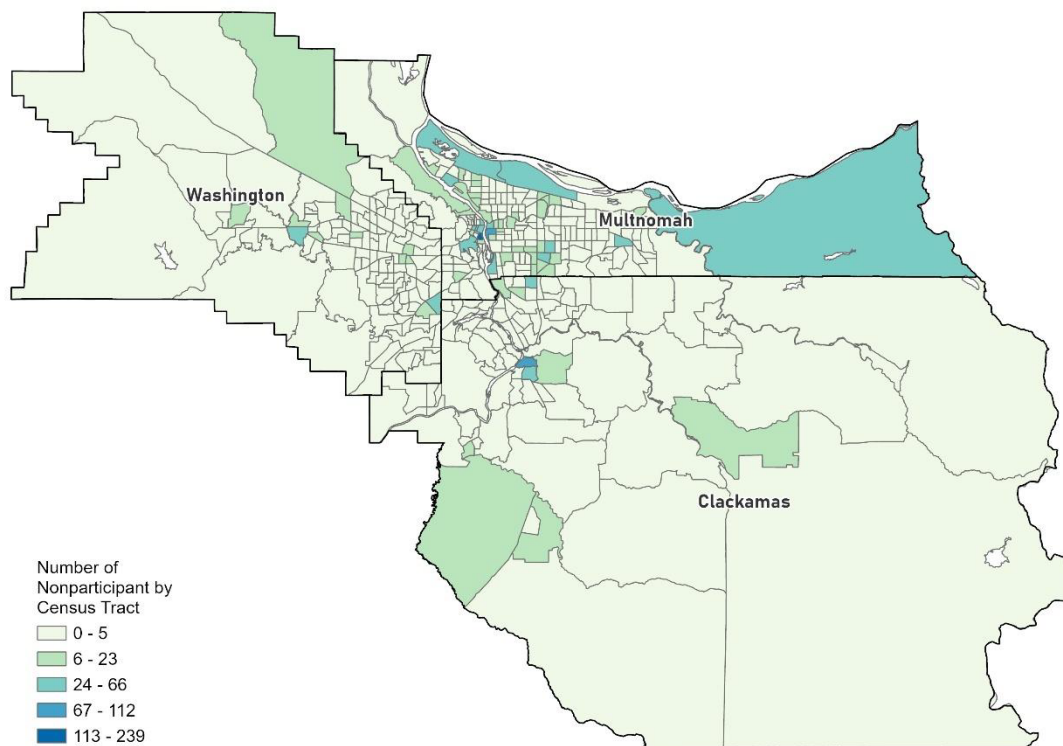
Note: A respondent could select multiple identifying sexual orientations and was counted within each category. Therefore, the totals here are larger than the total number of respondents. Additionally, the “missing” data from gender identity has been excluded from this table for space but is included in the totals provided in the tables.

4.6. Nonparticipation

The total number of people who were approached and did not participate in the survey was 1,346 people. Of that group, there were 974 participants who verbally declined to participate. Other nonparticipants included people sleeping in tents, on sidewalks, or in cars. Across the region, the decision was made not to wake people who were sleeping and surveyors were asked to record sleeping community members as people who had declined to answer the survey questions in order to consider the overall participation in the survey. Because participants did not complete screening questions, some of the nonparticipants might not meet the HUD definition of homelessness.

In 2023, the location of where surveys were administered was geographically recorded. This geo-coding also included the reason a respondent did not participate in the survey when applicable.

Figure 4.1 Map of Number of Nonparticipants by Census Tract



The reasons recorded by surveyors for non-participation varied across the tri-county region. In Clackamas County, the most frequent reason for nonparticipation was “other.” In Multnomah and Washington Counties, people most often said they were not interested. Across the region, another major reason for nonparticipation was that possible participants were sleeping at the time the enumerators were present.

Table 4.13 Reasons Provided for Non-Participation

	<i>Percentages in this table sum vertically</i>							
	Tri-County		Clackamas		Multnomah		Washington	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No stated reason	164	12.2%	7	12.1%	149	12.0%	8	18.2%
No time	73	5.4%	0	0.0%	71	5.7%	2	4.5%
Not interested	294	21.8%	0	0.0%	279	22.4%	15	34.1%
Other	250	18.6%	26	44.8%	220	17.7%	4	9.1%
Privacy concerns	54	4.0%	1	1.7%	52	4.2%	1	2.3%
Refused	114	8.5%	17	29.3%	95	7.6%	2	4.5%
Sleeping	372	27.6%	5	8.6%	357	28.7%	10	22.7%
Tired of answering questions	25	1.9%	2	3.4%	21	1.7%	2	4.5%
Total	1,346	100%	58	100%	1,244	100%	44	100%

5. Conclusion

2023 was the first Tri-County area Point in Time Count for Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties. Overall, the effort was successful and resulted in a more coordinated PIT count.

Going forward, there can be improvements to this process based on lessons learned in 2023 that will continue to improve the area's Point in Time count data.

The PIT Count continues to demonstrate that homelessness is present in our region and it indicates that we are making positive improvements in resolving people's homelessness.

Many questions remain about the current state of homelessness in the region, which should be investigated further. Particular attention towards racial equity in these continued studies will benefit the region and individuals experiencing homelessness.

6. Appendix A: Overview of All 2023 Reports

Together, these reports will offer a robust picture of the 2023 Tri-County Point in Time Count conducted by PSU. No one report will contain the full picture, but this package of reports will facilitate a deeper understanding of homelessness in the Tri-County area.

Report 1: HUD Data Reports

PSU will deliver cleaned and deduplicated PIT collected data for unsheltered individuals and non-HMIS participating shelters. Some counties will use HMIS or other administrative data to impute data fields across matching records. Some counties will add people to the primary data collected.

The counties will de-duplicate shelter data and PIT data and compile the sheltered data elements for HUD reporting.

Report 2: PIT Findings Report

This report will compile and analyze all of the PIT data and insights gathered by the PSU Team. Looking both at individual counties, and across the tri-county area, this report will bring together the data in a meaningful way to provide deeper insight into specific populations and sub-groups. Trends across previous PIT reports will also be examined. The report will highlight takeaways from the analysis.

Report 3: Doubled Up Summary

There will be two doubled up counts / estimates. One will be based on school-district reported data broken out by county and as an aggregate of the three counties. We will also use ACS data to estimate adults who are doubled up in 2023 and include a comparison to 2022.

Report 4: Methods Report

Based on the format of previous Methodology reports, PSU will update the document to be current to the 2023 PIT processes. This methods report will describe how the data was collected, how the survey questions were determined, and other key research components. This will also include capture by-organization data (% of reports completed, etc.).

Report 5: Recommendations for Next Year

PSU will compile a series of recommendations for next year's PIT count. These recommendations will include considerations around: whether or not / how to use an app for data collection; sampling methodologies to consider and how to execute them; survey question development recommendations; and other recommendations that may arise through the data compilation project.

Report 6: Tableau Dashboard

PSU will create a Tableau Dashboard for each county with their PIT Count data to answer dynamic and emerging questions.

7. Appendix B: Survey Questions (All Surveys)

To be attached to final PDF version

8. Appendix C: HUD Definition of Homelessness

- an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;
- an individual or family 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;
- an individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing);
- an individual who resided in a shelter or place not meant for human habitation and who is exiting an institution where he or she temporarily resided;
- an individual or family who—
 - will imminently lose their housing, including housing they own, rent, or live in without paying rent, are sharing with others, and rooms in hotels or motels not paid for by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, as evidenced by—
 - a court order resulting from an eviction action that notifies the individual or family that they must leave within 14 days;
 - the individual or family having a primary nighttime residence that is a room in a hotel or motel and where they lack the resources necessary to reside there for more than 14 days; or
 - credible evidence indicating that the owner or renter of the housing will not allow the individual or family to stay for more than 14 days, and any oral statement from an individual or family seeking homeless assistance that is found to be credible shall be considered credible evidence for purposes of this clause;
 - has no subsequent residence identified; and
 - lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing; and
- unaccompanied youth and homeless families with children and youth defined as homeless under other Federal statutes who—
 - have experienced a long term period without living independently in permanent housing,
 - have experienced persistent instability as measured by frequent moves over such period, and
 - can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse, the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or multiple barriers to employment.
- Domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and other dangerous, traumatic, or life-threatening conditions relating to such violence

- Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary shall consider to be homeless any individual or family who—
 - is experiencing trauma or a lack of safety related to, or fleeing or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous, traumatic, or life-threatening conditions related to the violence against the individual or a family member in the individual’s or family’s current housing situation, including where the health and safety of children are jeopardized;
 - has no other safe residence; and
 - lacks the resources to obtain other safe permanent housing

Chronic Homelessness:

- A homeless individual with a disability as defined in section 401(9) of the McKinney-Vento Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11360(9)), who:
 - Lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter, and
 - Has been homeless and living as described for at least 12 months* or on at least 4 separate occasions in the last 3 years, as long as the combined occasions equal at least 12 months and each break in homelessness separating the occasions included at least 7 consecutive nights of not living as described.
- An individual who has been residing in an institutional care facility for less, including jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital, or other similar facility, for fewer than 90 days and met all of the criteria of this definition before entering that facility**; or
- 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 of this definition, including a family whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless.

*A “break” in homelessness is considered to be 7 or more nights.

**An individual residing in an institutional care facility does not constitute a break in homelessness.