

2019 POINT-IN-TIME

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



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1. Executive Summary

We are pleased to release this report on the 2019 Point in Time Count for Multnomah County (the Count), in conjunction with — for the first time — a publicly searchable, online dashboard containing Count data¹.

The Count provides important information on the people who were counted living unsheltered, in emergency shelter, and in transitional housing (collectively the “HUD homeless” or “literally homeless” population) the night of Jan. 23, 2019. As always, the date of the Count and the definition of homelessness that determines who is counted were set by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The Regional Research Institute of Human Services at Portland State University (PSU) led the unsheltered portion of the Count, which is referred to as the unsheltered count. At our request, PSU staff also conducted a separate count of neighbors whom the community would still consider homeless, but who do not meet HUD’s definition: students living involuntarily doubled up on couches, living room floors, in basements, etc. (the “doubled-up” population), using school district data. The report for that count is available in section 10.3 [2019 Point in Time Doubled Up Report](#).

This year the Count identified 2,037 people who were unsheltered, 1,459 people sleeping in emergency shelter and 519 people in transitional housing. In all, the Count found 4,015 people who met HUD’s definition of homelessness.

Compared to the 2017 Count, the total number of people identified as homeless in Multnomah County fell slightly, down 3.9% — even as affordable homes and living-wage jobs remain scarce for people on the edge.

That’s partly because of our community’s ongoing work to expand access to rental assistance, critical support services and supportive housing — and our pursuit of policy changes that stabilize tenants.

For example, the number of people receiving assistance from our homelessness response system to find and maintain permanent housing during the time of this year’s Count was 50.5% higher — 12,480 people — than at the same time two years before. Without this assistance, thousands more people in our community might have shown up in this year’s Count.

Even as the overall number of people counted as HUD homeless has decreased since 2017, there are important variations in the data. The number of people counted in some groups fell substantially (e.g. families with children) while others climbed notably higher (e.g. those who are severely disabled and experiencing long-term homelessness). These variations are discussed in detail in this report.

But to understand whether and how these variations are important, it is critical to recognize the inherent limits of the Count and the methodology used.

Methodology: The methodology used to conduct the Count remains among the most comprehensive of any large urban area we are familiar with. But the methodology has limitations that affect the Count’s ability to help us understand the true scale of, the full demographics of, and, in particular, the trends over time in literal homelessness.

¹ The dashboard is available at <http://ahomeforeveryone.net/point-in-time-dashboard>. A link to the dashboard can also be found in section 6.6 [Additional Demographic Analysis](#).

This year, for example, to continue to improve the accuracy of the unsheltered count, PSU used a much larger number of volunteer and professional outreach workers to conduct surveys than in 2017, including a significant increase in culturally specific outreach. While this helps provide a more accurate picture of the unsheltered population, it necessitates caution when comparing the size and demographics of the unsheltered population from 2017 to 2019. An apparent increase or shift in proportions over that time may be in part due to the increased resources that went into surveying.

Similarly, other factors, such as the current anti-immigrant policies at the federal level, may disproportionately reduce some communities' willingness to participate in the Count — and thus lead to the appearance of a decline in HUD homelessness within that community, when in fact there is a more significant undercount.

Other limitations of the methodology are set out in more detail in the report (e.g. extrapolating trends from a single point in time, the impact of de-duplication, etc.), all of which argue for caution when using the data in this report without being explicit about its limitations, especially when calling out apparent changes over time.

Inflow into Homelessness Still Driving Crisis: Even accounting for the methodological limitations, the Count by itself tells us primarily about the level of unmet need among different population groups experiencing HUD homelessness in our community, and relatively little about the effectiveness of our current strategies to end homelessness.

That's because the number of people who are homeless at any given time, as well as which demographic groups are experiencing homelessness, are driven by multiple systemic challenges that are beyond the control of our homelessness response system. Chief among these challenges is our region's ongoing housing affordability crisis, especially for our lowest-income residents.

The challenge of finding and maintaining affordable housing is exacerbated for those extremely low-income households who face additional obstacles to housing stability, including:

- Continued systemic, institutional and interpersonal racism that lead disproportionately large numbers of low-income people of color to become and remain homeless.
- Fixed incomes from Social Security or disability that are far below the cost of housing.
- Inadequate access to care for a serious and persistent mental illness and/or a substance use disorder.
- Insufficient supports to successfully transition out of foster care, a hospital or the criminal justice system.

These systemic factors push thousands of new people into homelessness each year, and present enormous obstacles for the community's efforts to help people end their homelessness.

Those issues are why this Count continues to reflect a crisis on our streets — even though our community has invested more heavily than ever in the homelessness response system, transforming the lives of thousands of people every year who would otherwise be homeless.

It is also why this report includes data on the outcomes that our homelessness response system can control and must be accountable for — e.g. how many people successfully transitioned out of homelessness and into permanent housing, and how many people were prevented from becoming homeless. Those data are also available in regular quarterly reports published on the www.AHomeForEveryone.net website.

Notable Findings from the 2019 Count:

- **Fewer People are Experiencing Literal Homelessness:** Despite the many continuing challenges faced by our lowest-income community members, and keeping in mind both the increased efforts to

better count the unsheltered population and factors that might have suppressed the Count in some communities, this year's Count identified **3.9% fewer people** who were HUD homeless than in 2017.

- **Fewer People in Families with Children are Experiencing Literal Homelessness:** The number of people in families with children counted sleeping outside, in shelters, or in transitional housing **decreased by approximately 50%**, and only 12 individuals in families with children were identified as unsheltered (84.4% fewer than in 2017). Some of this decrease is likely due to a range of policy changes and increased investments between 2017 and 2019 that reduced inflow into homelessness and increased permanent housing options for families.

Other factors, such as changing immigration policies, the tendency of homeless families to double up, and displacement pressures that are forcing people in poverty out of the County, would suggest that a large number of families who are still homeless are simply not showing up in this Count. We know, for example, that more than 900 families who report being either doubled up or literally homeless are on the County's waitlist for emergency housing assistance.

- **Higher Percentage of People Experiencing Literal Homelessness are from Communities of Color:** Although there is significant variation among communities, overall the percentage of the HUD homeless population identifying as from a community of color **increased to 38.1%**. Recognizing that all communities of color are likely to be undercounted, this is nonetheless a significant overrepresentation of people of color in the HUD homeless population, given that people of color make up only 29.5% of the population of Multnomah County.

To better understand the particular experiences of different communities of color, this report breaks out most data by inclusive racial and ethnic identities. To more fully understand how homelessness affects communities of color, it is also important to account for the doubled-up population (see section 10.3). The doubled-up population is disproportionately made up of families, and these families are disproportionately families of color.

- **More People Report Being Unsheltered:** The number of people counted as sleeping outdoors, in public spaces, vehicles and places not meant for human habitation in this year's Count **increased to 2,037**. This number is 22.1% higher than in 2017 and, because the number of people in shelter and transitional housing is smaller, there is an overall increase in the percentage of the HUD homeless population that is unsheltered, now 50.7%.

This report offers a great deal of insight into who is unsheltered and how the demographics of this population may be changing. Among the most notable findings, the unsheltered population in 2019 appears to be older, more disabled by addiction disorders and mental illness, and homeless for longer periods. Unsheltered people are also increasingly in adult-only households (i.e. there are fewer unsheltered families with children).

- **More People are Experiencing Chronic Homelessness:** HUD defines "chronic homelessness" as having one or more disabilities and being homeless for a year or more continuously, or cumulatively over a three-year period. If people who meet this definition are living with other people, HUD also considers everyone else in the household to be chronically homeless, even if the other people do not themselves meet the definition. Confirming someone's chronic homelessness status through the Street Count survey process is difficult. Keeping in mind the limitations of the data, we identified 1,769 chronically homeless people in this year's Count, **37.1% more than in 2017**.

The identified chronically homeless population was nearly all adults without children. People of Color make up a larger percentage of this population in 2019 than 2017, with a particularly large increase in African Americans who are chronically homeless, while Native Americans continue to have the highest

confirmed rate of chronic homelessness (51.8%). Among those who are identified as chronically homeless, a large majority continue to be unsheltered (76.5%). In keeping with the larger number of chronically homeless individuals, reported rates of disability within the literally homeless population are higher than in 2017. The percentage of unsheltered people who report one or more disabling conditions — including physical disabilities, mental illnesses, and substance use disorders — is now 78.7%.

- **Fewer Women are Experiencing Literal Homelessness:** Our community has prioritized reducing homelessness among women, and reducing unsheltered homelessness for women. This year, the number of people identifying as female in the Count was **down 10.1% compared to 2017**. Consistent with past counts, a very high, and growing, percentage of women who are homeless reported having experienced domestic violence. This year, 59% of the women counted reported a history of domestic violence.

Other Important Findings: There are many other important data points set out in this report that inform our understanding of homelessness in Multnomah County. We see, for example, growing percentages of unsheltered homeless people outside the urban core. We see a still small but growing number of people in the County who identify as transgender (n=42) or gender non-confirming (n=43). We continue to count hundreds of veterans experiencing homelessness, and the number has grown despite helping more veterans than ever each year end their homelessness. And despite continued suggestions to the contrary, Section 6.5 of the report shows that only a very small percentage of the unsheltered population came to Multnomah County while homeless because of the services provided here (7%).

Going Forward: The findings in this report reinforce the importance of the collaborative work — and meaningful new investments — that local government, nonprofit providers, the faith community, and the business community have undertaken in recent years to end homelessness. Last year, our local investments directly supported nearly 20,000 people to keep the housing they already had or leave the streets for housing. More than 8,400 additional people accessed our publicly funded emergency shelters in 2018. As challenging as the information in this year's Count is, it is clear that but for our collaborative efforts to prevent and end homelessness, the situation would be much worse for the most vulnerable members of our community.

This report also highlights the tremendous continued unmet need across populations experiencing literal homelessness. It reinforces the urgency to identify and expand the strategies that prevent people becoming homeless in our community, even as we expand capacity for those who have become homeless to return to housing. The data also suggest a particularly critical need to focus on scaling solutions for the rapidly growing population of people with serious disabilities who are experiencing long-term unsheltered homelessness and are increasingly older and from communities of color.

Acknowledgment: First, we are grateful to the thousands of people experiencing homelessness who took time to share their information for this Count, so that together we could better understand and address the unmet need for housing and supportive services in our community. In addition, this report would not have been possible without the work of the Regional Research Institute and the Portland Housing Bureau's data team — or the tremendous efforts of dozens of nonprofit organizations, and hundreds of dedicated volunteers and outreach workers, all of whom personally and directly carried out the Count.

2. Introduction

This report presents some of the key data from Multnomah County's 2019 Point in Time Count. It was prepared by the Joint Office of Homeless Services (the JOHS) using data collected by Portland State University's Regional Research Institute (PSU). PSU contracted with the JOHS to carry out both a survey of the unsheltered population — the “unsheltered count” — and a survey of all people living in emergency shelter and transitional housing — the “sheltered count” — on the night of Jan. 23, 2019. The results of these two counts taken together represent the 2019 Point in Time Count (PIT Count).

While the 2019 PIT Count was more comprehensive than in years past, this year's report is a more condensed version of the data than has been provided in past reports. That is because, for the first time, the PIT Count data is available in an online dashboard that will allow the public to run the cross-tabulations of greatest interest to them. Nonetheless, this report does set out important context for understanding the PIT Count data, both from a methodological perspective and from the point of view of drawing conclusions about the community's efforts to address homelessness. It also provides charts and some analysis of critical data points relevant to the community's ongoing efforts to end homelessness, including disaggregations of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness by race and ethnicity, gender, disability, age, domestic violence experience, and household type.

Importantly, this PIT Count report, which focuses on those who meet HUD's definition of homelessness, is complemented by an appended report prepared by PSU for the JOHS that quantifies the number of people who, while not unsheltered or living in emergency shelter or transitional housing, are nonetheless experiencing homelessness by virtue of being involuntarily doubled up on couches, living room floors, in basements or even garages. This report is available in section 10.3. Additionally, a detailed report from PSU describing the methodology of the 2019 street count, the unsheltered portion of the Count, is available in section 10.2.

3. Methodology

As required by HUD, the PIT Count seeks to determine the number of people who are unsheltered, in emergency shelter or in transitional housing on a single night — Jan. 23, 2019. This year, the JOHS contracted with Portland State University's Regional Research Institute to conduct the Count.

The essential methodology of the PIT Count did not vary from previous years. It included a count of all individuals staying in emergency shelter beds and transitional housing units on the night of the count (the “sheltered count”²), as well as a week-long effort to survey all people who were or would be unsheltered³ — living outdoors, in cars, RVs, tents, and places not meant for human habitation — on Jan. 23, 2019. Combined, these groups constitute who is considered homeless by HUD and will collectively be referred to as “HUD homeless” or “literally homeless” throughout this report.

While the essential methodology remained the same, the 2019 unsheltered count was the most intensive effort to survey the unsheltered population to date; it included expanded support from culturally specific providers and record numbers of professional outreach workers (130+), volunteers (142) and survey sites (69). As a result, with the exception of some sub-populations who may have been more reluctant to participate than in years past (see below), this year's unsheltered count should provide a more complete enumeration than in years past.

² People staying in emergency shelter beds and transitional housing units on the night of the count were identified using data from the community's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

³ See section 10.2 [2019 Point in Time Street Count Methodology Report](#) for more information.

Despite the investment of additional resources, the PIT Count as a whole necessarily remains an undercount. No matter how comprehensive the counting strategy, there are inherent difficulties in finding and surveying everyone who is living in a place not meant for human habitation. Among those who are located, they can be counted only if they agree to participate in the survey and provide enough information to ensure the same person is not counted multiple times⁴.

By virtue of HUD's limited definition of homelessness, the HUD homeless count also does not include those individuals and families living involuntarily doubled up on couches, in spare bedrooms or on living room floors. The Count also omits people staying in institutional settings such as hospitals, jails and prisons.

Omitting these populations has significant consequences for understanding the demographics of homelessness. By not including the doubled-up population, the PIT Count makes invisible a disproportionately large number of families and people of color. For this reason, Portland State University conducted the separate review of the doubled-up population attached to this report as section 10.3.

Finally, the PIT Count relies entirely on self-reports of survey respondents to determine critical demographic information. There may be any number of reasons why respondents are unable or unwilling to answer certain questions, or answer them accurately. Rates of non-response are identified for each of the questions in the report.

A complete summary of the street count methodology, provided by Portland State University, is included as section 10.2 [2019 Point in Time Street Count Methodology Report](#) of this report.

3.1. What the PIT Count Does and Does Not Tell Us

The PIT Count provides important information about the nature of unmet need in our community — about those who experienced HUD homelessness in our community on a single night this year. It is a snapshot that primarily provides insight into the demographics and characteristics of those who are unsheltered or living in shelter or transitional housing. The unsheltered portion of the PIT Count offers additional information, for example, about where people are living unsheltered, what types of settings they are sleeping in (e.g. parks, cars, sidewalks), and how long they have lived in Multnomah County.

There are many questions, however, that the PIT Count does not answer. Because it focuses only on where someone slept on a given night, the PIT Count does not reveal how many people enter and exit homelessness over the course of a year. That number is significantly higher than the number counted on any given night because a large percentage of people are homeless for less than a year.

The Count also does not answer why people become homeless, how they leave homelessness when they do, or what barriers might be preventing them from returning to permanent housing. Similarly, the Count cannot explain why there are apparent changes in rates of homelessness overall or among different demographic groups.

Although the PIT Count is often relied upon to show trends over time, this must be done with caution.

As mentioned above, people enter and leave homelessness continuously throughout the year at potentially differing rates. The PIT Count is not sensitive to these changing dynamics, which add uncertainty to how any given count represents the actual amount of homelessness in our community. Adding to the uncertainty are the unknown ways in which people move between groups that are and are not included in the Count. Combined with shifts in methodology, resources available for the Count, and political context that may change participation rates, apparent population changes may be a function of factors other than real change over time.

⁴ See section 8.4 [De-duplication](#) below for more information about methodology related to counting unique individuals.

Finally, the PIT Count provides only limited information about the effectiveness of our ending homelessness strategies and our homelessness response system. Even as the homelessness response system is able to place and keep thousands of people in housing each year who would otherwise be homeless, there are forces beyond that system's control that push thousands more onto the streets. Because of its limited methodology, the PIT Count is unable to reflect the impact of those forces or the value of particular strategies in the community's homelessness response system to meet specific needs. There are other, better sources of data and analysis to answer those questions.

4. Overall Results

On the night of Jan. 23, 2019, a total of 4,015 people were counted as HUD homeless. Of those, 2,037 were unsheltered, 1,459 were in emergency shelter, and 519 were in transitional housing. Overall, just over half (50.7%) of the HUD homeless population was unsheltered.

Table 1: People Counted as HUD Homeless, 2019 PIT Count

Living Situation	Number (Percent)
Unsheltered	2,037 (50.7%)
Emergency shelter	1,459 (36.3%)
Transitional housing	519 (12.9%)
Total	4,015

$$\frac{2,037}{4,015} = 50.7\%$$

Percentages in all tables are out of the column total, unless otherwise indicated. Column totals are in the bottom row of a table.

4.1. Change over Time in HUD Homelessness

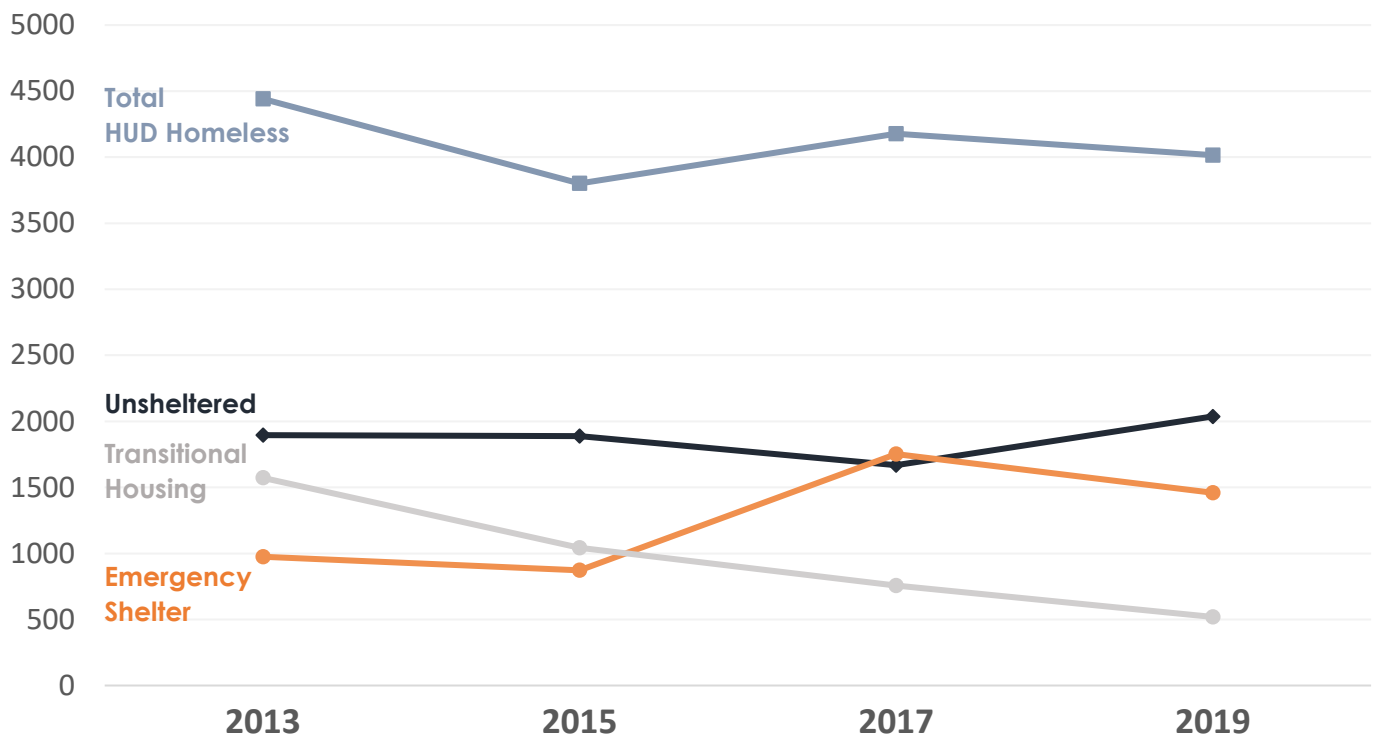
The number of people counted as HUD homeless was down 3.9% from the 2017 PIT Count, 4,015 as compared to 4,177. As seen in Table 2 below, the three most recent counts, from 2015-19, have all identified HUD homeless numbers approximating 4,000.

Table 2: People Counted as HUD Homeless, PIT Counts 2013-19

Living Situation	2013	2015	2017	2019	% Change, 2017 to 2019
Unsheltered	1,895 (42.7%)	1,887 (49.6%)	1,668 (39.9%)	2,037 (50.7%)	22.1%
Emergency Shelter	974 (21.9%)	872 (22.9%)	1,752 (41.9%)	1,459 (36.3%)	-16.7%
Transitional Housing	1,572 (35.4%)	1,042 (27.4%)	757 (18.1%)	519 (12.9%)	-31.4%
Total	4,441	3,801	4,177	4,015	-3.9%

Figure 1 below provides a visual representation of the numbers above and better reflects their change over time.

Figure 1: The total HUD homeless number has remained stable from 2015-19



4.1.1. Unsheltered Population

Of those counted as HUD homeless, 50.7% (n=2,037) were unsheltered. This represents a 22% increase (n=369) in the number of people who reported being unsheltered over the past two years.

“n=” indicates the number of people associated with a given percentage.

In addition to more people becoming unsheltered between 2017 and 2019, one possible reason for the increase may be that many more outreach workers and volunteers participated in the 2019 unsheltered count. This is pertinent in that a more comprehensive unsheltered count may miss fewer people than were missed previously; as a result the picture of the unsheltered population may be more accurate — and some of the apparent change over time may not be the result of the population actually growing.

In addition, as discussed in more detail in section 4.1.2 [Emergency Shelter](#), a decrease in shelter beds, as well as decreased shelter bed utilization, may help account for the increased number of people counted as unsheltered. It is not possible to quantify the extent to which these factors contributed to the overall increase in the unsheltered count. However, if shelter utilization in 2019 had mirrored that in 2017, more than 200 additional people would have been in shelter, and the increase in the unsheltered number might have been closer to 10%, rather than 22%.

Another potential reason for the increase is the difference in weather conditions across the last two Counts. Where the winter of 2019 was mild, the winter of 2017 was one of the coldest in recent Multnomah County history (Midwestern Regional Climate Center, n.d.). Weather was severe enough in 2017 that the Count, which typically takes place in January, had to be postponed until late February. The severity of the weather in 2017

may have driven a higher share of people experiencing homelessness to seek shelter and find doubled-up situations rather than remain on the streets. See section 4.1.2 [Emergency Shelter](#) below for additional discussion on how weather may have influenced the PIT Count.

4.1.2. Emergency Shelter

The 2019 PIT Count identified 1,459 people in emergency shelter. This was 293 people fewer than were counted in shelter in 2017, a 16.7% reduction. However, as Figure 1 illustrates, the number of people in emergency shelter in 2019 was still substantially higher than in 2015. Several factors may help explain the decrease from 2017. The most significant factor, accounting for 45.4% of the reduction, was the decline in the number of people in families with dependent children in emergency shelter — 133 fewer than in 2017. Some of this reduction is likely due to the Joint Office of Homeless Services' decision to end a no-turn-away policy for family shelter.

The remainder of the emergency shelter reduction is attributable to a few different factors. First, there were 92 fewer shelter beds of various types open the night of the 2019 PIT Count than in 2017. These “reductions” included differences in the number of motel vouchers in use the night of the count, a shelter that was temporarily closed for renovations, and small reductions in bed capacity at several winter/temporary and privately funded year-round shelters.

Second, there was a reduction in reported overall shelter bed utilization (from 98% utilization in 2017 to 86% in 2019) that affected privately and publicly funded shelters alike. While a certain vacancy rate is common, as discussed in section 4.1.1 [Unsheltered Population](#) above, the very mild weather in January 2019 may help explain the higher than normal vacancy rate and resultant decline in the number of people in shelters.

4.1.3. Transitional Housing

The number of people in transitional housing declined from 757 to 519 between 2017 and 2019, a 31.4% (n=238) decrease. The reduction in the number of people in transitional housing beds is primarily the result of the continued, HUD-encouraged, conversion and reprogramming of federally funded transitional housing into more cost-effective permanent housing programs. Families were the primary beneficiaries of these conversions, with the numbers of people in families in transitional housing declining from 167 to 28, while the number of permanent housing “beds” for families increased by more 500 during the same two-year period.

It is important to be clear that this reduction in transitional housing did not result in an increase in unsheltered homelessness. Rather it reduced overall homelessness, especially among families, by increasing the number of people who gained access to permanent housing.

4.1.4. PIT Numbers in Context: Efforts to End & Prevent Homelessness

To better understand the overall 2019 PIT Count results, they should be interpreted within the broader context of systemic factors that continue to push people into homelessness, as well as community-wide efforts to prevent and end homelessness.

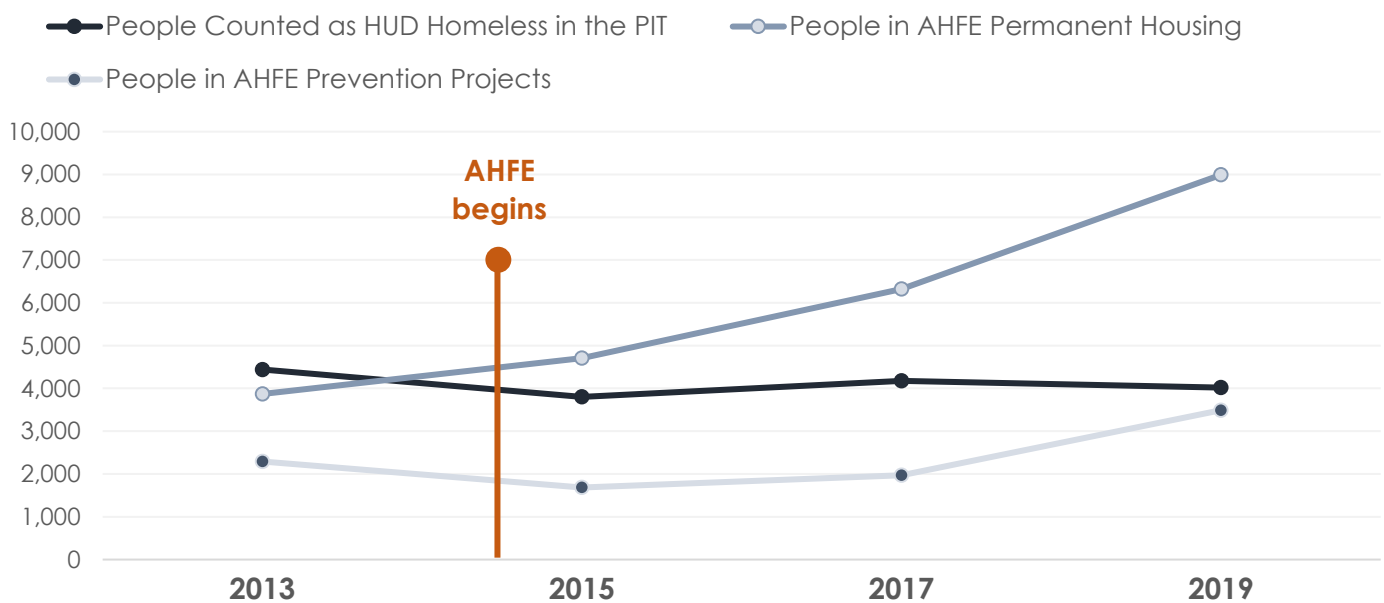
In 2015, Multnomah County, in collaboration with the Cities of Portland and Gresham, as well as the local housing authority, Home Forward, joined with nonprofits, the faith and business communities, and people experiencing homelessness to launch an unprecedented initiative to craft a shared, aligned strategy around ending homelessness. Since its inception, partners in the initiative, called A Home for Everyone (AHFE)⁵, have dramatically increased the number of people in permanent housing and homelessness prevention projects.

⁵ For more information about A Home for Everyone, visit ahomeforeveryone.net.

To get a sense of the scale of the expansion, staff at the Joint Office of Homeless Services used data from the local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to compare the number of people served in permanent housing placement projects in recent fiscal years. That number was at just more than 4,000 people in FY 2015 (July 01, 2014 – June 30, 2015) and climbed to more than 12,000 in FY 2018 (July 01, 2017 – June 30, 2018), a threefold increase.

But a proper presentation of the relationship between people counted in the PIT and people active in housing placement and homelessness prevention projects calls for the use of comparable point in time data, as opposed to annual data. Figure 2 below presents PIT numbers alongside the numbers of people active in permanent housing and homelessness prevention projects on single days roughly corresponding to the days of the PIT Count for each year. Numbers for 2013 are included for context prior to the beginning of AHFE.

Figure 2: While the number of people counted as HUD homeless has remained stable since 2015, the number of people active in permanent housing and prevention projects has increased



Note: Unlike reporting in other venues, which often track cumulative outcomes across a year, each number above was calculated as of a single day. The date used to measure people in permanent housing placement and homelessness prevention projects was Jan. 31 for each year, a date chosen for its rough correspondence to the dates of PIT counts.

Table 3: Companion Table to Figure 2

Living Situation	2013	2015	2017	2019
People counted as HUD homeless in the PIT	4,441	3,801	4,177	4,015
People in housing placement	3,870	4,700	6,320	8,990
People in homelessness prevention	2,290	1,680	1,970	3,490

Note: The numbers in this table correspond to the data points in Figure 2.

- Data used to procure numbers of “People in AHFE Permanent Housing” and “People in AHFE Prevention Projects” were pulled from HMIS many months, and in some cases years, after initial AHFE performance data corresponding to the same time periods were pulled. As a result of this, in combination with a system-wide data entry lag, numbers used herein are larger and more accurate than those seen in original system performance reporting. Numbers from HMIS have been rounded to the nearest ten.

As seen in Figure 2 and Table 3, the number of people in permanent housing placement and homelessness prevention projects has increased substantially, even as the number of people counted as HUD homeless has remained largely flat. One important takeaway from this fact, supported by a recent ECONorthwest report (2018) on homelessness in the Portland region, is that even as the homelessness response system has expanded its capacity to stabilize people in permanent housing, market forces continue to place tens of thousands of very low-income households at risk of homelessness every year. And thousands of those households actually fall into homelessness, offsetting the gains in prevention and placement. That is why, as ECONorthwest also concluded, homelessness would be much worse than it is now if not for increased investments in homelessness prevention and housing placement over the past four years.

5. Demographics

The following sections disaggregate and analyze PIT Count data by a number of demographic categories.

Although using point in time data to assess change over time is problematic for reasons described above, most of the sub-sections in this portion of the report include both current numbers and comparable numbers from 2017. Where “Change over Time” sections are omitted, there was most often an issue with the data that prevented a meaningful assessment of such change (for example, high rates of non-responses for a given question in 2017, 2019 or both).

Readers who are interested in demographic cross-tabulations that are not available below, please see section 6.6 [Additional Demographic Analysis](#) for a link to an interactive dashboard that enables further analysis of data not presented in this report.

5.1. Race & Ethnicity

Institutional, systemic and interpersonal racism are among the structural causes of homelessness. The main consequence is an overrepresentation of communities of color in the homeless population. This means that there are disproportionately high rates of people identifying with various racial and ethnic groups in the homeless population as compared to their share of the general population.

The 2019 PIT Count indicates that people of color as a whole, and people identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native⁶, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and Black or African American, in particular, were overrepresented in the HUD homeless population. While some communities, including the Latinx community, do not appear to be overrepresented based on this year’s PIT Count data, there are multiple cultural and political factors that organizations working in these communities have identified as likely leading those communities of color to be significantly undercounted in the PIT Count. And as explained earlier, the use of HUD’s definition of homelessness, which omits the doubled-up population, further obscures the true level of overrepresentation for many communities of color.

The tables and figures below provide a more detailed breakout of the experience of each community of color surveyed in the 2019 PIT Count.

⁶ Throughout this report, people referred to as identifying as “American Indian or Alaska Native” or “American Indian/Alaska Native” may also have identified as “Native American.” See section 8.3 [Reporting on Race & Ethnicity](#) for more information.

Table 4: HUD Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity and Living Situation

Race/Ethnicity	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total Population	Percent of Group Unsheltered
People of Color	736 (36.1%)	606 (41.5%)	187 (36%)	1,529 (38.1%)	48.1%
Non-Hispanic White	1,202 (59%)	817 (56%)	327 (63%)	2,346 (58.4%)	51.2%
Race/Ethnicity unknown	99 (4.9%)	36 (2.5%)	5 (1%)	140 (3.5%)	-
Alone or in Combination					
African	8 (0.4%)	5 (0.3%)	1 (0.2%)	14 (0.3%)	57.1%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	258 (12.7%)	156 (10.7%)	53 (10.2%)	467 (11.6%)	55.2%
An identity not listed	47 (2.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	47 (1.2%)	-
Asian	30 (1.5%)	46 (3.2%)	9 (1.7%)	85 (2.1%)	35.3%
Black/ African American	276 (13.5%)	290 (19.9%)	82 (15.8%)	648 (16.1%)	42.6%
Hispanic/Latino/a (of any race)	167 (8.2%)	153 (10.5%)	53 (10.2%)	373 (9.3%)	44.8%
Middle Eastern	8 (0.4%)	4 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	12 (0.3%)	66.7%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	59 (2.9%)	52 (3.6%)	8 (1.5%)	119 (3%)	49.6%
Slavic	9 (0.4%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	10 (0.2%)	90.0%
White/Caucasian	1,394 (68.4%)	1,015 (69.6%)	391 (75.3%)	2,800 (69.7%)	49.8%
Total	2,037	1,459	519	4,015	50.7%

Note: Question – “How do you identify your race/ethnicity?”

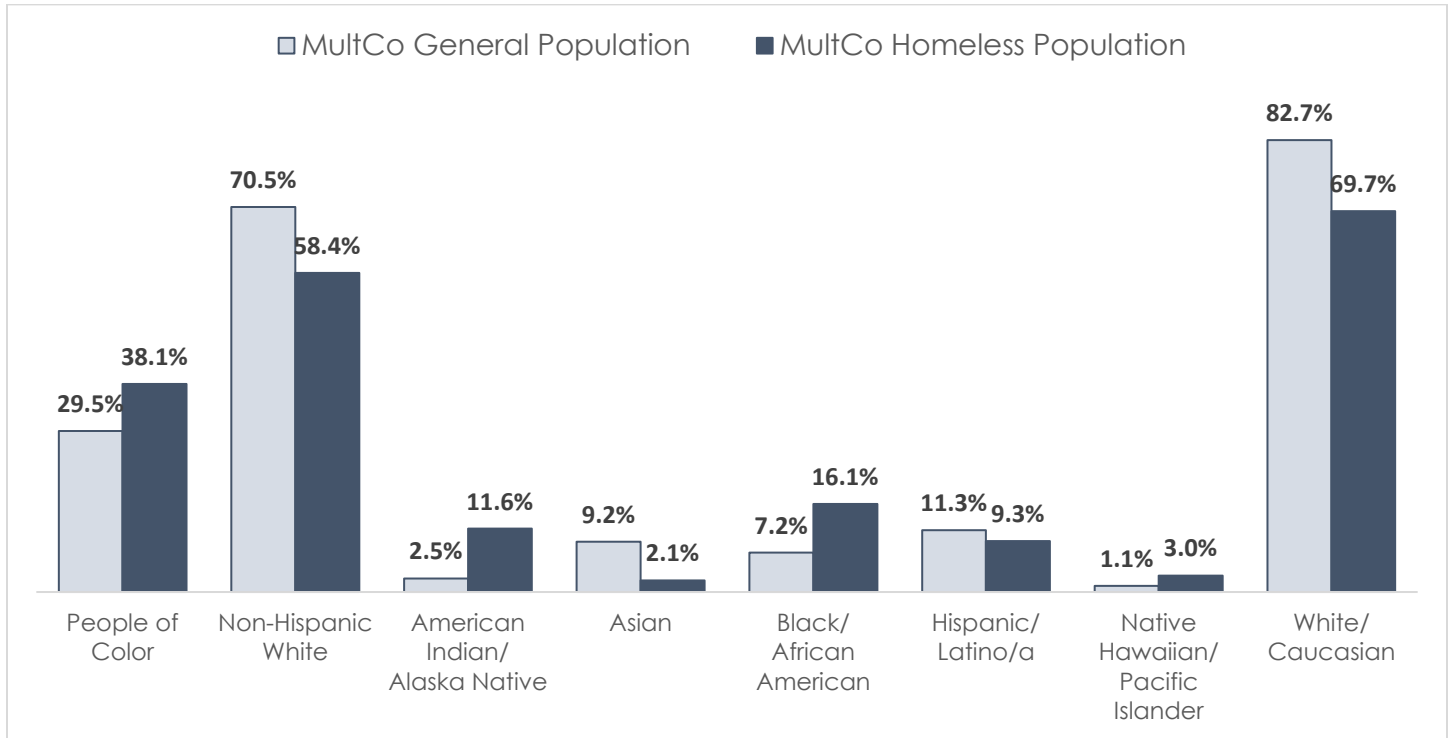
- Because people can identify with more than one race category, numbers in a given column in the “Alone or In Combination” section of Race/Ethnicity tables add up to more than the unique number of people in each group or sub-group. Similarly, percentages add up to more than 100%. In contrast, numbers in the first three rows of a given column of Race/Ethnicity tables do add up to the exact number of people in each group or sub-group. Corresponding percentages add up to 100%.

- Respondents were able to share additional racial or ethnic groups with whom they identify in addition to the options indicated above. See section 10.1 [Additional Race Values](#) to view these additional values.

As can be seen in the table above, People of Color as a group were somewhat less likely to be unsheltered than Non-Hispanic Whites. While 48.1% (n=736) of People of Color were unsheltered, 51.2% (n=1,202) of Non-Hispanic White people were living outside, in vehicles, and other places not meant for human habitation.

In contrast to People of Color as a whole, people identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native were more likely than Non-Hispanic Whites to be unsheltered: 55.2% (n=258) of people identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native in the 2019 PIT Count were unsheltered. Analysis below expands upon the degree to which people in different communities of color are unsheltered and/or overrepresented in HUD homelessness.

Figure 3: Multiple communities of color continue to be overrepresented in the HUD homeless population in Multnomah County



Note: Percentages for the Multnomah County general population were obtained from US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates (2013-2017).

People identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native were the most overrepresented in the HUD homeless population. In 2019, Native Americans made up 11.6% (n=467) of the HUD population, despite making up only 2.5% (n=19,879, +/-963)⁷ of Multnomah County’s population.

Other communities overrepresented in the HUD population, based on the PIT, include people identifying as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and as Black or African American. Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders represent 3.0% (n=119) of the counted homeless population but only 1.1% (n=8,515, +/-571) of the general population in Multnomah County. People identifying as Black or African American comprise 16.1% (n=648) of the HUD homeless population but only 7.2% (n=56,569, +/-647) of the general county population.

See Table 7 below for more discussion of changes in overrepresentation for these groups between 2017 and 2019. People identifying as Hispanic/Latino/a (Latinx⁸) were not overrepresented in the population counted as HUD homeless in 2019. Again, however, there are factors facing the Latinx community that would lead us to expect a large and growing undercount, including current federal policies targeting Latinx immigrants.

5.1.1. Change over Time

From 2017 to 2019, the total number of People of Color counted as experiencing HUD homelessness increased by 1, from 1,528 to 1,529. However, in the context of a 3.9% overall decrease in HUD

⁷ ACS numbers for race groups are estimates. As such, their margins of error are included.

⁸ “Latinx” is the non-gendered form of “Latino/a” and is used here in place of “Hispanic/Latino/a” for brevity’s sake.

homelessness, People of Color make up a larger percentage of the HUD homeless population, increasing their share from 36.6% to 38.1%. As set out below, there is significant variation in the experiences of different communities of color, and it is important to understand the apparent changes for each community in the context of methodological and political changes that may have influenced the accuracy of the Count.

Table 5: Change over Time, HUD Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2017	2019	% Change
People of Color	1,528 (36.6%)	1,529 (38.1%)	0.1%
Non-Hispanic White	2,456 (58.8%)	2,346 (58.4%)	-4.5%
Race/Ethnicity unknown	193 (4.6%)	140 (3.5%)	-27.5%
Alone or in Combination			
American Indian/ Alaska Native	424 (10.2%)	467 (11.6%)	10.1%
Asian	57 (1.4%)	85 (2.1%)	49.1%
Black/ African American	675 (16.2%)	648 (16.1%)	-4.0%
Hispanic/Latino/a	428 (10.2%)	373 (9.3%)	-12.9%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	108 (2.6%)	119 (3%)	10.2%
White/Caucasian	2,944 (70.5%)	2,800 (69.7%)	-4.9%
Total	4,177	4,015	-3.9%

Note: Due to the very small numbers of some of the groups identified in Table 4, some groups were excluded from the main analysis in the 2017 report. Accordingly, they were also excluded from tables comparing change over time.

Table 5 shows that American Indians and Alaska Natives, already the most overrepresented community of color in 2017, further increased their number and their level of overrepresentation between 2017 and 2019. While the higher number and rate of change may be in part due to expanded outreach to Native Americans by culturally specific providers, this does not diminish the fact that Native Americans are now nearly five times as likely to experience HUD homelessness as Non-Hispanic Whites. Similarly, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders grew in number and level of overrepresentation.

Asians, still a small number, saw the largest percentage increase in people counted between 2017 and 2019, but as Figure 3 illustrates, they are not overrepresented in the HUD homeless population based on the Count. Overall the number of individuals identifying as Black or African American declined 4%, a trend that continues from the 2017 Count. The data would suggest an even larger decline in the Latinx community's share of the HUD homeless population, but again this may reflect other factors as much as an actual decrease in the number of people who are HUD homeless.

Table 6: Change over Time, Unsheltered Population by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2017	2019	% Change (Unsheltered)	% Change (Total)	Change Diff (% pts)
People of Color	535 (32.1%)	736 (36.1%)	37.6%	0.1%	37.5
Non-Hispanic White	1,047 (62.8%)	1,202 (59%)	14.8%	-4.5%	19.3
Race unknown	86 (5.2%)	99 (4.9%)	15.1%	-27.5%	42.6
Alone or in Combination					
American Indian/ Alaska Native	208 (12.5%)	258 (12.7%)	24.0%	10.1%	13.9
Asian	16 (1%)	30 (1.5%)	87.5%	49.1%	38.4
Black/ African American	168 (10.1%)	276 (13.5%)	64.3%	-4.0%	68.3
Hispanic/Latino/a	160 (9.6%)	167 (8.2%)	4.4%	-12.9%	17.3
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	31 (1.9%)	59 (2.9%)	90.3%	10.2%	80.1
White/Caucasian	1,228 (73.6%)	1,394 (68.4%)	13.5%	-4.9%	18.4
Total	1,668	2,037	22.1%	-3.9%	26

Note: The “Change Diff (% pts)” column calculates the difference between the two “% Change” columns. It is thus the difference of percentage points between the two “% Change” columns. The numbers in the Change Diff column are less relevant than the relationship between the numbers. In this case, the larger the number, the larger the increase in representation in the unsheltered population for the group indicated.

From 2017 to 2019, there was a 37.6% increase in the number of people of color counted as unsheltered, as compared to just a 0.1% increase in the number of people of color in the HUD homeless population and a 22% increase in the overall unsheltered count. Of the 201-person increase among unsheltered people of color, 108 identified as Black or African American, representing a 64.3% increase for that group. Individuals identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native accounted for 50, increasing their unsheltered number by 24%. The remaining increases were in unsheltered people identifying as Latinx, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, although in some cases those small numbers represented large percentage increases.

Because of significantly increased culturally specific outreach during the unsheltered count, in particular to the Black and African American and American Indian and Alaska Native communities, we have greater confidence in the accuracy of the total number of people identified from these communities in 2019. But the rate of change may reflect, at least in part, this increase in surveying capacity.

Given the numbers in the “Change Diff (% pts)” column in Table 6, the following three communities had the highest relative increases in unsheltered homelessness (presented in descending order):

- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- Black or African American
- Asian

People of color had a higher relative increase in unsheltered homelessness than Non-Hispanic Whites.

In Figure 3 above, the PIT Count identified three communities of color as overrepresented in HUD homelessness. Table 7 presents the degree to which overrepresentation for these groups has changed from 2017 to 2019. Again, overrepresentation is the share of the HUD homeless population compared to the share of Multnomah County’s population for each racial and ethnic group. How the changes in overrepresentation and, for Non-Hispanic Whites, underrepresentation, are calculated in Table 7 is set out in the table’s note.

Table 7: Changes in Racial Disparities in the Population Counted as HUD Homeless

Race	2017	2019
American Indian/ Alaska Native	308%	364%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	136%	173%
Black/ African American	131%	124%
Non-Hispanic White	-18%	-16%

Note: Percentages are calculated as follows:

$([\% \text{ of group in HUD homelessness}] - [\% \text{ of group in general population}]) / [\% \text{ of group in general population}]$

- Relevant percentages for 2019 are available in

Figure 3.

- Percentages for the 2017 HUD homeless population are available in Table 6.

- Percentages for the 2017 general population are as follows: American Indian/Alaska Native – 2.5%, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander – 1.1%, Black/African American – 7.0%, Non-Hispanic White – 71.3%

- As indicated in the 2017 PIT Count report, “The PIT Count and ACS are not strictly comparable datasets for multiple reasons, including the nature of the count, the nature of the data, timing, and more. The ACS data have been used as a reference to help illuminate the extent” of overrepresentation for various communities of color in the HUD homeless population (Portland State University, 2017).

- The inclusion of additional race data in the 2019 PIT Count may have contributed somewhat to the changes seen in communities experiencing an increase in overrepresentation. See section 8.3 [Reporting on Race & Ethnicity](#).

The percentages in Table 7 indicate that:

- Overrepresentation increased for people counted in the PIT who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native or as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.
- Overrepresentation decreased for people counted in the PIT who identify as Black or African American.
- Underrepresentation decreased for people counted in the PIT who identify as Non-Hispanic White.

In other words, based on this year’s PIT Count data, it appears that the disparity in HUD homelessness for people identifying as Black or African American has decreased somewhat, while the disparity for people identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native or Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander appears to have grown.

While it is not possible to confirm a specific cause for these changes in overrepresentation, it is worth noting that, although all racial and ethnic groups have seen increases in the number of people from their communities receiving prevention and housing placement services, there has been a particularly significant increase in the number of Black and African American people in these programs relative to the size of the population.⁹

⁹ This analysis was completed by JOHS staff using HMIS data.

5.1.2. Gender

Table 8: HUD Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Race/Ethnicity	Transgender	Does Not Identify as Female, Male, or Transgender	Female	Male	Total
People of Color	15 (1%)	20 (1.3%)	527 (34.5%)	966 (63.2%)	1,529
Non-Hispanic White	23 (1%)	18 (0.8%)	824 (35.1%)	1,479 (63%)	2,346
Race/Ethnicity unknown	4 (2.9%)	5 (3.6%)	43 (30.7%)	78 (55.7%)	140
Alone or in Combination					
African	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (35.7%)	9 (64.3%)	14
American Indian/ Alaska Native	6 (1.3%)	9 (1.9%)	195 (41.8%)	257 (55%)	467
An identity not listed	0 (0%)	2 (4.3%)	10 (21.3%)	35 (74.5%)	47
Asian	1 (1.2%)	2 (2.4%)	34 (40%)	48 (56.5%)	85
Black/ African American	7 (1.1%)	5 (0.8%)	206 (31.8%)	430 (66.4%)	648
Hispanic/Latino/a (of any race)	3 (0.8%)	3 (0.8%)	128 (34.3%)	238 (63.8%)	373
Middle Eastern	1 (8.3%)	1 (8.3%)	6 (50%)	4 (33.3%)	12
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	1 (0.8%)	1 (0.8%)	45 (37.8%)	72 (60.5%)	119
Slavic	0 (0%)	1 (10%)	3 (30%)	6 (60%)	10
White/Caucasian	25 (0.9%)	25 (0.9%)	1,013 (36.2%)	1,735 (62%)	2,800

Note: All percentages are of row totals, which are located in the “Total” column. For example, 1% of people of color identify as transgender (15/1,529).

- People with an unreported gender (n=13) were excluded for space reasons. 10 of the 13 people with an unknown gender also had an unknown Race/Ethnicity.

- See section 5.2 [Gender](#) for more on gender, including group totals.

Rates of gender identification in the Count were similar between People of Color and Non-Hispanic Whites in general. Within communities of color, rates of gender identification were largely similar, except that over 41%

of people identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native identified as female. Although there are other differences in percentages within individual groups, these are produced by very small numeric differences.

5.1.3. Age Groups

Table 9: HUD Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group

Race/Ethnicity	Under 18	18-24	25-54	55+	Total
People of Color	133 (8.7%)	124 (8.1%)	953 (62.3%)	318 (20.8%)	1,529
Non-Hispanic White	54 (2.3%)	155 (6.6%)	1,532 (65.3%)	600 (25.6%)	2,346
Race/Ethnicity unknown	5 (3.6%)	5 (3.6%)	97 (69.3%)	21 (15%)	140
Alone or in Combination					
African	1 (7.1%)	3 (21.4%)	10 (71.4%)	0 (0%)	14
American Indian/ Alaska Native	30 (6.4%)	39 (8.4%)	299 (64%)	99 (21.2%)	467
An identity not listed	0 (0%)	2 (4.3%)	36 (76.6%)	9 (19.1%)	47
Asian	10 (11.8%)	8 (9.4%)	51 (60%)	16 (18.8%)	85
Black/ African American	65 (10%)	48 (7.4%)	386 (59.6%)	149 (23%)	648
Hispanic/Latino/a (of any race)	35 (9.4%)	38 (10.2%)	241 (64.6%)	58 (15.5%)	373
Middle Eastern	0 (0%)	1 (8.3%)	10 (83.3%)	1 (8.3%)	12
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	21 (17.6%)	6 (5%)	76 (63.9%)	16 (13.4%)	119
Slavic	0 (0%)	2 (20%)	7 (70%)	1 (10%)	10
White/ Caucasian	119 (4.2%)	199 (7.1%)	1,799 (64.2%)	678 (24.2%)	2,800

Note: All percentages are of row totals, which are located in the “Total” column. For example, 8.7% of people of color are under 18 years old (133/1,529).

- People with an unreported age group (n=18) were excluded from the table for space reasons. 12 of the 18 people with an unknown age group also had an unknown Race/Ethnicity.
- The categories “55-69” and “70+” were collapsed into the “55+” category above for space reasons.
- See section 5.3 [Age Groups](#) for more on age groups, including group totals.

According to the 2019 PIT Count, those who identified as Non-Hispanic White had the highest percentage of people 55 and older at 25.6% (n=600) and the lowest percentage of people under 18 at 2.3% (n=54). While there were appreciable differences among communities of color, no community had a higher rate of people 55

or older than those identifying as Non-Hispanic White. However, 8.7% (n=133) of People of Color in the HUD homeless population were children under 18, which is much higher than the corresponding rate for people identifying as Non-Hispanic White. This is consistent with a higher percentage of families with children in the HUD homeless population identifying as from communities of color. (See Figure 4 later in this report.)

5.2. Gender

Table 10: HUD Homeless Population by Gender and Living Situation

Gender	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total Population
Transgender	22 (1.1%)	14 (1%)	6 (1.2%)	42 (1%)
Does not identify as female, male, or transgender	24 (1.2%)	13 (0.9%)	6 (1.2%)	43 (1.1%)
Female	596 (29.3%)	640 (43.9%)	158 (30.4%)	1,394 (34.7%)
Male	1,395 (68.5%)	779 (53.4%)	349 (67.2%)	2,523 (62.8%)
Unknown	0 (0%)	13 (0.9%)	0 (0%)	13 (0.3%)
Total	2,037	1,459	519	4,015

Note: Question – “How do you identify your gender?”

People identifying as female were the only group with a higher percentage of people in shelter or transitional housing than unsheltered. Less than 42.8% of females were unsheltered, compared to 55.3% of people identifying as male. Of those in shelter, 172 were women and girls in families. Among those who identified as transgender or not female, male, or transgender, 54.1% reported being unsheltered.

5.2.1. Change over Time

Table 11: Change over Time, HUD Homeless Population by Gender

Gender	2017	2019	% Change
Transgender	44 (1.1%)	42 (1%)	-4.5%
Does not identify as female, male, or transgender	15 (0.4%)	43 (1.1%)	186.7%
Female	1,551 (37.1%)	1,394 (34.7%)	-10.1%
Male	2,495 (59.7%)	2,523 (62.8%)	1.1%
Unknown	72 (1.7%)	13 (0.3%)	-81.9%

The number of people who do not identify as male, female, or transgender (referred to subsequently as gender non-conforming) grew more than any other group. While the number remains relatively small, part of the growth may have to do with the large decrease in the number of people who did not answer the question about gender between 2017 and 2019. At the same time, it is very likely that more people experiencing HUD homelessness actually identify as gender non-confirming or transgender than the Count suggests. Persisting social stigma and discrimination may well prevent a significant number of people from being willing to identify as gender non-conforming or transgender in the Count.

National data confirms that people who are gender non-conforming and transgender are significantly overrepresented in the homeless population, especially in the younger population (National Coalition for the Homeless, 2017). PIT data support this finding. Of the 85 total people who identify either as transgender or gender non-conforming, 31.8% (n=27) are age 18-24. By comparison, only 6.5% (n=256) of people who identify as either male or female are age 18-24.¹⁰

The number of individuals identifying as female made up 34.7% of the overall HUD homeless population the night of the Count, a decline of 10.1% from 2017. However, unsheltered homelessness among females, which had declined from 2015 to 2017, increased between 2017 and 2019 by 19%, from 501 to 596 people. This increase is smaller than the overall increase in unsheltered homelessness, but it is substantial and affects primarily adult women without dependent children.

5.3. Age Groups

Table 12: HUD Homeless Population by Age Groups by Living Situation

Age Group	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total Population
Under 18	6 (0.3%)	167 (11.4%)	19 (3.7%)	192 (4.8%)
18-24	136 (6.7%)	90 (6.2%)	58 (11.2%)	284 (7.1%)
25-54	1,481 (72.7%)	777 (53.3%)	324 (62.4%)	2,582 (64.3%)
55+	414 (20.3%)	408 (28%)	117 (22.5%)	939 (23.4%)
Unknown	0 (0%)	17 (1.2%)	1 (0.2%)	18 (0.4%)
Total	2,037	1,459	519	4,015

Note: Question – “Age”.

¹⁰ Disaggregation for gender by age group was obtained using the 2019 PIT Count Demographic Analysis Dashboard. Scroll to section 6.6 [Additional Demographic Analysis](#) for a link to this dashboard.

5.3.1. Change over Time

Table 13: Change over Time, HUD Homeless Population by Age Groups

Age Group	2017	2019	% Change
Under 18	382 (9.1%)	192 (4.8%)	-49.7%
18-24	335 (8%)	284 (7.1%)	-15.2%
25-54	2,595 (62.1%)	2,582 (64.3%)	-0.5%
55-69	772 (18.5%)	862 (21.5%)	11.7%
70+	44 (1.1%)	77 (1.9%)	75.0%
Unknown	49 (1.2%)	18 (0.4%)	-63.3%
Total	4,177	4,015	-3.9%

Despite the decline in people with unknown ages from 2017 to 2019, enough data are available in 2017 for a confident assessment of the aging trend.

Table 13 indicates a significant aging trend in the HUD homeless population. In 2017, 19.5% (n=816) of people counted were 55 or older. In 2019, the percentage of people 55 or older is 23.4% (n=939). This represents a 15.1% increase. Table 13 also documents a notable increase in the number of people who are older than 70 experiencing HUD homelessness. Consistent with this data, the average and median ages of those surveyed in the Count increased from 40 in 2017 to 42 (average) and 43 (median) in 2019.

In the context of an overall 3.9% decline in HUD homelessness, this is a particularly meaningful increase and consistent with federal data showing an increasingly elderly HUD homeless population (National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2018).

While Table 13 documents a substantial decline in the number of people 24 and under who were HUD homeless on the night of the Count, there is a particularly dramatic decline in the number of people 18 and under. That number is down nearly 50% since 2017, which is consistent with a comparable decline in the number of people in families with dependent children identified in this year's Count.

Table 14 features the same numbers as Table 13 but adds the numbers for each age group by living situation and indicates how those numbers have changed since 2017.

Table 14: Change over Time, HUD Homeless Population by Age Groups and Living Situation

Age Group	2017	2019	% Change
Total			
Under 18	382	192	-49.7%
18-24	335	284	-15.2%
25-54	2,595	2,582	-0.5%
55-69	772	862	11.7%
70+	44	77	75.0%
Unknown	49	18	-63.3%
Unsheltered			
Under 18	51	6	-88.2%
18-24	127	136	7.1%
25-54	1181	1481	25.4%
55-69	276	390	41.3%
70+	14	24	71.4%
Unknown	19	0	-100.0%
Emergency Shelter			
Under 18	238	167	-29.8%
18-24	131	90	-31.3%
25-54	983	777	-21.0%
55-69	361	366	1.4%
70+	19	42	121.1%
Unknown	20	17	-15.0%
Transitional Housing			
Under 18	93	19	-79.6%
18-24	77	58	-24.7%
25-54	431	324	-24.8%
55-69	135	106	-21.5%
70+	11	11	0.0%
Unknown	10	1	-90.0%

As illustrated above, the overall aging trend was driven primarily by changes in the unsheltered population, which saw a large decrease in the “Under 18” category amid stepwise increases in each older age group. The aging trend seen for people in emergency shelter was distinct, though not altogether dissimilar from that seen in the unsheltered population. In shelter, the youngest three age groups all saw declines, while the two eldest groups were either flat or increased from 2017 to 2019. See section 5.4.1 [Change over Time](#) below for more information about the reduction of people under 18 in the HUD homeless population.

When the degree of aging in the homeless population is considered in light of the increased average length of time homeless and the increased prevalence of disabling conditions and chronic homelessness (see sections 5.6.1 & 5.5.1, respectively), the picture that emerges is one of an aging homeless population that is becoming increasingly disabled and vulnerable.

5.4. Household Composition

The following tables illustrate the breakdown of the HUD homeless population by household type, and also the changes in household composition over time.

Table 15: HUD Homeless Population by Household Composition and Living Situation

Household Type	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total People
Adults (18+ years old)	2,025 (55.2%)	1,158 (31.5%)	488 (13.3%)	3,671
Families (At least one adult and at least one child)	12 (3.8%)	277 (87.4%)	28 (8.8%)	317
Unaccompanied children (Under 18 years old)	0 (0%)	5 (71.4%)	2 (28.6%)	7
Unknown household type	0 (0%)	19 (95%)	1 (5%)	20

Note: Percentages in this table are based on row totals.

- Household composition was calculated based upon the ages of all people in a household. If at least one person in a household had an unknown age, their household type was categorized as unknown.

5.4.1. Change over Time

Table 16: Change over Time, HUD Homeless Population by Household Composition and Living Situation

Household Composition	2017	2019	% Change
Total People			
Adults	3,506 (83.9%)	3,671 (91.4%)	4.7%
Families	654 (15.7%)	317 (7.9%)	-51.5%
Unaccompanied children	14 (0.3%)	7 (0.2%)	-50.0%
Unsheltered			
Adults	1,583 (94.9%)	2,025 (99.4%)	27.9%
Families	77 (4.6%)	12 (0.6%)	-84.4%
Unaccompanied children	8 (0.5%)	0 (0%)	-100.0%
Emergency Shelter			

Adults	1,338 (76.4%)	1,158 (79.4%)	-13.5%
Families	410 (23.4%)	277 (19%)	-32.4%
Unaccompanied children	3 (0.2%)	5 (0.3%)	66.7%
Transitional Housing			
Adults	585 (77.3%)	488 (94%)	-16.6%
Families	167 (22.1%)	28 (5.4%)	-83.2%
Unaccompanied children	3 (0.4%)	2 (0.4%)	-33.3%

Note: In 2019, 20 people had an unknown household composition due to insufficient data. In 2017, only three had an unknown composition. These people were excluded from the table above for both years. Of the 20 in 2019, 19 were in emergency shelter. These 19 people were initially, erroneously categorized as adults, though they all had unknown ages. Because HUD does not accept unknown household compositions in HUD reporting for the PIT, the HMIS report that produced this data automatically categorized people with unknown ages as adults. This was corrected by the writer.

- For 2017, percentages were calculated using the following denominators: Total People = 4,177, Unsheltered = 1,668, Emergency Shelter = 1,752, and Transitional Housing = 757.
- For 2019, percentages were calculated using the following denominators: Total People = 4,015, Unsheltered = 2,037, Emergency Shelter = 1,459 and Transitional Housing = 519.

According to the 2019 PIT Count, people in adult-only households vastly disproportionately comprise the HUD homeless population. This group makes up 80% of people in emergency shelter, over 90% of people in transitional housing and all but 12 of the people who were counted as unsheltered. Although these percentages represent increases in the share of people in adult-only households in each living situation, they are actually products of increases among adults alongside large decreases among people in families with children.

The Count identified 317 people in families with children who met the definition of HUD homelessness, 12 of whom were unsheltered. This represents 51.5% fewer people in families who were identified as HUD homeless on the night of the 2019 Count compared to 2017, and 84.4% fewer people in families who were unsheltered.

Of the total reduction in people in families, over 40% (n=139) can be explained by a decline in families in transitional housing. Although the percent decrease in the unsheltered population was larger (84.4%), the decrease in families in transitional housing (from 167 to 28 people) had the largest impact on the HUD homeless count for families. This decline should be viewed as a positive, because it represents the ongoing conversion of temporary transitional housing capacity into permanent housing capacity for families; over the 2017 to 2019 time period, as the number of transitional housing beds decreased, the number of permanent housing “beds” for families increased by over 500.

The scaling of permanent housing for families is supported by available HMIS data. An analysis conducted by JOHS staff shows that while more than 3,000 people in about 900 families were living in permanent housing units with support from the homelessness response system on Jan. 31, 2017, that number climbed to more 4,000 people in about 1,250 families as of Jan. 31, 2019.

Many more families were also enrolled in prevention projects in 2019. Where roughly 1,270 people in 330 families were enrolled in prevention services on Jan. 31, 2017, some 2,140 people in 580 families were enrolled in prevention on the same day in 2019.

In addition to the decline in families in transitional housing, the number of people in families in emergency shelter declined 32.4% from 2017. As discussed in section 4.1.2 [Emergency Shelter](#), this likely reflects the transition from a no-turn-away shelter policy for families in the interval between the 2017 and 2019 Counts.

Compared to 2017, the number of unaccompanied children counted also fell by half, from 14 to 7. With the exception of one fewer child in shelter, the entire reduction can be explained by the change in the unsheltered population, from eight unaccompanied minors to zero. Given that this is always an extremely difficult subpopulation to count because of the hesitancy minors may have to participating in the Count, the reasons why the number dropped so substantially in 2019 are unclear.

These reduced numbers of people in families counted as HUD homeless are encouraging and track with increases in capacity in the homelessness response system. But we know from the limitations of the PIT methodology, from community-based organizations serving families, and from other data sources that the actual number of homeless families is higher than the PIT Count suggests.

One alternate source of data is the Coordinated Access Family Queue. The queue is a centralized waitlist for vulnerable families who need permanent housing. As of July 24, 2019, there were more than 900 families on the queue¹¹. And even the waitlist number is recognized to be an undercount, as many families in need of housing are excluded from the queue because they aren't assessed as vulnerable enough to qualify.

Many families, both on and off the Coordinated Access Family Queue, are also involuntarily doubled up in overcrowded and sometimes dangerous conditions. While these families are not considered homeless by HUD and are thus excluded from the PIT Count, their need for stable housing is nevertheless very real. In a separate count of homeless students living with their families conducted by three of Multnomah County's school districts on Jan. 23, 2019, a total of 764 homeless students were identified as living in doubled-up situations. That number is consistent with long-standing data indicating that the substantial majority of homeless families are living involuntarily doubled up, rather than on the streets or in shelter.

Finally, the apparently significant reduction in family HUD homelessness is likely due at least in part to a reduced willingness to participate among some communities of color whose distrust of government data collection has grown since 2017. In particular, community partners report that the Latinx community's large apparent percentage reduction in family HUD homelessness (see Table 18 below) is very likely the result of such growing distrust rather than real changes in need in the community.

See section 10.3 [2019 Point in Time Doubled Up Report](#) for PSU's 2019 doubled-up report.

5.4.2. Race & Ethnicity

Because nearly 90% of people in families were counted in emergency shelter and the number of unaccompanied youth (n=7) was exceedingly low overall, this section will not disaggregate household composition by Race/Ethnicity *and* Living Situation, as has been done in other sections of this report.

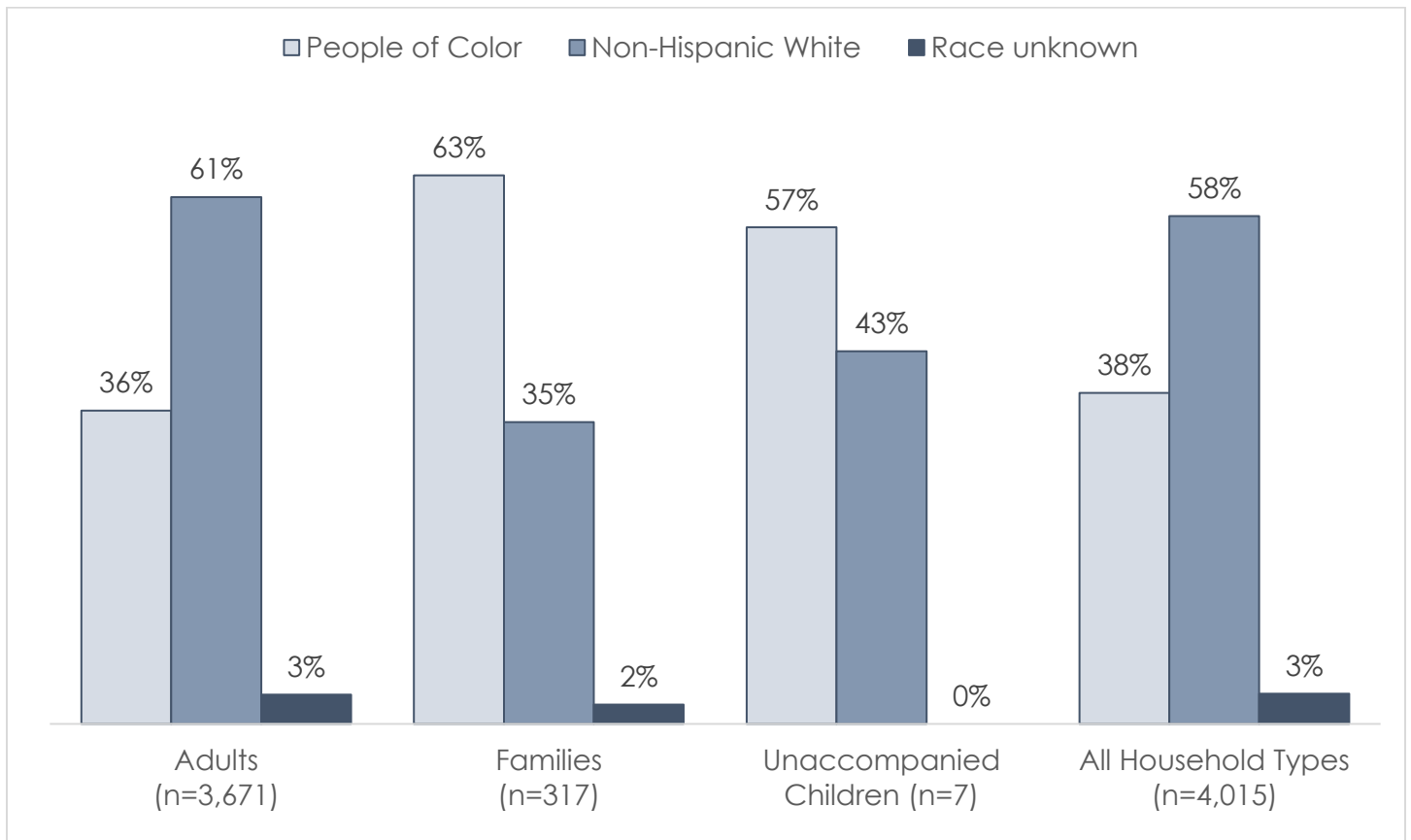
¹¹ An initial pull of queue data in February 2019 had the number of family households at more than 1,200. However, subsequent pulls in July 2019 by both JOHS and the County's Youth & Family Services showed the number at just above 900. As of this writing, the difference is understood to be largely due to the removal of families from the list, as well as other administrative changes, following the February pull. Although the removal of some households is undoubtedly the result of families becoming housed, many more are likely the result of families disengaging from Coordinated Access for various reasons and becoming subsequently unreachable for long periods of time by outreach staff.

Table 17: HUD Homeless Population by Household Composition

Race/Ethnicity	Adults	Families	Unaccompanied Children	Unknown Household Type	Total
People of Color	1,323 (36%)	200 (63%)	4 (57%)	2 (10%)	1,529 (38%)
Non-Hispanic White	2,225 (61%)	110 (35%)	3 (43%)	8 (40%)	2,346 (58%)
Race/Ethnicity unknown	123 (3%)	7 (2%)	0 (0%)	10 (50%)	140 (3%)
Alone or in Combination					
American Indian/ Alaska Native	416 (11%)	51 (16%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	467 (12%)
Asian	72 (2%)	12 (4%)	1 (14%)	0 (0%)	85 (2%)
Black/ African American	550 (15%)	96 (30%)	1 (14%)	1 (5%)	648 (16%)
Hispanic/Latino/a (of any race)	323 (9%)	46 (15%)	3 (43%)	1 (5%)	373 (9%)
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	88 (2%)	31 (10%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	119 (3%)
White/Caucasian	2,595 (71%)	190 (60%)	7 (100%)	8 (40%)	2,800 (70%)
African	12 (0%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	14 (0%)
An identity not listed	47 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	47 (1%)
Slavic	10 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (0%)
Middle Eastern	12 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	12 (0%)
Total	3,671	317	7	20	4,015

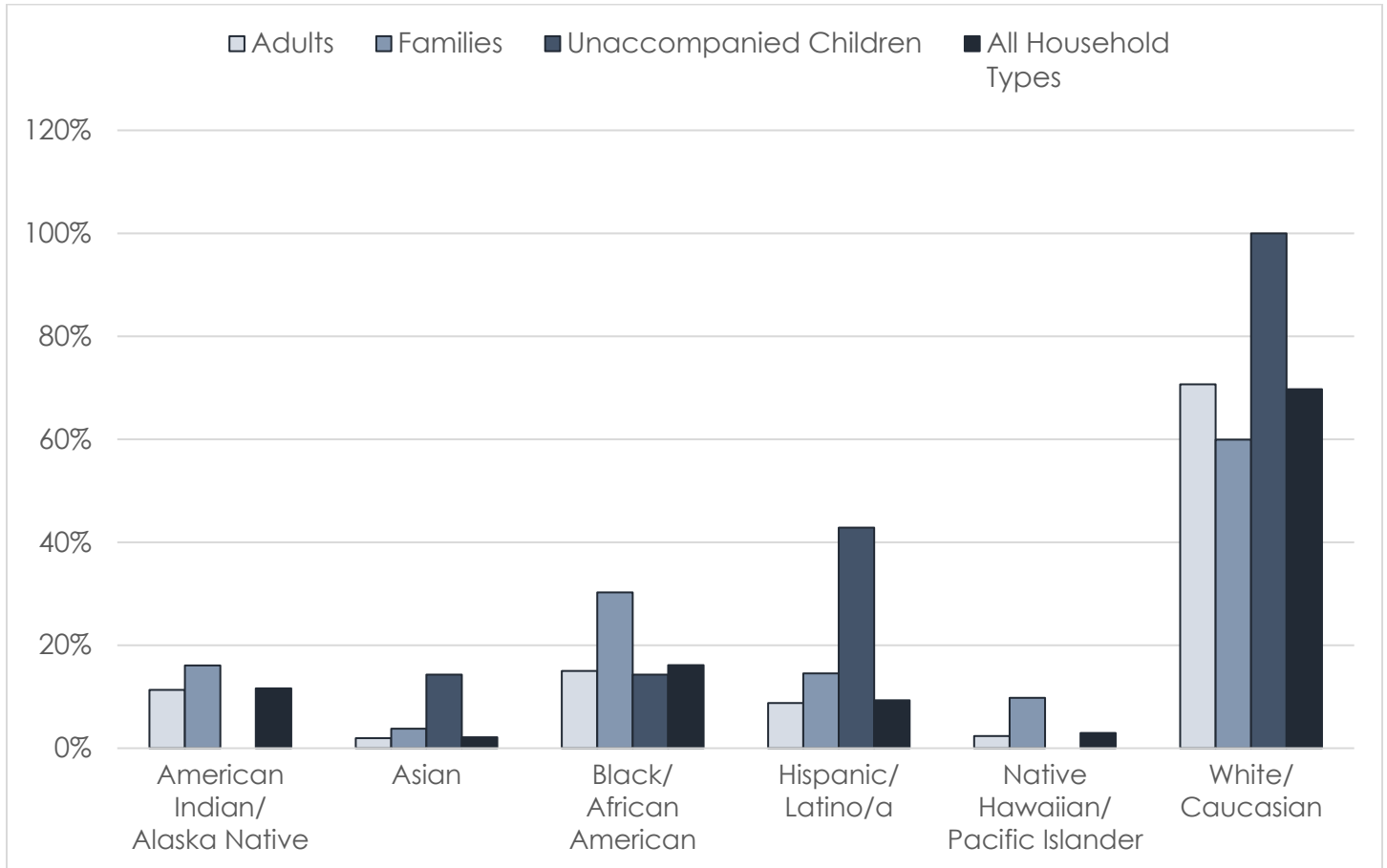
Note: Numbers in this table inform Figure 4 and Figure 5. However, some Race/Ethnicity groups presented above are excluded from the figures, as are people in unknown household types.

Figure 4: While less than 40% of people in adult-only households identify as People of Color, over 60% of people in families do



Note: This graph represents people, not households, by household type. People in unknown household types (n=20) are included in “All Household Types”.

Figure 5: Each community of color that is overrepresented in HUD homelessness has a higher rate of family homelessness than adult homelessness



Note: Some Race groups (“African,” “An identity not listed,” “Middle Eastern” and “Slavic”) were excluded from this chart because the number of people identifying with those groups was too small to generate visible columns.

- People identifying as White/Caucasian are included in this chart because data on people identifying as Non-Hispanic White are included in Figure 4.

People identifying as Hispanic or Latino/a and as Asian also have higher rates of family homelessness than adult homelessness, but according to the 2019 PIT Count, these communities are not overrepresented in HUD homelessness.

5.4.2.1. Change over Time

Table 18: Change over Time, HUD Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity and Household Composition

Race	2017	2019	% Change
People in Adult-Only Households			
American Indian/Alaska Native	366 (10.4%)	416 (11.3%)	13.7%
Asian	49 (1.4%)	72 (2%)	46.9%

Black/ African American	484 (13.8%)	550 (15%)	13.6%
Hispanic/Latino/a	300 (8.6%)	323 (8.8%)	7.7%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	74 (2.1%)	88 (2.4%)	18.9%
Non-Hispanic White	2,208 (63%)	2,225 (60.6%)	0.8%
Total	3,506	3,671	4.7%

People in Families

American Indian/ Alaska Native	55 (8.4%)	51 (16.1%)	-7.3%
Asian	8 (1.2%)	12 (3.8%)	50.0%
Black/ African American	186 (28.4%)	96 (30.3%)	-48.4%
Hispanic/Latino/a	124 (19%)	46 (14.5%)	-62.9%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	34 (5.2%)	31 (9.8%)	-8.8%
Non-Hispanic White	243 (37.2%)	110 (34.7%)	-54.7%
Total	654	317	-51.5%

Note: Unaccompanied children were excluded from this table due to the impact that the small numbers of people in this household type have on changes in percentages.

In keeping with the overall shift in the HUD homeless population toward a higher percentage of adult-only households, Table 18 documents reductions in the number of people in families with children among all communities of color, except individuals identifying as Asian. While the number of Asian people in families increased 50%, this was only 4 additional people. The largest shift was in the Latinx community, again an apparent reduction that may not reflect real change in the community. The data also show a particularly large shift toward adults without children in the Black and African American HUD homeless population, with the number of single adults increasing 13.6% while the number of people in families declined 48.4%.

5.5. Chronic Homelessness

HUD defines someone as chronically homeless (CH) when they have a disabling condition and have been homeless for a year or more, either in a single episode or in four episodes over the past three years. If any one person in a household is CH, then HUD guidelines treat everyone in that household as CH.

In 2019, 1,769 people were counted whose survey responses indicated that they met the definition of chronic homelessness. Of this total, all but 7 were in adult-only households. Given this very small number of CH people in families, none of the following tables disaggregate the data by household type.

Table 19: HUD Homeless Population by Chronic Homeless Status and Living Situation

Chronically Homeless	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Yes	1,354 (66.5%)	415 (28.4%)	0 (0%)	1,769 (44.1%)
No	443 (21.7%)	0 (0%)	519 (100%)	962 (24%)
Unknown	240 (11.8%)	1,044 (71.6%)	0 (0%)	1,284 (32%)
Total	2,037	1,459	519	4,015

Note: Questions 5, 6, 6a, & 14 on the [Street Count Survey](#) contribute to the determination of chronic homeless status.

As Table 19 illustrates, there is a particularly high rate of chronic homelessness in the unsheltered population. At least 66.5% of those counted as unsheltered were CH. Rates of chronic homelessness in the sheltered population cannot be reliably determined from the data because of the high “unknown” rate resulting from a combination of incomplete data and incomplete reporting of CH status for people in shelters.¹² This limits our ability to determine the precise share of the overall HUD population that is CH.

5.5.1. Change over Time

Living Situation	2017	2019	% Change (CH)	% Change (Total)	Change Diff (% pts)
Unsheltered	917 (55%)	1,354 (66.5%)	47.7%	22.1%	25.6
Emergency shelter	373 (21.3%)	415 (28.4%)	11.3%	-16.7%	28
Total	1,290 (30.9%)	1,769 (44.1%)	37.1%	-3.9%	41

Note: Percentages in the table above are out of the total number of people counted in the corresponding living situations.

- For 2017, percentages were calculated using the following denominators: Unsheltered = 1,668, Emergency Shelter = 1,752, and Total = 4,177

- For 2019, percentages were calculated using the following denominators: Unsheltered = 2,037, Emergency Shelter = 1,459, and Total = 4,015

The number of people confirmed to be CH increased by 479 individuals between 2017 and 2019, or 37.1% overall. This change is important, given the 4% decrease in the overall homeless population. Of the 479 additional people, over 90% (n=437) were unsheltered. Correspondingly, we saw a nearly 50% increase in the number of unsheltered people who are CH (from 917 to 1,354 people).

¹² Regarding incomplete data collection, determining CH status requires input of multiple data points (e.g. disability status, length of time homeless, number of times homeless over the past three years). If some of these data points are missing, CH status cannot be calculated. Regarding incomplete reporting, the HMIS report from which sheltered homeless data is collected does not differentiate between non-CH and indeterminate CH status. This is why, contra the 2017 PIT report, zero people are identified as “not CH” in both emergency shelter and transitional housing in Table 19.

Although people confirmed to be CH were much less prevalent in emergency shelter than in the unsheltered population in both years, shelters increasingly served CH people from 2017 to 2019¹³. Given this, it is likely that in the absence of the low-barrier shelter strategy implemented since 2015 as part of A Home for Everyone, there would have been an even larger increase in unsheltered chronic homelessness.

5.5.2. Race & Ethnicity

Table 20: Chronically Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity and Living Situation

Race/Ethnicity	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Total CH Population	Percent of Group Unsheltered
People of Color	489 (36.1%)	142 (34.2%)	631 (35.7%)	77.5%
Non-Hispanic White	806 (59.5%)	271 (65.3%)	1,077 (60.9%)	74.8%
Race/Ethnicity unknown	59 (4.4%)	2 (0.5%)	61 (3.4%)	-
Race Alone or in Combination				
African	7 (0.5%)	0 (0%)	7 (0.4%)	-
American Indian/ Alaska Native	192 (14.2%)	50 (12%)	242 (13.7%)	79.3%
An identity not listed	33 (2.4%)	0 (0%)	33 (1.9%)	-
Asian	22 (1.6%)	7 (1.7%)	29 (1.6%)	75.9%
Black/ African American	170 (12.6%)	60 (14.5%)	230 (13%)	73.9%
Hispanic/Latino/a (of any race)	100 (7.4%)	45 (10.8%)	145 (8.2%)	69.0%
Middle Eastern	5 (0.4%)	2 (0.5%)	7 (0.4%)	71.4%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	41 (3%)	6 (1.4%)	47 (2.7%)	87.2%
Slavic	5 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	5 (0.3%)	-
White/Caucasian	948 (70%)	326 (78.6%)	1,274 (72%)	74.4%
Total	1,354	415	1,769	76.5%

¹³ The increase in the share of CH people in shelter is indicated by the increase of CH people in shelter, despite a decrease of people overall in shelter from 2017 to 2019.

Note: The table omits a Transitional Housing (TH) column because zero people counted in TH were identified as chronically homeless.

5.5.2.1. Change over Time

Table 21: Change over Time, Chronically Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity

Race	2017	2019	% Change (CH)	% Change (Total)	Change Diff (% pts)
American Indian/ Alaska Native	185 (43.6%)	242 (51.8%)	30.8%	10.1%	20.7
Asian	12 (21.1%)	29 (34.1%)	141.7%	49.1%	92.6
Black/ African American	132 (19.6%)	230 (35.5%)	74.2%	-4.0%	78.2
Hispanic/Latino/a	100 (23.4%)	145 (38.9%)	45.0%	-12.9%	57.9
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	32 (29.6%)	47 (39.5%)	46.9%	10.2%	36.7
Non-Hispanic White	828 (33.7%)	1077 (45.9%)	30.1%	-4.5%	34.6

Note: Denominators for the percentages in the “2017” and “2019” columns are the total number of people in each group. See Table 5 for these totals.

As the above tables illustrate, rates of chronic homelessness increased within all communities of color over the past two years. The increase was particularly notable among people identifying as Black or African American. Although the overall number of people identifying as Black or African American in the PIT decreased by 4.0% from 2017, the number of African Americans who were identified as CH increased by 74.2% (from 132 to 230 people). As discussed in section 5.1.1 [Change over Time](#), an increase in outreach by culturally specific agencies, including to the African American unsheltered population, may explain a portion of this change.

Those who identify as Asian, although still relatively small in number, saw the largest percentage increase in chronic homelessness (29 in 2019, up from 12 in 2017). The increase was also the largest, relative to the change in overall group size.

While people who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native had the smallest increase in chronic homelessness among communities of color, relative to the change in their overall group size, they continued to have the highest rate of chronic homelessness of any group, including Non-Hispanic Whites, at 51.8% (n=242). This is also the only community of color overrepresented in HUD homelessness that has a higher rate of chronic homelessness than those identifying as Non-Hispanic White.

5.6. Disabling Conditions

Table 22: HUD Homeless Population by Disabling Condition and Living Situation

Disabling Conditions	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Number of disabling conditions				
One or more disabilities	1,604 (78.7%)	859 (58.9%)	423 (81.5%)	2,886 (71.9%)
Any one disability	435 (21.4%)	449 (30.8%)	176 (33.9%)	1,060 (26.4%)
Any two disabilities	353 (17.3%)	221 (15.1%)	138 (26.6%)	712 (17.7%)
Any three disabilities	262 (12.9%)	78 (5.3%)	26 (5%)	366 (9.1%)
More than three disabilities	554 (27.2%)	111 (7.6%)	83 (16%)	748 (18.6%)
Type of disabling condition				
Both mental illness and substance abuse	530 (26%)	152 (10.4%)	188 (36.2%)	870 (21.7%)
Chronic health condition	614 (30.1%)	275 (18.8%)	113 (21.8%)	1,002 (25%)
Developmental disability	198 (9.7%)	77 (5.3%)	26 (5%)	301 (7.5%)
HIV/AIDS	53 (2.6%)	21 (1.4%)	15 (2.9%)	89 (2.2%)
Mental illness	839 (41.2%)	446 (30.6%)	259 (49.9%)	1,544 (38.5%)
Mental illness, substance abuse, and either a physical disability or a chronic health condition	304 (14.9%)	95 (6.5%)	81 (15.6%)	480 (12%)
Mobility impairment	391 (19.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	391 (9.7%)
Physical disability	608 (29.8%)	369 (25.3%)	92 (17.7%)	1,069 (26.6%)
Post-traumatic stress	788 (38.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	788 (19.6%)
Substance abuse (Alcohol and/or drug)	929 (45.6%)	256 (17.5%)	310 (59.7%)	1,495 (37.2%)

Traumatic brain injury	283 (13.9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	283 (7%)
Unspecified disability	37 (1.8%)	98 (6.7%)	4 (0.8%)	139 (3.5%)
Total	2,037	1,459	519	4,015

Note: Question – “Are you experiencing any of the following?” [Check all that apply]

- Because people can identify as having more than one disabling condition, numbers in each column of this table add up to more than the unique number of people in each group or sub-group. Similarly, percentages add up to more than 100%.
- Numbers of people with “both mental illness and substance abuse,” “mental illness, substance abuse, and either a physical disability or a chronic health condition” and specific numbers of disabilities were calculated by JOHS staff for the first time in 2019. These values were not directly available to respondents.
- “Mobility impairment,” “post-traumatic stress,” and “traumatic brain injury” were available only to unsheltered people who completed the street count survey.

The majority (55.6%) of people with disabilities were unsheltered. As compared to emergency shelter, we see particularly high rates of substance use disorders (45.6%), mental illness (41.2%), and tri-morbidity (14.9%) within the unsheltered population. Tri-morbidity is people reporting a mental illness, a substance use disorder, *and* a physical disability or chronic health condition. This data is consistent with the fact that unsheltered people were also disproportionately chronically homeless, because having a disability is part of the definition of chronic homelessness.

Further investigation into specific disabilities reported in the unsheltered population revealed that 84% of those reporting a substance use disorder were chronically homeless. By contrast, of those with reported substance use disorders in emergency shelter (n=256), 54.3% (n=139) were chronically homeless. The higher prevalence of substance use disorders among unsheltered people, and especially among unsheltered people who are chronically homeless, is indicative of the ways substance use disorders and living unsheltered exacerbate homelessness¹⁴.

Higher than average rates of disabilities in transitional housing reflect the fact that most of the community’s transitional housing is specifically programmed to serve people with various forms of disability, including recovery housing for people with substance use disorders, mental illness and other health conditions.

5.6.1. Change over Time

Between 2017 and 2019, the percentage of the HUD homeless population with one or more self-identified disabilities increased 14.2%, to 2,886 individuals, and now represents 72% of those identified in the Count. See Table 23 for more information.

¹⁴ The analysis in this paragraph was made possible by the 2019 PIT Count Demographic Analysis Dashboard, a link to which is available in section 6.6. [Additional Demographic Analysis](#).

Table 23: Change over Time, HUD Homeless Population by Disabled Status and Living Situation

Disabled Status	2017	2019	% Change
Yes	2,527 (60.5%)	2,886 (71.9%)	14.2%
Unsheltered	1,195 (47.3%)	1,604 (55.6%)	34.2%
Emergency shelter	824 (32.6%)	859 (29.8%)	4.2%
Transitional housing	508 (20.1%)	423 (14.7%)	-16.7%
No	1,280 (30.6%)	902 (22.5%)	-29.5%
Unknown	370 (8.9%)	227 (5.7%)	-38.6%
Total	4,177	4,015	-3.9%

Note: A further breakdown of individual disabling conditions, such as that seen in Table 22, is not available for the entire HUD Homeless population in the 2017 PIT report. Rather, individual disabling conditions are available only for the 2017 unsheltered population.

- The three white rows disaggregate people with a disabling condition by Living Situation. Percentages in the white rows are out of the total number of people with disabling conditions (i.e. the numbers in the “yes” row).
- For 2017, the denominator used for percentages in the white rows was 2,527, which was the number of people with a disabling condition.
- For 2019, the denominator used for percentages in the white rows was 2,886, which was the number of people with a disabling condition.

Table 23 disaggregates people with disabling conditions by living situation and reveals the largest percentage increase in disabling conditions was within the unsheltered population (34.2%). Whereas 55.6% (n=1,604) of people with a disabling condition were unsheltered in 2019, 47.3% (n=1,195) were unsheltered in 2017. Some of the changes seen in the percentages in Table 23 may have been affected by differential changes in the unknown rates for disabling conditions across living situations (not seen in Table 23).

Table 24: Change over Time, Unsheltered Population by Disabling Condition

Disabling Condition	2017	2019	% Change
One or more disabling conditions	1,195 (71.6%)	1,604 (78.7%)	34.2%
Chronic health condition	439 (26.3%)	614 (30.1%)	39.9%
Developmental disability	130 (7.8%)	198 (9.7%)	52.3%
HIV/AIDS	24 (1.4%)	53 (2.6%)	120.8%
Mental illness	747 (44.8%)	839 (41.2%)	12.3%
Physical disability	634 (38%)	608 (29.8%)	-4.1%
Substance abuse (alcohol and/or drug)	626 (37.5%)	929 (45.6%)	48.4%
Total	1,668	2,037	22.1%

Note: Street count participants could select the same set of specific disabling conditions in 2017 and 2019. However, only those shown in this table were reported in the 2017 PIT report.

The number of unsheltered people with disabling conditions increased 34.2%, to 78.7% (n=1,604) of the population in 2019, up from 71.6% (n=1,195) in 2017. This increase was larger than the growth of the overall unsheltered population, which suggests that the unsheltered population became more disabled over the past two years. The most significant reported percentage increase was in HIV/AIDS, but the numeric increase was relatively small (n=29). The most notable numeric and percentage increase was in those reporting a substance use disorder; that population grew by 303 individuals and 48.4%. The 2019 unsheltered count also revealed disproportionate increases in the number of people with chronic health conditions and developmental disabilities, while the number of people reporting a mental illness grew more slowly (12.3%) than the unsheltered population as a whole, and the number of people reporting a physical disability declined slightly.

Table 25: Change over Time, People Who Are Disabled by Race/Ethnicity

Race	2017	2019	% Change (Disabled)	% Change (Total)	Change Diff (% pts)
American Indian/ Alaska Native	308 (72.6%)	353 (75.6%)	14.6%	10.1%	4.5
Asian	28 (49.1%)	55 (64.7%)	96.4%	49.1%	47.3
Black/ African American	334 (49.5%)	417 (64.4%)	24.9%	-4.0%	28.9
Hispanic/Latino/a	202 (47.2%)	247 (66.2%)	22.3%	-12.9%	35.2
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	49 (45.4%)	70 (58.8%)	42.9%	10.2%	32.7
Non-Hispanic White	1638 (66.7%)	1770 (75.4%)	8.1%	-4.5%	12.6

Across racial and ethnic groups, the percentage of the HUD homeless population reporting disabilities increased. People from nearly all communities of color saw larger increases in disabled status than people identifying as Non-Hispanic White. The 2019 PIT Count documented a 96.4% (n=27) increase in the number of Asian people reporting a disability. Within the Latinx population, there was a 22.3% increase in the number of people reporting one or more disabilities, despite a 12.9% reported decrease in overall group size (n=373 in 2019). Table 25 shows similar trends for Black and African Americans, as well as for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders. Although the change in disabled status was not very large for people identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native, this community continued to have the highest reported rate of disabling conditions at 75.6% (n=353). This rate was roughly equivalent to the rate of disabilities for people identifying as Non-Hispanic White, which was 75.4% (n=1,770).

Increases in disabilities seen in communities of color are consistent with the observed increases seen in chronic homelessness for communities of color.

5.7. Domestic Violence

Experiences of domestic violence remain common and appear to be rising in the HUD population. Rates are high for people who identify as female, transgender, and who do not identify as male, female, or transgender.

Table 26: HUD Homeless Adults by Domestic Violence Experience and Living Situation

Ever Experienced Domestic Violence?	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Yes	874 (43%)	398 (31.2%)	110 (22%)	1,382 (36.3%)
No	68 (3.3%)	744 (58.4%)	370 (74.1%)	1,182 (31.1%)
Unknown	1,089 (53.6%)	133 (10.4%)	19 (3.8%)	1,241 (32.6%)
Total adults	2,031	1,275	499	3,805

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

- Includes only adults who reported having experienced domestic violence.

These results should be viewed with caution, given the overall 32.6% unknown response rate for the question.

Table 27: HUD Homeless Adults with Experience of Domestic Violence by Fleeing Status

Currently Fleeing DV?	Number (Percent)
Yes	383 (27.7%)
No	849 (61.4%)
Unknown	150 (10.9%)
Total adults who have experienced DV	1,382

Note: Question – “Are you currently fleeing from DV?”

5.7.1. Change over Time

Table 28: Change over Time, HUD Homeless Adults by Domestic Violence Experience

Ever Experienced DV?	2017	2019	% Change
Yes	1,261 (33.7%)	1,382 (36.3%)	9.6%
No	1,937 (51.7%)	1,182 (31.1%)	-39.0%
Unknown	548 (14.6%)	1,241 (32.6%)	126.5%
Total adults	3,746	3,805	1.6%

The number of adults in the HUD homeless population reporting experience with domestic violence increased by 9.6% from 2017 to 2019, and 27.7% of those adults said that they were fleeing a domestic violence situation at the time of the survey. The nearly 10% increase in reported experience with domestic violence is particularly notable, given that the adult HUD homeless population across household types increased by only 1.6% (from 3,746 to 3,805). The anomalous increase in the unknown rate from 2017 to 2019 (from 14.6% to 32.6%) also means that the 9.6% increase in reported experience of domestic violence should be regarded as a minimum possible change. The change is very likely higher, though to an unknown degree.

5.7.2. Gender

Table 29: HUD Homeless Adults by Domestic Violence Experience and Gender

Ever Experienced DV?	Transgender	Does Not Identify as Female, Male, or Transgender	Female	Male	Total
Yes	28 (66.7%)	30 (69.8%)	757 (59%)	567 (23.3%)	1,382 (36.3%)
No	9 (21.4%)	7 (16.3%)	269 (21%)	895 (36.8%)	1,182 (31.1%)
Unknown	5 (11.9%)	6 (14%)	257 (20%)	972 (39.9%)	1,241 (32.6%)
Total adults	42	43	1,283	2,434	3,805

Note: Adults with an unreported gender were excluded from this table for space reasons. Only 3 adults had unreported genders and none of the 3 reported having experienced domestic violence.

The highest reported rates of experience with domestic violence are among those who identify as transgender (66.7%) and gender non-conforming (69.8%). Among adult females in the HUD homeless population (n=1,283), 59% (n=757) report a history of domestic violence, up from 54.8% (743/1,355) reported in 2017 (2017 results not available as a table in this report). Again, these results should generally be viewed with caution given the high unknown response rate.

5.7.3. Race & Ethnicity

Table 30: HUD Homeless Adults with Experience of Domestic Violence by Race/Ethnicity and Living Situation

Race/Ethnicity	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total Population	Percent of Group Unsheltered
People of Color	315 (36%)	162 (40.7%)	45 (40.9%)	522 (37.8%)	60.3%
Non-Hispanic White	511 (58.5%)	230 (57.8%)	64 (58.2%)	805 (58.2%)	63.5%
Race/Ethnicity unknown	48 (5.5%)	6 (1.5%)	1 (0.9%)	55 (4%)	-

Alone or in Combination					
African	5 (0.6%)	4 (1%)	0 (0%)	9 (0.7%)	55.6%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	147 (16.8%)	57 (14.3%)	16 (14.5%)	220 (15.9%)	66.8%
An identity not listed	23 (2.6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	23 (1.7%)	-
Asian	9 (1%)	13 (3.3%)	3 (2.7%)	25 (1.8%)	36.0%
Black/ African American	92 (10.5%)	78 (19.6%)	17 (15.5%)	187 (13.5%)	49.2%
Hispanic/Latino/a (of any race)	69 (7.9%)	37 (9.3%)	12 (10.9%)	118 (8.5%)	58.5%
Middle Eastern	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	5 (0.4%)	40.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	29 (3.3%)	13 (3.3%)	1 (0.9%)	43 (3.1%)	67.4%
Slavic	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	3 (0.2%)	66.7%
White/Caucasian	613 (70.1%)	289 (72.6%)	79 (71.8%)	981 (71%)	62.5%
Total	874	398	110	1,382	63.2%

Note: Includes only adults with reported experience of domestic violence.

As set out in Table 30, adult People of Color as a whole had lower reported rates of experience with domestic violence than adults identifying as Non-Hispanic White. Similarly, no individual community of color had a higher reported rate of experience with domestic violence than adults identifying as Non-Hispanic White. However, cultural differences may result in differential openness to reporting experience with domestic violence. Table 30 also reveals that People of Color and Non-Hispanic Whites with experience of domestic violence are both more likely to be unsheltered than the HUD homeless population as a whole, and that this is true for most communities of color. The exceptions are those who identify as Asian, Middle Eastern, and, to a lesser extent, Black or African American.

Rates of experience with DV for adults who identify as female, transgender, or gender non-conforming are roughly equivalent to those seen in the table above. No differences exceed a few tenths of a percent.

These results should generally be viewed with caution, given the 32.6% unknown response rate for the question about experience with domestic violence.

5.8. Veteran Status

Achieving a functional end to veteran homelessness — in which more veterans are assessed and returned to housing than are becoming homeless — has been a commitment in Multnomah County for the past four years. As a result, in calendar year 2018, community-based organizations were able to help more than 560 homeless

veterans move into permanent housing¹⁵. Nonetheless, in this year’s PIT Count, 474 people (11.8%) identified as veterans, a 5.8% increase over 2017. That there were still hundreds of veterans on our streets and in our shelters at a point in time reflects the fact that hundreds of veterans become homeless each year, even as hundreds of others return to permanent housing. Roughly 47% (n=221) of the veterans counted as HUD homeless this year were confirmed to be chronically homeless¹⁶. As detailed in Table 33 below, People of Color made up a somewhat smaller percentage of the homeless veteran population (35.9%) than of the overall HUD homeless population (38.1%).

Table 31: HUD Homeless Population by Veteran Status and Living Situation

Veteran Status	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Yes	230 (11.3%)	135 (9.3%)	109 (21%)	474 (11.8%)
No	1,708 (83.8%)	1,245 (85.3%)	403 (77.6%)	3,356 (83.6%)
Unknown	99 (4.9%)	79 (5.4%)	7 (1.3%)	185 (4.6%)
Total	2,037	1,459	519	4,015

Note: Question – “[Ask if 18 years or older] Have you served in the US Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard) or been called into active duty by the National Guard or as a Reservist?”

5.8.1. Change over Time

Table 32: Change over Time, HUD Homeless Population by Veteran Status

Veteran	2017	2019	% Change
Yes	448 (10.7%)	474 (11.8%)	5.8%
No	3,474 (83.2%)	3,356 (83.6%)	-3.4%
Unknown	255 (6.1%)	185 (4.6%)	-27.5%
Total	4,177	4,015	-3.9%

Note: The 2017 “yes” number here is two higher than the number identified in the 2017 PIT report because that report included only people positively identified as adults. The additional two people included here identified as vets but had unknown ages, so the writer gave the veteran identification the benefit of the doubt. This approach was also used in 2019 and led to one additional person (included above) being counted.

- The numbers reported above for 2017’s “no” and “unknown” answers are also different than those reported in the 2017 PIT report. All children were added to the “no” number. All people with an unreported age and unreported veteran status were added to the “unknown” number.

¹⁵ Analysis by JOHS staff completed in July 2019. To identify this number, staff calculated the number of unique veterans with an Entry Date to permanent housing, system-wide, within CY18. Housing Move-In Date was not incorporated to the measure.

¹⁶ Disaggregation for Vets by CH status was obtained using the 2019 PIT Count Demographic Analysis Dashboard. See section 6.6 [Additional Demographic Analysis](#) for a link to this dashboard.

5.8.2. Race & Ethnicity

Table 33: HUD Homeless Veterans by Race/Ethnicity and Living Situation

Race/Ethnicity	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total Population	Percent of Group Unsheltered
People of Color	86 (37.4%)	50 (37%)	34 (31.2%)	170 (35.9%)	50.6%
Non-Hispanic White	131 (57%)	84 (62.2%)	75 (68.8%)	290 (61.2%)	45.2%
Race/Ethnicity unknown	13 (5.7%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	14 (3%)	-
Alone or in Combination					
African	1 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.2%)	-
American Indian/ Alaska Native	34 (14.8%)	12 (8.9%)	7 (6.4%)	53 (11.2%)	64.2%
An identity not listed	9 (3.9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (1.9%)	-
Asian	6 (2.6%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.9%)	8 (1.7%)	75.0%
Black/ African American	32 (13.9%)	30 (22.2%)	19 (17.4%)	81 (17.1%)	39.5%
Hispanic/Latino/a (of any race)	12 (5.2%)	12 (8.9%)	6 (5.5%)	30 (6.3%)	40.0%
Middle Eastern	1 (0.4%)	2 (1.5%)	0 (0%)	3 (0.6%)	33.3%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	9 (3.9%)	2 (1.5%)	3 (2.8%)	14 (3%)	64.3%
Slavic	1 (0.4%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.4%)	50.0%
White/Caucasian	160 (69.6%)	98 (72.6%)	84 (77.1%)	342 (72.2%)	46.8%
Total	230	135	109	474	48.5%

6. Additional Analysis

6.1. First-Time Homelessness

6.1.1. Change over Time

Table 34: Change over Time, Unsheltered Population by First Time Homeless Status

First Time Homeless Status	2017	2019	% Change
Yes	485 (29.1%)	655 (32.2%)	35.1%
No	911 (54.6%)	1,292 (63.4%)	41.8%
Unknown	272 (16.3%)	90 (4.4%)	-66.9%
Total unsheltered	1,668	2,037	22.1%

Note: Question – “Is this the first time in your life you have experienced homelessness?”

The percentage of people who were unsheltered and reported being homeless for the first time increased between the 2017 and 2019 Counts. The share of people who reported being homeless for the first time also grew at a faster rate (35.1%) than did the overall unsheltered population (growth rate: 22.1%). This would suggest that a substantial portion of the growth in the unsheltered population was from people becoming homeless for the first time, as opposed to returning to homelessness. However, because the number of people with an unreported first-time status was relatively high in 2017 (n=272), it cannot be determined with confidence whether the apparent increase in first-time homelessness is fully representative of actual growth.

6.1.2. Race & Ethnicity

Table 35: Unsheltered People Who Were First-Time Homeless by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Number (Percent)
People of Color	250 (38.2%)
Non-Hispanic White	384 (58.6%)
Race unknown	21 (3.2%)
Alone or in Combination	
African	3 (0.5%)

American Indian/ Alaska Native	77 (11.8%)
An identity not listed	12 (1.8%)
Asian	5 (0.8%)
Black/ African American	103 (15.7%)
Hispanic/Latino/a (of any race)	60 (9.2%)
Middle Eastern	0 (0.0%)
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	14 (2.1%)
Slavic	1 (0.2%)
White/Caucasian	435 (66.4%)
Total	655

Among those unsheltered individuals who reported being homeless for the first time, People of Color made up a slightly higher percentage than their share of the unsheltered population as a whole (36.1%). Non-Hispanic Whites, by comparison, were somewhat less likely to have been homeless for the first time. Among overrepresented communities of color, only those identifying as Black and African American had a higher percentage of people reporting being homeless for the first time (15.7%) than their percentage of the unsheltered population (13.5%).

6.2. Length of Time Homeless

6.2.1. Change over Time

Table 36: Change over Time, Unsheltered Population by Length of Time Homeless

Months Homeless	2017	2019	% Change (Months Homeless)	% Change (Total Unsheltered)	Change Diff (% pts)
6 months or less	344 (20.6%)	337 (16.5%)	-2.0%	22.1%	-24.1
7-12 months	220 (13.2%)	288 (14.1%)	30.9%	22.1%	8.8
13-24 months	212 (12.7%)	322 (15.8%)	51.9%	22.1%	29.8
More than 24 months	667 (40%)	999 (49%)	49.8%	22.1%	27.7
Unknown	225 (13.5%)	91 (4.5%)	-59.6%	22.1%	-81.7

Note: Question- “How long have you been homeless this time?” As can be seen from the wording, this question asked only about length of a person’s most recent period of homelessness. Total months homeless in one’s lifetime was not assessed.

Consistent with the rise in chronic homelessness within the unsheltered population, the above table reveals that more unsheltered people have been homeless for longer in 2019 than in 2017. The share of people homeless for 12 months or less dropped from 33.8% in 2017 to 30.6% in 2019. Meanwhile, those homeless for more than two years increased, from 40% of the unsheltered population to 49%.

Many more people had unknown lengths of time homeless in 2017. However, because the known rate was so much larger than the unknown rate, we can confidently conclude that the average length of time spent homeless is increasing.

6.3. Geographic Locations

Table 37: Unsheltered Population by Geographic Location and Tent-Sleeping Status

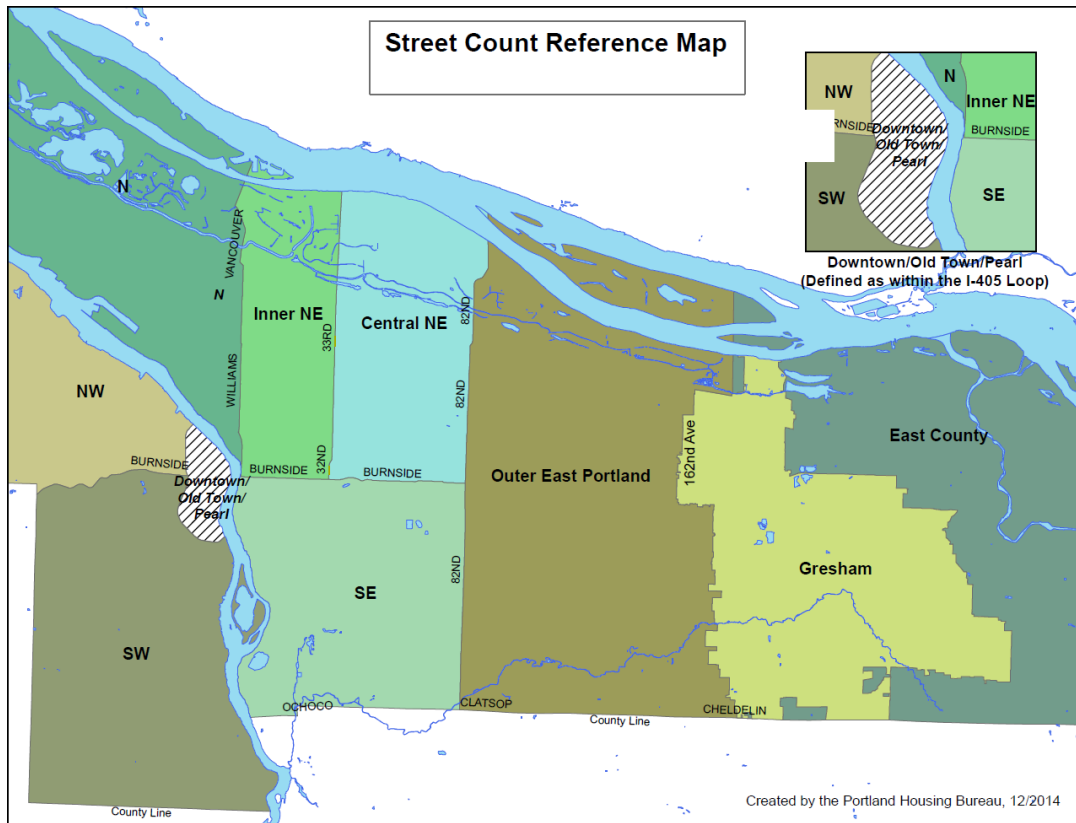
Location	Households Sleeping in Tents	Households not Sleeping in Tents	Unknown if Sleeping in Tent	Total
Central NE Portland	27	28	30 (35.3%)	85 (4.3%)
Downtown/ Old Town/Pearl	70	214	129 (31.2%)	413 (21%)
East County	40	9	28 (36.4%)	77 (3.9%)
Gresham	40	28	35 (34%)	103 (5.2%)
Inner NE Portland	33	43	47 (38.2%)	123 (6.3%)
North Portland	88	54	56 (28.3%)	198 (10.1%)
NW Portland	30	35	33 (33.7%)	98 (5%)
Outer E Portland	108	44	90 (37.2%)	242 (12.3%)
SE Portland	182	105	148 (34%)	435 (22.1%)
SW Portland	53	39	21 (18.6%)	113 (5.8%)
Unknown	17	26	34 (44.2%)	77 (3.9%)
Total	688	625	651	1,964

Note: Counts in this table are of households, not people, since people in a given household were assumed to sleep in one tent.

- Percentages of “Unknown if Sleeping in Tent” column are out of row total.
- Percentages in “Total Unsheltered Households” column are out of column total. Percentages are omitted from other columns intentionally. See section 6.4 [People Sleeping in Tents](#) for more information.

Those who were surveyed in the unsheltered count were asked in which part of town they slept and whether they slept in a tent. The three areas with the highest numbers, and therefore percentages, of unsheltered households in Multnomah County are SE Portland (435 people), Downtown/Old Town/Pearl (413 people), and Outer East Portland (242 people). The boundaries of the geographic areas used for the unsheltered count are illustrated in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Street count map of Multnomah County



6.3.1. Change over Time

Location	2017 (Households)	2019 (Households)	% Change
Central NE Portland	37 (2.5%)	85 (4.3%)	129.7%
Downtown/ Old Town/Pearl	333 (22.3%)	413 (21%)	24.0%
East County	44 (2.9%)	77 (3.9%)	75.0%
Gresham	64 (4.3%)	103 (5.2%)	60.9%
Inner NE Portland	180 (12%)	123 (6.3%)	-31.7%
North Portland	89 (6%)	198 (10.1%)	122.5%
NW Portland	96 (6.4%)	98 (5%)	2.1%
Outer E Portland	119 (8%)	242 (12.3%)	103.4%

SE Portland	341 (22.8%)	435 (22.1%)	27.6%
SW Portland	54 (3.6%)	113 (5.8%)	109.3%
Unknown	145 (9.7%)	77 (3.9%)	-46.9%
Total	1,495	1,964	31.4%

Note: Numbers are counts of households, not people.

This table illustrates percentage changes in the numbers of unsheltered people counted in each geographic area between 2017 and 2019.

Given the overall increase in unsheltered homelessness of 22.1%, any area with a higher percentage increase than this may be said to be experiencing a disproportionate increase in unsheltered homelessness, including, for example, Outer East Portland (103.4%), North Portland (122.5%), Central NE Portland (129.7%), East County (75%) and Gresham (60.9%).

As with other measures of change over time for the unsheltered count, it is important to consider that changes in outreach capacity between 2017 and 2019 may be responsible for portions of the apparent change. For example, while Gresham appears to have seen a substantial increase in unsheltered homelessness in 2019, the 2017 PIT Count report acknowledged that that year's number was likely a significant undercount due to reduced outreach focus. Notably, Gresham's 2019 unsheltered count is lower than the 138 people identified in 2015. That said, the data in the 2019 unsheltered count overall support the experience of community-based organizations and community members that unsheltered homelessness is increasing fastest outside the central city neighborhoods.

6.3.1.1. Chronic Homelessness

Table 38: Change over Time, Chronically Homeless Population by Geographic Location

Location	2017	2019	% Change (CH)	% Change (Total)	Change Diff (% pts)
Central NE Portland	24 (2.9%)	67 (5.1%)	179.2%	129.7%	49.5
Downtown/ Old Town/Pearl	202 (24.3%)	268 (20.6%)	32.7%	24.0%	8.7
East County	22 (2.6%)	41 (3.1%)	86.4%	75.0%	11.4
Gresham	36 (4.3%)	58 (4.4%)	61.1%	60.9%	0.2
Inner NE Portland	115 (13.8%)	81 (6.2%)	-29.6%	-31.7%	2.1
North Portland	46 (5.5%)	120 (9.2%)	160.9%	122.5%	38.4

NW Portland	53 (6.4%)	73 (5.6%)	37.7%	2.1%	35.6
Outer E Portland	58 (7%)	178 (13.7%)	206.9%	103.4%	103.5
SE Portland	216 (26%)	298 (22.9%)	38.0%	27.6%	10.4
SW Portland	27 (3.2%)	84 (6.4%)	211.1%	109.3%	101.8
Unknown	34 (4.1%)	36 (2.8%)	5.9%	-46.9%	52.8
Total	832	1,304	56.7%	31.4%	25.3

As the table above illustrates, changes in the geographic distribution of unsheltered homelessness are not necessarily mirrored by equivalent rates of change in unsheltered chronic homelessness. In some areas, such as Gresham, the percentage increases are essentially the same. In several other areas, the changes are within 10 percentage points. There are, however, some notable areas where chronic homelessness grew at a higher rate than unsheltered homelessness. For example, the number of people counted as chronically homeless in Outer East Portland and SW Portland increased at roughly twice the rate of those counted as unsheltered.

6.4. People Sleeping in Tents

Too many participants in the unsheltered count did not provide information on whether they slept in a tent to be able to say with any confidence how many total households slept in tents and how tent-sleeping was distributed geographically. Overall, 33.1% of unsheltered households had an unknown tent-sleeping status. The high unknown rate also prevents a meaningful comparison across time.

What the data does reveal is that at least 688 households reported sleeping in tents on the night of the 2019 Count. Of those, 182 were in Southeast Portland, 108 were in Outer East Portland, and 88 households identified as sleeping in tents in Gresham and East County.

6.5. Migration

The unsheltered count survey asks several questions about migration. They include how long people experiencing unsheltered homelessness had lived in Multnomah County and, if they are not originally from the county, whether they were homeless on arrival, why they came, and where they moved from. These questions are not asked in the shelter count. While in some cases one might not expect responses to vary based on whether someone is sheltered or unsheltered, there may be reason to believe answers would differ in others. It is important to be cautious when extending these answers to the HUD homeless population as a whole.

A large majority of those in the unsheltered HUD homeless population were not born in Multnomah County. In 2019, 73.9% (n=1,506) of the unsheltered population reported being from somewhere else originally. This is comparable to general population data for the County as a whole. According to ACS data from 2017, compiled by Governing Magazine (2019), 69.2% of adults 25 and older in Multnomah County were born outside Oregon.

Of those in the unsheltered population not born in Multnomah County, 29.5% (n=445) reported moving to Multnomah County in the last two years. And similar to previous counts, the total number of unsheltered people who reported coming to Multnomah County while homeless at least in part to receive available services was very small: 143 people, or 7% of the population. In both 2017 and 2019, the most common reason given for coming to Multnomah County was family and friends.

Table 39: Unsheltered Population by Length of Time in Multnomah County and Housing Status upon Arrival

How Long Living in MultCo	Homeless upon Arrival	Not Homeless upon Arrival	Housing Status Unknown	Total Population
Less than 3 months	85 (11.9%)	26 (4.1%)	2 (0.3%)	113 (5.5%)
3-12 months	111 (15.5%)	52 (8.2%)	8 (1.2%)	171 (8.4%)
1-2 years	94 (13.1%)	58 (9.1%)	9 (1.3%)	161 (7.9%)
More than 2 years	413 (57.8%)	491 (77.3%)	137 (19.9%)	1,041 (51.1%)
N/A, I'm from here originally	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	473 (68.9%)	473 (23.2%)
Length of time unknown	12 (1.7%)	8 (1.3%)	58 (8.4%)	78 (3.8%)
Total	715	635	687	2,037

Table 40: Unsheltered Population That Was Homeless upon Arrival by Reason for Migrating

Reason For Coming	Number (Percent)
Family/friends	228 (28.5%)
Access to services/resources	143 (17.9%)
Like it here / good weather	117 (14.6%)
Unknown reason	108 (13.5%)
Job opportunities	87 (10.9%)
Other	77 (9.6%)
Needed a change/ Aversion to prior situation	17 (2.1%)
Legal reasons	13 (1.6%)
"Got stuck" and/or stopped traveling	10 (1.2%)

Note: Respondents could select all options that applied. Therefore, numbers add up to more than the unique number of people in the unsheltered population who reported arriving here homeless.

Percentages add up to more than 100%.

Table 41: Unsheltered Population That Was Homeless upon Arrival by Place of Origin and Length of Time in Multnomah County

Place of Origin	Less than 3 months	3-12 months	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Clack, Wash, or Clark	7 (8.2%)	13 (11.7%)	13 (13.8%)	56 (13.6%)	89 (12.7%)
Oregon outside metro	11 (12.9%)	13 (11.7%)	9 (9.6%)	45 (10.9%)	78 (11.1%)
Washington or California	20 (23.5%)	22 (19.8%)	19 (20.2%)	82 (19.9%)	143 (20.3%)
Other part of US	23 (27.1%)	41 (36.9%)	30 (31.9%)	125 (30.3%)	219 (31.2%)
Outside US	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.5%)	2 (0.3%)
Unknown	24 (28.2%)	22 (19.8%)	23 (24.5%)	103 (24.9%)	172 (24.5%)
Total	85	111	94	413	703

6.6. Additional Demographic Analysis

An interactive dashboard enabling exploratory analysis of subgroup demographics for the population counted as HUD homeless in the 2019 PIT Count is available [here](#).

For those accessing a printed version of this report, the dashboard is at <http://ahomeforeveryone.net/point-in-time-dashboard>.

7. Conclusion

The PIT Count provides necessarily imperfect but important data on the characteristics of those who were experiencing HUD homelessness in Multnomah County on Jan. 23, 2019. And, with significant caveats, it can provide insight into how the unmet need for permanent housing may have shifted over time.

What we see in this year’s PIT Count, when compared to the 2017 Count, is a modest decline in overall HUD homelessness and larger declines in HUD homelessness among families with children. An overall decline in people staying in shelter and transitional housing is nearly entirely offset by an increase in the number of people — chronically homeless people, in particular — sleeping outdoors, in vehicles, and in places not meant for human habitation.

The overrepresentation of people of color in the HUD homeless population is significant and has increased since 2017. In particular those who identify as American Indian or Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and Black or African American are shown to be overrepresented in the 2019 Count.

In addition, 37.1% more people were counted as chronically homeless in 2019 than 2017, and the chronic homeless population now makes up at least 44% of the total HUD homeless population. In keeping with this, we see the HUD homeless population becoming older, experiencing longer periods of homelessness and

growing more disabled; this year, nearly 80% of those who were unsheltered reported having at least one significant disability.

Interpreting this data — understanding what lessons we should learn to shape policy and guide our investments in ending homelessness — requires additional context and information that is beyond the scope of this report. That said, the needs identified in the 2019 PIT Count are consistent with A Home for Everyone’s priorities: addressing racial disparities in homelessness, investing in expanded prevention and housing placement capacity for all vulnerable populations, and significantly increasing access to permanent supportive housing for those who are experiencing long-term homelessness and whose disabilities require intensive and sustained support services.

As illustrated throughout this report, if not for the strategic investments this community has made to reduce homelessness over the past several years, the data in the 2019 PIT Count, and the situation on our streets and in our shelters, would be significantly worse.

8. Notes on Analytic Methodology

8.1. People Missing from the PIT

A variety of factors prevent the PIT from being a truly comprehensive count of homelessness. First, no matter how thorough or well-managed the community’s counting strategy, there are inherent difficulties in finding and tracking everyone who is living in a place not meant for human habitation. Additionally, of the people who are located, they can be counted only if they agree to participate in the PIT survey and provide enough information that staff can ensure they are not counting the same person multiple times.

Second, because the PIT follows narrow [HUD guidance](#) (US Department of Housing & Urban Development, n.d.) as to who is considered homeless, only a subset of people without permanent housing are counted. Excluded groups include people who are doubled-up, tripled-up, or couch-surfing, and people who are in jails, prisons, or hospitals during the Count. Omitting these populations limits the community’s understanding of the demographics of homelessness and, therefore, its ability to respond.

8.1.1. Doubled-Up Population

By excluding the doubled-up population from the PIT Count, a disproportionately large number of families and people of color are not counted. To counteract this, a separate partial count of the doubled-up population is included in section 10.3 [2019 Point in Time Doubled up Report](#). More research about the doubled-up population is needed.

8.1.2. Non-Participants

In 2019, there were 707 instances where surveyors contacted an individual who declined to participate in the unsheltered count. Non-participants may have already completed a survey earlier in the week, may not have been homeless, or may not have wanted to fill out a survey. The number of people who declined to participate for any of these reasons cannot be determined. Therefore, it is impossible to know how many more unsheltered individuals were found, over and above the 2,037 who completed a survey.

In addition to the people who declined to participate in the survey when asked, 75 surveys were excluded due to the collection of insufficient information in required fields. The required fields in the PIT enable de-duplication across the entire PIT population. In other words, they help staff ensure that people are not counted multiple times. Required fields included:

- First letter of first name
- First three letters of last name
- Age
- Gender

These fields are merged to create a unique identifier for each individual. Without this identifier, de-duplication is not possible. Since the uniqueness of these 75 individuals could not be confirmed due to the missing data, they were excluded. Another two people were excluded for miscellaneous reasons related to lack of data reliability.

8.1.3. People Not Found

Although the 2019 PIT Count was one of the most comprehensive ever conducted in Multnomah County, the difficulties inherent to finding and interviewing literally every unsheltered homeless person in Multnomah County entail that some people were likely missed. Given that surveyors cannot know how many people could not be found, it is impossible to know the number of people not counted. However, the scale and quality of the effort to count the unsheltered population makes it unlikely that the inclusion of people who could not be found would significantly increase the overall number of people who were unsheltered.

8.1.4. People in Hospitals, Jails & Prisons

HUD homelessness excludes people staying in jails, prisons or hospitals. As is the case with the doubled up population, people of color are overrepresented in the justice system. As a result of that and the omission of this group among those HUD considers to be homeless, the demographics of the homeless population are likely further skewed. More research should be done in this area.

8.2. Challenges of Using PIT Data for Assessing Change over Time

While the decrease in the overall number of people counted as HUD homeless from 2017 to 2019 is encouraging, it is critical to remember that point-in-time data is not ideal for measuring change in the size of the homeless population over time. By counting people experiencing homelessness at a point in time, no insight is conferred about the transitory nature of homelessness — how people fall in and out of homelessness over time. This in turn means that the PIT vastly undercounts the number of people affected by homelessness in a given area over time. According to a paper by Metraux et al. (2001), the number of people who experience sheltered homelessness (i.e. people in emergency shelter or transitional housing) at some point in a year is anywhere from 2.5 to 10.2 times greater than can be identified using point-in time data.

An analysis of people staying in shelter or transitional housing in Multnomah County supports this assessment. Using local administrative data, staff from the Joint Office of Homeless Services identified that although 1,978 unique people were counted in shelter or transitional housing on Jan. 23, 2019, for the PIT Count, about 8,400 unique people stayed in shelter or transitional housing at some point during Calendar Year 2018, a number that is over four times larger than that identified in the PIT.

8.2.1. Narrow Definition of Homelessness

As mentioned above, HUD's narrow definition of homelessness entails that many people are not included in the PIT Count. These include the doubled-up population, people staying in hospitals, jails, or prisons at the time of the PIT Count, people experiencing unsheltered homelessness who choose not to participate in the PIT Count, and people who are not visible to (i.e. cannot be found by) PIT Count volunteers.

8.2.2. Other Challenges

Even using the PIT to assess homelessness at a given point in time can be problematic. From one count to another, several factors can influence how many people get counted, including changes in weather, shelter and transitional housing capacity, and local or national policy. Regarding the unsheltered count portion of the PIT, changes in the management, methodology and/or execution of the actual count, as well as the number, training and/or demographic makeup of people conducting the count, can plausibly influence results.

As a result of these factors, PIT data should be used as one data source among several to measure the extent of homelessness in the community with a higher degree of reliability. Other viable existing sources of data that can help to triangulate PIT results include, for example, [Coordinated Entry](#)¹⁷ data.

8.3. Reporting on Race & Ethnicity

Because this report uses federal Race/Ethnicity categories, many diverse cultures and communities are rendered invisible. In an attempt to overcome this, additional race categories were introduced in standard data collection practices within the homeless services system prior to the 2017 PIT Count. These additional categories include “African,” “Middle Eastern,” and “Slavic,” all of which could be selected in both the 2017 and 2019 PIT Counts. Despite this, the additional categories were excluded from several tables in this report, most of which compare 2017 to 2019 results. Since people identifying with these groups were excluded from earlier PIT reports and were so small in number, the groups themselves were excluded from much of the 2017 report, rendering their inclusion in some 2019 tables less helpful.

For the first time, additional Race & Ethnicity values were captured for the sheltered population by means of the “Race/Ethnicity/Origin” variable in HMIS. This variable, in use for years locally, enables participants to identify a third race, in addition to the mandated federal Race & Ethnicity categories, as part of standard data collections processes at intake. In cases when someone who was sheltered in 2019 used this variable, it was incorporated into the PIT data for local (but not HUD) reporting.

In addition to containing the additional three categories mentioned above (“African,” “Middle Eastern,” and “Slavic”), the “Race/Ethnicity/Origin” variable also contains the value, “Native American/Alaska Native,” which was collapsed in this report into the “American Indian/Alaska Native” value.

8.4. De-duplication

Regarding order of operations with de-duplication, the unsheltered population was first de-duplicated within itself. Then, the sheltered and unsheltered populations were combined and de-duplicated. Where individuals had records in both the unsheltered and sheltered (i.e. in shelter or transitional housing) populations, the sheltered record was retained and the unsheltered record was excluded.

De-duplication within the unsheltered population (by means of the unique identifier) reduced the unsheltered number by 74 people. That’s a duplication rate of $(74/2,037=)$ 3.6%. The first record collected for a duplicated individual was retained.

De-duplication across the sheltered and unsheltered populations led to the removal of an additional 15 individuals from the unsheltered population. As mentioned previously, these 15 people were retained in the sheltered population.

¹⁷ For more information about Coordinated Entry, see HUD’s Coordinated Entry Policy Brief at <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Coordinated-Entry-Policy-Brief.pdf>

8.5. Identifying Unsheltered Households

Data for all members of an unsheltered household were collected on a single form. The form number was used as a household identification number.

8.6. Unknown Values

Table rows indicating unknowns (e.g. “Race/Ethnicity unknown,” “Gender unknown,” and “Location unknown”) include the following raw values originally found in the data: “Client refused,” “Client doesn’t know,” “Don’t Know,” “Declined,” “Data not collected” and null (i.e. missing) values.

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10. Appendices

10.1. Additional Race Values

Unsheltered count respondents were able to indicate additional Racial or Ethnic groups with whom they identify, if the available options on the survey did not comprehensively describe them. On the survey, the specific verbiage as part of the Race/Ethnicity question invites respondents to add “additional detail”. Table 42 presents all values added by survey respondents, along with the number of people that added each value.

Table 42: Unsheltered Population, Additional Racial/Ethnic Detail

Additional Racial/Ethnic Detail	Number of Unsheltered Respondents
Italian	4
Puerto Rican	3
Jewish	3
European	3
Sicilian	2
North American	2
Mixed	2
Mexican	2
Irish	2
Shisonee [Illegible]	1
Saxon, Mexican	1
Portuguese	1
Norwegian	1
Native	1
Mutt	1
Micronesian	1
Latin	1
Jamaican American	1
Italian, Irish, French	1
Inuit, Alaska Native	1
Hebrew	1
Gypsy	1
German, Navajo, Irish	1
German	1
French, Irish	1
Czech	1
Cuban, Italian	1
Chinook	1

Canadian, Blackfoot Indian	1
Brazilian	1
Blackfoot	1
Basque	1
American	1

2019

POINT-IN-TIME

10.2. Street Count Methodology Report



Portland
State
UNIVERSITY

This report was prepared for
Joint Office of Homeless Services

Submitted
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METHODOLOGY

The 2019 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count of Homelessness provides a snapshot of people who were experiencing homelessness on the night of **Wednesday, January 23, 2019**, in Portland, Gresham, and Multnomah County, Oregon.

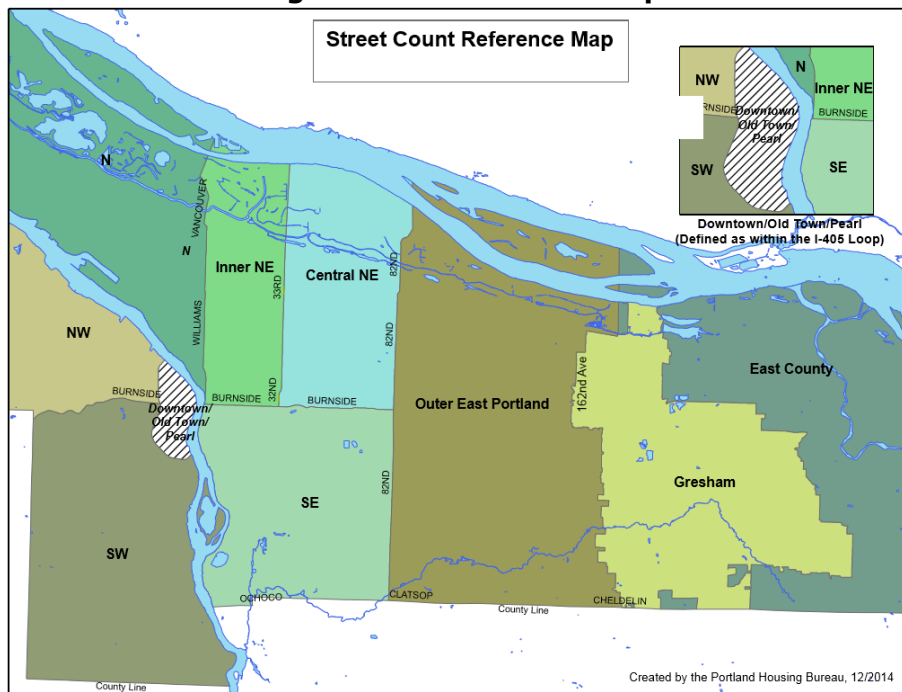
The 2019 Point-in-Time count consisted of the following major components:

- The “Street Count” enumerated the population experiencing unsheltered homelessness on the night of January 23, 2019.
- The “One Night Shelter Count” (ONSC) enumerated the population staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or vouchered into motels on January 23, 2019.

The 2019 PIT count was a collaborative effort between Regional Research Institute of Human Services (RRI) at Portland State University (PSU), the Joint Office of Homeless Services (JOHS) at Multnomah County, and the Portland Housing Bureau (PHB). RRI was directly involved in planning, coordination, and execution of the 2019 PIT street count, while JOHS managed the One Night Shelter Count. RRI also provided data entry services and, along with PHB, supplied raw data files to JOHS for analysis and reporting.

Figure 1 depicts the 2019 PIT street count geography of Portland/Gresham/Multnomah.

Figure 1: Street Count Map



For the street count, data are collected largely through paper survey forms (see Appendix A) administered by volunteers and service providers. The street count takes place over a one-week period, but people only complete the form if they were unsheltered on the night of the count. For 2019, data collection for the street count occurred from late afternoon on **Wednesday, January 23, 2019** through the end of the day of **Tuesday, January 29, 2019**. The weather on Wednesday, January 23, 2019 was mild, partly sunny, with temperatures ranging between a high of 56 degrees during the day and a low of 44 degrees at night.

Eighty-eight (88) organizations participated in the 2019 count as enumeration sites, providers of street outreach teams, and/or data providers for the One-Night Shelter Count. **One hundred forty-two (142) volunteers** collected surveys at service sites, and more than **130 outreach workers** from 30 agencies participated in the street outreach effort across Multnomah County. Nonprofit organizations and government agencies that serve or interact with people who are homeless across Multnomah County contributed to the count in one or more of the following ways:

- **Outreach and Engagement (O&E) Workgroup:** This community advisory forum composed of outreach workers, first responders, emergency services, and information and referral providers played a central role in data collection that occurred at unsheltered locations and places not intended for human habitation (e.g., tents, streets, sidewalks, campsites, parks, woods, bus or train stations, abandoned vehicles or buildings, etc.).
- **Service Sites:** Data collection for the street count occurred through administration of survey forms at sites or programs (nonprofit organizations and government agencies) that serve people who are unsheltered in Multnomah County. (e.g., libraries, food pantries, medical clinics, soup kitchens, churches etc.) RRI recruited, trained, and assigned volunteers from the community to specific sites to administer the street count survey with people visiting the site/program for services.
- **One-Night Shelter Count:** Shelter count data collection occurred through the community's local database for homeless services known as the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) or the comparable database known as CMIS for victims of domestic violence as part of the existing provider workflow. Additionally, organizations participating in the ONSC also collected street count data from those turned away from a shelter, motel, or transitional housing who planned to sleep outside on the night of the count.

See the section entitled "Point-in-Time Count Participants" for a complete list of participating agencies.

Planning & Execution

The Point-in-Time count requires advance planning and training, including coordinating the data collection with sites that provide homeless services, volunteer recruitment, and training. In 2019, this planning and execution phase roughly extended from **November 2018 to January 2019**.

In 2019, PSU and JOHS collaborated on planning and executing the count. Important aspects of the 2019 planning included the following:

- developing a project timeline and detailed work plan
- scheduling and attending several meetings with the O&E Workgroup to discuss and seek input on process issues, incentives, development of potential locations, coverage area assignments
- recruitment of agencies that either serve the population that is unsheltered, serve people in emergency shelters or transitional housing, or do both
- hiring and training “team leads” to assist with street count material preparation, volunteer and outreach support
- editing of content for the PIT street count packets and webpage, which was used for sharing information about the efforts and as a recruitment tool
- developing a veteran’s services and support informational card
- developing, recording, and editing an online training video tool
- developing purpose statements translated into four languages
- developing a fillable-PDF document for 211info operators to use during the street count
- hosting several training sessions for street count community volunteers and participating agencies
- allocation of volunteers to various data collection sites
- ongoing coordination between PSU and JOHS throughout the week of data collection to support and participate in the effort

Identifying Unsheltered Locations

While the intent of the street count is to do a full count of every person who is experiencing unsheltered homelessness in Multnomah County, comprehensive information on such locations does not exist. In addition, since the locations themselves change continuously for multiple reasons, there is added complexity when it comes to determining and planning coverage.

For the 2019 street count, a combination of data pulled from the City of Portland’s database of homeless camps (reporting date range: 12/22/18-1/22/19) and on-the-ground knowledge of O&E Workgroup members was used to plan the canvassing of unsheltered locations and sites.

PSU hosted three O&E Workgroup sessions that were held on December 3, 2018, January 3, 2019, and January 15, 2019. At these sessions, workgroup members divided Multnomah County up into 13 zones for canvassing. Table 1 below identifies the zone boundaries used in 2019, as well as outreach leads and supporting organizations that canvassed each zone throughout the week of the street count.

Table 1: PIT 2019 Outreach Zone Assignments

Zones	Approximate Boundaries	Outreach Organizations
Zone 1 Downtown, Old Town, Pearl, S. Waterfront	1-405 and I-5 east to Willamette River, S. Waterfront north to Fremont Bridge	Leads: Transition Projects, Central City Concern, Veteran’s Affairs Support: Urban League, NARA, Janus Youth, Can We Help, El Programa Hispano
Zone 2 Northwest	Eastern edge of Forest Park east to I-405, Hwy26 north to Willamette River	Lead: Lines for Life Support: NARA, JOIN, Central City Concern, Care Oregon, Metro
Zone 3 West, SW Portland	Washington Park, Multnomah Village, curves	Lead: JOIN Support: Portland Park Rangers, Care Oregon, Metro

Zones	Approximate Boundaries	Outreach Organizations
Zone 4 Gresham, East County	NE 148 th , SE 122 nd , SE 112 th east to county line, County line north to Columbia River	Lead: JOIN Support: Cascadia, Urban League, City of Gresham, NARA, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office, Metro
Zone 5 Sauvie Island, Forest/Washington/Marquam Parks, Willamette River	Sauvie Island, Forest Park, Washington Park, Marquam Nature Park, and west bank of Willamette River from Riverview Natural Area north to South Waterfront	Lead: JOIN Support: Cascadia, OHSU, Metro, Portland Park Rangers
Zone 6 Columbia Slough, Tomahawk Island, Columbia River, Airport Way	Willamette River east to 148 th , Columbia Blvd north to Columbia River, Tomahawk Island	Leads: JOIN, Janus Youth, Union Gospel Mission Support: NARA, Cascadia, Hot Soup Now, Metro
Zone 7 Swan Island, Greeley Corridor, Going St Corridor, Overlook, Hazelnut Grove	Willamette River east to I-5, Fremont Bridge north to Going, Willamette Blvd, Base of Overlook	Lead: JOIN Support: Street Medicine, Urban League, NARA
Zone 8 Inner North Portland	Willamette River east to Interstate Ave, Willamette River, Willamette Blvd north to Columbia Blvd, Pier Park, St Johns, Kenton	Lead: JOIN Support: Catholic Charities, Street Medicine, Metro
Zone 9 Inner NE Portland	Interstate Blvd, I-5, Willamette River east to NE 33 rd , I-84 north to Columbia Blvd, Lombard	Lead: None Support: Urban League, Cascadia, Care Oregon, Metro
Zone 10 Outer NE Portland	NE 33 rd , Cesar Chavez east to 148 th , Burnside north to Lombard, Columbia Blvd, Hollywood	Lead: Lines for Life Support: Catholic Charities, Janus Youth, Do Good Multnomah, NARA, Metro
Zone 11 Outer SE Portland	Cesar Chavez Blvd east to 122 nd , Woodstock, Foster north to Burnside	Lead: Janus Youth Support: JOIN, Union Gospel Mission, Street Medicine, Metro
Zone 12 Southern SE Portland, Oaks Bottom, Ross Island, Springwater, Johnson Creek	East bank Willamette River from county line north to Ross Island Bridge east to 112 th , County line north to Woodstock, Foster Blvd	Lead: Clackamas Service Center Support: NARA, Catholic Charities, Street Medicine, Metro
Zone 13 Inner SE Portland	Willamette River and Mcloughlin Blvd east to Cesar Chavez Blvd, Woodstock Blvd north to I-84	Lead: Cascadia Support: NARA, Catholic Charities, Street Medicine, Urban League, Janus Youth. Metro

Methodological Differences

While both the street count and ONSC for 2019 used the same basic methodology as that used in 2017, there were several differences. In 2019, JOHS contracted with RRI, which provided additional project management services to plan, coordinate, and implement the street count. Table 2 outlines the differences between the 2017 and 2019 PIT count methodologies.

Table 2: Point-in-Time Count Methodology - 2017 and 2019 Compared

Factor	PIT Count 2017	PIT Count 2019
Timing of the count	February 22, 2017, to February 28, 2017	January 23, 2019 to January 29, 2019
Weather	Cold and wet	Temperate and dry
Coordinating teams	Joint Office of Homeless Services and PSU Survey Research Lab	PSU Regional Research Institute and Joint Office of Homeless Services
Participant registration	Manually registered and tracked.	Google Forms used to facilitate site, outreach partner, and public volunteer registration.
Volunteers	70 public volunteers were trained for site-based enumeration.	Increased volunteer recruitment efforts resulted in identification and training of 142 public volunteers for site-based enumeration.
Volunteer trainings	<p>Volunteers trained via five training sessions:</p> <p>Session 1: Mon., Feb 6, 5:30–7:00 pm, Central Library, US Bank Room</p> <p>Session 2: Thurs., Feb 9, 1:00–2:30 pm, North Precinct, Community Room</p> <p>Session 3: Mon., Feb 13, 3:30–5:00 pm, Rockwood Library, Large Conference Room</p> <p>Session 4: Thurs., Feb 16, 10:00–11:30 am, Lincoln Building, Pine Room</p> <p>Session 5: Mon., Feb 20, 5:00–6:30 pm, PSU Market Center Building, Mt Rainier Room 316</p>	<p>Volunteers trained via seven training sessions:</p> <p>Session 1: Mon., Jan 7, 3:00– 4:30 pm, Central Library, US Bank Room</p> <p>Session 2: Mon., Jan 7, 6:00–7:30 pm, North Portland Library, Meeting Room</p> <p>Session 3: Wed., Jan 9, 11:30 am–1:00 pm, Rockwood Library, Large Conference Room</p> <p>Session 4: Fri., Jan 11, 10:30 am–12:00 pm, DHS East County Family Service Center</p> <p>Session 5: Mon., Jan 14, 10:00–11:30 am, North Precinct, Community Meeting Room</p> <p>Session 6: Wed., Jan 16, 6:00–7:30 pm, PSU Market Center Building, Room 920</p> <p>Session 7: Fri., Jan 18, 10:00–11:30 am, Multnomah County Lincoln Building, Pine Room</p> <p>Volunteers who were unable to attend a training session were provided a link to watch an online training video.</p>
Doubled-up	Use of annual ODE doubled-up data to arrive at an estimate of doubled-up households with children.	Use of three point-in-time data sources to calculate average share of doubled up in the homeless population.
Increased outreach to people of color and with limited English proficiency		<p>Voz Worker Center site surveyed by Spanish-speaking volunteers.</p> <p>Urban League provided outreach support to help survey the African American community.</p> <p>Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon hosted volunteer enumerators at the NE Emergency Food Program. Special efforts made to recruit Russian & Vietnamese-speaking volunteers.</p>

Factor	PIT Count 2017	PIT Count 2019
Veteran information cards	Referred veterans to information listed in the Rose City Resource Guides.	With the help of the Veteran Core Group, new veteran support informational cards were developed and distributed.
Additional translated materials	Lack of ability to communicate information about the survey purpose to those with limited English proficiency.	Development of survey purpose statements translated into four additional languages (Spanish, Vietnamese, Chinese, and Russian).
Fillable PDF survey	No electronic way to collect data provided to operators.	Developed a fillable-PDF document for 211info operators to collect survey data during the count week from people who called for information.
Incentives	No incentives provided by the coordinating team; however, O&E teams did approach respondents with agency-provided incentives.	Each outreach organization received a Fred Meyer gift card to purchase supplies for outreach to distribute. Gift cards were distributed proportional to the number of forms that the organization collected in 2017.
Data entry	Unsheltered survey respondents completed paper survey and refusal forms entered into the HMIS system by volunteers.	Unsheltered survey respondents completed paper survey and refusal forms entered into electronic database (SPSS) by trained and paid RRI staff.

Data Entry

In 2019, the RRI took the lead on data entry for all unsheltered survey respondents, inputting all completed survey and refusal form data collected into statistical software (Statistical Package for Social Sciences, SPSS). This was a month-long process completed in March 2019. The data entry phase included the following tasks:

- detailed review and validation of forms
- developing data coding decision rules with JOHS
- training PSU staff (3) for data entry
- organizing and facilitating data entry
- data quality checks

Staff from the JOHS and the Portland Housing Bureau (PHB) collaborated to ensure that adequate data were collected from individuals staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and vouchered into hotels/motels on the night of the PIT. Most of this information is stored in Multnomah County's HMIS or CMIS as part of the standard provider workflow.

To ensure accuracy and completeness in the count, JOHS staff coordinated participation from a small handful of private shelters that do not typically store their data in HMIS. JOHS staff provided these organizations with detailed instructions along with forms designed specifically for the count (see appendix A). Upon completion, collection, and thorough review of these forms, JOHS staff entered the data into HMIS. Upon completion of data entry, PHB staff produced a report containing the needed data for all individuals identified as "sheltered homeless" on the night of January 23, 2019.

Methodological Limitations

Any effort at census taking has inherent limitations. The fact that the PIT street count is an effort to count all unsheltered and sheltered individuals and families in Multnomah County, a geographically large land area of 466 square miles, poses added difficulties. Several limitations in the methodology all but ensure that any point-in-time count of homelessness is an undercount. The following list highlights a few of those difficulties.

- **Point-in-time data:** Because the count only enumerates people experiencing homelessness on a given night, it does not account for fluctuations in the homeless population that a variety of factors can influence, including but not limited to seasonality, economic conditions, and migration.
- **Locating and contacting respondents:** Because of difficulties inherent to census-style methodologies, it is impossible to know whether surveyors successfully identified all people experiencing unsheltered homelessness.
- **Right to abstain:** Because the survey is voluntary, respondents have the right to refuse participation. Given the extent of vulnerabilities that this population faces, a certain degree of non-participation is expected. For the 2019 street count, surveyors completed 707 non-participation forms. However, a refusal does not totally rule out inclusion in the count. It is possible that some people who decline to participate at one time are still counted as part of the ONSC or at some other point during the week of the street count.
- **Participation organizations:** The voluntary nature of participation for agencies/programs that provide services can influence the count. For 2019, 88 organizations participated as enumeration sites, provided outreach teams for the street count and/or provided data for the ONSC. More than 130 outreach workers from 30 agencies participated in the street outreach effort. However, some organizations and sites who provide services (more often private) chose not to participate. Such choice does affect the total count.
- **Number of volunteers:** The count depends on volunteers. For 2019, 142 community volunteers helped in street count enumeration at participating service sites.¹ While this provided adequate coverage, there is no way of knowing whether having more volunteers and expanded coverage could have influenced the count.
- **Limiting definitions:** The HUD definition of “homeless” is limiting. Notable exclusions include the doubled-up population, and people in jail, hospitals and detox facilities who were homeless prior to entry. Therefore, the PIT count is at best a partial snapshot of homelessness.
- **Under-counting:** Some subpopulations are likely to be undercounted. These include the following:
 - **People of color and with limited English proficiency:** Limitations with racial/ethnic identity options, language barriers, lack of trust, and lack of knowledge all result in the PIT count being an undercount of people of color. For 2019, additional efforts were made to collaborate with organizations such as the Urban League of Portland, Voz Worker Center, and Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon to reach populations of color and with limited English proficiency.
 - **Youth:** The count may not reach the homeless youth population effectively, particularly since this group may be prone to avoiding enumerators and to migration during the count time. For 2019, additional efforts were made to partner with Janus Youth and P:ear to help ensure more accurate counting of youth experiencing homelessness in Multnomah County.

¹ Only 127 volunteers participated in the feedback survey due to the unavailability of email addresses for all participating volunteers.

Point-in-Time Count Participants

The PIT count is conducted by agencies and organizations across Multnomah County that come into regular contact with people experiencing homelessness. These include agencies that provide services to homeless people, outreach organizations, schools, and agencies providing a wide range of services to low-income households (e.g., meal programs, food pantries, medical clinics, shelters, day centers, information and referral, and workforce development agencies).

Outreach and Engagement (O&E)

The Outreach and Engagement Workgroup, a community advisory forum composed of outreach workers, first responders, emergency services, and information and referral providers, played a central role in planning and data collection that occurred at specific unsheltered locations (e.g., streets/sidewalks, campsites, woods, abandoned vehicles and buildings, etc.). In 2019, more than 130 outreach workers from 30 agencies participated in the street outreach effort (see table 3).

Site-Based Enumeration

PIT count data collection also occurred through administration of survey forms in sites or programs that serve people who are unsheltered in Multnomah County. Thirty-four (34) organizations across Multnomah County and beyond (e.g., Clackamas Service Center) hosted trained volunteers from the public to collect survey forms during the count. Thirty-five (35) organizations across Multnomah County arranged for members of their staff to collect surveys during the street count (see Table 3).

One Night Shelter Count (ONSC)

The ONSC gathers information on the sheltered homeless population. This includes people sleeping in emergency shelters, people staying in vouchered motels, and those living in transitional housing. For 2019, the ONSC was conducted on January 23, the same night as the unsheltered count. JOHS coordinated the ONSC in collaboration with PHB.

The ONSC also has a paper survey form (see appendix A). However, participating agencies with access to Multnomah County's HMIS or CMIS inputted the data directly in the system (see table 3).

Table 3: PIT 2019 Modes of Participation by Organization

Table 3 lists all agencies that participated in the 2019 Point-in-Time count using "x" marks to indicate their specific type(s) of participation. Many agencies with multiple programs/sites were involved in more than one way. Therefore, multiple "x" marks are listed next to some organizations.

Organization name	Site-Based Enumeration with Volunteer Enumerators	Site-Based Enumeration with Staff Enumerators	Outreach and Engagement	One Night Shelter Count
211info		x		
All Saints Episcopal Church	x			
Belmont Library	x			
Blanchet House	x			x
Bradley Angle				x
Bridgetown Ministries		x		
Can We Help?			x	
CareOregon			x	
Cascade AIDS Project (CAP)		x		x
Cascadia Behavioral Healthcare			x	
Catholic Charities		x	x	
Central City Concern	x	x	x	x
Central Library	x			
City of Gresham			x	
Cityteam Portland	x			x
Clackamas Service Center	x		x	
Community of Hope				x
Confederated Tribe of Siletz Indians		x		
Corbett SD 39		x		
David Douglas SD 40		x		
De Paul Treatment Centers		x		
Department of Human Services		x		
Dignity Village	x			
Do Good Multnomah			x	x
East Hill Church	x			
Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon	x	x		
El Programa Hispano			x	x
First Baptist Church of Gresham	x			
First Baptist Church of Portland	x			
Gateway Center for Domestic Violence Services		x		
Gresham Library	x			
Gresham-Barlow SD 10J		x		
Hazelnut Grove / Portland Houseless Support Coalition	x			
Holgate Library	x			
Home Forward	x			
Hot Soup Now	x		x	
Human Solutions		x		x
Impact NW		x		
Janus Youth			x	x
JOIN	x		x	
Latino Network				x

Organization name	Site-Based Enumeration with Volunteer Enumerators	Site-Based Enumeration with Staff Enumerators	Outreach and Engagement	One Night Shelter Count
Legal Aid Services of Oregon		x		
Lines for Life			x	
Luke-Dorf, Inc.				x
Maybelle Center for Community		x		
METRO			x	
Midland Library	x			
Miracles Club	x			
Mount Hood Community College, Family Support Programs		x		
Multnomah County			x	
Multnomah County Health Department NEX		x		
Multnomah County Sheriff's Office (MSCO)		x	x	
My Father's House				x
NARA		x	x	x
New Avenues for Youth		x		x
North Portland Health Center	x			
Northeast Health Center	x			
OHSU		x	x	
Operation Nightwatch	x			
Outside In		x	x	x
P:ear	x		x	
Portland Homeless Family Solutions				x
Portland Park Rangers			x	
Portland Public Schools		x		
Portland Rescue Mission		x	x	x
Portland Street Medicine			x	
Potluck in the Park	x			
Rahab's Sisters	x			
Raphael House				x
Right 2 Dream Too, Right 2 Survive		x		
Rockwood Library	x			
Rose Haven		x		
Rosewood Initiative		x		
Saint Francis Dining Hall				
Saint Francis Dining Hall	x			
Salvation Army				x
Self Enhancement (SEI)	x		x	
Sisters of the Road	x			
Street Books			x	
Street Roots		x		
Transition Projects (TPI)	x		x	x
Trinity Episcopal Cathedral	x			
Union Gospel Mission	x		x	
Urban League of Portland			x	
Veteran Affairs (VA)		x	x	

Organization name	Site-Based Enumeration with Volunteer Enumerators	Site-Based Enumeration with Staff Enumerators	Outreach and Engagement	One Night Shelter Count
Volunteers of America Oregon Treatment Centers (VOA)		x		
Voz Worker Center	x			
Zarephath Ministries	x			
211info		x		

Number of Forms Returned by Agency, 2009-2019

Table 4 lists the participating agencies for the 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019 PIT counts. In order to make comparisons more logical, the table lists sites by agency rather than by individual site locations. Some agencies with multiple departments or programs represent more than one site.

Table 4 reflects the number of surveys returned by sites, outreach workers, and volunteers prior to removal of duplicates or ineligible forms. Each form represents a household, so these figures do not provide an indication of the number of individuals counted by each organization. Some agencies participated in the count but did not return any surveys because they did not encounter anyone who was unsheltered and had not yet been surveyed during the week of the count.

Table 4: PIT Unsheltered Count Methodology - 2009 to 2019 Participants

Agency	Number of Survey Forms Returned					
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
211info	1	10	10	7	17	10
Adventist Medical Center	0	0	0	1	0	0
Agape Church of Christ	0	0	21	51	0	0
All Saints Episcopal Church	0	0	0	0	6	5
Anawin	0	79	30	82	0	0
Better People	4	0	0	0	0	0
Blanchet House	116	82	82	96	56	43
Bridgetown Ministries	0	13	0	13	0	5
Bud Clark Commons	0	0	0	0	0	22
Can We Help/ Transformation Network	62	35	48	43	0	17
Care Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	15
Cascade AIDS Project	0	4	2	0	0	17
Cascadia	21	90	135	34	53	57
Catholic Charities	1	32	70	79	20	37
Central City Concern	30	55	97	106	12	60
City of Gresham	0	0	0	0	0	6
City Team Ministries	0	0	0	16	0	33
Clackamas Service Center	0	0	0	15	143	112
CODA Alpha Treatment	5	7	0	0	0	0
Community of Hope	0	0	0	0	0	1
Confederated Tribe of Siletz Indians	0	5	0	0	0	0
Crossroads Cupboard	0	0	0	3	0	0
David Douglas SD 40	0	2	0	0	0	0
Department of Human Services	0	0	1	31	27	48
DePaul Treatment Center	0	0	0	0	0	8
Dignity Village	60	60	60	53	51	18

Agency	Number of Survey Forms Returned					
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
Dinner & A Movie	0	5	0	0	0	0
Do Good Multnomah	0	0	0	0	0	8
East Hill Church	0	0	0	9	9	7
Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon	8	0	2	2	0	15
First Baptist Church of Gresham	0	0	0	14	0	5
First Baptist Church of Portland	20	12	3	7	16	21
Free Hot Soup	0	0	0	8	21	5
Gateway Center	0	0	0	0	2	3
Good News Health Clinic	0	12	8	0	0	0
Hazelnut Grove	0	0	0	0	0	7
Human Solutions	0	2	5	1	1	0
Home Forward	0	0	0	0	0	2
Imago Dei	0	0	9	9	0	0
Impact NW	0	9	3	8	0	24
Janus Youth	104	84	115	77	46	78
Johnson Creek Watershed Council	0	0	0	3	0	0
JOIN	998	626	706	585	139	206
Julia West House	38	20	19	0	0	0
Lines for Life	0	0	0	0	0	16
Living Hope International	0	0	0	15	0	0
Loaves and Fishes	3	0	10	3	0	0
Mainspring	3	0	0	9	8	0
Manna Ministries	0	15	6	1	0	0
Maybelle Center for Community	15	2	4	4	0	0
Mercy Corps	0	3	0	0	0	0
Metro	0	0	0	0	0	21
Miracles Club	0	0	0	0	0	8
Multnomah County Intellectual & Developmental Disabilities	0	0	0	0	3	2
Multnomah County Corrections Sheriff's Discharge	9	15	18	5	0	0
Multnomah County Health Clinics	51	2	1	17	17	11
Multnomah County Health Department	6	3	8	22	48	4
Multnomah County Health Department NEX	0	0	0	0	0	37
Multnomah County Library, Belmont	0	2	4	7	5	3
Multnomah County Library, Central	0	22	68	40	11	107
Multnomah County Library, Gresham	0	0	4	27	3	10
Multnomah County Library, Holgate	0	0	0	0	8	10
Multnomah County Library, Midland	0	0	0	0	7	12
Multnomah County Library, Rockwood	0	0	0	0	0	14
Multnomah County Sheriff's Hope Team	0	0	0	0	0	52
Multnomah County River Patrol	0	0	0	0	7	8
NARA NW	2	0	0	11	32	162
NAYA	37	31	7	6	9	0
New Avenues for Youth	20	8	7	0	8	10
No One Left Behind	0	0	0	9	0	0
Northwest Pilot Project	0	0	2	0	0	0
OHSU Family Medicine at Richmond	0	0	0	4	0	6
Operation Nightwatch	0	7	5	31	45	18

Agency	Number of Survey Forms Returned					
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
Oregon Health Sciences University	0	0	0	5	6	5
Our Peaceful Place	8	0	0	0	0	0
Outreach Volunteers ²	0	0	16	0	100	69
Outside In	67	45	50	41	137	52
Peer	2	13	10	25	5	5
Parkrose SD 3	1	0	0	2	3	0
Portland Adventist Community Services	0	7	0	0	5	0
Portland Fire & Rescue	0	5	3	0	0	0
Portland Parks	0	14	54	75	0	0
Portland Police Bureau	99	0	0	0	0	0
Portland Public School District	5	7	0	0	2	0
Portland Rescue Mission	25	52	18	0	0	51
Portland Street Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	16
Portland's Women Crisis Line	3	0	0	1	0	0
Potluck in the Park	3	30	47	5	26	13
Rahab's Sisters	0	0	0	3	0	11
Reynolds SD 7	2	5	11	0	2	0
Right 2 Dream Too	0	0	6	24	24	7
Rose Haven	0	1	4	8	13	3
Rosewood Family Health Center	1	0	0	0	0	0
Saint André Bessette Catholic Church	27	15	38	35	10	0
Saint Francis Dining Hall	17	35	8	0	31	19
Saint Mark's Lutheran	0	3	1	2	0	0
Saint Stephen's Episcopal Parish	0	0	4	40	0	0
Salvation Army	0	27	6	6	1	0
Sanctuary Presbyterian Church	14	14	13	6	3	0
Self Enhancement Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	11
Sexual Minority Youth Resource Center	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sisters of the Road	17	33	50	40	20	3
SnowCap Community Charities	3	8	4	2	11	0
Street Roots	9	40	52	32	17	7
Sunnyside Methodist Church	22	6	6	25	0	0
The Chapel	0	0	0	2	0	0
Transition Projects	15	23	149	233	87	119
Transitional Youth/ Street Church	0	19	0	0	0	0
Trinity Episcopal Cathedral	13	26	10	26	24	19
Union Gospel Mission	0	32	21	20	0	134
University of Western States	2	0	3	0	0	0
Urban League of Portland	0	0	0	0	0	108
Veterans Administration (includes CCRC)	0	5	8	88	46	17
Voz Worker Center	15	10	8	5	7	4
William Temple House	7	2	1	4	0	0
Zarephath Kitchen	0	0	0	34	35	33

2. Additional surveys submitted as part of coordinated outreach strategy.

APPENDIX A. SURVEY APPENDIX A. SURVEY AND REFUSAL FORMSY AND REFUSAL FORMS

English Survey Form

Person Completing Form: _____ Organization/Site: _____ Date: _____

Multnomah County Homeless Street Count January 23-29, 2019 ♦ SIDE A: HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Use this form to survey people who are **homeless and unsheltered** on the night of January 23, 2019.

Did you or will you sleep outside* on Wednesday night January 23rd? Yes No *[if No, Stop Survey]*
**Public or private place not ordinarily used for people to regularly sleep in (e.g., vehicle, park, street, abandoned building, campground.)*
Have you already taken the Street Count survey this week? Yes No *[if Yes, Stop Survey]*

THE QUESTIONS IN THIS BOX ARE REQUIRED. IF THEY CAN'T BE ANSWERED, COMPLETE A REFUSAL FORM.

First letter FIRST name	First 3 letters LAST name	Age	How do you identify your gender?
<input style="width: 100%; height: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%; height: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%; height: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> Trans (F→M) <input type="radio"/> F <input type="radio"/> Trans (M→F) <input type="radio"/> Does Not Identify as M, F or Trans

1. **Where did/will you sleep Wednesday night January 23rd?**
[Select Only ONE]
 - Street/sidewalk
 - Doorway/other private property
 - Abandoned house/building
 - Bridge/overpass/railroad
 - Park
 - Woods/open space
 - Vehicle (car, truck, van, camper) *[Skip to Q2]*
 - Boat *[Skip to Q2]*
 - Other unsheltered location: _____
- 1a. *[If Q1 Not Boat or Vehicle:]* **Did/will you sleep in a tent at that location on January 23rd?**
 Yes No Don't Know
2. **What part of town did/will you sleep in on January 23rd?**
[Select Only ONE]
 - Downtown/Old Town/Pearl
 - SW Ptlid (outside downtown)
 - NW Ptlid (outside downtown)
 - North Portland
 - Inner NE Ptlid (river → 33rd)
 - Central NE Ptlid (33rd → 82nd)
 - SE Portland (river → 82nd)
 - Outer E Ptlid (82nd → 162nd)
 - Gresham
 - East County (outside Gresham)
 - Don't Know
3. **Did/will you sleep alone on January 23rd?**
 Yes No
- 3a. *[If Q3=No]* **Who slept/will sleep with you on Jan 23rd?**
[Check ALL That Apply]
 - Spouse/Partner
 - Child/Children/Grandchild(ren) under 18 years
 - Other Relative (e.g., parent, sibling, adult child(ren), aunt/uncle, grandparent)
 - Non-Relative (e.g., friend, street family)
4. **Is this the first time in your life you have experienced homelessness?**
 Yes No Don't Know
5. **How long have you been homeless this time?**
 _____ (months) _____ (years)
[If duration is 12 months or more, Skip to Q7]
6. *[If Q5 less than 12 months]* **Have you lived on the streets or in a shelter at least 4 separate times (including this time) in the past 3 years?**
 Yes No Don't Know
- 6a. *[If Q6=Yes]* **In the past 3 years, was the total time you have been living on the streets or in a shelter at least 12 months?**
 Yes No Don't Know
7. **How do you identify your race/ethnicity?**
Check ALL That Apply (and at least one)
 - Hispanic/Latino
 - White/Caucasian
 - Black/African American
 - American Indian/Alaska Native
 - Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
 - Asian
 - Slavic
 - African
 - Middle Eastern
 - Don't Know/Refused*Additional Detail: _____*
8. **Are you attending school?** Yes No
9. **Are you employed?** Yes No
10. *[Ask if 18 years or older]* **Have you served in the US Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard) or been called into active duty by the National Guard or as a Reservist?**
 Yes No Don't Know
11. **How long have you been in Multnomah County?**
 < 3 mos 3-12 mos 1-2 yrs >2 yrs
 N/A, I'm from here originally *[skip to Q13]*
12. **Were you homeless when you came to Multnomah Co?**
 Yes No
- 12a. **What brought you here?**
[Check ALL That Apply]
 - Family/friends
 - Job opportunities
 - Like it here/good weather
 - Access to services/resources
 - Other: _____
- 12b. **Where did you move from?** *[Select Only ONE]*
 Clack, Wash, or Clark Counties (i.e., Metro area)
 Oregon outside Metro area
 Washington or California
 Other part of United States
13. *[Ask if 18 years or older]* **Have you experienced domestic violence (physical/emotional/verbal DV) in current or past relationships?**
 Yes No Don't Know Declined
- 13a. *[If Q13=Yes]* **Are you currently fleeing from DV?**
 Yes No Don't Know Declined
14. **Are you experiencing any of the following?** *[Ask Each]*
[Check ALL That Apply, Yes Some Dis Cond, OR Declined]
 - Mental illness
 - Drug use problem
 - Alcohol use problem
 - Physical disability
 - Mobility impairment
 - Chronic health condition
 - Developmental disability
 - Traumatic brain injury
 - Post-traumatic stress
 - HIV / AIDS Yes, Some Disab None, N/A Declined to Answer

Use Side B (back) of this form to gather information for THIS respondent's ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

Spanish Survey Form

Persona que llena el formulario: _____ Organización/sitio: _____ Fecha: _____

Conteo de personas sin hogar del Condado de Multnomah ♦ 23-29 de enero, 2019 ♦ LADO A: CABEZA DE FAMILIA

Utilice este formulario para encuestar a **personas sin hogar y sin albergue** la noche del 23 de enero de 2019.

¿Durmió o dormirá en la afuera* la noche del miércoles 23 de enero? Sí No *[Si la respuesta es No, detenga la encuesta]*
**Lugar público o privado que no se utiliza normalmente para que la gente duerma (es decir, vehículo, parque, calle, edificio abandonado, terreno para campamento).*
¿Ya ha contestado la encuesta del conteo esta semana? Sí No *[Si la respuesta es Sí, detenga la encuesta]*

LAS PREGUNTAS EN ESTE RECUADRO SON OBLIGATORIAS. SI NO SE PUEDEN RESPONDER, LLENE UN FORMULARIO DE RECHAZO.

Primera letra del PRIMER nombre	Primeras 3 letras del APELLIDO	Edad	¿Cómo identifica su género?
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> H <input type="radio"/> Trans (M→H) <input type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> Trans (H→M) <input type="radio"/> No se identifica como H, M o Trans

1. ¿Dónde durmió/dormirá la noche del miércoles 23 de enero?

[Seleccione sólo UNA opción]

- Calle/acera
- Bosque/espacio abierto
- Puerta/otra propiedad privada
- Vehículo (carro, camión, camioneta, cámper) *[Saltar a P2]*
- Casa/edificio abandonado
- Bote *[Saltar a P2]*
- Puente/paso elevado/ferrocarril
- Otro lugar a la intemperie:
- Parque

1a. [Si P1 no es bote ni vehículo:] ¿Durmió/dormirá en una casa de campaña en este sitio el 23 de enero?

- Sí No No sabe

2. ¿En qué parte de la ciudad durmió/dormirá el 23 de enero?

[Seleccione sólo UNA opción]

- Downtown/Old Town/Pearl
- SE Portland (río → 82nd)
- SW Ptlid (afuera de downtown)
- Outer E Ptlid (82nd → 162nd)
- NW Ptlid (afuera de downtown)
- Gresham
- Norte de Portland
- East County (afuera de Gresham)
- Interior NE Ptlid (río → 33rd)
- Central NE Ptlid (33rd → 82nd)
- No sabe

3. ¿Durmió/dormirá solo(a) el 23 de enero?

- Sí No

3a. [Si P3=No] ¿Quién durmió/dormirá con usted el 23 de enero?
[Marque TODAS las que aplican]

- Esposo(a)/pareja
- Niño(a)/niños(as)/ nieto(s) menor(es) de 18 años
- Otros familiares (es decir, padres, hermanos, hijos adultos, tíos, abuelos)
- No parientes (es decir, amigos, familia de la calle)

4. ¿Es la primera vez que ha vivido sin hogar?

- Sí No No sabe

5. ¿Cuánto tiempo ha sido una persona sin hogar esta vez?

_____ (meses) _____ (años)

[Si la duración es de 12 meses o más, pase a la P7]

6. [Si P5 es menor a 12 meses:] ¿Ha vivido en las calles o en un albergue por lo menos 4 veces distintas (incluyendo esta vez) en los últimos 3 años?

- Sí No No sabe

6a. [Si P6=Si:] ¿En los últimos 3 años, el tiempo total que ha vivido en las calles o en un albergue fue de al menos 12 meses?

- Sí No No sabe

7. ¿Cómo identifica su raza/origen étnico?

Marque TODAS las opciones que aplican (y por lo menos una):

- Hispano/Latino
- Asiático
- Blanco/Caucásico
- Eslavico
- Negro/Afroamericano
- Africano
- Indígena americano/nativo de Alaska
- Mediorienta
- Nativo de Hawái/isleño del Pacífico
- No sabe/se niega a contestar

Detalles adicionales: _____

8. ¿Asiste a la escuela? Sí No

9. ¿Tiene empleo? Sí No

10. [Pregunte si la persona tiene 18 años o más:] ¿Ha servido en las Fuerzas Armadas de los EE.UU. (Ejército, Marina, Fuerza Aérea, Cuerpo de Marines, Guardacostas) o ha sido llamado a servicio activo por la Guardia Nacional o como un reservista?

- Sí No No sabe

11. ¿Cuánto tiempo ha estado en el Condado de Multnomah?

- < 3 meses 3-12 meses 1-2 años > 2 años

N/A, soy de aquí originalmente *[salte a P13]*

12. ¿Era usted una persona sin hogar cuando vino al Co. de Multnomah?

- Sí No

12a. ¿Qué lo trajo aquí?

[Marque TODAS las que aplican]

- Familia/amigos
- Oportunidades de empleo
- Me gusta aquí/hay buen clima
- Acceso a servicios/recursos
- Otra: _____

12b. ¿De dónde se mudó?

[Seleccione sólo UNA opción]

- Condados de Clack, Wash, o Clark (área metropolitana)
- Oregon, fuera del área metro.
- Washington o California
- Otra parte de E.E.U.U

13. [Pregunte si la persona tiene 18 años o más:]

¿Ha experimentado violencia doméstica (física/emocional/verbal) en relaciones actuales o pasadas?

- Sí No No sabe No contestó

13a. [Si P13=Si:] ¿Está huyendo actualmente de violencia doméstica?

- Sí No No sabe No contestó

14. ¿Está experimentando alguna de las siguientes? [Pregunte cada una] [Marque todas las que aplican, Si algunas discapacidades, O No contestó]

- Enfermedad mental
- Condición de salud crónica
- Problema de uso de drogas
- Discapacidad del desarrollo
- Problema de uso de alcohol
- Lesión cerebral traumática
- Discapacidad física
- Estrés postraumático
- Impedimento de movilidad
- VIH/SIDA

- Sí, alguna discapacidad Ninguna, N/A No contestó

Utilice el Lado B (reverso) de este formulario para reunir información sobre MIEMBROS DEL HOGAR ADICIONALES de ESTE encuestado.

Conteo de personas sin hogar del Condado de Multnomah ♦ 23-29 de enero 2019 ♦ LADO B: MIEMBROS DEL HOGAR

SI NO SE PUEDEN CONTESTAR A-D, LLENE UN FORMULARIO DE RECHAZO	MIEMBRO ADICIONAL #1 ↓	MIEMBRO ADICIONAL #2 ↓
A. Primera letra del primer nombre [obligatorio]	□	□
B. Primeras 3 letras del apellido [obligatorio]	□ □ □	□ □ □
C. ¿Qué edad tiene? [obligatorio]	□ □ □	□ □ □
D. ¿Cómo identifica su género? [obligatorio]	<input type="radio"/> H <input type="radio"/> Trans (M→H) <input type="radio"/> No se identifica como H, M o Trans <input type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> Trans (H→M)	<input type="radio"/> H <input type="radio"/> Trans (M→H) <input type="radio"/> No se identifica como H, M o Trans <input type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> Trans (H→M)
1. ¿Cuál es su parentesco con la persona que llenó el Lado A de este formulario? [Seleccione sólo UNA opción]	<input type="radio"/> Espos(a)/Pareja <input type="radio"/> Hijo(s)/nieto(s) menores de 18 años <input type="radio"/> Otros familiares (es decir, padres, hermanos, hijos adultos, tíos, abuelos) <input type="radio"/> No parientes (es decir, amigos, familia de la calle)	<input type="radio"/> Espos(a)/Pareja <input type="radio"/> Hijo(s)/nieto(s) menores de 18 años <input type="radio"/> Otros familiares (es decir, padres, hermanos, hijos adultos, tíos, abuelos) <input type="radio"/> No parientes (es decir, amigos, familia de la calle)
2. ¿Es la primera vez que ha vivido sin hogar?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe
3. ¿Cuánto tiempo ha sido una persona sin hogar esta vez?	_____ (meses) _____ (años) [Si 12 meses o más, salte a P5]	_____ (meses) _____ (años) [Si 12 meses o más, salte a P5]
4. [Si P3<12 meses:] ¿Ha vivido en las calles o en un albergue al menos 4 veces distintas (incluyendo esta vez) en los últimos 3 años?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No [Salte a la P5] <input type="radio"/> No sabe [Salte a la P5]	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No [Salte a la P5] <input type="radio"/> No sabe [Salte a la P5]
4a. [Si P4=St:] ¿En los últimos 3 años, el tiempo total que ha vivido en las calles o en un albergue fue de al menos 12 meses?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe
5. ¿Cómo identifica su raza/origen étnico? [Marque TODAS las opciones que apliquen y por lo menos una]	<input type="checkbox"/> Hispano/latino <input type="checkbox"/> Asiático <input type="checkbox"/> Blanco/caucásico <input type="checkbox"/> Eslovaco <input type="checkbox"/> Negro/afroamericano <input type="checkbox"/> Africano <input type="checkbox"/> Indig. Amer./nat. de Alaska <input type="checkbox"/> Mediorienta <input type="checkbox"/> Nat. de Hawái/isleño del Pacífico <input type="checkbox"/> No sabe/No contestó Detalles adicionales: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Hispano/latino <input type="checkbox"/> Asiático <input type="checkbox"/> Blanco/caucásico <input type="checkbox"/> Eslovaco <input type="checkbox"/> Negro/afroamericano <input type="checkbox"/> Africano <input type="checkbox"/> Indig. Amer./nat. de Alaska <input type="checkbox"/> Mediorienta <input type="checkbox"/> Nat. de Hawái/isleño del Pacífico <input type="checkbox"/> No sabe/No contestó Detalles adicionales: _____
6. ¿Asiste a la escuela?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No
DETÉNGASE AQUÍ PARA MENORES DE 0-17 AÑOS		
7. ¿Tiene empleo?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No
8. ¿Ha servido en las Fuerzas Armadas de los EE.UU. (Ejército, Marina, Fuerza Aérea, Cuerpo de Marines, Guardacostas) o ha sido llamado a servicio activo por la Guardia Nacional o como un reservista?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe
9. ¿Cuánto tiempo ha estado en el Condado de Multnomah?	<input type="radio"/> < 3 meses <input type="radio"/> > 2 años <input type="radio"/> 3-12 meses <input type="radio"/> N/A, soy de aquí <input type="radio"/> 1-2 años originalmente [Salte a P11]	<input type="radio"/> < 3 meses <input type="radio"/> > 2 años <input type="radio"/> 3-12 meses <input type="radio"/> N/A, soy de aquí <input type="radio"/> 1-2 años originalmente [Salte a P11]
10. ¿Era usted una persona sin hogar cuando vino al Condado de Multnomah?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No
10a. ¿Qué lo trajo aquí? [Marque todas las que apliquen]	<input type="checkbox"/> Familia/amigos <input type="checkbox"/> Acceso a servicios/recursos <input type="checkbox"/> Oportunidades de empleo <input type="checkbox"/> Otro: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Me gusta aquí/ buen clima	<input type="checkbox"/> Familia/amigos <input type="checkbox"/> Acceso a servicios/recursos <input type="checkbox"/> Oportunidades de empleo <input type="checkbox"/> Otro: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Me gusta aquí/ buen clima
10b. ¿De dónde se mudó? [Seleccione sólo UNA opción]	<input type="radio"/> Condados Clack, Wash o Clark (es decir, área metropolitana) <input type="radio"/> Oregon, fuera área metropolitana <input type="radio"/> Wash. o Calif. <input type="radio"/> Otra parte de EE.UU.	<input type="radio"/> Condados Clack, Wash o Clark (es decir, área metropolitana) <input type="radio"/> Oregon, fuera área metropolitana <input type="radio"/> Wash. o Calif. <input type="radio"/> Otra parte de EE.UU.
11. ¿Ha experimentado violencia doméstica (física/emocional/verbal) en relaciones actuales o pasadas?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No [Salte a P12] <input type="radio"/> No sabe [Salte a P12] <input type="radio"/> No contestó [Salte a P12]	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No [Salte a P12] <input type="radio"/> No sabe [Salte a P12] <input type="radio"/> No contestó [Salte a P12]
11a. [Si P11=St:] ¿Está huyendo actualmente de violencia doméstica?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No contestó	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No contestó
12. ¿Está experimentando alguna de las siguientes? [Pregunte cada una individualmente] [Marque todas las que aplican] [Seleccione alguna condición de discapacidad] [Ninguna, N/A] [No contestó]	<input type="checkbox"/> Enfermedad mental <input type="checkbox"/> Cond. de salud crónica <input type="checkbox"/> Probl. de uso de drogas <input type="checkbox"/> Discapacidad del desarrollo <input type="checkbox"/> Probl. de uso de alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> Lesión cerebral traumática <input type="checkbox"/> Discapacidad física <input type="checkbox"/> Estrés postraumático <input type="checkbox"/> Impedimento de movilidad <input type="checkbox"/> VIH/SIDA <input type="checkbox"/> Alguna cond. de disc. <input type="radio"/> Ninguna, N/A <input type="radio"/> No contestó	<input type="checkbox"/> Enfermedad mental <input type="checkbox"/> Cond. de salud crónica <input type="checkbox"/> Probl. de uso de drogas <input type="checkbox"/> Discapacidad del desarrollo <input type="checkbox"/> Probl. de uso de alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> Lesión cerebral traumática <input type="checkbox"/> Discapacidad física <input type="checkbox"/> Estrés postraumático <input type="checkbox"/> Impedimento de movilidad <input type="checkbox"/> VIH/SIDA <input type="checkbox"/> Alguna cond. de disc. <input type="radio"/> Ninguna, N/A <input type="radio"/> No contestó

Chinese Survey Form

表格填写人: _____ 组织/场所: _____ 日期: _____

穆鲁玛郡街头流浪者统计表◆2019年1月23-29日◆A面: 户主

用本表调查 2019 年 1 月 23 日当晚无家可归和无住所的流浪者。

1月23日(周三)之前或当晚曾经或准备露宿街头吗*?	<input type="checkbox"/> 是 <input type="checkbox"/> 否 [如为否则停止调查]
* 一般不供人长期睡觉的公共或私人场地(例如汽车、公园、街上、废弃建筑物、露营地)	
本周参加过街头统计调查吗?	<input type="checkbox"/> 是 <input type="checkbox"/> 否 [如为是则停止调查]

这个框里的问题都是必答题。无法作答的,请填写拒绝回答表。

名字的第一个字母	姓氏的前三个字母	年龄	您认为自己的性别是?
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 男性 <input type="checkbox"/> 变性(女变男) <input type="checkbox"/> 女性 <input type="checkbox"/> 变性(男变女) <input type="checkbox"/> 不清楚是男性、女性还是变性

- 1月23日(周三)之前或当晚睡在哪里? [单选题]
 - 街上/人行道
 - 树林/空地
 - 门道/其他私人物业
 - 车里(小汽车、卡车、货车、露营车) [跳到问题2]
 - 废弃的房子/建筑物
 - 桥上/天桥/铁路
 - 公园
 - 船上 [跳到问题2]
 - 其他无遮蔽场所: _____
 - 1a. [如果问题1的答案不是船上或车里:] 1月23日当晚睡在/准备睡在那个地方的帐篷里吗?
 - 是 否 不知道
 2. 1月23日当晚睡在/准备睡在城市的哪个角落? [单选题]
 - 市区/老城区/珍珠区
 - 波特兰东南部(河流-82号)
 - 波特兰西南部(城外)
 - 波特兰西北部(城外)
 - 波特兰东外环(82号-162号)
 - 波特兰北部
 - 波特兰东北部内环(河流-33号)
 - 波特兰东北部中环(33号-82号)
 - 波特兰东南部(河-82号)
 - 波特兰东外环(82号-162号)
 - 格雷萨姆
 - 东郡(格雷萨姆外面)
 - 不知道
 3. 1月23日当晚是否独自睡觉/准备独自睡觉?
 - 是 否
 - 3a. [如果问题3的答案为否:] 1月23日当晚谁与您一起睡觉/准备与您一起睡觉? [选择所有适合的选项:]
 - 配偶/伴侣
 - 未满18岁的子女/孙子女
 - 其他亲属(例如父母、兄弟、成人子女、叔叔/婶婶、祖父母)
 - 非亲属(例如街坊朋友)
 4. 您是否平生第一次流浪?
 - 是 否 不知道
 5. 您这次流浪了多久? _____ (月) _____ (年)

[持续12个月或以上的,跳到问题7]
 6. [如果问题5的答案为不足12个月:] 过去三年里,至少有四次(包括这次)露宿街头或庇护所里面吗?
 - 是 否 不知道
 - 6a. [如果问题6的答案为是:] 过去三年里,露宿街头或庇护所的时间加起来是否至少有12个月?
 - 是 否 不知道
 7. 您觉得自己的种族/族裔是? 选择所有适合的选项(多选题):
 - 西班牙裔/拉丁裔
 - 白人/高加索人
 - 黑人/非洲裔美国人
 - 美洲印第安人/阿拉斯加原住民
 - 夏威夷土著/太平洋岛民
 - 亚裔
 - 斯拉夫人
 - 非洲裔
 - 中东裔
 - 不知道/不回答
 其他详情: _____
 8. 您是否在上学? 是 否
 9. 您是否有工作? 是 否
 10. [针对年满18岁的受访者:] 您是否在美国的军队(陆军、海军、空军、海军陆战队、海岸警卫队)服役过? 或者应召在国民警卫队服役或担任预备役军人?
 - 是 否 不知道
 11. 您在穆鲁玛郡多久了?
 - 不足3个月 3-12个月 1-2年 2年以上
 - 不适用,我是本地人 [跳到问题13]
 12. 您是否到穆鲁玛郡的时候就无家可归?
 - 是 否
 - 12a. 您为什么来这里? [选择所有适合的选项]
 - 家人/朋友
 - 工作机会
 - 喜欢这里/气候好
 - 享受服务/资源
 - 其他: _____
 - 12b. 您从哪里来? [单选题]
 - Clack、Wash或Clark县(例如Metro地区)
 - 俄勒冈州Metro之外的地方
 - 华盛顿州或加州
 - 美国的其他地方
 13. [针对年满18岁的受访者:] 您是否遭受过现任或前任伴侣(在身体/情感/言语方面的)家庭暴力?
 - 是 否 不知道 拒绝回答
 - 13a. [问题13的答案为是的:] 您是否脱离了家庭暴力的苦海?
 - 是 否 不知道 拒绝回答
 14. 您是否有下列任何一种问题? [逐一问答] [选择所有适合的选项,回答是有部分疾病或拒绝回答]
 - 精神疾病
 - 慢性健康问题
 - 嗜药问题
 - 发育障碍
 - 酗酒问题
 - 外伤性脑损伤
 - 身体残障
 - 创伤后遗症
 - 行动不便
 - HIV / AIDS
- 是, 部分疾病 无, 不适用 拒绝回答

在本表的B面(背面)记录该受访者其他家庭成员的信息。

穆鲁玛郡街头流浪者统计表 2019年1月23-29日 B面: 其他家庭成员				
无法回答A-D项的,请填写拒绝回答表。	其他家庭成员(一号)		其他家庭成员(二号)	
A. 名字的第一个字母 [必填项]	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B. 姓氏的前三个字母 [必填项]	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C. 您的年龄? [必填项]	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D. 您认为自己的性别是?	<input type="checkbox"/> 男 <input type="checkbox"/> 变性(女变男)		<input type="checkbox"/> 男 <input type="checkbox"/> 变性(女变男)	

[必填项]	<input type="radio"/> 女 <input type="radio"/> 变性（男变女） <input type="radio"/> 不清楚是男/女/变性	<input type="radio"/> 女 <input type="radio"/> 变性（男变女） <input type="radio"/> 不清楚是男/女/变性
1. 您与填写本表A面的人士是什么关系？ [单选题]	<input type="radio"/> 配偶/伴侣 <input type="radio"/> 未满18岁的子女/孙子女 <input type="radio"/> 其他亲属（例如父母、兄弟、成人子女、叔叔/婶婶、祖父母） <input type="radio"/> 非亲属（例如街坊朋友）	<input type="radio"/> 配偶/伴侣 <input type="radio"/> 未满18岁的子女/孙子女 <input type="radio"/> 其他亲属（例如父母、兄弟、成人子女、叔叔/婶婶、祖父母） <input type="radio"/> 非亲属（例如街坊朋友）
2. 您是否平生第一次流浪？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不知道	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不知道
3. 您这次流浪了多久？	____（月）____（年） [12个月或以上的，跳到问题5]	____（月）____（年） [12个月或以上的，跳到问题5]
4. [问题3的答案为不足12个月的：]过去三年里，至少有四次（包括这次）露宿街头或庇护所里面吗？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 [跳到问题5] <input type="radio"/> 不知道 [跳到问题5]	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 [跳到问题5] <input type="radio"/> 不知道 [跳到问题5]
4a. [问题4的答案为是的：]过去三年里，露宿街头或庇护所的时间加起来是否至少有12个月？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不知道	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不知道
5. 您觉得自己的种族/族裔是？ [选择所有适合的选项（多选题）]	<input type="checkbox"/> 西班牙裔/拉丁裔 <input type="checkbox"/> 亚裔 <input type="checkbox"/> 白人/高加索人 <input type="checkbox"/> 斯拉夫人 <input type="checkbox"/> 黑人/非洲裔美国人 <input type="checkbox"/> 非洲裔 <input type="checkbox"/> 美洲印第安人/阿拉斯加土著 <input type="checkbox"/> 中东裔 <input type="checkbox"/> 夏威夷土著/太平洋岛民 <input type="checkbox"/> 不知道/不回答 其他详情：_____	<input type="checkbox"/> 西班牙裔/拉丁裔 <input type="checkbox"/> 亚裔 <input type="checkbox"/> 白人/高加索人 <input type="checkbox"/> 斯拉夫人 <input type="checkbox"/> 黑人/非洲裔美国人 <input type="checkbox"/> 非洲裔 <input type="checkbox"/> 美洲印第安人/阿拉斯加土著 <input type="checkbox"/> 中东裔 <input type="checkbox"/> 夏威夷土著/太平洋岛民 <input type="checkbox"/> 不知道/不回答 其他详情：_____
6. 您是否在上学？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否
0-17岁的孩子到此为止		
7. 您是否有工作？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否
8. 您是否在美国的军队（陆军、海军、空军、海军陆战队、海岸警卫队）服过役？或者应召在国民警卫队服役或担任预备役军人？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不知道	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不知道
9. 您在穆鲁玛郡多久了？	<input type="radio"/> 不足3个月 <input type="radio"/> 2年以上 <input type="radio"/> 3-12个月 <input type="radio"/> 不适用，我是本地人 <input type="radio"/> 1-2年 [跳到问题11]	<input type="radio"/> 不足3个月 <input type="radio"/> 2年以上 <input type="radio"/> 3-12个月 <input type="radio"/> 不适用，我是本地人 <input type="radio"/> 1-2年 [跳到问题11]
10. 您是否到穆鲁玛郡的时候就无家可归？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否
10a. 您为什么来这里？ [选择所有适合的选项]	<input type="checkbox"/> 家人/朋友 <input type="checkbox"/> 享受服务/资源 <input type="checkbox"/> 工作机会 <input type="checkbox"/> 喜欢这里/气候好 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他：_____	<input type="checkbox"/> 家人/朋友 <input type="checkbox"/> 享受服务/资源 <input type="checkbox"/> 工作机会 <input type="checkbox"/> 喜欢这里/气候好 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他：_____
10b. 您从哪里来？ [单选题]	<input type="radio"/> Clack、Wash或Clark县（例如Metro）地区） <input type="radio"/> 俄勒冈州 Metro <input type="radio"/> 华盛顿州或加州 <input type="radio"/> 美国的其他地方	<input type="radio"/> Clack、Wash或Clark县（例如Metro）地区） <input type="radio"/> 俄勒冈州 Metro <input type="radio"/> 华盛顿州或加州 <input type="radio"/> 美国的其他地方
11. 您是否受过现任或前任伴侣（在身体/情感/言语方面的）家庭暴力？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 [跳到问题12] <input type="radio"/> 不知道 [跳到问题12] <input type="radio"/> 不回答 [跳到问题12]	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 [跳到问题12] <input type="radio"/> 不知道 [跳到问题12] <input type="radio"/> 不回答 [跳到问题12]
11a. [问题11的答案为是的：]您是否脱离了家庭暴力的苦海？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 不知道 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不回答	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 不知道 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不回答
12. 您是否有下列任何一种问题？ [逐一问答] [选择所有适合的选项，或选择部分疾病，或无、不适用或拒绝回答]	<input type="checkbox"/> 精神疾病 <input type="checkbox"/> 慢性健康问题 <input type="checkbox"/> 嗜药问题 <input type="checkbox"/> 发育障碍 <input type="checkbox"/> 酗酒问题 <input type="checkbox"/> 外伤性脑损伤 <input type="checkbox"/> 身体残障 <input type="checkbox"/> 创伤后遗症 <input type="checkbox"/> 行动不便 <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS <input type="radio"/> 部分疾病 <input type="radio"/> 无，不适用 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答	<input type="checkbox"/> 精神疾病 <input type="checkbox"/> 慢性健康问题 <input type="checkbox"/> 嗜药问题 <input type="checkbox"/> 发育障碍 <input type="checkbox"/> 酗酒问题 <input type="checkbox"/> 外伤性脑损伤 <input type="checkbox"/> 身体残障 <input type="checkbox"/> 创伤后遗症 <input type="checkbox"/> 行动不便 <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS <input type="radio"/> 部分疾病 <input type="radio"/> 无，不适用 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答

Vietnamese Survey Form

Người Hoàn Thành Đơn này: _____ Tổ Chức/Địa Điểm: _____ Ngày: _____

Kiểm Đếm Số Người Vô Gia Cư Ngủ Ngoài Đường ở Hạt Multnomah Từ Ngày 23 đến 29 Tháng Giêng Năm 2019 **♦ MẶT A: CHỦ HỘ GIA ĐÌNH**

Dùng đơn này để khảo sát những người vô gia cư và không có nơi trú ngụ vào đêm 23 tháng Giêng năm 2019

Quý vị đã hoặc sẽ ngủ ngoài đường* vào đêm Thứ Tư ngày 23 tháng Giêng? <input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không [Nếu Không, Xin Dùng Khảo Sát]
*Nơi công cộng hoặc riêng tư mà thông thường mọi người không dùng để ngủ (ví dụ: trong xe, công viên, trên đường phố, tòa nhà bỏ hoang, sân cắm trại.)
Quý vị đã có làm khảo sát Kiểm Đếm Số Người Ngủ Ngoài Đường tuần này chưa? <input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không [Nếu Có, Xin Dùng Khảo Sát]

CÁC CÂU HỎI TRONG KHUNG NÀY LÀ BẮT BUỘC. NẾU KHÔNG THỂ TRẢ LỜI NHỮNG CÂU HỎI NÀY, XIN HÃY ĐIỂN ĐƠN TỰ CHỐI			
Chữ cái đầu của TÊN	3 chữ cái đầu của HỌ	Tuổi tác	Quý vị xác định giới tính mình là gì?
□	□ □ □	□	<input type="radio"/> Nam <input type="radio"/> Chuyển giới (Nữ -> Nam) <input type="radio"/> Nữ <input type="radio"/> Chuyển giới (Nam -> Nữ) <input type="radio"/> Không xác định giới tính là Nam, Nữ hay Chuyển giới

1. Quý vị đã/sẽ ngủ ở đâu vào tối Thứ Tư, ngày 23 tháng Giêng?

[Chỉ Chọn MỘT]

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Đường/lề đường | <input type="radio"/> Gõ/không có che chắn |
| <input type="radio"/> Trước cửa nhà/khu vực tư nhân khác | <input type="radio"/> Trong xe (xe hơi, xe tải, xe van, xe cắm trại) [Xin tới Câu 2] |
| <input type="radio"/> Nhà/công trình bỏ hoang | <input type="radio"/> Thuyền [Xin tới Câu 2] |
| <input type="radio"/> Cầu/cầu vượt/đường sắt | <input type="radio"/> Các địa điểm khác không phải nơi trú ngụ: _____ |
| <input type="radio"/> Công viên | |

1a. [Nếu Câu 1 Không phải Thuyền Hoặc Xe] Quý vị đã hoặc sẽ ngủ trong lâu tại địa điểm đó vào ngày 23 tháng Giêng?
 Có Không Không Biết

2. Tại khu vực nào của thành phố mà quý vị đã/sẽ ngủ vào ngày 23 tháng Giêng? [Chỉ Chọn MỘT]

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Trung Tâm/Phố Cổ/Khu Vực Pearl | <input type="radio"/> SE Portland (bờ sông -> 82nd) |
| <input type="radio"/> SW Ptlid (bên ngoài khu trung tâm) | <input type="radio"/> Bên ngoài E Ptlid (82nd -> 162nd) |
| <input type="radio"/> NW Ptlid (bên ngoài khu trung tâm) | <input type="radio"/> Gresham |
| <input type="radio"/> North Portland | <input type="radio"/> East County (bên ngoài Gresham) |
| <input type="radio"/> Bên trong NE Ptlid (bờ sông -> 33rd) | |
| <input type="radio"/> Trung tâm NE Ptlid (33rd -> 82nd) | <input type="radio"/> Không Biết |

3. Có phải quý vị đã/sẽ ngủ một mình vào ngày 23 tháng Giêng?

- Có Không

3a. [Nếu Câu 3 = Không] Quý vị đã/sẽ ngủ với ai vào ngày 23 tháng Giêng?

[Đánh dấu TẤT CẢ Các Mục Phù Hợp:]

- Người hôn phối/Người tình
 Con cái/Cháu chắt dưới 18 tuổi
 Người thân khác (ví dụ: cha mẹ, anh chị em, con cái đã lớn, cô dì chú bác, ông bà)
 Không có liên hệ thân thích (ví dụ: bạn bè, gia đình đường phố)

4. Đây có phải là lần đầu tiên trong đời quý vị sống vô gia cư không?

- Có Không Không biết

5. Lần này quý vị đã sống vô gia cư bao lâu rồi?

_____ (tháng) _____ (năm)

[Nếu thời gian là 12 tháng hoặc lâu hơn, xin tới Câu 7]

6. [Nếu câu trả lời cho câu 5 là ít hơn 12 tháng:] Có phải quý vị đã từng sống ngoài đường hoặc trong một nơi trú ngụ ít nhất 4 lần khác nhau (bao gồm cả lần này) trong vòng 3 năm trở lại đây?

- Có Không Không biết

6a. [Nếu Câu 6 = Có.] Trong vòng 3 năm trở lại đây, có phải tổng thời gian quý vị sống ngoài đường hoặc trong một nơi trú ngụ ít nhất 12 tháng?

- Có Không Không biết

7. Quý vị xác định chủng tộc/sắc tộc của mình thế nào?

Đánh Dấu TẤT CẢ Các Mục Phù Hợp (và chọn ít nhất một mục):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Người Tây Ban Nha/Latin | <input type="checkbox"/> Người Châu Á |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Người Da Trắng | <input type="checkbox"/> Người Slavic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Người Da Đen/Người Mỹ gốc Phi | <input type="checkbox"/> Người Châu Phi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Người Mỹ Bản Địa/Bản Xứ Alaska | <input type="checkbox"/> Người Trung Đông |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Người Hawai Bản Địa/Đảo Thái Bình Dương | <input type="checkbox"/> Không Biết/Từ chối trả lời |

Chi Tiết Thêm Vào: _____

8. Quý vị có đang đi học không?

- Có Không

9. Quý vị có việc làm không?

- Có Không

10. [Câu hỏi cho người 18 tuổi hoặc lớn hơn:] Có phải quý vị từng phục vụ trong lực lượng quân đội Mỹ (Quân Đội, Hải Quân, Không Quân, Thủy Quân Lục Chiến, Bảo Vệ Bờ Biển) hay được gọi làm nhiệm vụ tại lực lượng Vệ Binh Quốc Gia hoặc là một Dự Bị?

- Có Không Không Biết

11. Quý vị đã ở Hạt Multnomah bao lâu rồi?

- < 3 tháng 3-12 tháng 1-2 năm >2 năm
 Không Áp Dụng, Tôi xuất thân ở đây [Xin tới Câu 13]

12. Khi quý vị tới Hạt Multnomah, có phải quý vị đã là người vô gia cư?

- Có Không

12a. Điều gì khiến quý vị tới đây?

[Đánh dấu TẤT CẢ Các Mục Phù Hợp]

- Gia đình/bạn bè
 Các cơ hội công việc
 Thích sống ở đây/thời tiết tốt
 Tiếp cận các dịch vụ/tài nguyên
 Khác: _____

12b. Quý vị từ đâu tới đây?

[Chỉ Chọn MỘT]

- Hạt Clack, Wash, hoặc Clark (ví dụ: vùng Metro)
 Oregon bên ngoài vùng Metro
 Washington hoặc California
 Nơi khác của nước Mỹ

13. [Câu hỏi cho người 18 tuổi hoặc lớn hơn:] Quý vị đã từng bị bạo hành gia đình (bạo hành thể xác/tinh thần/qua lời nói) trong các mối quan hệ hiện tại hoặc trong quá khứ?

- Có Không Không Biết Từ chối trả lời

13a. [Nếu Câu 13 = Có:] Có phải quý vị đang chạy trốn khỏi bạo hành gia đình?

- Có Không Không Biết Từ chối trả lời

14. Quý vị có đang trải qua những điều sau? [Hỏi Từng Mục]

[Đánh dấu TẤT CẢ các mục Phù Hợp HOẶC Có Vài Tình Trạng HOẶC Từ Chối Trả Lời]

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bệnh Tâm Thần | <input type="checkbox"/> Bệnh mãn tính |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vấn đề nghiện thuốc | <input type="checkbox"/> Khuyết tật trong khi phát triển |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vấn đề nghiện rượu | <input type="checkbox"/> Chấn thương sọ não |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Khuyết tật thể chất | <input type="checkbox"/> Căng thẳng sau chấn thương |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Khả năng đi lại hạn chế | <input type="checkbox"/> Bệnh HIV/AIDS |
| <input type="radio"/> Có Vài Tình Trạng | <input type="radio"/> Không có, Không Áp Dụng |
| | <input type="radio"/> Từ Chối Trả Lời |

Sử dụng Mặt B (mặt sau) của đơn này để thu thập thông tin về CÁC THÀNH VIÊN KHÁC TRONG HỘ GIA ĐÌNH của người được khảo sát NÀY.

Kiểm Điểm Số Người Vô Gia Cư Ngủ Ngoài Đường ở Hạt Multnomah ♦ Từ Ngày 23 đến 29 Tháng Giêng Năm 2019 ♦ MẶT B: CÁC THÀNH VIÊN KHÁC TRONG HỘ GIA ĐÌNH

NEU CÂU A ĐẾN CÂU D KHÔNG THỂ TRẢ LỜI, XIN HOÀN TẤT ĐƠN TỪ CHỐI	THÀNH VIÊN KHÁC TRONG HỘ GIA ĐÌNH: SỐ 1	THÀNH VIÊN KHÁC TRONG HỘ GIA ĐÌNH: SỐ 2
A. Chữ cái đầu tiên của Tên <i>[bắt buộc]</i>		
B. 3 chữ cái đầu tiên của Họ <i>[bắt buộc]</i>		
C. Tuổi của quý vị? <i>[Bắt buộc]</i>		
D. Quý vị xác định giới tính mình là gì? <i>[Bắt buộc]</i>	<input type="radio"/> Nam <input type="radio"/> Chuyển giới (Nữ -> Nam) <input type="radio"/> Không Xác Định Giới Tính là Nam/ Nữ/ Chuyển giới <input type="radio"/> Nữ <input type="radio"/> Chuyển giới (Nam -> Nữ)	<input type="radio"/> Nam <input type="radio"/> Chuyển giới (Nữ -> Nam) <input type="radio"/> Không Xác Định Giới Tính là Nam/ Nữ/ Chuyển giới <input type="radio"/> Nữ <input type="radio"/> Chuyển giới (Nam -> Nữ)
1. Mối quan hệ của quý vị với người hoàn tất Mặt A của đơn này là gì? <i>[Chỉ Chọn Một]</i>	<input type="radio"/> Người hôn phối/ Người tình <input type="radio"/> Con/Con cái/Cháu dưới 18 tuổi <input type="radio"/> Người thân khác (ví dụ: cha mẹ, anh chị em, con cái đã lớn, cô đi chú bác, ông bà) <input type="radio"/> Không có liên hệ thân thích (ví dụ: bạn bè, gia đình đường phố)	<input type="radio"/> Người hôn phối/ Người tình <input type="radio"/> Con/Con cái/Cháu dưới 18 tuổi <input type="radio"/> Người thân khác (ví dụ: cha mẹ, anh chị em, con cái đã lớn, cô đi chú bác, ông bà) <input type="radio"/> Không có liên hệ thân thích (ví dụ: bạn bè, gia đình đường phố)
2. Đây có phải là lần đầu tiên trong đời quý vị sống vô gia cư không?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không biết	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không biết
3. Lần này quý vị đã sống vô gia cư bao lâu rồi?	_____ (tháng) _____ (năm) <i>[Nếu 12 tháng hoặc lâu hơn, xin tới Câu 5]</i>	_____ (tháng) _____ (năm) <i>[Nếu 12 tháng hoặc lâu hơn, xin tới Câu 5]</i>
4. <i>[Nếu Câu 3 < 12 tháng:]</i> Có phải quý vị đã từng sống ngoài đường hoặc trong một nơi trú ngụ ít nhất 4 lần khác nhau (bao gồm cả lần này) trong vòng 3 năm trở lại đây?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <i>[Xin tới Câu 5]</i> <input type="radio"/> Không Biết <i>[Xin tới Câu 5]</i>	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <i>[Xin tới Câu 5]</i> <input type="radio"/> Không Biết <i>[Xin tới Câu 5]</i>
4a. <i>[Nếu Câu 4 = Có:]</i> Trong vòng 3 năm trở lại đây, có phải tổng thời gian quý vị sống ngoài đường hoặc trong một nơi trú ngụ ít nhất 12 tháng?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không Biết	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không Biết
5. Quý vị xác định chủng tộc/sắc tộc của mình thế nào? <i>[Đánh dấu TẤT CẢ các mục Phù Hợp với ít nhất là một mục]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Người Tây Ban Nha/La Tinh <input type="checkbox"/> Người Châu Á <input type="checkbox"/> Người Da Trắng <input type="checkbox"/> Người Slavic <input type="checkbox"/> Người Da Đen/Người Mỹ gốc Phi <input type="checkbox"/> Người Châu Phi <input type="checkbox"/> Người Mỹ Bản Địa/Bản Xứ Alaska <input type="checkbox"/> Người Trung Đông <input type="checkbox"/> Người Hawai Bản Địa/Đảo Thái Bình Dương <input type="checkbox"/> Không Biết/Từ Chối Trả Lời Chi Tiết Thêm Vào: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Người Tây Ban Nha/La Tinh <input type="checkbox"/> Người Châu Á <input type="checkbox"/> Người Da Trắng <input type="checkbox"/> Người Slavic <input type="checkbox"/> Người Da Đen/Người Mỹ gốc Phi <input type="checkbox"/> Người Châu Phi <input type="checkbox"/> Người Mỹ Bản Địa/Bản Xứ Alaska <input type="checkbox"/> Người Trung Đông <input type="checkbox"/> Người Hawai Bản Địa/Đảo Thái Bình Dương <input type="checkbox"/> Không Biết/Từ Chối Trả Lời Chi Tiết Thêm Vào: _____
6. Quý vị có đang đi học không?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không
DỪNG TẠI ĐÂY ĐỐI VỚI TRẺ EM 0-17 TUỔI		
7. Quý vị có việc làm không?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không
8. Có phải quý vị từng phục vụ trong lực lượng quân đội Mỹ (Quân Đội, Hải Quân, Không Quân, Thủy Quân Lục Chiến, Bảo Vệ Bờ Biển) hay được gọi làm nhiệm vụ tại lực lượng Vệ Binh Quốc Gia hoặc là một Dự Bị?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không Biết	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không Biết
9. Quý vị đã ở Hạt Multnomah bao lâu rồi?	<input type="radio"/> <3 tháng <input type="radio"/> >2 năm <input type="radio"/> 3-12 tháng <input type="radio"/> Không Áp Dụng, Tôi xuất thân ở đây <input type="radio"/> 1-2 năm <i>[Xin tới Câu 11]</i>	<input type="radio"/> <3 tháng <input type="radio"/> >2 năm <input type="radio"/> 3-12 tháng <input type="radio"/> Không Áp Dụng, Tôi xuất thân ở đây <input type="radio"/> 1-2 năm <i>[Xin tới Câu 11]</i>
10. Khi quý vị tới Hạt Multnomah, có phải quý vị đã là người vô gia cư?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không
10a. Điều gì khiến quý vị tới đây? <i>[Đánh dấu TẤT CẢ các mục Phù Hợp]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Gia đình/bạn bè <input type="checkbox"/> Tiếp cận dịch vụ/tài nguyên <input type="checkbox"/> Cơ hội việc làm <input type="checkbox"/> Thích sống ở đây/ thời tiết tốt <input type="checkbox"/> Khác: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Gia đình/bạn bè <input type="checkbox"/> Tiếp cận dịch vụ/tài nguyên <input type="checkbox"/> Cơ hội việc làm <input type="checkbox"/> Thích sống ở đây/ thời tiết tốt <input type="checkbox"/> Khác: _____
10b. Quý vị từ đâu đến? <i>[Chỉ Chọn Một]</i>	<input type="radio"/> Hạt Clack, Wash, hoặc Clark (ví dụ: vùng Metro) <input type="radio"/> Oregon, bên ngoài vùng Metro <input type="radio"/> Wash hoặc Calif <input type="radio"/> Nơi khác của nước Mỹ	<input type="radio"/> Hạt Clack, Wash, hoặc Clark (ví dụ: vùng Metro) <input type="radio"/> Oregon, bên ngoài vùng Metro <input type="radio"/> Wash hoặc Calif <input type="radio"/> Nơi khác của nước Mỹ
11. Quý vị đã từng bị bạo hành gia đình (bạo hành thể xác/tình thân/qua lời nói) trong các mối quan hệ hiện tại hoặc trong quá khứ?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <i>[Xin tới Câu 12]</i> <input type="radio"/> Không Biết <i>[Xin tới Câu 12]</i> <input type="radio"/> Từ chối trả lời <i>[Xin tới Câu 12]</i>	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <i>[Xin tới Câu 12]</i> <input type="radio"/> Không Biết <i>[Xin tới Câu 12]</i> <input type="radio"/> Từ chối trả lời <i>[Xin tới Câu 12]</i>
11a. <i>[Nếu Câu 11 = Có:]</i> Có phải quý vị đang chạy trốn khỏi bạo hành gia đình?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không Biết <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Từ chối trả lời	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không Biết <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Từ chối trả lời
12. Quý vị có đang trải bất kỳ những điều nào sau đây? <i>[Hỏi từng có nhân]</i> <i>[Đánh dấu Tất Cả những mục phù hợp HOẶC Chọn Tình Trạng Mất Khả Năng Lao Động HOẶC Không Có, Không Áp Dụng, HOẶC Từ Chối Trả Lời]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Bệnh tâm thần <input type="checkbox"/> Bệnh mãn tính <input type="checkbox"/> Vấn đề nghiện thuốc <input type="checkbox"/> Khuyết tật trong khi phát triển <input type="checkbox"/> Vấn đề nghiện rượu <input type="checkbox"/> Chấn thương sọ não <input type="checkbox"/> Khuyết tật thể chất <input type="checkbox"/> Căng thẳng sau chấn thương <input type="checkbox"/> Khả năng đi lại hạn chế <input type="checkbox"/> Bị bệnh HIV/AIDS <input type="radio"/> Tình Trạng Mất Khả Năng Lao Động <input type="radio"/> Không Có, Không Áp Dụng <input type="radio"/> Từ Chối Trả Lời	<input type="checkbox"/> Bệnh tâm thần <input type="checkbox"/> Bệnh mãn tính <input type="checkbox"/> Vấn đề nghiện thuốc <input type="checkbox"/> Khuyết tật trong khi phát triển <input type="checkbox"/> Vấn đề nghiện rượu <input type="checkbox"/> Chấn thương sọ não <input type="checkbox"/> Khuyết tật thể chất <input type="checkbox"/> Căng thẳng sau chấn thương <input type="checkbox"/> Khả năng đi lại hạn chế <input type="checkbox"/> Bị bệnh HIV/AIDS <input type="radio"/> Tình Trạng Mất Khả Năng Lao Động <input type="radio"/> Không Có, Không Áp Dụng <input type="radio"/> Từ Chối Trả Lời

Russian Survey Form

Лицо, заполняющее анкету: _____ Организация/местонахождение: _____ Дата: _____

Перепись жителей округа Малтнома со статусом БОМЖ ♦ 23-29 января 2019 г. ♦ **СТОРОНА А: ГЛАВА СЕМЬИ**

Используйте эту анкету для переписи лиц со статусом БОМЖ и не проживающих в приютах для бездомных в ночь 23 января 2019 г.

Спали ли Вы или будете ли Вы спать на улице* в ночь на среду 23 января? Да Нет [если нет, не заполняйте анкету дальше]
 *Место общественного или частного пользования, обычно не используемое людьми для регулярных ночёвок (например, автомобиль, парк, улица, заброшенное здание, площадка для кемпинга.)

Вы уже участвовали в переписи бездомных лиц на этой неделе? Да Нет [если да, не заполняйте анкету дальше]

ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНО ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ЭТИ ВОПРОСЫ. ЕСЛИ ВЫ НЕ МОЖЕТЕ ОТВЕТИТЬ НА ЭТИ ВОПРОСЫ, ЗАПОЛНИТЕ ФОРМУ ОТКАЗА.

Первая буква имени	Первые три буквы фамилии	Возраст	Ваш пол?
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> М <input type="radio"/> Транс (Ж→М) <input type="radio"/> Ж <input type="radio"/> Транс (М→Ж) <input type="radio"/> Не считает себя М, Ж или транссексуалом

1. Где Вы спали/будете спать в ночь на среду 23 января?

[Выберите только 1 ответ]

- На улице/на тротуаре
- На пороге дома/другой частной собственности
- В заброшенном доме/здании
- У моста/в надземном переходе/у ж/д
- Парк
- В лесу/в поле
- В автотранспортном средстве (машине, грузовике, вэне, кемпере)
- На лодке [Перейти к B2]
- Другое место на улице:

1а. [Если ответ на B1 не лодка или автомобиль:]

Спали ли ли Вы/будете ли Вы спать в палатке в указанном месте 23 января?

- Да Нет Не знаю

2. В какой части города Вы спали/будете спать 23 января?

[Выберите только ОДИН ответ]

- В центре города/в старой части города/р-не Перл
- В ЮЗ Портленде (за пределами центра города)
- В СЗ Портленде (за пределами центра города)
- Северный Портленд
- Внутренний СВ Портленд (река → 33^я ул.)
- Центральный СВ Портленд (33^я → 82^я ул.)
- В ЮВ Портленде (река → 82^я ул.)
- За пределами восточного Портленда (82^я → 162^я ул.)
- Грешем
- Восточный округ (за пределами Грешема)
- Не знаю

3. Вы ночевали/будете ночевать один/одна 23 января?

- Да Нет

3а. [Если ответ на B3=нет] С кем Вы ночевали/будете ночевать 23 января? [Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие ответы:]

- Супруг (-а)/партнёр
- Ребенок/дети/внук (-и) в возрасте до 18 лет
- Другой родственник (например, родитель, брат/сестра, взрослый ребенок (дети), тетя/дядя, бабушка/дедушка)
- Неродственное лицо (например, друг, уличная община)

4. Это первый раз в жизни, когда у Вас нет места жительства?

- Да Нет Не знаю

5. Как долго у Вас нет места жительства в этот раз?

_____ (месяцев) _____ (лет)

[Если место жительства отсутствует 12 месяцев или больше, перейти к B7]

6. [Если ответ на B5 "меньше 12 месяцев":] Жили ли Вы на улицах или в приюте для бездомных людей как минимум 4 раза (включая этот раз) за последние 3 года?

- Да Нет Не знаю

6а. [Если ответ на B6=Да:] За последние 3 года общий срок Вашего проживания на улицах или в приюте для бездомных был не менее 12 месяцев?

- Да Нет Не знаю

7. Ваша раса/национальность?

Выберите ВСЕ подходящие ответы (как минимум один):

- Латиноамериканская
 - Белая/европеоидная
 - Черная/афроамериканская
 - Американские индейцы/уроженцы Аляски
 - Уроженцы Гавайских островов/уроженцы тихоокеанских островов
 - Не знаю/не хочу отвечать
 - Азиаты
 - Славяне
 - Африканцы
 - Ближневосточная раса
- Дополнительная информация _____

8. Вы учитесь? Да Нет

9. Вы работаете? Да Нет

10. [Для лиц в возрасте от 18 лет:] Служили ли Вы в ВС США (армии, флоте, ВВС, морская пехота, береговая охрана) или призывались ли Вы на действительную военную службу национальной гвардией или в качестве резервиста?

- Да Нет Не знаю

11. Как долго Вы находитесь в округе Малтнома?

- < 3 месяцев 3-12 месяцев 1-2 года < 2 лет

Неприменимо, я - коренной житель [перейти к B13]

12. Было ли у Вас место жительства, когда Вы приехали в округ Малтнома?

- Да Нет

12а. Почему Вы приехали сюда?

- [Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие]
- Семья/друзья
 - Возможность найти работу
 - Мне здесь нравится/хорошая погода
 - Доступ к услугам/ресурсам
 - Другое: _____

12б. Откуда Вы переехали?

- [Выберите ОДИН ответ]
- Округи Кламакас, Вашингтон или Кларк (т.е. столичный регион)
 - Орегон за пределами столичного региона
 - Вашингтон или Калифорния
 - Другая часть США

13. [Для лиц в возрасте от 18 лет:] Подвергались ли Вы домашнему насилию (физическому/эмоциональному/вербальному) в текущих или прошлых отношениях?

- Да Нет Не знаю Не хочу отвечать

13а. [Если ответ на B13=Да:] Вы в настоящее время скрываетесь от домашнего насилия?

- Да Нет Не знаю Не хочу отвечать

14. Страдаете ли Вы от следующих недугов? [Спросите каждого.]

Выберите ВСЕ подходящие ответы, Да, один из недугов, ИЛИ не хочу отвечать]

- Психич. заболевание
- Наркомания
- Алкоголизм
- Инвалидность
- Нарушение подвижности
- Хроническое заболевание
- Нарушение развития
- Черепно-мозговая травма
- Посттравматический стресс
- ВИЧ/СПИД

- Да, один из недугов Нет, неприменимо Не хочу отвечать

На стороне В (обороте) этой анкеты укажите информацию о ДРУГИХ ЧЛЕНАХ СЕМЬИ ЭТОГО респондента.

Перепись жителей округа Малтнома со статусом БОМЖ ♦ 23-29 января 2019 г. ♦ СТОРОНА В: ДРУГИЕ ЧЛЕНЫ СЕМЬИ

ЕСЛИ ОТВЕТЫ НА ВОПРОСЫ А-Д НЕ МОГУТ БЫТЬ ПОЛУЧЕНЫ, ЗАПОЛНИТЕ ФОРМУ ОТКАЗА	ЧЛЕН СЕМЬИ #1 ↓	ЧЛЕН СЕМЬИ #2 ↓
А. Первая буква имени <i>[указать обязательно]</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
В. Первые три буквы фамилии <i>[указать обязательно]</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
С. Возраст? <i>[указать обязательно]</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Д. Пол? <i>[указать обязательно]</i>	<input type="radio"/> М <input type="radio"/> Транс(Ж→М) <input type="radio"/> Не считает себя <input type="radio"/> Ж <input type="radio"/> Транс(М→Ж) М, Ж или транссексуалом	<input type="radio"/> М <input type="radio"/> Транс(Ж→М) <input type="radio"/> Не считает себя <input type="radio"/> Ж <input type="radio"/> Транс(М→Ж) М, Ж или транссексуалом
1. Ваша степень родства по отношению к лицу, заполнившему сторону А этой анкеты? <i>[Выберите только ОДИН ответ]</i>	<input type="radio"/> Супруг (-а)/партнёр <input type="radio"/> Ребёнок/Дети/Внук (-чка) в возрасте до 18 лет <input type="radio"/> Другой родственник (например, родитель, брат/сестра, взрослый ребёнок (дети), тетя/дядя, бабушка/дедушка) <input type="radio"/> Неродственное лицо (например, друг, уличная община)	<input type="radio"/> Супруг (-а)/партнёр <input type="radio"/> Ребёнок/Дети/Внук (-чка) в возрасте до 18 лет <input type="radio"/> Другой родственник (например, родитель, брат/сестра, взрослый ребёнок (дети), тетя/дядя, бабушка/дедушка) <input type="radio"/> Неродственное лицо (например, друг, уличная община)
2. Это первый раз в жизни, когда у Вас нет места жительства?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю
3. Как долго у Вас нет места жительства в этот раз?	_____ (месяцев) _____ (лет) <i>[Если 12 месяцев или более, перейти к B5]</i>	_____ (месяцев) _____ (лет) <i>[Если 12 месяцев или более, перейти к B5]</i>
4. <i>[Если ответ на B3 <12 месяцев:]</i> Жили ли Вы на улицах или в приюте для бездомных людей как минимум 4 раза (включая этот раз) за последние 3 года?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <i>[Перейти к B5]</i> <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <i>[Перейти к B5]</i>	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <i>[Перейти к B5]</i> <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <i>[Перейти к B5]</i>
4а. <i>[Если ответ на B4=Да:]</i> За последние 3 года общий срок Вашего проживания на улицах или в приюте для бездомных был не менее 12 месяцев?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю
5. Ваша раса/национальность? <i>[Выберите ВСЕ подходящие ответы (как минимум, один):]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Латиноамериканская <input type="checkbox"/> Азиаты <input type="checkbox"/> Белая/европеоидная <input type="checkbox"/> Славяне <input type="checkbox"/> Черная/афроамериканская <input type="checkbox"/> Африканская <input type="checkbox"/> Американские индейцы/уроженцы Аляски <input type="checkbox"/> Ближневосточная <input type="checkbox"/> Уроженцы Гавайских островов/уроженцы Тихоокеанских островов <input type="checkbox"/> Не знаю/не хочу отвечать <input type="checkbox"/> Дополнительная информация	<input type="checkbox"/> Латиноамериканская <input type="checkbox"/> Азиаты <input type="checkbox"/> Белая/европеоидная <input type="checkbox"/> Славяне <input type="checkbox"/> Черная/афроамериканская <input type="checkbox"/> Африканская <input type="checkbox"/> Американские индейцы/уроженцы Аляски <input type="checkbox"/> Ближневосточная <input type="checkbox"/> Уроженцы Гавайских островов/уроженцы Тихоокеанских островов <input type="checkbox"/> Не знаю/не хочу отвечать <input type="checkbox"/> Дополнительная информация
6. Вы учитесь?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет
НЕ ЗАПОЛНЯТЬ ДАЛЬШЕ ДЛЯ ДЕТЕЙ В ВОЗРАСТЕ 0-17 ЛЕТ		
7. Вы работаете?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет
8. Служили ли Вы в ВС США (армии, флоте, ВВС, морская пехота, береговая охрана) или призывались ли Вы на действительную военную службу национальной гвардией или в качестве резервиста?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю
9. Как долго Вы находитесь в округе Малтнома?	<input type="radio"/> < 3 месяцев <input type="radio"/> > 2 лет <input type="radio"/> 3-12 месяцев <input type="radio"/> Неприменимо, я - коренной житель <i>[Перейти к B11]</i> <input type="radio"/> 1-2 года	<input type="radio"/> < 3 месяцев <input type="radio"/> > 2 лет <input type="radio"/> 3-12 месяцев <input type="radio"/> Неприменимо, я - коренной житель <i>[Перейти к B11]</i> <input type="radio"/> 1-2 года
10. Было ли у Вас место жительства, когда вы приехали в округ Малтнома?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет
10а. Почему Вы приехали сюда? <i>[Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие ответы]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Семья/друзья <input type="checkbox"/> Доступ к услугам/ресурсам <input type="checkbox"/> Возможность найти работу <input type="checkbox"/> Другое: <input type="checkbox"/> Мне здесь нравится/хорошая погода	<input type="checkbox"/> Семья/друзья <input type="checkbox"/> Доступ к услугам/ресурсам <input type="checkbox"/> Возможность найти работу <input type="checkbox"/> Другое: <input type="checkbox"/> Мне здесь нравится/хорошая погода
10б. Откуда Вы приехали? <i>[Выбрать только ОДИН ответ]</i>	<input type="radio"/> Округи Клакамас, Вашингтон или Кларк (т.е. столичный регион) <input type="radio"/> Орегон за пределами столичного региона <input type="radio"/> Вашингтон или Калифорния <input type="radio"/> Другая часть США	<input type="radio"/> Округи Клакамас, Вашингтон или Кларк (т.е. столичный регион) <input type="radio"/> Орегон за пределами столичного региона <input type="radio"/> Вашингтон или Калифорния <input type="radio"/> Другая часть США
11. Подвергались ли Вы домашнему насилию (физическому/эмоциональному/вербальному) в текущих или прошлых отношениях?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <i>[Перейти к Q12]</i> <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <i>[Перейти к Q12]</i> <input type="radio"/> Не хочу отвечать <i>[Перейти к Q12]</i>	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <i>[Перейти к Q12]</i> <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <i>[Перейти к Q12]</i> <input type="radio"/> Не хочу отвечать <i>[Перейти к Q12]</i>
11а. <i>[Если Ответ на B11=Да:]</i> Вы в настоящее время скрываетесь от домашнего насилия?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не хочу отвечать	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не хочу отвечать
12. Испытываете ли Вы один из следующих недугов? <i>[Спросите каждого]</i> <i>[Отметить ВСЕ подходящие ответы ИЛИ выберите одно из заболеваний ИЛИ Нет, неприменимо ИЛИ не хочу отвечать]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Психич. заболевание <input type="checkbox"/> Хроническое заболевание <input type="checkbox"/> Наркомания <input type="checkbox"/> Нарушение развития <input type="checkbox"/> Алкоголизм <input type="checkbox"/> Черепно-мозговая травма <input type="checkbox"/> Инвалидность <input type="checkbox"/> Посттравматический стресс <input type="checkbox"/> Нарушение подвижности <input type="checkbox"/> ВИЧ/СПИД <input type="radio"/> Один из недугов <input type="radio"/> Нет, неприменимо <input type="radio"/> Не хочу отвечать	<input type="checkbox"/> Психич. заболевание <input type="checkbox"/> Хроническое заболевание <input type="checkbox"/> Наркомания <input type="checkbox"/> Нарушение развития <input type="checkbox"/> Алкоголизм <input type="checkbox"/> Черепно-мозговая травма <input type="checkbox"/> Инвалидность <input type="checkbox"/> Посттравматический стресс <input type="checkbox"/> Нарушение подвижности <input type="checkbox"/> ВИЧ/СПИД <input type="radio"/> Один из недугов <input type="radio"/> Нет, неприменимо <input type="radio"/> Не хочу отвечать

Refusal Form

Multnomah County Homeless Street Count ♦ January 23-29, 2019

REFUSAL FORM

COMPLETE ONE FORM PER PERSON

INSTRUCTIONS: This form should be used to document individuals who *refuse to complete a survey* or *cannot provide the identifying information in the shaded box*. Only fill out this form if you know or are fairly certain that the person *slept outside on Wednesday night January 23rd*. If someone is unapproachable, either return to the location at another time or inform the next shift of data collectors to try again, if possible.

Person Completing Form: _____ Organization/Site: _____

Date: _____

1. Was this person homeless on January 23rd? Yes Most Likely
 No *[If No, Do NOT Complete Refusal Form]*
2. Reason for Refusing to Complete Street Count Survey: *[Check ALL That Apply]*
 - Doesn't want to give their information (i.e., privacy or trust issues)
 - Individual cannot/will not provide the identifying information in the shaded box
 - Doesn't want to be disturbed
 - General refusal, no reason given (i.e., they just don't want to do the survey)
 - Did it before and nothing changed for the homeless community
 - Busy or in a hurry
 - Language issue (after attempts to offer other language forms or to call translation number)
 - Other *[please describe]*: _____
3. Type of location where this form was completed: *[Select Only ONE]*
 - Street or sidewalk
 - Doorway or other private property
 - Abandoned house or building
 - Bridge, overpass, or railroad
 - Park
 - Woods or open space
 - Vehicle (car, truck, van, camper)
 - Boat
 - Other unsheltered location *[please describe]*: _____
- 3a. *[If Q3 Is NOT Vehicle or Boat:] Slept in a tent?*
 Yes No Don't Know
- 3b. Did the individual sleep in that type of location on Wednesday January 23rd?
 Yes No Don't Know
4. Area of Portland/Multnomah County where this form was completed: *[Select Only ONE]*
 - Downtown, Old Town, Pearl
 - SW Portland (outside downtown)
 - NW Portland (outside downtown)
 - North Portland
 - Inner NE Portland (river → 33rd)
 - Central NE Portland (33rd → 82nd)
 - SE Portland (river → 82nd)
 - Outer East Portland (82nd → 162nd)
 - Gresham
 - East County (outside of Gresham)
- 4a. Did the individual sleep in that area January 23rd?
 Yes No Don't Know
5. Gender: *[Select Only ONE]*
 - Male
 - Female
 - Unable to Determine
6. Age: *[Select Only ONE]*
 - 0-17 years
 - 18-24 years
 - 25-55 years
 - 56 years or older
 - Unable to Determine
7. Race/Ethnicity: *[Check ALL That Apply]*
 - Hispanic/Latino
 - White/Caucasian
 - Black/African American
 - American Indian/Alaska Native
 - Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
 - Asian
 - Slavic
 - African
 - Middle Eastern
 - Unable to Determine

Additional Comments: _____

ONSC Survey Form

2019 One Night Shelter Count Form – Multnomah County

Please Complete ONE Sheet Per Household or Individual

!!Complete this form only for people staying in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing on the night of Wednesday, Jan. 23, 2019!!

	Complete a Column for Each Household Member	
	Individual #1 (or Single Person)	Individual #2
1) First Name (at least first letter)		
2) Last Name (at least first 3 letters)		
Relationship to Head of Household	<input type="checkbox"/> Head of Household	<input type="checkbox"/> Child <input type="checkbox"/> Partner or Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Non-related
3) Date of Birth	____/____/____ OR Age: _____	____/____/____ OR Age: _____
4) Ethnicity	<input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic/Latino	<input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic/Latino
5) Race [Check ALL That Apply]	<input type="checkbox"/> Amer Indian/Alaska Nat <input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American <input type="checkbox"/> Nat Hawaiian/Pac Island <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know/Refused	<input type="checkbox"/> Amer Indian/Alaska Nat <input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American <input type="checkbox"/> Nat Hawaiian/Pac Island <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know/Refused
6) Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Trans (M→F) <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Trans (F→M) <input type="checkbox"/> Gender Non-Conforming (not Male, Female, or Trans) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Trans (M→F) <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Trans (F→M) <input type="checkbox"/> Gender Non-Conforming (not Male, Female, or Trans) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused
7) U.S. Military Veteran? (18+ Years and U.S. Armed Service or Active Duty National Guard/Reservist)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused
8) Does the Client have a Disabling Condition?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused
If #8=Yes [Check ALL That Apply]	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Problem <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Problem <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS
9) Residence Prior to Project Entry [Select Only ONE]	<input type="checkbox"/> Street <input type="checkbox"/> TH <input type="checkbox"/> ES <input type="checkbox"/> Owned <input type="checkbox"/> Foster <input type="checkbox"/> Rental <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital <input type="checkbox"/> Doubled-up <input type="checkbox"/> Jail <input type="checkbox"/> Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment	<input type="checkbox"/> Street <input type="checkbox"/> TH <input type="checkbox"/> ES <input type="checkbox"/> Owned <input type="checkbox"/> Foster <input type="checkbox"/> Rental <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital <input type="checkbox"/> Doubled-up <input type="checkbox"/> Jail <input type="checkbox"/> Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment
Length of Stay in prior residence	_____ days _____ mos _____ yrs	_____ days _____ mos _____ yrs
Approximate date Homelessness Started (last time had a place to sleep not Street or ES)	____/____/____	____/____/____
# of TIMES Street, ES or SH in past 3 years		
# of Months Street, ES or SH in past 3 years		
10) Domestic violence victim/survivor? (Adults 18+ only)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused

FOR PERSON FILLING OUT FORM:

Please review the attached Housing Inventory Chart information, update as necessary and return with completed forms. (See the Housing Inventory Chart instructions in the attached cover letter.)

CAA or Lead Agency: Joint Office Homeless Services/Multnomah County

Project Name: _____

Project Type: Emergency Shelter (ES) Transitional Housing (TH) Safe Haven (SH)

County: Multnomah City: _____

Additional Household Members

	Individual #3	Individual #4	Individual #5
1) First Name (at least first letter)			
2) Last Name (at least first 3 letters)			
Relationship to Head of Household	<input type="checkbox"/> Child <input type="checkbox"/> Partner or Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Non-related	<input type="checkbox"/> Child <input type="checkbox"/> Partner or Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Non-related	<input type="checkbox"/> Child <input type="checkbox"/> Partner or Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Non-related
3) Date of Birth	___/___/___ OR Age: _____	___/___/___ OR Age: _____	___/___/___ OR Age: _____
4) Ethnicity	<input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic/Latino	<input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic/Latino	<input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic/Latino
5) Race [Check ALL That Apply]	<input type="checkbox"/> Amer Indian/Alaska Nat <input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American <input type="checkbox"/> Nat Hawaiian/Pac Island <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know/Refused	<input type="checkbox"/> Amer Indian/Alaska Nat <input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American <input type="checkbox"/> Nat Hawaiian/Pac Island <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know/Refused	<input type="checkbox"/> Amer Indian/Alaska Nat <input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American <input type="checkbox"/> Nat Hawaiian/Pac Island <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know/Refused
6) Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Trans (M→F) <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Trans (F→M) <input type="checkbox"/> Gender Non-Conforming (not Male, Female, or Trans) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Trans (M→F) <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Trans (F→M) <input type="checkbox"/> Gender Non-Conforming (not Male, Female, or Trans) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Trans (M→F) <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Trans (F→M) <input type="checkbox"/> Gender Non-Conforming (not Male, Female, or Trans) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused
7) U.S. Military Veteran? (18+ Years and U.S. Armed Service or Active Duty National Guard/Reservist)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused
8) Does the Client have a Disabling Condition?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused
8a) If #8=Yes [Check ALL That Apply]	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Problem <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Problem <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Problem <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS
9) Residence Prior to Project Entry [Select Only ONE]	<input type="checkbox"/> Street <input type="checkbox"/> TH <input type="checkbox"/> ES <input type="checkbox"/> Owned <input type="checkbox"/> Foster <input type="checkbox"/> Rental <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital <input type="checkbox"/> Doubled-up <input type="checkbox"/> Jail <input type="checkbox"/> Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment	<input type="checkbox"/> Street <input type="checkbox"/> TH <input type="checkbox"/> ES <input type="checkbox"/> Owned <input type="checkbox"/> Foster <input type="checkbox"/> Rental <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital <input type="checkbox"/> Doubled-up <input type="checkbox"/> Jail <input type="checkbox"/> Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment	<input type="checkbox"/> Street <input type="checkbox"/> TH <input type="checkbox"/> ES <input type="checkbox"/> Owned <input type="checkbox"/> Foster <input type="checkbox"/> Rental <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital <input type="checkbox"/> Doubled-up <input type="checkbox"/> Jail <input type="checkbox"/> Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment
Length of Stay in prior residence	___ days ___ mos ___ yrs	___ days ___ mos ___ yrs	___ days ___ mos ___ yrs
Approximate date Homelessness Started (last time had a place to sleep not Street or ES)	___ / ___ / ___	___ / ___ / ___	___ / ___ / ___
# of TIMES Street, ES or SH in past 3 years			
# of Months Street, ES or SH in past 3 years			
10) Domestic violence victim/survivor? (Adults 18+ only)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused

2019

POINT-IN-TIME

10.3. Doubled Up Report

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



Portland
State
UNIVERSITY

This report was prepared for
Joint Office of Homeless Services

Submitted
April 30, 2019

By

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DOUBLED UP COUNT

As part of the 2019 Point-in-Time Street Count, Portland State University was asked to replicate the effort done in 2015 to estimate the number of people that are living in a “doubled up” situation which is where people are staying with friends or relatives due to economic reasons. Previous efforts asked for information from The Oregon Department of Human Services in regards to the housing status of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program participants. 211, which provides the human services helpline for the county provided information on where callers to the service had slept on the night of the count. School districts in Multnomah County were asked to provide a tally of homeless students during the count.

Oregon Department of Human Services Data

DHS provided data on the Multnomah County households that were enrolled in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) on January 23rd, 2019. This data showed that of the 44,558 Multnomah County households enrolled in SNAP, 9,546 identified as homeless which includes those that are unsheltered, living in a shelter, or doubled up. SNAP requires all participants to meet specific income thresholds. The average monthly income of all SNAP participants in Multnomah County was \$646.49 as compared to \$85.68 for participants that identified as homeless.

SNAP data includes information on the race/ethnicity of participants in the program which may give some insight into the overall demographic composition of the homeless population in Multnomah county. Since not all communities participate in services like SNAP at equal rates, the generalizability of this data may be limited. The race/ethnicity of SNAP recipients that identified as being homeless is listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Race/Ethnicity of SNAP Recipients that Identified as Being Homeless

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Homeless SNAP Clients	Percentage of all Homeless SNAP Clients
White	6218	65.14%
Populations of Color	2947	30.87%
Asian/Pacific Islander	150	1.57%
African American	1658	17.37%
Hispanic	572	5.99%
Native American	303	3.17%
Multi-Racial	264	2.77%
Unknown	381	3.99%

As compared to the overall population of Multnomah County, homeless SNAP recipients that are African Americans and Native Americans are over-represented while Hispanics, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and Multi-racial populations are under-represented. A similar finding was found in 2015.

211 Data

211 serves as Multnomah County’s human services hotline. During the week of the point in time count they asked callers seeking information for available social services “Where will you/ did you sleep on the night of Wednesday January 23?” Out of all callers asked, 568 agreed to provide this information. 68.1% of respondents reported sleeping in their own apartment or house, followed by 12.5% reporting being doubled up with friends/family, 9.3% reported being unsheltered. Of those that reported unstable housing the night of the count, 39.2% were doubled up while 60.8% met the HUD definition for being homeless.

Table 2: 211 Data

“Where will you/ did you sleep on the night of Wednesday January 23?”	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Doubled up with friends/family	71	12.5%
Motel/hotel	23	4%
My own apartment/house	387	68.1%
Outside/Vehicle/Place not meant for human Habitation	53	9.3%
Shelter or transitional housing	34	6%
Total	568	100%

School District Data

The federal definition of homelessness used by the Department of Education includes households that are doubled up for economic reasons. This means that School district data can provide a source of information about the doubled up population. All Multnomah County school districts were contacted and asked to provide a tally of homeless students in their districts on the night of the count using Multnomah County School Districts Homeless Data form (see Appendix A). Portland Public, Corbett, and Gresham Barlow provided this information. Corbett and Gresham-Barlow also provided a breakdown of the homeless students by Race/Ethnicity while Portland Public was unable to due to excessive administrative burden.

Table 3: Portland Public, Corbett, and Gresham Barlow School District Data

Homeless Students	Unsheltered	Shelter/ Transitional Housing	Hotel/Motel	Substandard/ Overcrowded	Doubled Up	Other/ Unknown
Unaccompanied homeless students	3	9	0	0	292	0
Homeless students living with their families	9	91	41	74	764	0
Total homeless students	12	100	41	74	1056	0

Table 4: Corbett and Gresham-Barlow School District Data

Homeless Students (Corbett & Gresham-Barlow School Districts only)	Unsheltered	Shelter/ Transitional Housing	Hotel/Motel	Substandard/ Overcrowded	Doubled Up	Other/ Unknown
American Indian/Alaska Native	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asian	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.49%	0%
Black/African American	0%	6.25%	0%	33%	8.06%	0%
Hispanic/Latino	0%	50.00%	30%	0%	24.48%	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.90%	0%
Multi-racial	0%	6.25%	20%	0%	3.88%	0%
White/Caucasian	100%	37.50%	50%	66%	61.19%	0%

APPENDIX A. Multnomah County School Districts Homeless Data form

Multnomah County School Districts Homeless Data for 2019 Point in Time Count

In addition to completing a Street Count Survey form for unsheltered students and their families, please use this form to provide summary information on all of the students in your district who are homeless on Wednesday night, January 23, 2019. Send the completed form to Cameron Mulder at mulder@pdx.edu or mail to 1600 SW 4th Avenue, Suite 400 Portland OR 97201 by February 8.

Please note that there are two charts below, one for unaccompanied youth and one for youth living with their families. Both charts first ask for a total number of youth within each living situation. This is followed by a tally of youth by race within each living situation.

School District Name: _____

Schools Covered by the Data on this Form: All schools in district These schools: _____

Liaison Name: _____

UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS YOUTH	LIVING SITUATION					
	Unsheltered	Shelter/ Transitional Hsg	Hotel/Motel	Substandard/ Overcrowded	Doubled Up	Other/ Unknown
Total number of unaccompanied homeless youth						
<i>Number of unaccompanied homeless youth by race</i>						
Hispanic/ Latino						
White/ Caucasian						
Black/ African American						
American Indian/ Alaska Native						
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander						
Asian						
Multi-racial						

HOMELESS YOUTH LIVING WITH THEIR FAMILIES	LIVING SITUATION					
	Unsheltered	Shelter/ Transitional Hsg	Hotel/Motel	Substandard/ Overcrowded	Doubled Up	Other/ Unknown
Total number of homeless youth living with their families						
<i>Number of homeless youth living with their families by race</i>						
Hispanic/ Latino						
White/ Caucasian						
Black/ African American						
American Indian/ Alaska Native						
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander						
Asian						
Multi-racial						

This information will be used in conjunction with the data school districts compile on unsheltered students and families as part of the Multnomah County Homeless Street Count. Data collection forms and instructions for the Street Count will be mailed to you separately.

Questions? Contact Cameron Mulder mulder@pdx.edu or 503-725-5970.

Thank you!