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2023 Oregon Statewide Homelessness Estimates

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**HOMELESSNESS RESEARCH
& ACTION COLLABORATIVE**

2023 OREGON STATEWIDE HOMELESSNESS ESTIMATES

**OREGON HOUSING AND
COMMUNITY SERVICES**

January 2024

RESEARCH TEAM and ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Point-In-Time (PIT) count is a census of people experiencing both sheltered and unsheltered homelessness on a single night in January. The federal government requires this as a condition of funding it distributes to Continuums of Care (CoCs), networks of government agencies and service providers that manage homelessness services and funding in specific regions. Oregon has eight CoCs, five of which manage their own PIT count, which leads to variation in methodology and completeness. The PIT count's accuracy is further reduced because it only captures homelessness on a single night, missing changes throughout the year, and uses a fairly restrictive definition of homelessness limited to "sheltered" (people living in an emergency shelter or some forms of transitional housing) or "unsheltered" ("a place not meant for human habitation"¹ such as a sidewalk, tent, car, etc.) Because of these issues with the count, the federal government recommends that it not be relied on as a definitive total and should be used with additional data sources.² This report summarizes the 2023 PIT count data, as well as the Housing Inventory Count (HIC) data on shelter and housing bed totals for people experiencing or exiting homelessness, as reported by Oregon CoCs. The report also includes the number of children enrolled in Oregon schools who were reported by districts as experiencing homelessness under a definition that includes PIT count criteria as well as children doubled-up with other families by necessity rather than choice. While CoCs report only by Continuum, and schools only by district, here the totals are reported by CoC and county.

The 2023 PIT count recorded 20,110 people experiencing homelessness across Oregon on a single night in January, of which 13,004 were unsheltered and 7,106 were sheltered. Homelessness increased by 8.5 percent overall from 2022, with unsheltered homelessness increasing 17.2 percent and sheltered homelessness increasing 4.2 percent. These increases mirror a national trend, with homelessness across the country rising 12 percent from 2022 to 2023, but Oregon had the second-highest rate of unsheltered homelessness (at 65% of all people experiencing homelessness) and the highest rates of family homelessness and unaccompanied, unsheltered youth homelessness.³ In Oregon, Clatsop and Sherman Counties had the highest rates of both overall homelessness and unsheltered homelessness per 1,000 residents (Map 1 and Table 2).⁴ Multnomah County had the highest total number of people experiencing homelessness (Table 1), but at a lower rate than some rural counties.⁵

¹ Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Defining "Homeless," Office of the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 76 Federal Register 75994 (January 4, 2012).

² U.S. Government Accountability Office (2021), "HUD Should Help Communities Better Leverage Data to Estimate Homelessness, GAO-22-104445.

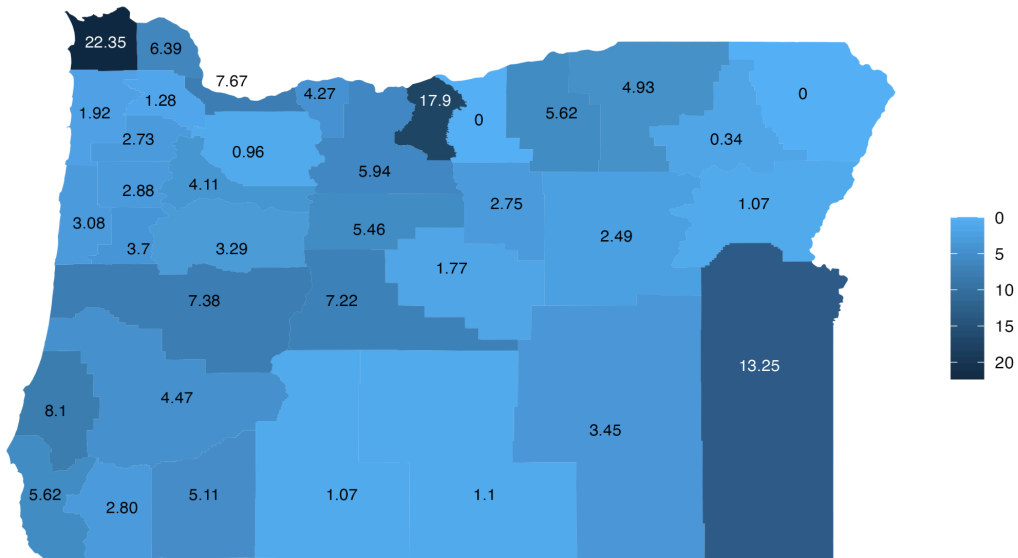
³ de Sousa, T., et al. (2023), *2023 AHAR: Part 1 - PIT Estimates of Homelessness in the U.S.*, The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Community Planning and Development.

⁴ See Appendix A for a map of Oregon counties by name.

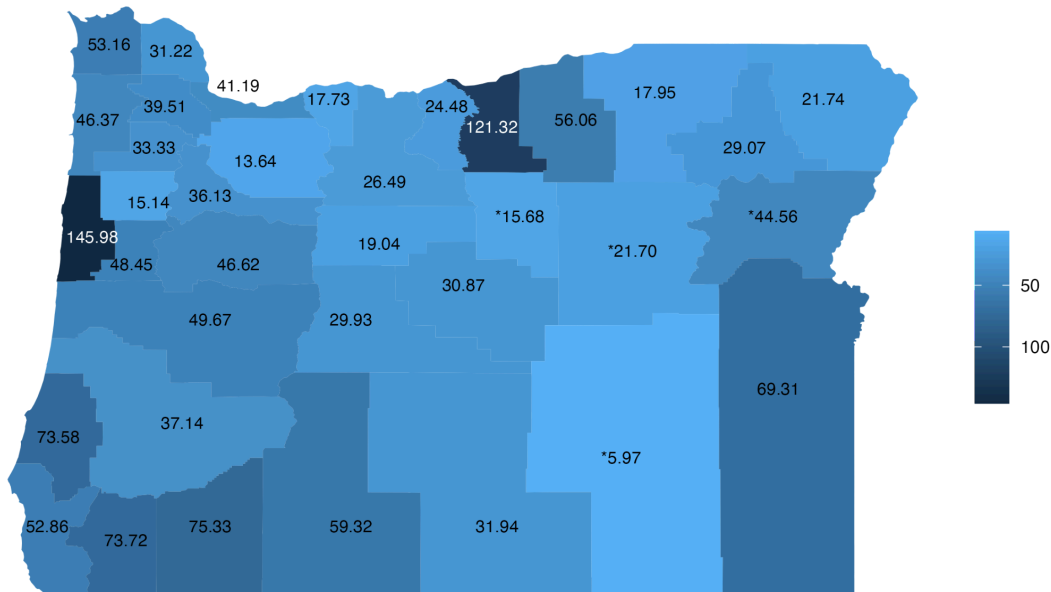
⁵ "Rural counties" are defined in this report as those without a metropolitan statistical area as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Bulletin-20-01.pdf>

In the 2022–23 school year there were an estimated 21,478 children enrolled in Oregon school districts who experienced homelessness, 3.9% of all students. This is close to the highest recorded rate for the past 16 years. The school count shows the largest number of students experiencing homelessness in Multnomah and Washington Counties, but the highest rates per 1,000 students in Lincoln and Gilliam Counties (Map 2).

MAP 1: COUNTY HOMELESSNESS RATES PER 1,000 RESIDENTS



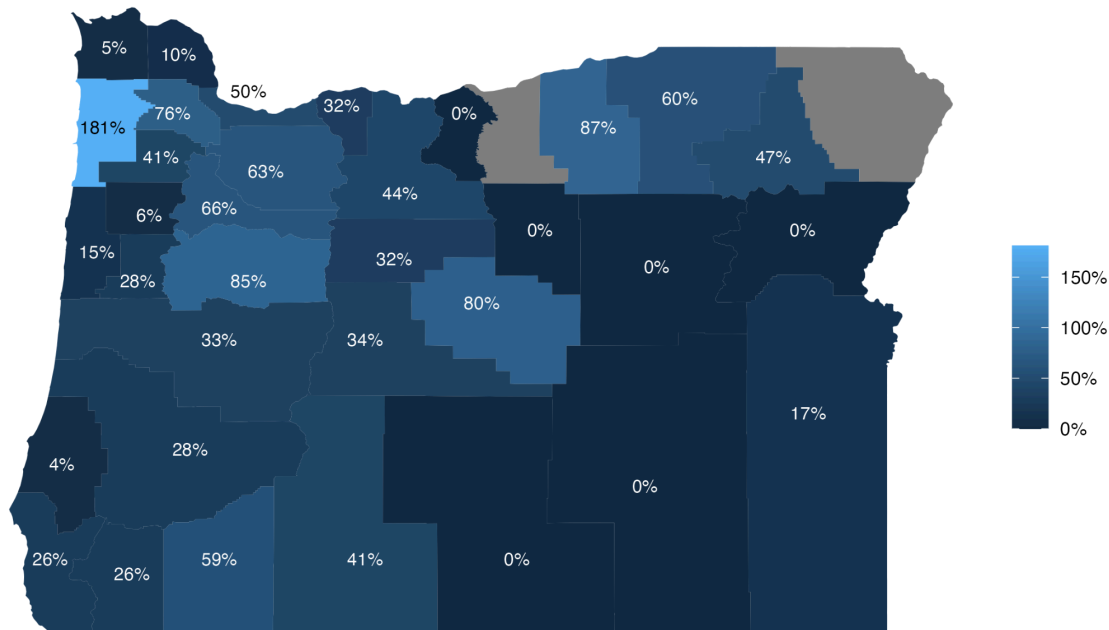
MAP 2: STUDENT HOMELESSNESS RATES PER 1,000 STUDENTS ENROLLED*



*Counties with an asterisk in front of the rate reported having more students enrolled than there are people under 18 in that county (per census data), probably as a result of distance learning programs.

In the 2023 HIC, Oregon had only 8,705 shelter and transitional housing beds, 11,405 beds short of what would be needed for everyone in the PIT count. This means that only 43 percent of the state’s shelter needs were met. Multnomah and Lane Counties had the largest gap, although a number of rural counties (Baker, Grant, Harney, Lake, Sherman, Wheeler) reported having no shelter beds at all (Map 3). Because of the growth in the total number of people counted as experiencing homelessness from 2022 to 2023, the statewide shelter gap grew by 2,133 beds.

MAP 3: SHELTERS BEDS AS PERCENTAGE OF PIT COUNT*



*Counties in gray reported zero people experiencing homelessness.

Numerous studies have shown that homelessness is predominantly caused by a lack of available and affordable housing. In Oregon, almost 90 percent of households with extremely low incomes⁶ are “cost burdened”⁷ (paying more than 30 percent of their income in rent) and at least 139,000 new housing units are needed just to address current shortages.⁸ However, the risk of homelessness is not evenly distributed. People who have faced barriers to education, employment, medical and behavioral health care, or housing access due to racism and discrimination, such as people of color (especially Black and Indigenous Oregonians), members of the LGBTQIA+ community, and people with any kind of disability, are more likely to experience homelessness. **The 2023 PIT count data show that Oregonians who identify as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous; Black, African American, or African; or Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander often experienced homelessness at much higher rates than their proportion of the overall population in nearly every county. Multiracial Oregonians also tend to experience disproportionately high rates of homelessness.**

⁶ Those at or below 30% of area median income.

⁷ National Low Income Housing Coalition (2023), “2023 Oregon Housing Profile,” www.nlihc.org.

⁸ ECONorthwest (2020), *Implementing a Regional Housing Needs Analysis Methodology in Oregon: Approach, Results, and Initial Recommendations*, Oregon Housing and Community Services.

TABLE 1: HOMELESSNESS AND SHELTER BED TOTALS BY COUNTY

CoC	County	Unsheltered Homelessness	Sheltered Homelessness	Total Homelessness	Unsheltered Percent	Shelter Beds (ES, SH, TH)	Bed Shortfall or Surplus
Central Oregon	Crook	22	23	45	48.9%	36	-9
	Deschutes	1,075	393	1,468	73.2%	494	-974
	Jefferson	91	45	136	66.9%	44	-92
Clackamas	Clackamas	178	232	410	43.4%	260	-150
Jackson	Jackson	556	587	1,143	48.6%	679	-464
Lane	Lane	2,110	714	2,824	74.7%	938	-1,886
Marion, Polk	Marion	654	774	1,428	45.8%	936	-492
	Polk	225	31	256	87.9%	16	-240
Multnomah	Multnomah	3,944	2,353	6,297	62.6%	3,149	-3,148
Washington	Washington	230	543	773	29.8%	585	-188
Balance of State	Baker	2	16	18	11.1%	0	-18
	Benton	149	199	348	42.8%	99	-249
	Clatsop	887	39	926	95.8%	46	-880
	Columbia	312	27	339	92.0%	33	-306
	Coos	457	71	528	86.6%	23	-505
	Curry	105	28	133	78.9%	34	-99
	Douglas	412	87	499	82.6%	138	-361
	Gilliam	0	0	0	*	0	0
	Grant	15	3	18	83.3%	0	-18
	Harney	26	0	26	100.0%	0	-26
	Hood River	64	38	102	62.7%	33	-69
	Josephine	191	58	249	76.7%	65	-184
	Klamath	33	42	75	44.0%	31	-44
	Lake	9	0	9	100.0%	0	-9
	Lincoln	62	95	157	39.5%	24	-133
	Linn	232	197	429	54.1%	366	-63
	Malheur	295	129	424	69.6%	70	-354
	Morrow	45	26	71	63.4%	62	-9
	Sherman	33	0	33	100.0%	0	-33
	Tillamook*	42	11	53	79.2%	96	43
	Umatilla	237	160	397	59.7%	238	-159
Union	29	9	38	76.3%	18	-20	
Wallowa	0	0	0	*	0	0	
Wasco	96	62	158	60.8%	70	-88	
Wheeler	4	0	4	100.0%	0	-4	
Yamhill	182	114	296	61.5%	122	-174	
Total		13,004	7,106	20,110	64.7%	8,705	-11,405

County-level population estimates come from the Census “Quickfacts” page for the corresponding geography

*Tillamook was the only county to report a surplus of shelter beds.

TABLE 2: RATES OF UNSHELTERED, SHELTERED, AND TOTAL HOMELESSNESS BY COUNTY

CoC	County	Unsheltered Count per 1,000 residents	Sheltered Count per 1,000 residents	Total Count per 1,000 residents	Shelter Beds per 1,000 residents
Central Oregon	Crook	0.86	0.90	1.77	1.41
	Deschutes	5.29	1.93	7.22	2.43
	Jefferson	3.66	1.81	5.46	1.77
Clackamas	Clackamas	0.42	0.55	0.96	0.61
Jackson	Jackson	2.48	2.62	5.11	3.03
Lane	Lane	5.51	1.87	7.38	2.45
Marion, Polk	Marion	1.88	2.23	4.11	2.64
	Polk	2.53	0.35	2.88	0.18
Multnomah	Multnomah	4.81	2.87	7.67	3.84
Washington	Washington	0.38	0.90	1.28	0.97
Balance of State	Baker	0.12	0.95	1.07	0.00
	Benton	1.59	2.12	3.70	1.05
	Clatsop	21.41	0.94	22.35	1.11
	Columbia	5.89	0.51	6.39	0.62
	Coos	7.01	1.09	8.10	0.35
	Curry	4.44	1.18	5.62	1.44
	Douglas	3.69	0.78	4.47	1.24
	Gilliam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grant	2.08	0.42	2.49	0.00
	Harney	3.45	0.00	3.45	0.00
	Hood River	2.68	1.59	4.27	1.38
	Josephine	2.15	0.65	2.81	0.73
	Klamath	0.47	0.60	1.07	0.44
	Lake	1.10	0.00	1.10	0.00
	Lincoln	1.22	1.87	3.08	0.47
	Linn	1.78	1.51	3.29	2.81
	Malheur	9.22	4.03	13.25	2.19
	Morrow	3.56	2.06	5.62	4.91
	Sherman	17.30	0.00	17.30	0.00
	Tillamook	1.52	0.40	1.92	3.47
	Umatilla	2.94	1.99	4.93	2.96
Union	1.10	0.34	1.45	0.68	
Wallowa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wasco	3.61	2.33	5.94	2.63	
Wheeler	2.75	0.00	2.75	0.00	
Yamhill	1.68	1.05	2.73	1.13	

County-level population estimates come from the Census “Quickfacts” page for the corresponding geography.

INTRODUCTION and BACKGROUND

Numerous studies have shown that homelessness is closely linked to the affordability and availability of housing.⁹ As just one example, the U.S. Government Accountability Office found that across the U.S. “a \$100 increase in median rental price was associated with about a 9 percent increase in the estimated homelessness rate.”¹⁰ Homelessness rates have also been shown to increase more rapidly when median rent in an area exceeds about 30 percent of the median income—the same rent/income ratio that qualifies a household as “cost burdened.”¹¹ More than 88 percent of households with extremely low incomes¹² in Oregon are cost burdened,¹³ and at least 139,000 additional units of housing are needed statewide just to address current housing shortages.¹⁴

Racism and discrimination—particularly against Black and Indigenous communities, but also other people of color, people with physical and mental disabilities, and members of the LGBTQIA+ community—have also been shown to increase the likelihood of homelessness due to impacts on: renting or purchasing housing; employment and income opportunities; health and behavioral health access and treatment; educational access and attainment; and arrest, conviction, and incarceration rates.^{15,16,17} These disparate impacts result in a disproportionate number of people from these groups experiencing homelessness as demonstrated in homelessness counts and estimates. Nationwide in 2023, “people who identify as Black made up just 13 percent of the total U.S. population and 21 percent of the U.S. population living in poverty but comprised 37 percent of all people experiencing homelessness and 50 percent of people experiencing homelessness as members of families with children,” according to the most recent Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This report also pointed out significant disparities among “Indigenous people (including Native Americans and Pacific Islanders).”¹⁸

⁹ Summarized in Colburn, G., and Clayton, P.A. (2022), *Homelessness is a Housing Problem: How Structural Factors Explain U.S. Patterns*, University of California Press.

¹⁰ U.S. Government Accountability Office (2020), “Better HUD Oversight of Data Collection Could Improve Estimates of Homeless Population, GAO-20-433.

¹¹ Glynn, C., and Fox, E. B. (2017), “Dynamics of Homelessness in Urban America,” *Annals of Applied Statistics*, Vol. 13 No. 1, 573–605.

¹² Those at or below 30% of area median income.

¹³ National Low Income Housing Coalition (2023), “2023 Oregon Housing Profile,” www.nlihc.org.

¹⁴ ECONorthwest (2020), *Implementing a Regional Housing Needs Analysis Methodology in Oregon: Approach, Results, and Initial Recommendations*, Oregon Housing and Community Services.

¹⁵ National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty (2019), *Housing not Handcuffs 2019: Ending the Criminalization of Homelessness in U.S. Cities*.

¹⁶ Paul Jr., D.W., et al. (2020), “Racial discrimination in the life course of older adults experiencing homelessness: results from the HOPE HOME study,” *Journal of Social Distress and the Homeless* 29, vol. 2: 184-193.

¹⁷ Olivet, J., et al. (2021), “Racial Inequity and Homelessness: Findings from the SPARC Study,” *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 693: 82-100.

¹⁸ de Sousa, T., et al. (2023), *2023 AHAR: Part 1 - PIT Estimates of Homelessness in the U.S.*, The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Community Planning and Development.

HUD provides funding to address homelessness and housing insecurity through CoCs that comprise regional networks of government agencies and service providers. As a condition of receiving federal funding, CoCs are required to submit reports on funding distribution, program administration and effectiveness, housing and shelter inventories, and numbers of people experiencing homelessness. At least every other year, CoCs must conduct a PIT count of people experiencing both unsheltered homelessness and sheltered homelessness on a single day and night in January, although the surveying process may take place over the last ten days of the month. The sheltered count is submitted by service providers of emergency shelters, certain types of transitional housing, and safe havens. The unsheltered count is conducted by trained volunteers and staff who attempt to count everyone experiencing homelessness “in a place not meant for human habitation”—such as a vehicle, tent, or abandoned building—across the CoC region.¹⁹ These numbers are aggregated nationally in the AHAR Part 1 to Congress, while numbers of the total people utilizing homelessness services throughout the entire year are reported in the AHAR Part 2.

Both researchers and the federal government have identified serious shortcomings in the use of the PIT count to estimate the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. Variations in training, methodology, funding, and geographic area between CoCs can affect the reliability of the count, and most PIT counts likely underestimate the number of people experiencing even the most narrow definition of unsheltered homelessness.^{20,21,22} The definition of homelessness used by HUD is also more restrictive than that used by other federal agencies, such as one used by the Department of Education that includes people “doubled up” in housing by necessity rather than by choice. During the COVID pandemic, CoCs could receive an unsheltered count waiver to either skip the count, delay it, or use alternative data, such as coordinated access lists of people experiencing homelessness who have been registered to receive services, making it inaccurate to compare PIT counts from different years. The federal government recommends combining the PIT count with other sources of data to better estimate the total number of people experiencing homelessness.²³

¹⁹ Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Defining “Homeless,” Office of the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 76 Federal Register 75994 (January 4, 2012).

²⁰ Schneider, M., Brisson, D., and Burnes, D. (2016), “Do We Really Know How Many Are Homeless?: An Analysis of the Point-in-Time Homelessness Count,” *Families in Society*, Vol. 97 No. 4, 321–329.

²¹ Glynn and Fox (2017).

²² U.S. Government Accountability Office (2020).

²³ U.S. Government Accountability Office (2021), “HUD Should Help Communities Better Leverage Data to Estimate Homelessness,” GAO-22-104445.

GLOSSARY

Demographic Terms: Terminology for homelessness, race, ethnicity, and gender identities used in this report align with HUD terms as reported by CoCs. These terms collapse the broad set of identities and experiences of Oregonians into just a few broad groups, obscuring and potentially erasing critical differences and ways of understanding self and community. Although we use these terms for consistency and clarity within a system that uses them, we recognize that the terms and the limited categories they represent are problematic and potentially harmful.

“Homeless:” According to federal statute, HUD defines “homeless” for the purposes of the PIT count as someone “who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence,” which includes unsheltered (i) and sheltered (ii) homelessness:

(i) An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;

(ii) An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals).²⁴

The Department of Education expands on this definition by including school-age children “who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; [...] are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement.”²⁵

“People Experiencing Homelessness:” We use the phrase “experiencing homelessness” and variations throughout this report since it is a commonly used, person-centered descriptor. A person-centered term frames homelessness as an experience (hopefully temporary) rather than an element of someone’s identity. While the term “houselessness” may be more accurate, since someone’s conception of “home” is not necessarily dependent on living in a house, we use “homelessness” due to the word’s common acceptance and widespread usage in federal, state, and local documentation. Although terms such as “houseless people” are increasingly being adopted, they combine a more accurate description of someone’s living situation with a reductive description of their identity as being tied to houselessness.

²⁴ Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Defining “Homeless,” Office of the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 76 Federal Register 75994 (January 4, 2012).

²⁵ U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (2018) “Key Federal Terms and Definitions of Homelessness Among Youth.”

METHODOLOGY and DATA

This report was created by Portland State University’s Homelessness Research & Action Collaborative from multiple sets of data shared by Oregon’s eight CoCs and published online by the Oregon Department of Education. Data sources included:

- Unsheltered PIT counts with aggregate data, as submitted to HUD by CoCs. These were conducted with paper surveys, electronic apps, or using by-name lists of individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness who had previously been contacted by outreach workers.
- Sheltered PIT counts with aggregate data, as submitted to HUD by CoCs. These are derived from Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) databases in shelters that use those systems, and paper surveys or electronic apps in shelters that do not use HMIS.
- HICs of the number of emergency shelter, safe haven, and transitional housing beds for people experiencing homelessness and permanent housing or other beds for people who have recently exited homelessness, as submitted to HUD.
- Revised HIC documentation internal to CoCs that was amended after the HUD submission deadline.
- Additional information (typically from a detailed HMIS report that provides client-level data) from multi-county CoCs that contained de-identified, individual-level records that enabled them to be assigned to a specific county. This information was requested to allow for county-level analysis that isn’t available using the reports submitted to HUD.
- Detailed interviews with the person or people responsible for conducting and/or submitting the PIT count in each CoC.
- Oregon Department of Education spreadsheets detailing the number of children experiencing homelessness per district and across the state.

Data received from single-county CoCs contained extrapolated data to account for missing demographic information, a process that is required of CoCs by HUD and for which HUD provides a specific tool.²⁶ Functionally, this means data from the single-county CoCs contain no missing data. The data received from the multi-county Continuums of Care—Central Oregon; Marion, Polk; and Balance of State (BoS)—had no extrapolated data and therefore contained some missing demographic information. For the sake of accuracy, given the low starting totals to work with in some categories, we did not attempt to extrapolate any demographic totals from the missing data. Wheeler and Lake County did not report racial/ethnic data for PIT respondents. There are 290 individuals who stayed at various shelters in Marion County on the night of the PIT count for whom we have no demographic information because those shelters do not use HMIS and only submitted overall totals to the Marion, Polk CoC. This contributes to the high “No Data” response rate for Marion County.

²⁶ <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/PIT-Extrapolation-Tool.xlsx>

If an individual was surveyed at a shelter site but had no county assigned, they were assigned to the county in which that shelter was located. We consulted a lookup table prepared by the BoS CoC to determine which county any given shelter was in. Additionally, due to potential issues in the data-collection process, the sheltered data we received from the BoS CoC contained 66 individuals in non-BoS counties. Because of challenges accurately assigning these individuals to specific counties in an appropriate manner, they were removed from the dataset with approval from OHCS and the BoS HMIS Lead. For this reason, our BoS sheltered totals may be slightly different from the totals submitted to HUD. All unsheltered individuals surveyed in the Central Oregon CoC (Deschutes, Crook, and Jefferson Counties) or the Marion, Polk CoC had a county location entered. For unsheltered individuals from the BoS (rural Oregon) CoC dataset, we replaced blank or non-BoS county entries using an alternative field called “region.” This followed the protocol established by the BoS CoC in their own analysis and reporting. Gilliam and Wallowa Counties reported zero individuals experiencing homelessness.

Multnomah County revised HIC totals for the period of the PIT count to be more accurate after the revision deadline for HUD submissions had closed. We use the more accurate, higher totals in this report, but they do not match those reported by HUD. Other, minor adjustments by CoCs after the submission period may also create small discrepancies between HUD reporting and totals listed here.

Student homelessness totals and rates were derived from Oregon Department of Education reports, which are required under the federal McKinney-Vento Act. Because these totals are reported by the district in which the student was enrolled, rather than by the county in which a student may have spent the night, districts with large distance learning (online) programs may show unusually high student enrollment and homelessness figures.

References to statewide or county-level population estimates come from the Census Quickfacts page for the corresponding geography.²⁷ Student enrollment numbers come from Oregon Department of Education records.²⁸ “Rural” counties in this report are defined as those without a metropolitan statistical area as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

²⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, “QuickFacts,” accessed November 2023. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/>.

²⁸ Oregon Department of Education, “Fall Membership Report 2022-23,” accessed December 2023. <https://www.oregon.gov/ode/reports-and-data/students/pages/student-enrollment-reports.aspx>

POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

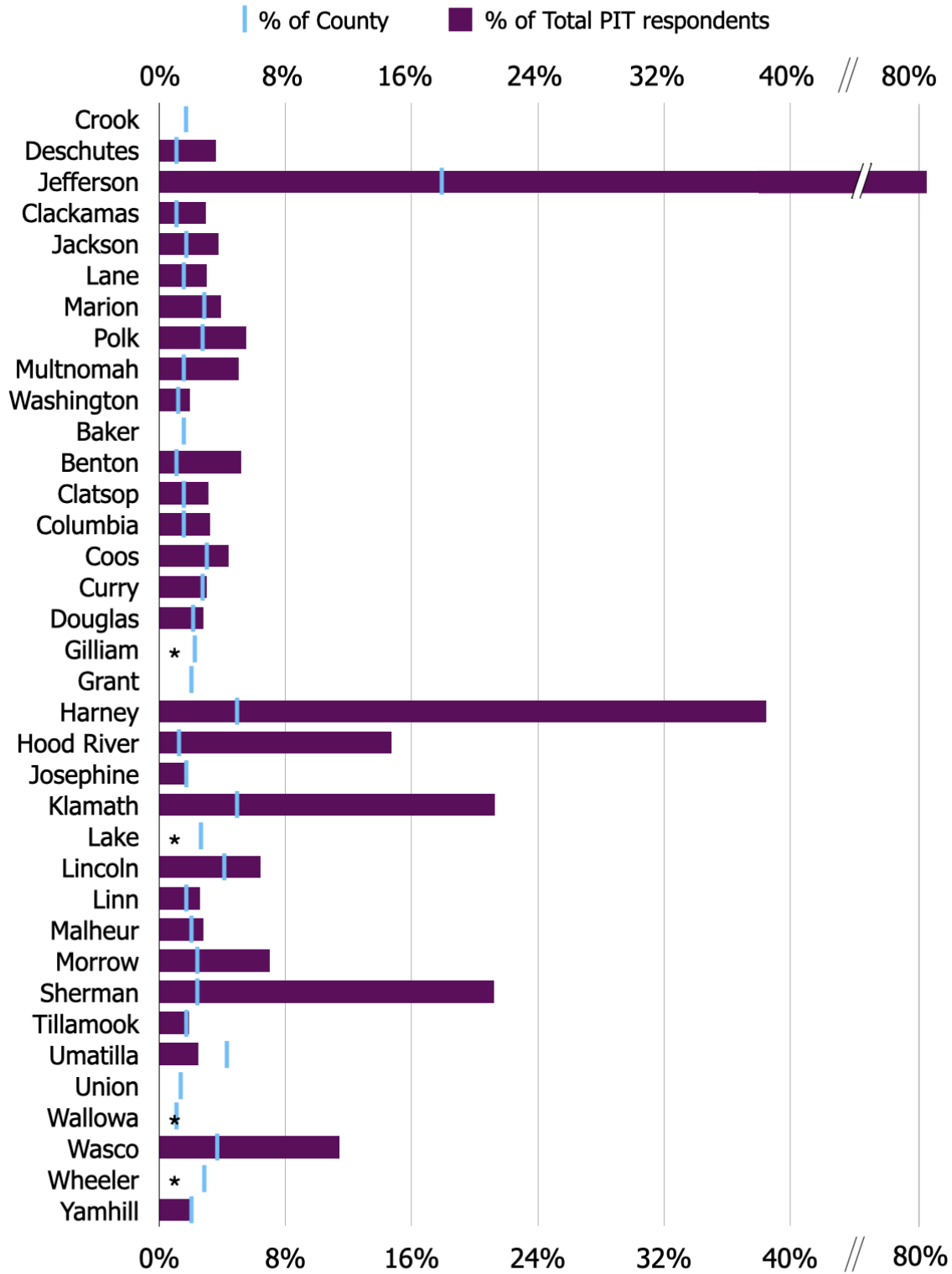
DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

As noted in the introduction, there are persistent disparities in who experiences homelessness. Comparing the overall percentage of a county's population who identify as a specific race to the percentage of PIT count respondents in that county who identify as the same race helps illustrate these disparities in a local context. The following charts show racial disparities in homelessness by county. See Appendix B for detailed numerical tables of the same information along with statewide totals. A set of tables later in this section list county-level numbers of people experiencing unsheltered or sheltered homelessness by race, gender, age, and veteran status.

The 2023 PIT count data show that Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Oregonians experienced homelessness at a rate 3.58 times higher than their overall share of the state population. Black, African American, or African Oregonians experienced homelessness at a rate 3.27 times higher than their share of the population. American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Oregonians experienced homelessness at a rate 2.43 times higher than their share of the population. Multiracial Oregonians experienced homelessness at a rate 1.66 times higher than their share of the population. These disproportionate rates of homelessness held true in nearly every county across the state. Conversely, White Oregonians experienced homelessness at lower rates than their overall proportion of the population across nearly every county. Homelessness rates among Asian or Asian American Oregonians, and Hispanic/Latino/e/a Oregonians, were lower than their proportion of the overall population in some counties and higher in others. However, Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latino/e/a/ groupings artificially conflate a large range of backgrounds and experiences such as linguistic isolation and citizenship status. This can obscure important differences in the disparities experienced within a group. Due to the limited criteria for defining homelessness in the PIT count, this may also miss disproportionate rates of homelessness in other forms, such as doubled-up living situations.

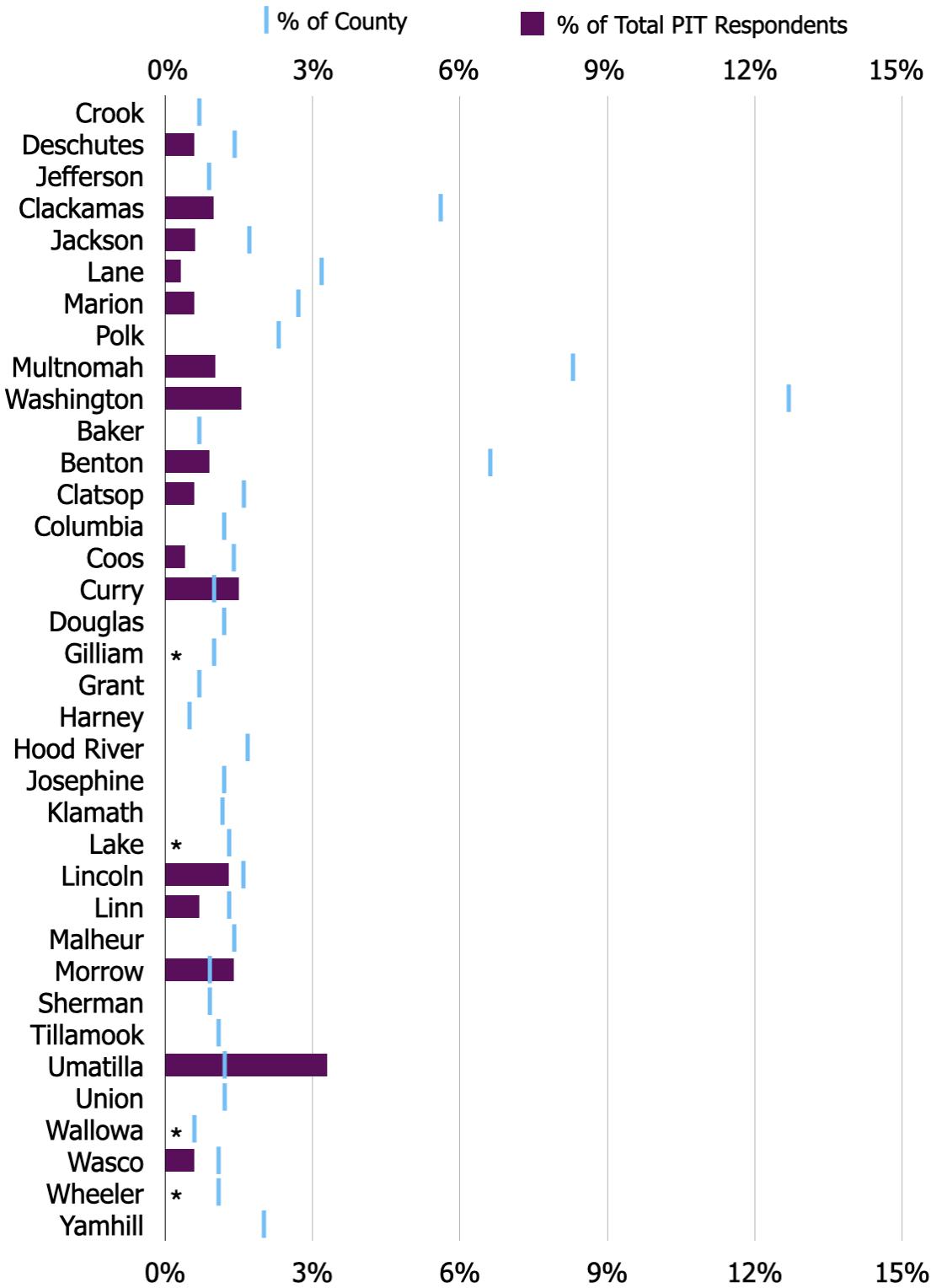
The largest racial disparities were in rural counties, but these were shaped by very low totals in each category (often fewer than 10 people). Multnomah County, however, showed both disproportionately higher numbers and rates of homelessness among people who identified as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous (3.53 times higher than their proportion of the total population); Black, African American, or African (2.89 times higher); and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (4.00 times higher). Jefferson County also showed extremely high rates of homelessness among American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous people, at 4.48 times higher than their proportion of the overall population.

CHART 1: DISPARITIES AMONG AMERICAN INDIAN, ALASKA NATIVE, OR INDIGENOUS OREGONIANS



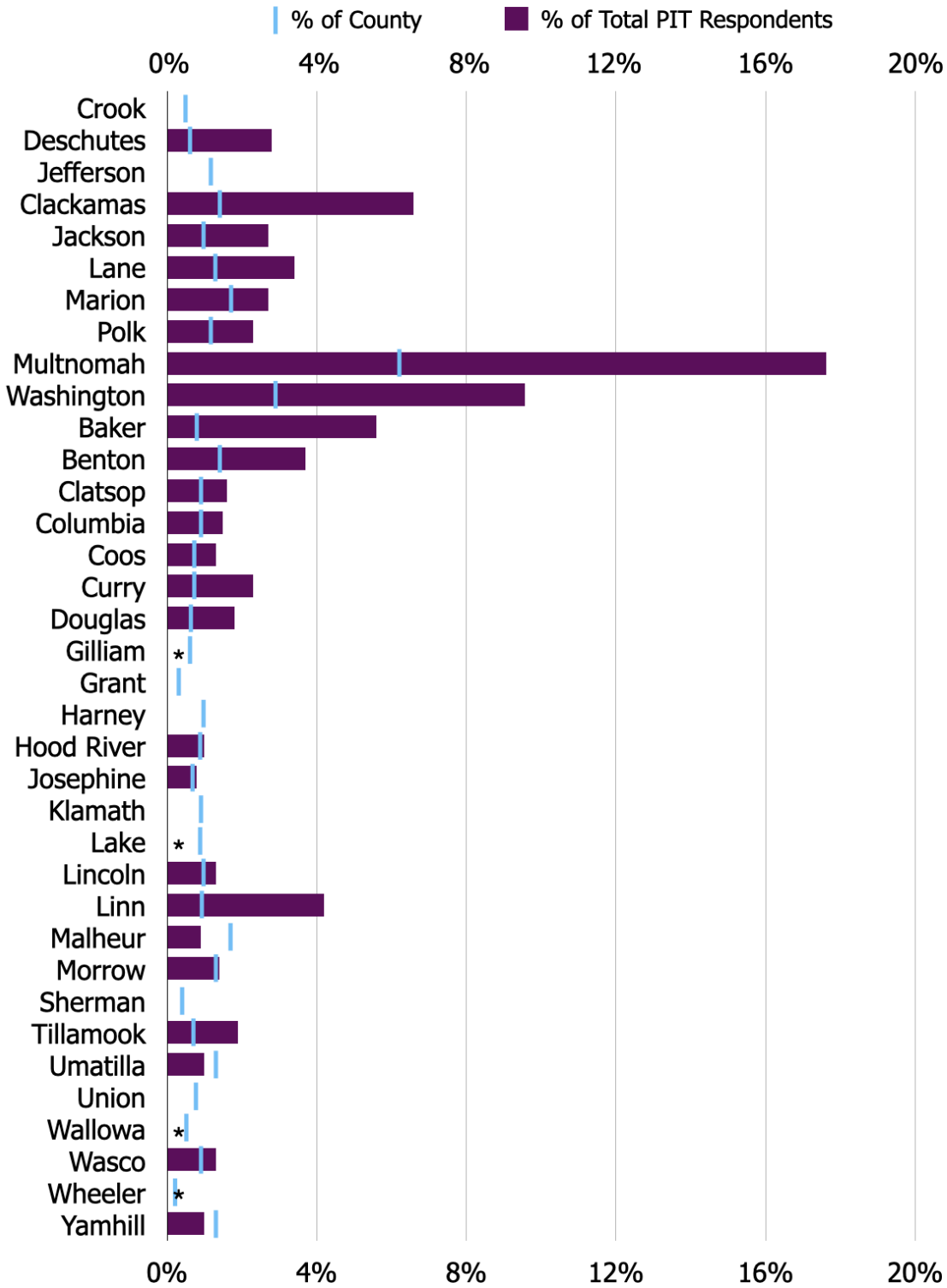
Percentage of county population who identify as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous compared to percentage of PIT count respondents in that county who identify as same. A missing bar indicates no people with that identity were reported in that PIT count. Scale break added for readability. *No data.

CHART 2: DISPARITIES AMONG ASIAN OR ASIAN AMERICAN OREGONIANS



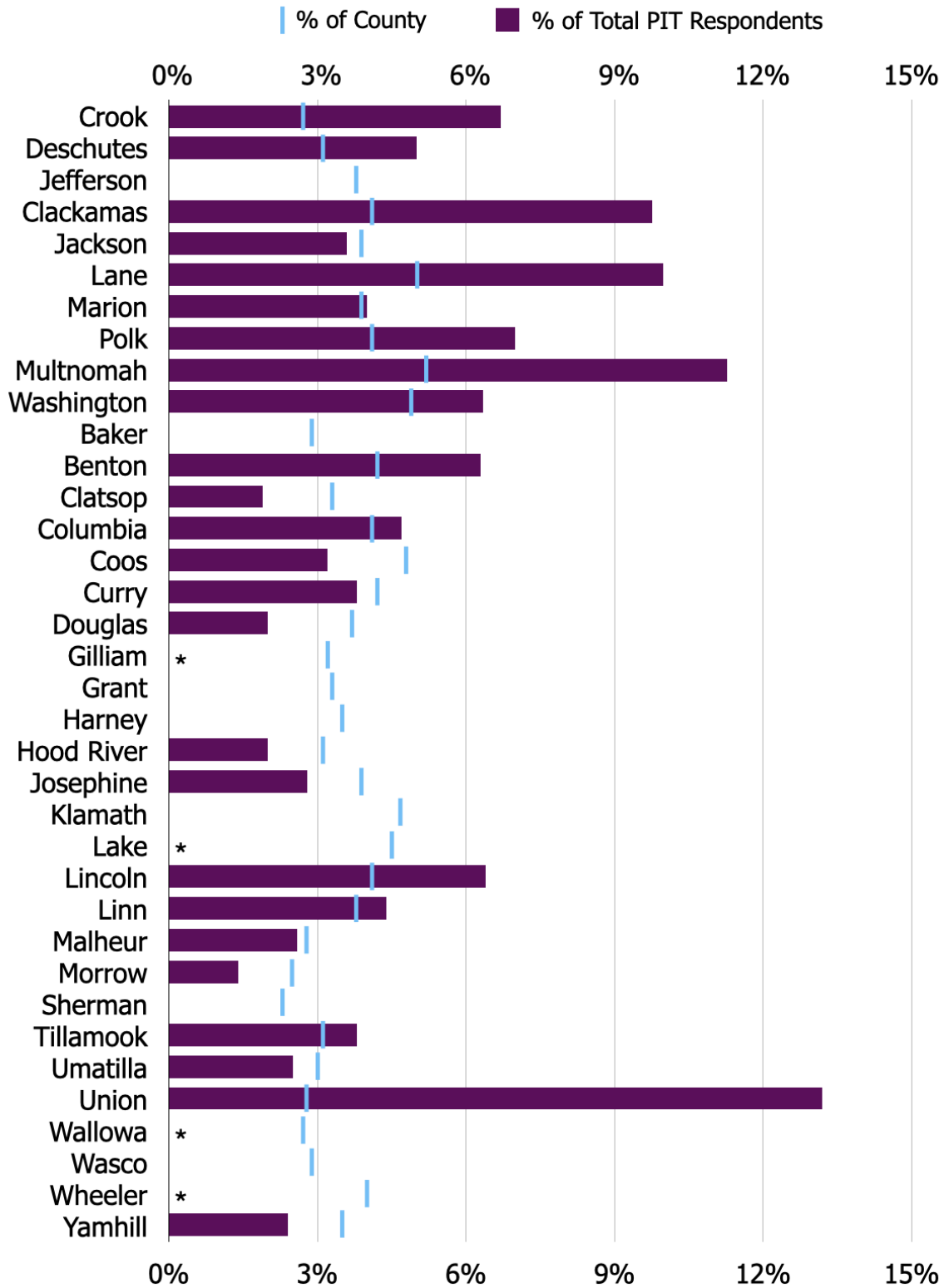
Percentage of county population who identify as Asian or Asian American compared to percentage of PIT count respondents in that county who identify as same. A missing bar indicates no people with that identity were reported in that PIT count. *No data.

CHART 3: DISPARITIES AMONG BLACK, AFRICAN AMERICAN, OR AFRICAN OREGONIANS



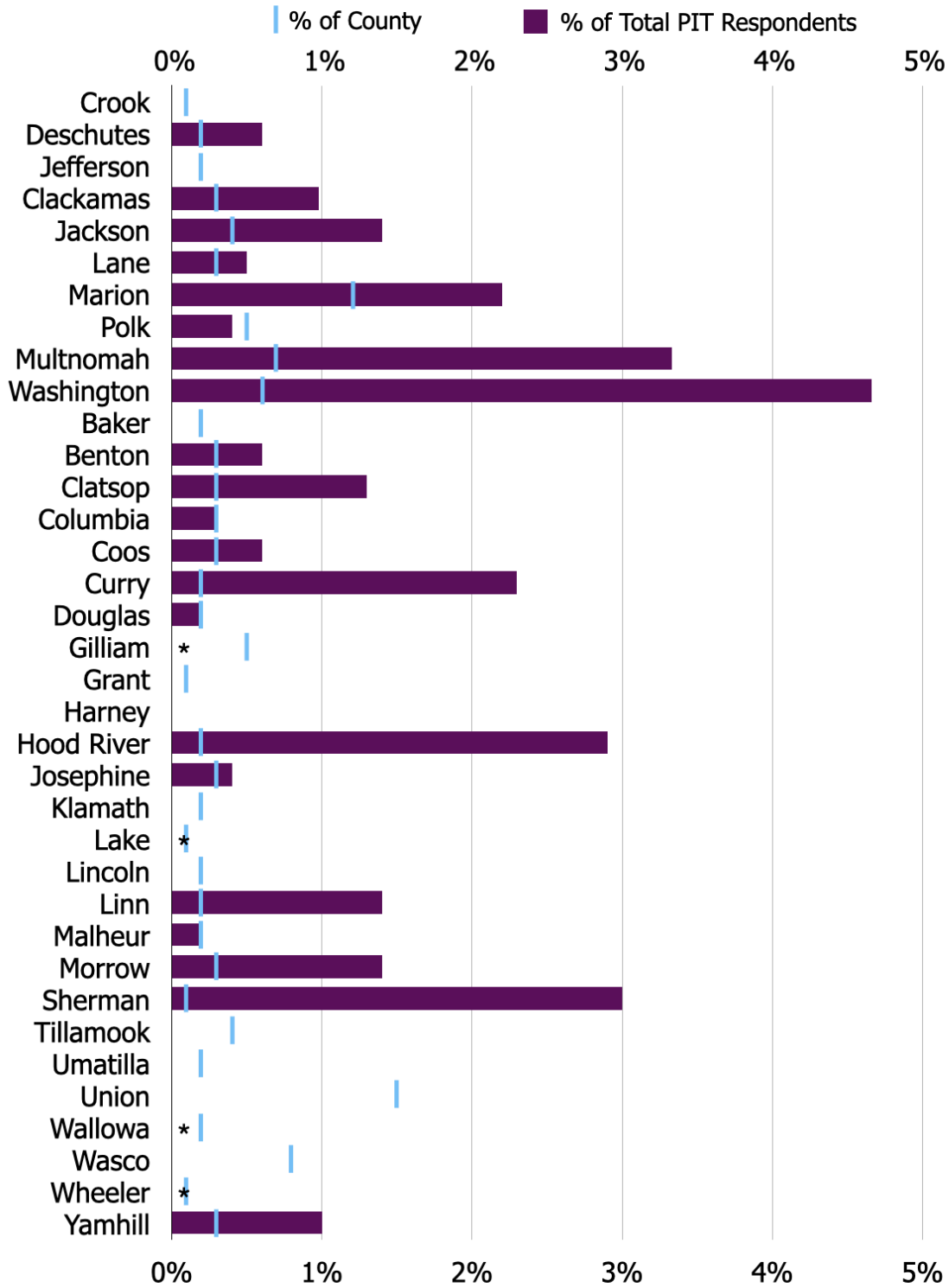
Percentage of county population who identify as Black, African American, or African compared to percentage of PIT count respondents in that county who identify as same. A missing bar indicates no people with that identity were reported in that PIT count. *No data.

CHART 4: DISPARITIES AMONG OREGONIANS OF MULTIPLE RACES



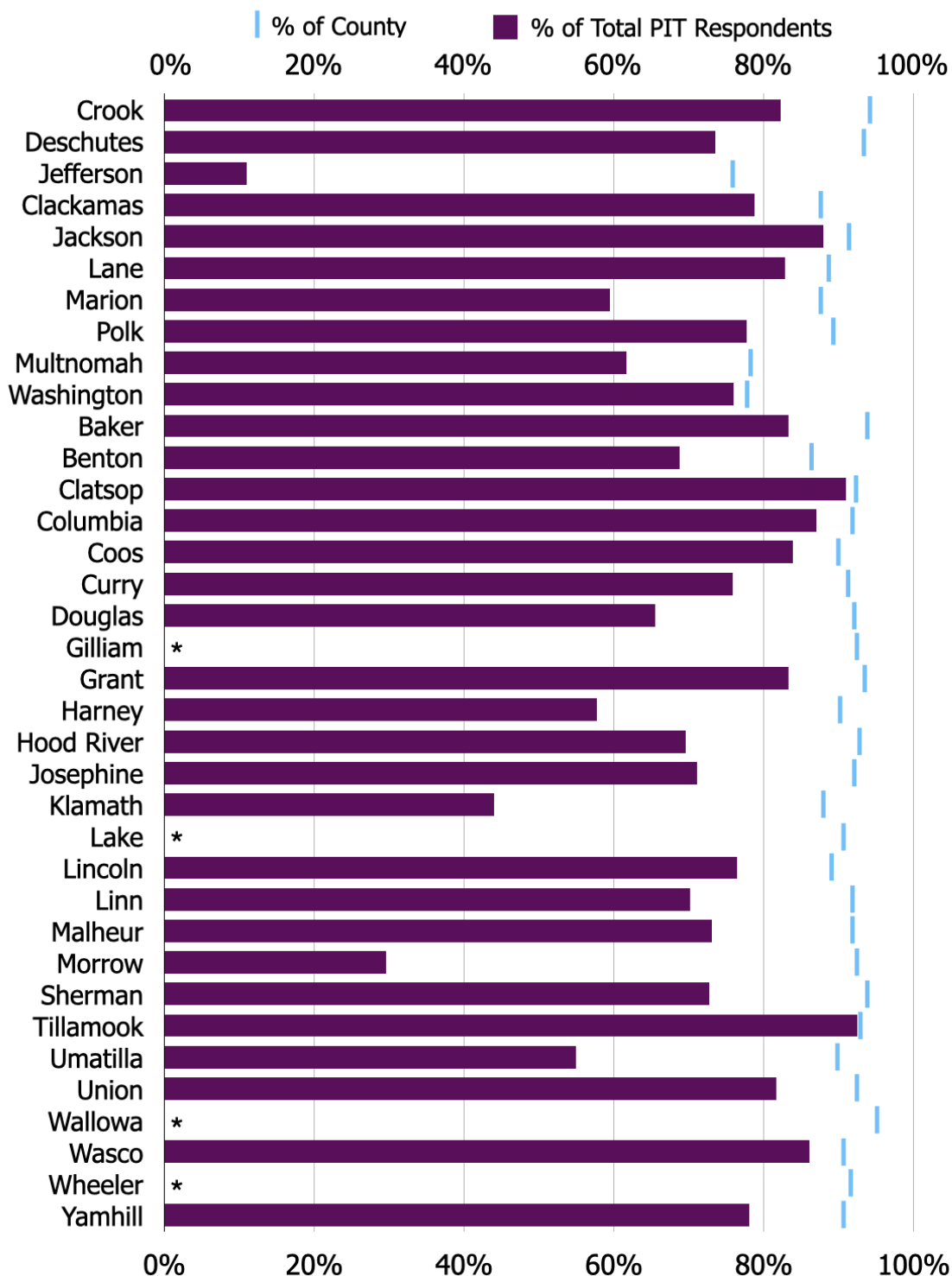
Percentage of county population who identify as multiracial compared to percentage of PIT count respondents in that county who identify as same. A missing bar indicates no people with that identity were reported in that PIT count.*No data.

CHART 5: DISPARITIES AMONG NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER OREGONIANS



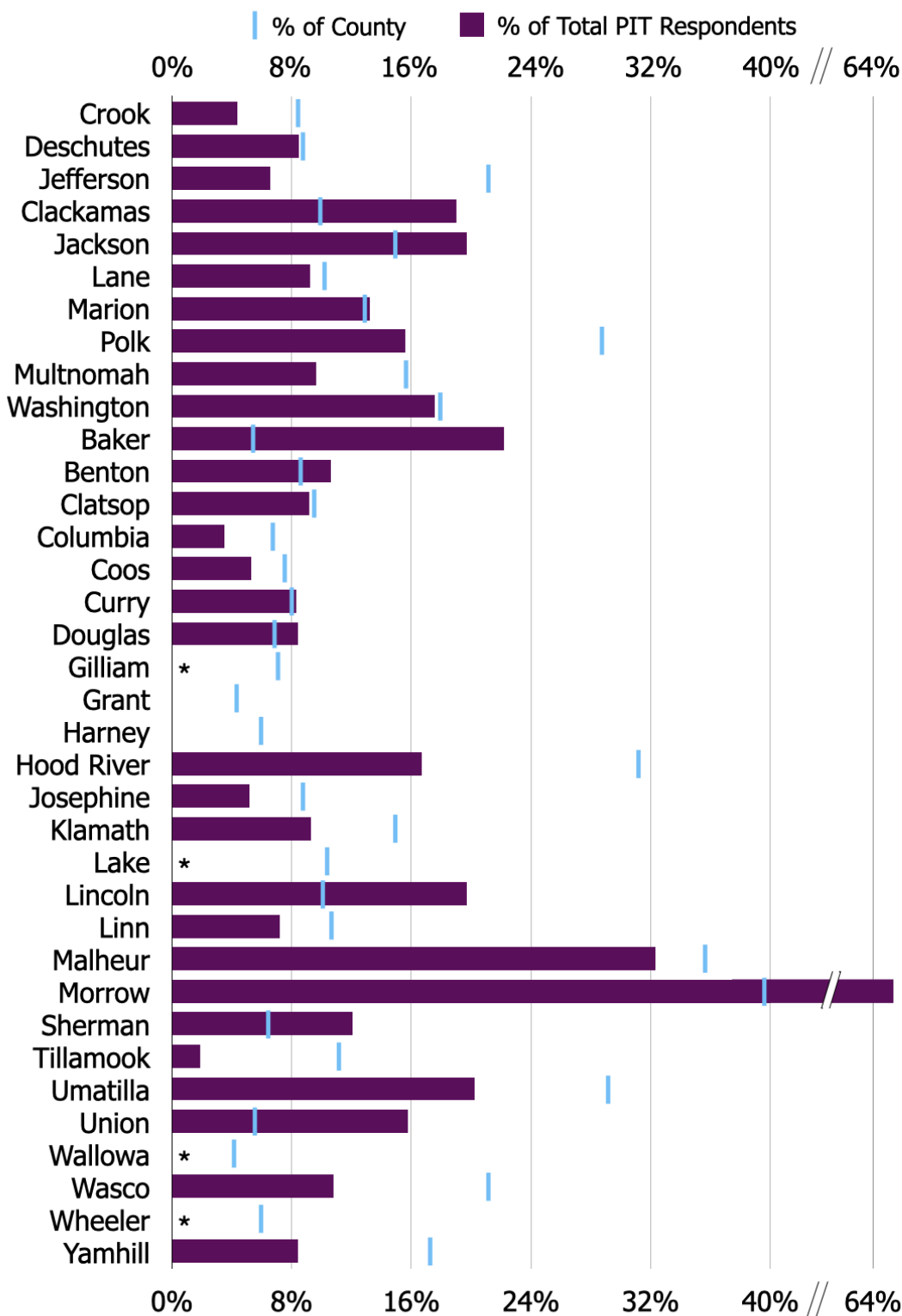
Percentage of county population who identify as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander compared to percentage of PIT count respondents in that county who identify as same. A missing bar indicates no people with that identity were reported in that PIT count. *No data.

CHART 6: DISPARITIES AMONG WHITE OREGONIANS



Percentage of county population who identify as White compared to percentage of PIT count respondents in that county who identify as same. In the 2023 PIT count, “White” included people who also identify as Hispanic/Latina/e/o, so the same definition was used in comparison census data. A missing bar indicates no people with that identity were reported in that PIT count. *No data.

CHART 7: DISPARITIES AMONG HISPANIC/LATINA/E/O OREGONIANS



Percentage of county population who identify as Hispanic/Latina/e/o compared to percentage of PIT count respondents in that county who identify as same. A missing bar indicates no people with that identity were reported in that PIT count. Scale break added for readability. *No data.

UNSHELTERED HOMELESSNESS

HUD defines someone experiencing unsheltered homelessness in the PIT count as “an individual or [part of a] family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground.”²⁹ Unsheltered homelessness data in Oregon are collected using surveys, counts, and by-name outreach lists as described in the “Methodology” section. Data from the 2023 AHAR to Congress showed that Oregon had the second-highest rate of unsheltered homelessness in the nation.³⁰

The 2023 PIT count asked separate questions about race (not including Hispanic/Latina/e/o) and ethnicity (Hispanic/Latina/e/o only), under which someone who identified as Hispanic/Latina/e/o could also identify as one or more races. This means combining the answers from the two questions into a single table would result in sums greater than the number of individuals surveyed, so our reporting follows the PIT methodology. Future PIT counts will use a single question for both. Due to HUD reporting requirements, the data we received from single-county CoCs did not contain any missing data. In tables, we indicate this with an NA instead of a 0 in the “No Data” column, since we do not know the true quantity of missing data in any single-county CoC. The data we received from single-county CoCs contained fewer age categories than the data from multi-county CoCs. We opted to show a more detailed breakdown when possible.

The 2023 PIT count recorded 13,004 people experiencing unsheltered homelessness across Oregon, approximately 65% of all people experiencing homelessness. This was an increase of 1,913 people, or 17.2 percent, from 2022. Although differences in methodologies between CoCs and between years even in the same CoCs mean that the actual change may be slightly higher or lower, those differences are unlikely to account for an increase of this size. Mapping county-level rates of unsheltered homelessness per 1,000 residents across Oregon in 2023 shows that Clatsop and Sherman Counties had, by far, the highest rates. Clatsop County’s rate of 21.41 per 1,000 residents means that more than one in 50 people in Clatsop County were experiencing unsheltered homelessness at the time of the PIT count. The 2023 Housing Inventory Count showed that Clatsop County had only 46 shelter beds for 926 people experiencing homelessness, the largest deficit of any rural county in the state. Sherman County’s high rate was a factor of its relatively small population and lack of any shelter beds, since it only counted 33 people experiencing homelessness. Washington and Clackamas Counties were outliers in the other direction, with very low rates of unsheltered homelessness among urban counties. However, Multnomah County had the highest overall number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness at 3,944. Lane County had the second highest total at 2,110, and Deschutes County had the third highest at 1,075.

²⁹ Title 42, Chapter V, CFR 578.3 (2012).

³⁰ de Sousa, T., et al. (2023), *2023 AHAR: Part 1 - PIT Estimates of Homelessness in the U.S.*, The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Community Planning and Development.

MAP 4: COUNTY UNSHELTERED HOMELESSNESS RATES PER 1000 RESIDENTS

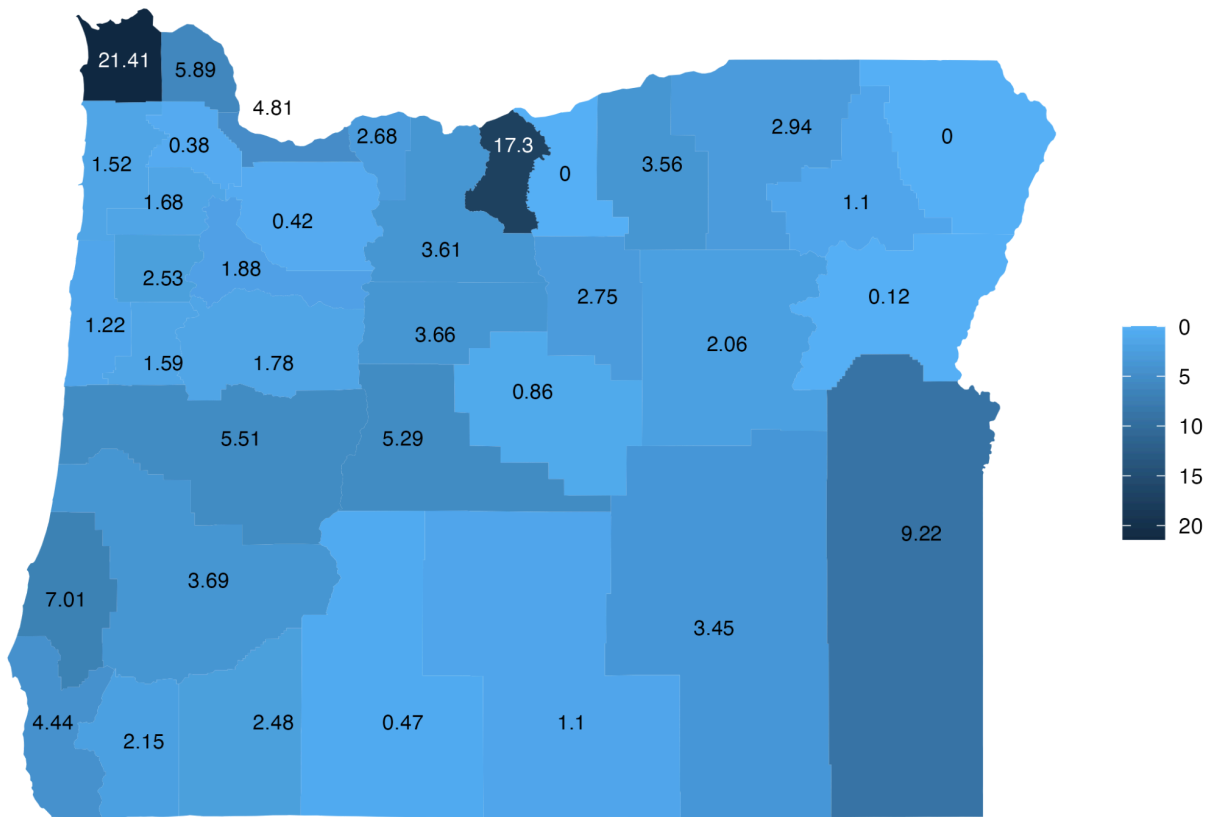


TABLE 3: STATEWIDE UNSHELTERED HOMELESSNESS

COC	County	2022 Count	2023 Count	Numeric change 22-23	Percent change 22-23
Central Oregon	Crook	42	22	-20	-47.6%
	Deschutes	904	1075	171	18.9%
	Jefferson	57	91	34	59.6%
Clackamas	Clackamas	327	178	-149	-45.6%
Jackson	Jackson	613	556	-57	-9.3%
Lane	Lane	2,105	2,110	5	0.2%
Marion, Polk	Marion	747	654	-93	-12.4%
	Polk	127	225	98	77.2%
Multnomah	Multnomah	3,057	3,944	887	29.0%
Washington	Washington	227	230	3	1.3%
Balance of State	Baker	5	2	-3	-60.0%
	Benton	121	149	28	23.1%
	Clatsop	529	887	358	67.7%
	Columbia	215	312	97	45.1%
	Coos	468	457	-11	-2.4%
	Curry	127	105	-22	-17.3%
	Douglas	232	412	180	77.6%
	Gilliam	0	0	0	0.0%
	Grant	6	15	9	150.0%
	Harney	8	26	18	225.0%
	Hood River	35	64	29	82.9%
	Josephine	266	191	-75	-28.2%
	Klamath	136	33	-103	-75.7%
	Lake	34	9	-25	-73.5%
	Lincoln	53	62	9	17.0%
	Linn	137	232	95	69.3%
	Malheur	141	295	154	109.2%
	Morrow	0	45	45	*
	Sherman	4	33	29	725.0%
	Tillamook	92	42	-50	-54.3%
	Umatilla	60	237	177	295.0%
Union	13	29	16	123.1%	
Wallowa	2	0	-2	-100.0%	
Wasco	138	96	-42	-30.4%	
Wheeler	7	4	-3	-42.9%	
Yamhill	56	182	126	225.0%	
Total		11,091	13,004	1,913	17.2%

TABLE 4: UNSHELTERED HOMELESSNESS BY RACE

COC	County	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	Asian or Asian American	Black, African American, or African	Multiple Races	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	No Data	Sum
Central Oregon	Crook	0	0	0	0	0	17	5	22
	Deschutes	35	5	22	51	9	769	184	1,075
	Jefferson	73	0	0	0	0	8	10	91
Clackamas	Clackamas	6	3	4	22	1	142	NA	178
Jackson	Jackson	29	3	19	15	9	481	NA	556
Lane	Lane	61	7	66	208	9	1,759	NA	2,110
Marion, Polk	Marion	37	3	17	30	11	470	86	654
	Polk	14	0	4	12	1	182	12	225
Multnomah	Multnomah	211	39	705	457	109	2,423	NA	3,944
Washington	Washington	9	7	13	11	3	187	NA	230
Balance of State	Baker	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Benton	9	1	4	9	1	106	19	149
	Clatsop	26	6	14	18	12	809	2	887
	Columbia	9	0	4	14	1	273	11	312
	Coos	21	2	4	17	2	382	29	457
	Curry	4	0	3	5	1	78	14	105
	Douglas	8	0	7	9	1	253	134	412
	Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grant	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	15
	Harney	10	0	0	0	0	15	1	26
	Hood River	12	0	0	2	3	47	0	64
	Josephine	4	0	2	6	0	123	56	191
	Klamath	5	0	0	0	0	8	20	33
	Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
	Lincoln	5	2	0	3	0	44	8	62
	Linn	10	0	1	14	4	161	42	232
	Malheur	10	0	3	7	0	238	37	295
	Morrow	1	1	0	0	1	10	32	45
	Sherman	7	0	0	0	1	24	1	33
	Tillamook	1	0	1	2	0	38	0	42
	Umatilla	5	12	2	8	0	123	87	237
Union	0	0	0	0	0	27	2	29	
Wallowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wasco	16	0	1	0	0	78	1	96	
Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
Yamhill	5	0	1	5	0	142	29	182	
Total		643	91	897	925	179	9,431	838	13,004
		4.94%	0.70%	6.90%	7.11%	1.38%	72.52%	6.44%	

TABLE 5: UNSHELTERED HOMELESSNESS, HISPANIC/LATINA/E/O ONLY

COC	County	Hispanic/Latina/e/o	Non-Hispanic/ Latina/e/o	No Data	Sum
Central Oregon	Crook	1	12	9	22
	Deschutes	73	619	383	1,075
	Jefferson	6	70	15	91
Clackamas	Clackamas	10	168	NA	178
Jackson	Jackson	55	501	NA	556
Lane	Lane	181	1,929	NA	2,110
Marion, Polk	Marion	94	419	141	654
	Polk	33	165	27	225
Multnomah	Multnomah	276	3,668	NA	3,944
Washington	Washington	26	204	NA	230
Balance of State	Baker	0	2	0	2
	Benton	13	110	26	149
	Clatsop	80	798	9	887
	Columbia	11	289	12	312
	Coos	23	210	224	457
	Curry	7	76	22	105
	Douglas	32	251	129	412
	Gilliam	0	0	0	0
	Grant	0	12	3	15
	Harney	0	17	9	26
	Hood River	5	58	1	64
	Josephine	9	110	72	191
	Klamath	2	13	18	33
	Lake	0	0	9	9
	Lincoln	4	49	9	62
	Linn	17	166	49	232
	Malheur	81	204	10	295
	Morrow	29	11	5	45
	Sherman	4	27	2	33
	Tillamook	0	39	3	42
	Umatilla	23	142	72	237
Union	2	26	1	29	
Wallowa	0	0	0	0	
Wasco	7	88	1	96	
Wheeler	0	0	4	4	
Yamhill	17	136	29	182	
Total		1,121	10,589	1,294	13,004
		8.62%	81.43%	9.95%	

TABLE 6: UNSHELTERED HOMELESSNESS BY GENDER

COC	County	Female	Male	No Single Gender	Questioning	Transgender	No Data	Sum
Central Oregon	Crook	14	8	0	0	0	0	22
	Deschutes	417	600	13	5	7	33	1,075
	Jefferson	38	52	0	0	0	1	91
Clackamas	Clackamas	53	124	0	1	0	NA	178
Jackson	Jackson	173	377	2	3	1	NA	556
Lane	Lane	695	1,379	25	8	3	NA	2,110
Marion, Polk	Marion	200	386	6	2	1	59	654
	Polk	81	139	1	0	1	3	225
Multnomah	Multnomah	1,720	2,092	72	27	33	NA	3,944
Washington	Washington	72	155	2	1	0	NA	230
Balance of State	Baker	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Benton	43	95	0	0	1	10	149
	Clatsop	374	507	3	0	3	0	887
	Columbia	139	167	1	0	0	5	312
	Coos	176	272	1	0	0	8	457
	Curry	27	67	0	0	0	11	105
	Douglas	107	169	5	1	0	130	412
	Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grant	9	6	0	0	0	0	15
	Harney	15	11	0	0	0	0	26
	Hood River	31	32	1	0	0	0	64
	Josephine	46	90	2	0	0	53	191
	Klamath	4	10	0	0	0	19	33
	Lake	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
	Lincoln	23	34	0	1	0	4	62
	Linn	48	142	1	0	2	39	232
	Malheur	117	165	1	0	0	12	295
	Morrow	21	21	0	0	0	3	45
	Sherman	10	23	0	0	0	0	33
	Tillamook	18	24	0	0	0	0	42
Umatilla	72	112	0	2	0	51	237	
Union	13	16	0	0	0	0	29	
Wallowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wasco	36	57	1	1	1	0	96	
Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
Yamhill	65	104	1	1	1	10	182	
Total		4,857	7,438	138	53	54	464	13,004
		37.35%	57.20%	1.06%	0.41%	0.42%	3.57%	

TABLE 7: UNSHELTERED HOMELESSNESS BY AGE

COC	County	<5	5-12	13-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	No Data	Sum
Central Oregon	Crook	0	3	0	1	7	6	3	2	0	0	22
	Deschutes	20	66	48	103	171	280	183	134	51	19	1,075
	Jefferson	0	5	6	13	17	20	5	14	11	0	91
Clackamas	Clackamas	6		4	31	51	44	34	8	NA	178	
Jackson	Jackson	1		38	109	136	128	115	29	NA	556	
Lane	Lane	166		156	356	433	456	387	156	NA	2,110	
Marion, Polk	Marion	3	2	5	28	118	190	154	116	38	0	654
	Polk	0	1	2	11	59	58	52	37	5	0	225
Multnomah	Multnomah	633		178	735	1,033	748	477	140	NA	3,944	
Washington	Washington	4		15	39	72	60	38	2	NA	230	
Balance of State	Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Benton	0	2	4	8	32	36	43	15	8	1	149
	Clatsop	30	125	71	44	141	164	157	112	43	0	887
	Columbia	9	29	8	22	70	69	50	36	19	0	312
	Coos	2	58	31	24	83	133	57	54	15	0	457
	Curry	0	0	1	3	22	36	22	16	5	0	105
	Douglas	8	62	34	15	84	98	55	41	15	0	412
	Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grant	1	0	3	1	3	2	2	3	0	0	15
	Harney	0	4	2	0	8	4	2	4	2	0	26
	Hood River	0	0	0	4	24	13	7	13	3	0	64
	Josephine	2	1	4	10	48	54	40	24	7	1	191
	Klamath	0	0	0	1	7	9	9	5	2	0	33
	Lake	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	0	9
	Lincoln	0	1	0	4	10	17	13	12	5	0	62
	Linn	5	4	5	11	38	64	48	40	16	1	232
	Malheur	14	13	9	19	67	66	52	38	17	0	295
	Morrow	0	4	19	2	7	6	3	1	3	0	45
	Sherman	0	0	0	2	7	11	4	7	2	0	33
	Tillamook	2	2	0	2	3	16	6	6	5	0	42
Umatilla	1	53	23	21	31	39	39	23	7	0	237	
Union	0	0	0	3	3	11	7	2	3	0	29	
Wallowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wasco	1	1	10	10	16	22	17	18	1	0	96	
Wheeler	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	
Yamhill	4	22	5	11	28	30	40	31	11	0	182	
Total			1,660	767	2,377	3,182	2,506	1,859	631	22	13,004	
			12.77%	5.90%	18.28%	24.47%	19.27%	14.30%	4.85%	0.17%		

Single-county CoC totals came from HUD submissions that had already aggregated age categories into one category for people under 18.

TABLE 8: UNSHELTERED HOMELESSNESS AMONG VETERANS

COC	County	Veteran	Veteran (%)	Non-veteran	Non-veteran (%)	No Data	No Data (%)	Sum (of adults 18+)
Central Oregon	Crook	0	0.0%	14	73.7%	5	26.3%	19
	Deschutes	33	3.5%	336	35.7%	572	60.8%	941
	Jefferson	3	3.8%	33	41.2%	44	55.0%	80
Clackamas	Clackamas	17	9.9%	155	90.1%	NA	NA	172
Jackson	Jackson	20	3.6%	535	96.4%	NA	NA	555
Lane	Lane	146	7.5%	1,798	92.5%	NA	NA	1,944
Marion, Polk	Marion	61	9.5%	515	80.0%	68	10.6%	644
	Polk	6	2.7%	154	69.4%	62	27.9%	222
Multnomah	Multnomah	228	6.9%	3,083	93.1%	NA	NA	3,311
Washington	Washington	19	8.4%	207	91.6%	NA	NA	226
Balance of State	Baker	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	2
	Benton	7	4.9%	117	81.8%	19	13.3%	143
	Clatsop	47	7.1%	602	91.1%	12	1.8%	661
	Columbia	10	3.8%	255	95.9%	1	0.4%	266
	Coos	22	6.0%	242	66.1%	102	27.9%	366
	Curry	7	6.7%	79	76.0%	18	17.3%	104
	Douglas	11	3.6%	188	61.0%	109	35.4%	308
	Gilliam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
	Grant	1	9.1%	10	90.9%	0	0.0%	11
	Harney	0	0.0%	3	15.0%	17	85.0%	20
	Hood River	4	6.2%	60	93.8%	0	0.0%	64
	Josephine	4	2.2%	102	55.4%	78	42.4%	184
	Klamath	1	3.0%	8	24.2%	24	72.7%	33
	Lake	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	100.0%	9
	Lincoln	3	4.9%	50	82.0%	8	13.1%	61
	Linn	22	10.1%	140	64.2%	56	25.7%	218
	Malheur	16	6.2%	241	93.1%	2	0.8%	259
	Morrow	2	9.1%	14	63.6%	6	27.3%	22
	Sherman	10	30.3%	23	69.7%	0	0.0%	33
	Tillamook	3	7.9%	34	89.5%	1	2.6%	38
	Umatilla	13	8.1%	81	50.6%	66	41.2%	160
Union	0	0.0%	29	100.0%	0	0.0%	29	
Wallowa	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	
Wasco	4	4.8%	80	95.2%	0	0.0%	84	
Wheeler	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	100.0%	4	
Yamhill	7	4.6%	104	68.9%	40	26.5%	151	
Total		728	7.26%	9,293	92.74%			11,344

SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS

“Sheltered homelessness” is defined by HUD as someone “living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals).”³¹ People living in shelters are still classified as experiencing homelessness by the federal government. Only a move into long-term housing classifies as a true exit from homelessness. As described in the “Methodology” section, the PIT count typically uses HMIS data to establish a sheltered count, along with survey data from shelters that do not utilize HMIS.

The 2023 PIT count asked separate questions about race (not including Hispanic/Latina/e/o) and ethnicity (Hispanic/Latina/e/o only), under which someone who identified as Hispanic/Latina/e/o could also identify as one or more races. This means combining the answers from the two questions into a single table would result in sums greater than the number of individuals surveyed, so our reporting follows the PIT methodology. Future PIT counts will use a single question for both. Due to HUD reporting requirements, the data we received from single-county CoCs did not contain any missing data. In tables, we indicate this with an NA instead of a 0 in the “No Data” column, since we do not know the true quantity of missing data in any single-county CoC. The data we received from single-county CoCs contained fewer age categories than the data from multi-county CoCs. We opted to show a more detailed breakdown when possible.

Across Oregon, 7,106 people were reported as experiencing sheltered homelessness during the 2023 PIT count, approximately 35% of all people experiencing homelessness. This was an increase of 285 people, or 4.2 percent, from the previous year. However, differences in methodologies between CoCs and between years even in the same CoCs mean that the actual change may be slightly higher or lower. Four counties reported an increase of more than 100 people in their sheltered homelessness counts: Multnomah County added 182 people, Deschutes County added 167, Umatilla County added 131, and Malheur County added 101. In Multnomah, Deschutes, and Umatilla Counties, this is likely due to an increase in shelter capacity (see the “Housing Inventory Count” section). Malheur County added fewer shelter beds than the increase in sheltered homelessness, which may indicate increased utilization or an improvement in sheltered PIT count accuracy. Marion and Douglas Counties recorded the largest decreases in sheltered homelessness, by 114 and 102 people, respectively. In Marion County, this decrease exactly matched a reduction in shelter beds, while Douglas County only recorded a decrease of 22 shelter beds.

³¹ Title 42, Chapter V, CFR 578.3 (2012).

TABLE 9: STATEWIDE SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS

COC	County	2022 Count	2023 Count	Numeric change 22–23	Percent change 22–23
Central Oregon	Crook	27	23	-4	-14.8%
	Deschutes	226	393	167	73.9%
	Jefferson	9	45	36	400.0%
Clackamas	Clackamas	270	232	-38	-14.1%
Jackson	Jackson	638	587	-51	-8.0%
Lane	Lane	775	714	-61	-7.9%
Marion, Polk	Marion	888	774	-114	-12.8%
	Polk	38	31	-7	-18.4%
Multnomah	Multnomah	2,171	2,353	182	8.4%
Washington	Washington	581	543	-38	-6.5%
Balance of State	Baker	11	16	5	45.5%
	Benton	163	199	36	22.1%
	Clatsop	7	39	32	457.1%
	Columbia	19	27	8	42.1%
	Coos	43	71	28	65.1%
	Curry	0	28	28	*
	Douglas	189	87	-102	-54.0%
	Gilliam	0	0	0	*
	Grant	5	3	-2	-40.0%
	Harney	0	0	0	*
	Hood River	38	38	0	0.0%
	Josephine	65	58	-7	-10.8%
	Klamath	19	42	23	121.1%
	Lake	0	0	0	*
	Lincoln	103	95	-8	-7.8%
	Linn	191	197	6	3.1%
	Malheur	28	129	101	360.7%
	Morrow	1	26	25	2500.0%
	Sherman	2	0	-2	-100.0%
	Tillamook	35	11	-24	-68.6%
Umatilla	29	160	131	451.7%	
Union	18	9	-9	-50.0%	
Wallowa	1	0	-1	-100.0%	
Wasco	56	62	6	10.7%	
Wheeler	0	0	0	*	
Yamhill	175	114	-61	-34.9%	
Total		6,821	7,106	285	4.2%

TABLE 10: SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS BY RACE

COC	County	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	Asian or Asian American	Black, African American, or African	Multiple Races	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	No Data	Sum
Central Oregon	Crook	0	0	0	3	0	20	0	23
	Deschutes	18	4	19	23	0	310	19	393
	Jefferson	38	0	0	0	0	7	0	45
Clackamas	Clackamas	6	1	23	18	3	181	0	232
Jackson	Jackson	14	4	12	26	7	524	NA	587
Lane	Lane	24	2	30	74	5	579	NA	714
Marion, Polk	Marion	18	6	21	318	21	380	10	774
	Polk	0	0	2	12	0	17	0	31
Multnomah	Multnomah	107	25	405	253	101	1462	NA	2,353
Washington	Washington	6	5	61	38	33	400	NA	543
Balance of State	Baker	0	0	1	0	0	13	2	16
	Benton	9	2	9	13	1	133	32	199
	Clatsop	3	0	1	0	0	34	1	39
	Columbia	2	0	1	2	0	22	0	27
	Coos	2	0	3	0	1	61	4	71
	Curry	0	2	0	0	2	23	1	28
	Douglas	6	0	2	1	0	74	4	87
	Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grant	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Harney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hood River	3	0	1	0	0	24	10	38
	Josephine	0	0	0	1	1	54	2	58
	Klamath	11	0	0	0	0	25	6	42
	Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lincoln	5	0	2	7	0	76	5	95
	Linn	1	3	17	5	2	140	29	197
	Malheur	2	0	1	4	1	72	49	129
	Morrow	4	0	1	1	0	11	9	26
	Sherman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tillamook	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
	Umatilla	5	1	2	2	0	95	55	160
Union	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	9	
Wallowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wasco	2	1	1	0	0	58	0	62	
Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yamhill	1	0	2	2	3	89	17	114	
Total		287	56	617	808	181	4,902	255	7,106
		4.04%	0.79%	8.68%	11.37%	2.55%	68.98%	3.59%	

TABLE 11: SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS, HISPANIC/LATINA/E/O ONLY

COC	County	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	No Data	Sum
Central Oregon	Crook	1	22	0	23
	Deschutes	52	317	24	393
	Jefferson	3	42	0	45
Clackamas	Clackamas	68	164	NA	232
Jackson	Jackson	170	417	NA	587
Lane	Lane	80	634	NA	714
Marion, Polk	Marion	95	375	304	774
	Polk	7	18	6	31
Multnomah	Multnomah	330	2,023	NA	2,353
Washington	Washington	110	433	NA	543
Balance of State	Baker	4	10	2	16
	Benton	24	143	32	199
	Clatsop	5	33	1	39
	Columbia	1	25	1	27
	Coos	5	64	2	71
	Curry	4	24	0	28
	Douglas	10	73	4	87
	Gilliam	0	0	0	0
	Grant	0	3	0	3
	Harney	0	0	0	0
	Hood River	12	26	0	38
	Josephine	4	50	4	58
	Klamath	5	29	8	42
	Lake	0	0	0	0
	Lincoln	27	61	7	95
	Linn	14	142	41	197
	Malheur	56	57	16	129
	Morrow	18	8	0	26
	Sherman	0	0	0	0
	Tillamook	1	10	0	11
	Umatilla	57	85	18	160
Union	4	5	0	9	
Wallowa	0	0	0	0	
Wasco	10	51	1	62	
Wheeler	0	0	0	0	
Yamhill	8	86	20	114	
Total		1,185	5,430	491	7,106
		16.68%	76.41%	6.91%	

TABLE 12: SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS BY GENDER

COC	County	Female	Male	No Single Gender	Questioning	Transgender	No Data	Sum
Central Oregon	Crook	9	14	0	0	0	0	23
	Deschutes	140	247	3	1	0	2	393
	Jefferson	18	25	1	0	0	1	45
Clackamas	Clackamas	127	104	0	0	1	NA	232
Jackson	Jackson	276	309	1	0	1	NA	587
Lane	Lane	233	459	10	9	3	NA	714
Marion, Polk	Marion	207	265	7	0	2	293	774
	Polk	10	13	2	0	0	6	31
Multnomah	Multnomah	833	1,424	54	4	38	NA	2,353
Washington	Washington	236	301	5	1	0	NA	543
Balance of State	Baker	5	10	0	0	0	1	16
	Benton	64	95	7	1	2	30	199
	Clatsop	19	19	0	0	0	1	39
	Columbia	9	18	0	0	0	0	27
	Coos	23	46	0	0	0	2	71
	Curry	10	18	0	0	0	0	28
	Douglas	31	54	1	0	0	1	87
	Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grant	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Harney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hood River	10	28	0	0	0	0	38
	Josephine	29	27	1	0	0	1	58
	Klamath	12	24	0	0	0	6	42
	Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lincoln	51	41	0	0	3	0	95
	Linn	53	117	1	0	0	26	197
	Malheur	51	63	0	0	0	15	129
	Morrow	13	13	0	0	0	0	26
	Sherman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tillamook	6	5	0	0	0	0	11
	Umatilla	60	82	0	0	0	18	160
Union	5	3	0	0	1	0	9	
Wallowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wasco	24	32	1	1	4	0	62	
Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yamhill	35	67	0	0	0	12	114	
Total		2,601	3,924	94	17	55	415	7,106
		36.60%	55.22%	1.32%	0.24%	0.77%	5.84%	

TABLE 13: SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS BY AGE

COC	County	<5	5-12	13-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	No Data	Sum
Central Oregon	Crook	2	3	0	2	3	4	3	4	0	2	23
	Deschutes	16	18	9	32	62	79	74	70	29	4	393
	Jefferson	0	0	0	0	12	11	12	8	2	0	45
Clackamas	Clackamas	57			21	44	39	31	26	14	NA	232
Jackson	Jackson	155			53	75	83	69	83	69	NA	587
Lane	Lane	64			43	86	131	133	165	92	NA	714
Marion, Polk	Marion	13	43	30	36	55	95	76	80	47	299	774
	Polk	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	4	1	6	31
Multnomah	Multnomah	200			132	377	531	479	457	177	NA	2,353
Washington	Washington	134			37	72	97	73	85	45	NA	543
Balance of State	Baker	1	0	0	0	2	5	2	5	1	0	16
	Benton	1	2	5	21	18	30	40	29	19	34	199
	Clatsop	3	3	0	1	7	7	7	8	3	0	39
	Columbia	2	0	0	3	6	2	8	3	3	0	27
	Coos	0	1	0	2	3	15	15	26	7	2	71
	Curry	0	1	0	0	4	2	6	10	4	1	28
	Douglas	1	8	1	5	11	14	17	19	10	1	87
	Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grant	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Harney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hood River	1	2	1	1	7	6	8	10	1	1	38
	Josephine	3	4	0	6	6	3	14	11	7	4	58
	Klamath	0	3	1	2	5	5	6	11	3	6	42
	Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lincoln	11	14	9	4	17	16	5	11	5	3	95
	Linn	2	6	5	9	27	30	38	39	13	28	197
	Malheur	5	10	7	7	17	22	28	16	2	15	129
	Morrow	6	6	1	3	5	2	2	1	0	0	26
	Sherman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tillamook	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	11
Umatilla	8	11	5	12	22	25	19	23	3	32	160	
Union	0	3	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	9	
Wallowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wasco	1	2	6	6	14	10	10	10	3	0	62	
Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yamhill	4	5	4	11	14	22	24	17	7	6	114	
Total				931	455	975	1,292	1,206	1,232	569	446	7,106
				13.10%	6.4%	13.7%	18.2%	17.0%	17.3%	8.0%	6.3%	

Single-county CoC totals came from HUD submissions that had already aggregated age categories into one category for people under 18.

TABLE 14: SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS AMONG VETERANS

COC	County	Veteran	Veteran (%)	Non-veteran	Non-Veteran (%)	No Data	No Data (%)	Sum of Adults 18+
Central Oregon	Crook	2	11.1%	15	83.3%	1	5.6%	18
	Deschutes	29	8.2%	274	77.8%	49	13.9%	352
	Jefferson	3	6.7%	42	93.3%	0	0.0%	45
Clackamas	Clackamas	14	8.0%	161	92.0%	NA	NA	175
Jackson	Jackson	55	12.7%	377	87.3%	NA	NA	432
Lane	Lane	51	7.8%	599	92.2%	NA	NA	650
Marion, Polk	Marion	68	9.9%	302	43.9%	318	46.2%	688
	Polk	4	18.2%	12	54.5%	6	27.3%	22
Multnomah	Multnomah	226	10.5%	1,927	89.5%	NA	NA	2,153
Washington	Washington	62	15.2%	347	84.8%	NA	NA	409
Balance of State	Baker	4	26.7%	8	53.3%	3	20.0%	15
	Benton	11	5.8%	139	72.8%	41	21.5%	191
	Clatsop	2	6.1%	31	93.9%	0	0.0%	33
	Columbia	0	0.0%	25	100.0%	0	0.0%	25
	Coos	15	21.4%	54	77.1%	1	1.4%	70
	Curry	7	25.9%	17	63.0%	3	11.1%	27
	Douglas	13	16.9%	63	81.8%	1	1.3%	77
	Gilliam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
	Grant	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1
	Harney	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
	Hood River	3	8.8%	31	91.2%	0	0.0%	34
	Josephine	6	11.8%	43	84.3%	2	3.9%	51
	Klamath	2	5.3%	34	89.5%	2	5.3%	38
	Lake	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
	Lincoln	1	1.6%	59	96.7%	1	1.6%	61
	Linn	16	8.7%	151	82.1%	17	9.2%	184
	Malheur	3	2.8%	96	89.7%	8	7.5%	107
	Morrow	0	0.0%	13	100.0%	0	0.0%	13
	Sherman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
	Tillamook	1	10.0%	9	90.0%	0	0.0%	10
	Umatilla	10	7.4%	124	91.2%	2	1.5%	136
	Union	0	0.0%	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	6
	Wallowa	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Wasco	4	7.5%	48	90.6%	1	1.9%	53	
Wheeler	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	
Yamhill	6	5.9%	84	83.2%	11	10.9%	101	
Total		618	10%	5,092	82%	467	8%	6,177

HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

CoCs are required to submit a yearly HIC to HUD. The HIC covers the same snapshot of time in late January as the PIT count and includes both permanent housing and shelter beds, but does not offer a comprehensive picture of all available shelter beds in each county. It also does not capture any housing or shelter beds added since early 2023. The permanent housing category, which includes permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing, and other permanent housing options, represents actual exits from homelessness. In 2023, Oregon had 16,269 beds of permanent housing. The other category includes emergency shelter (ES), safe haven (SH), and transitional housing (TH) beds, which are referred to collectively as “shelter” beds in the following. At the time of the 2023 PIT count, Oregon had only 8,705 shelter beds³² for 20,110 people counted as experiencing homelessness, 11,405 beds short of what would be needed to shelter them all. This means that only 43 percent of the state’s shelter needs were being met.

People in shelters are categorized by HUD as still experiencing homelessness, albeit “sheltered homelessness,” in the PIT count. Comparing ES, TH, and SH beds from the HIC to the total PIT count provides a useful way to determine the availability of emergency and transitional shelter for people experiencing homelessness across Oregon (Table 15). However, our “total beds” calculation includes seasonal beds which are only open for severe weather events (typically cold spells) along with overflow beds. The “beds as % of PIT count” calculation is therefore a best-case scenario for the number of shelter beds available at one time, but would typically be lower during much of the year.

Multnomah and Lane Counties had the largest total shortfall in shelter beds, although a number of rural counties with lower homelessness counts reported having no shelter beds at all. In Malheur and Umatilla Counties, seasonal beds made up a large majority of the total shelter beds, indicating a much larger shortfall throughout most of the year. Only Tillamook County reported having more shelter beds than people experiencing homelessness in the PIT count. Between 2022 and 2023 the statewide shelter bed total increased by only 65 beds (see Table 16), but this masks an increase in year-round beds and a decrease in seasonal and overflow/voucher beds. Umatilla, Deschutes, and Multnomah Counties added the most at 220, 198, and 196 beds, respectively, while Lane, Washington, and Marion Counties lost the most at 445, 174, and 94 beds, respectively. Because of the growth in the total number of people counted as experiencing homelessness, the total statewide shelter bed shortfall grew by 2,133 beds between 2022 and 2023. Table 16 compares the change in shelter beds county-by-county between years with the change in homelessness during that time, showing progress in addressing the shelter gap. This shelter gap would ideally be filled by an equivalent number of housing units, with an expansion in shelter beds only considered as a stopgap measure until sufficient housing could be made available through vouchers, leasing, conversion, or construction.

³² This total does not match the numbers as reported by the federal government due to corrections made by some CoCs after the federal reporting deadline.

TABLE 15: SHELTER BED COUNT AND SHORTFALL BY COUNTY

COC	County	Seasonal Beds	Year-Round Beds	Total Beds	Homelessness Count	Bed Shortfall or Surplus	Beds as % of PIT Count
Central Oregon	Crook	0	36	36	45	-9	80%
	Deschutes	30	464	494	1,468	-974	34%
	Jefferson	14	30	44	136	-92	32%
Clackamas	Clackamas	0	228	260	410	-150	63%
Jackson	Jackson	0	679	679	1,143	-464	59%
Lane	Lane	0	892	938	2,824	-1,886	33%
Marion, Polk	Marion	119	817	936	1,428	-492	66%
	Polk	0	16	16	256	-240	6%
Multnomah	Multnomah*	0	3,149	3,149	6,297	-3,148	50%
Washington	Washington*	136	449	585	773	-188	76%
Balance of State	Baker	0	0	0	18	-18	0%
	Benton	0	99	99	348	-249	28%
	Clatsop	6	40	46	926	-880	5%
	Columbia	0	33	33	339	-306	10%
	Coos	0	23	23	528	-505	4%
	Curry	0	34	34	133	-99	26%
	Douglas	0	138	138	499	-361	28%
	Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0	NA
	Grant	0	0	0	18	-18	0%
	Harney	0	0	0	26	-26	0%
	Hood River	0	33	33	102	-69	32%
	Josephine	34	31	65	249	-184	26%
	Klamath	14	17	31	75	-44	41%
	Lake	0	0	0	9	-9	0%
	Lincoln	0	24	24	157	-133	15%
	Linn	14	323	366	429	-63	85%
	Malheur	63	7	70	424	-354	17%
	Morrow	0	62	62	71	-9	87%
	Sherman	0	0	0	33	-33	0%
	Tillamook	30	66	96	53	43	181%
Umatilla	181	57	238	397	-159	60%	
Union	3	15	18	38	-20	47%	
Wallowa	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
Wasco	0	70	70	158	-88	44%	
Wheeler	0	0	0	4	-4	0%	
Yamhill	1	121	122	296	-174	41%	
Total		645	7,953	8,705	20,110	-11,405	43%

Overflow beds included in total calculation but not shown here. *Multnomah and Washington Counties amended their bed totals after the final submission deadline to HUD, so the totals here are different from those reported on the federal HIC report.

TABLE 16: SHELTER BED YEAR-OVER-YEAR COMPARISON

COC	County	2022 Beds	2023 Beds	Bed Change	2022 Shortfall or Surplus	2023 Shortfall or Surplus	Progress in Addressing Shortfall
Central Oregon	Crook	26	36	10	-43	-9	34
	Deschutes	332	494	162	-798	-974	-176
	Jefferson	28	44	16	-38	-92	-54
Clackamas	Clackamas	290	260	-30	-307	-150	157
Jackson	Jackson	674	679	5	-577	-464	113
Lane	Lane**	1,383	938	-445	-1,497	-1,886	-389
Marion, Polk	Marion	1,030	936	-94	-605	-492	113
	Polk	9	16	7	-156	-240	-84
Multnomah	Multnomah*	2,953	3,149	196	-2,275	-3,148	-873
Washington	Washington	759	585	-174	-49	-188	-139
Balance of State	Baker	0	0	0	-16	-18	-2
	Benton	95	99	4	-189	-249	-60
	Clatsop	16	46	30	-520	-880	-360
	Columbia	17	33	16	-217	-306	-89
	Coos	28	23	-5	-483	-505	-22
	Curry	0	34	34	-127	-99	28
	Douglas	160	138	-22	-261	-361	-100
	Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grant	0	0	0	-11	-18	-7
	Harney	0	0	0	-8	-26	-18
	Hood River	65	33	-32	-8	-69	-61
	Josephine	110	65	-45	-221	-184	37
	Klamath	14	31	17	-141	-44	97
	Lake	0	0	0	-34	-9	25
	Lincoln	72	24	-48	-84	-133	-49
	Linn	294	366	72	-34	-63	-29
	Malheur	24	70	46	-145	-354	-209
	Morrow	12	62	50	11	-9	-20
	Sherman	0	0	0	-6	-33	-27
	Tillamook	38	96	58	-89	43	132
Umatilla	18	238	220	-71	-159	-88	
Union	29	18	-11	-2	-20	-18	
Wallowa	0	0	0	-3	0	3	
Wasco	30	70	40	-164	-88	76	
Wheeler	0	0	0	-7	-4	3	
Yamhill	134	122	-12	-97	-174	-77	
Total		8,640	8,705	65	-9,272	-11,405	-2,133

*Washington County increased total shelter units from 2022 to 2023, but the actual number of beds varies based on household composition in non-congregate shelters. **Lane County increased year-round beds but reduced overflow/voucher beds, resulting in a lower overall total.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DATA

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act requires schools to report the number of students from pre-kindergarten through 12th grade (preK-12) believed to be experiencing homelessness each year, based on teacher and staff observation as well as registration data from parents. The definition of student homelessness includes the HUD criteria from the PIT count, but also “doubled-up” students “who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; [...] are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement.”³³ Because this definition is more expansive, the number of children included in the school (or “McKinney-Vento”) count typically far surpasses that of the PIT count.

In the 2022–23 school year there were an estimated 22,903 preK-12 children enrolled in Oregon school districts who experienced homelessness,³⁴ or 3.9% of all students. The number of K-12 children (not including preK) experiencing homelessness nearly matches the highest recorded rate for the past 16 years.³⁵ The nine districts with the largest proportion of their students experiencing homelessness were all rural, with McKenzie (Lane County) and Arlington (Gilliam County) school districts at the highest rate with 24% and 22% of students experiencing homelessness, respectively, although Lincoln and Gilliam Counties had the highest total rates of student homelessness per 1,000 enrolled students.³⁶ The school count also lists unaccompanied students, a “homeless child or youth not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian.”³⁷ **In the 2022-23 school year, 3,496 students experienced unaccompanied homelessness across Oregon.**

Excluding doubled-up students, there were 5,036 preK-12 students who experienced homelessness under the more limited PIT count definition (experiencing unsheltered homelessness or in a shelter), compared to only 2,591 children listed in the PIT count. The larger number in the school counts may be influenced by two key differences: the PIT count does not capture 18-year-olds, but the school count does if they are still enrolled in school; and the school count includes children counted throughout the school year, rather than on a single night. However, the PIT count can include children who are not currently enrolled in school and would therefore be missed by the school count.

³³ U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (2018) “Key Federal Terms and Definitions of Homelessness Among Youth.”

³⁴ Oregon Department of Education (2023), *Unduplicated State Totals 18-23*, <https://www.oregon.gov/ode/schools-and-districts/grants/ESEA/McKinney-Vento/Documents/Unduplicated%20State%20Totals%2018-23.xlsx>.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Oregon Department of Education (2023), *Districts - High Counts and Percentages 22-23*, <https://www.oregon.gov/ode/schools-and-districts/grants/ESEA/McKinney-Vento/Documents/Districts%20-%20High%20Counts%20and%20Percentages%2022-23.xlsx>.

³⁷ McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youths Program, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education, 81 Federal Register 14432 (March 17, 2016).

TABLE 17: HOMELESSNESS AMONG SCHOOLCHILDREN BY COUNTY

CoC	County	McKinney-Vento
Central Oregon	Crook	101
	Deschutes	766
	Jefferson	67
Clackamas	Clackamas	772
Jackson	Jackson	2,211
Lane	Lane	2,190
Marion, Polk	Marion	2,209
	Polk	137
Multnomah	Multnomah	3,495
Washington	Washington	3,224
Balance of State	Baker	212
	Benton	429
	Clatsop	258
	Columbia	223
	Coos	669
	Curry	109
	Douglas	513
	Gilliam	33
	Grant	37
	Harney	16
	Hood River	68
	Josephine	756
	Klamath	583
	Lake	39
	Lincoln	748
	Linn	1,035
	Malheur	364
	Morrow	137
	Sherman	7
	Tillamook	155
Umatilla	242	
Union	109	
Wallowa	19	
Wasco	90	
Wheeler	45	
Yamhill	504	
Total		22,572

Because numbers are reported by district of enrollment, counties with distance learning programs show higher totals. In school districts with only 1-5 children experiencing homelessness, the total is not reported to avoid inadvertently disclosing their identity. This results in a lower overall total from the county-by-county data (22,572) than the reported statewide total (22,903).

CONCLUSION

While the PIT only offers a limited snapshot of homelessness at a certain point in time, it can provide a more complete picture when combined with other data sources. The 2023 PIT count, HIC, and school data in combination reveal several key items:

- Homelessness continues to rise across most of the state.
- The gap between shelter capacity and the number of people experiencing homelessness continues to grow, contributing to a high rate of unsheltered homelessness.
- Many people of color experience homelessness at disproportionately higher rates than their White neighbors, in particular Oregonians who identify as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous; Black, African American, or African; Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; or Multiracial.
- While the total number of people experiencing homelessness are highest in Multnomah, Lane, and Deschutes Counties, homelessness rates are highest in several rural counties. This is supported by data from both the PIT count and school district data.

In addressing homelessness across Oregon, this helps us understand that we need to center equity, especially racial equity, in our approaches; provide the needed scale to address homelessness in our major cities while also ensuring that rural areas receive essential support; pay attention to housing cost burdens and housing insecurity as a predictor of homelessness; and include estimates of doubled-up populations that are missed by the limited definition used in the PIT count. Hopefully this report can help illuminate specific counties and school districts where additional support in addressing homelessness is especially needed, and help the public and policymakers to better understand the scale and character of statewide and local homelessness.

APPENDIX A: MAP OF OREGON COUNTIES



Source: Wikimedia Commons

APPENDIX B: RACIAL DISPARITY TABLES

CoC	County	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		No Data
		% of PIT	% of Population	% of PIT	% of Population	% of PIT
Central Oregon	Crook	4.4%	8.4%	75.6%	91.6%	20.0%
	Deschutes	8.5%	8.8%	63.8%	91.2%	27.7%
	Jefferson	6.6%	21.1%	82.4%	78.9%	11.0%
Clackamas	Clackamas	19.0%	9.8%	81.0%	90.2%	0.0%
Jackson	Jackson	19.7%	14.9%	80.3%	85.1%	0.0%
Lane	Lane	9.2%	10.1%	90.8%	89.9%	0.0%
Marion, Polk	Marion	13.2%	28.7%	55.6%	71.3%	31.2%
	Polk	15.6%	15.7%	71.5%	84.3%	12.9%
Multnomah	Multnomah	9.6%	12.9%	90.4%	87.1%	0.0%
Washington	Washington	17.6%	17.9%	82.4%	82.1%	0.0%
Balance of State	Baker	22.2%	5.4%	66.7%	94.6%	11.1%
	Benton	10.6%	8.6%	72.7%	91.4%	16.7%
	Clatsop	9.2%	9.5%	89.7%	90.5%	1.1%
	Columbia	3.5%	6.8%	92.6%	93.2%	3.8%
	Coos	5.3%	7.5%	51.9%	92.5%	42.8%
	Curry	8.3%	8.0%	75.2%	92.0%	16.5%
	Douglas	8.4%	6.8%	64.9%	93.2%	26.7%
	Gilliam	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Grant	0.0%	4.3%	83.3%	95.7%	16.7%
	Harney	0.0%	5.9%	65.4%	94.1%	34.6%
	Hood River	16.7%	31.1%	82.4%	68.9%	1.0%
	Josephine	5.2%	8.8%	64.3%	91.2%	30.5%
	Klamath	9.3%	14.9%	56.0%	85.1%	34.7%
	Lake	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	89.7%	100.0%
	Lincoln	19.7%	10.1%	70.1%	89.9%	10.2%
	Linn	7.2%	10.6%	71.8%	89.4%	21.0%
	Malheur	32.3%	35.5%	61.6%	64.5%	6.1%
	Morrow	66.2%	39.6%	26.8%	60.4%	7.0%
	Sherman	12.1%	6.4%	81.8%	93.6%	6.1%
	Tillamook	1.9%	11.1%	92.5%	88.9%	5.7%
	Umatilla	20.2%	29.1%	57.2%	70.9%	22.7%
Union	15.8%	5.6%	81.6%	94.4%	2.6%	
Wallowa	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Wasco	10.8%	21.2%	88.0%	78.8%	1.3%	
Wheeler	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	94.0%	100.0%	
Yamhill	8.4%	17.3%	75.0%	82.7%	16.6%	
Statewide Total		11.5%	14.4%	79.7%	85.6%	8.9%

2023 OREGON STATEWIDE HOMELESSNESS ESTIMATES

CoC	County	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous		Asian or Asian American		Black, African American, or African		Multiple Races		Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		White		No Data
		% of PIT	% of Pop.	% of PIT	% of Pop.	% of PIT	% of Pop.	% of PIT	% of Pop.	% of PIT	% of Pop.	% of PIT	% of Pop.	% of PIT
Central Oregon	Crook	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	6.7%	2.7%	0.0%	0.1%	82.2%	94.2%	11.1%
	Deschutes	3.6%	1.1%	0.6%	1.4%	2.8%	0.6%	5.0%	3.1%	0.6%	0.2%	73.5%	93.5%	13.8%
	Jefferson	81.6%	17.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.2%	11.0%	76.0%	7.4%
Clackamas	Clackamas	2.9%	1.1%	1.0%	5.6%	6.6%	1.4%	1.0%	4.1%	78.8%	0.3%	9.8%	87.5%	0.0%
Jackson	Jackson	3.8%	1.7%	0.6%	1.7%	2.7%	1.0%	3.6%	3.9%	1.4%	0.4%	87.9%	91.2%	0.0%
Lane	Lane	3.0%	1.6%	0.3%	3.2%	3.4%	1.3%	10.0%	5.0%	0.5%	0.3%	82.8%	88.6%	0.0%
Marion, Polk	Marion	3.9%	2.8%	0.6%	2.7%	2.7%	1.7%	4.0%	3.9%	2.2%	1.2%	59.5%	87.7%	27.1%
	Polk	5.5%	2.7%	0.0%	2.3%	2.3%	1.2%	7.0%	4.1%	0.4%	0.5%	77.7%	89.2%	7.0%
Multnomah	Multnomah	5.1%	1.5%	1.0%	8.3%	17.6%	6.2%	11.3%	5.2%	3.3%	0.7%	61.7%	78.1%	0.0%
Washington	Washington	1.9%	1.2%	1.6%	12.7%	9.6%	2.9%	6.3%	4.9%	4.7%	0.6%	75.9%	77.8%	0.0%
Balance of State	Baker	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.7%	5.6%	0.8%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.2%	83.3%	93.8%	11.1%
	Benton	5.2%	1.1%	0.9%	6.6%	3.7%	1.4%	6.3%	4.2%	0.6%	0.3%	68.7%	86.4%	14.7%
	Clatsop	3.1%	1.5%	0.6%	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%	1.9%	3.3%	1.3%	0.3%	91.0%	92.3%	0.3%
	Columbia	3.2%	1.6%	0.0%	1.2%	1.5%	0.9%	4.7%	4.1%	0.3%	0.3%	87.0%	91.9%	3.2%
	Coos	4.4%	3.0%	0.4%	1.4%	1.3%	0.7%	3.2%	4.8%	0.6%	0.3%	83.9%	89.9%	6.2%
	Curry	3.0%	2.7%	1.5%	1.0%	2.3%	0.7%	3.8%	4.2%	2.3%	0.2%	75.9%	91.2%	11.3%
	Douglas	2.8%	2.1%	0.0%	1.2%	1.8%	0.6%	2.0%	3.7%	0.2%	0.2%	65.5%	92.1%	27.7%
	Gilliam	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	92.4%	0.0%
	Grant	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.1%	83.3%	93.5%	16.7%
	Harney	38.5%	4.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	<0.1%	57.7%	90.1%	3.8%
	Hood River	14.7%	1.3%	0.0%	1.7%	1.0%	0.9%	2.0%	3.1%	2.9%	0.2%	69.6%	92.8%	9.8%
	Josephine	1.6%	1.8%	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	2.8%	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	71.1%	92.2%	23.3%
	Klamath	21.3%	5.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.2%	44.0%	87.9%	34.7%
	Lake	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	90.6%	100.0%
	Lincoln	6.4%	4.1%	1.3%	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%	6.4%	4.1%	0.0%	0.2%	76.4%	89.0%	8.3%
	Linn	2.6%	1.8%	0.7%	1.3%	4.2%	0.9%	4.4%	3.8%	1.4%	0.2%	70.2%	91.9%	16.6%
	Malheur	2.8%	2.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.9%	1.7%	2.6%	2.8%	0.2%	0.2%	73.1%	91.9%	20.3%
	Morrow	7.0%	2.4%	1.4%	0.9%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	2.5%	1.4%	0.3%	29.6%	92.5%	57.7%
	Sherman	21.2%	2.6%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	2.3%	3.0%	0.1%	72.7%	93.8%	3.0%
	Tillamook	1.9%	1.7%	0.0%	1.1%	1.9%	0.7%	3.8%	3.1%	0.0%	0.4%	92.5%	93.0%	0.0%
Umatilla	2.5%	4.3%	3.3%	1.2%	1.0%	1.3%	2.5%	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	54.9%	89.9%	35.8%	
Union	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%	13.2%	2.8%	0.0%	1.5%	81.6%	92.3%	5.3%	
Wallowa	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	95.0%	0.0%	
Wasco	11.4%	3.7%	0.6%	1.1%	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.8%	86.1%	90.7%	0.6%	
Wheeler	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	91.6%	100.0%	
Yamhill	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.3%	2.4%	3.5%	1.0%	0.3%	78.0%	90.9%	15.5%	
Statewide Total		4.6%	1.9%	0.7%	5.1%	7.5%	2.3%	7.1%	4.3%	1.8%	0.5%	71.3%	85.9%	6.9%

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Portland State University Homelessness Research & Action Collaborative

PSU-HRAC addresses the challenges of homelessness through research that uncovers conditions that lead to and perpetuate homelessness. Our goal is to help reduce homelessness and its negative impacts on individuals, families, and communities, with an emphasis on communities of color.

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