A Report Prepared for Oregon Housing and Community Services

Oregon Statewide Homelessness Estimates 2021

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Executive Summary

This report, prepared by Portland State University's Homelessness Research and Action Collaborative (PSU-HRAC) at the request of Oregon Housing and Community Services, provides estimates of people experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness in 2021 at the state, county, and Continuum of Care (CoC) levels. Trends and demographics are also analyzed at those levels to the extent possible given the limitations of available data.

In 2021, Oregon Continuums of Care (CoCs) in charge of administering Point-in-Time (PIT) counts of people experiencing literal homelessness[1] faced the unprecedented challenge of doing so in the midst of a major global pandemic. Some CoCs were able to safely conduct a count using survey methods, while others pulled numbers from Coordinated Entry (CE) lists utilized for service delivery or received a waiver from the federal government. The count itself was critically important to understand the impacts of economic chaos and service disruption on the number of people experiencing homelessness, but provided less comparability within and across CoCs than in previous years due to varying methods and waivers. The estimates in this report rely on PIT counts, CE lists, and trend analysis where data are missing. Methods and limitations are explained in full in the text following.

In 2021, an estimated 13,428 people experienced unsheltered homelessness across Oregon on a single night, according to an analysis of PIT counts (where conducted) and trends over time. An additional 4,579 people were reported to have experienced sheltered homelessness on a single night in January. This gives a total of 18,007 people experiencing homelessness across the state, although major gaps in the available data mean this number may not be completely accurate and is not directly comparable to earlier years. CE data from a similar timeframe (January to March) showed 25,678 people experiencing homelessness across the state. Because CE lists are continuously updated and managed in different ways across the state, they are not directly comparable to PIT counts, but both increased from 2020 to 2021. The modeled PIT count grew by 34.1 percent over that time and the CE count by 49.3 percent.

Demographic analysis was complicated by PIT count waivers, the fact that not all CoCs collected the same demographic data in CE lists, and a lack of available data from school districts on student homelessness for the 2020 to 2021 school year. A detailed explanation of the limitations, the methodology used, and the resulting demographic analysis are detailed in the report following.

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[1] U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines "literally homeless" as individuals or families who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.

Introduction and Background

Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS) contracted with Portland State University's Homelessness Research & Action Collaborative (PSU-HRAC) to create a statewide and county-by-county estimate of both sheltered and unsheltered homelessness in Oregon for the year 2021.

Estimating the number of homeless individuals is a daunting task in any year. In 2021, it was made more difficult by the COVID-19 pandemic that upended established routines, reduced staffing and resources, and presented unexpected complications for almost any initiative. At the same time, the economic disruption caused by the pandemic led to the most sudden and severe contraction of the U.S. economy in decades. The resulting job losses affected millions of individuals and households. Many formerly stable households found themselves facing food shortages and the loss of their homes. While the government and the nonprofit sector addressed some of these hardships, the scale of the problem ensured that some would fall through the cracks.

As a result, 2021 was a year where there was good reason to believe that the size and composition of the population of people experiencing homelessness would have changed considerably, but it was also a year where established methods for counting the size and characteristics of this group were suddenly much harder to implement. This report is an attempt to meet the need for information about the number of people experiencing homelessness across Oregon in the first part of 2021 by using what data we do have from 2021 and recent years to produce "best guess" estimates.

General Methodology and Data Sources

For all estimates in the report, the main challenge was to balance the need to rely on available data, particularly any data from 2021, with the concern that data limitations imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic would result in an undercount of the true number of people experiencing homelessness.

In addition to the complications arising from COVID-19, serious challenges to developing comprehensive, county-level statewide estimates of people experiencing homelessness in 2021 include the following:
 ● Changes in the methods used from year to year by CoCs to estimate homelessness that limit comparability over time, even as newer approaches may yield more accurate counts;

- A lack of consistent methods among CoCs for conducting PIT counts and reporting figures to HUD, particularly for people experiencing unsheltered homelessness, made it difficult to compare trends between CoCs;
- Absence of unsheltered PIT data for two of the CoCs (Portland/Multnomah and Balance of State/Rural Oregon) that received PIT count waivers from The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in 2021;
- Incomplete county-level PIT data from some multi-county CoCs in years prior to 2021.
- A lack of "officially reported" county-level statistics for the 31 of Oregon's 36 counties that are served by one of three multi-county CoCs.

To address these issues, data were gathered from all CoCs using as many sources and years as possible. For the most part, data from the years 2019 to 2021 were used to produce estimates. The process for developing the estimates proceeded as follows:

1. Analysis of OHCS-requested county-level PIT data provided by CoCs, PIT data reported to HUD, and other reported data for sheltered and unsheltered populations;
2. Development of estimates based on those data;
3. Comparison of patterns and trends seen in the PIT data with those seen in CE and homeless student (McKinney-Vento) data, where available, and making any necessary changes to the estimates;
4. Analysis of CoC-level trends in the breakdown of the homeless population by gender, race/ethnicity, and age, where available, to flag any particularly notable changes that might suggest systematic bias resulting in a 2021 undercount.

Sheltered Count Estimate

Trend Analysis and Estimation Methods

In developing the estimate of sheltered individuals, one advantage was that data were reported for all counties in 2019 and 2021, and for all but a few counties in 2020. Missing data for 2020 (five counties in two multi-county CoCs: Central Oregon and Marion/Polk) were imputed by allocating reported CoC-level counts from the 2020 PIT count by a weighted average of their within-CoC shares for sheltered PIT counts in 2019 and 2021.

Initial analysis of these three years of complete county-level data (shown in Appendix 1) shows two identifiable trends. First, there is considerable volatility at the county level,

not just from 2020 to 2021, which might be attributable to the pandemic, but also from 2019 to 2020 (Figure 1). To take just one example, Columbia County reported sheltered counts of 55 people in 2019, 140 people in 2020, and 19 people in 2021. Even larger counties like Multnomah experienced volatility over the years, with an 8 percent increase from 2019-20 followed immediately by a 16 percent decrease from 2020-21.

A second trend is that while there were many counties in which the sheltered PIT grew between 2019 and 2020, nearly all counties saw a decline in 2021 (Table 1). Excluding four counties in the Rural Oregon CoC that never reported a single sheltered individual in any of the three years, 23 of the remaining 32 counties (72 percent) saw a decline in the sheltered count between 2020 and 2021. Of those 23, only half (13) had seen an increase the prior year. The state as a whole also saw a 10.5 percent increase from 2019 to 2020 followed by a 21.9 percent decrease from 2020 to 2021. Declines in the PIT count from 2020 and 2021 were thus widespread and not correlated with changes between 2019 and 2020.

Table 1: Summary of county-level changes from 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 (for all but 4 counties with zero sheltered homeless in any of the three years)

Sheltered Homelessness Changes		2020-2021	
		Increase	Decrease
2019-2020	Increase	3	13
	Decrease	6	10

Figure 1: County-level sheltered counts for all counties except Multnomah (excluded for scale)
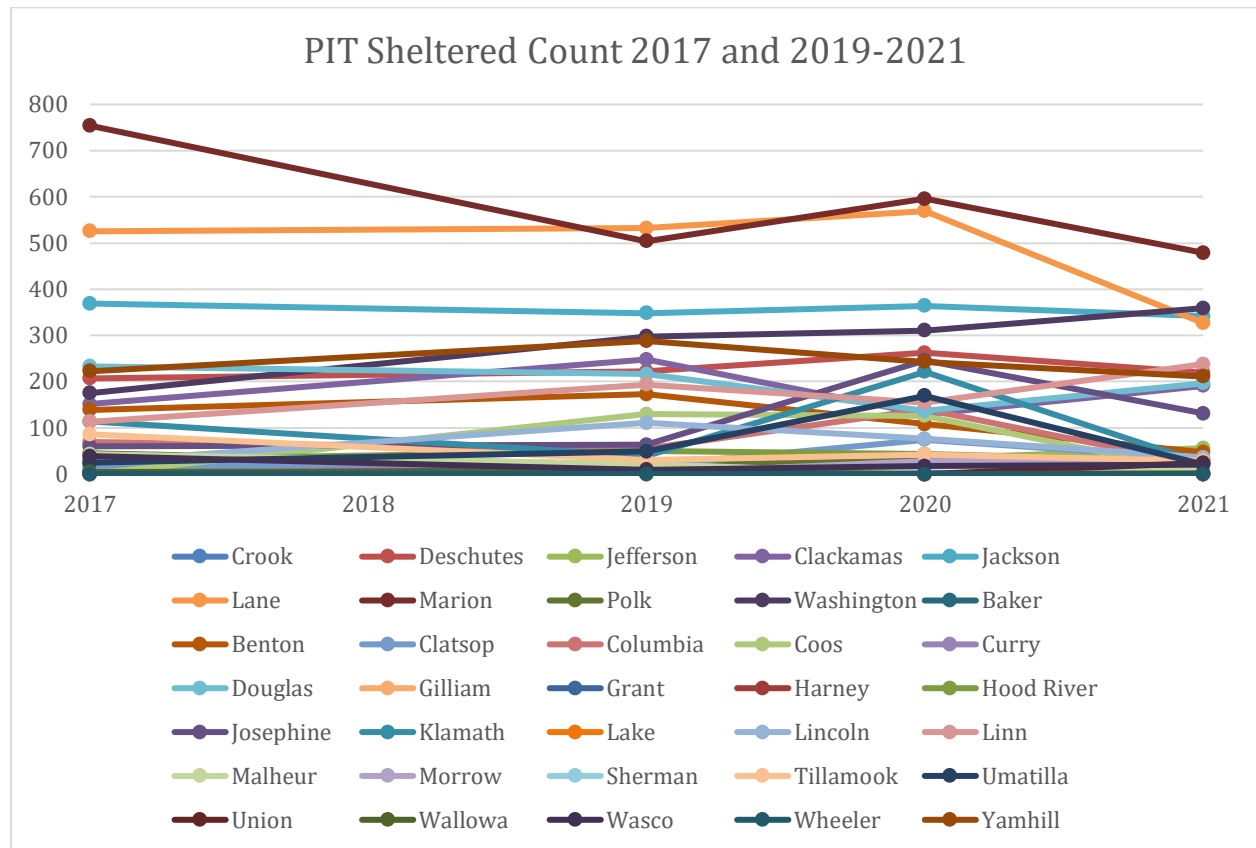
These widespread declines between 2019 and 2021, many of which came after increases the prior year, suggest that something was going on in 2021 to decrease the sheltered count. Four plausible explanations for this are immediately apparent. These are presented along with what evidence for each we might find in the unsheltered PIT and other homelessness data (Table 2).

Table 2: Possible state of 2021 sheltered PIT data, potential explanations, and expected evidence for each

Accuracy of the data	Possible explanation for decrease in 2021	What evidence would we expect to see in the unsheltered PIT count?	What would we expect to see in other sources of homeless data?
Data **are** an accurate reflection of the 2021 sheltered population	Decrease in shelter capacity / avoidance of shelters for fear of COVID	Increases over the prior year, particularly in counties where the sheltered count declined	Increase in count of doubled up children in McKinney-Vento data
	Increased government and community support that kept or placed people in housing	Consistency or even decline, as similar trends may have affected the unsheltered	Similar decreases, particularly in the same counties
	Methodological changes / improvements unrelated to the pandemic corrected for systematic overcounts in prior years	None or unclear	None or unclear
Data **are not** an accurate reflection of the 2021 sheltered population	Pandemic affected ability to collect and report data	Uncertain, but probably similar declines	Uncertain

The different explanations suggest different approaches for how to interpret the sheltered counts in 2021. If the data are accurate, then we could accept the 2021 numbers as reported regardless of the explanation for the decline. On the other hand, if the data are not accurate, then we would need to consider some method of estimating more accurate counts.

Unfortunately, we are limited in our ability to fully evaluate these explanations by the lack of reliable unsheltered PIT count data in 2021. Specifically, two CoCs (Rural Oregon and Portland/Multnomah), which together account for 27 of Oregon's 36 counties, received waivers from HUD in 2021 that allowed them to skip their unsheltered PIT count. Additionally, unsheltered PIT counts are only required every other year, so some counties are missing 2020 as well. The upshot of all of this is that the unsheltered PIT count in 2021 lacked crucial data (covered in the next section) and is not suitable for helping to sort out issues in the 2021 sheltered PIT data.[2]

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[2] Thirteen of 36 counties had decent data for 2020 and 2021 sheltered and unsheltered PIT counts. We calculated a Pearson correlation on the county-level changes (2020 to 2021) in the counts for sheltered

With few resources to help interpret the decline in sheltered counts in 2021, we determined that it made the most sense to calculate two estimates for the sheltered count in 2021 (Table 3). First, we simply used the reported numbers. We computed the second estimate by taking the largest reported sheltered count reported over the three years (2019 to 2021) for each county. This essentially assumes that any decreases between 2020 and 2021 are likely attributable to problems of data collection rather than actual declines in the homeless population.

We also calculated an estimate for 2021 using an average of the three years of sheltered data. As one might expect, these estimates are lower than those calculated using the maximum, but generally higher than the reported data given the preponderance of declines in sheltered counts in 2021. The data from all three are reported in Appendix 2.

Statewide Sheltered Estimates

Table 3 shows the county-level estimates for the sheltered homeless population in 2021 using the reported count and an estimated count using the largest total over three years, along with a comparison of the resulting relative share of the statewide total for each county.

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and unsheltered. Even with this small sample size, there was a surprisingly strong negative correlation (-0.71) suggesting that declines in the sheltered population were associated with gains in the unsheltered. Much of the association, however, was driven by the extremely large changes in one county (Lane). When we removed that from the analysis, the correlation dropped to -0.29, still negative, but much weaker and not conclusive evidence that increases in unsheltered populations explained the decline in sheltered populations.

Table 3: Statewide estimates of the sheltered homeless under two estimation methods

COC	County	Reported 2021 Count[3]	Estimated 2021 Count (largest over 2019-2021)	Share of state total for reported count	Share of state total for estimated count
Central Oregon Continuum	Crook	0	4	0.00%	0.06%
	Deschutes	219	263	4.48%	3.82%
	Jefferson	56	56	1.15%	0.82%
Clackamas County Continuum	Clackamas	191	248	3.91%	3.61%
Jackson County Continuum	Jackson	342	364	7.00%	5.30%
Lane County Continuum	Lane	327	569	6.69%	8.28%
Portland/Multnomah County Continuum	Multnomah	1,780	2,136	36.44%	31.09%
Salem/Marion, Polk Continuum	Marion	479	596	9.81%	8.67%
	Polk	27	28	0.55%	0.41%
Washington County Continuum	Washington	359	359	7.35%	5.23%
Balance of State (Rural Oregon Continuum)	Baker	0	14	0.00%	0.20%
	Benton	47	173	0.96%	2.52%
	Clatsop	33	74	0.68%	1.08%
	Columbia	19	140	0.39%	2.04%
	Coos	3	130	0.06%	1.89%
	Curry	0	21	0.00%	0.31%
	Douglas	197	216	4.03%	3.14%
	Gilliam	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
	Grant	0	11	0.00%	0.16%
	Harney	0	3	0.00%	0.04%
	Hood River	28	50	0.57%	0.73%
	Josephine	131	246	2.68%	3.58%
	Klamath	23	221	0.47%	3.22%
	Lake	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
	Lincoln	36	111	0.74%	1.62%
	Linn	238	238	4.87%	3.46%
	Malheur	14	22	0.29%	0.32%
	Morrow	28	28	0.57%	0.41%
	Sherman	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
	Tillamook	29	42	0.59%	0.61%
	Umatilla	21	169	0.43%	2.46%
	Union	24	24	0.49%	0.35%
	Wallowa	2	6	0.04%	0.09%
	Wasco	21	21	0.43%	0.31%
	Wheeler	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
	Yamhill	211	288	4.32%	4.19%
State Totals		**4,885**	**6,871**		

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[3] OHCS-requested county-level PIT data provided by CoCs

Many of the counties see very little change in their relative share of the state total between using the reported count and using the proposed estimation method. Table 4 shows the 11 counties for whom the choice of one or the other estimation would result in a greater than one percentage point change in their relative share of the state total.

Table 4: Counties for whom the choice of methods results in a greater than one percentage point change in their relative share of the state total

County	Share of state total for reported count[4]	Share of state total for estimated count	Difference in shares
Multnomah	36.44%	31.09%	5.35%
Klamath	0.47%	3.22%	2.75%
Washington	7.35%	5.23%	2.12%
Umatilla	0.43%	2.46%	2.03%
Coos	0.06%	1.89%	1.83%
Jackson	7.00%	5.30%	1.70%
Columbia	0.39%	2.04%	1.65%
Lane	6.69%	8.28%	1.59%
Benton	0.96%	2.52%	1.56%
Linn	4.87%	3.46%	1.41%
Marion	9.81%	8.67%	1.14%

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[4] OHCS-requested county-level PIT data provided by CoCs

Unsheltered Count Estimate

Trend Analysis and Estimation Methods

Compared with the PIT data for sheltered individuals, the data from the unsheltered count are considerably less complete for a variety of reasons. First, two CoCs received a waiver for the unsheltered count from HUD in 2021. These included the Rural Oregon CoC, which contains the most counties of any CoC by far (26 of 36), and Portland/Multnomah, the CoC with the largest urban area in the state.[5] Second, the requirement that CoCs conduct an unsheltered count only every other year means that some CoCs simply repeat the prior year's count to HUD in the off year. Some CoCs (or counties within CoCs) do conduct actual unsheltered counts in off years, but the practice varies considerably even within the state. As a result, the last year for which we are certain that we have a full county-level unsheltered PIT count is 2019.

In addition to a lack of data, the unsheltered count involves a wider variety of methods of data collection and reporting than does the sheltered count. Of all episodes of enumerating people experiencing homelessness, the unsheltered PIT count has seen the greatest change in method in recent years as a result of the introduction of the use of software applications such as Counting Us that run on smartphones as well as the spread of different sampling strategies for open-air counts that are aimed at obtaining unbiased counts with limited resources. In Oregon (as elsewhere) the relative autonomy of the COCs has meant that individual CoCs have adopted these newer methods in different years. In 2021, the six CoCs that did not apply for a waiver from HUD were scrambling to conduct an unsheltered count during a global pandemic, and at times using different methods to conduct their count such as pulling from their Coordinated Entry (CE) lists that include records of contact with individuals experiencing homelessness (and those at risk of homelessness). Here again, while HUD has established some standard for CE lists, in particular the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) standards, CoCs have considerable freedom with how they manage their lists. This results in a lack of comparability between the CE lists in different CoCs, and therefore a potential lack of comparability between unsheltered PIT counts based, in whole or in part, on those lists.

As a result of waivers granted in 2021 and the variation in methods of counting, use extreme caution with estimating changes over time and comparisons of levels and changes across counties. For this report, we looked at data in the unsheltered PIT from

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[5] Eight of the 26 counties in the Rural Oregon CoC actually conducted an unsheltered PIT count in 2021. Those data are used where possible.

2019 and 2021, where available. Data reported on the 2020 PIT were included but eventually discarded from the trend analysis because it was not clear how different CoCs had come up with their numbers in a year where an unsheltered PIT count was not required. The 2020 PIT data were included in the method proposed to estimate counts in 2021, for reasons explained below (see Table 6).

We did look at trends between 2019 and 2021 for a subset of counties that excluded those who met BOTH of the following conditions:
1. They received a waiver from HUD in either year (Portland/Multnomah CoC and counties in the Rural Oregon CoC in 2021);
2. They reported zero people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in either year (Portland/Multnomah CoC and 21 of 26 counties in the Rural Oregon CoC in 2021).

As the second condition implies, even though the Rural Oregon CoC received a waiver from HUD in 2021, five of its 26 counties conducted unsheltered counts and those data (which we received directly from the CoC) were included in the trend analysis. This left us with 14 counties in the trend analysis.

Table 5 and Figure 2 show the trends in unsheltered PIT counts in counties with data. Of the 14 counties, nine showed an increase in the unsheltered PIT count between 2019 and 2021. Some of the decreases in the remaining counties were large relative to the size of the counties (an over 60 percent decrease in two counties in the Central Oregon CoC), but in magnitude the decreases were small (fewer than 50 individuals except in one case). The largest decline (83 individuals in Tillamook County) equates to less than 1 percent of the statewide unsheltered PIT total of 8,881 in 2019.

Table 5: Unsheltered PIT count in selected counties

COC	County	2019 Count	2021 Count	Absolute change 2019-21	% Change 2019-21
Central Oregon Continuum	Crook	75	28	-47	-62.7%
	Deschutes	478	776	298	62.3%
	Jefferson	57	20	-37	-64.9%
Clackamas County Continuum	Clackamas	223	301	78	35.0%
Jackson County Continuum	Jackson	364	424	60	16.5%
Lane County Continuum	Lane	1,633	1,990	357	21.9%
Salem/Marion, Polk Continuum	Marion	470	812	342	72.8%
	Polk	101	109	8	7.9%
Washington County Continuum	Washington	232	357	125	53.9%
Balance of State (Rural Oregon Continuum) - partial	Benton	158	134	-24	-15.2%
	Klamath	168	238	70	41.7%
	Linn	83	82	-1	-1.2%
	Morrow	1	2	1	100.0%
	Tillamook	150	67	-83	-55.3%

Figure 2: Unsheltered PIT count in selected counties
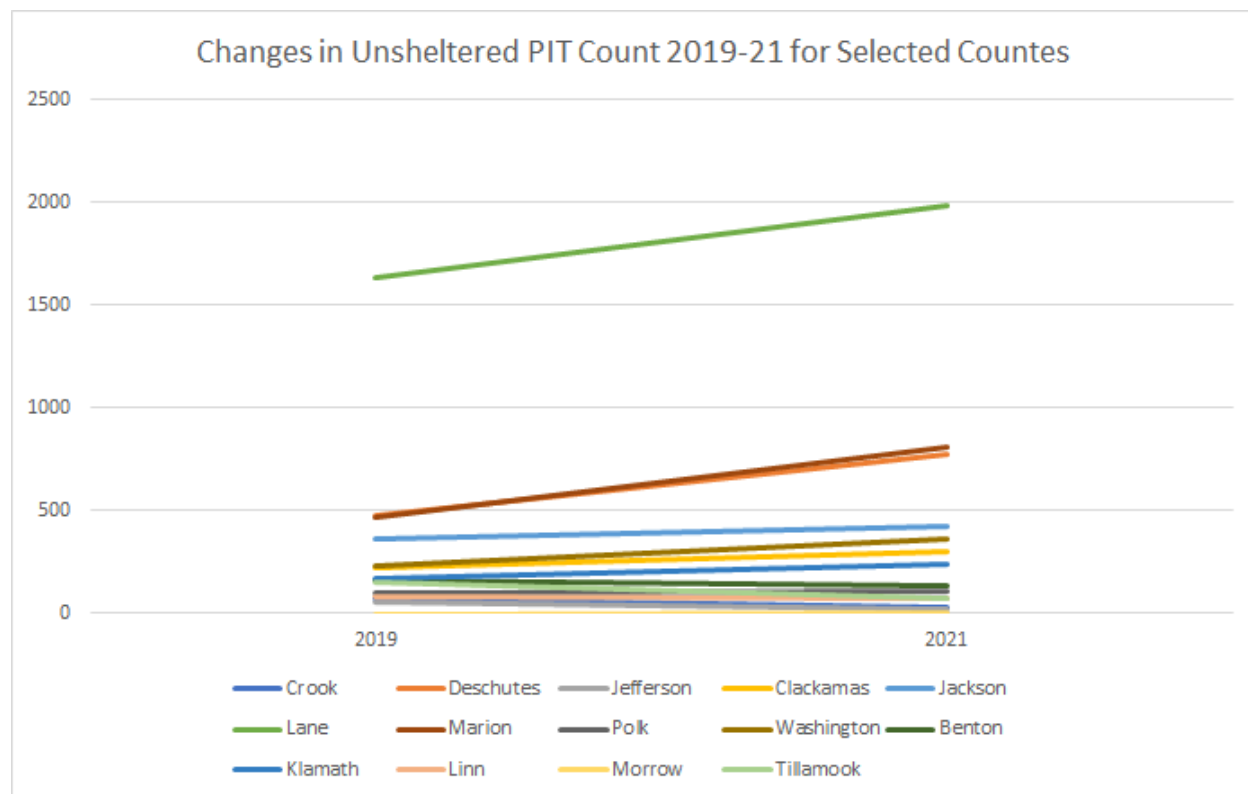
One other notable pattern is that most of the declines were in counties with smaller populations. The median population of counties whose unsheltered count declined from 2019 to 2021 was 26,389, as compared to 216,574 for those counties that saw an increase in the unsheltered count over the same period.[6] While we would expect larger absolute swings in places with larger populations, we would not necessarily expect a strong relationship between the population and the direction of change in a given year.

In order to double check the strength of the association, we plotted the change in unsheltered PIT counts between 2019 and 2021 against population (Figure 3). The correlation between the data sets is .62, suggesting a fairly strong relationship. Figure 3 also shows a regression line that was fit to the change data that will be explained in the next section.[7]

Figure 3: Relationship between population and change in unsheltered count from 2019 to 2021 for fourteen Oregon counties with available data

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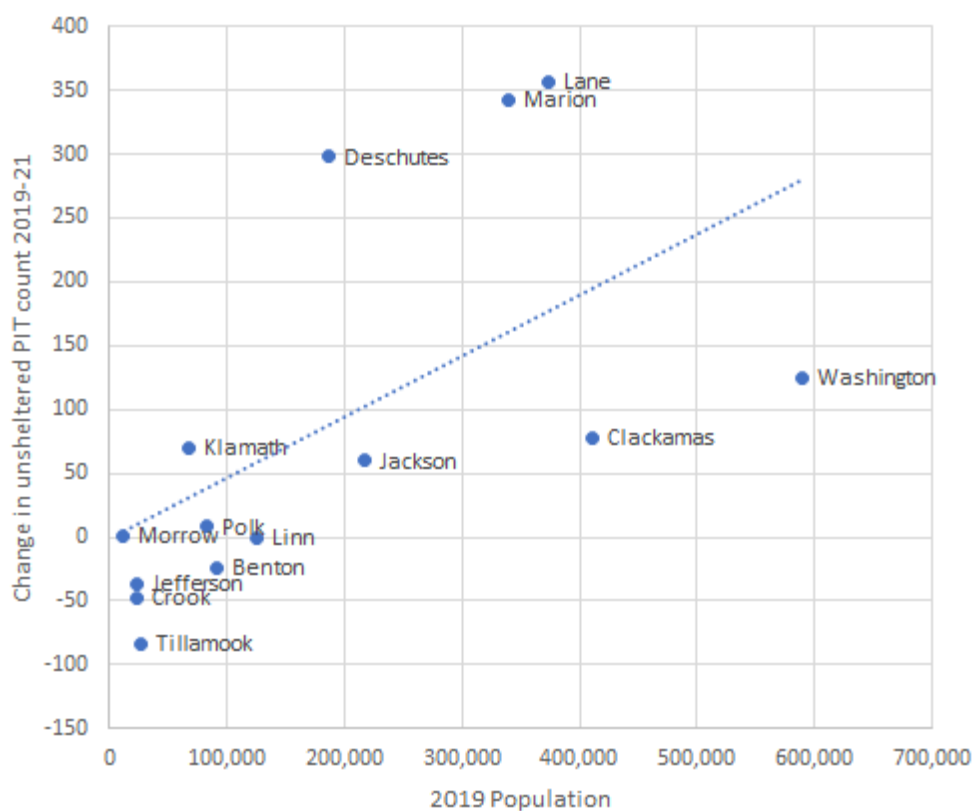
[6] U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year estimates (2015 to 2019), Table B01003.

[7] A correlation is a measure of association between two variables. It can vary between -1 and 1., where a positive correlation indicates that the two variables move in the same "direction" (as one increases, the other does as well) and a negative correlation indicates the opposite. A correlation of 0.62 suggests that the variables "move" together. In this case that as the population of the county increases, the change in the unsheltered PIT count increases as well, for the most part.

Statewide Unsheltered Estimates

Given the relationship between the change in unsheltered population and county population, we decided to fit a simple regression line to the relationship. The line essentially shows the relationship between county population and the expected growth in the unsheltered population between 2019 and 2020, based upon data from the 14 counties for which unsheltered data are available for both years. In the absence of a more formal model that would require considerable additional data and time to prepare, this simple regression allows us to estimate the change in the unsheltered population between the two years for those counties that lacked PIT data in 2021. Those changes can then be added to 2019 unsheltered PIT counts (which are available from all counties) to produce a modeled estimate of unsheltered PIT counts in 2021.

Because some counties did conduct an unsheltered count in 2021, we do not want to simply use these modeled estimates for every county. We also wanted to take advantage of the fact that some counties conducted unsheltered PIT counts in 2020 that showed a change from 2019. We therefore pulled together all three counts for all counties of the state (Table 6). The estimates, also shown in Table 6, were calculated as the higher of the three data points:

- Reported unsheltered PIT count from 2020
- Reported unsheltered PIT count from 2021 (not available for all counties)
- Modeled estimate of 2021 unsheltered count calculated by adding the predicted 2019 to 2021 change (modeled on population) to the actual 2019 unsheltered PIT count.[8]

This approach produces a set of statewide county-level estimates of the unsheltered population in 2021.

The estimates in Table 6 would be difficult to verify. We simply do not have very much data to use, and the data we do have vary widely in terms of clarity, collection method, and consistency from year to year and across CoCs as explained earlier. That being said, the estimates produced provide a coherent means of generating county-level numbers for the entire state based upon the best data available. In addition, by taking the higher of three possible estimates from the past two years, no county will be penalized for having received a waiver or for having seen a decline as a result of switching counting methods.

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[8] In all three cases, the data were OHCS-requested county-level PIT data provided by CoCs.

Table 6: Production of county-level estimates of 2021 unsheltered count

County	2020 Unsheltered PIT (1)	2021 Unsheltered PIT (2)	Predicted Unsheltered Change	Modeled Unsheltered 2021 (3)	2021 Unsheltered Estimate Max (1,2,3)	Method
Crook	44	28	11	86	86	Modeled
Deschutes	537	776	88	566	776	2021
Jefferson	33	20	11	68	68	Modeled
Clackamas	223	301	195	418	418	Modeled
Jackson	363	424	103	467	467	Modeled
Lane	1,037	1,990	177	1,810	1990	2021
Multnomah	2,037	0	382	2,419	2419	Modeled
Marion	0	812	161	631	812	2021
Polk	0	109	39	140	140	Modeled
Washington	307	357	280	512	512	Modeled
Baker	16	0	8	8	16	2020
Benton	140	134	43	201	201	Modeled
Clatsop	650	0	19	895	895	Modeled
Columbia	231	0	24	311	311	Modeled
Coos	542	0	30	513	542	2020
Curry	118	0	11	108	118	2020
Douglas	557	0	52	378	557	2020
Gilliam	31	0	1	1	31	2020
Grant	2	1	3	3	3	Modeled
Harney	1	0	3	59	59	Modeled
Hood River	13	0	11	51	51	Modeled
Josephine	400	0	41	1,008	1008	Modeled
Klamath	186	238	32	200	238	2021
Lake	155	51	4	4	155	2020
Lincoln	349	0	23	172	349	2020
Linn	172	82	59	142	172	2020
Malheur	75	45	14	14	75	2020
Morrow	40	2	5	6	40	2020
Sherman	11	0	1	13	13	Modeled
Tillamook	96	67	13	163	163	Modeled
Umatilla	119	0	37	112	119	2020
Union	14	0	13	42	42	Modeled
Wallowa	6	0	3	13	13	Modeled
Wasco	95	0	12	90	95	2020
Wheeler	4	0	1	2	4	2020
Yamhill	277	0	50	469	469	Modeled
Statewide	**8,881**	**5,437**			**13,428**	

Analysis of County and State Trends in Coordinated Entry Data

To generate this analysis, data from the coordinated entry (CE) lists from each CoC were collected and filtered to show only "active" individuals between the months of January through March of each year. This approach was necessary because unlike the PIT count, which happens on a single day, the CE lists are continuously updated. People are entered into the list when they begin to receive a service and then are (usually) removed once the person no longer needs the service. Counts of individuals in the CE data are thus not directly comparable to counts in the PIT data, but one would expect that general proportions and trends would be similar between the two for a given place and time.

Trends

Statewide, the CE data show consistent growth over the period 2019 to 2021 (see Table 7). The total number of people on CE lists grew by 17 percent between 2019 and 2020, and by 49 percent between 2020 and 2021.

Table 7: Statewide counts from coordinated entry data for Jan-March each year

COC	County	2019	2020	2021
	Crook	81	77	138
Central Oregon Continuum	Deschutes	892	1,186	1,848
	Jefferson	50	45	96
	Not Specified	940	1,444	1,927
Clackamas County Continuum	Clackamas	1,789		1,824
Jackson County Continuum	Jackson	334	1,273	1,917
Lane County Continuum	Lane	5,380	5,262	4,285
Portland/Multnomah County Continuum	Multnomah	2,399	4,744	6,409
	Marion			1,952
Salem/Marion, Polk Continuum	Polk			127
	Not Specified			97
Washington County Continuum	Washington	2,184	1,412	1,489
	Baker	3	65	125
	Benton	15	25	90
	Clatsop	37	125	81
	Columbia	41	341	214
	Coos	20	100	87
	Curry	7	23	42
	Douglas	42	78	147
	Gilliam	0	0	0
	Grant	0	0	3
	Harney	0	0	0
	Hood River	0	1	8
	Josephine	50	78	161
	Klamath	70	73	444
Balance of State (Rural Oregon Continuum)	Lake	4	4	7
	Lincoln	3	56	99
	Linn	23	72	238
	Malheur	31	89	93
	Morrow	1	6	3
	Sherman	0	0	0
	Tillamook	31	36	70
	Umatilla	98	75	55
	Union	13	123	257
	Wallowa	1	9	29
	Wasco	1	21	65
	Wheeler	0	0	0
	Yamhill	105	180	457
	Not Specified	64	177	794
State Totals		**14,709**	**17,200**	**25,678**

Implications for Estimates from PIT Data

Table 8 compares the statewide trends in total individuals experiencing homelessness as reported in the CE data and the PIT data, the latter using our modeled estimates for 2021. Between 2019 and 2020, the PIT showed a slight decrease, compared to a 17 percent increase in the CE count. However, the decline in the PIT over that period was driven by a decline in the unsheltered count, and the unsheltered PIT count estimates from 2020 are likely to be suspect as that was not a year that an actual in-person count was required. Of greater importance is the right-most column in Table 8, which shows the changes from 2019 to 2021. The 2021 data shown are the modeled estimates which are higher than the reported PIT counts (see Table 3 and Table 6, above). Even with these larger numbers, the 28 percent increase in the PIT count from 2019 to 2020 is dwarfed by the 75 percent increase in the CE data over the same period. If there were concerns that the 2021 PIT data failed to reflect increases in the population experiencing homelessness, perhaps resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, those concerns appear to be warranted.

Table 8: Comparison of statewide trends in PIT and CE data

	Count			Change		
	2019	2020[9]	2021[10]	2019-20	2020-21	2019-21
PIT Unsheltered	10,142	8,881	13,428	-12.4%	51.2%	32.4%
PIT Sheltered	5,734	6,257	6,871	9.1%	9.8%	19.8%
Total PIT[11]	**15,876**	**15,138**	**20,299**	**-4.6%**	**34.1%**	**27.9%**
CE	**14,709**	**17,200**	**25,678**	**16.9%**	**49.3%**	**74.6%**

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[9] Italicized figures include a mix of estimated and reported PIT data that was necessary to produce county-level estimates for 2020.

[10] Italicized figures are estimates rather than reported counts. See above for details on estimation methods.

[11] Slight discrepancies between these total and those reported in Appendix 1 are the result of differences between county-level and state-level estimates reported in the PIT.

Analysis of Demographic Trends in Coordinated Entry and Point-in-Time Data

PIT Demographic Analysis

In order to explore the potential effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the count of individuals experiencing homelessness in different demographic groups, PIT data for the three most recent years where all CoCs conducted at least some counts (2017, 2019, and 2021) were analyzed by age, gender, race, and ethnicity. The analysis was done at the CoC level because detailed county-level PIT data were not available for 2021 at the time of the report. Data for 2021 were provided by the CoCs. 2017 and 2019 data came from OHCS and were at the county level. Though the Salem/Marion, Polk Counties CoC only became independent after the 2019 count, the older county-level data allowed for the calculation of 2017 and 2019 PIT counts for the same geographic area. This resulted in a data set that showed complete PIT count data for all current CoCs for 2017, 2019, and 2021.[12]

HUD used the terms "female," "male," "transgender male," "transgender female," and "gender non-conforming" in PIT counts for 2021 and earlier. We use the terms "people identified as female" instead of "female" and "people identified as male" throughout in an attempt to align with the HUD terms in the data as closely as possible while recognizing the limitations of these categories. Some CoCs only reported "male" and "female" categories. Because of the lack of uniformity in reporting other gender identities, we are unable to report and compare actual PIT count numbers of people who are not represented in the gender binary. We recognize that these extremely limited categories are problematic and potentially harmful. A more detailed analysis derived from CE data is available in Appendix 3.

Terminology for race and ethnicity used in this report align with HUD terms as reported by CoCs. We use them here for consistency and clarity within a system that uses them. Some CoCs reported either extremely small totals or no people in several racial categories for PIT counts, so the following tables list only those groups with large enough totals to provide comparison across regions. A more detailed analysis derived from CE data is available in Appendix 3, where such data were reported by the CoCs.

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[12] With the caveat (noted above) that two of the CoCs received waivers for their unsheltered PIT counts in 2021. For this part of the analysis, the 2021 data refer only to PIT counts that were reported to HUD, rather than the OHCS-requested county-level PIT data provided by CoCs used earlier. Additionally, because of the need to retroactively "create" the Salem/Marion, Polk Counties CoC in 2017 and 2019, OHCS-requested county-level PIT data provided by CoCs were used for those years.

Table 9: Percentage of total count by CoC by year for children and people identified as female in PIT data

CoC	Children			People Identified as Female		
	2017	2019	2021	2017	2019	2021
Eugene, Springfield/Lane County	10.5%	7.7%	8.6%	33.6%	29.6%	34.1%
Portland/Multnomah County	9.2%	4.9%	7.4%	37.8%	34.8%	32.4%
Medford, Ashland/Jackson County	11.7%	10.0%	12.7%	34.8%	33.1%	37.2%
Central Oregon	21.0%	14.9%	9.7%	36.9%	37.4%	37.7%
Marion Polk	20.9%	14.5%	4.0%	40.7%	43.6%	34.4%
Balance of State (Rural Oregon)	30.7%	28.6%	12.6%	44.3%	45.0%	38.4%
Hillsboro/Washington County	23.5%	15.3%	9.6%	37.3%	31.5%	33.8%
Clackamas County	12.1%	11.3%	24.4%	33.8%	36.9%	51.8%
Total	**18.9%**	**16.2%**	**9.7%**	**39.4%**	**38.6%**	**36.0%**

Table 10: Percentage of total count by CoC by year for select racial/ethnic groups in PIT data

CoC	Black or African American			Hispanic/Latino		
	2017	2019	2021	2017	2019	2021
Eugene, Springfield/Lane County	2.2%	3.6%	3.1%	8.5%	7.6%	8.8%
Portland/Multnomah County	14.1%	14.1%	16.2%	11.2%	9.5%	13.0%
Medford, Ashland/Jackson County	2.4%	2.9%	3.4%	9.8%	12.2%	23.2%
Central Oregon	2.6%	1.4%	2.8%	12.7%	4.1%	8.4%
Marion Polk	4.1%	3.8%	4.7%	11.4%	10.6%	11.6%
Balance of State (Rural Oregon)	1.2%	1.6%	1.8%	10.5%	10.2%	20.0%
Hillsboro/Washington County	9.0%	10.2%	7.5%	12.9%	12.8%	16.9%
Clackamas County	3.6%	5.3%	5.5%	9.5%	13.6%	13.8%
Total	**6.0%**	**5.7%**	**5.7%**	**10.7%**	**9.7%**	**13.8%**

Analysis by demographic subgroups is complicated by the volatility of counts from year to year within and between CoCs, as reported above. This volatility is due to external social, economic, and political forces that affect the population experiencing homelessness broadly as well as changes in the methodology used in enumeration that has happened at different times for each CoC. This volatility affects how a change in the count for any particular demographic group for any particular time ought to be interpreted, and for how one ought to identify "notable" shifts in the count of any particular group over a given time period.

At a most basic level, a change in the raw number of individuals in a subgroup may inspire curiosity. For example, between 2019 and 2021, the number of people identified as female experiencing homelessness counted by the Rural Oregon CoC fell from 2,688 to 739, a drop of 1,949 individuals. Looking at the change in the number of people identified as male over the same period, one finds that it declined by over 2,000 individuals, suggesting that the drop in the number of people identified as female counted was not due to anything specific to people identified as female in the region, but rather to an overall decline that affected both people identified as male and people identified as female relatively equally. A closer examination shows that the number of people identified as female fell by 72.5 percent, a steeper drop than the 64.1 percent

drop in the count of people identified as male, but the decline in the number of people identified as female seems less attributable to anything in that group than to the overall decline (which was largely the result of a waiver from HUD in 2021 that resulted in no unsheltered people being counted that year). Looking at the percentage change in the raw count of a group would not address this issue, as illustrated by this same example.

The analysis focused on age, gender, race, and ethnicity. Because the total counts change from year to year, this initial look focused on changes in the percent share of each demographic group over the years. Since changes in shares are dependent upon both raw and total counts, some caution must be used in interpreting results.

Coordinated Entry Demographic Analysis

Data from the CE lists are more complicated to work with because there are no universally-adopted standards for the development and maintenance of the data as there are with the PIT count. As a result, the data used in this analysis reflect the different systems and processes of the eight CoCs in Oregon. Specifically, the data represent the individuals who were "active" on the list during the period of January to March for each year. Every effort was made to exclude older entrants who had since left the system, to avoid inclusion of those from later periods, and to eliminate duplicate entries that can arise when the same individual is entered into the system at different times.

The tables below show the share of each of the four demographic groups in each of the CoCs over the years 2019 to 2021.[13]

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[13] Note that the CE data are reported yearly, as opposed to every other year in the PIT, so the three most recent data points presented here are 2019, 2020, and 2021 rather than 2017, 2019, and 2020.

Table 11: Percentage of total count by CoC by year for children and people identified as female in CE data

CoC	Children			People Identified as Female		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Eugene, Springfield/Lane County	11.3%	14.0%	11.2%	37.3%	38.4%	34.2%
Portland/Multnomah County[14]				42.1%	49.9%	50.7%
Medford, Ashland/Jackson County	1.2%	1.8%	2.8%	40.7%	46.9%	45.0%
Central Oregon	13.1%	9.6%	14.3%	41.7%	40.7%	39.8%
Marion Polk			24.6%			49.0%
Balance of State (Rural Oregon)	16.4%	22.8%	19.2%	48.2%	48.4%	44.3%
Hillsboro/Washington County	43.8%	36.5%	36.0%	55.9%	55.5%	54.3%
Clackamas County	0.3%		0.1%	46.6%		44.4%

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[14] Multnomah County allowed individuals to select multiple gender identities. As a result, total reported gender identities may exceed total individuals. These data are also not comparable with those from other CoCs.

Table 12: Percentage of total count by CoC by year for select racial/ethnic groups in CE data

CoC	Black or African American			Hispanic/Latino		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Eugene, Springfield/Lane County	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%	8.6%	9.4%	10.1%
Portland/Multnomah County[15]	21.4%	21.6%	23.3%	10.3%	11.0%	11.8%
Medford, Ashland/Jackson County	3.6%	3.1%	3.1%	9.0%	9.3%	10.9%
Central Oregon	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	9.2%	8.2%	10.6%
Marion Polk			5.6%			17.8%
Balance of State (Rural Oregon)	1.4%	3.2%	2.7%	10.6%	9.7%	10.3%
Hillsboro/Washington County	11.3%	12.4%	11.6%	30.8%	29.7%	28.1%
Clackamas County	5.4%		5.1%	8.0%		7.0%

The statewide totals are not included because not all CoCs produced data for each year, and certain demographic groups were not reported by all CoCs. In addition, there are concerns about data quality, such as in the share of children in Clackamas County. The low percentages likely reflect missing data as the CE data included many hundreds of records without any information on age in both 2019 and 2021.

Comparison

Direct comparison of the PIT and CE data were conducted with 2019 and 2021 data, the two most recent years for which both types of data were available. PIT and CE data were directly compared for each demographic group along three different parameters: the share of the total in 2019, the percent change in the count between 2019 and 2021, and the share of the total in 2021 (Tables 13 to 16). We do not compare simple counts for individual years because of the different time periods underlying each method (a single night for the PIT and a three-month window for the CE data).

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[15] Multnomah County allowed individuals to select multiple racial and ethnic identities. As a result, total reported racial identities may exceed total individuals. These data are also not comparable with those from other CoCs.

Table 13: Comparison of 2019-2021 proportions and change in PIT and CE data by CoC for children

	2019 Share of CoC Total				2021 Share of CoC Total				2019-2021 Growth/Decline		
	PIT	CE	Diff.[16]		PIT	CE	Diff.		PIT	CE	Diff.
Eugene, Springfield/Lane County	7.7%	11.3%	3.6%		8.6%	11.2%	2.6%		19.9%	-21.1%	41.0%
Portland/Multnomah County	4.9%				7.4%				-32.3%		
Medford, Ashland/Jackson County	10.0%	1.2%	8.8%		12.7%	2.8%	9.8%		36.6%	1250.0%	1213.4%
Central Oregon	14.9%	13.1%	1.8%		9.7%	14.3%	4.6%		-16.8%	122.5%	139.3%
Marion Polk	14.5%				4.0%	24.6%	20.7%		-64.2%		
Balance of State (Rural Oregon)	28.6%	16.4%	12.2%		12.6%	19.2%	6.5%		-85.8%	533.3%	619.1%
Hillsboro/Washington County	15.3%	43.8%	28.5%		9.6%	36.0%	26.4%		-14.8%	-44.0%	29.2%
Clackamas County	11.3%	0.3%	11.0%		24.4%	0.1%	24.3%		126.4%	-60.0%	186.4%

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[16] Diff. is the absolute value of the difference between the figure for PIT and the one for CE. Absolute value is used because the intent is to simply measure the distance between the two figures, regardless of which one is larger.

Table 14: Comparison of 2019-2021 proportions and change in PIT and CE data by CoC for people identified as female

	2019 Share of CoC Total			2021 Share of CoC Total			2019-2021 Growth/Decline		
	PIT	CE	Diff.	PIT	CE	Diff.	PIT	CE	Diff.
Eugene, Springfield/Lane County	29.6%	37.3%	7.8%	34.1%	34.2%	0.1%	23.3%	-27.1%	50.4%
Portland/Multnomah County	34.8%	42.1%	7.3%	32.4%	50.7%	18.3%	-58.8%	221.4%	280.1%
Medford, Ashland/Jackson County	33.1%	40.7%	7.6%	37.2%	45.0%	7.8%	20.8%	534.6%	513.8%
Central Oregon	37.4%	41.7%	4.3%	37.7%	39.8%	2.1%	29.4%	94.9%	65.4%
Marion Polk	43.6%			34.4%	49.0%	14.7%	3.2%		
Balance of State (Rural Oregon)	45.0%	48.2%	3.2%	38.4%	44.3%	5.8%	-72.5%	396.9%	469.4%
Hillsboro/Washington County	31.5%	55.9%	24.4%	33.8%	54.3%	20.5%	44.9%	-33.8%	78.7%
Clackamas County	36.9%	46.6%	9.7%	51.8%	44.4%	7.5%	46.6%	-3.0%	49.5%

Table 15: Comparison of 2019-2021 proportions and change in PIT and CE data by CoC for Black or African American persons

	2019 Share of CoC Total				2021 Share of CoC Total				2019-2021 Growth/Decline		
	PIT	CE	Diff.		PIT	CE	Diff.		PIT	CE	Diff.
Eugene, Springfield/Lane County	3.6%	4.8%	1.2%		3.1%	5.0%	2.0%		-9.0%	-17.0%	8.0%
Portland/Multnomah County	14.1%	21.4%	7.2%		16.2%	23.3%	7.1%		-49.1%	191.4%	240.5%
Medford, Ashland/Jackson County	2.9%	3.6%	0.6%		3.4%	3.1%	0.3%		23.8%	400.0%	376.2%
Central Oregon	1.4%	2.8%	1.4%		2.8%	2.7%	0.1%		153.8%	96.4%	57.4%
Marion Polk	3.8%				4.7%	5.6%	0.8%		61.9%		
Balance of State (Rural Oregon)	1.6%	1.4%	0.2%		1.8%	2.7%	0.8%		-62.8%	955.6%	1018.3%
Hillsboro/Washington County	10.2%	11.3%	1.1%		7.5%	11.6%	4.1%		0.0%	-29.7%	29.7%
Clackamas County	5.3%	5.4%	0.1%		5.5%	5.1%	0.4%		8.0%	-3.1%	11.1%

Table 16: Comparison of 2019-2021 proportions and change in PIT and CE data by CoC for Hispanic/Latino persons

	2019 Share of CoC Total			2021 Share of CoC Total			2019-2021 Growth/Decline		
	PIT	CE	Diff.	PIT	CE	Diff.	PIT	CE	Diff.
Eugene, Springfield/Lane County	7.6%	8.6%	1.0%	8.8%	10.1%	1.3%	24.2%	-6.5%	30.7%
Portland/Multnomah County	9.5%	10.3%	0.8%	13.0%	11.8%	1.2%	-39.5%	205.6%	245.2%
Medford, Ashland/Jackson County	12.2%	9.0%	3.2%	23.2%	10.9%	12.3%	104.6%	596.7%	492.1%
Central Oregon	4.1%	9.2%	5.2%	8.4%	10.6%	2.2%	166.5%	135.4%	31.2%
Marion Polk	10.6%			11.6%	17.8%	6.2%	44.0%		
Balance of State (Rural Oregon)	10.2%	10.6%	0.4%	20.0%	10.3%	9.7%	-37.0%	425.7%	462.8%
Hillsboro/Washington County	12.8%	30.8%	17.9%	16.9%	28.1%	11.2%	77.9%	-37.8%	115.7%
Clackamas County	13.6%	8.0%	5.6%	13.8%	7.0%	6.9%	6.3%	-11.2%	17.4%

The comparison between PIT and CE data across the four demographic subgroups shows considerable differences between the two data sources. In looking only at the share the demographic group represents (the left two blocks in Tables 13 to 16), many of the estimates seem to be somewhat similar with less than 10 percentage points separating the shares. One exception to this is the share of children experiencing homelessness in Washington County (Table 13). In both years, the CE data show a much higher share of children experiencing homelessness, around 28 percentage points higher. Washington County shows a similar discrepancy in the share of people identified as female in each source, with the CE data showing that people identified as female constitute a larger share of people experiencing homelessness in 2019 and 2021 than reported in the PIT data (Table 13). The discrepancies for the Black or African American and Hispanic/Latino proportions are more similar, but this is due in some extent to the fact that these groups constitute a much smaller share of the total than do people identified as female or children. The above data suggest the possibility that the PIT data may systematically undercount some populations in some CoCs, but a strong conclusion cannot be drawn based upon two years of data.

The right-most block in Tables 12 to 16 shows the change in the raw count of each group between 2019 and 2021, expressed as a percentage of the count in the earlier year. The rightmost column again shows the percentage point difference between the change seen in the PIT and the CE data. Here there is much less agreement between the two data sources. The majority of comparisons show differences of greater than 50 percentage points. While percentage growth figures are highly sensitive to small initial values like those seen in the Black or African American and Hispanic/Latino figures, that same explanation cannot apply to the proportion of children and people identified as female.

These large discrepancies suggest that the PIT and CE counts may differ in too many ways to expect them to show consistent trends. They do show relatively consistent proportions for these specific populations from year to year, and persistent disparities for a specific population in a specific place (as in the example above) warrant closer attention.

Limitations

The data presented in this report are a reasonable attempt to produce more reliable estimates of homelessness in Oregon than the figures reported in the PIT. The PIT count process is highly imperfect, and the strains of the COVID-19 pandemic showed those imperfections in stark relief. At the very moment that the social and economic

effects of the pandemic drove many people into homelessness, many CoCs were unable to conduct an accurate PIT count.

In attempting to produce uniform county-level estimates for the state of Oregon, we were limited by a lack of data, by inconsistencies in reporting, and by the need to rely on under-resourced CoCs whose primary responsibility is service provision rather than data collection and reporting. Furthermore, the need for county-level data together with the timing of the report meant that CoCs were asked for 2021 county-level PIT data by OHCS before they had completed their own processing for reporting the data to HUD. As a result, the estimates presented here should be seen as an attempt to shine additional light on the state of homelessness in Oregon rather than a definitive accounting of the issue.

PIT Sheltered Count

The approach used to estimate the sheltered PIT count in 2021 was fairly crude, in that we simply took the larger of each of the three reported years (2019 to 2021). Without additional data that do not exist, such as an extended multi-year dataset with numbers that have been independently verified, there were not very many options. The suspicion that the 2021 data were an undercount, which is supported by analysis of the CE data, drove the decision. Still, the 2021 data are at best a guess, albeit one that relies on the most recent and locally-specific data available.

PIT Unsheltered Count

Reported unsheltered counts were even less reliable, and in some cases missing altogether due to waivers from HUD. Our approach was to use a simple and transparent method (simple regression) to produce estimates based on population size. These estimates have not been validated, and they are not official counts but rather attempts to produce a more reasonable estimate for places where the estimate was either implausibly low or missing altogether.

Coordinated Entry Data

The CE data offer advantages and disadvantages over the PIT. On the plus side, they are collected from actual individuals who have contacted a service provider and so do not rely on "finding" people in the way that the unsheltered count does. In addition, they represent a much broader slice of time (three months in the case of this report) than the single-night PIT count. On the other hand, the individuals' status as experiencing homeless is not independently verified. The lists, while they do include unique identifiers for each individual that allow obvious duplication to be avoided, are not thoroughly

vetted to ensure that duplicates are removed. Developing uniform counts for specific demographic groups is made more challenging by a lack of consistent categories across all CoCs. Finally, the notion of when someone should be removed from a list is not well defined. Every effort was made to ensure that the data presented here avoided these known challenges, but the data simply do not allow for a more thorough and rigorous vetting.

Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic strained individuals' ability to provide for their basic needs while also straining society's ability to care for the most vulnerable. This report attempts to improve our understanding of homelessness in Oregon by:

1. Producing complete, uniform, county-level estimates of PIT counts for the year 2021;
2. Analyzing county-level changes in the sheltered and unsheltered PIT counts from 2019 to 2021;
3. Creating a statewide comparable dataset of coordinated entry lists from all CoCs in Oregon from 2019 to 2021;
4. Comparing statewide and county-level trends in the PIT and CE data;
5. Comparing trends in four selected demographics in the PIT and CE data over the same period.

The analysis underscores that the 2021 PIT count very likely severely underestimated the extent of homelessness in Oregon at a time when it was increasing. The analysis also illustrates the utility of comparing data on homelessness from multiple sources rather than relying on a single PIT count conducted every two years.

The report also underscores the difficulty in working with data from across the state given the lack of consistent processes in the collection, maintenance, and sharing of coordinated entry lists. Those lists provided valuable data that called the PIT count into question, and for the most part showed a need for even greater resources for addressing homelessness in the state. Unfortunately, the ability to conduct such analysis is hindered by the lack of consistent procedures. Without additional resources directed toward a robust statewide plan for the collection, management, and analysis of all relevant data sets, state leaders will continue to be reliant upon PIT counts that underestimate the scope of the problem.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Reported Sheltered Homeless PIT Counts by County 2019–2021[17]

COC	County	2019	2020	2021
Central Oregon Continuum*	Crook	4	2	0
	Deschutes	222	263	219
	Jefferson	1	34	56
Clackamas County Continuum	Clackamas	248	129	191
Jackson County Continuum	Jackson	348	364	342
Lane County Continuum	Lane	532	569	327
Portland/Multnomah County Continuum	Multnomah	1978	2136	1780
Salem/Marion, Polk Continuum*	Marion	504	596	479
	Polk	20	28	27
Washington County Continuum	Washington	298	311	359
Balance of State (Rural Oregon Continuum)	Baker	14	0	0
	Benton	173	108	47
	Clatsop	18	74	33
	Columbia	55	140	19
	Coos	130	126	3
	Curry	21	0	0
	Douglas	216	137	197
	Gilliam	0	0	0
	Grant	11	0	0
	Harney	3	0	0
	Hood River	50	43	28
	Josephine	63	246	131
	Klamath	39	221	23
	Lake	0	0	0
	Lincoln	111	76	36
	Linn	194	155	238
	Malheur	22	0	14
	Morrow	1	28	28
	Sherman	0	0	0
	Tillamook	30	42	29
	Umatilla	49	169	21
	Union	3	0	24
	Wallowa	6	0	2
	Wasco	9	17	21
	Wheeler	0	0	0
	Yamhill	288	243	211
State Totals		**5,661**	**6,257**	**4,885**

*2020 county level data were imputed for counties in this CoC

[17] Except where noted, "reported" here means OHCS-requested county-level PIT data provided by CoCs.

Appendix 2: Estimates for Sheltered Counts in 2021 Using Two Different Approaches[18]

County	2019 Reported PIT	2020 Reported PIT	2021 Reported PIT	2021 Estimate: Maximum Method	2021 Estimate: Average Method
Crook	4	2	0	4	2
Deschutes	222	263	219	263	235
Jefferson	1	34	56	56	30
Clackamas	248	129	191	248	189
Jackson	348	364	342	364	351
Lane	532	569	327	569	476
Multnomah	1978	2136	1780	2136	1965
Marion	504	596	479	596	526
Polk	20	28	27	28	25
Washington	298	311	359	359	323
Baker	14	0	0	14	5
Benton	173	108	47	173	109
Clatsop	18	74	33	74	42
Columbia	55	140	19	140	71
Coos	130	126	3	130	86
Curry	21	0	0	21	7
Douglas	216	137	197	216	183
Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	11	0	0	11	4
Harney	3	0	0	3	1
Hood River	50	43	28	50	40
Josephine	63	246	131	246	147
Klamath	39	221	23	221	94
Lake	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	111	76	36	111	74
Linn	194	155	238	238	196
Malheur	22	0	14	22	12
Morrow	1	28	28	28	19
Sherman	0	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	30	42	29	42	34
Umatilla	49	169	21	169	80
Union	3	0	24	24	9
Wallowa	6	0	2	6	3
Wasco	9	17	21	21	16
Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0
Yamhill	288	243	211	288	247
Statewide	**5661**	**6257**	**4885**	**6871**	**5601**

[18] "Reported PIT" here refers to OHCS-requested county-level PIT data provided by CoCs.

Appendix 3a: County-level Demographics Jan. – Mar. 2021 Coordinated Entry Data: AGE*

COC	County	Adults	Children	Not Reported
Central Oregon Continuum	Crook	100	35	3
	Deschutes	1,457	361	30
	Jefferson	50	44	2
	Not Specified	1,530	134	263
Clackamas County Continuum	Clackamas	785	2	1,037
Jackson County Continuum	Jackson	1,863	54	0
Lane County Continuum	Lane	3,806	479	0
Portland/Multnomah County Continuum	Multnomah	*No Data*	*No Data*	*No Data*
Salem/Marion, Polk Continuum	Marion	1,482	458	12
	Polk	87	40	0
	Not Specified	27	38	32
Washington County Continuum	Washington	951	536	2
Balance of State (Rural Oregon Continuum)	Baker	101	24	0
	Benton	78	10	2
	Clatsop	55	26	0
	Columbia	166	47	1
	Coos	56	20	11
	Curry	36	5	1
	Douglas	131	16	0
	Gilliam	0	0	0
	Grant	3	0	0
	Harney	0	0	0
	Hood River	6	2	0
	Josephine	112	49	0
	Klamath	303	124	17
	Lake	3	3	1
	Lincoln	79	20	0
	Linn	216	20	2
	Malheur	80	12	1
	Morrow	3	0	0
	Sherman	0	0	0
	Tillamook	51	19	0
	Umatilla	51	3	1
	Union	206	48	3
	Wallowa	24	5	0
	Wasco	56	9	0
	Wheeler	0	0	0
	Yamhill	408	46	3
	Not Specified	471	176	147
State Totals		**14,833**	**2,865**	**1,571**

Appendix 3b: County-level Demographics Jan. – Mar. 2021 Coordinated Entry Data: GENDER*

COC	County	Male	Female	Trans-gender	Non-Con-forming	Not Reported
Central Oregon Continuum	Crook	65	69	0	1	3
	Deschutes	1,005	825	4	3	11
	Jefferson	42	54	0	0	0
	Not Specified	1,090	646	2	3	186
Clackamas County Continuum	Clackamas	658	809	2	5	350
Jackson County Continuum	Jackson	1,025	863	6	5	18
Lane County Continuum	Lane	2,776	1,465	20	15	9
Portland/Multnomah County Continuum	Multnomah	2,945	3,249	71	66	148
Salem/Marion, Polk Continuum	Marion	979	970	2	0	1
	Polk	59	67	0	0	1
	Not Specified	36	30	0	0	31
Washington County Continuum	Washington	676	808	2	2	1
Balance of State (Rural Oregon Continuum)	Baker	65	60	0	0	0
	Benton	46	42	0	0	2
	Clatsop	34	47	0	0	0
	Columbia	111	101	1	1	0
	Coos	40	47	0	0	0
	Curry	27	15	0	0	0
	Douglas	82	64	0	1	0
	Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0
	Grant	2	1	0	0	0
	Harney	0	0	0	0	0
	Hood River	5	3	0	0	0
	Josephine	90	69	0	0	2
	Klamath	169	251	0	0	24
	Lake	2	4	0	0	1
	Lincoln	57	42	0	0	0
	Linn	110	125	1	0	2
	Malheur	47	45	0	0	1
	Morrow	2	1	0	0	0
	Sherman	0	0	0	0	0
	Tillamook	37	32	0	1	0
	Umatilla	27	26	0	0	2
	Union	142	113	0	1	1
	Wallowa	17	12	0	0	0
	Wasco	42	22	0	0	1
	Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0
	Yamhill	225	230	0	0	2
	Not Specified	318	228	2	0	246
State Totals		**13,053**	**11,435**	**113**	**104**	**1,043**

Appendix 3c: County-level Demographics Jan. – Mar. 2021 Coordinated Entry Data: RACE (pt.1) *

COC	County	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black or African American
	Crook	3	0	0
	Deschutes	60	14	67
Central Oregon Continuum	Jefferson	12	1	4
	Not Specified	56	9	37
Clackamas County Continuum	Clackamas	61	14	93
Jackson County Continuum	Jackson	97	9	60
Lane County Continuum	Lane	260	25	215
Portland/Multnomah County Continuum	Multnomah	954	131	1,528
	Marion	106	8	106
Salem/Marion, Polk Continuum	Polk	5	0	10
	Not Specified	4	0	5
Washington County Continuum	Washington	51	22	173
	Baker	7	0	0
	Benton	3	1	3
	Clatsop	2	0	0
	Columbia	14	6	4
	Coos	3	0	4
	Curry	0	0	1
	Douglas	7	1	2
	Gilliam	0	0	0
	Grant	0	0	0
	Harney	0	0	0
	Hood River	0	0	0
	Josephine	8	0	5
	Klamath	33	1	30
Balance of State (Rural Oregon Continuum)	Lake	0	0	0
	Lincoln	6	2	0
	Linn	11	0	9
	Malheur	2	0	3
	Morrow	0	0	0
	Sherman	0	0	0
	Tillamook	2	0	0
	Umatilla	7	0	1
	Union	9	2	11
	Wallowa	0	0	0
	Wasco	6	1	0
	Wheeler	0	0	0
	Yamhill	18	0	14
	Not Specified	47	6	8
State Totals		**1,854**	**253**	**2,393**

Appendix 3c: County-level Demographics Jan. – Mar. 2021 Coordinated Entry Data: RACE (pt.2) *

COC	County	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	White	Not reported
Central Oregon Continuum	Crook	3	0	127	5
	Deschutes	13	0	1,584	110
	Jefferson	1	0	74	4
	Not Specified	3	0	1,486	336
Clackamas County Continuum	Clackamas	24	0	1,209	423
Jackson County Continuum	Jackson	29	0	1,443	279
Lane County Continuum	Lane	44	1	3,642	98
Portland/Multnomah County Continuum	Multnomah	187	828	4,132	168
Salem/Marion, Polk Continuum	Marion	47	0	1,662	23
	Polk	2	0	106	4
	Not Specified	1	0	42	45
Washington County Continuum	Washington	45	0	1,179	19
Balance of State (Rural Oregon Continuum)	Baker	0	0	118	0
	Benton	0	0	74	9
	Clatsop	3	0	76	0
	Columbia	1	0	189	0
	Coos	1	0	78	1
	Curry	0	0	37	4
	Douglas	0	0	135	2
	Gilliam	0	0	0	0
	Grant	0	0	3	0
	Harney	0	0	0	0
	Hood River	0	0	7	1
	Josephine	2	0	143	3
	Klamath	1	0	355	24
	Lake	0	0	6	1
	Lincoln	1	0	90	0
	Linn	2	0	211	5
	Malheur	0	0	87	1
	Morrow	0	0	3	0
	Sherman	0	0	0	0
	Tillamook	0	0	68	0
	Umatilla	0	0	44	3
	Union	6	0	228	1
	Wallowa	0	0	29	0
	Wasco	8	0	48	2
	Wheeler	0	0	0	0
	Yamhill	1	0	411	13
	Not Specified	10	0	432	291
State Totals		**435**	**829**	**19,558**	**1,875**

Appendix 3d: County-level Demographics Jan. – Mar. 2021 Coordinated Entry Data: ETHNICITY*

COC	County	Hispanic / Latino	Non-Hispanic / Non-Latino	Not reported
Central Oregon Continuum	Crook	11	124	3
	Deschutes	232	1,371	245
	Jefferson	35	56	5
	Not Specified	148	1,426	353
Clackamas County Continuum	Clackamas	127	1,309	388
Jackson County Continuum	Jackson	209	1,446	262
Lane County Continuum	Lane	434	3,757	94
Portland/Multnomah County Continuum	Multnomah	758	*No Data*	168
Salem/Marion, Polk Continuum	Marion	351	1,376	225
	Polk	24	91	12
	Not Specified	13	26	58
Washington County Continuum	Washington	418	1,071	0
Balance of State (Rural Oregon Continuum)	Baker	13	111	1
	Benton	3	76	11
	Clatsop	7	74	0
	Columbia	13	201	0
	Coos	1	83	3
	Curry	0	38	4
	Douglas	11	120	16
	Gilliam	0	0	0
	Grant	0	3	0
	Harney	0	0	0
	Hood River	1	6	1
	Josephine	15	143	3
	Klamath	82	339	23
	Lake	1	5	1
	Lincoln	10	88	1
	Linn	8	223	7
	Malheur	18	74	1
	Morrow	0	3	0
	Sherman	0	0	0
	Tillamook	6	64	0
	Umatilla	1	50	4
	Union	20	234	3
	Wallowa	0	29	0
	Wasco	6	57	2
	Wheeler	0	0	0
	Yamhill	89	296	72
	Not Specified	63	443	288
State Totals		**3,128**	**14,813**	**2,254**

Appendix 3e: County-level Demographics Jan. – Mar. 2021 Coordinated Entry Data: VETERAN*

COC	County	Veterans
Central Oregon Continuum	Crook	8
	Deschutes	146
	Jefferson	1
	Not Specified	269
Clackamas County Continuum	Clackamas	119
Jackson County Continuum	Jackson	186
Lane County Continuum	Lane	300
Portland/Multnomah County Continuum	Multnomah	*No Data*
Salem/Marion, Polk Continuum	Marion	114
	Polk	6
	Not Specified	1
Washington County Continuum	Washington	*No Data*
Balance of State (Rural Oregon Continuum)	Baker	6
	Benton	13
	Clatsop	5
	Columbia	8
	Coos	5
	Curry	15
	Douglas	59
	Gilliam	0
	Grant	0
	Harney	0
	Hood River	1
	Josephine	26
	Klamath	19
	Lake	0
	Lincoln	14
	Linn	25
	Malheur	3
	Morrow	0
	Sherman	0
	Tillamook	2
	Umatilla	1
	Union	13
	Wallowa	1
	Wasco	4
	Wheeler	0
	Yamhill	21
	Not Specified	57
State Totals		**1,448**

*Appendix 3 Notes:
- Data for Multnomah County allowed individuals to select multiple categories for race and gender, so totals in these tables may exceed total reported elsewhere in the report.
- Data for ethnicity for Multnomah County were taken from a combined race and ethnicity data that allowed individuals to select multiple races and ethnicities.
- Washington County and Multnomah County data did not include veteran status in the Coordinated Entry data used in this section of the report, but all CoCs include veteran status as part of the PIT count data reported to HUD.

Prepared by

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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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