

2022 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

Count of People Experiencing HUD Homelessness¹ in
Portland/Gresham/Multnomah County, Oregon on January 26, 2022



¹ Homelessness as defined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires our community to conduct a point-in-time count of all people living in shelters and transitional housing every year, and a count that also includes everyone living unsheltered in public spaces, vehicles, RVs, tents and places not meant for human habitation every two years (collectively the "Point In Time Count"). It is always a challenging undertaking.

But the Point In Time Count ("PIT Count" or "Count") conducted in January 2022 — organized and carried out amid the largest COVID-19 wave our community had endured to date — faced unprecedented obstacles.

The pandemic's ground-shaking impact on the Count and on our community as a whole cannot be overstated.

The COVID-19 pandemic was a "crisis within a crisis" for those without housing; at a time when people were being directed to stay home, they had no homes to stay in.

At the same time, essential homeless services workers — many of whom have underlying risk factors themselves or who live with family members at serious risk from COVID-19 — continued to show up, continued to do what they could to help people survive and, whenever possible, continued to help thousands of people transition back to housing. But these essential workers were pushed to their limits trying to continue to provide care.

The pandemic required a rapid and significant reorganization of our homeless services system, not even four years after Multnomah County and the City of Portland created and then expanded the Joint Office of Homeless Services.

Before the Joint Office was created, Portland and Multnomah County each served different populations of people experiencing homelessness. The city historically oversaw programs for single adults and adults experiencing chronic homelessness, as well as the PIT Count — operating a larger, more expensive system than Multnomah County. The County historically served youths, families and domestic violence survivors.

Through the Joint Office, the County has been able to support the City in its traditional role serving adults and adults experiencing chronic homelessness — a relationship that provided a much-needed boost in the services available during the pandemic.

Contrary to some narratives, during COVID-19, the Joint Office urgently expanded shelter options, including new models for shelter, such as motel programs, that provided greater protections than congregate spaces for people at risk.

The Joint Office also built deeper relationships with community outreach partners around the work, providing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), meals, water, and safety and survival supplies at a time when some services were scaling back.

At the same time, the Joint Office's contracted providers continued to move thousands of people out of homelessness into housing, including 4,560 people in Fiscal Year 2022. The pandemic also made that work more difficult. If not for the efforts of agencies and providers that continued to work even while navigating staffing shortages, this year's Count likely would have been even higher.

Launching so many adaptations in a pandemic, while striving to maintain and also grow important work around supportive housing and other priorities, also strained aspects of the system to near their breaking points. And other parts of the system at times had to scale back significantly due to pandemic-driven priorities.

The PIT Count was just one of the aspects of our system of care significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The pandemic delayed the unsheltered portion of the Count (the "Street Count") for a year, so that three years passed between Street Counts, rather than two. And then, the federally prescribed day of the Count — January 26, 2022 — turned out to be at the height of the first Omicron variant's surge in Multnomah County and across the United States.

At a time when flights were canceled and public-facing businesses had closed because of worker shortages, entire teams of outreach workers and volunteers were similarly unavailable to conduct surveys. Those workers who were available were the same workers scrambling to maintain operations at programs also affected by the COVID-19 surge, and they could not always prioritize conducting surveys. In addition, there were reports of increased reluctance among those living in encampments to participate in the survey because of impacts from the pandemic.

While the Joint Office tapped its strategically expanded capacity for data analysis and took steps to address the impact of these challenges — **using existing by-name lists to supplement survey results** — these could only partially offset the many ways in which this Count differed from those in previous years.

As a result, the data presented in this report should be used with caution, in particular to understand trends over time. Comparing Point-in-Time count numbers from year to year is always problematic, but **differences in the data used for this year's Street Count make assessing some types of change over time entirely unreliable.**

And even where the data more reliably reflects real changes in the composition and demographics of the population, it will be difficult to assess the extent to which these are temporary effects of the pandemic on inflow into, and outflow out of, homelessness, or whether these are actually enduring changes in the population of people experiencing homelessness in Multnomah County.

We also must be clear that the numbers identified by the PIT Count cannot be used as an overall benchmark for the success of the homelessness response system.

Too often, community members, public officials and others reading the PIT mistakenly describe the people counted on a given night as a static, unchanging group, when the reality is the makeup of the people who meet the definition of HUD homelessness (homelessness as defined by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development) is different on any given night. The same 5,228 counted January 26 would likely not be counted on another day.

The number might be higher, or lower. Some of the people counted on January 26 will have been housed or might have moved away. And new people will continue to fall into homelessness, taking their place.

The PIT Count has a number of limitations, which are described later in this report. One limitation is that it is not designed to describe inflow and outflow, which are more meaningful and more accurate markers of a community's ability to address homelessness.

A truly comprehensive approach to ending homelessness would look beyond homeless services and legal systems for humane solutions.

Such an approach would address the factors that drive inflow into homelessness — income inequality, racial injustice, limited education opportunities, high healthcare and transportation costs — as priorities that are just as urgent as strategies such as rent assistance or shelter.

Methodology:

As in past years, the intention going into this PIT Count was to replicate the methodology of past counts in order to maximize the still-limited comparability of data over time. Any significant shifts in methodology raise the question of whether differences over time are the result of real changes in the community or a result of the shift in methodology. This is a particularly salient concern for the PIT Count, because of the inherent limitations of any methodology to create a complete enumeration and accurate demographic representation of the population of people experiencing HUD homelessness.

The shelter and transitional housing portions of the Count (the “Shelter Count”) were conducted primarily through the extraction of data from our community’s centralized homeless services database, the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The Street Count was conducted over a seven-day period through in-person surveys on the streets, in encampments, and at programs frequented by people who are unsheltered.

The challenges presented by the pandemic required an adjustment to the Street Count methodology that, while improving the accuracy of the number of people identified as experiencing unsheltered homelessness, also made it significantly more challenging to compare aspects of this year’s data with Street Counts from previous years.

The only other significant changes this year were the addition of several questions related to COVID-19 impacts on the Street Count survey form, and the effort to do a short in-person survey of shelter and transitional housing guests in order to capture the same COVID-19 information as well as other data that previously has been available only from the Street Count.

The methodologies for the Shelter Count and Street Count portions of the PIT are described in detail below.

Notable Findings from the 2022 Count:

- **Overall people counted as HUD homeless increased 30.2% during the pandemic.** The most significant finding in this year’s Count is that 5,228 people were counted as experiencing HUD homelessness on the night of January 26, 2022. This is 30.2% more people than were counted three years earlier, in 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **COVID-19 is a reason that many people are experiencing homelessness.** People surveyed as part of the PIT Count were asked whether COVID-19 was a reason that they were experiencing homelessness. Of those surveyed, nearly a quarter (24%) affirmatively said COVID-19 was a reason they were living on the streets, in shelter or transitional housing. That number roughly compares with the overall increase in HUD homelessness. Whether COVID-19 caused them to become homeless, or was preventing them from getting off the streets, for many people COVID-19 created both an immediate and potentially fatal health risk, in addition to all of the traumas associated with homelessness.

- **The increase in people counted as HUD homeless was primarily driven by an increase in people identified as unsheltered.** The number of people counted as unsheltered — living outside, in vehicles, in tents, and in other places not meant for human habitation — was 3,057. This represents approximately a 50% increase in the unsheltered number over three years. Unsheltered people now comprise nearly 58% of those counted, in contrast to just over 50% in 2019. The use of Coordinated Entry data in this year's Street Count contributed to this increase: the number of people identified as unsheltered on Coordinated Entry lists included in this year's Count exceeds the difference in unsheltered people counted between 2019 and 2022.
- **Racial disparities grew somewhat.** Black, Indigenous and Other People of Color (BIPOC) make up 38.9% of the people surveyed in this year's Count, but only 34.3% of Multnomah County's population. Disparities vary significantly by individual Communities of Color, with the highest rates of overrepresentation in HUD homelessness continuing to be among people who identify as American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous, Black or African American, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander. As we discuss in detail in this report, there are many reasons that rates of homelessness in BIPOC communities are very likely even higher than what's captured in this Count. In addition to disparities in overall rates of homelessness, this report disaggregates other data by race and ethnicity to reveal disparities, such as in living situations (unsheltered v. shelter), household composition, and chronic homelessness.
- **There are continued high rates of disabling conditions reported in the HUD homeless population.** While we are cautious about drawing conclusions about actual disability rates among people experiencing homelessness using PIT data, of those surveyed for the PIT Count in 2022 who responded to the disability questions, 80% reported having at least one disabling condition, and 37% reported having three or more disabling conditions. The most prevalent reported disabling conditions were substance use disorders (35.1%) and mental health disorders (35.8%). Physical disabilities and chronic health conditions were reported by more than 22% of those who responded.
- **Chronic homelessness number is up significantly during the pandemic.** Someone who has at least one disabling condition and has experienced homelessness for a year or more, meets HUD's definition of a person experiencing chronic homelessness. Among those surveyed for this year's Count, 3,120 met the criteria for chronic homelessness. This represents a 50% increase in the number of people counted as chronically homeless over the 2019 count. As we have introduced a larger number and more diverse range of low-barrier shelter options, the percentage of people in shelter who are experiencing chronic homelessness continues to increase, from 20% in 2015 to 65% in 2022.
- **Number of veterans identified as HUD homeless held steady.** At a time when so many more people were identified as HUD homeless, it is encouraging that the number of HUD homeless people identifying as veterans (465) held relatively steady over the last three years. With a HUD homeless population that is 58% unsheltered, it is also notable that a majority of homeless veterans (56.3%) report being in shelter or transitional housing.
- **Inclusion of Coordinated Entry data changes the picture of HUD homelessness among families.** For reasons detailed in Section 3, this year's PIT Count includes certain people from the waiting list for families seeking permanent housing. As a result, this year's Count identified 668 people living in families with dependent children where at least the head of household was experiencing HUD-defined homelessness. This is about 13% of the HUD homeless population. A significant majority of the heads of household of these families included in the Count identified themselves as unsheltered at the time that they joined the housing waiting list. While past counts undercounted unsheltered families for a variety of reasons related to finding them and then gaining their participation, this new data likely overstates the

number of people in families who were actually unsheltered on the night of the Count for reasons detailed in Section 5.4. Regardless, it is clear that HUD homelessness remains a significant and growing challenge for families in our community. And many families experiencing homelessness continue to be made invisible by HUD's limited definition of homelessness, which excludes people who are involuntarily living with family or friends because they do not have a place of their own.

- **Only 10% of those surveyed for the PIT Count reported coming to Multnomah County already homeless and in search of services.** Street Count survey participants and a portion of shelter and transitional housing guests were asked a series of questions related to persistent concerns that Multnomah County is attracting a large number of people in search of homeless services. Previous Counts asked only people who were unsheltered. The additional responses from people in shelter and transitional housing did not change a longtime reality: 9 out of 10 people surveyed did not come to Multnomah County homeless and in search of services. And, of those who did come to Multnomah County while already experiencing homelessness, 40% were from the metropolitan region or the rest of the state of Oregon.

There is other important data in the report. This report also contains information about the age demographics of the HUD homeless population, as well as gender identity, length of time homeless, experiences of domestic violence, and where and how unsheltered people reported living on the night of the Count. There are important insights to be gained from each of those sections of this report.

Going Forward:

The surge in HUD homelessness suggested by the data in this report is challenging, especially in light of the pandemic's continued impacts on people facing severe housing instability and on homeless services providers.

The increase makes clear that we must not allow our community's response to homelessness to focus solely on what happens after someone loses their housing.

We will never effectively end homelessness if we do not address the factors that continue to push new people into homelessness: rising rents, inadequate incomes, racial injustice, and a lack of access to adequate physical and behavioral healthcare. To put it plainly: You can empty the sink over and over again, but if the tap is still running, you're going to have a flood. And our tap is still running.

Compounding these factors is fallout from a global pandemic. It will be some time before our community's nonprofit service providers recover from the toll of COVID-19 and are able to rebuild their capacity to meet the growing need in our community.

Nonetheless, there are important reasons to be hopeful.

Even as we restore our legacy shelter and housing programs to pre-pandemic capacity, the Joint Office and many provider partners are engaged in an unprecedented expansion of our homeless response system in Multnomah County, as well as in the region, thanks to the Metro Supportive Housing Services Measure (the "SHS Measure").

Thanks to a combination of traditional service providers expanding their programming and new organizations joining the system, in the first year of the Measure, over 4,500 people in Multnomah County moved out of homelessness into permanent housing, and tens of thousands of people received financial support to retain their existing housing.

Looking ahead, the SHS Measure holds special promise for those living with serious disabling conditions, including mental health and addiction disorders; Multnomah, Washington, and Clackamas Counties are all using the SHS Measure resources to create the combination of ongoing rent subsidies and wraparound support services that will end the homelessness of thousands of people who have often spent years on our streets and in our shelters.

In order to return to the historic schedule for PIT Counts, the Joint Office will conduct another full PIT Count in January 2023. Because of the increase in regional planning and programming brought about by the SHS Measure, the next Count will be carried out in full coordination and collaboration with Multnomah, Clackamas, and Washington counties. The counties are currently assessing lessons learned from the 2022 PIT Count and working to develop an appropriate regional Count methodology. Each county will continue to report its data individually to meet HUD's requirements, but having a good regional PIT Count will be important to understanding the nature of the regional need and to help guide regional programming.

Acknowledgment:

Especially in light of the challenges presented by the ongoing pandemic, we would like to acknowledge and thank all of the people experiencing homelessness who took the time to complete the Street Count and Shelter Count surveys, all of the volunteers who took the time to engage hundreds of people at dozens of locations around the County, and the scores of outreach and other homeless services workers who conducted surveys and collected data. The Joint Office is also grateful to our partners at Portland State's Regional Research Institute (RRI) for their administration of this year's PIT Count, and for their creativity in the face of unprecedented challenges completing the effort.

2. INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of Housing Urban Development (HUD) requires all jurisdictions that receive funding for ending homelessness under the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act to annually count people living in shelters and transitional housing (the "Shelter Count"), and either annually or biannually to count the people living unsheltered, outdoors, in vehicles, tents, or in other places not meant for human habitation (the "Street Count"). Together the Shelter and Street Counts constitute the Point in Time Count ("PIT Count" or "Count") — an effort to enumerate all those experiencing homelessness, as HUD defines the term, on a single night. This year that night was January 26, 2022.

This year's Count was administered by Portland State University's Regional Research Institute ("RRI"), in partnership with the Joint Office of Homeless Services ("JOHS" or "Joint Office"). As in 2019, the data analysis and reporting is being done by the Joint Office. This report includes a detailed appendix prepared by RRI outlining the methodology used to collect data on as many people experiencing HUD homelessness as possible the night of January 26, 2022.

This report follows and expands on a summary memo and [news release](#) shared with media, community members and public officials in May 2022. The memo and news release contained top-line Multnomah County and regional PIT data, as well as other information required by HUD.

Counting everyone experiencing homelessness is a notoriously difficult undertaking under the best of circumstances, and this year the Count occurred after nearly two years of struggling through the COVID-19 pandemic and at the height of the Omicron surge. These realities had significant impacts on the ability to carry out the Count in the manner that we have done it in the past.

Nonetheless, there is important information to be gleaned from every PIT Count, so long as the limitations of the data are recognized and put in context with other sources of quantitative and qualitative data that are available to the community.

In this report you will find tables summarizing overall rates of HUD homelessness, as well as information about key demographic dimensions of the population, including age, gender identity, household type, disability status, race, and ethnicity.

Because racism is such a critical causal factor in homelessness, the report presents most other demographic factors disaggregated by race and ethnicity; understanding how the experience of homelessness differs for people of different races and ethnicities is essential to designing and implementing an equitable and effective homeless response system.

Where possible, we have also presented tables contrasting 2019 to 2022. In some cases, however, pandemic-related methodology changes for the Street Count, in particular, make comparisons across time unreliable. These methodological shifts are detailed in Section 3.

3. METHODOLOGY

Jurisdictions receiving HUD Continuum of Care (CoC) funding through the HEARTH Act, including Portland, Gresham, and Multnomah County (which collectively make up our local CoC), are required to conduct a count of people living in emergency shelter and transitional housing ("Shelter Count") on a given night once every year and a count of those living unsheltered ("Unsheltered Count") at least every two years. According to HUD, those who are unsheltered include anyone living on the streets, in parks, in cars, RVs and places not meant for human habitation. The date for the count is prescribed by HUD and this year was set as January 26, 2022. Those included in the Shelter Count and the Street Count meet HUD's definition of homelessness ("HUD homelessness").

Importantly, HUD's definition of homelessness leaves out a significant population whom we at the Joint Office consider to be experiencing homelessness — people who are living involuntarily with friends or family because they are unable to obtain or maintain housing of their own. Previous estimates put this number at as high as three times the number of people experiencing HUD homelessness at any given time. For this reason, we consistently refer to the HUD homeless population throughout this report, rather than to homelessness in general.

This year, the JOHS contracted again with RRI to conduct the PIT Count. In order to allow for comparability over time, the methodology and questions asked for this year's PIT Count were largely similar to previous years. However, for reasons discussed below, we also included new data sources meant to improve the reliability of some aspects of the Street Count. The inclusion of this data, while necessary, also creates challenges with meaningfully comparing certain demographic factors over time.

3.1. Shelter Count

The Shelter Count is conducted primarily through the use of information on shelter and transitional housing guests maintained in a systemwide database called the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Shelters and transitional housing programs that do not receive public funding and do not use HMIS are asked to

complete surveys on their participants in order to allow their inclusion in the Shelter Count. The data collected from HMIS for the Shelter Count this year was the same as in previous years.

For the first time, however, the Joint Office added an additional in-person survey for shelter and transitional housing guests to capture certain information about COVID-19 and data about migration that was previously only available for Street Count participants.

Because this was a new element to the PIT Count, and it was introduced at a time when shelter providers and guests were faced with enormous challenges related to the pandemic and the Omicron variant, participation of shelter guests in this survey was lower than we had hoped. The data is nonetheless illustrative and included in the relevant sections below.

(And we want to be clear in case of confusion or concerns: Because the census numbers of people in shelter or transitional housing are pulled directly from HMIS, adding this survey element to the Shelter Count in no way affected the Count's overall results.)

3.2. Unsheltered Count

The Unsheltered Count is conducted in person, using a survey instrument designed by RRI to comply with the data collection requirements of HUD, and our local data priorities. The questions on the survey were largely the same as in previous years in order to protect comparability over time. A small number of new questions were added relating to COVID-19.

The unsheltered population was surveyed over the course of a week. Potential participants were asked where they stayed, or intended to stay, the night of January 26. If they reported being unsheltered on that night, they were asked to participate in the survey. Survey participants were not asked to provide complete identifying information, but did provide certain information that allowed surveys to be deduplicated. The survey was administered by staff and volunteers in dozens of locations frequented by those who are unsheltered. The survey was also administered directly on the streets by outreach workers, navigation workers, park rangers and others. Surveyors were assigned to specific geographic areas of the County to ensure as complete geographic coverage as possible. A complete summary of the Street Count methodology, provided by RRI, is included as an appendix to this report.

Unfortunately, a number of challenges — primarily related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the Omicron variant — significantly affected participation in the Street Count survey.

With Omicron at its zenith during the week of the Street Count (hospitalizations peaked January 27), outreach workers and volunteers became unavailable, and other homeless services staff were ill or were forced to maintain program operations as others were out sick.

These acute challenges added to those already present as a result of the pandemic, including a reported increased reticence of people in encampments to engage in the survey and the continued closure of certain service sites where people may have been surveyed in past years. Together, these challenges led to fewer surveys being collected than we would have anticipated.

To address the concern about a potentially larger than usual undercount of people without shelter, the Joint Office asked HUD for its recommendations on how to proceed. We received HUD's explicit approval to include in the Unsheltered Count people who, at the time of the Count, were identified as being unsheltered on one of

Multnomah County's three centralized by-name housing waitlists for individuals experiencing homelessness, collectively referred to as Coordinated Entry (CE).

One of the by-name lists is dedicated to households with only adult members experiencing chronic homelessness and is called "Coordinated Access for Adults" or "CAA." The "Family Queue" is for families with children. And the "Veteran By Name List," or "VBNL," is for households with a veteran. The Joint Office manages the by-name Coordinated Entry (CE) data using the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

Households from CE were only included in the Street Count if:

- They were on a CE list on the night of the Count *and*
- They reported being unsheltered on the day they were added to the list *and*
- HMIS showed they'd received services within 365 days of the Count *and*
- There was no other data in HMIS to indicate that they were in shelter, transitional housing or permanent housing on the night of the Count.

Households on CE that did not meet all four of these criteria were excluded from the supplementary group of unsheltered people, as were any households who met the CE criteria for inclusion but were already surveyed at a shelter or transitional housing site that is not part of HMIS on the night of the Count. Any household that met the CE criteria for inclusion in the Street Count and also completed a Street Count survey was only counted once in the PIT Count. We deduplicated these records based on the same information that was used to deduplicate the Street Count survey data.

The inclusion of CE data helps provide a more accurate picture of the overall number of people who are unsheltered, but it has certain important limitations. In particular, CE lists do not collect much of the information about the individuals on the list that is collected on the Street Count survey, either at all or in a comparable way. In addition, the lists have demographic information only on the heads of household. This is particularly consequential for the Family Queue, where there are often several other household members "on the list" for whom no additional demographic information (other than "under 18") is available.

These limitations of the CE lists as a data source mean that, while we have a better estimate of the total unsheltered population than otherwise, we also have much higher "unknown" rates than in past years for many characteristics of the unsheltered population. High unknown rates present a problem when seeking to describe a population, because it is often difficult to say with confidence that the unknowns share the distribution of a particular demographic factor with the portion of the population for which we have data.

3.3. Accounting for Unknown Data

From a data analysis perspective, working only with the "knowns" to describe the percentage of those counted who share a particular demographic characteristic is not particularly challenging. Significant challenges arise, however, when we attempt to extrapolate from this data to the population as a whole, both in terms of their demographic makeup and the total number of people in the population who have the particular characteristic. This is especially true if there is reason to think the "unknowns" may not have the same distribution of that characteristic as those for whom we have "known" data. For example, we know that in our CE data a disproportionate percentage of our unknowns are children, and that children are less likely to have disabling conditions than adults experiencing homelessness. It would, therefore, lead to misleading results to assign the same rate of disabling conditions to the "unknowns" that we observe among those for whom we have data, where we have a much smaller percentage of children. For the same reason, it becomes very difficult to make certain comparisons across time when we have much higher "unknown" rates one year than another.

As an example of the difficulties in measuring changes over time, consider a population of 150 people counted — 50 of whom identify as under 18 (children), 50 of whom identify as over 18 (adults), and 50 for whom we do not have information. This data can be presented two ways:

1. 50% (50) of those for whom we know an age were children and 50% (50) were adults, or
2. 33% (50) of those counted were children, 33% (50) were adults, and 33% (50) did not have information available on their age.

If we believe that the age makeup of the “unknowns” mirrors the “knowns,” we might reasonably conclude that the entire population counted is 50% children and 50% adults. We could further conclude that there are 75 children and 75 adults in the population. This approach “imputes” the 50-50 share we see among the 100 people who reported their age to the entire population of 150 people.

But what if we’re not confident that the known population is representative of the unknown population? In that case, our conclusions would have to be more limited. We could only say with certainty that among the 150 people counted, “at least” 33% are children and “at least” 33% are adults, and that “at least” 50 people are children and 50 people are adults.

What happens if we try to describe how the share of children has changed over time using this data, with such a large share of “unknowns”? Suppose that three years ago the population was 150 people, and 70 identified as children, 70 identified as adults, and only 10 people did not provide any age information.

Depending on the approach we use, it may or may not appear that there has been a change in the demographic makeup of the population. If we merely apply (i.e. impute) the 50-50 distribution in the “known” population to the “unknowns” in both counts, then it would appear there was no change over three years. We would estimate both counts showed 75 children and 75 adults.

However, the picture looks different if we *can’t* reasonably assume — given the high rate of “unknowns” in the more recent count — that half of the people are children and half are adults. We could only say that, today, the minimum percentage of both children and adults in the population is 33%, whereas three years ago the minimum percentages for each group were 47%. It would be tempting to compare the 47% to the 33%, and conclude that the percentages of children and adults both dropped significantly over three years. But, of course, this could not be; instead, the difference in percentages is an artifact of the much higher proportion of unknowns (also 33%) in the current data set.

Looking only at the underlying numbers in a case like this would also be misleading. It would appear that the number of children dropped from 70 to 50 over the course of three years, a 29% decrease. But that’s very likely not accurate, because there are so many more “unknowns” this year vs. three years ago. The most accurate conclusion is that any real changes in the numbers and percentages of children and adults depend on how many of the “unknowns” are children and adults.

This example is meant as a caution and does not dictate any absolutes about when imputation should or should not be used. In some cases, in fact, HUD requires us to impute the characteristics of those for whom we have information to those for whom we do not, precisely to allow for more meaningful comparisons over time. Where this is the case in the report, we are explicit about it, explaining which numbers are presented and how they are calculated.

Our aim is to explain to the reader why the tables and analysis in the following sections will vary in how the data is presented, and why, in many cases, we are not presenting certain change-over-time data that could be very misleading given the amount of unknown information about many of the people in the Street Count.

To address and make clear the impact of hundreds of “unknowns” resulting from the inclusion of CE data and COVID-19 impacts on survey coverage in shelters and transitional housing, the tables in this report distinguish between all those who were counted in a particular category (e.g. unsheltered) — “Total Counted” — and those who were surveyed on the particular data element — “Total Surveyed.”

Total Surveyed includes everyone who was asked to provide the data in question, either as a part of the PIT Count, at the time they entered shelter or transitional housing in our system, or at the time they became part of a Coordinated Entry list. Total Surveyed does not include, in particular, any additional household members identified by the head of household on a CE list who were not asked for their demographic information (e.g. a child in the household for whom disability status was not collected).

In most cases where data is not imputed to the “unknowns,” the table percentages are reported in relation to Total Surveyed. Those included in Total Surveyed may have provided answers to a question or they may have declined or left the question unanswered for other reasons. These non-responsive surveyed individuals are categorized as “Unreported” and are typically included in the calculations of percentages in tables.

EXAMPLE TABLE

Sample Table 1	Total (Percent)	Notes
Category 1	50 (50%)	Percentage calculated from Total Surveyed (50/100)
Category 2	40 (40%)	Percentage calculated from Total Surveyed (40/100)
Unreported	10 (10%)	Percentage calculated from Total Surveyed (10/100). Unreported includes those who were surveyed but did not provide information for this question
Total Surveyed	100	
Unknown due to CE	50 (33%)	Percentage calculated from total counted (50/150)
Total Counted	150	

In addition, some tables report information based only on those who provided a response to the question (“respondents”), excluding those who responded “decline to state.” And some tables report information based on a relevant subset of the population, e.g. Veteran Status is reported as a share of adults because children cannot serve in the military (some questions were only asked to those 18 or older). In each table, we explain which numbers are presented and how they are calculated.

3.4. People Missing from the PIT Count

Even with the inclusion of the supplementary CE data, the Unsheltered Count as a whole necessarily remains an undercount. No matter how comprehensive the counting strategy is in the best of times, there are inherent difficulties in finding and surveying everyone who is living unsheltered in a week’s time. And among those who are located, they can be counted only if they agree to participate in the survey and provide enough information to ensure the same person is not counted multiple times².

A review of the research literature covering different methodologies for measuring the size and demographic characteristics of the population experiencing homelessness (Lee-Anderson, 2017) concludes that “calling an observational count a ‘census’ is, technically speaking, more aspiration than reality since there is no legitimate expectation that every single homeless person will be found.” This problem is more pronounced for certain groups, such as children, youth and families, because they are less likely to engage with enumerators due to fears that children may be removed from their living situation (SchoolHouse Connection, 2020).

By virtue of HUD’s limited definition of homelessness, the PIT Count also does not include those individuals and families living involuntarily with friends and relatives (often referred to as the “doubled up” population). For the same reason, the Count omits people staying in institutional settings such as hospitals, jails and prisons on the night of the Count.

Omitting these populations has significant consequences for understanding the demographics of homelessness. By not including the “doubled-up” population, the PIT Count makes invisible a disproportionately large number of families and people of color. While a separate analysis dedicated to estimating the doubled-up population has been conducted in past years, this year’s Count has omitted it due to capacity limitations. The Joint Office is developing improved methodology for quantifying and describing the demographics of the “doubled up” population in time for the 2023 PIT Count.

Finally, the PIT Count relies on self-reports of survey respondents to determine critical demographic information. There may be any number of reasons why respondents are unable or unwilling to answer certain questions accurately or even at all. Rates of non-response are identified for each of the questions in the report. Someone not responding when asked is different from someone who was never asked, and these two categories are typically presented separately in the tables in this report.

Despite these limitations (which are shared in whole or in part by PIT Counts conducted all over the country), the PIT Count continues to provide certain insights on the level and the nature of the unmet need for permanent housing and other services in our community.

² See section 8, “Additional Notes on Analytic Methodology”, for more information about methodology related to counting unique individuals.

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

The PIT Count provides important information about the nature of unmet need in our community — about those who experienced HUD homelessness in our community on a single night this year. It is a snapshot that primarily provides insight into the demographics and characteristics of those who are unsheltered or living in shelter or transitional housing.

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

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

Although the PIT Count is often relied upon to show trends over time, this must always be done with caution. As mentioned above, people enter and leave homelessness continuously throughout the year at potentially differing rates. The PIT Count is not sensitive to these changing dynamics, which adds uncertainty to how any given count accurately captures the characteristics of the population experiencing homelessness in our community. Adding to the uncertainty are the unknown ways in which people move between groups that are and are not included in the Count.

The change in this year's Shelter Count methodology, necessitated by the impacts of the pandemic, makes it even more challenging, and in some cases impossible, to measure and meaningfully interpret changes in the demographic makeup of the population experiencing HUD homelessness between 2019 and 2022 (see above).

The inclusion of CE data, combined with Omicron's effect on the person-power and other resources available for the Count, as well as other political and social factors that may have changed participation rates, means some apparent population-level changes may not reflect real-world change over time.

Finally, it bears repeating: The PIT Count provides only limited information with which to assess the effectiveness of our ending homelessness strategies and our homeless response system.

Even as the homelessness response system is able to place and keep thousands of people in housing each year who would otherwise be homeless, there are forces beyond that system's control that push thousands more people onto the streets. The PIT Count is unable to reflect the impact of those forces. And other data points reported quarterly in public reports by the Joint Office are better suited to discern the value of particular strategies in the community's homelessness response system to meet specific needs.

That said, when we see, for example, persistent racial disparities within the HUD homeless population, or very high rates of certain disabling conditions, it is an important indicator that we are not doing enough to address the unique barriers that people in these groups face to ending their homelessness.

4. OVERALL RESULTS

A total of 5,228 people were counted as HUD homeless on the night of January 26, 2022. Of those, 3,057 were unsheltered, 1,485 were in emergency shelter, and 686 were in transitional housing. Overall, 58.5% of the HUD homeless population counted were unsheltered.

People Counted as HUD Homeless, 2022 PIT Count

Living Situation	Number (Percent)
Unsheltered	3,057 (58.5%)
Emergency Shelter	1,485 (28.4%)
Transitional Housing	686 (13.1%)
Total	5,228

$$\frac{3,057}{5,228} = 58.5\%$$

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

4.1. Change over Time in HUD Homelessness

The number of people counted as HUD homeless was 30.2% higher in 2022 than in 2019. As seen in the table below, the three previous counts, from 2015-19, identified HUD homeless numbers approximating 4,000. In 2022, we see an increase in the overall number of people counted as HUD homeless, with the largest increase among those who reported being unsheltered, in tents, vehicles, or other places not meant for human habitation.

The change in our approach to counting the unsheltered population prevents us from concluding that this entirely reflects a change in the number of people actually experiencing unsheltered homelessness. But the data is nonetheless consistent with other evidence of an increase in visible unsheltered homelessness over the course of the pandemic.

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People Counted as HUD Homeless, PIT Counts 2013-22

Living Situation	2013	2015	2017	2019	2022	% Change, 2019 to 2022
Unsheltered	1,895 (42.7%)	1,887 (49.6%)	1,668 (39.9%)	2,037 (50.7%)	3,057 (58.5%)	50.1%
Emergency Shelter	974 (21.9%)	872 (22.9%)	1,752 (41.9%)	1,459 (36.3%)	1,485 (28.4%)	1.8%
Transitional Housing	1,572 (35.4%)	1,042 (27.4%)	757 (18.1%)	519 (12.9%)	686 (13.1%)	32.1%
Total	4,441	3,801	4,177	4,015	5,228	30.2%

The table above shows the total number and the percentage of the people counted as HUD homeless who were in each living situation that year. For example, in 2017, 757 people were in transitional housing, and they represented 18.1% of the HUD homeless population counted that year. In 2022, there were 686 people counted living in transitional housing, and they made up 13.1% of the people counted as experiencing HUD homelessness the night of the Count.

5. DEMOGRAPHICS

This section disaggregates and analyzes PIT Count data by a number of demographic categories.

Although using PIT Count data to assess change over time is always problematic, and particularly so this year, most of the sub-sections in this portion of the report include both current numbers and comparable numbers from 2019. Where “Change over Time” sections are omitted, there was most often a problem with data comparability that prevented a meaningful assessment of such a change (for example, high rates of non-responses for a given question in 2019, 2022 or both).

As discussed above, examining changes over time in the demographic composition of the PIT Count population is particularly challenging this year because of the inclusion of data in the Unsheltered Count from the Coordinated Entry (CE) housing waitlists. For persons included from the CE data, only the head of household completes the Coordinated Entry assessment survey. As a result, we have demographic information only for the head of household. The head of household reports how many people are in the household, how many of those are children under 18 (“family” household), and the living situation of the household at the time of assessment. Based on this information, we assigned households from the CE data to the adult-only or adults with children/“family” household composition categories. All household members are assigned the living situation of the head of household. We assigned child members of family households to the “under age 18” age group. All other demographic information is missing for CE non-head-of-household persons.

We are required by HUD to provide data on certain demographic factors. And for those factors, we are required to impute values to the missing, unknown and unreported responses in our data, based on the distribution of the known values in the data. HUD's imputation guidance directs us to assume that the population of people for whom demographic information is unknown has the same demographic profile as the population for whom the

information is known.³ In other words, if 25% of those for whom we have data identify as Latino/a/x, then HUD requires us to assume that 25% of the people for whom we do not have information would also identify as Latino/a/x. Presuming that the assumptions underlying the HUD-required imputation are correct, this allows for comparing both percentages and numeric frequency differences in the population over time.

As in all CoCs, our data submitted to HUD reflects their guidance. However, there can be good reasons to question whether this kind of “imputation” to the unknown population is reliable. In particular, if we have reason to believe some groups were less likely to answer certain questions, or we know that we are missing more data from certain groups than others, then the imputation can lead to misleading results (see Section 3 for a detailed discussion of these concerns).

For example, consider the inclusion of CE data from the Family housing waitlist. Including these households arguably improved our count of unsheltered families with children, many of which may not have been included in prior Counts because of their living situation (in a car or RV), geographic location, or reluctance to be surveyed. However, since we lack racial and ethnic demographic data on the children in these households, HUD guidance directs us to impute their racial/ethnic identity based on the racial and ethnic composition of unsheltered parents from the CE data and unsheltered families surveyed during the Street Count. Given that the Street Count population tends to have more non-Hispanic whites and fewer BIPOC, this imputation may considerably understate the share of BIPOC children among unsheltered families.

With these considerations in mind, where appropriate, the following sections present change over time analysis in two ways — with demographics imputed to the unknowns, to satisfy HUD’s requirements, and with unknowns omitted from the analysis. We also endeavor to provide context for the apparent change over time related to this dynamic and others that may be influencing whether an apparent change reflects a real change in the community or is an artifact of the data.

5.1. Race & Ethnicity

Institutional, systemic and interpersonal racism are among the most important causes of homelessness, and why we have consistently observed a significant overrepresentation of people who identify as BIPOC in the population of people experiencing homelessness. This means there are disproportionately high rates of people identifying with various racial and ethnic groups in the HUD homeless population as compared to their share of the general population.

As in previous years, the 2022 PIT Count indicates that people of color as a whole, and people identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native⁴, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and Black or African American, in particular, are significantly overrepresented in the HUD homeless population. While some communities, including the Latino/a/x community, do not appear to be overrepresented based on this year’s PIT Count data, there are continuing factors (including the national political environment and the lack of cultural understanding in HUD’s definition of “homeless”), that lead these communities of color to be more significantly undercounted in the PIT

³ To be more specific, HUD’s approach assumes that for each demographic category reported to HUD (age group, gender, race, ethnicity and chronically homeless status) the distribution of unknown responses in the category is equal to the distribution of known responses within household type (adult-only, adults with children, and child-only) and living situation (unsheltered, emergency shelter and transitional housing). Put more simply, the racial composition for individuals of unreported race from unsheltered family households is imputed to match the racial composition among the unsheltered family household persons for whom race is known.

⁴ Throughout this report, people referred to as identifying as “American Indian or Alaska Native” or “American Indian/Alaska Native” may also have identified as “Native American.” See section 8, “Additional Notes on Analytic Methodology”, for more information.

Count. As explained earlier, the use of HUD's definition of homelessness, which omits the involuntarily doubled-up population, further obscures the true level of overrepresentation for many communities of color.

The tables and figures below provide a more detailed description of the experience of each community of color surveyed in the 2022 PIT Count. We report data on race and ethnicity using two approaches.

The first, "HUD Category Assignment (Choose one race)," follows HUD's guidance on how to report the numbers of people in each racial and ethnic category. Individuals are assigned to a single racial category, and to the Hispanic/Latino category, based on their first answer to the question, "How do you identify your race/ethnicity?" For those who do not provide this information, HUD directs us to impute a racial and ethnic identity based on the frequency of each response among people with valid responses, as described above.

The second approach to presenting the data — a best-practices standard used by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Joint Office — reports people's racial and ethnic identifications based on the "JOHS Alone or in Combination Categories (Choose all that apply)." People may respond with as many races and ethnicities as they choose, and we report the number of people in each category who have responded as identifying with that race or ethnicity. This approach is becoming the standard demographic practice for reporting racial and ethnic identification. Because people can identify with more than one race and ethnicity using this approach — that is, someone who identifies as "Black" and "Native American" is counted in both the "Black" group and in the "Native American" group — the sum of the percentages of people across all race and ethnicity categories will be more than 100%.

In the second approach, we also do not impute an identity to people who do not provide information on their race or ethnicity. Instead we include them in a "Race/Ethnicity Unknown" category. When calculating the percentages of people experiencing homelessness who identify with different racial and ethnic identities, we calculate these percentages as a share of the people who were "surveyed." Again, when we use this term, we include everyone who was asked the question about themselves, during the Street Count survey, or when they provided their information for HMIS at the time they entered shelter or transitional housing, or when they completed an entry assessment to sign up for the CE list. We exclude from the calculation people who were never asked the question, in particular the additional household members included in the PIT Count from the Coordinated Entry lists.

Of the total 5,228 people included in the PIT Count, 4,779 were surveyed via one of the approaches described in the preceding paragraph. Throughout this section the reader will see tables where the total number of people included in the table is either 5,228 or 4,779. The population of individuals surveyed (4,779) is typically used where including the unsurveyed persons in the total would lead to less helpful or confusing information about the population — for example, showing a smaller representation for racial and ethnic communities than what we can actually surmise given the extent of missing data.

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HUD Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity and Living Situation: HUD Categories, Imputed Race and Ethnicity Data

Race/Ethnicity	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total Population	Percent of Group (Row) Unsheltered
HUD Category Assignment (Choose one race)					
White	1,885 (61.7%)	866 (58.3%)	403 (58.7%)	3,154 (60.3%)	59.8%
Black or African American	491 (16.1%)	224 (15.1%)	74 (10.8%)	789 (15.1%)	62.2%
Asian	42 (1.4%)	11 (0.7%)	1 (0.1%)	54 (1.0%)	77.8%
American Indian or Alaska Native	220 (7.2%)	49 (3.3%)	34 (5.0%)	303 (5.8%)	72.6%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	64 (2.1%)	14 (0.9%)	2 (0.3%)	80 (1.5%)	80.0%
Multiple Races	355 (11.6%)	321 (21.6%)	172 (25.1%)	848 (16.2%)	41.9%
HUD Category Assignment (Choose one ethnicity)					
Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino	2,830 (92.6%)	1,320 (88.9%)	603 (87.9%)	4,753 (90.9%)	59.5%
Hispanic/Latino	227 (7.4%)	165 (11.1%)	83 (12.1%)	475 (9.1%)	47.8%
Total HUD Homeless	3,057	1,485	686	5,228	58.5%

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

Using HUD categories and imputed data, we see in the above table that people who identify as White make up 60.3% of the counted HUD homeless population, while individuals who identify as BIPOC make up 39.6% — even though they make up only 34% of Multnomah County's overall population. It is also notable in this table that rates of unsheltered homelessness are higher among American Indian or Alaska Natives (72.6%), those who identify as Asian (77.8%), Black or African American (62.2%) and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders (80%) than Whites (59.8%).

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HUD Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity and Living Situation: Inclusive Identity Categories, Unadjusted Race and Ethnicity Data

Race/Ethnicity	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total Population	Percent of Group (Row) Unsheltered
BIPOC	1,003 (38.5%)	604 (40.7%)	251 (36.6%)	1,858 (38.9%)	54.0%
Non-Hispanic White	1,378 (52.8%)	728 (49.0%)	407 (59.3%)	2,513 (52.6%)	54.8%
Race/Ethnicity Unreported	227 (8.7%)	153 (10.3%)	28 (4.1%)	408 (8.5%)	55.6%
Unknown due to CE	449			449	100%
Alone or in Combination Categories (Choose all that apply)					
African	51 (2.0%)	11 (0.7%)	8 (1.2%)	70 (1.5%)	72.9%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	345 (13.2%)	186 (12.5%)	86 (12.5%)	617 (12.9%)	55.9%
Asian or Asian American	50 (1.9%)	35 (2.4%)	7 (1.0%)	92 (1.9%)	54.4%
Black or African American	431 (16.5%)	290 (19.5%)	101 (14.7%)	822 (17.2%)	52.4%
Hispanic or Latin (a)(o)(x)	226 (8.7%)	163 (11.0%)	83 (12.1%)	472 (9.9%)	47.9%
Middle Eastern	5 (0.2%)	2 (0.1%)	4 (0.6%)	11 (0.2%)	45.5%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	74 (2.8%)	43 (2.9%)	13 (1.9%)	130 (2.7%)	57.0%
Slavic	8 (0.3%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	10 (0.2%)	80%
White or Caucasian	1,649 (63.2%)	989 (66.6%)	504 (73.5%)	3,142 (65.8%)	52.5%
Total Surveyed	2,608	1,485	686	4,779	54.6%

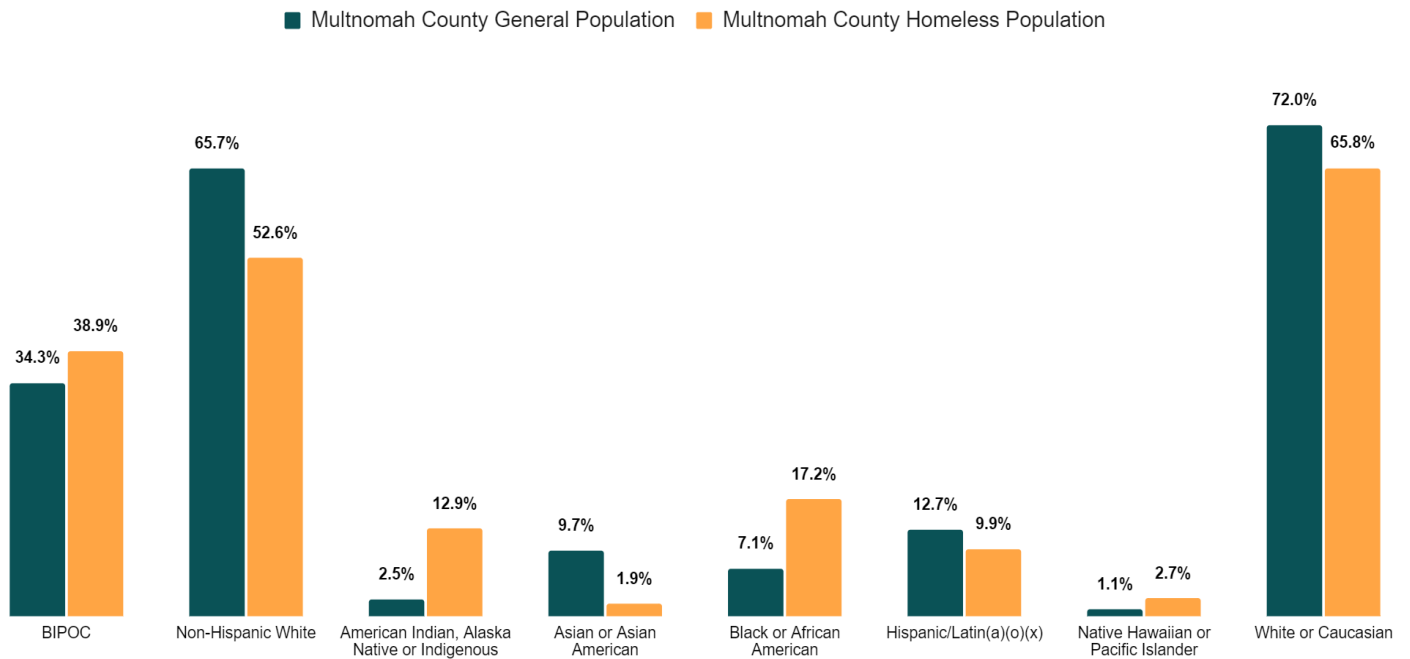
Note: Question – “How do you identify your race/ethnicity?”

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

- Respondents were able to share additional racial or ethnic groups with whom they identify in addition to the options indicated above. See “Additional Race Values” to view these additional values.

Using our preferred “Alone or in combination” methodology, and reporting only on those who were surveyed, we have a more nuanced and reliable picture of the race and ethnicity of those experiencing HUD homelessness. We continue to see significant overrepresentation of people who identify as BIPOC overall, but rates of unsheltered homelessness look somewhat different. In this table, rates of unsheltered homelessness are less significantly different across groups, with the exception of the African and Slavic populations, which have much higher portions of their HUD homeless populations that are unsheltered. Overall, BIPOC and White respondents were nearly equally likely to be unsheltered. We also see that overall rates of sheltered homelessness for Whites and people who are BIPOC are similar to their percentages of the overall population, but that individuals who identify as BIPOC are underrepresented in transitional housing. Given that much of our transitional housing is dedicated to substance use recovery, this requires additional inquiry.

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



Note: Percentages for the Multnomah County general population were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau’s Decennial Census (2020).

In the above table, we compare the percentages of racial and ethnic groups in the PIT Count to their percentage of Multnomah County’s overall population. If a group makes up more of the HUD homeless population than the overall County population, that group is overrepresented. That means that someone from that community is more likely to be homeless than the typical Multnomah County resident.

The table reveals that those who identify as White are less likely to be HUD homeless than one would predict based on their share of the Multnomah County population. By contrast, people identifying as American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous, and Black or African American are the most overrepresented in the HUD homeless population. In 2022, American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous people made up 12.9% of the HUD homeless population, despite making up only 2.5% of Multnomah County’s population. People who are Black or African

American made up 17.2% of the HUD homeless population, despite making up 7.1% of the Multnomah County population.

Other communities overrepresented in the HUD population, based on the PIT Count, include people identifying as Native Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders. They represent 2.7% of the HUD homeless population while their share of the Multnomah County general population is 1.1%. Overall, people who are BIPOC, who make up 34.3% of the Multnomah County population make up 38.9% of the HUD homeless population.

5.1.1. Race/Ethnicity, Change over Time

Change over Time, Unsheltered Population by Race/Ethnicity: Inclusive Identity Categories, Unadjusted Race/Ethnicity Data

Race/Ethnicity	2019	2022	% Change (Unsheltered)	% Change (Total)
Unsheltered				
BIPOC	736 (36.1%)	1,003 (38.5%)	26.6%	21.5%
Non-Hispanic White	1,202 (59%)	1,378 (52.8%)	12.8%	7.1%
Race/Ethnicity Unreported	99 (4.9%)	227 (8.7%)	129.3%	191.4%
Alone or in Combination				
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	258 (12.7%)	345 (13.2%)	25.2%	32.1%
Asian or Asian American	30 (1.5%)	50 (1.9%)	40%	8.2%
Black or African American	276 (13.5%)	431 (16.5%)	36%	26.9%
Hispanic or Latin (a)(o)(x)	167 (8.2%)	226 (8.7%)	26.1%	26.5%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	59 (2.9%)	74 (2.8%)	20.3%	9.2%
White or Caucasian	1,394 (68.4%)	1,649 (63.2%)	15.5%	12.2%
Total Surveyed	2,037	2,608	21.9%	15%

The above table indicates that BIPOC communities increased their share of the unsheltered population between 2019 and 2022 (36.1% to 38.5%), while those who identified as Non-Hispanic White decreased their share (59% to 52.8%). We have no reason to believe that the higher level of unknowns, if known, would alter this trend. Looking at individual communities of color, the table reveals that the largest increase in share of the unsheltered population is among those who identify as Black or African American (13.5% to 16.5%). We also have learned that,

among those surveyed for whom we have race and ethnicity information, unsheltered homelessness for BIPOC communities overall grew faster than HUD homelessness for BIPOC communities (26.6% v. 21.5%), although this was not true within all individual communities of color.

Between 2019 and 2022, overrepresentation among the HUD homeless population (relative to their representation in the general population) increased for people identifying as Black or African American and for people identifying as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous. For example, in 2019 the share of people identifying as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous among the HUD homeless population was 3.6 times larger than their share in the general population; by 2022, the data suggests that this rate of overrepresentation increased to 4.3 times larger. This accords with data indicating that the HUD homeless population in these communities grew faster than the HUD homeless population across all communities, and suggests that both trends may have less to do with the County becoming more diverse and more to do with adverse factors affecting these communities disproportionately. This data further emphasizes the importance of prevention and housing placement strategies that are designed to meet the specific challenges faced by communities of color experiencing growing disparities in their rates of homelessness.

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5.1.2. Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity

In October 2021, HUD updated its gender data standards so that people can identify in multiple gender categories. These multiple responses are what led to a higher number of responses than people surveyed.

HUD Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity: Imputed Gender Data

Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identification	Transgender	Questioning	A gender that is not singularly "Female" or "Male"	Female	Male	Total
BIPOC	28 (1.5%)	5 (0.3%)	35 (1.9%)	666 (35.8%)	1,133 (61.0%)	1,858
Non-Hispanic White	38 (1.5%)	6 (0.2%)	48 (1.9%)	901 (35.9%)	1,533 (61.0%)	2,513
Race/Ethnicity Unreported	6 (1.5%)	1 (0.2%)	8 (2.0%)	146 (35.8%)	249 (61.0%)	408
Total	72 (1.5%)	12 (0.2%)	91 (1.9%)	1,713 (35.8%)	2,915 (61.0%)	4,779
Alone or in Combination						
African	1 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.4%)	25 (35.7%)	43 (61.4%)	70
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	9 (1.5%)	2 (0.3%)	12 (1.9%)	221 (35.8%)	376 (60.9%)	617
Asian or Asian American	1 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.2%)	33 (35.9%)	56 (60.9%)	92
Black or African American	13 (1.6%)	2 (0.2%)	16 (1.9%)	295 (35.9%)	501 (60.9%)	822
Hispanic/Latin (a)(o)(x)	7 (1.5%)	1 (0.2%)	9 (1.9%)	169 (35.8%)	288 (61.0%)	472
Middle Eastern	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (36.4%)	7 (63.6%)	11
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2 (1.5%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.5%)	47 (36.2%)	79 (60.8%)	130
Slavic	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (40.0%)	6 (60.0%)	10
White or Caucasian	48 (1.5%)	8 (0.3%)	59 (1.9%)	1,126 (35.8%)	1,917 (61.0%)	3,142

Note: All percentages are of row totals, which are located in the "Total" column. For example, 1.5% of BIPOC individuals identify as transgender (28/1,858). Because people can identify with more than one gender category, numbers in a given row of this table can add up to more than the unique number of people in each group or subgroup. Similarly, percentages can add up to more than 100%. See section 5.2. [Gender](#) for more on gender, including group totals.

A significant majority of the HUD homeless population surveyed identified as male, 61%, with approximately 35.8% identifying as female. Among those surveyed, 3.7% of respondents identified as either transgender, questioning, or "a gender that is not singularly 'male' or 'female'". There is little overall variation in gender identity makeup between BIPOC people and Non-Hispanic Whites surveyed. The table also reveals relatively little variation in gender identity makeup among individual communities of color and those who identify as White or Caucasian.

5.1.3. Race/Ethnicity and Age Groups

Across the country, and in our community, the population of people experiencing homelessness has grown older in keeping with trends in the general population. While young people, including children, continue to fall into homelessness at unacceptable rates, the population as a whole is increasingly older and suffering the compounding health challenges that come with age and living without permanent, stable, affordable housing. The PIT Count provides a glimpse of the age distribution by race and ethnicity of those surveyed who were experiencing HUD homelessness in Multnomah County this past January.

HUD Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity and Age: HUD Age Categories, Imputed Age Data

Race/Ethnicity	Under 18	18-24	Over 24	Total
BIPOC	164 (8.1%)	103 (5.1%)	1,765 (86.8%)	2,032
Non-Hispanic White	222 (8.1%)	140 (5.1%)	2,387 (86.8%)	2,749
Race/Ethnicity Unreported	36 (8.1%)	23 (5.1%)	388 (86.8%)	447
Total	422 (8.1%)	266 (5.1%)	4,540 (86.8%)	5,228

Note: All percentages are of row totals, which are located in the "Total" column. For example, based on the HUD imputation 8.1% of BIPOC individuals are under 18 years old (164/1,858).
 - See section 5.3 [Age Groups](#) for more on age groups.

HUD requires us to report data on age with the people with unknown age imputed to one of the age categories, as set out in the table above. As described earlier, this imputation is calculated by using the percentages in each age category among the people who reported their age to create an age distribution to those for whom we lack information. Similarly, within each age group, we use the percentages in each racial/ethnic category to impute the number of people in each racial/ethnic category. While this imputation methodology causes the percentage of children in each racial/ethnic category to be identical (8.1%), other data in the report on age and race/ethnicity suggests that there may be differences.

HUD Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity and Age: Local Age Groups, Unadjusted Age Data

Race/Ethnicity	Under 18	18-24	25-54	55-70	Over 70	Unreported	Total
BIPOC	90 (4.8%)	127 (6.8%)	1,186 (63.8%)	413 (22.2%)	29 (1.6%)	13 (0.7%)	1,858
Non-Hispanic White	48 (1.9%)	107 (4.3%)	1,617 (64.3%)	626 (24.9%)	82 (3.3%)	33 (1.3%)	2,513
Race/Ethnicity Unreported	6 (1.5%)	12 (2.9%)	201 (49.3%)	36 (8.8%)	3 (0.7%)	150 (36.8%)	408
Unknown due to CE						449 (100%)	449
Total	144 (2.8%)	246 (4.7%)	3,004 (57.5%)	1,075 (20.6%)	114 (2.2%)	645 (12.3%)	5,228
Alone or in Combination							
African	4 (5.7%)	5 (7.1%)	48 (68.6%)	11 (15.7%)	1 (1.4%)	1 (1.4%)	70
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	22 (3.6%)	41 (6.6%)	397 (64.3%)	145 (23.5%)	9 (1.5%)	3 (0.5%)	617
Asian or Asian American	7 (7.6%)	9 (9.8%)	59 (64.1%)	14 (15.2%)	1 (1.1%)	2 (2.2%)	92
Black or African American	56 (6.8%)	63 (7.7%)	494 (60.1%)	195 (23.7%)	7 (0.9%)	7 (0.9%)	822
Hispanic/Latin (a)(o)(x)	31 (6.6%)	36 (7.6%)	298 (63.1%)	92 (19.5%)	13 (2.8%)	2 (0.4%)	472
Middle Eastern	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	5 (3.8%)	7 (5.4%)	98 (75.4%)	19 (14.6%)	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	130
Slavic	0 (0.0%)	2 (20.0%)	5 (50.0%)	2 (20.0%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10
White or Caucasian	86 (2.7%)	147 (4.7%)	2,021 (64.3%)	761 (24.2%)	94 (3.0%)	33 (1.1%)	3,142

Note: All percentages are of row totals, which are located in the "Total" column. For example, 4.8% of BIPOC individuals are under 18 years old (90/1,858).

In the table above, the data is presented for everyone counted, but without imputing age to those who were not surveyed or did not provide a response to the age question. The unknowns make up 12.3% of the 5,228 included in the Count. This makes drawing conclusions about the total number of people actually in each age category, and each age group's true percentage of the total population difficult to determine from this data.

What we can say about the 87.7% of those counted for whom we do have data is that we see considerably higher percentages of BIPOC who are under 18 (4.8%), as compared to Non-Hispanic Whites (1.9%), and, at the other end of the spectrum, a larger percentage of Non-Hispanic Whites who are over 70 (3.3%), as compared to 1.6% of those who identify as BIPOC.

Looking at individual communities of color, the numbers of Black or African American, Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) and American Indian Alaska Native or Indigenous children contribute to the higher than average share of children among people identifying as BIPOC. Many of the unsurveyed people are children in families on the CE list, and in light of other data suggesting that families are more likely to identify as BIPOC than adult households, the true share of BIPOC children experiencing homelessness is likely higher. More than 25% percent of people who identified as African, American Indian Alaska Native or Indigenous, Black or African American, Slavic, or White/Caucasian were over 55. Less than 20% of Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders, people identifying as Middle Eastern, African or Asian were over 55.

5.2. Gender Identity

Our homeless services programs must be culturally responsive to the unique experiences of people with all gender identities. Understanding how many people needing services have particular gender identities is one important factor in designing programming. While the PIT Count endeavors to obtain information on gender identity, people who identify as other than male or female continue to have well-founded fears about reporting their identities that will tend to lead to an undercount of those who are transgender, questioning, or do not identify as singularly female or male. Therefore, this data should be used with caution and only with other quantitative and qualitative data that provides a more complete picture.

In October 2021, HUD updated its gender data standards so that people can identify in multiple gender categories. Because some individuals provided multiple responses, the following tables reflect more responses than people counted. It should also be noted that Gender Identity is among the data categories where HUD requires communities to impute the gender identities of the known population to the population of people whose gender identity is unknown (as was explained at the beginning of this section). In this section we provide the PIT Count data both as it was presented to HUD, and also without imputation and with the unknowns identified.

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HUD Homeless Population by Gender and Living Situation: Imputed Gender Data

Gender	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total Population
Transgender	38 (47.5%)	27 (33.8%)	15 (18.8%)	80
Questioning	8 (61.5%)	4 (30.8%)	1 (7.7%)	13
A gender that is not singularly "Female" or "Male"	50 (50.5%)	36 (36.4%)	13 (13.1%)	99
Female	1,201 (64.5%)	517 (27.8%)	143 (7.7%)	1,861
Male	1,760 (55.4%)	901 (28.4%)	514 (16.2%)	3,175
Total	3,057	1,485	686	5,228

Note: All percentages are row totals, which is located in the "Total Population" column. For example 47.5% of transgender individuals were counted as unsheltered (38/80).

Question – "How do you identify your gender?" (Check all that apply).

Because people can identify with more than one gender category, numbers in a given column of this table can add up to more than the unique number of people in each group or subgroup. Similarly, percentages can add up to more than 100%.

HUD Homeless Population by Gender: Without Imputed Gender Identities

Gender	Imputed Data	Unadjusted Data
Transgender	80 (1.5%)	74 (1.4%)
Questioning	13 (0.2%)	12 (0.2%)
A gender that is not singularly "Female" or "Male"	99 (1.9%)	91 (1.7%)
Female	1,861 (35.7%)	1,543 (29.5%)
Male	3,175 (60.9%)	2,872 (54.9%)
Unreported		211 (4.0%)
Unknown due to CE		449 (8.6%)
Total	5,228	5,228

Question – "How do you identify your gender?" (Check all that apply).

Because people can identify with more than one gender category, numbers in a given column of this table add up to more than the unique number of people in each group or subgroup. Similarly, percentages add up to more than 100%.

HUD Homeless Population by Gender and Living Situation: Without Imputed Gender Identities

Gender	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total Population
Transgender	35 (47.3%)	24 (32.4%)	15 (20.3%)	74
Questioning	7 (58.3%)	4 (33.3%)	1 (8.3%)	12
A gender that is not singularly "Female" or "Male"	46 (50.5%)	32 (35.2%)	13 (14.3%)	91
Female	933 (60.5%)	471 (30.5%)	139 (9.0%)	1,543
Male	1,556 (54.2%)	814 (28.3%)	502 (17.5%)	2,872
Unreported	52 (24.6%)	140 (66.4%)	19 (9.0%)	211
Unknown due to CE	449 (100%)			
Total	3,057	1,485	686	5,228

Note: All percentages are row totals, which is located in the "Total Population" column. For example 47.3% of transgender individuals were counted as unsheltered (35/74).

Note: Question – "How do you identify your gender?" (Check all that apply).

Because people can identify with more than one gender category, numbers in a given row of this table can add up to more than the unique number of people in each group or subgroup. Similarly, percentages can add up to more than 100%.

Because the gender identity data that does not include imputation is more likely to accurately reflect our community, we focus on those tables here. Among the notable information in these tables, people who identified as female were the most likely to be unsheltered, at over 60%. Given the unique vulnerabilities of women who are unsheltered, this is a significant concern. And it requires an analysis of the causes and most effective approaches to serving these women. It is also notable that people who identified as transgender were the only group whose members were more likely to be in shelter or transitional housing than unsheltered. While this may reflect the introduction of culturally specific shelter programming for the LGBTQIA+ community during the pandemic (the Queer Affinity Village alternative shelter), additional data would be needed before drawing firm conclusions from this finding.

5.2.1. Change over Time, Gender Identity

Change over Time, HUD Homeless Population by Gender Identity using Imputed Data

Gender	2019	2022	Percentage Point Change
Transgender	42 (1.0%)	80 (1.5%)	0.5
Questioning*	N/A	13 (0.2%)	N/A
A gender that is not singularly "Female" or "Male"	43 (1.1%)	99 (1.9%)	0.8
Female	1,399 (34.8%)	1,861 (35.7%)	0.9
Male	2,531 (63.0%)	3,175 (60.9%)	-2.1

In order to meaningfully compare 2022 data to 2019, we are using HUD's imputed approach (which was also used in 2019). Understanding the limitations of this approach, it appears from the above table that the number of people identifying as transgender has nearly doubled over three years, and the share of the counted HUD homeless population identifying as transgender, 1.5% in 2022, increased by 50% over three years. We also observe that more than twice as many people identified as 'A gender not singularly 'Female' or 'Male' and that the population of people experiencing homelessness that identifies as female grew considerably faster than the male-identified population (33% vs. 25.4%). 'Questioning' was not an available category choice in 2019.

5.3. Age Groups

As discussed in Section 5.1.3, understanding the age profile of the HUD homeless population is important as we design programs and housing opportunities in our system. Again, the following tables present age information using first HUD's directive to impute ages to those for whom we have unknown values, and then the same data but without imputation.

HUD Homeless Population by Age Groups by Living Situation: HUD Age Groups, Imputed Age Data

Age Group	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total Population
Under 18	287 (9.4%)	113 (7.6%)	22 (3.2%)	422 (8.1%)
18-24	147 (4.8%)	79 (5.3%)	40 (5.8%)	266 (5.1%)
Over 24	2,623 (85.8%)	1,293 (87.1%)	624 (91.0%)	4,540 (86.8%)
Total	3,057	1,485	686	5,228

Note: Question – "Age".

HUD Homeless Population by Age Groups by Living Situation: Local Age Groups, Unadjusted Age Data

Age Group	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total Population
Under 18	9 (0.3%)	113 (7.6%)	22 (3.2%)	144 (3.0%)
18-24	136 (5.2%)	72 (4.9%)	38 (5.5%)	246 (5.2%)
25-54	1,869 (71.7%)	721 (49.0%)	414 (60.4%)	3,004 (62.9%)
55-69	519 (19.9%)	409 (27.5%)	147 (21.4%)	1,075 (22.5%)
70+	49 (1.9%)	40 (2.7%)	25 (3.6%)	114 (2.4%)
Unreported	26 (1.0%)	130 (8.8%)	40 (5.8%)	196 (4.1%)
Total Surveyed	2,608	1,485	686	4,779
Under-18s Unknown due to CE	246			246
Adults Unknown due to CE	203			203
Total	3,057	1,485	686	5,228

Note: Question – "Age".

In this table we see that, while the majority of children included through the traditional PIT Count approach are in shelter or transitional housing, the number of children included from the Family Queue coordinated entry list is nearly double the number from the Shelter Count. A significant majority of those 25-54 also are unsheltered (62.2%). We also note that nearly half of the people over 70 counted said they were unsheltered; this reinforces the urgency of ensuring that we have housing and shelter programs that can effectively serve this considerably older and vulnerable population.

The table would suggest that 18- to 24-year-olds make up only 5.1% of the HUD homeless population, 266 people. There are a variety of reasons why transition-age youths are particularly difficult to engage in the PIT Count. Over time, those who work most directly with transition-age youth have argued that the PIT Count does not accurately capture the true level of need in this age group. As evidence for this, Multnomah County's homeless services system served 3,345 transition-age youth from July 2020 through June 2021. A sizable number of these youth were no longer homeless (they were receiving support to retain their housing), but many experienced homelessness over the course of that year.

5.4. Household Composition

The following tables illustrate the breakdown of the HUD homeless population by household type, and also the changes in household composition over time. Household composition is one of the data elements that yielded relatively few unknowns when incorporating CE data into the Unsheltered Count. Any head of household that said they had a child under 18 was assigned to the Family category. Others were assigned to the Adult category because a person has to be older than 18 just to be on those lists.

Again, however, the inclusion of the Family Queue data leads to a much higher number of people in families counted than in previous PIT counts. This is only partly the result of an actual increase in families experiencing HUD homelessness, and significantly a function of using a more inclusive data set this year than in past PIT Counts. This is particularly true of the apparent increase in families experiencing homelessness that are reported as living unsheltered. In the table below, 453 people in families are reported to be unsheltered; of these 439 came from the Family Queue.

But given several factors surrounding the timing of the PIT Count — in January — it is very likely that a sizable number of the people who were unsheltered in families when they joined the Coordinated Entry list and included in our PIT unsheltered Count were not actually unsheltered the night of the Count.

First, all household members were counted as unsheltered if the parent was unsheltered, but we know that parents often find places for their children to stay even if they themselves must remain on the streets, especially in winter. Families as a whole are also generally more likely to find opportunities to double up, especially during the cold months.

And this winter the County maintained a policy of motel sheltering any family that was confirmed to be unsheltered during the winter. Over 500 adults and children in families were diverted from shelters experiencing COVID capacity constraints during January 2022. For a variety of reasons, at least 26 families in motel rooms were not flagged as experiencing homelessness on the night of the PIT Count and, therefore, could not be checked against the people in families from the CE list who are reported unsheltered in the Count, meaning we could not deduplicate this data.

While none of these factors change the fact that the 439 people in families identified through CE as unsheltered were experiencing homelessness, it does suggest that a potentially significant portion of them were likely not unsheltered the night of the Count.

Again, none of this is to say that 453 people in families were not experiencing homelessness the night of the Count, or that many more families with children aren't experiencing unsheltered homelessness, at least temporarily, as a result of the pandemic; it is only to caution against concluding that as many families were unsheltered on the night of the Count as this data suggests.

It also cautions against comparing family homelessness numbers from 2019 to 2022 and concluding that there has been a dramatic increase. Instead it is more likely that the 2019 Count undercounted the number of people experiencing HUD homelessness, while the 2022 Count likely overstates the number of people counted experiencing unsheltered homeless..

These challenges all highlight the importance of having a Count methodology that both better reaches people in families who are unsheltered the night of the count, and that provides a better estimate of the involuntarily doubled-up population.

5.4.1. Household Composition and Change Over Time

HUD Homeless Population by Household Composition and Living Situation: Unadjusted Data

Household Type	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total People
Adults (18+ years old)	2,572 (59.3%)	1,156 (26.6%)	611 (14.1%)	4,339
Families (at least one adult and at least one child)	453 (67.8%)	189 (28.3%)	26 (3.9%)	668
Unaccompanied Children (under 18 years old)	1 (6.7%)	6 (40%)	8 (53.3%)	15
Unreported Household Type	31 (15%)	134 (65%)	41 (19.9%)	206

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

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

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

Household Composition	2019	2022	Percentage Point Change
Total People			
Adults	3,671 (91.4%)	4,339 (82.9%)	-8.4
Families	317 (7.9%)	668 (12.8%)	4.9
Unaccompanied Children	7 (0.2%)	15 (0.3%)	0.1
Unsheltered			
Adults	2,025 (99.4%)	2,572 (84.1%)	-15.3
Families	12 (0.6%)	453 (14.8%)	14.2
Unaccompanied Children	0 (0%)	1 (0.03%)	N/A
Emergency Shelter			
Adults	1,158 (79.4%)	1,156 (77.8%)	-1.6
Families	277 (19%)	189 (12.7%)	-6.3
Unaccompanied Children	5 (0.3%)	6 (0.4%)	0.1
Transitional Housing			
Adults	488 (94%)	611 (89.1%)	-4.9
Families	28 (5.4%)	26 (3.8%)	-1.6
Unaccompanied Children	2 (0.4%)	8 (1.2%)	0.8

Note: Percentages in this table are based on the total number of people in each living situation (all living situations, unsheltered, emergency shelter and transitional housing) in each year.

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

With the inclusion of CE data in this year's Count, we observed a shift in the composition of the HUD homeless population. People in adult-only households went from 91.4% of those counted in 2019 to 82.9% in 2022, while people in families make up 12.8% in the 2022 Count. For all the reasons set out above, it is likely that the 2022 Count does a better job of identifying people in families who were not found in previous counts, and begins to

address the large family undercount that results from HUD not allowing communities to include anyone, adults or people in families, who are involuntarily doubled up.

The previous table also suggests that there was a reduction in the number of people in families being served on one night in emergency shelter. **That's because the Count does not include as "sheltered" at least 26 families who were identified by outreach workers as unsheltered during the late Fall and early Winter months of 2021-22 and were assisted into motel rooms for the balance of the Winter months.**

While the pandemic continued to adversely impact capacity in the main family shelter system in January 2022, the Joint Office invested in an expanded shelter diversion strategy that more than off-set these capacity constraints. After additional inquiry, the reduced number of people in families in shelter reported in the previous table appears to be the result of not including in the Shelter Count at least two dozen families who were originally unsheltered but were sheltered as part of a new winter motel sheltering program. Based on the number of families served by this program, it is very unlikely that there was an actual reduction in the number of people in families served in shelter the night of the Count in 2022 as compared to 2019. It is also likely that these families are in part responsible for the large increase in the number of people in families who were unsheltered; if they were on the Family Queue identified as unsheltered, they would have been included in the unsheltered count even though they were, in fact, sheltered the night of the Count.

5.4.2. Household Composition and Race/Ethnicity

HUD Homeless Population by Household Composition and Race/Ethnicity: Unadjusted Data

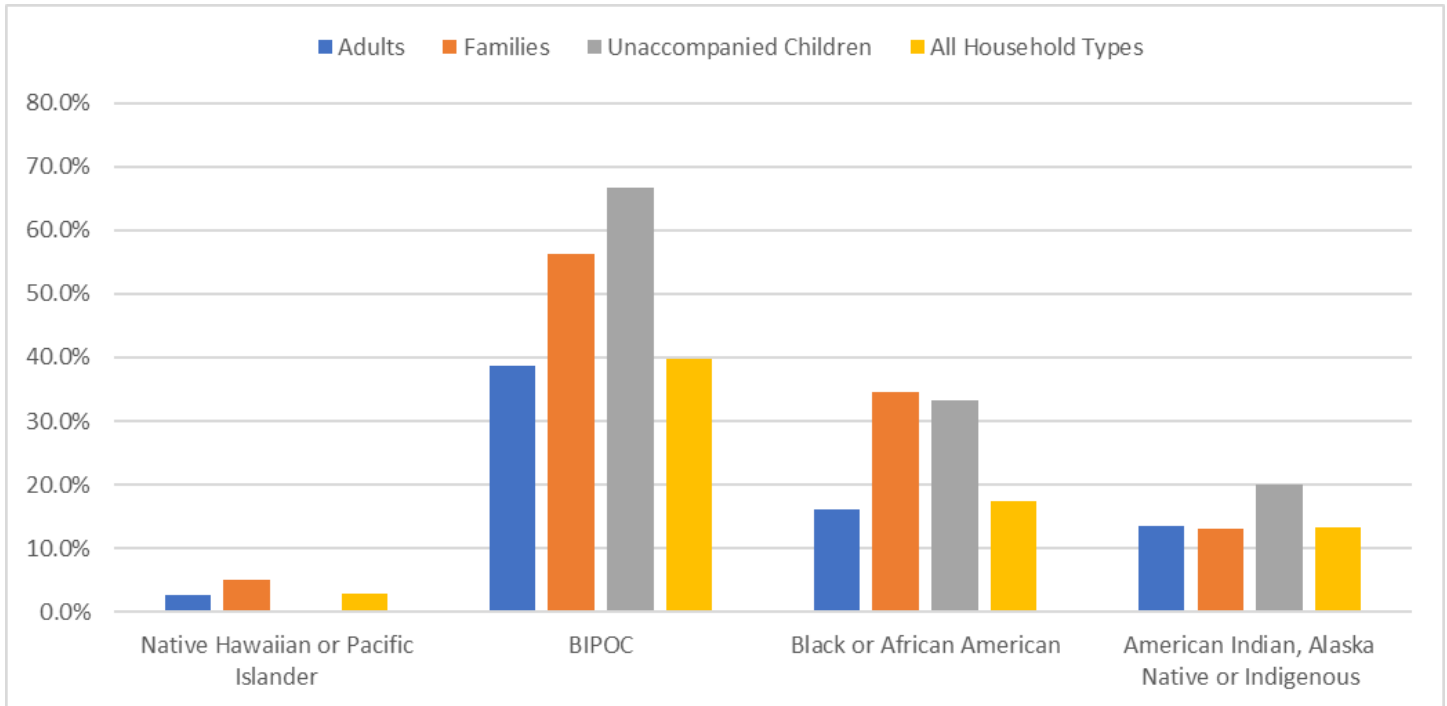
Race/Ethnicity	Adults	Families	Unaccompanied Children	Unknown Household Type	Total
BIPOC	1,622 (38.7%)	208 (56.4%)	10 (66.7%)	18 (8.9%)	1,858
Non-Hispanic White	2,322 (55.4%)	151 (40.9%)	5 (33.3%)	35 (17.2%)	2,513
Race/Ethnicity Unreported	248 (5.9%)	10 (2.7%)	0 (0.0%)	150 (73.9%)	408
Unknown due to CE	147	299	0	3	449
Alone or in Combination					
African	64 (1.5%)	2 (0.5%)	3 (20.0%)	1 (0.5%)	70
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	561 (13.4%)	48 (13.0%)	3 (20.0%)	5 (2.5%)	617
Asian or Asian American	76 (1.8%)	14 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.0%)	92
Black or African American	678 (16.2%)	130 (35.2%)	5 (33.3%)	9 (4.4%)	822
Hispanic/Latin (a)(o)(x)	418 (10.0%)	46 (12.5%)	5 (33.3%)	3 (1.5%)	472
Middle Eastern	9 (0.2%)	2 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	111 (2.6%)	19 (5.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	130
Slavic	9 (0.2%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10
White or Caucasian	2,881 (68.7%)	214 (58.0%)	10 (66.7%)	37 (18.2%)	3,142

Note: BIPOC, Non-Hispanic White, and Race/Ethnicity Unknown are mutually exclusive categories. The others can be present alone or in combination.

Communities of color comprise a larger share of family households than of the HUD homeless population overall (56.4% versus 38.9%). This is true for people in BIPOC households in general, and for each community of color on its own. Notably, persons in families identifying as Black or African American represent 35.2% of family households, compared to 17.2% of HUD homeless persons overall. People identifying as Hispanic or Latin(o)(a)(x) are also significantly more represented among family households than in the population overall (12.5% versus

9.9%). While it is difficult to assess how the representation of communities of color in different household types has changed since 2019 due to the substantial changes in our methodology, we can infer from the above that our current approach may count more people of color who are experiencing homelessness by including more families.

Family homelessness is higher than Adult homelessness for each community of color overrepresented in HUD homelessness



The overrepresentation of BIPOC people in families with children is even more apparent when we compare their representation to that among the adult population, in the figure above. In each of the communities of color overrepresented in the Count, the community's rate of family homelessness is at least as high or higher than its rate of adult homelessness.

5.5. Chronic Homelessness

HUD defines someone as chronically homeless (CH) when they have a significant disabling condition and have been homeless for a year or more, either in a single episode or in four episodes over the past three years.

However, HUD's guidelines and the resulting CH number provided in the PIT Count do not fully reflect the reality of chronic homelessness in our community.

- If any one person in a household is CH, then HUD guidelines require us to treat everyone in that household as CH. This has the effect of increasing the CH number.
- At the same time, someone who was CH but who has lived in transitional housing for 90 days or more loses their CH status, according to HUD. We therefore see no CH people in transitional housing, even

though we know our recovery-focused transitional housing programs serve a lot of people who have been experiencing chronic homelessness and are not yet in permanent housing.

This year's CH numbers are unsurprisingly higher than in past years. The pandemic exacerbated disabling conditions and slowed the rate of placement from homelessness into permanent housing, especially in 2020 and 2021.

The observed rise in 2022 also stems partly from the inclusion of CE data into the Street Count, specifically the Coordinated Access list for adults. This list primarily serves to allocate permanent supportive housing opportunities in the community, and these go almost exclusively to adults who are experiencing chronic homelessness. Of the 759 additional unsheltered people experiencing chronic homelessness counted this year, as compared to 2019, 575 came from the CE. This is not to say that these individuals were not experiencing chronic homelessness, only that had the CE data set been available for use in 2019, the number that year might have been higher and the difference over time might have been smaller. As in other sections of this report, we therefore urge caution with drawing conclusions about real-world changes over time.

HUD Homeless Population by Chronic Homeless Status and Living Situation

Chronically Homeless	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Yes	2,113 (69.1%)	1,007 (67.8%)	N/A	3,120 (59.7%)
No	821 (26.9%)	317 (21.3%)	686 (100%)	1,824 (34.9%)
Unreported	123 (4.0%)	161 (10.8%)	N/A	914 (17.5%)
Total	3,057	1,485	686	5,228

Note: Questions 5, 6, 6a, & 14 on the Street Count Survey (included in the Appendix to this report) contribute to the determination of chronic homelessness status.

Based on HUD's definition of chronic homelessness, anyone living in transitional housing does not meet the criteria for chronic homelessness. As a result, no one in transitional housing is considered chronically homeless by HUD.

In 2022, 3,120 people surveyed (59.7%) met the definition of chronic homelessness. Of those living unsheltered, over 69% were identified as chronically homeless. Over 67% of people in emergency shelter also met the definition of chronic homelessness.

It is notable that the percentages in 2022 are comparable within the unsheltered and sheltered populations. In 2015, prior to the creation of a large number and variety of low-barrier shelters, only 20% of the people in adult shelters were chronically homeless, compared to 48% of the unsheltered population. While the overall growth in the percentage of the HUD homeless population experiencing chronic homelessness is a cause for great concern — demonstrating the urgency behind the Joint Office's work meeting our commitment to expanding permanent supportive housing — it is encouraging to see that a much higher percentage of those individuals have access to shelter today because of the transformation and significant expansion of the shelter system that the Joint Office and its local government partners have led since 2015.

5.5.1. Change over Time, Chronic Homeless Status

Living Situation	2019	2022	% Change (CH)	% Change (All Homeless)
Unsheltered	1,354 (66.5%)	2,113 (69.1%)	56.1%	50.1%
Emergency Shelter	415 (28.4%)	1,007 (67.8%)	142.7%	1.8%
Total	1,769 (44.1%)	3,120 (59.7%)	76.4%	30.2%

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

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

- For 2022, percentages were calculated using the following denominators: Unsheltered = 3,057, Emergency Shelter = 1,485, and Total = 5,228

The table above indicates that, over the past three years, the percentage of people experiencing chronic homelessness on the streets and in shelter increased faster than the percentage of people in the overall HUD homeless population who are in those living situations. As explained earlier, this is likely due in part to dynamics created by the pandemic, and to the use of Coordinated Entry (CE) data in the Street Count. It is also notable that in 2019, shelters reported a much higher number of people with “unknown” chronic homelessness status than this year. This may account for part of both the total increase and the increased percentage of people experiencing chronic homelessness who were counted as sheltered this year compared to 2019.

5.5.2. Chronic Homeless Status and Race/Ethnicity

Chronically Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity and Living Situation

Race/Ethnicity	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Total CH Population	Percent of CH REO Group Unsheltered
BIPOC	607 (37.5%)	287 (40.8%)	894 (38.5%)	67.9%
Non-Hispanic White	944 (58.3%)	404 (57.4%)	1,348 (58.0%)	70.0%
Race/Ethnicity Unreported	68 (4.2%)	13 (1.8%)	81 (3.5%)	84.0%
African	24 (1.5%)	3 (0.4%)	27 (1.2%)	88.9%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	236 (14.6%)	113 (16.1%)	349 (15.0%)	67.6%
Asian or Asian American	34 (2.1%)	15 (2.1%)	49 (2.1%)	69.4%
Black or African American	228 (14.1%)	118 (16.8%)	346 (14.9%)	65.9%
Hispanic/Latin (a)(o)(x)	140 (8.6%)	80 (11.4%)	220 (9.5%)	63.6%
Middle Eastern	4 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)	5 (0.2%)	80.0%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	44 (2.7%)	18 (2.6%)	62 (2.7%)	71.0%
Slavic	6 (0.4%)	2 (0.3%)	8 (0.3%)	75.0%
White or Caucasian	1,134 (70.0%)	554 (78.7%)	1,688 (72.7%)	67.2%
Total Surveyed, Chronically Homeless	1,619	704	2,322	69.7%

Note: This table includes people in chronic homelessness who were asked about their race and ethnicity via the Street Count survey, HMIS entry, or CE list entry. Persons included in the Count as secondary household members on the CE list are excluded from this table.

The table omits a Transitional Housing (TH) column because zero people counted in TH were identified as chronically homeless, per HUD's requirements.

Non-Hispanic Whites experiencing chronic homelessness appear to be somewhat more likely than people who identify as BIPOC to be unsheltered. The differences are small enough, however, that the Race/Ethnicity unknown

category could alter the balance if, in fact, that group is disproportionately BIPOC. Within individual communities of color, we see relatively consistent percentages of people experiencing chronic homelessness who are unsheltered, with the exception of people who identify as African and Middle Eastern. It is notable that of 27 people experiencing chronic homelessness who identified as African, 24 were unsheltered. Additional inquiry is needed to understand why, and whether this is representative of the African community who qualify as HUD homeless, or a reflection of the data collection methodology this year.

Change over Time, Chronically Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity

Race	2019	2022	% Change
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	242	349	44.2%
Asian or Asian American	29	49	69.0%
Black or African American	230	346	50.4%
Hispanic/Latin (a)(o)(x)	145	220	51.7%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	47	62	31.9%
White or Caucasian	1,077	1,688	56.6%

Note: This table includes people in chronic homelessness who were asked about their race and ethnicity via the Street Count survey, HMIS entry, or CE list entry. Persons included in the Count as secondary household members on the CE list are excluded from this table.

The number of people experiencing chronic homelessness increased in each racial and ethnic community. Within each racial and ethnic community, people also were more likely to be experiencing chronic homelessness than in 2019. This change was largest for individuals identifying as Asian - 53% experienced chronic homelessness in 2022, compared to 34% in 2019 - and individuals identifying as White or Caucasian (54% in 2022, versus 39% in 2019). The incidence of chronic homelessness increased less between 2019 and 2022 for other communities of color, between 6% and 8%.

5.6. Disabling Conditions

Individuals experiencing HUD homelessness are much more likely than the general population to have significant disabling conditions: In 2021, 15.7% of the adult population of Multnomah County had a self-identified disabling condition, while the rate of disabling conditions among individuals experiencing HUD homelessness in the 2022 PIT Count was over four times larger.⁵ As the data below shows, frequently people experiencing HUD homelessness are living with two or more co-occurring disabilities that put them at risk while on the streets and can be an impediment to finding and retaining permanent housing.

⁵ Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey.
<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=disability%20in%20multnomah%20county&tid=ACSTIY2021.S1810>

The PIT Count collected disability information from Street Count surveys of people who were unsheltered and from HMIS for people in shelter and transitional housing. The CE data that the Joint Office used to supplement the total unsheltered count does not include information on disabling conditions for people younger than 18 or for secondary household members. Therefore, while we can report on rates of disabling conditions and condition types among shelter residents and those surveyed in the Street Count — and compare those rates for 2019 and 2022 — it is more challenging to reach conclusions explaining any changes in the counts of unsheltered people who were living with disabilities in 2022 compared to 2019.

In considering disability data, it should also be noted that the PIT Count collects information on disabling conditions through participant self-reports. Self-reporting always introduces the chance that someone's response is inaccurate. In addition, there may be any number of reasons someone might not want to share their disability information with a survey taker. And some people's disabling conditions might be such that they are unwilling or unable to participate in the survey, and thus they would not be included in the data.

HUD Homeless Population by Disabled Status and Living Situation

Disabled Status	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Yes	1,860 (60.8%)	951 (64.0%)	570 (83.1%)	3,381 (64.7%)
No	380 (12.4%)	372 (25.1%)	78 (11.4%)	830 (15.9%)
Unreported	368 (12.0%)	162 (10.9%)	38 (5.5%)	568 (19.5%)
Unknown due to CE	449 (14.7%)			
Total	3,057	1,485	686	5,228

Note: Question – “Are you experiencing any of the following?” [Ask Each - Check all that apply]. “Yes” includes people who indicated experiencing any of the disabling conditions listed, or an unspecified disability. “No” includes people who responded “None, N/A”. “Unreported” includes people who indicated “Decline” or have data missing for this question.

The percentages in the above table are based on the total number of individuals counted in each living situation who fell into each of the four categories — yes, no, unreported (did not answer), unknown due to CE (were not asked). The large number of these unknowns has a significant distorting impact on the percentages. Therefore, in the following tables, we report percentages only on those who were surveyed and responded with a ‘yes’ or ‘no’ when asked whether they were experiencing a disabling condition.

HUD Homeless Population by Number of Disabling Conditions and Living Situation, Among Those Who Provided This Information

Number of Disabling Conditions	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
One or more disabilities	1,860 (83.0%)	951 (71.9%)	570 (88.0%)	3,381 (80.3%)
Any one disability	878 (39.2%)	571 (43.2%)	253 (39.0%)	1,702 (40.4%)
Any two disabilities	279 (12.5%)	155 (11.7%)	77 (11.9%)	511 (12.1%)
Any three disabilities	287 (12.8%)	121 (9.1%)	124 (19.1%)	532 (12.6%)
More than three disabilities	416 (18.6%)	104 (7.9%)	116 (17.9%)	636 (15.1%)
Total Respondents	2,240	1,323	648	4,211

Note: Question – “Are you experiencing any of the following?” [Ask Each - Check all that apply]. Table includes all individuals who responded “Yes” or “None, N/A” to the question “Are you experiencing any of the following”, and excludes individuals who indicated “Decline” or have data missing for this question.

As reported in the first disability table, 3,381 of the people in this year’s PIT Count who were asked whether they have a disabling condition responded that they have one or more disabling conditions, and 830 reported that they did not. The second disability table includes only the people who responded “Yes” or “No” when asked if they have a disabling condition — total respondents — and excludes those who did not respond (568) or were not surveyed (449). Among those who responded, over 80 percent reported a disabling condition. The rate was highest among those in transitional housing, the result of our community’s transitional housing being dedicated almost entirely to people in recovery from substance use disorders – one of the populations for whom transitional housing is considered a best practice.

HUD Homeless Population by Disabling Condition and Living Situation, Among Those Who Provided This Information

Disabling Condition	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Both mental health disorder and substance abuse	490 (21.9%)	143 (10.8%)	214 (33.0%)	847 (20.1%)
Chronic health condition	533 (23.8%)	275 (20.8%)	138 (21.31%)	946 (22.5%)
Deaf or hard of hearing	189 (8.4%)	5 (0.4%)	10 (1.5%)	204 (4.8%)
Developmental disability	228 (10.2%)	104 (7.9%)	56 (8.6%)	388 (9.2%)
HIV/AIDS	31 (1.4%)	12 (0.9%)	25 (3.9%)	68 (1.6%)
Mental health disorder	849 (37.9%)	363 (27.4%)	297 (45.8%)	1,509 (35.8%)
Mental health disorder, substance use disorder, and either a physical disability or a chronic health condition	278 (12.4%)	91 (6.9%)	95 (14.7%)	464 (11.0%)
Physical disability	574 (25.6%)	280 (21.2%)	104 (16.0%)	958 (22.7%)
Substance use disorder (Alcohol and/or drug)	831 (37.1%)	267 (20.2%)	380 (58.6%)	1,478 (35.1%)
Unspecified disability	384 (17.1%)	258 (19.5%)	50 (7.7%)	692 (16.4%)
Vision impaired	281 (12.5%)	12 (0.9%)	22 (3.4%)	315 (7.5%)
Total Respondents	2,240	1,323	648	4,211

Note: Question – “Are you experiencing any of the following?” [Ask Each - Check all that apply]. Table includes all individuals who responded “Yes” or “None, N/A” to the question “Are you experiencing any of the following,” and excludes individuals who indicated “Decline” or have data missing for this question.

- Because people can identify as having more than one disabling condition, numbers in each column of this table add up to more than the unique number of people in each group or subgroup. Similarly, percentages add up to more than 100%.
- Numbers of people with “both mental health disorder and substance use disorder,” “mental health disorder, substance use disorder, and either a physical disability or a chronic health condition,” and specific numbers of disabilities were calculated by Joint Office staff for the first time in 2019. These values were not directly available to respondents to answer; they reflect sorted compilations of their answers.

Substance use disorders (35.1%) and mental health disorders (35.8%) were the most prevalent reported conditions. Twenty percent of those responding to the question reported co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders. Over 25 percent of those responding to the question — 1,168 people — reported living with

three or more disabling conditions. Physical disabilities (22.7%) and chronic health conditions (22.5%) were also frequently reported.

There are certain notable differences between those in the table above who were unsheltered and those in shelter. Among those who responded to the disability question, overall reported rates of any one or more disabling condition are higher among those who are unsheltered than for those in emergency shelter (83.0% vs. 71.9%). People who are unsheltered are more than twice as likely to report more than three disabilities than those in shelter (18.6% vs. 7.9%). People who are unsheltered also reported higher rates of substance use disorders (37.1% vs. 20.2%), mental health disorders (37.9% vs. 27.4%), and chronic health conditions (23.8% vs. 20.8%).

More than half of respondents who said they had a mental illness, substance use disorder, developmental disability or chronic health condition reported being unsheltered.

5.6.1. Change over Time, Disabling Conditions

The following table presents the difference in the composition of the HUD homeless population based on disability status and living situation from 2019 to 2022. Given the very large differences in unknowns for the two years, the total number of people in each response category cannot be reliably compared.

Change over Time, HUD Homeless Population by Disability Status and Living Situation

Disability Status	2019	2022	Percentage Point Change
Yes	2,886 (76.2%)	3,381 (80.2%)	4.0
Unsheltered	1,604 (86.0%)	1,860 (83.0%)	-3.0
Emergency Shelter	859 (60.9%)	951 (71.9%)	11.0
Transitional Housing	423 (82.5%)	570 (88.0%)	5.5
No	902 (23.8%)	830 (19.8%)	-4.0
Unreported	227	568	
Unknown due to CE		449	
Total	4,015	5,228	

Note: Question – “Are you experiencing any of the following?” [Ask Each - Check all that apply]. “Yes” includes people who indicated experiencing any of the disabling conditions listed, or an unspecified disability. “No” includes people who responded “None, N/A”. “Unknown” includes people who indicated “Decline” or have data missing for this question. Percentages for each living situation are the percent of respondents indicating any disabling condition out of all respondents in that living situation.

Looking only at the people for whom we have 'yes' or 'no' responses, the percentage of people reporting a disabling condition increased from 76.2% in 2019 to 80.2% in 2022. Put differently, among known respondents, in 2019, there were just over 3 people who reported having a disability for every 1 person who did not (2,886/902). In 2022, it was just over 4 to 1 (3,381/830). The prevalence of reported disabling conditions increased among those in shelter, and fell among those living unsheltered. Since most people whose disability status is unreported or unknown are in the unsheltered group, we are least certain about how the incidence of disabling conditions has changed within this community.

Change over Time, Unsheltered Population by Disabling Condition, Among Those Who Provided This Information

Disabling Condition	2019	2022
One or more disabling conditions	1,604 (86.0%)	1,860 (83.3%)
Chronic health condition	614 (32.9%)	533 (23.8%)
Developmental disability	198 (10.6%)	228 (10.2%)
HIV/AIDS	53 (2.8%)	31 (1.4%)
Mental health disorder	839 (45.0%)	849 (37.9%)
Physical disability	608 (32.6%)	574 (25.6%)
Substance use disorder (alcohol and/or drug)	929 (49.8%)	831 (37.1%)
Total Respondents	1,865	2,240

Note: Question – “Are you experiencing any of the following?” [Ask Each - Check all that apply]. Table includes all individuals who responded “Yes” or “None, N/A” to the question “Are you experiencing any of the following,” and excludes individuals who indicated “Decline/Declined to Answer” or have data missing for this question. Only those disabling conditions available in both 2019 and 2022 are shown in this table.

Change over Time, Sheltered and Transitional Housing Populations by Disabling Condition, Among Those Who Provided This Information

Disabling Condition	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing	
	2019	2022	2019	2022
One or more disabling conditions	859 (60.9%)	951 (71.8%)	423 (82.5%)	570 (87.9%)
Chronic health condition	275 (19.5%)	275 (20.8%)	113 (22.0%)	138 (21.3%)
Developmental disability	77 (5.5%)	104 (7.9%)	26 (5.1%)	56 (8.6%)
HIV/AIDS	21 (1.5%)	12 (0.9%)	15 (2.9%)	25 (3.9%)
Mental health disorder	446 (31.6%)	363 (27.4%)	259 (50.5%)	297 (45.8%)
Physical disability	369 (26.2%)	280 (21.2%)	92 (17.9%)	104 (16.0%)
Substance use disorder (alcohol and/or drug)	256 (18.2%)	267 (20.2%)	310 (60.4%)	310 (58.6%)
Total Respondents	1,410	1,323	513	648

Note: Question – “Are you experiencing any of the following?” [Ask Each - Check all that apply]. Table includes all individuals who responded “Yes” or “None, N/A” to the question “Are you experiencing any of the following”, and excludes individuals who indicated “Decline/Declined to Answer” or have data missing for this question.

Only those disabling conditions available in both 2019 and 2022 are shown in this table.

The tables above look only at those people counted in the HUD homeless population who answered either that they had a disabling condition or that they did not. Among those who answered that they did, they were invited to report as many disabling conditions as applied to them. The raw numbers, therefore, should not be understood to represent all the people in each living situation who have or do not have disabling conditions (because all unknowns are omitted), and the raw numbers for each type of disabling condition will sum to more than the number who reported being disabled, because some people reported multiple disabling conditions.

What we see in these tables is a high rate of self-reported disabling conditions in the unsheltered population (83.3%), and a considerably higher rate of reported disabling conditions in shelter in 2022 than in 2019, up 10.9%. Transitional housing has a consistently high rate because much of that housing is focused on people in recovery. Among respondents who were unsheltered, we see a lower percentage of people reporting a mental health or substance use disorder in 2022 than in 2019. This may be an actual change, but it may also be the result of the many factors discussed above that impacted this year’s Street Count. Additional qualitative and quantitative data would be needed to begin to answer this question.

5.6.2. Disabling Condition and Race/Ethnicity

The following table disaggregates the reported rates of disabling conditions among members of individual communities of color who are experiencing HUD homelessness. The data set includes only those who were

counted in the PIT Count who either answered "Yes" or "None/not applicable" to the disability question. An analysis that incorporated the very high number of people for whom disability status is "unknown" would potentially lead to very misleading conclusions. Because the table includes only known responses, the number of people reported in each group as having a disabling condition is **not** the total number of people from that group in the HUD homeless population living with a disabling condition. The numbers of people in each response category also cannot be compared from 2019 to 2022 to understand the magnitude of any change in the number of people in that category over time - again, because of the very different unknown numbers in 2019 and 2022.

Change over Time, People Who Have a Disabling Condition by Race/Ethnicity, Among Those Who Provided This Information

Race/Ethnicity	2019	2022	Percentage Point Change
Asian or Asian American	55 (67.1%)	63 (79.7%)	12.6
Black or African American	417 (67.3%)	524 (68.5%)	1.2
Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x)	247 (69.4%)	348 (77.0%)	7.6
American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous	353 (79.3%)	502 (86.3%)	7.0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	70 (60.3%)	90 (73.8%)	13.5
Non-Hispanic White	1,770 (79.4%)	1,972 (83.9%)	4.5
Total Respondents	1,865	2,240	

Note: Question – "Are you experiencing any of the following?" [Ask Each - Check all that apply]. Table includes all individuals who responded "Yes" or "None, N/A" to the question "Are you experiencing any of the following", and excludes individuals who indicated "Decline" or have data missing for this question.

-Percentages in this table are of row totals. For example, in 2019 67.1% of individuals identifying as Asian who responded to the question "Are you experiencing any of the following?" reported at least one disabling condition.

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

Among all racial and ethnic groups, the percentage of the HUD homeless population who reported living with a disability increased from 2019 to 2022. Reported rates of disabling conditions continue to be highest among those who identify as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, and there is a large increase in the reported rate of disabling conditions among the Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders who responded (13.5 percentage

points). These changes in disability status across racial and ethnic groups are consistent with the increases seen in chronic homelessness reported for communities of color.

5.7. Domestic Violence

Experiences of domestic violence remain common in the HUD homeless population. Rates of domestic violence are especially high for people who identify as female, transgender or questioning, and among those who identify with a gender that is not singularly "male or "female." Only adults counted as HUD homeless are asked about their domestic violence experience. The large number of "unknown" replies (18.2%) significantly affects each gender identity group's percentage of people who reported having experienced domestic violence. The large number of unknowns is due in part to the fact that comparable domestic violence experience data is not available for the people who were included in the Street Count from Coordinated Entry.

5.7.1. Domestic Violence and Gender Identity

HUD Homeless Adults by Domestic Violence Experience and Gender

Ever Experienced DV?	Trans-gender	A gender that is not singularly "Female" or "Male"	Female	Male	Questioning	Gender Identity Unreported	Total Adults
Yes	46 (62.2%)	53 (60.9%)	784 (53.7%)	564 (20.4%)	5 (45.5%)	24 (8.8%)	1,464 (33%)
No	20 (27%)	21 (24.1%)	361 (24.7%)	1,749 (63.3%)	2 (18.2%)	22 (8.1%)	2,170 (48.9%)
Unreported	8 (10.8%)	13 (14.9%)	316 (21.6%)	450 (16.3%)	4 (36.4%)	23 (8.5%)	807 (18.2%)
Unknown due to CE						203 (74.6%)	
Total Adults	74	87	1,461	2,761	11	272	4,642

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

Gender question – "How do you identify your gender?" (Check all that apply). Since people can identify with more than one gender, numbers of adults in each category will sum to more than the total.

All percentages are of column totals.

The highest reported rates of experience with domestic violence are among people who identified as Transgender (62.2%), people who identified as "a gender that is not singularly 'female' or 'male'" (60.9%), and those who identified as female (53.7%). Among adult females in the HUD homeless population, 53.7% reported a history of domestic violence, but we lack information for 21.6% of the adult females in the PIT Count; among female-identified people for whom we have information, 68.5% (784/1,145) report having experienced domestic violence.

Adults with Domestic Violence Experience as a Reason for experiencing Homelessness, by Gender Identity

Is DV a reason you are homeless now?	Transgender	Questioning	A gender that is not singularly "Female" or "Male"	Female	Male	Total adults who have experienced DV
Yes	14 (30.4%)	0 (0%)	12 (22.6%)	220 (28.1%)	112 (19.9%)	363 (24.8%)
No	5 (10.9%)	3 (60%)	11 (20.8%)	196 (25%)	240 (42.6%)	459 (31.4%)
Decline	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.9%)	3 (0.3%)	4 (0.7%)	8 (0.5%)
Don't know	2 (4.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (2%)	17 (3%)	36 (2.5%)
Unreported	25 (54.3%)	2 (40%)	29 (54.7%)	350 (44.6%)	191 (33.9%)	599 (40.9%)
Total Adults who have experienced DV	46	5	53	784	564	1,464

Note: Question – "Is Domestic Violence a reason you are homeless now?"

Gender question – "How do you identify your gender?" (Check all that apply). Since people can identify with more than one gender, numbers of adults in each category will sum to more than the total.

Note: Includes only adults who reported having experienced domestic violence. All percentages are of column totals. Those with Gender Identity unreported are not included in the table above.

Among those reporting experience with domestic violence in the 2022 PIT Count, domestic violence was a cause of their current homelessness for at least 28.1% of people identifying as Female and at least 30.4% of people identifying as transgender. But we must be clear that these percentages are heavily impacted by the large percentages in each group for which there is no data. If we omit these unknowns, we see that 50.5% of those who identified as female and answered the question (220/416) said DV was a contributing cause of their homelessness. For those who identified as transgender and answered the question, 66% (14/19) said DV is a reason they are experiencing homelessness now.

5.7.2. Domestic Violence Experience by Living Situation

The following table provides information on the rates of people who report having experienced domestic violence by their living situation on the night of the PIT Count. The percentages show the share of all of the people in that living situation who responded yes or no, or did not provide the information. The high number of unknowns for the unsheltered population reflects the inclusion of people from CE. Comparable DV information is not available through the CE lists. A large number of people surveyed as part of the Street Count also either declined to answer the DV question or left it unanswered for other reasons. The percentages in the table should therefore be treated with caution, as they are heavily impacted by the unreported and unknown numbers for those who are unsheltered.

HUD Homeless Adults by Domestic Violence Experience and Living Situation

Ever Experienced Domestic Violence?	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total Adult Population
Yes	829 (29.9%)	461 (37.1%)	174 (27.9%)	1,464 (33%)
No	944 (34.0%)	779 (62.7%)	447 (71.6%)	2,170 (48.9%)
Unreported	800 (28.8%)	4 (0.3%)	3 (0.5%)	807 (18.2%)
Unknown due to CE	203 (7.3%)			
Total Adults	2,776	1,242	624	4,642

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

Rates of DV experience are considerably higher among those staying in shelter (37.1%) than in transitional housing (27.9%). While it appears from the table that the rate of DV experience among those who are unsheltered is lower than in shelter, this is an artifact of the much higher rate of unknowns in the unsheltered population. If we look only at those for whom we have “yes” or “no” responses, 46.8% of unsheltered adults (829/1,773) reported DV experience, compared to 37.2% of adults in shelter (461/1,240).

5.7.3. Change over Time, Domestic Violence Experience

Change over Time, HUD Homeless Adults by Domestic Violence Experience

Ever Experienced DV?	2019	2022	Percentage Point Change
Yes	1,382 (36.3%)	1,464 (31.5%)	-4.8
No	1,182 (31.1%)	2,170 (46.7%)	15.6
Unreported/ Unknown due to CE	1,241 (32.6%)	1,010 (21.8%)	-10.8
Total Adults	3,805	4,642	

Note: Question – “[Ask if 18 years or older] Have you ever experienced domestic violence (physical/emotional/verbal DV) in current or past relationships?” All percentages are of column totals.

The numbers and percentages in the above table are heavily affected by the large number of people whose experience with domestic violence is “unknown” in both 2019 and 2022. This table combines the numbers unreported and unknown due to CE in 2022 to compare the total unknowns to 2019. In this case, the percentage of adults counted as HUD Homeless for whom we lacked information was substantially higher in 2019. While the table suggests that the percentage of the adult HUD homeless population that experienced domestic violence was lower in 2022 than in 2019, the difference may or may not be a reflection of actual change in the composition of the HUD homeless population, given the larger number of unknowns in 2019.

5.7.4. Domestic Violence and Race/Ethnicity

The following table describes the racial and ethnic makeup of adults in various living situations who reported experiencing domestic violence. The table reports race and ethnicity data for the subset of adults who have experienced domestic violence.

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

Race/Ethnicity	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total DV Population	Total Surveyed
BIPOC	310 (37.4%)	192 (41.6%)	76 (43.7%)	578 (39.5%)	1,755 (39.5%)
Non-Hispanic White	486 (58.6%)	257 (55.7%)	95 (54.6%)	838 (57.2%)	2,432 (54.8%)
Race/Ethnicity unknown	33 (4%)	12 (2.6%)	3 (1.7%)	48 (3.3%)	252 (5.7%)
Alone or In Combination					
African	21 (2.5%)	5 (1.1%)	2 (1.1%)	28 (1.9%)	65 (1.5%)
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	139 (16.8%)	84 (18.2%)	29 (16.7%)	252 (17.2%)	592 (13.3%)
Asian or Asian American	16 (1.9%)	15 (3.3%)	5 (2.9%)	36 (2.5%)	83 (1.9%)
Black or African American	114 (13.8%)	74 (16.1%)	35 (20.1%)	223 (15.2%)	759 (17.1%)
Hispanic/Latin (a)(o)(x)	68 (8.2%)	36 (7.8%)	23 (13.2%)	127 (8.7%)	439 (9.9%)
Middle Eastern	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.4%)	1 (0.6%)	4 (0.3%)	10 (0.2%)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	23 (2.8%)	14 (3%)	2 (1.1%)	39 (2.7%)	125 (2.8%)
Slavic	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	3 (0.2%)	10 (0.2%)
White or Caucasian	599 (72.3%)	353 (76.6%)	124 (71.3%)	1,076 (73.5%)	3,023 (68.1%)
Total Adults Surveyed	829	461	174	1,464	4,439

Note: Question – “[Ask if 18 years or older] Have you ever experienced domestic violence (physical/emotional/verbal DV) in current or past relationships?” Includes only adults who reported having experienced domestic violence.

Since people can identify with more than one race and ethnicity, numbers of adults in each category will sum to more than the total. All percentages are of column totals, calculated of all adults.

From this table we learn that people who identify as BIPOC represent a smaller proportion of those who are unsheltered and report having experienced domestic violence (37.4%) than those living in shelters (41.6%) or transitional housing (43.7%). This is consistent with this group's lower representation among people counted as unsheltered overall. We also see that adults in the HUD homeless population who identify as American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous have a disproportionately high rate of domestic violence experience. This is also true for those who identify as White or Caucasian; they make up 68.1% of the adult HUD homeless population, but 73.5% of the people who report experiencing domestic violence.

HUD Homeless Adults with Experience of Domestic Violence by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity

Race/Ethnicity	Transgender	Questioning	A gender that is not singularly "Female" or "Male"	Female	Male	Total Adults who have experienced DV
BIPOC	20 (43.5%)	0 (0%)	23 (43.4%)	322 (41.1%)	211 (37.4%)	578 (39.5%)
Non-Hispanic White	24 (52.2%)	3 (60%)	28 (52.8%)	444 (56.6%)	331 (58.7%)	838 (57.2%)
Race/Ethnicity unknown	2 (4.3%)	2 (40%)	2 (3.8%)	18 (2.3%)	22 (3.9%)	48 (3.3%)
Alone or In Combination						
African	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (3.8%)	14 (1.8%)	11 (2%)	28 (1.9%)
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	9 (19.6%)	0 (0%)	10 (18.9%)	143 (18.2%)	89 (15.8%)	252 (17.2%)
Asian or Asian American	2 (4.3%)	0 (0%)	3 (5.7%)	17 (2.2%)	14 (2.5%)	36 (2.5%)
Black or African American	6 (13%)	0 (0%)	10 (18.9%)	121 (15.4%)	84 (14.9%)	223 (15.2%)
Hispanic/Latin (a)(o)(x)	7 (15.2%)	0 (0%)	5 (9.4%)	68 (8.7%)	48 (8.5%)	127 (8.7%)
Middle Eastern	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.5%)	4 (%0.3)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1 (2.2%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.9%)	23 (2.9%)	14 (2.5%)	39 (2.7%)
Slavic	1 (2.2%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.9%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	3 (0.2%)
White or Caucasian	32 (69.6%)	3 (60%)	38 (71.7%)	588 (75%)	406 (72%)	1,076 (73.5%)
Total Adults who reported experiencing DV	46	5	53	784	564	1,464

Note: Question – "[Ask if 18 years or older] Have you ever experienced domestic violence (physical/emotional/verbal DV) in current or past relationships?" Includes only adults who reported having experienced domestic violence.

Gender question – "How do you identify your gender?" (Check all that apply). Since people can identify with more than one gender, numbers of adults in each category will sum to more than the total.

- All percentages are of column totals, calculated of all adults who reported experiencing domestic violence. Those with unreported gender identities are not included.

When domestic violence experience is disaggregated by gender identity, certain data points stand out. Overall, the percentage of domestic violence survivors in each gender category who are BIPOC does not vary a great deal, although the percentage is lowest among male-identified individuals who report domestic violence (37.4%). Among female-identified people who reported having experienced domestic violence, BIPOC people were 41.1% of the population.

Looking at individual communities of color, there is relative consistency in the prevalence of domestic violence across gender identity groups. However, American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous people are more overrepresented among domestic violence survivors who identify as transgender, female, or a gender that is not singularly male or female (all above 18%) than among male-identified domestic violence survivors (15.8%). Caution is necessary with the data in this table because of the small numbers involved. Notably, only five people who reported their gender identity as questioning also reported experiencing domestic violence, and for two of these individuals, race information is “unknown.” This makes any analysis based on percentages likely to be misleading for these groups.

5.8. Veteran Status

Achieving a functional end to veteran homelessness is a longstanding commitment for our community. That doesn't mean veterans won't experience homelessness or not be included in the PIT Count. It means there is a commitment to creating and maintaining a system for housing and services to veterans that has enough resources — thanks to dedicated and significant federal investments — to keep pace with inflow into homelessness. As with other data in this report, the high number of people for whom veteran status is not known, in particular in the unsheltered population, requires the data to be interpreted with caution.

HUD Homeless Population by Veteran Status and Living Situation

Veteran Status	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Yes	203 (7.3%)	133 (10.7%)	129 (20.7%)	465 (10.5%)
No	1,987 (71.6%)	1,054 (84.9%)	487 (78%)	3,528 (79.5%)
Unreported	383 (13.8%)	57 (4.6%)	8 (1.3%)	448 (10.1%)
Unknown due to CE	203 (7.3%)			
Total Adults	2,776	1,242	624	4,642

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

People who identified as veterans made up 7.3% of the unsheltered population surveyed for the PIT Count, and 9.2% of those for whom we have responses. They made up 10.7% of those surveyed who were in shelter the night of the count, and 11.2% of those in shelter for whom we have responses. The higher presence of veterans in transitional housing is the result of having dedicated veterans transitional housing programs in the community. It

is notable that veterans are one of the few subpopulations where the majority of people counted were in shelter the night of the Count: 56.3%.

5.8.1. Change over Time, Veteran Status

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

Veteran Status	2019	2022	Percentage Point Change
Yes	474 (12.1%)	465 (10.0%)	-2.1
No	3,265 (83.2%)	3,528 (76.0%)	-7.2
Unreported/ Unknown due to CE	185 (4.7%)	651 (14.0%)	9.3
Total Adults Surveyed	3,924	4,642	

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

As discussed above, the number of people reporting being veterans decreased slightly between 2019 and 2022. This finding should be treated cautiously, however, given the significantly larger number of people of unknown veteran status among those surveyed this year.

In this year’s PIT Count, 465 adults identified as veterans, a slight decrease from 2019, when 474 people identified as veterans. This is noteworthy given the overall growth in the HUD homelessness count over the past three years. However, because of the inclusion of people from Coordinated Entry in the Street Count, there are additional unsheltered people whose veteran status is not known. If we assume that the unknowns have a rate of veteran status comparable to the known population and adjust both years’ figures to reflect this, we would yield 496 veterans in 2019 and 551 veterans in 2022, so an 11% increase. While this is an increase, it is a much smaller one than the increase in overall HUD homelessness in the last three years.

5.8.2. Veteran Status and Race/Ethnicity

HUD Homeless Veterans by Race/Ethnicity and Living Situation

Race/Ethnicity	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total Veteran Population	Percent of Group Unsheltered
BIPOC	73 (36%)	49 (36.8%)	41 (31.8%)	163 (35.1%)	44.8%
Non-Hispanic White	120 (59.1%)	82 (61.7%)	88 (68.2%)	290 (62.4%)	41.4%
Race/Ethnicity unknown	10 (4.9%)	2 (1.5%)	0 (0%)	12 (2.6%)	83.3%
Alone or in Combination					
African	4 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (0.9%)	100%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	29 (14.3%)	13 (9.8%)	19 (14.7%)	61 (13.3%)	47.5%
Asian or Asian American	4 (2%)	2 (1.5%)	0 (0%)	6 (1.3%)	66.7%
Black or African American	27 (13.3%)	26 (19.5%)	20 (15.5%)	73 (15.7%)	37%
Hispanic/Latin (a)(o)(x)	18 (8.9%)	12 (9%)	7 (5.4%)	37 (8%)	48.6%
Middle Eastern	2 (1%)	1 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	3 (0.6%)	66.7%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	7 (3.4%)	3 (2.3%)	2 (1.6%)	12 (2.6%)	58.3%
White or Caucasian	142 (70.0%)	105 (78.9%)	106 (82.2%)	353 (75.9%)	40.2%
Total Veterans	203	133	129	465	43.7%

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

Since people can identify with more than one race and ethnicity, numbers of veterans in each category will sum to more than the total. No Veteran reported “Slavic” as their racial identity.

Unsheltered, Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Total Veteran Population columns include only adults with reported experience of military service.

All percentages are of column totals, calculated of all adults.

Nearly two-thirds (62.4%) of people who reported being veterans in the PIT Count identified as Non-Hispanic White, and 41.1% of Non-Hispanic White veterans were unsheltered. BIPOC veterans made up 35.1% of the HUD homeless veteran population, and a higher percentage of BIPOC veterans were unsheltered, 44.8%. Looking at individual communities of color, we see a large range in the percentage of veterans in each group who reported

being unsheltered. At the low end, 37% of Black or African American veterans were unsheltered. At the high end, percentages are as high as 100% for Africans and 71.4% for Asians, but these percentages are affected by having very small numbers of veterans in the groups. It is also notable that White or Caucasian veterans make up a smaller percentage of the unsheltered veteran population than of the veterans in any other living situation; only 40% of White or Caucasian veterans report being unsheltered.

6. ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS

The data presented in this section has historically been collected only from people surveyed as part of the Street Count. The data is not required by HUD and is not collected in a comparable way in HMIS.

The challenges created for the Street Count by the COVID-19 pandemic and the Omicron surge affected the number of people who completed the Street Count survey, and thus limited the portion of PIT Count participants who were asked for the data reported in this section. The Coordinated Entry data used to improve the reliability of the overall unsheltered number does not include information on these additional questions. As a result, the total number and percentage of unsheltered people contributing to the following tables is lower than in previous counts.

At the same time, some of the traditional questions addressed in this section were, for the first time, asked of a subset of people staying in shelter and transitional housing. All shelter and transitional housing providers were asked to survey their participants, but capacity constraints brought on in part by the Omicron surge limited participation. Therefore, responses from shelter and transitional housing guests are only a sample of the total people counted in those living situations.

As a result of these limitations, caution should be exercised when attempting to draw conclusions from this data, particularly around changes over time. In many cases the data are best understood as a prompt for further inquiry.

6.1. First-Time Homelessness

The following tables present information on the people who are counted as unsheltered in the PIT Count who reported experiencing homelessness for the first time.

6.1.1. Change over Time, First-Time Homelessness

Change over Time, Unsheltered Population by First-Time Homelessness Status

First Time Homeless Status	2019	2022	Percentage Point Change
Yes	655 (32.2%)	583 (35.5%)	3.3
No	1,292 (63.4%)	913 (55.6%)	-7.8
Unreported/ Unknown due to CE	90 (4.4%)	145 (8.8%)	4.4
Total Surveyed	2,037	1,641	
Unknown due to CE	N/A	1,416	
Total Unsheltered	2,037	3,057	

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

Of those surveyed about whether they were experiencing homelessness for the first time, a somewhat higher percentage said yes this year than in 2019 (35.5% vs. 32.2%). There was a larger decrease in the percentage who said they were not homeless for the first time this year, but this is in part a function of there being a 4.4-point increase in the percentage surveyed for whom we do not have an answer (4.4% in 2019 vs. 8.8% in 2020). Looking only at those who answered “yes” or “no” in 2019, 33.6% of respondents (655/1,947) reported being homeless for the first time and 66.4% said they were not. That compares to 2022, where 38.9% of those who provided a response said they were homeless for the first time, and 61.1% said they were not.

6.1.2. First-Time Homelessness and Race/Ethnicity

The following table breaks down the population of unsheltered people who reported experiencing homelessness for the first time by race and ethnicity.

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

Race/Ethnicity	Number (Percent)	Total Unsheltered Population
BIPOC	225 (38.6%)	1,003 (38.5%)
Non-Hispanic White	330 (56.6%)	1,378 (52.8%)
Race/Ethnicity Unknown	28 (4.8%)	227 (8.7%)
Alone or in Combination		
African	21 (3.6%)	51 (2.0%)
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	77 (13.2%)	345 (13.2%)
Asian or Asian American	10 (1.7%)	50 (1.9%)
Black or African American	90 (15.4%)	431 (16.5%)
Hispanic/Latin (a)(o)(x)	52 (8.9%)	226 (8.7%)
Middle Eastern	3 (0.5%)	5 (0.2%)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	20 (3.4%)	74 (2.8%)
Slavic	1 (0.2%)	8 (0.3%)
White or Caucasian	380 (65.2%)	1,649 (63.2%)
Total	583	2,608

Note: Question – “Is this the first time in your life you have experienced homelessness?” Includes only those who responded “Yes”. Since people can identify with more than one race and ethnicity, numbers of people in each category will sum to more than the total. All percentages are of column totals. Total Unsheltered Population is all those who were surveyed about their Race/Ethnicity and excludes 449 individuals counted as unsheltered who were not surveyed because they came from Coordinated Entry.

Among unsheltered individuals who reported being homeless for the first time, BIPOC community members represent a nearly identical percentage as their share of the unsheltered population as a whole (38.6% v. 38.5%). Those who identified as Middle Eastern had a higher rate of first-time homelessness (0.5%) compared to their share of the unsheltered population (0.2%). There is a similar difference for those who identified as African; they make up 3.6% of those who are first-time homeless, but only 2% of the unsheltered population. Among overrepresented communities of color, only those who identified as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander had a higher rate of people reporting being homeless for the first time (3.4%) than their percentage of the unsheltered population (2.8%).

6.2. Length of Current Episode of Homelessness

The Street Count survey asks respondents how long their current episode of homelessness has lasted. The responses to this question do not reveal whether the person is experiencing their first episode of homelessness, or has had multiple episodes, either recently or over time. This is important to keep in mind if comparing this data to other data in this report on, for example, chronic homelessness or first time homelessness, because it likely explains any seeming inconsistencies.

6.2.1. Length of Time Homeless and Living Situation

Length of Time Homeless, Unsheltered Population

Months Homeless	Unsheltered
6 months or less	207 (12.6%)
7-12 months	192 (11.7%)
13-24 months	275 (16.8%)
More than 24 months	787 (48%)
Unreported	180 (11%)
Total Surveyed	1,641
Unknown due to CE	1,416 (46.3%)
Total Unsheltered	3,057

Note: Question- "How long have you been homeless this time?" As can be seen from the wording, this question asked only about the length of a person's most recent period of homelessness. Total months homeless in one's lifetime was not assessed. Percentages of length of time calculated using total surveyed; CE unsurveyed percentage is out of total counted

This table documents that for a significant majority of the unsheltered people surveyed in this year's PIT Count, their current episode of homelessness had been going on for more than a year (64.8%). This is consistent with the

very high percentage of the unsheltered population that met the criteria for chronic homelessness in this year's Count.

6.2.2. Change over Time, Length of Current Episode of Homelessness

Change over Time, Unsheltered Population by Length of Time Homeless

Months Homeless	2019	2022	Change in Percentage Points
6 months or less	337 (16.5%)	207 (12.6%)	-3.9
7-12 months	288 (14.1%)	192 (11.7%)	-2.4
13-24 months	322 (15.8%)	275 (16.8%)	1
More than 24 months	999 (49%)	787 (48%)	-1
Unreported	91 (4.5%)	180 (11%)	6.5
Unknown due to CE		1,416	

Note: Question- "How long have you been homeless this time?" As can be seen from the wording, this question asked only about the length of a person's most recent period of homelessness. Total months homeless in one's lifetime was not assessed. Months homeless percentages calculated from total surveyed population. Unknown from CE calculated using total counted.

In light of the high percentage of people counted as unsheltered in 2022 for whom we lack information, this table must be interpreted with a great deal of caution. We cannot necessarily assume that the lengths of current episodes of homelessness for those who provided this information are the same as those for whom we lack the information.

The table, however, does allow us to contrast the responses of those who were surveyed for the Street Count in 2019 and 2022. What we observe is a 6.3-point reduction in the percentage of people who reported that their current episode of homelessness had lasted less than a year. While we see little change in the percentages of people who reported their current episodes lasting more than 12 months, this is in part a function of a relatively large difference in the percentage of those surveyed for whom we do not have answers. If we compare only those who provided an answer, the percentage reporting that their current episode of homelessness was a year or more increased from 67.8% in 2019 to 72.3% in 2022.

6.3. Geographic Locations and Location Types

The Street Count survey includes questions about where in Multnomah County a household without shelter slept the night of the Count, as well as whether the household slept in a tent. This data was not available for those who were included in the Street Count from Coordinated Entry lists. Data in this section are reported based on

households surveyed; if a survey respondent indicated that their household included other adults or children, they were included as sleeping in the same geographic location and unsheltered situation as the respondent.

Because we do not have answers to these questions for significant numbers of the people included in the Street Count number, it is very important not to read the numbers in the tables as representing the total number of people unsheltered in a particular area, in a tent, or using a particular location type.

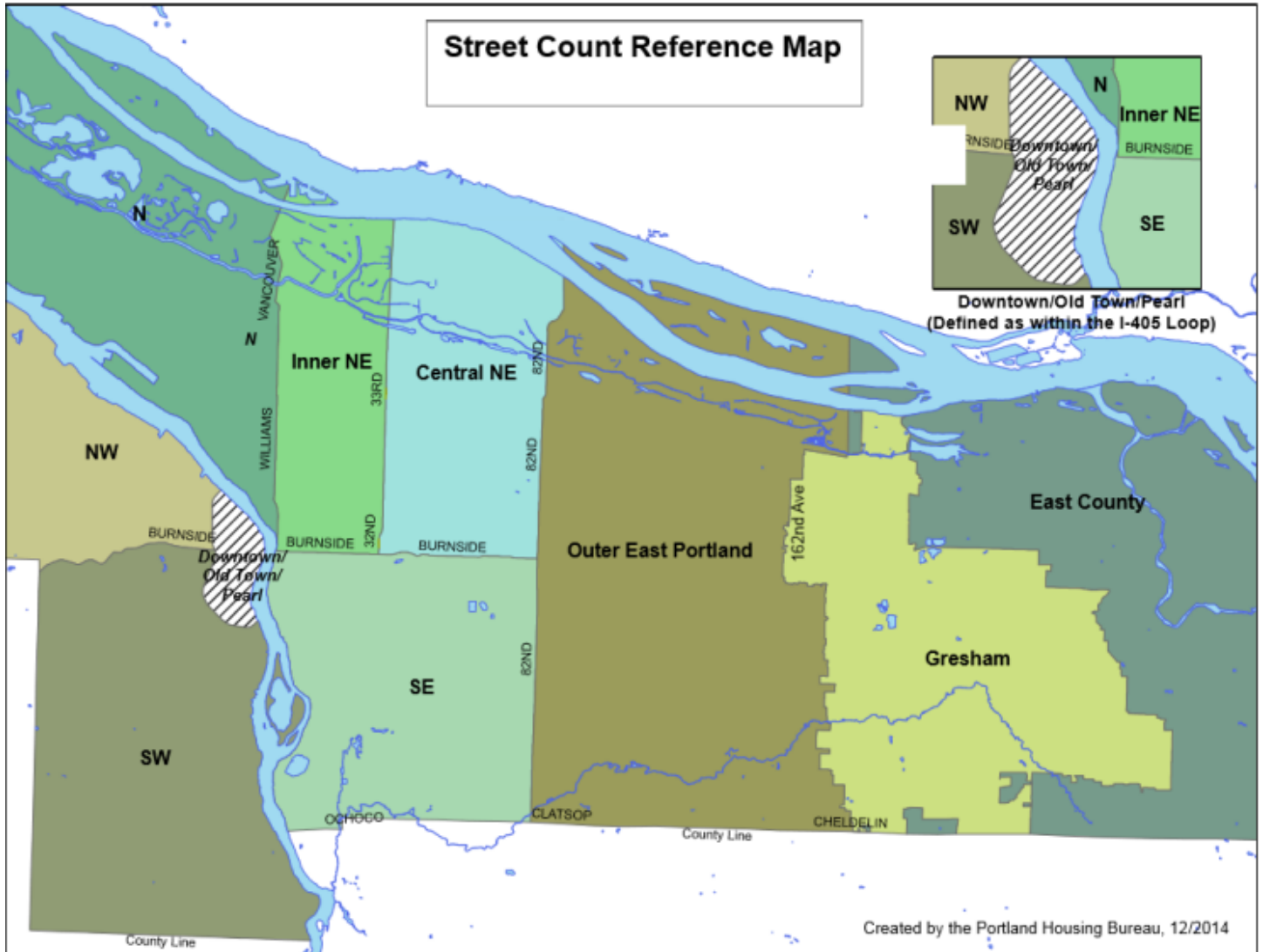
Caution is also required before assuming that the percentages among those who provided this information represent the population of unsheltered people as a whole.

In addition, we urge caution on how this data is used to describe current conditions or the population's potential ongoing use of tents. Because the PIT Count is required to take place during the winter, tent use reported in the Count may not fully reflect tent use in other seasons or the majority of the year. We also note that someone who reported sleeping in a tent on the night of the Count may not have slept in a tent the next night or any other night, just as someone who did not sleep in a tent on the night of Count may in fact have slept in a tent after or before.

6.3.1. Geographic Distribution of Unsheltered Households

Those surveyed who reported being unsheltered the night of the Count were asked which area of the County they slept in the night of the Count. The areas used were the same as in previous street counts, as first established by the Portland Housing Bureau when it was the agency leading the PIT Count. The following map displays the boundaries of the areas.

Street Count Map of Multnomah County



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The following table reports the total number of households (not individuals) surveyed who indicated that they stayed in a particular area and the percentage of the total who were surveyed who identified that area.

Unsheltered Population by Geographic Area

Geographic Location	Total Unsheltered Households
Central NE Portland	71 (4.6%)
Downtown/ Old Town/Pearl	323 (20.9%)
East County	82 (5.3%)
Gresham	48 (3.1%)
Inner NE Portland	123 (7.9%)
North Portland	226 (14.6%)
NW Portland	65 (4.2%)
Outer E Portland	228 (14.7%)
SE Portland	202 (13%)
SW Portland	64 (4.1%)
Unreported	117 (7.6%)
Total Households Surveyed	1,549
Unknown Households due to CE	967
Total Unsheltered Households	2,483

Note: Counts in this table are of households, not of people.

Among the unsheltered households surveyed, the largest percentage of households, 20.9%, indicated that they were staying in Downtown/Old Town/Pearl. A comparatively small percentage reported staying in Gresham (3.1%), but Outer East, East County and Gresham combined represented 23.1% of those unsheltered households surveyed. Central Northeast Portland and Inner Northeast Portland are presented as separate areas, but together are comparable in size to Southeast Portland. Comparing the combined Northeast areas to the Southeast area, we see relatively similar percentages of unsheltered households staying in those parts of the

City, with 12.5% in the combined Central Northeast and Inner Northeast Portland areas and 13% in Southeast Portland.

Change over Time, Unsheltered Population by Geographic Location

Geographic Location	2019 (Households)	2022 (Households)	Change in Percentage Points
Central NE Portland	4.3% (85)	4.6% (71)	0.3
Downtown/ Old Town/Pearl	21% (413)	20.9% (323)	-0.1
East County	3.9% (77)	5.3% (82)	1.4
Gresham	5.2% (103)	3.1% (48)	-2.1
Inner NE Portland	6.3% (123)	7.9% (123)	1.6
North Portland	10.1% (198)	14.6% (226)	3.5
NW Portland	5% (98)	4.2% (65)	-0.8
Outer E Portland	12.3% (242)	14.7% (228)	2.4
SE Portland	22.1% (435)	13% (202)	-9.1
SW Portland	5.8% (113)	4.1% (64)	-1.7
Unreported	3.9% (77)	7.6% (117)	3.7
Total Households Surveyed	1,964	1,549	
Unknown Households due to CE		967	
Total Unsheltered Households	1,964	2,483	31.4%

Note: Numbers are counts of households, not people. Percentage calculations for geographic location are out of total households surveyed. Unknown due to CE percentage calculated out of total households counted

The data presented in this table allows only for a comparison of the change in the distribution by geographic area of those unsheltered households surveyed in 2019 and 2022. Because 967 unsheltered households from Coordinated Entry could not be surveyed in 2022, **the reader should not conclude that the changes reflected on the table necessarily reflect actual changes in the unsheltered population as a whole.**

Comparing only the responses of those surveyed, there is little change in the percentage of those who reported staying in Downtown/Old Town/Pearl. Gresham's percentage decreased, but that was more than offset by an

increase in the percentage of unsheltered households reporting that they stayed in Outer East Portland or East County. Inner Northeast Portland and Central Northeast Portland both saw small increases in the percentage of unsheltered households who reported staying there, but there is a sizable decline in the percentage of households who reported staying in Southeast Portland (22.1% to 13.1%). While it is possible that Southeast Portland's share of unsheltered homelessness declined from 2019 to 2022, this apparent change may also be a function of the particular way that the pandemic impacted outreach/survey capacity. Additional quantitative and qualitative analysis would be required before coming to conclusions about any of the changes in geographic distribution suggested by this table.

6.3.2. Unsheltered Sleeping Locations

Street Count survey participants were asked about the type of location they were staying in the night of the Count. The following tables report only on unsheltered households surveyed; 967 unsheltered households could not be surveyed because they were taken from Coordinated Entry, and sleeping location data is not captured in Coordinated Entry. The reader should not conclude that the percentages reported are necessarily representative of the unsheltered population as a whole, because we cannot assume that the responses of those unknown households would mirror those of the households that did respond.

Sleeping Locations of Unsheltered Households

Sleeping Location	Number of Households
Abandoned house or building	0.5% (8)
Boat	0.6% (9)
Bridge/overpass/railroad	7.9% (120)
Doorway/other private property	4% (61)
Other unsheltered location	6% (91)
Park	3.9% (59)
Street/sidewalk	42.8% (649)
Vehicle (car, truck, van, camper)	19.6% (296)
Woods/open space	9.8% (148)
Unknown	4.9% (75)
Total Households Surveyed	1,516
Unknown Households due to CE	967
Total Unsheltered Households	2,483

Note: Numbers are counts of households, not people.

Of the unsheltered households surveyed, the highest percentage by far reported sleeping on the street or a sidewalk (42.8%). Nearly 20% of those surveyed reported sleeping in vehicles, including cars and RVs. It is notable that nearly 10% of households responding said that they were living in the woods or open space (as distinct from parks), given the difficulty in reaching those spaces to survey people. A very small percentage of the households surveyed reported living in an abandoned building or house (.5%); again, however, this may reflect the challenge of reaching those who are living in these types of structures during the week of the Street Count.

Those surveyed who were not living in locations that precluded the use of a tent (e.g. vehicle, boat) were asked whether they slept in a tent. Because we lack information on this question for a significant majority of the households included in the Unsheltered Count, the data we do have has to be treated with caution; the numbers and percentages cannot be assumed to be representative of the unsheltered population as a whole. Among those who were asked whether they slept in a tent, 643 of 1,516 households (42.4%) said that they slept in a tent the night of the Count, 172 of 1,516 households (11.3%) said they did not, and 701 of the 1,516 households (46.2%) did not provide an answer.

While the large number who did not report on this question again prevents any conclusions about the population as a whole, we can say that those who answered the question were more than three times as likely to say that they stayed in a tent the night of the Count as to say that they did not. This data is generally consistent with what we have heard from the Joint Office's expanded group of contracted outreach providers and others working in the field. Especially because of the ongoing pandemic, a significant majority of those who are unsheltered are using tents for personal safety.

6.4. Migration

One of the questions most often asked is whether the people experiencing homelessness we serve in Multnomah County have come here because of our services. This is really a three part question:

- Are the people we are serving from Multnomah County originally, *and*
- If they are not, were they homeless when they arrived, *and, if so,*
- Did they come here seeking services?

The 2022 PIT Count asked several questions about migration. They include how long people experiencing homelessness had lived in Multnomah County (which we also note is different than whether someone lives in Portland) and, if they were not originally from the County, whether they were homeless on arrival, their reason(s) for coming, and where they moved from. The 2022 Count was the first time these questions were also asked in shelters and transitional housing.

The tables below present a great deal of detailed information. But, again, the high unknown rate — always a factor, but more significant this year because of the inclusion of people from Coordinated Entry — means this data has some significant limitations.

These questions are not asked of people when they join Coordinated Entry or when they enter into shelter or transitional housing. This year, we introduced a supplemental shelter survey to try to capture data from shelter and transitional housing guests, but participation was limited. As a result, for the majority of people included in the 2022 PIT Count, the answer to the questions in this section is "Unknown."

We must always be cautious about assuming that the subset of the population for whom we have data is perfectly representative of the HUD homeless population as a whole. But on questions of migration, **the**

information from those surveyed does not support the conclusion that the increase in homelessness in our community is the result of people migrating here in search of homeless services.

6.4.1. Length of Time in Multnomah County

Length of Time in Multnomah County and Living Situation

How Long Living in MultCo	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total Population
Less than 3 months	58 (4.0%)	25 (4.4%)	15 (4.9%)	98 (4.2)
3-12 months	131 (9.1%)	85 (15.0%)	61 (20.1%)	277 (12.0%)
1-2 years	120 (8.3%)	50 (8.9%)	31 (10.2%)	201 (8.7%)
More than 2 years	785 (54.2%)	288 (51.1%)	151 (49.7%)	1,224 (52.9%)
N/A, I'm from here originally	322 (22.2%)	91 (16.1%)	40 (13.2%)	453 (19.6%)
Unreported	32 (2.2%)	29 (5.1%)	8 (2.6%)	69 (3.0%)
Total Surveyed	1,448	568	306	2,322
Unknown due to CE/Unsurveyed	1,609	917	380	2,906
Total	3,057	1,485	686	5,228

Note: Question - "How long have you been in Multnomah County? [Select only one]"

Percentages are of column totals. "Total Surveyed" are those who were surveyed as part of the Street Count, shelter, or transitional housing supplemental survey and either answered or declined to answer. "Unreported" includes people who declined to state. "Unknown due to CE/Unsurveyed" includes people who were included in the Count from the CE list, or who were not surveyed using the shelter/transitional housing survey.

This table reports the number of people in each living situation at the time of the Count who responded in each time category; the table does not tell us whether they were also experiencing homelessness at the time that they arrived or why they decided to move here. From this table we see that just over 16% of those who were surveyed reported being in Multnomah County a year or less. This compares to Census Bureau data indicating that 7% of Multnomah County residents moved to Multnomah County in the most recent year for which Census data is available.⁶ In this table we also see that a significant majority of people surveyed for the PIT Count had been in Multnomah County for more than two years or were originally from here: 53% of those who were asked the question said they arrived more than two years ago, and 72% of those who answered the question said they either had been here for more than two years or were from here.

⁶ [Multnomah County, OR - Profile data - Census Reporter.](#)

6.4.2. Housing Status Upon Arrival

Those surveyed as part of the Street Count or in programs included in the Shelter Count who reported being from somewhere other than Multnomah County were also asked whether they were experiencing homelessness when they came to Multnomah County. The following tables detail their responses (1,789 people). The following table is for all who reported moving to Multnomah County.

Housing Status upon Arrival and Living Situation

Housing Status upon Arrival	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Homeless upon Arrival	459 (42.0%)	212 (47.4%)	144 (56.0%)	815 (45.3%)
Not Homeless upon Arrival	536 (59.0%)	225 (50.3%)	101 (39.3%)	862 (50.6%)
Housing Status Unreported	99 (9.1%)	11 (2.4%)	13 (5.0%)	123 (6.8%)
Total	1,094	447	257	1,798

Note: Question - "Were you homeless when you came to Multnomah County?" [Yes, No, Decline]

Percentages are of column totals. Total includes everyone who reported arriving in Multnomah County, and excludes those who were from Multnomah County originally, did not respond to the question, or were not surveyed.

In the above table, we see that overall 45.3% of the people experiencing homelessness the night of the Count who responded to the question about their homeless status upon arrival reported that they were already experiencing homeless when they arrived. The percentage is lowest for those who were unsheltered (42.0%) and considerably higher for those in transitional housing (56.0%). The high rate in transitional housing requires further inquiry due to the small number of people surveyed, but may reflect the absence of recovery-focused transitional housing options in other parts of the region and state.

Housing Status upon Arrival and Living Situation, Persons in Multnomah County More than 2 Years

Housing Status upon Arrival	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Homeless upon Arrival	250 (31.8%)	105 (36.5%)	62 (41.1%)	417 (34.1%)
Not Homeless upon Arrival	446 (56.8%)	178 (61.8%)	80 (53.0%)	704 (57.5%)
Housing Status Unreported	89 (11.3%)	5 (1.7%)	9 (6.0%)	103 (8.4%)
Total	785	288	151	1,224

Note: Question - "Were you homeless when you came to Multnomah County?" [Yes, No, Decline]. Table total includes survey respondents who are not originally from Multnomah County, and moved here over 2 years ago.

Percentages are of column totals. Those who responded they were from Multnomah County originally were not asked the question about homeless status on arrival.

This table documents a significantly lower overall rate of people surveyed for the PIT Count who had been in Multnomah County for more than two years — pre-pandemic — who also reported that they came to Multnomah County experiencing homelessness, 34.1%, as compared to 47.9% overall. The declines are consistent across the types of living situations. The lowest percentage is within the unsheltered population, although that percentage is more heavily impacted by unreported housing status information than the percentages for the other living situations. If we remove the unreported number from the percentage calculation for those who are unsheltered, 35.9% of those who provided the information said they were experiencing homelessness when they arrived, but this is still more than 10 percentage points lower than the rate among all unsheltered people.

Housing Status upon Arrival and Living Situation, Persons in Multnomah County Less than 2 Years

Housing Status upon Arrival	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Homeless upon Arrival	209 (67.6%)	107 (66.9%)	82 (76.6%)	398 (69.1%)
Not Homeless upon Arrival	90 (29.1%)	47 (29.4%)	21 (19.6%)	158 (27.4%)
Housing Status Unreported	10 (3.2%)	6 (3.8%)	4 (3.8%)	20 (3.5%)
Total	309	160	107	576

Note: Question - "Were you homeless when you came to Multnomah County?" [Yes, No, Decline]. Table total includes survey respondents who are not originally from Multnomah County, and moved here fewer than 2 years ago. Percentages are of column totals. Those who responded they were from Multnomah County originally were not asked the question about homeless status on arrival.

Among those who reported arriving in Multnomah County in the two years prior to the night of the PIT Count, the percentages who said they arrived already experiencing homelessness are markedly higher. Overall, 69.1% said that they were experiencing homelessness when they arrived; those in emergency shelter and who were unsheltered reported relatively similar rates (66.9% and 67.6% respectively), while 76.6% of the people in transitional housing the night of the Count who reported not being from Multnomah County originally said that they were experiencing homelessness when they arrived.

Because this data represents responses from only a subset of those counted in the Street Count and in the Shelter Count, we must be very cautious about assuming that the data above is representative of the HUD homeless population in Multnomah County as a whole. However, the increase in the percentages of people who reported coming to Multnomah County during the pandemic years already experiencing homelessness merits further inquiry, both into the extent to which is representative of the HUD homeless population as a whole, and, if so, whether this one a one-time pandemic related change, or represents a more enduring shift in the composition of our HUD homeless population.

Part of the answer to this may be found in the question of where people who were experiencing homelessness when they arrived in Multnomah County migrated from and whether that changed as well during the pandemic. The following tables provide information to help answer that question.

6.4.3. Place of Origin

People surveyed in the PIT Count who reported that they came to Multnomah County and were experiencing homelessness when they arrived were asked where they moved from — Clackamas, Washington or Clark Counties; elsewhere in Oregon; Washington (outside Clark County) or California; another part of the country; or outside of the country. The tables that follow tabulate the responses to this question separately based on whether they were unsheltered, in shelter, or in transitional housing at the time of the Count. The first table presents the data for everyone surveyed, regardless of when they arrived in Multnomah County. The following tables present the data for people who had been in Multnomah County more than 24 months — since before the pandemic — and for less than 24 months, during the pandemic. This comparison allows us to examine changes in where people came from prior to the pandemic to today. The data in these tables represents only a portion of the people counted (815 people) as experiencing HUD homelessness in the Count, and we cannot assume that their responses are necessarily representative of the HUD homeless population as a whole.

Place of Origin and Living Situation for Population Homeless upon Arrival

Place of Origin	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Oregon	158 (34.4%)	88 (41.5%)	63 (43.8%)	309 (37.9%)
Clackamas, Washington, or Clark County	89 (56.3%)	47 (53.4%)	33 (52.4%)	169 (54.7%)
Oregon outside metro	69 (43.7%)	41 (46.6%)	30 (47.6%)	140 (45.3%)
Washington or California	125 (27.2%)	40 (18.9%)	27 (18.8%)	192 (23.6%)
Other part of US	147 (32.0%)	80 (37.7%)	44 (30.6%)	271 (33.3%)
Outside US	13 (2.8%)	2 (0.9%)	8 (5.6%)	23 (2.8%)
Origin Unreported	16 (3.5%)	8 (3.8%)	3 (2.1%)	27 (3.3%)
Total	459	212	144	815

Note: Question - "Where did you move from?" [Select only one]

Percentages are of column totals. Total includes everyone who reported arriving in Multnomah County and was experiencing homelessness upon arrival, and excludes those who were from Multnomah County originally, did not respond to the question, or were not surveyed. The options for place of origin include "Clackamas, Washington, or Clark County" because those counties comprise, with Multnomah County, the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) for our region. It is a limitation of this definition that some, likely small, percentage of those reporting coming to Multnomah County from the region are coming from Clark County, rather than just the three Oregon counties that make up the Metro regional boundaries.

The largest percentage of people who reported coming to Multnomah County already experiencing homelessness came from somewhere else in the region or Oregon, 37.9%. This was particularly true of people who were in transitional housing on the night of the Count, 43.8%, and may reflect the absence of recovery-focused services elsewhere in the state. We also see a considerably higher percentage of people who

were unsheltered who reported that they came from California or Washington, than people who were in shelter or transitional housing (although the largest number of unsheltered people not from Multnomah County came from elsewhere in Oregon). People in emergency shelter were more likely than those who were unsheltered or in transitional housing to report being from other parts of the United States. These are all differences that merit further inquiry into how accurately they represent the HUD homeless population as a whole, and, to the extent the differences are real, what best explains them.

Place of Origin and Living Situation for Population Homeless upon Arrival, Persons in Multnomah County More than 2 Years

Place of Origin	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Oregon	79 (31.6%)	45 (42.9%)	34 (54.8%)	158 (37.9%)
Clackamas, Washington, or Clark County	40 (50.6%)	24 (53.3%)	20 (58.8%)	84 (53.2%)
Oregon outside metro	39 (49.4%)	21 (46.7%)	14 (41.2%)	74 (46.8%)
Washington or California	59 (23.6%)	22 (21.0%)	9 (14.5%)	90 (21.6%)
Other part of US	89 (35.6%)	36 (34.3%)	12 (19.4%)	137 (32.9%)
Outside US	11 (4.4%)	1 (1.0%)	5 (8.1%)	17 (4.1%)
Origin Unreported	12 (4.8%)	4 (3.8%)	3 (4.8%)	19 (4.6%)
Total	250	105	62	417

Note: Question - "Where did you move from?" [Select only one]

Percentages are of column totals. Table total includes survey respondents who are not originally from Multnomah County, were experiencing homelessness when they arrived, and moved here over 2 years ago.

This table includes the subset of people who were experiencing homelessness when they arrived in Multnomah County and had been here for more than two years on the night of the Count — since before the pandemic. Overall, this group was just as likely to report being from the region or elsewhere in Oregon, 37.9%. However, the percentage within the unsheltered population was somewhat smaller (31.6% versus 34.4%), and the percentage of those in transitional housing was several percentage points higher (54.8% v. 43.8%). There was a commensurate drop in the combined percentage of those in transitional housing who reported being from outside Oregon.

Place of Origin and Living Situation for Population Homeless upon Arrival, Persons in Multnomah County Less than 2 Years

Place of Origin	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Oregon	79 (37.8%)	43 (40.2%)	29 (35.4%)	151 (37.9%)
Clackamas, Washington, or Clark County	49 (62.0%)	23 (53.5%)	13 (44.8%)	85 (56.3%)
Oregon outside metro	30 (38.0%)	20 (46.5%)	16 (55.2%)	66 (43.7%)
Washington or California	66 (31.6%)	18 (16.8%)	18 (22.0%)	102 (25.6%)
Other part of US	58 (27.8%)	44 (41.1%)	32 (39.0%)	134 (33.7%)
Outside US	2 (1.0%)	1 (0.9%)	3 (3.7%)	6 (1.5%)
Origin Unreported	4 (1.9%)	4 (3.7%)	0 (0%)	8 (2.0%)
Total	209	107	82	398

Note: Question - "Where did you move from?" [Select only one]

Percentages are of column totals. Table total includes survey respondents who are not originally from Multnomah County, were experiencing homelessness when they arrived, and moved here fewer than 2 years ago.

Looking only at those survey respondents who were experiencing homelessness when they arrived in Multnomah County and who arrived during the pandemic, there is no difference from the overall percentage who came from elsewhere in the region or the balance of Oregon (37.9%). Among the unsheltered population, however, there is an increase in the share reporting they are from parts of Oregon other than Multnomah County; 37.8% of those who have been here for less than 2 years, as compared to 31.6% of the people who had been here since prior to the pandemic. And among those who came from elsewhere in Oregon, a higher percentage of recent arrivals reported being from adjacent counties, as opposed to the rest of the state (62% vs. 50.6%). This increase is matched by a smaller share of recent arrivals who are experiencing unsheltered homelessness coming from outside the West Coast.

6.4.4. Reason for Migrating

People surveyed in the PIT Count who reported that they came to Multnomah County and were experiencing homelessness when they arrived also were asked why they came to Multnomah County. Respondents could identify all of the reasons that applied. As in the previous section, the tables that follow tabulate the responses to this question separately based on whether respondents were unsheltered, in shelter, or transitional housing; and the tables present information for people who arrived in Multnomah County experiencing homelessness at any time, before the pandemic started and during the pandemic. As with earlier tables, these allow us to identify any

shifts in people's rationale for moving here from prior to the pandemic to today. Once again, the data in these tables represents only a portion of the people counted (815 people) as experiencing HUD homelessness in the County, and we cannot assume their responses accurately represent the HUD homeless population as a whole.

Reason for Migrating for those Homeless Upon Arrival, by Living Situation

Reason for Coming	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Access to services/resources	104 (22.7%)	74 (34.9%)	54 (37.5%)	232 (28.5%)
Family/friends	172 (37.5%)	71 (33.5%)	48 (33.3%)	291 (35.7%)
Job opportunities	69 (15.0%)	30 (14.2%)	21 (14.6%)	120 (14.7%)
Like it here/good weather	56 (12.2%)	20 (9.4%)	15 (10.4%)	91 (11.2%)
Unreported	124 (27.0%)	49 (23.1%)	30 (20.8%)	203 (24.9%)
Total	459	212	144	815

Note: Percentages are of column totals. Respondents could select all options that applied. Therefore, numbers add up to more than the unique number of people in the unsheltered population who reported being homeless when they came to Multnomah County, and percentages add up to more than 100%.

Total includes everyone who reported arriving in Multnomah County and was experiencing homelessness upon arrival, and excludes those who were from Multnomah County originally, did not respond to the question, or were not surveyed.

The largest percentage of people who came to Multnomah County already experiencing homelessness did so because of family and friends. People also came motivated by a job, or because they were attracted by the community or climate. Of the 815 people surveyed who answered the necessary questions, 28.5% reported that access to services or resources was among their reasons for coming. Access to services was a more commonly stated reason for coming among those in shelter (34.9%) or transitional housing programs (37.5%); those who were unsheltered were somewhat more likely to report being motivated by something other than services (65%) than those in shelter (57.1%) or transitional housing (58.3%).

Reason for Migrating for those Homeless Upon Arrival by Living Situation, Persons in Multnomah County More than 2 Years

Reason for Coming	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Access to services/resources	51 (20.4%)	29 (27.6%)	19 (30.6%)	99 (23.7%)
Family/friends	95 (38.0%)	39 (37.1%)	21 (33.9%)	155 (37.2%)
Job opportunities	42 (16.8%)	13 (12.4%)	10 (16.1%)	65 (15.6%)
Like it here/good weather	27 (10.8%)	10 (9.5%)	1 (1.6%)	38 (9.1%)
Unreported	64 (25.6%)	25 (23.8%)	16 (25.8%)	105 (25.2%)
Total	250	105	62	417

Note: Percentages are of column totals. Respondents could select all options that applied. Therefore, numbers add up to more than the unique number of people in the unsheltered population who reported being homeless when they came to Multnomah County, and percentages add up to more than 100%.

Table total includes survey respondents who are not originally from Multnomah County, were experiencing homelessness when they arrived, and moved here more than 2 years ago.

Looking at only those respondents who came to Multnomah County more than two years ago, a notably smaller share reported access to services and resources as a motivating factor (23.7% vs. 28.5%). This is offset by increases in people identifying family and friends and job opportunities as the reason for their decision to move here.

Reason for Migrating for those Homeless Upon Arrival by Living Situation, Persons in Multnomah County Less than 2 Years

Reason for Coming	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Access to services/resources	53 (25.4%)	45 (42.1%)	35 (42.7%)	133 (33.4%)
Family/friends	77 (36.8%)	32 (29.9%)	27 (32.9%)	136 (34.2%)
Job opportunities	27 (12.9%)	17 (15.9%)	11 (13.4%)	55 (13.8%)
Like it here/good weather	29 (13.9%)	10 (9.3%)	14 (17.1%)	53 (13.3%)
Unreported	60 (28.7%)	24 (22.4%)	14 (17.1%)	98 (24.6%)
Total	209	107	82	398

Note: Percentages are of column totals. Respondents could select all options that applied. Therefore, numbers add up to more than the unique number of people in the unsheltered population who reported being homeless when they came to Multnomah County, and percentages add up to more than 100%.

Table total includes survey respondents who are not originally from Multnomah County, were experiencing homelessness when they arrived, and moved here fewer than 2 years ago.

In contrast to those who arrived before the pandemic, a higher percentage of recent arrivals reported access to services or resources as a motivation for coming to Multnomah County. Among those who came before the pandemic, 23.7% of respondents reported being motivated at least in part by access to services. For those who arrived in the last two years, it was 33.4%. This is consistent with feedback from community-based providers that more people were moving — especially within the region — in search of available services during the pandemic. There are smaller percentages of new arrivals reporting that they moved because of family and friends, or for job opportunities. Much higher percentages of recent arrivals who were staying in shelter and transitional housing the night of the Count reported that they were motivated by access to services than for those who arrived prior to the pandemic (42.1% vs. 27.6%, and 42.7% vs. 30.6%, respectively). Again, this may reflect the preservation and expansion of shelter and other services in Multnomah County and a lack of service options elsewhere in the region during the pandemic.

Taken as a whole, the data on migration collected as a part of this year's Count, paints a picture very similar to the one we have seen in past counts. While many of those who were homeless the night of the Count were not originally from Multnomah County, only a portion of those respondents were experiencing homelessness when they arrived. And only a portion of those people were motivated to come to Multnomah County at least in part by the need for services.

Based on this data, we can estimate the percentage of the HUD homeless population, specifically those for whom we have data, who came to Multnomah County in search of services while already experiencing homelessness. Ignoring whether people arrived prior to or during the pandemic, **90% of people surveyed in the HUD homeless population did not come to Multnomah County homeless and in search of services.**

And to the extent that people are coming to Multnomah County already experiencing homelessness, this migration data also indicates that nearly 38% of people surveyed in the HUD population came from our region or the balance of Oregon. There are opportunities to work at the regional and state levels to help those individuals get their needs met without having to come to Multnomah County.

Finally, the migration data collected as part of this year's PIT does suggest that migration dynamics were different during the pandemic. In our sample, we observed higher percentages of people who arrived during the pandemic being homeless upon arrival than among those who arrived pre-pandemic. Those who arrived during the pandemic were also more likely to report being motivated by access to services. In fact, if we look only at those respondents who had been in Multnomah County for less than 24 months on the night of the Count, 23% reported coming to Multnomah County experiencing homelessness and motivated, at least in part, by the search for services. This reflects both a higher percentage of those who arrived during the pandemic reporting that they were already homeless, and a higher percentage of those individuals reporting that they were motivated in part by their need for services.

With this data it is not possible to know the extent to which these shifts are representative of the HUD homeless population as a whole, and, if they are, whether they are a temporary effect of the pandemic or reflect a potentially enduring shift in the demographics of the HUD homeless population. Regardless, we do know from the data that nearly 40% of those who reported coming to Multnomah County prior and during the pandemic came from our region or the balance of Oregon.

This is an inflow dynamic that policymakers can address through the ongoing development of a more robust regional homelessness response system outside Multnomah County. Funds from Metro's Supportive Housing Services measure began reaching Clackamas and Washington counties in July 2021, helping those counties meaningfully begin to build and then sustain over time their own homeless services response systems. A more developed statewide strategy also will help Oregonians who become homeless outside Multnomah County meet their housing and service needs in their local communities.

6.5. COVID-19

People surveyed for the PIT Count were asked several questions related to COVID-19. Most importantly, they were asked whether COVID-19 was a reason they were experiencing homelessness. From the outset of the pandemic, it was recognized that people experiencing homelessness were at particularly high risk from COVID-19. As a population with disproportionately high rates of underlying health conditions and other risk factors for serious COVID-19 illness, and with limited access to the kind of precautions that others could take (staying out of public places, staying warm, dry and well-fed to boost the immune system, avoiding congregate settings), there was great concern that people experiencing homelessness would lose their lives from COVID 19 at disproportionately high rates. What was less clear to the community at the outset was how the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic would cause people to fall into homelessness, and adversely impact the vital health, income and housing services that people who are already on the streets need to get back into homes of their own. As the table below illustrates, nearly a quarter of people surveyed through the PIT Count said COVID-19 was a reason they were experiencing homelessness — a percentage that was even higher, 27.1%, for respondents experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

COVID-19 as a reason for homelessness

Is COVID-19 a reason you are homeless now?	Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Yes	382 (27.1%)	127 (22.6%)	34 (11.3%)	543 (24%)
No	967 (68.7%)	391 (69.6%)	251 (83.1%)	1,609 (71.2%)
Unreported	59 (4.2%)	44 (7.8%)	17 (5.6%)	120 (5.3%)
Total Respondents	1,408	562	302	2,272

Question - Is COVID-19 a reason you are homeless now?

7. CONCLUSION

This year's Point-In-Time Count of people experiencing homelessness either outside, in shelter, or in transitional housing, was conducted at a time of unprecedented challenges for the people experiencing homelessness, and for the people working and volunteering in homeless services who do the majority of the work for these Counts.

As this report lays out in detail, the result of these challenges is that certain changes in methodology were required that improved the overall accuracy of the total count of unsheltered people, but also made describing the demographic composition of the unsheltered population as a whole more difficult. Those changes also made some comparisons across time impossible or less reliable. **These are all reasons to be cautious about using this data without looking to other data sources to confirm any conclusions one is inclined to reach.** It is also one of the reasons that the Joint Office is preparing to conduct another Count this January, and working with its regional partners on a shared 2023 PIT Count.

The COVID-19 pandemic has compounded and accelerated the crisis of homelessness in our community, and around the country. The underlying crisis is the result of multiple systemic failures, including in the housing, education, employment, health care, criminal legal, and social services sectors. Those systemic failures are exacerbated for people of color and other marginalized groups by the continued presence of institutional and systemic racism and other forms of discrimination in each of those sectors. Our community continues to help thousands of people a year end their homelessness, but to achieve an end to homelessness will require a stronger commitment to addressing these root causes at the federal, state, and local levels.

8. ADDITIONAL NOTES ON ANALYTIC METHODOLOGY

A variety of factors prevent any PIT Count from being a truly comprehensive and representative count of homelessness. First, no matter how thorough or well-managed a community's counting strategy, there are

inherent difficulties in finding and tracking everyone who is living in a place not meant for human habitation. Additionally, of the people who are located, they can be counted only if they agree to participate in the PIT survey and provide enough information so that staff can ensure they are not counting the same person multiple times.

Second, because the PIT must follow narrow [HUD guidelines](#) (U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development, n.d.) as to who is considered homeless, only a subset of people without permanent housing have ever been counted. Excluded groups include people who are involuntarily staying with friends and family, and people who were in jails, prisons, or hospitals on the night of the Count. Omitting these populations limits the community's understanding of the demographics of homelessness and, therefore, its ability to respond. In previous years, this report has included a separate analysis that attempts to estimate the size of the doubled-up population. This year's COVID-impacted report does not include that analysis, but we plan to include it in the 2023 PIT Count report.

Individuals who were reached by a surveyor but declined to participate at all in the unsheltered count were not included in the count. In 2019, the data collection included 707 such instances. This year, we did not track the number of refusals to participate. In addition to the people who declined to participate in the count when asked, we also were unable to include people who did not provide the information that allows us to deduplicate records. This information includes the first letter of the first name, the first three letters of the last name and age. In 2019, there were 75 instances of insufficient identifying information in the data collection. This year, we did not track how many of these encounters occurred.

To deduplicate responses, we first removed duplicate records from the unsheltered population. Then, the sheltered and unsheltered populations were combined and deduplicated. Where individuals had records in both the unsheltered and sheltered (i.e. in shelter or transitional housing) populations, the sheltered record was retained.

Many diverse cultures and communities are rendered invisible by HUD's limited categories of reporting racial and ethnic identification. In an attempt to overcome this, additional race categories were introduced in standard data collection practices within the Multnomah County homeless services system prior to the 2017 PIT Count. These additional categories include "African," "Middle Eastern," and "Slavic," all of which could be selected beginning with the 2017 PIT Count. In addition to containing the additional three categories mentioned above, the "Race/Ethnicity/Origin" variable also contains the value, "Native American/Alaska Native," which was collapsed in this report into the "American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous" response.

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APPENDIX: 2022 POINT IN TIME STREET COUNT METHODOLOGY REPORT

2022

POINT-IN-TIME

Methodology Report

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



Portland
State
UNIVERSITY

This report was prepared for
Joint Office of Homeless Services

Submitted
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Overview

The 2022 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count of Homelessness provides a snapshot of people who were experiencing homelessness on the night of **Wednesday, January 26, 2022**, in Portland, Gresham, and Multnomah County, Oregon. This was one year later than the biannual schedule the PIT count had been following due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although planning began in late 2020 to conduct the count in January 2021, circumstances were such that Multnomah County requested and received approval for a one-year delay in the count.

The 2022 PIT count consisted of two major components:

- The “Street Count” enumerated the population experiencing unsheltered homelessness on the night of January 26, 2022.
- The “One Night Shelter Count” (ONSC) enumerated the population staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing, or vouchered into motels, on January 26, 2022.

The 2022 PIT street count was a collaborative effort between the Regional Research Institute for Human Services (RRI) at Portland State University (PSU) and the Joint Office of Homeless Services (JOHS). The RRI was directly involved in planning, coordination, and execution of the 2022 PIT street count, while JOHS managed the One Night Shelter Count. The RRI also provided data entry services, supplying JOHS raw data files for analysis and reporting. This year, the RRI also collaborated with the implementation lead in Clackamas County to coordinate the data collection efforts across the two counties. The focus of this methodology report is on the approach used for the street count component of the 2022 PIT count.

The street count is conducted during a one-week period, but surveys are filled out only for respondents who were unsheltered on the night of the count. For 2022, the street count data collection occurred from late afternoon on **Wednesday, January 26, 2022** through the end of the day **Tuesday, February 1, 2022**. The weather on Wednesday, January 26, 2022 was clear, but cold, with temperatures ranging between a high of 44 degrees during the day and a low of 26 degrees at night. For the street count, data are collected largely through paper survey forms available in five languages (see Appendix) administered by volunteers and service providers. A tablet pilot was also conducted to determine the feasibility of collecting electronic data. The survey was programmed in Qualtrics web survey software and loaded onto five tablets used by agency staff to test the approach.

In the 2022 street count, a total of **45 organizations and government agencies** that serve or come into contact with people who are homeless across Multnomah County participated. This is a much lower number than in previous years due to the impact of COVID-19 on staffing, closures, and other aspects of capacity. Nonprofit organizations and government agencies contributed to the count in one or more of the following ways:

- **Street Outreach:** A group of organizations supported the count by having outreach workers, first responders, and information and referral staff available to support data collection. Throughout the week of the count, these individuals played a central role in data collection by going to unsheltered locations and places not intended for human habitation (e.g., tents, streets, sidewalks, campsites, parks, woods, bus or train stations, abandoned vehicles or buildings, etc.) or by responding to

information and referral calls, inviting individuals to participate in the count by completing a survey.

- **Service Sites:** Street count data collection occurred through administration of survey forms at sites or programs (nonprofit organizations and government agencies) that serve people who are unsheltered in Multnomah County. Volunteers from the community were recruited, trained, and assigned to specific sites to administer the street count survey with people visiting the site/program for services.

Table 1 lists all of the organizations and agencies that participated in the 2022 Street Count as either a service site, an outreach partner, or both. For some of the organizations and agencies, multiple programs participated.

Table 1: PIT 2022 Street Count Participating Organizations and Agencies

Organization/Agency	Service Site	Outreach
211 Info	X	
Belmont Library	X	
Blanchet House	X	
Cascade AIDS Project (CAP)	X	
Cascadia Behavioral Healthcare (multiple programs)	X	X
Catholic Charities – Housing Transitions Program	X	
Catholic Charities – Coordinated Outreach		X
Catholic Charities – El Programa Hispano Católico	X	X
Central City Concern – Old Town Clinic	X	
Central City Concern		X
Central Library	X	
City of Gresham		X
City Team Ministries	X	
Clackamas Service Center	X	X
Cultivate Initiatives	X	X
David Douglas School District	X	
Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon	X	
First Baptist Church of Portland	X	
Fora Health	X	
Gresham Library	X	
Hollywood Library	X	
Hot Soup Now		X
Impact NW	X	
Janus Youth		X
JOIN	X	X
Maybelle Center for Community	X	
Metro		X
Midland Library	X	
Multnomah County Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities	X	
Multnomah County Health Department NEX	X	
Multnomah County Sheriff’s Office – Discharge Program	X	
Multnomah County Sheriff’s Office – HOPE Team	X	
Multnomah County Sheriff’s Office – River Patrol Unit		X
North Portland Health Center	X	
Outside In – Needle Exchange and IDU Health Services	X	
Outside In – Outreach		X
Outside In – Youth Programs	X	
P:ear	X	
Portland Rescue Mission	X	

Organization/Agency	Service Site	Outreach
Portland Street Medicine		X
Portland Street Response		X
Potluck in the Park	X	
Rahab's Sisters	X	
Right 2 Dream Too/Right 2 Survive	X	
Rockwood Library	X	
Rose Haven	X	
Street Books		X
Street Roots		X
Transitions Projects	X	
Transitions Projects		X
Union Gospel Mission	X	X
Urban League of Portland	X	
Veteran's Affairs	X	X

This year, we had an unprecedented number of people sign up to be trained in administering the Street Count surveys. However, of the 312 people who signed up, 192 (61.5%) actually attended a training. The people trained included organization/agency staff as well as **112 volunteers** who collected surveys at service sites across 139 volunteer shifts.

Planning and Implementation

The PIT street count requires advance planning and training, including coordinating the data collection with sites that provide homeless services, volunteer recruitment, and training. For the 2022 PIT Street Count, this planning and execution phase roughly extended from August 2021 to January 2022.

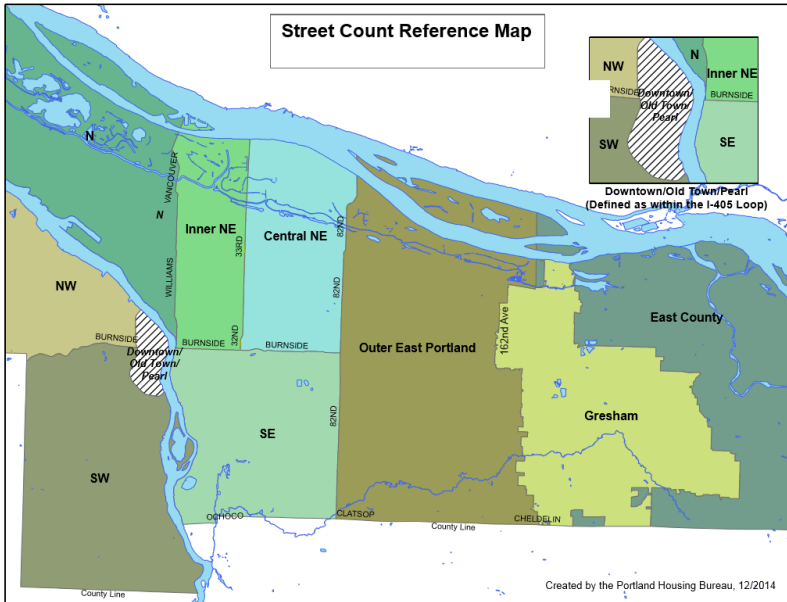
PSU and JOHS collaborated on planning and executing the count. Important aspects of the 2022 Street Count planning included the following:

- developing a project timeline and detailed work plan
- scheduling and attending several meetings with the Outreach & Engagement Workgroup (O&E) to discuss and seek input on process issues, incentives, development of potential locations, and coverage area assignments
- recruitment of agencies that either serve the population that is unsheltered, serve people in emergency shelters or transitional housing, or do both
- editing of content for the PIT street count packets and webpage, which was used for sharing information about the efforts and as a recruitment tool
- developing a virtual approach to training, which included recording a training session that was available to people who could not attend one of the scheduled trainings
- programming a web survey for electronic data collection
- survey was provided in five languages: Chinese, English, Russian, Spanish, and Vietnamese
- purchasing, programming, and implementing the use of five tablets to pilot the collection of data electronically during outreach
- hosting several training sessions for street count community volunteers and participating agencies
- allocation of volunteers to various data collection sites
- ongoing coordination between PSU and JOHS throughout the week of data collection to support and participate in the effort

Identifying Unsheltered Locations

The 2022 PIT street count geography of Portland/Gresham/Multnomah County is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Street Count Map of Large Sections of Multnomah County



While the intent of the street count is to do a full count of every person who is experiencing unsheltered homelessness in Multnomah County, comprehensive information on such locations does not exist. Also, since the locations themselves can constantly change for multiple reasons, there is added complexity when it comes to determining and planning coverage. For the 2022 street count, the O&E Workgroup provided the PSU and JOHS team with a detailed map of the county divided into 37 areas. This geographical sectioning of the county provided more specificity than the 13 zone divisions used in previous years and was required due to a lot of changes having occurred over the years since the 2019 PIT Street Count (e.g., people congregating in different areas, properties being blocked off and displacing folks, more people in East County). Figure 2 shows the geographical divisions of those 37 areas, while Table 2 (to follow) outlines the zone boundaries used in 2022.

Figure 2: Map of 37 Outreach Areas Used for the 2022 PIT Street Count

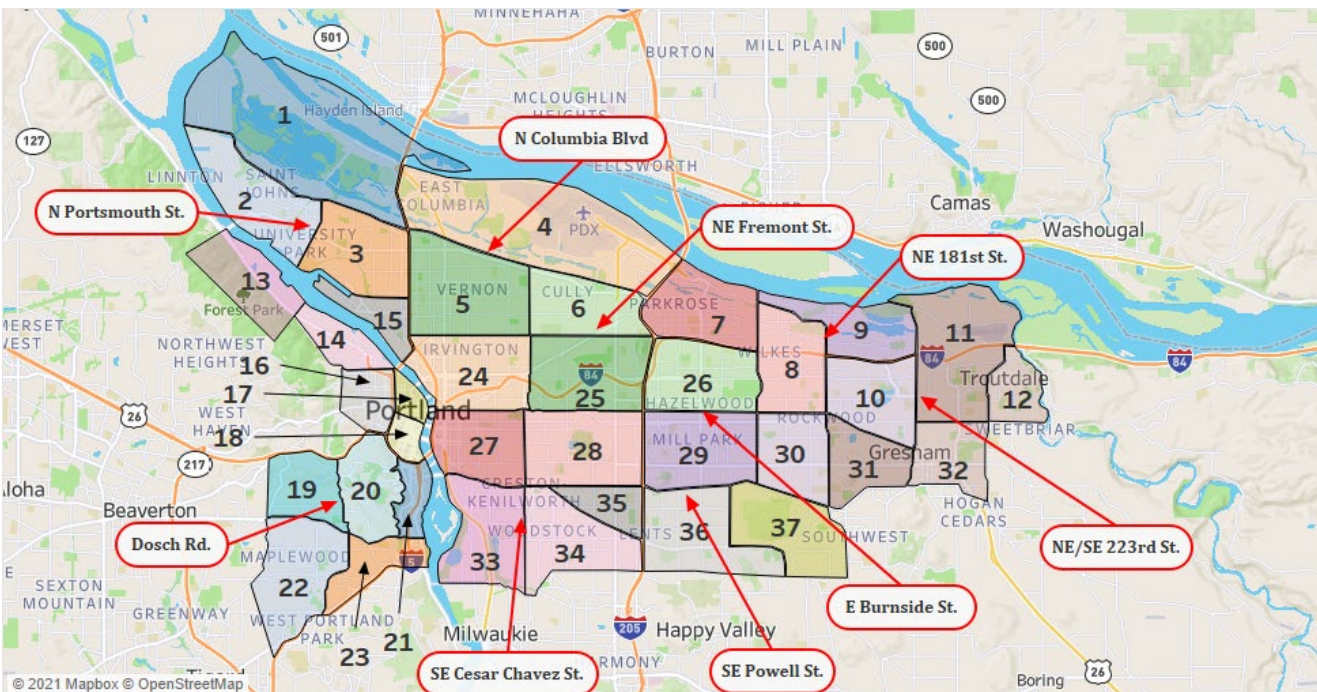


Table 2: Description of 37 Outreach Areas Used for the 2022 PIT Street Count

Area	#	Approximate Boundaries	Neighborhoods/Landmarks
North	1	N Columbia Blvd to Columbia River; Willamette River to I-5	Vanport, Hayden Island, Kelley Point, Columbia Slough
North	2	Willamette River to N Columbia Blvd; Willamette River to N Portsmouth Ave	St Johns, Cathedral Park, University Park
North	3	Swan Island/N Emerson to N Columbia Blvd; N Portsmouth to I-5	Portsmouth, Kenton, Arbor Lodge
North	4	Columbia Blvd from 1-5 to 1-205 to the south; Marine Drive to the north	Delta Park, Sunderland, East Columbia, PDX Airport
N/NE	5	I-5 to NE 42nd; NE Fremont to Hwy 30	Boise, Alameda, Alberta, Humboldt, Vernon, Concordia, Woodlawn, Piedmont, Peninsula Park
NE	6	NE 42nd to I-205; NE Fremont to Hwy 30	Cully, Roseway
NE	7	I-205 to NE 148th; I-84 to NE Marine Drive	Parkrose, Argay
NE	8	E Burnside to NE Airport Way; NE 148th to NE 181st;	Wilkes, Glenfair
NE	9	I-84 to NE Marine Drive; NE Airport Way to NE 223rd	North Gresham, Blue/Fairview Lakes
SE/NE	10	E Burnside to I-84; NE 181st to NE/SE 223rd	Outer SE/NE Portland, Salish Ponds Wetlands
NE	11	SE Stark to Columbia River; NE 223rd to SW 257th Drive	Wood Village, Troutdale, Reynolds, Edgefield
Troutdale	12	SE Stark to Hwy 30; SW 257th to Sandy River	Troutdale
NW	13	NW St Helens Rd and surrounding area to the river and St Johns Bridge (west)	NW Industrial, Forest Park, NW Saltzman Rd
NW	14	NW Vaughn to Willamette River; NW St Helens Rd to Willamette River	Industrial NW area, NW Yeon/NW Front Ave
North	15	I-405 to N Emerson; Shipyards to I-5	Overlook, Shipyards, Kaiser Interstate
SW/NW	16	Hwy 26/I-405 Interchange to NW Vaughn; West boundary to NW 14th	Kings Heights, NW District, Slabtown, Nob Hill, Goose Hollow
SW/NW	17	SW Washington to NW Naito Pkwy/I- 405; SW/NW 14th to Willamette River	Old Town, Pearl District
SW	18	I-5/I-405 Interchange to NW Washington; I-405 to Willamette River	Downtown, PSU
SW	19	Beaverton Hillsdale Hwy area to Hwy 26; West Slope to Dosch Rd	Green Hills, Bridlemile, Glencullen, Scholls Ferry
SW	20	Hwy 10 to Hwy 26; SW Dosch Rd to Terwilliger	SW Hills, OHSU/VA, Council Crest, Marquam Nature Area
South	21	SW Iowa to I-405; Barbur Blvd/Naito Pkwy to Willamette River	South Portland, South Waterfront, Macadam Ave, South Downtown
SW	22	I-5 to Hwy 10; SW Oleson Rd to SW 30th/Capitol Hwy	Vermont Hills, Maplewood, Ashcreek, Crestwood

Area	#	Approximate Boundaries	Neighborhoods/Landmarks
SW	23	I-5 to Hwy 10; SW 30th/Capitol Hwy to Willamette River	Hillsdale, Multnomah Village, Capitol Hill, Willamette Park
NE	24	E Burnside to NE Fremont; Willamette River to NE 42nd Ave	Irvington, Eliot, Lloyd District, Kerns, Sullivan's Gulch, Laurelhurst
NE	25	E Burnside to NE Fremont; NE 42nd Ave to I-205	Hollywood, Laurelhurst, North Tabor, Rose City Park, Madison South
NE	26	E Burnside to I-84; I-205 to NE 148th;	Parkrose, Hazelwood, Russell
SE	27	SE Powell to E Burnside; Willamette River to SE Cesar Chavez	Buckman, Hawthorne, Ladd's, Hosford-Abernathy
SE	28	SE Powell to E Burnside; SE Cesar Chavez to I-205	South Tabor, Mt Tabor, Montavilla, Richmond
SE	29	SE Powell to E Burnside; I-205 to SE 148th	Mill Park, Kelly Butte
SE	30	SE Powell to E Burnside; SE 148th to SE 182nd	Centennial, Rockwood
SE/Gresham	31	SE Powell to E/NW Burnside; SE 182nd to SW Eastman Parkway	Gresham
Gresham	32	SE Powell to SE Stark St; SE 223rd/NW Eastman Parkway to NE Kane Drive	Gresham
SE	33	SE boundary near Johnson Creek to SE Powell; Willamette River to SE Cesar Chavez	Sellwood/Moreland, Brooklyn, Reed
SE	34	SE Cesar Chavez to I-205; SE Flavel to SE Foster Rd;	Woodstock, Creston-Kenilworth, Errol Heights; Mt Scott-Arleta, Brentwood Darlington
SE	35	SE Foster to SE Powell; SE Foster/Powell intersection to I-205	
SE	36	I-205 to Se 136th/Foster to SE Foster/SE 162nd; SE Flavel to SE Powell	Lents, Pleasant Valley
SE	37	SE 162nd/SE Foster to SE Powell; SE 136th to SE 190th/SW Highland Drive	Powell Butte, Jenne Butte

Methodological Differences

While the street count 2022 used the same basic methodology that was used in 2019, there were several differences. Table 3 outlines the differences between the 2019 and 2022 PIT street count methodologies.

Table 3: Differences in PIT Street Count Methodology 2019 to 2022

Element	PIT Street Count 2019	PIT Street Count 2022
Timing of the count	January 23, 2019 to January 29, 2019	January 26, 2022 to February 1, 2022
Weather	Temperate and dry	Cold, dry and occasionally windy
Clackamas County	N/A	Collaborated on the data collection process with the coordinator for Clackamas County by preparing all of the data collection materials and entering all of the data.

Element	PIT Street Count 2019	PIT Street Count 2022
COVID-19	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of COVID-19 affected the organizations and agencies serving homeless individuals in a number of ways. • Volunteers and outreach staff were given N95 masks to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19. • Items specific to the impact of COVID-19 and receiving of vaccinations were added to the survey.
Data collection trainings for volunteers and agency staff	<p>Seven in-person training sessions:</p> <p>Monday 1/7, 3:00– 4:30pm, Central Library</p> <p>Monday 1/7, 6:00–7:3 pm, North Portland Library</p> <p>Wednesday 1/9, 11:30am–1:00pm, Rockwood Library</p> <p>Friday 1/11, 10:30am–12:00pm, DHS East County</p> <p>Monday 1/14, 10:00–11:30am, PPB North Precinct</p> <p>Wednesday 1/16, 6:00–7:30pm, PSU</p> <p>Friday 1/18, 10:00–11:30am, Multnomah County Lincoln Building</p> <p>Individuals unable to attend a scheduled training session were given a link to an online training video.</p>	<p>Five virtual Zoom training sessions:</p> <p>Monday 1/10, 5:30-7:00pm</p> <p>Wednesday 1/12, 1:00-2:30pm</p> <p>Thursday 1/13, 2:00-3:30pm</p> <p>Friday 1/14, 11:30-1:00pm</p> <p>Monday 1/17, 3:00-4:30pm</p> <p>Wednesday 1/19, 5:30-7:00pm</p> <p>Individuals unable to attend a scheduled training session were given a link to a recorded virtual training session.</p>
Electronic survey	Developed a fillable-PDF document for 211info operators to collect survey data during the count week from people who called for information.	Survey programmed into web survey software (Qualtrics) and made available to agencies doing data collection.
Tablet pilot	Data collected by outreach on paper only.	Five tablets were purchased, loaded with the Qualtrics survey (English only), and made available for electronic data collection by outreach workers.
Data entry	Completed paper survey and refusal forms entered into electronic database (SPSS) by trained and paid RRI staff.	Trained RRI staff and volunteers entered completed paper surveys into SPSS.
Refusal forms	Refusal forms were completed for anyone who was approached, but did not want to complete the survey.	Refusal forms were not included based on a JOHS decision.
Doubled-up	Use of three point-in-time data sources to calculate average share of doubled up in the homeless population.	Not completed based on a JOHS decision, agreed with by PSU.

Methodological Limitations

Any effort at census taking has inherent limitations. The fact that the PIT Street Count is an effort to count all unsheltered individuals and families in Multnomah County, a geographically vast land area of 466 square miles, poses added difficulties. Several limitations in the methodology all but ensure that any point-in-time count of homelessness is an undercount. The following list highlights a few of those difficulties in the 2022 Street Count.

- **Contextual factors:** Many challenges have impacted our lives since March 2020 including COVID-19, months of protests, severe smoke from wildfires, increased community violence, and economic challenges. These things impacted not only the individuals experiencing homelessness, but also the

agencies serving them. A number of agencies were either unable to participate or could only minimally participate due to low staffing and increased needs of the people they served. This directly impacted the data collection effort in 2022.

- **Locating and contacting respondents:** The list of potential locations for enumeration of the street count is organic. There is no way of knowing whether all locations were identified. Further, even for known locations, the respondents may or may not be available. This adds to the potential for undercount of unsheltered individuals.
- **Right to refuse:** The survey is voluntary and the respondents have the right to refuse participation. Given the extent of vulnerabilities experienced by those who are homeless, a certain amount of refusals can be expected.
- **Participating organizations:** The voluntary nature of participation for agencies/programs that provide services can influence the count. For 2022, a total of 45 organizations participated as enumeration sites and/or provided outreach teams for the street count, which is just over half of the total in 2019. Some organizations had closed since 2019 and others were so short-staffed in response to the impact of COVID-19 and other economic factors that they were unable to spare time for the Street Count. Also, as in previous years, some organizations and sites that provide services chose not to participate, affecting the total count.
- **Number of enumerators:** The count depends on volunteers and agency staff. For 2022, although more people were trained (i.e., 192 vs. 142 in 2019) and provided adequate coverage, there is no way of knowing whether having more people and expanded coverage could have influenced the count.
- **Limiting definitions:** The HUD definition of “homeless” is rather limiting. Notable exclusions are the doubled-up population, people in jail, and people at a detox facility. Therefore, the PIT street count is at best a partial snapshot of homelessness.
- **Inconsistent documentation:** Although all data collectors were trained to include the agency they were representing or the site where the data were being collected, a number of surveys were returned without that data being included or notations that did not directly identify the agency or location (e.g., “outreach”).
- **Fatigue:** PSU has been involved with the past three counts (2017, 2019, 2022). Each year we have heard about the challenges of implementing the street count data collection, with agencies noting how challenging it is to continue to provide their ongoing services and participate in the Street Count outreach at the same time. For the 2022 count, the stress and fatigue were palpable, most likely due to the contextual factors listed above.
- **Under-counting:** Some subpopulations are likely to be undercounted. These include the following:
 - **People of color and with limited English proficiency:** Limitations with racial/ethnic identity options, language barriers, and lack of trust of the Count all result in the PIT Street Count being an undercount of people of color. Regardless of efforts to combat these issues, it is likely that these groups were undercounted.
 - **Youth:** The Street Count may not reach the homeless youth population effectively, particularly since this group may be prone to avoiding enumerators and migrating during the count time. Despite efforts to outreach to youth, it is likely that they were undercounted.

Number of Forms Returned by Agency, 2017–2022

Table 4 lists the participating agencies for the 2017, 2019, and 2022 PIT Street Counts that returned completed survey forms. Additional agencies participated in the count, but did not return any surveys because either they did not encounter anyone who was unsheltered, did not conduct the survey during the week of the count, or were unable to support the data collection effort. In order to make comparisons more logical, the table lists sites by agency rather than by individual site locations. Some agencies with multiple departments or programs represent more than one site. The table reflects the number of survey forms returned by the sites, outreach workers, and volunteers. Each data collection form represented a household, so these figures do not provide an indication of the number of individuals counted by each organization. "N/A" means that the agency did not exist or was otherwise unable to provide services.

Table 4: PIT Street Count Surveys Returned by Agency, 2017 to 2022

Agency	Number of Surveys Returned		
	2017	2019	2022
211info	17	10	16
All Saints Episcopal Church	6	5	0
Blanchet House	56	43	83
Care Oregon	0	15	0
Cascade AIDS Project	0	17	1
Cascadia	53	57	108
Catholic Charities (multiple participating programs)	20	37	31
Central City Concern (multiple participating programs)	12	60	38
City of Gresham	0	6	14
City Team Ministries	0	33	6
Clackamas Service Center	143	112	30
Community of Hope	0	1	0
Cultivate Initiatives	N/A	N/A	72
Dignity Village	51	18	0
Do Good Multnomah	0	8	0
East Hill Church	9	7	0
Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon (multiple participating programs)	0	15	0
Father's House City Ministries – Can We Help?	0	17	0
First Baptist Church of Gresham	0	5	0
First Baptist Church of Portland	16	21	23
Fora Health (formerly DePaul Treatment Centers)	0	8	0
Free Hot Soup	21	5	N/A ¹
Gateway Center	2	3	0
Hazelnut Grove/Portland Houseless Support Coalition	0	7	0
Home Forward	0	2	0
Human Solutions	1	0	0
Impact NW	0	24	0
Janus Youth	46	78	32
JOIN (multiple participating programs)	139	206	266
Lines for Life	0	16	0
Mainspring	8	0	0
Metro	0	21	0
Miracles Club	0	8	0
Mt. Scott Park Presbyterian Church (aka Sanctuary Presbyterian Church)	3	0	0
Multnomah County Health Department NEX	0	37	6
Multnomah County Intellectual & Developmental Disabilities	3	2	0

¹ Mobile due to COVID-19

Agency	Number of Surveys Returned		
	2017	2019	2022
Multnomah County Library, Belmont	5	3	0
Multnomah County Library, Central	11	107	0
Multnomah County Library, Gresham	3	10	0
Multnomah County Library, Holgate	8	10	0
Multnomah County Library, Hollywood	0	0	21
Multnomah County Library, Midland	7	12	19
Multnomah County Library, Rockwood	0	14	3
Multnomah County Sheriff's Discharge Program	0	0	15
Multnomah County Sheriff's Hope Team	N/A	52	45
Multnomah County Sheriff's River Patrol	7	8	0
NARA NW (multiple participating programs)	32	162	0
NAYA	9	0	0
New Avenues for Youth	8	10	0
OHSU (multiple participating programs)	0	5	0
Operation Nightwatch	6	11	0
Oregon Dept. of Human Services – Self-sufficiency and Child Welfare	45	18	0
Outreach Volunteers ²	100	69	75
Outside In (multiple participating programs)	137	52	45
P:ear	5	5	9
Parkrose School District	3	0	0
Portland Adventist Community Services	5	0	0
Portland Public School District (multiple participating programs)	2	0	0
Portland Rescue Mission	0	51	0
Portland Street Medicine	N/A	16	101
Portland Street Response	N/A	N/A	8
Potluck in the Park	26	13	15
Rahab's Sisters	0	11	17
Reynolds School District	2	0	0
Right 2 Dream Too	24	7	12
Rose Haven	13	3	43
Saint André Bessette Catholic Church	10	0	0
Saint Francis Dining Hall	31	19	N/A ³
Salvation Army	1	0	0
Self Enhancement Inc. (multiple participating programs)	0	11	0
Sisters of the Road	20	3	N/A ³
SnowCap Community Charities	11	0	0
Street Books	0	0	26
Street Roots	17	7	0
Transition Projects (multiple participating programs)	87	119	205
Trinity Episcopal Cathedral	24	19	0
Union Gospel Mission (multiple participating programs)	0	134	51
Urban League of Portland	0	108	0
Veterans Administration (multiple participating programs)	46	17	53
Voz Worker Center	5	4	0
Zarephath Kitchen	35	33	0

² Additional surveys submitted as part of coordinated outreach strategy

³ Temporarily outdoors

APPENDIX: SURVEY FORMS

Multnomah County (English)
Multnomah County (Spanish)
Multnomah County (Chinese)
Multnomah County (Vietnamese)
Multnomah County (Russian)
Clackamas County (English)
Clackamas County (Spanish)
Clackamas County (Russian)

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

Multnomah County Homeless Street Count January 26-Feb 1, 2022 ♦ Page 1-3: HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Use this form to survey people who are/were **homeless and unsheltered** on the night of **January 26, 2022**.

Did you or will you sleep outside* on Wednesday night January 26? Yes No *[if No, Stop Survey]*
**Public or private place not ordinarily used for people to regularly sleep in (e.g., vehicle, park, street, abandoned building, campground.)*

Have you already taken the Street Count survey within the last week? Yes No *[if Yes, Stop Survey]*

THE QUESTIONS IN THIS BOX ARE REQUIRED. IF THEY CAN'T BE ANSWERED, GO TO THE NEXT PARTICIPANT.

First letter FIRST name	First 3 letters LAST name	Age	How do you identify your gender? <i>[Check ALL That Apply]</i>
□	□ □ □	□	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Questioning <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender <input type="checkbox"/> A gender that is not singularly "Female" or "Male"

1. Where did/will you sleep Wednesday night January 26? *[Select Only ONE]*

- Street/sidewalk
- Doorway/other private property
- Abandoned house/building
- Bridge/overpass/railroad
- Park
- Woods/open space
- Vehicle (car, truck, van, camper) *[Skip to Q2]*
- Boat *[Skip to Q2]*
- Decline
- Other unsheltered location: _____

1a. *[If Not Boat or Vehicle:] Did/will you sleep in a tent at that location on January 26th?*

Yes
 No
 Don't Know

2. What part of town did/will you sleep in on January 26th? *[Select Only ONE]*

- Downtown/Old Town/Pearl
- SW Portland (outside downtown)
- NW Portland (outside downtown)
- North Portland
- Inner NE Portland (river → 33rd)
- Central NE Portland (33rd → 82nd)
- SE Portland (river → 82nd)
- Outer E Portland (82nd → 162nd)
- Gresham
- East County (outside Gresham)
- Don't Know
- Decline

3. Did/will you sleep alone on January 26?

Yes No → **3a. *[If No:] Who slept/will sleep with you on January 26th? *[Check All that Apply]****

Spouse/Partner
 Child/Children/Grandchild(ren) under 18 years
 Other Relative (e.g., parent, sibling, adult child(ren), aunt/uncle, grandparent)
 Non-Relative (e.g., friend, street family)

4. Is this the first time in your life you have experienced homelessness?

- Yes No Don't Know Decline

5. How long have you been homeless this time?

_____ (months) _____ (years) *[If duration is 12 months or more, Skip to Q7]*

6. *[If Q5 less than 12 months:] Have you lived on the streets or in a shelter AT LEAST 4 SEPARATE TIMES (including this time) in the PAST 3 YEARS?*

Yes → **6a. *[If Yes:] In the past 3 years, was the total time you have been living on the streets or in a shelter AT LEAST 12 MONTHS?***

No
 Don't Know
 Yes No Don't Know

7. Is COVID-19 a reason you are homeless now? ←

- Yes No Don't Know Decline

8. How do you identify your race/ethnicity? Check ALL That Apply (and at least one):

- African Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Slavic
- Asian or Asian American White or Caucasian
- Black or African American Don't Know
- Hispanic/Latin (a)(o)(x) Decline
- Middle Eastern

Additional Detail: _____

9. How long have you been in Multnomah County? *[Select Only ONE]*

- N/A, I'm from here originally *[skip to Q11]*
- Less than 3 months
- 3-12 months
- 13 months-2 years
- More than 2 years
- Decline

10. Were you homeless when you came to Multnomah County?

- Yes No Decline

10a. What brought you here? *[Check ALL That Apply]*

- Family/friends
- Job opportunities
- Like it here/good weather
- Access to services/resources
- Other: _____

10b. Where did you move from? *[Select Only ONE]*

- Clack, Wash, or Clark Counties (i.e., Metro area)
- Washington or California
- Oregon outside Metro area
- Other part of United States
- Hailing from outside the United States

11. *[Ask ONLY if 18 years or older]* Have you experienced domestic violence (physical/emotional/verbal DV) in current or past relationships?

- Yes → **11a. *[If Yes:] Is domestic violence a reason you are homeless now?***
- No *[skip to Q12 – next page]*
 Don't Know *[skip to Q12 – next page]*
 Decline *[skip to Q12 – next page]*

11a. *[If Yes:] Is domestic violence a reason you are homeless now?*

Yes
 No
 Don't Know
 Decline

12. Are you employed?

- Yes
- No
- Don't Know
- Decline

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

- Yes
- No
- Don't Know
- Decline

14. Are you experiencing any of the following? [Ask Each][Check ALL That Apply, Yes Some Disability, None OR Decline]

- Alcohol Use Disorder
 - Chronic Health Condition
 - Deaf/ Hard of Hearing
 - Developmental Disability
 - Drug Use Disorder
 - HIV / AIDS
 - Mental Health Disorder
 - Physical Disability
 - Vision Impaired
- Yes, Some Disability/Unspecified (Has disability, but specific conditions are not identified.)
- None, N/A
- Decline

15. Have you received any COVID vaccinations?

- Yes
- No [skip to NOTE]
- Don't Know [skip to NOTE]
- Decline [skip to NOTE]

15a. [If Yes] Which type of vaccine did you receive? [Check All that Apply]

- Moderna
- Pfizer
- Johnson & Johnson
- Don't Know
- Decline

15b. [If Yes] How many shots have you received? [Select Only ONE]

- 1 shot [skip to NOTE]
- 2 shots
- More than 2 shots
- Don't Know [skip to NOTE]
- Decline [skip to NOTE]

15c. [If "2 shots" or "More than 2 shots":] Was one of those a booster shot?

- Yes
- No
- Don't Know
- Decline

NOTE: Use this section of this form to gather information for THIS respondent's ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

IF A-D CAN'T BE ANSWERED, GO TO THE NEXT PARTICIPANT	ADDITIONAL HH MEMBER #1	ADDITIONAL HH MEMBER #2
A. First letter of First Name [required]	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B. First 3 letters of Last Name [required]	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
C. What is your age? [required]	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D. How do you identify your gender? [Check all that Apply]	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender <input type="checkbox"/> A gender that is not singularly "M" or "F"	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender <input type="checkbox"/> A gender that is not singularly "M" or "F"

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.	ADDITIONAL HH MEMBER #1	ADDITIONAL HH MEMBER #2
1. What is your relationship to the person who completed Side A of this form? [Select Only ONE]	<input type="radio"/> Spouse/Partner <input type="radio"/> Child/Children/Grandchild under 18 yrs <input type="radio"/> Other Relative (e.g., parent, sibling, adult child(ren), aunt/uncle, grandparent) <input type="radio"/> Non-Relative (e.g., friend, street family)	<input type="radio"/> Spouse/Partner <input type="radio"/> Child/Children/Grandchild under 18 yrs <input type="radio"/> Other Relative (e.g., parent, sibling, adult child(ren), aunt/uncle, grandparent) <input type="radio"/> Non-Relative (e.g., friend, street family)
2. Is this the first time in your life you have experienced homelessness?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline
3. How long have you been homeless this time?	_____ (mos) _____ (yrs) [If 12 months or more, skip to Q5]	_____ (mos) _____ (yrs) [If 12 months or more, skip to Q5]
4. [If Q3<12 mos:] Have you lived on the streets or in a shelter at least 4 separate times (incl. this time) in the past 3 years?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No [Skip to Q5] <input type="radio"/> Don't Know [Skip to Q5]	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No [Skip to Q5] <input type="radio"/> Don't Know [Skip to Q5]
4a. [If Q4=Yes:] In the past 3 years, was the total time you have been living on the streets or in a shelter at least 12 mos?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know
5. How do you identify your race/ethnicity? [Check ALL That Apply and at least one]	<input type="checkbox"/> African <input type="checkbox"/> Nat Hawai/Pac Isl <input type="checkbox"/> Amer Ind/Alaska Nat/Indi <input type="checkbox"/> Slavic <input type="checkbox"/> Asian/ Asian American <input type="checkbox"/> White/Caucasian <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Eastern <input type="checkbox"/> Decline Additional Detail: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> African <input type="checkbox"/> Nat Hawai/Pac Isl <input type="checkbox"/> Amer Ind/Alaska Nat/Indi <input type="checkbox"/> Slavic <input type="checkbox"/> Asian/ Asian American <input type="checkbox"/> White/Caucasian <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Eastern <input type="checkbox"/> Decline Additional Detail: _____
6. Have you received any COVID Vaccinations?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline
6a. [If Yes] Which type of vaccine did you receive? [Check All that Apply]	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderna <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/> Pfizer <input type="checkbox"/> Decline <input type="checkbox"/> Johnson & Johnson	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderna <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/> Pfizer <input type="checkbox"/> Decline <input type="checkbox"/> Johnson & Johnson
6b. [If Yes] How many shots have you received?	<input type="radio"/> 1 shot <input type="radio"/> More than 2 shots <input type="radio"/> 2 shots <input type="radio"/> Don't know <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="radio"/> 1 shot <input type="radio"/> More than 2 shots <input type="radio"/> 2 shots <input type="radio"/> Don't know <input type="radio"/> Decline
6c. [If "2 shots" or "More than 2 shots"] Was one of those a booster shot?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Decline
STOP HERE FOR CHILDREN 0-17 YEARS		
7. Are you employed?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline
8. Have you served in the US Armed Forces (A,N,AF,MC,CG) or been called into active duty by the Nat'l Guard or as a Reservist?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline
9. How long have you been in Multnomah County?	<input type="radio"/> <3 months <input type="radio"/> >2 years <input type="radio"/> 3-12 mos <input type="radio"/> N/A, I'm from here <input type="radio"/> 1-2 years originally [Skip to Q11]	<input type="radio"/> <3 months <input type="radio"/> >2 years <input type="radio"/> 3-12 mos <input type="radio"/> N/A, I'm from here <input type="radio"/> 1-2 years originally [Skip to Q11]
10. Were you homeless when you came to Multnomah County?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Decline
10a. What brought you here? [Check ALL That Apply]	<input type="checkbox"/> Family/friends <input type="checkbox"/> Access to services/resources <input type="checkbox"/> Job opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Like it here/good weather	<input type="checkbox"/> Family/friends <input type="checkbox"/> Access to services/resources <input type="checkbox"/> Job opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Like it here/good weather
10b. Where did you come from? [Select Only ONE]	<input type="radio"/> Clack, Wash, or Clark Cnty (i.e., Metro area) <input type="radio"/> Oregon, outside Metro area <input type="radio"/> Wash or Calif <input type="radio"/> Other part of US	<input type="radio"/> Clack, Wash, or Clark Cnty (i.e., Metro area) <input type="radio"/> Oregon, outside Metro area <input type="radio"/> Wash or Calif <input type="radio"/> Other part of US
11. Have you experienced domestic violence (phys/emot/verb DV) in current or past relationships?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No [Skip to Q12] <input type="radio"/> Don't Know [Skip to Q12] <input type="radio"/> Decline [Skip to Q12]	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No [Skip to Q12] <input type="radio"/> Don't Know [Skip to Q12] <input type="radio"/> Decline [Skip to Q12]
11a. [If Q11=Yes:] Is domestic violence a reason you are homeless now?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Decline
12. Are you experiencing any of the following? [Ask each individually] [Check ALL That Apply OR Select Some Disabling Condition OR None, N/A OR Declined]	<input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Use Disab. <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Health Disab. <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Disab. <input type="checkbox"/> Develop Disability. <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Deaf/ Hard of Hear <input type="checkbox"/> Vision Impaired <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Use Disab. <input type="radio"/> Some Disability <input type="radio"/> None, N/A <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Use Disab. <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Health Disab. <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Disab. <input type="checkbox"/> Develop Disability. <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Deaf/ Hard of Hear <input type="checkbox"/> Vision Impaired <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Use Disab. <input type="radio"/> Some Disability <input type="radio"/> None, N/A <input type="radio"/> Decline
13. Is COVID-19 a reason you are homeless now?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline

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

Condado de Multnomah, Recuento de personas sin hogar en situación de calle 26 de ene. - 1 de feb. de 2022 ♦

Página 1-3: PERSONA A CARGO DE LA FAMILIA

Use este formulario para encuestar a las personas que **no tienen hogar ni refugio** en la noche del **26 de enero de 2022**.

¿Durmió o dormirá afuera* la noche del miércoles 26 de enero? Sí No *[si la respuesta es "no", finalice la encuesta]*
**Lugar público o privado que normalmente no se usa para que las personas duerman con frecuencia (p. ej., vehículo, parque, calle, edificio abandonado, área para acampar).*

¿Ya completó la encuesta de recuento de personas en situación de calle en la última semana? Sí No
[si la respuesta es "sí", finalice la encuesta]

Las preguntas de este cuadro son obligatorias. Si no se pueden responder, pase al siguiente participante.			
Primera letra del PRIMER nombre	Primeras 3 letras del APELLIDO	Edad	¿Con qué género se identifica? <i>[Marque TODAS las opciones que correspondan]</i>
□	□ □ □	□	<input type="checkbox"/> Masculino <input type="checkbox"/> Femenino <input type="checkbox"/> Se lo está cuestionando <input type="checkbox"/> Transgénero <input type="checkbox"/> Género que no es particularmente "masculino" ni "femenino"

1. ¿Dónde durmió/dormirá la noche del miércoles 26 de enero? *[Seleccione solo UNA opción]*

- Calle/acera
- Puerta/otra propiedad privada
- Casa/edificio abandonado
- Puente/paso sobre nivel/vías de tren
- Parque
- Bosque/espacio abierto
- Vehículo (auto, camión, camioneta, casa rodante) *[pase a la preg. 2]*
- Bote *[Pase a la preg. 2]*
- No responde
- Otro sitio sin techo: _____

1a. [Si no tiene bote o vehículo:] ¿Durmió/dormirá en una carpa en ese lugar el 26 de enero?

Sí
 No
 No sabe

2. ¿En qué parte de la ciudad durmió/dormirá el 26 de enero? *[Seleccione solo UNA opción]*

- Centro/centro histórico/Pearl
- Sudoeste de Portland (fuera del centro)
- Noroeste de Portland (fuera del centro)
- Norte de Portland
- Interior del noreste de Portland (río → 33rd)
- Parte central del noreste de Portland (33rd → 82nd)
- Sudeste de Portland (río → 82nd)
- Afueras del este de Portland (82nd → 162nd)
- Gresham
- Este del condado (fuera de Gresham)
- No sabe
- No responde

3. ¿Durmió/dormirá solo el 26 de enero?

Sí No →

3a. [Si la respuesta es "no":] ¿Con quién durmió/dormirá el 26 de enero? *[Marque todas las opciones que correspondan]*

Cónyuge/pareja
 Hijos/nietos menores de 18 años
 Otro familiar (p. ej., padre, madre, hermano, hijo adulto, tío, abuelo)
 No familiares (p. ej., amigo, familia de la calle)

4. ¿Esta es la primera vez en su vida que ha estado sin hogar?

- Sí No No sabe No responde

5. ¿Esta vez hace cuánto tiempo que no tiene hogar?

_____ (meses) _____ (años) *[si el tiempo es 12 meses o más, pase a la preg. 7]*

6. [Si la preg. 5 es menos de 12 meses:] ¿Ha vivido en la calle o en un refugio AL MENOS EN 4 MOMENTOS DISTINTOS (incluyendo este momento) en los ÚLTIMOS 3 AÑOS?

- Sí → **6a. [Si la respuesta es "sí":] En los últimos 3 años, ¿el tiempo total que ha estado viviendo en la calle o en un refugio fue AL MENOS 12 MESES?**
 No No sabe
 Sí No No sabe

7. ¿El COVID-19 es uno de los motivos por el cual ahora no tiene hogar?

- Sí No No sabe No responde

8. ¿Con qué raza/etnia se identifica? *Marque TODAS las opciones que correspondan (y al menos una):*

- Africana Nativa de Hawái o isleña del Pacífico
- Nativa americana, nativa de Alaska o indígena Eslava
- Asiática o asiática americana Blanca o caucásica
- Negra o afroamericana No sabe
- Hispana/Latina No responde
- Del Medio Oriente

Información adicional: _____

9. ¿Hace cuánto tiempo que está en el condado de Multnomah? *[Seleccione solo UNA opción]*

- N/C, soy originario de aquí *[pase a la preg. 11]*
- Menos de 3 meses
- 3 - 12 meses
- 13 meses - 2 años
- Más de 2 años
- No responde

10. ¿No tenía hogar cuando llegó al condado de Multnomah?

- Sí No No responde

10a. ¿Qué lo trajo aquí? *[Marque TODAS las opciones que correspondan]*

- Familiares/amigos
- Oportunidades laborales
- Le gusta aquí/el buen clima
- Acceso a servicios/recursos
- Otro: _____

10b. ¿De dónde se mudó? *[Seleccione solo UNA opción]*

- Condados de Clackamas, Washington o Clark (p. ej., área metropolitana)
- Washington o California
- Oregon fuera del área metropolitana
- Otra parte de Estados Unidos
- Fuera de Estados Unidos

11. [Pregunte SOLO si la persona es mayor de 18 años] ¿Ha sufrido violencia doméstica (física/emocional/verbal) en relaciones actuales o anteriores?

- Sí → **11a. [Si la respuesta es "sí":] ¿La violencia doméstica es uno de los motivos por el cual ahora no tiene hogar?**
 No *[pase a la preg. 12 – siguiente página]*
 No sabe *[pase a la preg. 12 – siguiente página]*
 No responde *[pase a la preg. 12 – siguiente página]*

11a. [Si la respuesta es "sí":] ¿La violencia doméstica es uno de los motivos por el cual ahora no tiene hogar?

Sí
 No
 No sabe
 No responde

12. ¿Tiene trabajo?

- Sí No No sabe No responde

13. [Pregunte si la persona es mayor de 18 años:] ¿Prestó servicio en las Fuerzas Armadas de Estados Unidos (Ejército, Armada, Fuerza Aérea, Cuerpo de Marines o Guardia Costera) o lo llamaron al servicio activo como miembro de la Guardia Nacional o como reservista?

- Sí No No sabe No responde

14. ¿Padece alguna de las siguientes afecciones? [Pregunte cada una] [Marque TODAS las opciones que correspondan, "sí, alguna discapacidad", "ninguna" O "no responde"]

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trastorno por consumo de alcohol | <input type="checkbox"/> VIH / SIDA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Afección de salud crónica | <input type="checkbox"/> Trastorno de salud mental |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sordera/ Dificultad auditiva | <input type="checkbox"/> Discapacidad física |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discapacidad del desarrollo | <input type="checkbox"/> Discapacidad visual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trastorno por consumo de drogas | |

- Sí, alguna discapacidad/no especificado (tiene discapacidad, pero no se identifica una afección específica).
 Ninguna, N/C
 No responde

15. ¿Se ha dado alguna vacuna contra el COVID?

- Sí No [pase a NOTA]
 No sabe [pase a NOTA]
 No responde [pase a NOTA]

15a. [Si la respuesta es "sí"] ¿Qué tipo de vacuna recibió? [Marque todas las opciones que correspondan]

Moderna
 Pfizer
 Johnson & Johnson
 No sabe
 No responde

15b. [Si la respuesta es "sí"] ¿Cuántas dosis recibió? [Seleccione solo UNA opción]

1 dosis [pase a NOTA]
 2 dosis Más de 2 dosis No sabe [pase a NOTA]
 No responde [pase a NOTA]

15c. [Si la respuesta es "2 dosis" o "más de 2 dosis"] ¿Una de ellas fue una dosis de refuerzo?

Sí No No sabe No responde

NOTA: Use esta sección de este formulario para obtener información sobre los MIEMBROS ADICIONALES DE LA FAMILIA de ESTE encuestado.

SI LAS PREGUNTAS A-D NO SE PUEDEN RESPONDER, PASE AL SIGUIENTE PARTICIPANTE	MIEMBRO ADICIONAL DE LA FAMILIA 1	MIEMBRO ADICIONAL DE LA FAMILIA 2
A. Primera letra del primer nombre [obligatorio]	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B. Primeras 3 letras del apellido [obligatorio]	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
C. ¿Cuántos años tiene? [obligatorio]	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D. ¿Con qué género se identifica? [Marque todas las opciones que correspondan]	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> Transgénero <input type="checkbox"/> Género que no es particularmente "M" ni "F" <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> Se lo está cuestionando	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> Transgénero <input type="checkbox"/> Género que no es particularmente "M" ni "F" <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> Se lo está cuestionando

MIEMBROS DE LA FAMILIA.	MIEMBRO ADICIONAL DE LA FAMILIA 1	MIEMBRO ADICIONAL DE LA FAMILIA 2
1. ¿Cuál es su relación con la persona que completó el Lado A de este formulario? [Seleccione solo UNA opción]	<input type="radio"/> Cónyuge/pareja <input type="radio"/> Hijos/nietos menores de 18 años <input type="radio"/> Otro familiar (p. ej., padre, madre, hermano, hijo adulto, tío, abuelo) <input type="radio"/> No familiares (p. ej., amigo, familia de la calle)	<input type="radio"/> Cónyuge/pareja <input type="radio"/> Hijos/nietos menores de 18 años <input type="radio"/> Otro familiar (p. ej., padre, madre, hermano, hijo adulto, tío, abuelo) <input type="radio"/> No familiares (p. ej., amigo, familia de la calle)
2. ¿Esta es la primera vez en su vida que ha estado sin hogar?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde
3. ¿Esta vez hace cuánto tiempo que no tiene hogar?	_____ (meses) _____ (años) [Si el tiempo es 12 meses o más, pase a la preg. 5]	_____ (meses) _____ (años) [Si el tiempo es 12 meses o más, pase a la preg. 5]
4. [Si la respuesta a la preg. 3 es menos de 12 meses:] ¿Ha vivido en la calle o en un refugio al menos en 4 momentos distintos (incluyendo este momento) en los últimos 3 años?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No [pase a la preg. 5] <input type="radio"/> No sabe [pase a la preg. 5]	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No [pase a la preg. 5] <input type="radio"/> No sabe [pase a la preg. 5]
4a. (Si la respuesta a la preg. 4 es "sí":) En los últimos 3 años, ¿el tiempo total que ha estado viviendo en la calle o en un refugio fue al menos 12 meses?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe
5. ¿Con qué raza/etnia se identifica? [Marque TODAS las opciones que correspondan y al menos una]	<input type="checkbox"/> Africana <input type="checkbox"/> Nat. de Hawái/isl. del Pac. <input type="checkbox"/> Nat. am., nat. de Alaska o indíg. <input type="checkbox"/> Eslava <input type="checkbox"/> Asiát./asiát. am. <input type="checkbox"/> Blanca/cauc. <input type="checkbox"/> Negra/Afroamericana <input type="checkbox"/> No sabe <input type="checkbox"/> Del Med. Or. <input type="checkbox"/> No responde	<input type="checkbox"/> Africana <input type="checkbox"/> Nat. de Hawái/isl. del Pac. <input type="checkbox"/> Nat. am., nat. de Alaska o indíg. <input type="checkbox"/> Eslava <input type="checkbox"/> Asiát./asiát. am. <input type="checkbox"/> Blanca/cauc. <input type="checkbox"/> Negra/Afroamericana <input type="checkbox"/> No sabe <input type="checkbox"/> Del Med. Or. <input type="checkbox"/> No responde
6. ¿Se ha dado alguna vacuna contra el COVID?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde
6a. [Si la respuesta es "sí"] ¿Qué tipo de vacuna recibió? [Marque todas las opciones que correspondan]	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderna <input type="checkbox"/> No sabe <input type="checkbox"/> Pfizer <input type="checkbox"/> No responde <input type="checkbox"/> Johnson & Johnson	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderna <input type="checkbox"/> No sabe <input type="checkbox"/> Pfizer <input type="checkbox"/> No responde <input type="checkbox"/> Johnson & Johnson
6b. [Si la respuesta es "sí"] ¿Cuántas dosis recibió?	<input type="radio"/> 1 dosis <input type="radio"/> Más de 2 dosis <input type="radio"/> 2 dosis <input type="radio"/> No sé <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="radio"/> 1 dosis <input type="radio"/> Más de 2 dosis <input type="radio"/> 2 dosis <input type="radio"/> No sé <input type="radio"/> No responde
6c. [Si la respuesta es "2 dosis" o "más de 2 dosis"] ¿Una de ellas fue una dosis de refuerzo?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde
DETÉNGASE AQUÍ PARA MENORES DE 0 A 17 AÑOS		
7. ¿Tiene trabajo?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde
8. ¿Prestó servicio en las Fuerzas Armadas de Estados Unidos (Ejército, Armada, Fuerza Aérea, Cuerpo de Marines o Guardia Costera) o lo llamaron al servicio activo como miembro de la Guardia Nacional o como reservista?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde
9. ¿Hace cuánto tiempo que está en el condado de Multnomah?	<input type="radio"/> Menos de 3 meses <input type="radio"/> Más de 2 años <input type="radio"/> 3-12 meses <input type="radio"/> N/C, soy originario de aquí [pase a la preg. 11] <input type="radio"/> 1-2 años	<input type="radio"/> Menos de 3 meses <input type="radio"/> Más de 2 años <input type="radio"/> 3-12 meses <input type="radio"/> N/C, soy originario de aquí [pase a la preg. 11] <input type="radio"/> 1-2 años
10. ¿No tenía hogar cuando llegó al condado de Multnomah?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No responde
10a. ¿Qué lo trajo aquí? [Marque TODAS las opciones que correspondan]	<input type="checkbox"/> Familiares/amigos <input type="checkbox"/> Acceso a servicios/recursos <input type="checkbox"/> Oportunidades laborales <input type="checkbox"/> Otro _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Le gusta aquí/el buen clima	<input type="checkbox"/> Familiares/amigos <input type="checkbox"/> Acceso a servicios/recursos <input type="checkbox"/> Oportunidades laborales <input type="checkbox"/> Otro _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Le gusta aquí/el buen clima
10b. ¿De dónde se vino? [Seleccione solo UNA opción]	<input type="radio"/> Cond. de Clack., Wash. o Clark (p. ej., área met.) <input type="radio"/> Oregon, fuera del área met. <input type="radio"/> Wash. o Calif. <input type="radio"/> Otra parte de EE. UU.	<input type="radio"/> Cond. de Clack., Wash. o Clark (p. ej., área met.) <input type="radio"/> Oregon, fuera del área met. <input type="radio"/> Wash. o Calif. <input type="radio"/> Otra parte de EE. UU.
11. ¿Ha sufrido violencia doméstica (fis./emoc./verb.) en relaciones actuales o anteriores?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No [pase a la preg. 12] <input type="radio"/> No sabe [pase a la preg. 12] <input type="radio"/> No responde [Pase a la preg. 12]	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No [pase a la preg. 12] <input type="radio"/> No sabe [pase a la preg. 12] <input type="radio"/> No responde [Pase a la preg. 12]
11a. [Si la respuesta a la preg. 11 es "sí":] ¿La violencia doméstica es uno de los motivos por el cual ahora no tiene hogar?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde
12. ¿Padece alguna de las siguientes afecciones? [Pregunte cada una individualmente] [Marque TODAS las opciones que correspondan]	<input type="checkbox"/> Disc. por cons. de alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> VIH/SIDA <input type="checkbox"/> Disc. de salud crónica <input type="checkbox"/> Disc. de salud mental <input type="checkbox"/> Disc. de desarrollo <input type="checkbox"/> Discapacidad física <input type="checkbox"/> Sordera/dificultad auditiva <input type="checkbox"/> Disc. visual <input type="checkbox"/> Disc. por cons. de drogas <input type="radio"/> Alguna discapacidad <input type="radio"/> Ninguna, N/C <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="checkbox"/> Disc. por cons. de alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> VIH/SIDA <input type="checkbox"/> Disc. de salud crónica <input type="checkbox"/> Disc. de salud mental <input type="checkbox"/> Disc. de desarrollo <input type="checkbox"/> Discapacidad física <input type="checkbox"/> Sordera/dificultad auditiva <input type="checkbox"/> Disc. visual <input type="checkbox"/> Disc. por cons. de drogas <input type="radio"/> Alguna discapacidad <input type="radio"/> Ninguna, N/C <input type="radio"/> No responde
13. ¿El COVID-19 es uno de los motivos por el cual ahora no tiene hogar?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde

表格填写人: _____ 组织/站点: _____ 日期: _____

摩尔特诺马县无家可归者街道计数 2022 年 1 月 26 日至 2 月 1 日 第 1-3 页: 户主

使用此表格调查 2022 年 1 月 26 日夜无家可归和没有住处的人员。

您在 1 月 26 日星期三夜间是否“露宿街头”*? 是 否 [如果否, 请停止调查]
 *通常不用于人们经常睡觉的公共或私人场所 (例如, 车辆、公园、街道、废弃建筑物、露营地。)

您是否在上周内参加过街道统计调查? 是 否 [如果是, 请停止调查]

此选框中的问题为必答。如果无法回答, 请转到下一位参与者。

名的第一个字母	姓的前 3 个字母	年龄	您认为自己的性别是? [勾选所有适用项]
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 男性 <input type="checkbox"/> 女性 <input type="checkbox"/> 存疑 <input type="checkbox"/> 跨性别者 <input type="checkbox"/> 非单一性别的“女性”或“男性”

1. 1 月 26 日星期三夜间您曾睡在/将睡在哪里? [仅选择一项]

- 街道/人行道
- 门口/其他私有物业
- 废弃的房屋/建筑物
- 桥梁/立交桥/铁路
- 公园
- 树林/空地
- 车辆 (汽车、卡车、面包车、露营车) [跳至 Q2]
- 船 [跳至 Q2]
- 拒绝回答
- 其他无庇护所的地点: _____

1a. [如果不是船或车:] 您是否/将在 1 月 26 日在该地点睡在帐篷里?

是
 否
 不知道

2. 1 月 26 日您曾睡在/将睡在城里哪个区域? [仅选择一项]

- 市中心/老城区/珍珠区
- 西南波特兰 (市中心之外)
- 西北波特兰 (市中心之外)
- 北波特兰
- 内东北波特兰 (河边区域 → 33 街)
- 中东北波特兰 (33 街 → 82 街)
- 东南波特兰 (河边区域 → 82 街)
- 外东波特兰 (82 街 → 162 街)
- Gresham
- 东部县 (Gresham 之外)
- 不知道
- 拒绝回答

3. 1 月 26 日您曾/将一个人睡吗?

- 是 否

3a. [如果否:] 1 月 26 日您曾/将和谁一起? [勾选所有适用项]

配偶/伴侣
 18 岁以下的子女/ (外) 孙子女
 其他亲属 (例如, 父母、兄弟姐妹、成年子女、(伯叔舅舅) 姨母/ (伯叔舅舅) 姨夫、(外) 祖父母)
 非亲属 (例如, 朋友、街友)

4. 这是您一生中第一次经历无家可归吗?

- 是 否 不知道 拒绝回答

5. 您这次无家可归多久了?

_____ (月) _____ (年) [如果持续时间为 12 个月或更长, 跳至 Q7]

6. [如果 Q5 的答案是少于 12 个月:] 在过去的 3 年中, 您是否至少 4 次 (包括这次) 在街头或庇护所居住过?

- 是 否 不知道
- 6a. [如果是:] 在过去 3 年中, 您流落街头或住在避难所的总时间是否至少为 12 个月?
 是 否 不知道

7. 新冠疫情是您现在无家可归的原因吗?

- 是 否 不知道 拒绝回答

8. 您认为自己的种族/民族是? 勾选所有适用项的 (至少选一项):

- 非洲人
 - 美洲印第安人、阿拉斯加原住民或土著
 - 亚裔或亚裔美国人
 - 黑人或非裔美国人
 - 西班牙裔/拉丁裔
 - 中东人
 - 夏威夷原住民或太平洋岛民
 - 斯拉夫人
 - 白人 or 白种人
 - 不知道
 - 拒绝回答
- 附加细节: _____

9. 您在摩尔特诺马县多久了? [仅选择一项]

- 不适用, 我是本地人 [跳至 Q11]
- 不到 3 个月
- 3 - 12 个月
- 13 个月 - 2 年
- 2 年以上
- 拒绝回答

10. 当您来到摩尔特诺马县时, 您是否无家可归?

- 是 否 拒绝回答

10a. 您为什么来到这里? [勾选所有适用项]

- 家人/朋友
- 工作机会
- 喜欢这里/好天气
- 获取服务/资源
- 其他: _____

10b. 您从哪里搬来的? [仅选择一项]

- 克拉克马斯、华盛顿或克拉克县 (即都会区)
- 华盛顿或加利福尼亚
- 俄勒冈州以外的都会区
- 美国其他地区
- 美国以外

11. [仅在 18 岁或以上时询问] 您在当前或过去的关系中是否经历过家庭暴力 (身体/情感/言语家庭暴力)?

- 是 否 [跳至 Q12 - 下一页]
 不知道 [跳至 Q12 - 下一页]
 拒绝回答 [跳至 Q12 - 下一页]

11a. [如果是:] 家庭暴力是您现在无家可归的原因吗?

- 是 否 不知道 拒绝回答

12. 您是否有工作？
 是 否 不知道 拒绝回答

13. [如果年满18岁请询问:] 您是否曾在美国武装部队（陆军、海军、空军、海军陆战队、海岸警卫队）服役或被国民警卫队召入作为现役或预备役军人？
 是 否 不知道 拒绝回答

14. 您是否遇到过以下任何情况？[询问每一项][勾选所有适用的项，是部分失能，无或拒绝回答]

<input type="checkbox"/> 酒精依赖症	<input type="checkbox"/> 人类免疫缺陷病毒/艾滋病
<input type="checkbox"/> 慢性病	<input type="checkbox"/> 心理健康障碍
<input type="checkbox"/> 耳聋/重听	<input type="checkbox"/> 身体失能
<input type="checkbox"/> 发育失能	<input type="checkbox"/> 视力受损
<input type="checkbox"/> 药物滥用症	

是，部分失能/未指明（有失能，但未确定具体情况。）
 无，不适用
 拒绝回答

15. 您是否接种过任何新冠疫苗？
 是 否 [跳至备注]
 不知道 [跳至备注]
 拒绝回答 [跳至备注]

15a. [如果是] 您接种过哪种疫苗？ [勾选所有适用项]

莫德纳
 辉瑞
 强生
 不知道
 拒绝回答

15b. [如果是] 您接种过几剂？ [仅选择一项]

1 剂 [跳至备注]
 2 剂
 2 剂以上
 不知道 [跳至备注]
 拒绝回答 [跳至备注]

15c. [如果“2 剂”或“超过 2 剂”:] 其中有一剂是加强针吗？

是
 否
 不知道
 拒绝回答

备注：使用此表格的这一部分收集该受访者其他家庭成员的信息。

如果无法回答A-D, 转至下一位参与者	其他家庭成员 #1	其他家庭成员 #2
A. 名的第一个字母 [必填]	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B. 姓的前 3 个字母 [必填]	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
C. 您的年龄是？ [必填]	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D. 您认为自己的性别是 [勾选所有适用项]	<input type="checkbox"/> 男 <input type="checkbox"/> 跨性别 <input type="checkbox"/> 不属于男女的性别 <input type="checkbox"/> 女 <input type="checkbox"/> 存疑	<input type="checkbox"/> 男 <input type="checkbox"/> 跨性别 <input type="checkbox"/> 不属于男女的性别 <input type="checkbox"/> 女 <input type="checkbox"/> 存疑

家庭成员。	其他家庭成员 #1	其他家庭成员 #2
1. 您与填写此表格 A 面的人是什么关系？ [仅选择一项]	<input type="radio"/> 配偶/伴侣 <input type="radio"/> 18 岁以下的子女/（外）孙子女 <input type="radio"/> 其他亲属（例如，父母、兄弟姐妹、成年子女（伯叔姑舅）姨母/（伯叔姑舅）姨夫、（外）祖父母） <input type="radio"/> 非亲属（例如，朋友、街友）	<input type="radio"/> 配偶/伴侣 <input type="radio"/> 18 岁以下的子女/（外）孙子女 <input type="radio"/> 其他亲属（例如，父母、兄弟姐妹、成年子女、（伯叔姑舅）姨母/（伯叔姑舅）姨夫、（外）祖父母） <input type="radio"/> 非亲属（例如，朋友、街友）
2. 这是您一生中第一次经历无家可归吗？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不知道 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不知道 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答
3. 您这次无家可归多久了？	_____（月） _____（年） [如果是 12 个月或以上，跳至 Q5]	_____（月） _____（年） [如果是 12 个月或以上，跳至 Q5]
4. [如果 Q3 的答案是<12 个月] 在过去的 3 年中，您是否至少 4 次（包括这次）在街上或庇护所住过？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 [跳至 Q5] <input type="radio"/> 不知道 [跳至 Q5]	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 [跳至 Q5] <input type="radio"/> 不知道 [跳至 Q5]
4a. [如果 Q4 的答案=是:] 在过去的 3 年中，您流落街头或住在避难所的总时间是否为至少 12 个月？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不知道	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不知道
5. 您认为自己的种族/民族是？ [勾选所有适用项且至少选一项]	<input type="checkbox"/> 非裔 <input type="checkbox"/> 夏威夷原住民或太平洋岛民 <input type="checkbox"/> 美洲印第安人/阿拉斯加原住民/土著 <input type="checkbox"/> 斯拉夫人 <input type="checkbox"/> 亚洲人/亚裔美国人 <input type="checkbox"/> 白人/白种人 <input type="checkbox"/> 黑人/非裔美国人 <input type="checkbox"/> 不知道 <input type="checkbox"/> 中东人 <input type="checkbox"/> 拒绝回答 附加细节: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 非裔 <input type="checkbox"/> 夏威夷原住民或太平洋岛民 <input type="checkbox"/> 美洲印第安人/阿拉斯加原住民/土著 <input type="checkbox"/> 斯拉夫人 <input type="checkbox"/> 亚洲人/亚裔美国人 <input type="checkbox"/> 白人/白种人 <input type="checkbox"/> 黑人/非裔美国人 <input type="checkbox"/> 不知道 <input type="checkbox"/> 中东人 <input type="checkbox"/> 拒绝回答 附加细节: _____
6. 您是否接种过任何新冠疫苗？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不知道 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不知道 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答
6a.[如果是] 您接种了哪种类型的疫苗？ [勾选所有适用项]	<input type="checkbox"/> 莫德纳 <input type="checkbox"/> 不知道 <input type="checkbox"/> 辉瑞 <input type="checkbox"/> 拒绝回答 <input type="checkbox"/> 强生公司	<input type="checkbox"/> 莫德纳 <input type="checkbox"/> 不知道 <input type="checkbox"/> 辉瑞 <input type="checkbox"/> 拒绝回答 <input type="checkbox"/> 强生公司
6b.[如果是] 您接种过几剂？	<input type="radio"/> 1 剂 <input type="radio"/> 2 剂以上 <input type="radio"/> 2 剂 <input type="radio"/> 不知道 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答	<input type="radio"/> 1 剂 <input type="radio"/> 2 剂以上 <input type="radio"/> 2 剂 <input type="radio"/> 不知道 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答
6c.[如果“2 剂”或“超过 2 剂”] 其中有一剂是加强针吗？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 不知道 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 不知道 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答
0-17 岁儿童在此结束		
7. 您是否有工作？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不知道 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不知道 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答
8. 您是否曾在美国武装部队（陆军、海军、空军、海军陆战队、海岸警卫队）服役或被国民警卫队召入作为现役或预备役军人？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不知道 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不知道 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答
9. 您在摩尔特诺马县多久了？	<input type="radio"/> <3 个月 <input type="radio"/> >2 年 <input type="radio"/> 3-12 个月 <input type="radio"/> 不适用，我是本地人 <input type="radio"/> 1-2 年 [跳至 Q11]	<input type="radio"/> <3 个月 <input type="radio"/> >2 年 <input type="radio"/> 3-12 个月 <input type="radio"/> 不适用，我是本地人 <input type="radio"/> 1-2 年 [跳至 Q11]
10. 当您来到摩尔特诺马县时，您是否无家可归？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答
10a. 是什么让您来到这里？ [勾选所有适用项]	<input type="checkbox"/> 家人/朋友 <input type="checkbox"/> 访问服务/资源 <input type="checkbox"/> 工作机会 <input type="checkbox"/> 天气 <input type="checkbox"/> 喜欢这里/好天气 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 家人/朋友 <input type="checkbox"/> 访问服务/资源 <input type="checkbox"/> 工作机会 <input type="checkbox"/> 天气 <input type="checkbox"/> 喜欢这里/好天气 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他: _____
10b. 您来自哪里？ [仅选择一项]	<input type="radio"/> 克拉克马斯、华盛顿或克拉克郡（即都会区） <input type="radio"/> 俄勒冈州以外的都会区 <input type="radio"/> 华盛顿或加利福尼亚都会区 <input type="radio"/> 美国其他地区	<input type="radio"/> 克拉克马斯、华盛顿或克拉克郡（即都会区） <input type="radio"/> 俄勒冈州以外的都会区 <input type="radio"/> 华盛顿或加利福尼亚都会区 <input type="radio"/> 美国其他地区
11. 您在当前或过去的关系中是否经历过家庭暴力（身体/情绪/动词家庭暴力）？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 [跳至 Q12] <input type="radio"/> 不知道 [跳至 Q12] <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答 [跳至 Q12]	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 [跳至 Q12] <input type="radio"/> 不知道 [跳至 Q12] <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答 [跳至 Q12]
11a. [如果 Q11 的答案=是:] 家庭暴力是您现在无家可归的原因吗？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 不知道 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 不知道 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答
12. 您是否遇到以下任何情况？ [单独询问] [勾选所有适用项或选择部分失能状况或无，不适用或拒绝回答]	<input type="checkbox"/> 酒精依赖失能 <input type="checkbox"/> 人类免疫缺陷病毒/艾滋病 <input type="checkbox"/> 慢性病失能 <input type="checkbox"/> 精神疾病失能 <input type="checkbox"/> 发育失能 <input type="checkbox"/> 身体失能 <input type="checkbox"/> 耳聋/重听 <input type="checkbox"/> 视力受损 <input type="checkbox"/> 药物滥用失能 <input type="radio"/> 部分失能 <input type="radio"/> 无，不适用 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答	<input type="checkbox"/> 酒精依赖失能 <input type="checkbox"/> 人类免疫缺陷病毒/艾滋病 <input type="checkbox"/> 慢性病失能 <input type="checkbox"/> 精神疾病失能 <input type="checkbox"/> 发育失能 <input type="checkbox"/> 身体失能 <input type="checkbox"/> 耳聋/重听 <input type="checkbox"/> 视力受损 <input type="checkbox"/> 药物滥用失能 <input type="radio"/> 部分失能 <input type="radio"/> 无，不适用 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答
13. 新冠疫情是您现在无家可归的原因吗？	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不知道 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答	<input type="radio"/> 是 <input type="radio"/> 否 <input type="radio"/> 不知道 <input type="radio"/> 拒绝回答

Multnomah County (Vietnamese)

Người điền biểu mẫu: _____ Tổ chức/Cơ sở: _____ Ngày: _____

Số Người Vô Gia Cư Ngoài Đường ở Quận Multnomah 26 Tháng Một - 1 Tháng Hai, 2022 ♦ Trang 1-3: CHỦ HỘ GIA ĐÌNH

Sử dụng biểu mẫu này để khảo sát những người đang/đã vô gia cư và không có chỗ trú ẩn vào đêm 26 Tháng Một, 2022.

Quý vị đã hoặc sẽ ngủ bên ngoài* vào tối Thứ Tư ngày 26 Tháng Một không? Có Không
[if No, Stop Survey]
**Nơi công cộng hoặc địa điểm tư nhân thường không được dùng để mọi người thường xuyên ngủ ở đó (ví dụ: phương tiện, công viên, đường phố, tòa nhà bỏ hoang, khu cắm trại.)*

Quý vị đã tham gia khảo sát Số Người Ngoài Đường trong tuần trước? Có Không
[if Yes, Stop Survey]

CÁC CÂU HỎI TRONG HỘP NÀY LÀ BẮT BUỘC. NẾU KHÔNG THỂ TRẢ LỜI ĐƯỢC, HÃY ĐẾN NGƯỜI THAM GIA TIẾP THEO.

Chữ cái đầu tiên của TÊN	3 chữ cái đầu tiên của HỌ	Tuổi	Quý vị xác định giới tính của mình là gì? <i>[Đánh dấu TẤT CẢ các mục thích hợp]</i>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Nam <input type="checkbox"/> Nữ <input type="checkbox"/> Còn nghi vấn <input type="checkbox"/> Chuyển giới <input type="checkbox"/> Giới tính không phải chỉ là "Nữ" hoặc "Nam"

1. Quý vị đã/sẽ ngủ vào tối Thứ Tư ngày 26 Tháng Một ở đâu? *[Chọn chỉ MỘT]*

- Đường phố/via hè
- Đường vào/cơ sở tư nhân khác
- Nhà/tòa nhà bỏ hoang
- Cầu/cầu vượt/đường sắt
- Công viên
- Rừng cây/không gian mở
- Phương tiện (xe hơi, xe tải, van, xe cắm trại) *[Bỏ qua đến Q2]*
- Thuyền *[Bỏ qua đến Q2]*
- Từ chối
- Địa điểm không có chỗ trú ẩn khác: _____

1a. *[Nếu không phải Tàu hoặc Phương Tiện:]* Quý vị đã/sẽ ngủ trong lều tại địa điểm đó vào ngày 26 Tháng Một không?

Có
 Không
 Không biết

2. Nơi nào trong thị trấn bạn đã/sẽ ngủ vào ngày 26 Tháng Một? *[Chỉ chọn MỘT]*

- Trung tâm thành phố/Phố cổ/Pearl
- SW Portland (bên ngoài trung tâm thành phố)
- NW Portland (bên ngoài trung tâm thành phố)
- North Portland
- NE Portland bên trong (sông → 33rd)
- NE Portland trung tâm (33rd → 82nd)
- SE Portland (sông → 82nd)
- Outer E Portland (82nd → 162nd)
- Gresham
- Quận East (bên ngoài Gresham)
- Không biết
- Từ chối

3. Bạn đã/sẽ ngủ một mình vào ngày 26 Tháng Một?

Có Không →

3a. *[Nếu Không:]* Ai đã/sẽ ngủ với quý vị vào ngày 26 Tháng Một? *[Đánh dấu tất cả các mục thích hợp]*

Vợ/chồng/Bạn tình
 Con cái/Trẻ em/Cháu dưới 18 tuổi
 Người thân khác (ví dụ: cha mẹ, anh chị em, trẻ trưởng thành, cô dì/chú bác, ông bà)
 Không có họ hàng (ví dụ: bạn bè, gia đình đường phố)

4. Đây có phải là lần đầu tiên trong đời mình quý vị đã gặp phải tình trạng vô gia cư?

- Có Không Không biết Từ chối

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

_____ (tháng) _____ (năm) *[Nếu thời gian từ 12 tháng trở lên, Bỏ qua đến Q7]*

6. *[Nếu Q5 dưới 12 tháng:]* Quý vị đã sống ngoài đường phố hoặc ở một nơi trú ẩn ÍT NHẤT 4 LẦN RIÊNG BIỆT (bao gồm cả lần này) trong 3 NĂM QUA?

Có Không Không biết

6a. *[Nếu Có:]* Trong 3 năm qua, có phải tổng thời gian quý vị đã sống ngoài đường phố hoặc ở một nơi trú ẩn là ÍT NHẤT 12 THÁNG?

Có Không Không biết

7. COVID-19 có phải là lý do quý vị vô gia cư hiện tại?

- Có Không Không biết Từ chối

8. Quý vị xác định chủng tộc/sắc tộc của mình là gì? *Đánh dấu TẤT CẢ các mục thích hợp (tối thiểu một mục):*

- Người Châu Phi
- Người Mỹ Da Đỏ, Thổ Dân Alaska, hay Người Bản Địa
- Người Mỹ Da Đen hoặc Người Mỹ Gốc Phi
- Người Gốc Tây Ban Nha/La-tinh
- Người Trung Đông
- Người Hawaii Bản Địa hoặc Người Đảo Thái Bình Dương
- Người Slav
- Người Da Trắng hoặc Người Cáp-ca
- Không biết
- Từ chối

Chi tiết bổ sung: _____

9. Quý vị đã sống tại Quận Multnomah được bao lâu? *[Chọn chỉ MỘT]*

- Không áp dụng, Tôi sống ở đây từ trước giờ *[bỏ qua đến Q11]*
- Dưới 3 tháng
- 3-12 tháng
- 13 tháng - 2 năm
- Hơn 2 năm
- Từ chối

10. Quý vị có vô gia cư khi đến Quận Multnomah không?

- Có Không Từ chối

10a. Điều gì mang quý vị đến đây? *[Đánh dấu TẤT CẢ các mục thích hợp]*

- Gia đình/bạn bè
- Cơ hội việc làm
- Thích ở đây/thời tiết tốt
- Tiếp cận các dịch vụ/nguồn lực
- Khác: _____

10b. Quý vị đã chuyển đến từ đâu? *[Chọn chỉ MỘT]*

- Quận Clackamas, Washington hoặc Clark (tức là khu vực đô thị)
- Washington hoặc California
- Oregon bên ngoài khu vực đô thị
- Các nơi khác tại Hoa Kỳ
- Bên ngoài Hoa Kỳ

11. *[Chỉ hỏi nếu 18 tuổi trở lên]* Quý vị đã gặp phải bạo lực gia đình (về thể chất/cảm xúc/lời nói) trong các mối quan hệ hiện tại hoặc quá khứ không?

- Có Không Không biết Từ chối
- [bỏ qua đến Q12 - trang kế tiếp]*

11a. *[Nếu Có:]* Bạo lực gia đình có phải là lý do khiến quý vị vô gia cư lúc này không?

Có Không Không biết Từ chối

12. Quý vị có đi làm không?

- Có
- Không
- Không biết
- Từ chối

13. [Hỏi nếu 18 tuổi trở lên:] Quý vị đã phục vụ trong Lực Lượng Vũ Trang Hoa Kỳ (Quân Đội, Hải Quân, Không Quân, Thủy Quân Lục Chiến, Tuần Duyên) hoặc được gọi nhập ngũ bởi Lực Lượng Vệ Binh Quốc Gia hoặc là Quân Nhân Dự Bị không?

- Có
- Không
- Không biết
- Từ chối

14. Quý vị có đang mắc bất cứ bệnh trạng nào sau đây không?

[Hỏi từng người][Đánh dấu TẤT CẢ các mục thích hợp, Có cho một số người khuyết tật, Không HOẶC Từ chối]

- Rối loạn sử dụng rượu
- HIV / AIDS
- Bệnh trạng sức khỏe mạn tính
- Rối loạn sức khỏe tâm thần
- Điếc / Lãng tai
- Khuyết tật về thể chất
- Khuyết tật về phát triển
- Thị lực suy giảm
- Rối loạn sử dụng ma túy

- Có, một số khuyết tật/không cụ thể (có khuyết tật, nhưng các tình trạng cụ thể chưa được xác định.)
- Không có, Không áp dụng
- Từ chối

15. Quý vị đã được chích vắc-xin ngừa COVID chưa?

- Có
- Không [bỏ qua đến GHI CHÚ]
- Không biết [bỏ qua đến GHI CHÚ]
- Từ chối [bỏ qua đến GHI CHÚ]

<p>15a. [Nếu Có] Quý vị đã chích ngừa loại vắc-xin nào? [Đánh dấu tất cả các mục thích hợp]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Moderna <input type="checkbox"/> Pfizer <input type="checkbox"/> Johnson & Johnson <input type="checkbox"/> Không biết <input type="checkbox"/> Từ chối 	<p>15c. [Nếu “2 mũi” hoặc “Hơn 2 mũi”:] Đó có phải là mũi tăng cường?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không biết <input type="radio"/> Từ chối
<p>15b. [Nếu Có] Quý vị đã chích ngừa bao nhiêu mũi? [Chọn chỉ MỘT]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 mũi [bỏ qua đến GHI CHÚ] <input type="radio"/> 2 mũi <input type="radio"/> Hơn 2 mũi <input type="radio"/> Không biết [bỏ qua đến GHI CHÚ] <input type="radio"/> Từ chối [bỏ qua đến GHI CHÚ] 	

GHI CHÚ: Sử dụng phần này của biểu mẫu để thu thập thông tin cho CÁC THÀNH VIÊN HỘ GIA ĐÌNH BỔ SUNG của người trả lời NÀY.		
NẾU KHÔNG THỂ TRẢ LỜI A-D, HÃY ĐẾN NGƯỜI THAM GIA TIẾP THEO	THÀNH VIÊN HỘ GIA ĐÌNH BỔ SUNG SỐ 1 ↓	THÀNH VIÊN HỘ GIA ĐÌNH BỔ SUNG SỐ 2 ↓
A. Chữ cái đầu tiên của Tên [bắt buộc]	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
B. 3 chữ cái đầu tiên của Họ [bắt buộc]	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
C. Quý vị bao nhiêu tuổi? [bắt buộc]	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
D. Quý vị xác định giới tính của mình là gì? [Đánh dấu tất cả các mục thích hợp]	<input type="checkbox"/> Nam <input type="checkbox"/> Chuyển giới <input type="checkbox"/> Giới tính không phải chỉ là “Nam” hoặc “Nữ” <input type="checkbox"/> Nữ <input type="checkbox"/> Còn nghi vấn	<input type="checkbox"/> Nam <input type="checkbox"/> Chuyển giới <input type="checkbox"/> Giới tính không phải chỉ là “Nam” hoặc “Nữ” <input type="checkbox"/> Nữ <input type="checkbox"/> Còn nghi vấn

THÀNH VIÊN HỘ GIA ĐÌNH.	THÀNH VIÊN HỘ GIA ĐÌNH BỔ SUNG SỐ 1 ↓	THÀNH VIÊN HỘ GIA ĐÌNH BỔ SUNG SỐ 2 ↓
1. Mối quan hệ của quý vị với người đã điền vào Mặt A của biểu mẫu này là gì? [Chọn chỉ MỘT]	<input type="radio"/> Vợ/chồng/Bạn tình <input type="radio"/> Con cái/Trẻ em/Cháu dưới 18 tuổi <input type="radio"/> Người thân khác (ví dụ: cha mẹ, anh chị em, trẻ trưởng thành, cô dì/chú bác, ông bà) <input type="radio"/> Không có họ hàng (ví dụ: bạn bè, gia đình đường phố)	<input type="radio"/> Vợ/chồng/Bạn tình <input type="radio"/> Con cái/Trẻ em/Cháu dưới 18 tuổi <input type="radio"/> Người thân khác (ví dụ: cha mẹ, anh chị em, trẻ trưởng thành, cô dì/chú bác, ông bà) <input type="radio"/> Không có họ hàng (ví dụ: bạn bè, gia đình đường phố)
2. Đây có phải là lần đầu tiên trong đời mình quý vị đã gặp phải tình trạng vô gia cư?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không biết <input type="radio"/> Từ chối	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không biết <input type="radio"/> Từ chối
3. Lần này quý vị đã sống vô gia cư bao lâu rồi?	_____ (tháng) _____ (năm) [Nếu 12 tháng trở lên, bỏ qua đến Q5]	_____ (tháng) _____ (năm) [Nếu 12 tháng trở lên, bỏ qua đến Q5]
4. [Nếu Q3 <12 tháng:] Quý vị đã sống ngoài đường phố hoặc ở một nơi trú ẩn ít nhất 4 lần riêng biệt (bao gồm cả lần này) trong 3 năm qua?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không [Bỏ qua đến Q5] <input type="radio"/> Không biết [Bỏ qua đến Q5]	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không [Bỏ qua đến Q5] <input type="radio"/> Không biết [Bỏ qua đến Q5]
4a. [Nếu Q4=Có:] Trong 3 năm qua, có phải tổng thời gian quý vị đã sống ngoài đường phố hoặc ở một nơi trú ẩn là ít nhất 12 tháng?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không biết	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không biết
5. Quý vị xác định chủng tộc/sắc tộc của mình là gì? [Đánh dấu TẤT CẢ các mục thích hợp (tối thiểu một mục)]	<input type="checkbox"/> Người Phi Châu <input type="checkbox"/> Người Hawaii Bản Địa/Người Đảo TBD <input type="checkbox"/> Người Mỹ Da Đỏ/Bản Địa Alaska/Người Bản Địa <input type="checkbox"/> Người Slav <input type="checkbox"/> Người Châu Á/Người Mỹ Gốc Á <input type="checkbox"/> Người Da Trắng/Cáp-ca <input type="checkbox"/> Người Da Đen/Người Mỹ Gốc Phi <input type="checkbox"/> Không biết <input type="checkbox"/> Trung Đông <input type="checkbox"/> Từ chối	<input type="checkbox"/> Người Phi Châu <input type="checkbox"/> Người Hawaii Bản Địa/Người Đảo TBD <input type="checkbox"/> Người Mỹ Da Đỏ/Bản Địa Alaska/Người Bản Địa <input type="checkbox"/> Người Slav <input type="checkbox"/> Người Châu Á/Người Mỹ Gốc Á <input type="checkbox"/> Người Da Trắng/Cáp-ca <input type="checkbox"/> Người Da Đen/Người Mỹ Gốc Phi <input type="checkbox"/> Không biết <input type="checkbox"/> Trung Đông <input type="checkbox"/> Từ chối
6. Quý vị đã được chích vắc-xin ngừa COVID chưa?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không biết <input type="radio"/> Từ chối	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không biết <input type="radio"/> Từ chối
6a. [Nếu Có] Quý vị đã chích ngừa loại vắc-xin nào? [Đánh dấu tất cả các mục thích hợp]	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderna <input type="checkbox"/> Không biết <input type="checkbox"/> Pfizer <input type="checkbox"/> Từ chối <input type="checkbox"/> Johnson & Johnson	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderna <input type="checkbox"/> Không biết <input type="checkbox"/> Pfizer <input type="checkbox"/> Từ chối <input type="checkbox"/> Johnson & Johnson
6b. [Nếu Có] Quý vị đã chích ngừa bao nhiêu mũi?	<input type="radio"/> 1 mũi <input type="radio"/> Hơn 2 mũi <input type="radio"/> 2 mũi <input type="radio"/> Không biết <input type="radio"/> Từ chối	<input type="radio"/> 1 mũi <input type="radio"/> Hơn 2 mũi <input type="radio"/> 2 mũi <input type="radio"/> Không biết <input type="radio"/> Từ chối
6c. [Nếu “2 mũi” hoặc “Hơn 2 mũi”] Đó có phải là mũi tăng cường?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không biết <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Từ chối	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không biết <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Từ chối
DỪNG Ở ĐÂY ĐỐI VỚI TRẺ 0-17 TUỔI		
7. Quý vị có đi làm không?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không biết <input type="radio"/> Từ chối	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không biết <input type="radio"/> Từ chối
8. Quý vị đã phục vụ trong Lực Lượng Vũ Trang Hoa Kỳ (A, N, AF, MC, CG) hay đã được gọi nhập ngũ bởi Lực Lượng Vệ Binh Quốc Gia hoặc là Quân Nhân Dự Bị không?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không biết <input type="radio"/> Từ chối	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không biết <input type="radio"/> Từ chối
9. Quý vị đã sống tại Quận Multnomah được bao lâu?	<input type="radio"/> <3 tháng <input type="radio"/> >2 năm <input type="radio"/> 3-12 tháng <input type="radio"/> Không áp dụng, Tôi sống ở đây <input type="radio"/> 1-2 năm <input type="radio"/> từ trước giờ [Bỏ qua đến Q11]	<input type="radio"/> <3 tháng <input type="radio"/> >2 năm <input type="radio"/> 3-12 tháng <input type="radio"/> Không áp dụng, Tôi sống ở đây <input type="radio"/> 1-2 năm <input type="radio"/> từ trước giờ [Bỏ qua đến Q11]
10. Quý vị có vô gia cư khi đến Quận Multnomah không?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Từ chối	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Từ chối
10a. Điều gì đưa quý vị tới đây? [Đánh dấu TẤT CẢ những mục thích hợp]	<input type="checkbox"/> Gia đình/bạn bè <input type="checkbox"/> Tiếp cận các dịch vụ/ <input type="checkbox"/> Cơ hội việc làm <input type="checkbox"/> nguồn lực <input type="checkbox"/> Thích ở đây/thời tiết tốt <input type="checkbox"/> Khác: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Gia đình/bạn bè <input type="checkbox"/> Tiếp cận các dịch vụ/ <input type="checkbox"/> Cơ hội việc làm <input type="checkbox"/> nguồn lực <input type="checkbox"/> Thích ở đây/thời tiết tốt <input type="checkbox"/> Khác: _____
10b. Quý vị từ đâu đến? [Chọn chỉ MỘT]	<input type="radio"/> Quận Clack, Wash hoặc Clark (tức là khu vực đô thị) <input type="radio"/> Oregon, bên ngoài <input type="radio"/> Wash hoặc Calif <input type="radio"/> Khu vực đô thị <input type="radio"/> Các nơi khác tại Hoa Kỳ	<input type="radio"/> Quận Clack, Wash hoặc Clark (tức là khu vực đô thị) <input type="radio"/> Oregon, bên ngoài <input type="radio"/> Wash hoặc Calif <input type="radio"/> Khu vực đô thị <input type="radio"/> Các nơi khác tại Hoa Kỳ
11. Quý vị đã gặp phải bạo lực gia đình (về thể chất/cảm xúc/lời nói) trong các mối quan hệ hiện tại hoặc quá khứ không?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không [Bỏ qua đến Q12] <input type="radio"/> Không biết [Bỏ qua đến Q12] <input type="radio"/> Từ chối [Bỏ qua đến Q12]	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không [Bỏ qua đến Q12] <input type="radio"/> Không biết [Bỏ qua đến Q12] <input type="radio"/> Từ chối [Bỏ qua đến Q12]
11a. [Nếu Q11=Có:] Bạo lực gia đình có phải là lý do khiến quý vị vô gia cư lúc này không?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không biết <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Từ chối	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không biết <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Từ chối
12. Quý vị có đang trải qua bất kỳ điều nào sau đây không? [Hỏi từng cá nhân] [Đánh dấu TẤT CẢ những mục thích hợp HOẶC Chọn tình trạng khuyết tật nào đó HOẶC Không có, Không áp dụng HOẶC Bị từ chối]	<input type="checkbox"/> Rối loạn sử dụng rượu <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Bệnh trạng sức khỏe mạn tính <input type="checkbox"/> Khuyết tật về sức khỏe tâm thần <input type="checkbox"/> Khuyết tật về phát triển <input type="checkbox"/> Khuyết tật về thể chất <input type="checkbox"/> Điếc / Lãng tai <input type="checkbox"/> Thị lực suy giảm <input type="checkbox"/> Rối loạn sử dụng ma túy <input type="checkbox"/> Khuyết tật nào đó <input type="checkbox"/> Không có, Không áp dụng <input type="checkbox"/> Từ chối	<input type="checkbox"/> Rối loạn sử dụng rượu <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Bệnh trạng sức khỏe mạn tính <input type="checkbox"/> Khuyết tật về sức khỏe tâm thần <input type="checkbox"/> Khuyết tật về phát triển <input type="checkbox"/> Khuyết tật về thể chất <input type="checkbox"/> Điếc / Lãng tai <input type="checkbox"/> Thị lực suy giảm <input type="checkbox"/> Rối loạn sử dụng ma túy <input type="checkbox"/> Khuyết tật nào đó <input type="checkbox"/> Không có, Không áp dụng <input type="checkbox"/> Từ chối
13. COVID-19 có phải là lý do quý vị vô gia cư hiện tại?	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không biết <input type="radio"/> Từ chối	<input type="radio"/> Có <input type="radio"/> Không <input type="radio"/> Không biết <input type="radio"/> Từ chối

Заполняющее форму лицо: _____ Организация / Район: _____ Дата: _____

Подсчет бездомных на улицах округа Малтнома 26 января – 1 февраля 2022 г. ♦ Стр. 1–3: ГЛАВА СЕМЬИ

Используйте эту форму для опроса людей, которые являются / были бездомными и лишенными крова в ночь на 26 января 2022 г.

Вы ночевали или будете ночевать на улице* в среду вечером 26 января? Да Нет

[если Нет, завершите опрос]

* Общественное или частное пространство, обычно не используемое людьми для регулярного сна (напр., транспортное средство, парк, улица, заброшенное здание, площадка для кемпинга)

Вас уже опрашивали в ходе анкетирования бездомных в течение последней недели? Да Нет

[если Да, завершите опрос]

ВОПРОСЫ В ЭТОМ ПОЛЕ ЯВЛЯЮТСЯ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНЫМИ. ЕСЛИ ПОЛУЧИТЬ ОТВЕТЫ НА НИХ НЕВОЗМОЖНО, ПЕРЕЙДИТЕ К СЛЕДУЮЩЕМУ УЧАСТНИКУ.

Первая буква ИМЕНИ	Первые три буквы ФАМИЛИИ	Возраст	Как вы определяете свой пол? <i>[Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие варианты]</i>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Мужской <input type="checkbox"/> Женский <input type="checkbox"/> Не определился <input type="checkbox"/> Трансгендер <input type="checkbox"/> Пол, который не является однозначно «женским» или «мужским»

1. Где вы ночевали / будете ночевать в среду вечером 26 января? *[Выберите только ОДИН вариант]*

Улица / тротуар → **1а. *[Если это не лодка или транспортное средство:]* Вы ночевали / будете ночевать здесь в палатке 26 января?**
 Подъезд / другая частная собственность → Да
 Заброшенный дом / здание → Нет
 Мост / путепровод / железная дорога → Не знаю
 Парк →
 Лес / открытое место →

Транспортное средство (автомобиль, грузовик, фургон, мобильный дом) *[перейдите к B2]*
 Лодка *[перейдите к B2]*
 Отказываюсь отвечать
 Другое незащищенное место: _____

2. В какой части города вы ночевали / будете ночевать 26 января? *[Выберите только ОДИН вариант]*

Центр города / Старый город / р-н Перл Ю.-В. Портленд (река → 82-я ул.)
 Ю.-З. Портленд (за пределами центра города) В. Портленд, внешний (82-я ул. → 162-я ул.)
 С.-З. Портленд (за пределами центра города) р-н Грешем
 Северный Портленд Округ Ист (за пределами р-на Грешем)
 С.-В. Портленд, внутренний (река → 33-я ул.) Не знаю
 С.-В. Портленд, центр (33-я ул. → 82-я ул.) Отказываюсь отвечать

3. Вы ночевали / будете ночевать 26 января в одиночку? Да Нет →

3а. *[Если Нет:]* Кто ночевал / будет ночевать с вами 26 января? *[Отметьте все подходящие варианты]*

Супруг / Супруга / Партнер
 Ребенок / Дети / Внук (Внучка) / Внуки до 18 лет
 Другой родственник (напр., родитель, брат (сестра), взрослый ребенок (взрослые дети), тетя / дядя, бабушка (дедушка))
 Не родственник (напр., друг, член уличной семьи)

4. Вы впервые в жизни столкнулись с тем, что вам негде ночевать? Да Нет Не знаю Отказываюсь отвечать

5. Как долго вы пребываете бездомным в этот раз?
 _____ (месяцев) _____ (лет) *[Если продолжительность 12 месяцев или более, перейдите к B7]*

6. *[Если B5 менее 12 месяцев:]* Жили ли вы на улице или в приюте ПО КРАЙНЕЙ МЕРЕ 4 РАЗА В РАЗНОЕ ВРЕМЯ (включая этот раз) за ПОСЛЕДНИЕ 3 ГОДА?

Да → **6а. *[Если Да:]* Составляет ли общее время вашего пребывания на улице или в приюте ПО МЕНЬШЕЙ МЕРЕ 12 МЕСЯЦЕВ за последние 3 года?**
 Нет Не знаю
 Да Нет Не знаю

7. Является ли COVID-19 причиной того, что вы сейчас бездомны? ←

Да Нет Не знаю Отказываюсь отвечать

8. Как вы определяете свою расу / этническую принадлежность? *Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие варианты (хотя бы один):*

Африканец Коренной житель Гавайских или тихоокеанских островов
 Американский индеец, коренной житель Аляски или представитель коренного народа Славянин
 Азиат или американец азиатского происхождения Белый или европеец
 Черной расы или афроамериканец Не знаю
 Испаноязычный / Латиноамериканец Отказываюсь отвечать
 Выходец с Ближнего Востока

Дополнительная информация: _____

9. Как долго вы находитесь в округе Малтнома? *[Выберите только ОДИН вариант]*

Не применимо, я местный уроженец *[переходите к B11]*
 Менее 3 месяцев
 3–12 месяцев
 13 месяцев – 2 года
 Более 2-х лет
 Отказываюсь отвечать

10. Были ли вы бездомным, когда приехали в округ Малтнома? Да Нет Отказываюсь отвечать

10а. Что привело вас сюда? *[Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие варианты]*

Семья / друзья
 Поиск работы
 Мне здесь нравится / хорошая погода
 Доступ к услугам / ресурсам
 Другое: _____

10б. Откуда вы переехали? *[Выберите только ОДИН вариант]*

Клакамас, штат Вашингтон или округ Кларк (т. е. в пределах городской агломерации)
 Штат Вашингтон или Калифорния
 Штат Орегон, за пределами городской агломерации
 Другая часть США
 Из-за пределов США

11. *[Спросите, ТОЛЬКО если 18 лет или старше]* Испытывали ли вы домашнее насилие (физическое / эмоциональное / вербальное) в отношениях сейчас или в прошлом?

Да → **11а. *[Если Да:]* Является ли домашнее насилие причиной того, что вы сейчас бездомны?**
 Нет *[перейдите к B12 – на следующей странице]*
 Не знаю *[перейдите к B12 – на следующей странице]*
 Отказываюсь отвечать *[перейдите к B12 – на следующей странице]*

Да
 Нет
 Не знаю
 Отказываюсь отвечать

12. Вы работаете?

- Да Нет Не знаю Отказываюсь отвечать

13. [Спросите, если 18 лет или старше:] Служили ли вы в Вооруженных силах США (армия, флот, авиация, корпус морской пехоты, береговая охрана), служили ли в Национальной гвардии или в качестве резервиста?

- Да Нет Не знаю Отказываюсь отвечать

14. Испытываете ли вы что-нибудь из следующего? [Спросите о каждом варианте] [Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие варианты, Да, есть некоторые ограниченные возможности, Нет ИЛИ Отказываюсь отвечать]

- Чрезмерное употребление алкоголя ВИЧ / СПИД
 Хроническое заболевание Расстройство психического здоровья
 Отсутствие слуха / слабый слух Физическая недееспособность
 Инвалидность вследствие пороков развития Нарушение зрения
 Нарушение, связанное с употреблением наркотиков

Да, есть некоторые ограниченные возможности / точно не установлены (есть ограничение возможностей, но конкретные заболевания не указаны)

Нет, не применимо

Отказываюсь отвечать

15. Делали ли вы какие-либо прививки от COVID-19?

- Да Нет [перейдите к ПРИМЕЧАНИЮ]
 Не знаю [перейдите к ПРИМЕЧАНИЮ]
 Отказываюсь отвечать [перейдите к ПРИМЕЧАНИЮ]

15a. [Если Да:] Какой вакциной? [Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие варианты]

Moderna Pfizer Johnson & Johnson Не знаю Отказываюсь отвечать

15b. [Если Да:] Сколько уколов вам сделали? [Выберите только ОДИН вариант]

1 укол [перейдите к ПРИМЕЧАНИЮ]
 2 укола Больше 2-х уколов Не знаю [перейдите к ПРИМЕЧАНИЮ]
 Отказываюсь отвечать [перейдите к ПРИМЕЧАНИЮ]

15c. [Если «2 укола» или «Больше 2-х уколов»:] Был ли один из этих уколов бустерным?

Да Нет Не знаю Отказываюсь отвечать

ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ: Используйте этот раздел формы, чтобы собрать информацию о ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ЧЛЕНАХ

СЕМЬЯ ЭТОГО респондента.

ЕСЛИ ПОЛУЧИТЬ ОТВЕТЫ НА ВОПРОСЫ А–D НЕВОЗМОЖНО, ПЕРЕЙДИТЕ К СЛЕДУЮЩЕМУ УЧАСТНИКУ	ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЧЛЕН СЕМЬИ № 1		ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЧЛЕН СЕМЬИ № 2	
	↓		↓	
A. Первая буква ИМЕНИ [обязательно]	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
B. Первые три буквы ФАМИЛИИ [обязательно]	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C. Какой ваш возраст? [обязательно]	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
D. Как вы определяете свой пол? [Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие варианты]	<input type="checkbox"/> М <input type="checkbox"/> Трансгендер <input type="checkbox"/> Ж <input type="checkbox"/> Не определился	<input type="checkbox"/> Пол, который не является однозначно «женским» или «мужским»	<input type="checkbox"/> М <input type="checkbox"/> Трансгендер <input type="checkbox"/> Ж <input type="checkbox"/> Не определился	<input type="checkbox"/> Пол, который не является однозначно «женским» или «мужским»

ЧЛЕНЫ СЕМЬИ.	ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЧЛЕН СЕМЬИ № 1	ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЧЛЕН СЕМЬИ № 2
	↓	↓
1. Кем вы приходите к лицу, заполнившему лист А этой формы? [Выберите только ОДИН вариант]	<input type="radio"/> Супруг (Супруга) / Партнер <input type="radio"/> Ребенок / Дети / Внук (Внучка) до 18 лет <input type="radio"/> Другой родственник (напр., родитель, брат (сестра), взрослый ребенок (взрослые дети), тетя / дядя, бабушка (дедушка)) <input type="radio"/> Не родственник (напр., друг, член уличной семьи)	<input type="radio"/> Супруг (Супруга) / Партнер <input type="radio"/> Ребенок / Дети / Внук (Внучка) до 18 лет <input type="radio"/> Другой родственник (напр., родитель, брат (сестра), взрослый ребенок (взрослые дети), тетя / дядя, бабушка (дедушка)) <input type="radio"/> Не родственник (напр., друг, член уличной семьи)
2. Вы впервые в жизни столкнулись с тем, что вам негде ночевать?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
3. Как долго вы пребываете бездомным в этот раз?	_____ (мес.) _____ (лет) [Если 12 месяцев или более, перейдите к B5]	_____ (мес.) _____ (лет) [Если 12 месяцев или более, перейдите к B5]
4. [Если B3 < 12 мес.:] Жили ли вы на улице или в приюте по крайней мере 4 раза в разное время за последние 3 года (включая этот раз)?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет [перейдите к B5] <input type="radio"/> Не знаю [перейдите к B5]	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет [перейдите к B5] <input type="radio"/> Не знаю [перейдите к B5]
4a. [Если Q4 = Да:] Составляет ли общее время вашего пребывания на улице или в приюте по меньшей мере 12 месяцев за последние 3 года??	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю
5. Как вы определяете свою расу / этническую принадлежность? [Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие варианты, хотя бы один]	<input type="checkbox"/> Африканец <input type="checkbox"/> Коренной житель Гавайских или тихоокеанских островов <input type="checkbox"/> Американский индеец, коренной житель Аляски или представитель коренного народа <input type="checkbox"/> Славянин <input type="checkbox"/> Азиат / американец азиатского происхождения <input type="checkbox"/> Белый / европеец <input type="checkbox"/> Черной расы / афроамериканец <input type="checkbox"/> Не знаю <input type="checkbox"/> Выходец с Ближнего Востока <input type="checkbox"/> Отказываюсь отвечать Дополнительная информация: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Африканец <input type="checkbox"/> Коренной житель Гавайских или тихоокеанских островов <input type="checkbox"/> Американский индеец, коренной житель Аляски или представитель коренного народа <input type="checkbox"/> Славянин <input type="checkbox"/> Азиат / американец азиатского происхождения <input type="checkbox"/> Белый / европеец <input type="checkbox"/> Черной расы / афроамериканец <input type="checkbox"/> Не знаю <input type="checkbox"/> Выходец с Ближнего Востока <input type="checkbox"/> Отказываюсь отвечать Дополнительная информация: _____
6. Делали ли вы какие-либо прививки от COVID-19?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
6a. [Если Да:] Какой вакциной? [Отметьте все подходящие варианты]	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderna <input type="checkbox"/> Pfizer <input type="checkbox"/> Johnson & Johnson <input type="checkbox"/> Не знаю <input type="checkbox"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderna <input type="checkbox"/> Pfizer <input type="checkbox"/> Johnson & Johnson <input type="checkbox"/> Не знаю <input type="checkbox"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
6b. [Если Да:] Сколько уколов вам сделали?	<input type="radio"/> 1 укол <input type="radio"/> Больше 2-х уколов <input type="radio"/> 2 укола <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="radio"/> 1 укол <input type="radio"/> Больше 2-х уколов <input type="radio"/> 2 укола <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
6c. [Если «2 укола» или «Больше 2-х уколов»:] Был ли один из этих уколов бустерным?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
ЗАВЕРШИТЕ ОПРОС ЗДЕСЬ ПРИ АНКЕТИРОВАНИИ ДЕТЕЙ 0–17 ЛЕТ		
7. Вы работаете?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
8. Служили ли вы в Вооруженных силах США (АРМИЯ, ФЛОТ, АВИАЦИЯ, КОРПУС МОРСКОЙ ПЕХОТЫ, БЕРЕГОВАЯ ОХРАНА) или были призваны на действительную службу в Национальной Гвардии или как резервист?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
9. Как долго вы находитесь в округе Малтнома?	<input type="radio"/> <3 месяцев <input type="radio"/> >2 лет <input type="radio"/> 3–12 мес. <input type="radio"/> Не применимо, я местный уроженец <input type="radio"/> 1–2 года [переходите к B11]	<input type="radio"/> <3 месяцев <input type="radio"/> >2 лет <input type="radio"/> 3–12 мес. <input type="radio"/> Не применимо, я местный уроженец <input type="radio"/> 1–2 года [переходите к B11]
10. Были ли вы бездомным, когда приехали в округ Малтнома?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
10a. Что привело вас сюда? [Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие варианты]	<input type="checkbox"/> Семья / друзья <input type="checkbox"/> Поиск работы <input type="checkbox"/> Мне здесь нравится / хорошая погода <input type="checkbox"/> Доступ к услугам / ресурсам <input type="checkbox"/> Другое: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Семья / друзья <input type="checkbox"/> Поиск работы <input type="checkbox"/> Мне здесь нравится / хорошая погода <input type="checkbox"/> Доступ к услугам / ресурсам <input type="checkbox"/> Другое: _____
10b. Откуда вы приехали? [Выберите только ОДИН вариант]	<input type="radio"/> Клакамас, штат Вашингтон или округ Кларк (т. е. городская агломерация) <input type="radio"/> штат Орегон, за пределами Калифорния городской агломерации <input type="radio"/> Другая часть США <input type="radio"/> Штат Вашингтон или Калифорния городской агломерации	<input type="radio"/> Клакамас, штат Вашингтон или округ Кларк (т. е. городская агломерация) <input type="radio"/> штат Орегон, за пределами Калифорния городской агломерации <input type="radio"/> Штат Вашингтон или Калифорния городской агломерации
11. Испытывали ли вы домашнее насилие (физическое / эмоциональное / вербальное) в отношениях сейчас или в прошлом?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет [перейдите к B12] <input type="radio"/> Не знаю [перейдите к B12] <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать [перейдите к B12]	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет [перейдите к B12] <input type="radio"/> Не знаю [перейдите к B12] <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать [перейдите к B12]
11a. [Если Q11 = Да:] Является ли домашнее насилие причиной того, что вы сейчас бездомны?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
12. Вы испытываете что-либо из следующего? [Спросите о каждом варианте отдельно] [Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие варианты ИЛИ выберите Некоторые ограниченные возможности ИЛИ Нет, Не применимо ИЛИ Отказываюсь отвечать]	<input type="checkbox"/> Чрезмерное употребление алкоголя <input type="checkbox"/> ВИЧ / СПИД <input type="checkbox"/> Хроническое заболевание <input type="checkbox"/> Расстройство психического здоровья <input type="checkbox"/> Инвалидность вследствие пороков развития <input type="checkbox"/> Физическая недееспособность <input type="checkbox"/> Отсутствие слуха / слабый слух <input type="checkbox"/> Нарушение зрения <input type="checkbox"/> Нарушение, связанное с употреблением наркотиков <input type="radio"/> Некоторые ограниченные возможности <input type="radio"/> Нет, Не применимо <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="checkbox"/> Чрезмерное употребление алкоголя <input type="checkbox"/> ВИЧ / СПИД <input type="checkbox"/> Хроническое заболевание <input type="checkbox"/> Расстройство психического здоровья <input type="checkbox"/> Инвалидность вследствие пороков развития <input type="checkbox"/> Физическая недееспособность <input type="checkbox"/> Отсутствие слуха / слабый слух <input type="checkbox"/> Нарушение зрения <input type="checkbox"/> Нарушение, связанное с употреблением наркотиков <input type="radio"/> Некоторые ограниченные возможности <input type="radio"/> Нет, Не применимо <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
13. Является ли COVID-19 причиной того, что вы сейчас бездомны?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать

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

Clackamas County Homeless Street Count January 26-Feb 1, 2022 ♦ Page 1-3: HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Use this form to survey people who are/were **homeless and unsheltered** on the night of **January 26, 2022**.

Did you or will you sleep outside* on Wednesday night January 26? Yes No *[if No, Stop Survey]*
**Public or private place not ordinarily used for people to regularly sleep in (e.g., vehicle, park, street, abandoned building, campground.)*

Have you already taken the Street Count survey within the last week? Yes No *[if Yes, Stop Survey]*

THE QUESTIONS IN THIS BOX ARE REQUIRED. IF THEY CAN'T BE ANSWERED, GO TO THE NEXT PARTICIPANT.			
First letter FIRST name	First 3 letters LAST name	Age	How do you identify your gender? <i>[Check ALL That Apply]</i>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Questioning <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender <input type="checkbox"/> A gender that is not singularly "Female" or "Male"

1. Where did/will you sleep Wednesday night January 26? *[Select Only ONE]*

- Street/sidewalk
- Doorway/other private property
- Abandoned house/building
- Bridge/overpass/railroad
- Park
- Woods/open space
- Vehicle (car, truck, van, camper) *[Skip to Q2]*
- Boat *[Skip to Q2]*
- Decline
- Other unsheltered location: _____

1a. *[If Not Boat or Vehicle:] Did/will you sleep in a tent at that location on January 26th?*

- Yes
- No
- Don't Know

2. Did/will you sleep alone on January 26?

- Yes
- No

2a. *[If No:] Who slept/will sleep with you on January 26th?* *[Check All that Apply]*

- Spouse/Partner
- Child/Children/Grandchild(ren) under 18 years
- Other Relative (e.g., parent, sibling, adult child(ren), aunt/uncle, grandparent)
- Non-Relative (e.g., friend, street family)

3. Is this the first time in your life you have experienced homelessness?

- Yes
- No
- Don't Know
- Decline

4. How long have you been homeless this time?

_____ (months) _____ (years) *[If duration is 12 months or more, Skip to Q6]*

5. *[If Q4 less than 12 months:] Have you lived on the streets, in camps, or in a shelter AT LEAST 4 SEPARATE TIMES (including this time) in the PAST 3 YEARS?*

- Yes
 - No
 - Don't Know
- 5a. *[If Yes:] In the past 3 years, was the total time you have been living on the streets or in a shelter AT LEAST 12 MONTHS?***
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't Know

6. Is COVID-19 a reason you are homeless now?

- Yes
- No
- Don't Know
- Decline

7. How do you identify your race/ethnicity? Check ALL That Apply (and at least one):

- African
- American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous
- Asian or Asian American
- Black or African American
- Hispanic/Latin (a)(o)(x)
- Middle Eastern
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- Slavic
- White or Caucasian
- Don't Know
- Decline

Additional Detail: _____

8. How long have you been in Clackamas County? *[Select Only ONE]*

- N/A, I'm from here originally *[skip to Q10]*
- Less than 3 months
- 3-12 months
- 13 months-2 years
- More than 2 years
- Decline

9. Were you homeless when you came to Clackamas County?

- Yes
- No
- Decline

9a. What brought you here? *[Check ALL That Apply]*

- Family/friends
- Job opportunities
- Like it here/good weather
- Access to services/resources
- Other: _____

9b. Where did you move from? *[Select Only ONE]*

- Multnomah, Wash, or Clark Counties (i.e., Metro area)
- Washington or California
- Oregon outside Metro area
- Other part of United States
- Hailing from outside the United States

10. *[Ask ONLY if 18 years or older] Have you experienced domestic violence (physical/emotional/verbal DV) in current or past relationships?*

- Yes
- No *[skip to Q11 – next page]*
- Don't Know *[skip to Q11 – next page]*
- Decline *[skip to Q11 – next page]*

10a. *[If Yes:] Is domestic violence a reason you are homeless now?*

- Yes
- No
- Don't Know
- Decline

11. Are you employed?

- Yes No Don't Know Decline

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

- Yes No Don't Know Decline

13. Are you experiencing any of the following? [Ask Each][Check ALL That Apply, Yes Some Disability, None OR Decline]

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Use Disorder | <input type="checkbox"/> HIV / AIDS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Health Condition | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Disorder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deaf/ Hard of Hearing | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Disability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Developmental Disability | <input type="checkbox"/> Vision Impaired |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Use Disorder | |
- Yes, Some Disability/Unspecified (Has disability, but specific conditions are not identified.)
- None, N/A
- Decline

14. Have you received any COVID vaccinations?

- Yes No [skip to NOTE]
- Don't Know [skip to NOTE]
- Decline [skip to NOTE]

14a. [If Yes] Which type of vaccine did you receive? [Check All that Apply]

Moderna

Pfizer

Johnson & Johnson

Don't Know

Decline

14b. [If Yes] How many shots have you received? [Select Only ONE]

1 shot [skip to NOTE]

2 shots More than 2 shots Don't Know [skip to NOTE]

Decline [skip to NOTE]

14c. [If "2 shots" or "More than 2 shots":] Was one of those a booster shot?

Yes

No

Don't Know

Decline

NOTE: Use this section of this form to gather information for THIS respondent's ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

IF A-D CAN'T BE ANSWERED, GO TO THE NEXT PARTICIPANT	ADDITIONAL HH MEMBER #1	ADDITIONAL HH MEMBER #2
A. First letter of First Name [required]	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B. First 3 letters of Last Name [required]	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
C. What is your age? [required]	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D. How do you identify your gender? [Check all that Apply]	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender <input type="checkbox"/> A gender that is not singularly "M" or "F"	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender <input type="checkbox"/> A gender that is not singularly "M" or "F"

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.	ADDITIONAL HH MEMBER #1	ADDITIONAL HH MEMBER #2
1. What is your relationship to the person who completed Side A of this form? [Select Only ONE]	<input type="radio"/> Spouse/Partner <input type="radio"/> Child/Children/Grandchild under 18 yrs <input type="radio"/> Other Relative (e.g., parent, sibling, adult child(ren), aunt/uncle, grandparent) <input type="radio"/> Non-Relative (e.g., friend, street family)	<input type="radio"/> Spouse/Partner <input type="radio"/> Child/Children/Grandchild under 18 yrs <input type="radio"/> Other Relative (e.g., parent, sibling, adult child(ren), aunt/uncle, grandparent) <input type="radio"/> Non-Relative (e.g., friend, street family)
2. Is this the first time in your life you have experienced homelessness?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline
3. How long have you been homeless this time?	_____ (mos) _____ (yrs) [If 12 months or more, skip to Q5]	_____ (mos) _____ (yrs) [If 12 months or more, skip to Q5]
4. [If Q3<12 mos:] Have you lived on the streets or in a shelter at least 4 separate times (incl. this time) in the past 3 years?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No [Skip to Q5] <input type="radio"/> Don't Know [Skip to Q5]	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No [Skip to Q5] <input type="radio"/> Don't Know [Skip to Q5]
4a. [If Q4=Yes:] In the past 3 years, was the total time you have been living on the streets or in a shelter at least 12 mos?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know
5. How do you identify your race/ethnicity? [Check ALL That Apply and at least one]	<input type="checkbox"/> African <input type="checkbox"/> Amer Ind/Alaska Nat/Indi <input type="checkbox"/> Asian/ Asian American <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Eastern <input type="checkbox"/> Nat Hawai/Pac Isl <input type="checkbox"/> Slavic <input type="checkbox"/> White/Caucasian <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/> Decline Additional Detail: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> African <input type="checkbox"/> Amer Ind/Alaska Nat/Indi <input type="checkbox"/> Asian/ Asian American <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Eastern <input type="checkbox"/> Nat Hawai/Pac Isl <input type="checkbox"/> Slavic <input type="checkbox"/> White/Caucasian <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/> Decline Additional Detail: _____
6. Have you received any COVID Vaccinations?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline
6a. [If Yes] Which type of vaccine did you receive? [Check All that Apply]	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderna <input type="checkbox"/> Pfizer <input type="checkbox"/> Johnson & Johnson <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/> Decline	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderna <input type="checkbox"/> Pfizer <input type="checkbox"/> Johnson & Johnson <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/> Decline
6b. [If Yes] How many shots have you received?	<input type="radio"/> 1 shot <input type="radio"/> 2 shots <input type="radio"/> Decline <input type="radio"/> More than 2 shots <input type="radio"/> Don't know	<input type="radio"/> 1 shot <input type="radio"/> 2 shots <input type="radio"/> Decline <input type="radio"/> More than 2 shots <input type="radio"/> Don't know
6c. [If "2 shots" or "More than 2 shots"] Was one of those a booster shot?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline
STOP HERE FOR CHILDREN 0-17 YEARS		
7. Are you employed?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline
8. Have you served in the US Armed Forces (A,N,AF,MC,CG) or been called into active duty by the Nat'l Guard or as a Reservist?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline
9. How long have you been in Clackamas County?	<input type="radio"/> <3 months <input type="radio"/> 3-12 mos <input type="radio"/> 1-2 years <input type="radio"/> >2 years <input type="radio"/> N/A, I'm from here originally [Skip to Q11]	<input type="radio"/> <3 months <input type="radio"/> 3-12 mos <input type="radio"/> 1-2 years <input type="radio"/> >2 years <input type="radio"/> N/A, I'm from here originally [Skip to Q11]
10. Were you homeless when you came to Clackamas County?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Decline
10a. What brought you here? [Check ALL That Apply]	<input type="checkbox"/> Family/friends <input type="checkbox"/> Job opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Like it here/good weather <input type="checkbox"/> Access to services/resources <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Family/friends <input type="checkbox"/> Job opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Like it here/good weather <input type="checkbox"/> Access to services/resources <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
10b. Where did you come from? [Select Only ONE]	<input type="radio"/> Mult, Wash, or Clark Cnty (i.e., Metro area) <input type="radio"/> Oregon, outside Metro area <input type="radio"/> Wash or Calif <input type="radio"/> Other part of US	<input type="radio"/> Mult, Wash, or Clark Cnty (i.e., Metro area) <input type="radio"/> Oregon, outside Metro area <input type="radio"/> Wash or Calif <input type="radio"/> Other part of US
11. Have you experienced domestic violence (phys/emot/verb DV) in current or past relationships?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline
11a. [If Q11=Yes:] Is domestic violence a reason you are homeless now?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline
12. Are you experiencing any of the following? [Ask each individually] [Check ALL That Apply OR Select Some Disabling Condition OR None, N/A OR Declined]	<input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Use Disab. <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Health Disab. <input type="checkbox"/> Develop Disability. <input type="checkbox"/> Deaf/ Hard of Hear <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Use Disab. <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Disab. <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Vision Impaired <input type="radio"/> Some Disability <input type="radio"/> None, N/A <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Use Disab. <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Health Disab. <input type="checkbox"/> Develop Disability. <input type="checkbox"/> Deaf/ Hard of Hear <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Use Disab. <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Disab. <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Vision Impaired <input type="radio"/> Some Disability <input type="radio"/> None, N/A <input type="radio"/> Decline
13. Is COVID-19 a reason you are homeless now?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't Know <input type="radio"/> Decline

Condado de Clackamas, Recuento de personas sin hogar en situación de calle 26 de ene. - 1 de feb. de 2022 ♦

Página 1-3: PERSONA A CARGO DE LA FAMILIA

Use este formulario para encuestar a las personas que **no tienen hogar ni refugio** en la noche del **26 de enero de 2022**.

¿Durmió o dormirá afuera* la noche del miércoles 26 de enero? Sí No *[si la respuesta es "no", finalice la encuesta]*

**Lugar público o privado que normalmente no se usa para que las personas duerman con frecuencia (p. ej., vehículo, parque, calle, edificio abandonado, área para acampar).*

¿Ya completó la encuesta de recuento de personas en situación de calle en la última semana? Sí No

[si la respuesta es "sí", finalice la encuesta]

Las preguntas de este cuadro son obligatorias. Si no se pueden responder, pase al siguiente participante.			
Primera letra del PRIMER nombre	Primeras 3 letras del APELLIDO	Edad	¿Con qué género se identifica? <i>[Marque TODAS las opciones que correspondan]</i>
□	□ □ □	□	<input type="checkbox"/> Masculino <input type="checkbox"/> Femenino <input type="checkbox"/> Se lo está cuestionando <input type="checkbox"/> Transgénero <input type="checkbox"/> Género que no es particularmente "masculino" ni "femenino"

1. ¿Dónde durmió/dormirá la noche del miércoles 26 de enero? *[Seleccione solo UNA opción]*

- Calle/acera
- Puerta/otra propiedad privada
- Casa/edificio abandonado
- Puente/paso sobre nivel/vías de tren
- Parque
- Bosque/espacio abierto
- Vehículo (auto, camión, camioneta, casa rodante) *[pase a la preg. 2]*
- Bote *[Pase a la preg. 2]*
- No responde
- Otro sitio sin techo: _____

1a. [Si no tiene bote o vehículo:] ¿Durmió/dormirá en una carpa en ese lugar el 26 de enero?

- Sí
- No
- No sabe

2. ¿Durmió/dormirá solo el 26 de enero?

- Sí
- No

2a. [Si la respuesta es "no":] ¿Con quién durmió/dormirá el 26 de enero? *[Marque todas las opciones que correspondan]*

- Cónyuge/pareja
- Hijos/nietos menores de 18 años
- Otro familiar (p. ej., padre, madre, hermano, hijo adulto, tío, abuelo)
- No familiares (p. ej., amigo, familia de la calle)

3. ¿Esta es la primera vez en su vida que ha estado sin hogar?

- Sí
- No
- No sabe
- No responde

4. ¿Esta vez hace cuánto tiempo que no tiene hogar?

_____ (meses) _____ (años) *[si el tiempo es 12 meses o más, pase a la preg. 6]*

5. [Si la preg. 4 es menos de 12 meses:] ¿Ha vivido en la calle, en campamentos o en un refugio AL MENOS EN 4 MOMENTOS DISTINTOS (incluyendo este momento) en los ÚLTIMOS 3 AÑOS?

- Sí
- No
- No sabe

5a. [Si la respuesta es "sí":] En los últimos 3 años, ¿el tiempo total que ha estado viviendo en la calle, en campamentos o en un refugio fue AL MENOS 12 MESES?

- Sí
- No
- No sabe

6. ¿El COVID-19 es uno de los motivos por el cual ahora no tiene hogar?

- Sí
- No
- No sabe
- No responde

7. ¿Con qué raza/etnia se identifica? *Marque TODAS las opciones que correspondan (y al menos una):*

- Africana
- Nativa americana, nativa de Alaska o indígena
- Asiática o asiática americana
- Negra o afroamericana
- Hispana/Latina
- Del Medio Oriente
- Nativa de Hawái o isleña del Pacífico
- Eslava
- Blanca o caucásica
- No sabe
- No responde

Información adicional: _____

8. ¿Hace cuánto tiempo que está en el condado de Clackamas? *[Seleccione solo UNA opción]*

- N/C, soy originario de aquí *[pase a la preg. 10]*
- Menos de 3 meses
- 3 - 12 meses
- 13 meses - 2 años
- Más de 2 años
- No responde

9. ¿No tenía hogar cuando llegó al condado de Clackamas?

- Sí
- No
- No responde

9a. ¿Qué lo trajo aquí? *[Marque TODAS las opciones que correspondan]*

- Familiares/amigos
- Oportunidades laborales
- Le gusta aquí/el buen clima
- Acceso a servicios/recursos
- Otro: _____

9b. ¿De dónde se mudó? *[Seleccione solo UNA opción]*

- Condados de Multnomah, Washington o Clark (p. ej., área metropolitana)
- Washington o California
- Oregon fuera del área metropolitana
- Otra parte de Estados Unidos
- Fuera de Estados Unidos

10. [Pregunte SOLO si la persona es mayor de 18 años] ¿Ha sufrido violencia doméstica (física/emocional/verbal) en relaciones actuales o anteriores?

- Sí
- No *[pase a la preg. 11 – siguiente página]*
- No sabe *[pase a la preg. 11 – siguiente página]*
- No responde *[pase a la preg. 11 – siguiente página]*

10a. [Si la respuesta es "sí":] ¿La violencia doméstica es uno de los motivos por el cual ahora no tiene hogar?

- Sí
- No
- No sabe
- No responde

11. ¿Tiene trabajo?

- Sí No No sabe No responde

12. [Pregunte si la persona es mayor de 18 años:] ¿Prestó servicio en las Fuerzas Armadas de Estados Unidos (Ejército, Armada, Fuerza Aérea, Cuerpo de Marines o Guardia Costera) o lo llamaron al servicio activo como miembro de la Guardia Nacional o como reservista?

- Sí No No sabe No responde

13. ¿Padece alguna de las siguientes afecciones? [Pregunte cada una] [Marque TODAS las opciones que correspondan, "sí, alguna discapacidad", "ninguna" O "no responde"]

- Trastorno por consumo de alcohol VIH / SIDA
 Afección de salud crónica Trastorno de salud mental
 Sordera/ Dificultad auditiva Discapacidad física
 Discapacidad del desarrollo Discapacidad visual
 Trastorno por consumo de drogas

- Sí, alguna discapacidad/no especificado (tiene discapacidad, pero no se identifica una afección específica).
 Ninguna, N/C
 No responde

14. ¿Se ha dado alguna vacuna contra el COVID?

- Sí No [pase a NOTA]
 No sabe [pase a NOTA]
 No responde [pase a NOTA]

14a. [Si la respuesta es "sí"] ¿Qué tipo de vacuna recibió? [Marque todas las opciones que correspondan]

Moderna Pfizer Johnson & Johnson No sabe No responde

14b. [Si la respuesta es "sí"] ¿Cuántas dosis recibió? [Seleccione solo UNA opción]

1 dosis [pase a NOTA] 2 dosis Más de 2 dosis No sabe [pase a NOTA] No responde [pase a NOTA]

14c. [Si la respuesta es "2 dosis" o "más de 2 dosis"] ¿Una de ellas fue una dosis de refuerzo?

Sí No No sabe No responde

NOTA: Use esta sección de este formulario para obtener información sobre los MIEMBROS ADICIONALES DE LA FAMILIA de ESTE encuestado.

de ESTE encuestado.

SI LAS PREGUNTAS A-D NO SE PUEDEN RESPONDER, PASE AL SIGUIENTE PARTICIPANTE	MIEMBRO ADICIONAL DE LA FAMILIA 1	MIEMBRO ADICIONAL DE LA FAMILIA 2
A. Primera letra del primer nombre [obligatorio]	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B. Primeras 3 letras del apellido [obligatorio]	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
C. ¿Cuántos años tiene? [obligatorio]	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D. ¿Con qué género se identifica? [Marque todas las opciones que correspondan]	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> Transgénero <input type="checkbox"/> Género que no es particularmente "M" ni "F" <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> Se lo está cuestionando	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> Transgénero <input type="checkbox"/> Género que no es particularmente "M" ni "F" <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> Se lo está cuestionando

MIEMBROS DE LA FAMILIA.	MIEMBRO ADICIONAL DE LA FAMILIA 1	MIEMBRO ADICIONAL DE LA FAMILIA 2
1. ¿Cuál es su relación con la persona que completó el Lado A de este formulario? [Seleccione solo UNA opción]	<input type="radio"/> Cónyuge/pareja <input type="radio"/> Hijos/nietos menores de 18 años <input type="radio"/> Otro familiar (p. ej., padre, madre, hermano, hijo adulto, tío, abuelo) <input type="radio"/> No familiares (p. ej., amigo, familia de la calle)	<input type="radio"/> Cónyuge/pareja <input type="radio"/> Hijos/nietos menores de 18 años <input type="radio"/> Otro familiar (p. ej., padre, madre, hermano, hijo adulto, tío, abuelo) <input type="radio"/> No familiares (p. ej., amigo, familia de la calle)
2. ¿Esta es la primera vez en su vida que ha estado sin hogar?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde
3. ¿Esta vez hace cuánto tiempo que no tiene hogar?	_____ (meses) _____ (años) [Si el tiempo es 12 meses o más, pase a la preg. 5]	_____ (meses) _____ (años) [Si el tiempo es 12 meses o más, pase a la preg. 5]
4. [Si la respuesta a la preg. 3 es menos de 12 meses:] ¿Ha vivido en la calle o en un refugio al menos en 4 momentos distintos (incluyendo este momento) en los últimos 3 años?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No [pase a la preg. 5] <input type="radio"/> No sabe [pase a la preg. 5]	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No [pase a la preg. 5] <input type="radio"/> No sabe [pase a la preg. 5]
4a. (Si la respuesta a la preg. 4 es "sí":) En los últimos 3 años, ¿el tiempo total que ha estado viviendo en la calle o en un refugio fue al menos 12 meses?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe
5. ¿Con qué raza/etnia se identifica? [Marque TODAS las opciones que correspondan y al menos una]	<input type="checkbox"/> Africana <input type="checkbox"/> Nat. de Hawái/isl. del Pac. <input type="checkbox"/> Nat. am., nat. de Alaska o indíg. <input type="checkbox"/> Eslava <input type="checkbox"/> Asiát./asiát. am. <input type="checkbox"/> Blanca/cauc. <input type="checkbox"/> Negra/Afroamericana <input type="checkbox"/> No sabe <input type="checkbox"/> Del Med. Or. <input type="checkbox"/> No responde	<input type="checkbox"/> Africana <input type="checkbox"/> Nat. de Hawái/isl. del Pac. <input type="checkbox"/> Nat. am., nat. de Alaska o indíg. <input type="checkbox"/> Eslava <input type="checkbox"/> Asiát./asiát. am. <input type="checkbox"/> Blanca/cauc. <input type="checkbox"/> Negra/Afroamericana <input type="checkbox"/> No sabe <input type="checkbox"/> Del Med. Or. <input type="checkbox"/> No responde
6. ¿Se ha dado alguna vacuna contra el COVID?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde
6a. [Si la respuesta es "sí"] ¿Qué tipo de vacuna recibió? [Marque todas las opciones que correspondan]	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderna <input type="checkbox"/> Pfizer <input type="checkbox"/> Johnson & Johnson <input type="checkbox"/> No sabe <input type="checkbox"/> No responde	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderna <input type="checkbox"/> Pfizer <input type="checkbox"/> Johnson & Johnson <input type="checkbox"/> No sabe <input type="checkbox"/> No responde
6b. [Si la respuesta es "sí"] ¿Cuántas dosis recibió?	<input type="radio"/> 1 dosis <input type="radio"/> 2 dosis <input type="radio"/> Más de 2 dosis <input type="radio"/> No sé <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="radio"/> 1 dosis <input type="radio"/> 2 dosis <input type="radio"/> Más de 2 dosis <input type="radio"/> No sé <input type="radio"/> No responde
6c. [Si la respuesta es "2 dosis" o "más de 2 dosis"] ¿Una de ellas fue una dosis de refuerzo?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde
DETÉNGASE AQUÍ PARA MENORES DE 0 A 17 AÑOS		
7. ¿Tiene trabajo?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde
8. ¿Prestó servicio en las Fuerzas Armadas de Estados Unidos (Ejército, Armada, Fuerza Aérea, Cuerpo de Marines o Guardia Costera) o lo llamaron al servicio activo como miembro de la Guardia Nacional o como reservista?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde
9. ¿Hace cuánto tiempo que está en el condado de Clackamas?	<input type="radio"/> Menos de 3 meses <input type="radio"/> 3-12 meses <input type="radio"/> 1-2 años <input type="radio"/> Más de 2 años <input type="radio"/> N/C, soy originario de aquí [pase a la preg. 11]	<input type="radio"/> Menos de 3 meses <input type="radio"/> 3-12 meses <input type="radio"/> 1-2 años <input type="radio"/> Más de 2 años <input type="radio"/> N/C, soy originario de aquí [pase a la preg. 11]
10. ¿No tenía hogar cuando llegó al condado de Clackamas?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No responde
10a. ¿Qué lo trajo aquí? [Marque TODAS las opciones que correspondan]	<input type="checkbox"/> Familiares/amigos <input type="checkbox"/> Oportunidades laborales <input type="checkbox"/> Le gusta aquí/el buen clima <input type="checkbox"/> Acceso a servicios/recursos <input type="checkbox"/> Otro _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Familiares/amigos <input type="checkbox"/> Oportunidades laborales <input type="checkbox"/> Le gusta aquí/el buen clima <input type="checkbox"/> Acceso a servicios/recursos <input type="checkbox"/> Otro _____
10b. ¿De dónde se vino? [Seleccione solo UNA opción]	<input type="radio"/> Cond. de Mult., Wash. o Clark (p. ej., área met.) <input type="radio"/> Oregon, fuera del área met. <input type="radio"/> Wash. o Calif. <input type="radio"/> Otra parte de EE. UU.	<input type="radio"/> Cond. de Mult., Wash. o Clark (p. ej., área met.) <input type="radio"/> Oregon, fuera del área met. <input type="radio"/> Wash. o Calif. <input type="radio"/> Otra parte de EE. UU.
11. ¿Ha sufrido violencia doméstica (fis./emoc./verb.) en relaciones actuales o anteriores?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde [Pase a la preg. 12]	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde [Pase a la preg. 12]
11a. [Si la respuesta a la preg. 11 es "sí":] ¿La violencia doméstica es uno de los motivos por el cual ahora no tiene hogar?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde
12. ¿Padece alguna de las siguientes afecciones? [Pregunte cada una individualmente] [Marque TODAS las opciones que correspondan]	<input type="checkbox"/> Disc. por cons. de alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> Disc. de salud crónica <input type="checkbox"/> Disc. de desarrollo <input type="checkbox"/> Sordera/dificultad auditiva <input type="checkbox"/> Disc. por cons. de drogas <input type="radio"/> Alguna discapacidad <input type="radio"/> Ninguna, N/C <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="checkbox"/> VIH/SIDA <input type="checkbox"/> Disc. de salud mental <input type="checkbox"/> Discapacidad física <input type="checkbox"/> Disc. visual <input type="checkbox"/> No responde
13. ¿El COVID-19 es uno de los motivos por el cual ahora no tiene hogar?	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde	<input type="radio"/> Sí <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No sabe <input type="radio"/> No responde

Заполняющее форму лицо: _____ Организация / Район: _____ Дата: _____

Подсчет бездомных на улицах Округ Клакамас 26 января – 1 февраля 2022 г. ♦ Стр. 1–3: ГЛАВА СЕМЬИ

Используйте эту форму для опроса людей, которые являются / были бездомными и лишенными крова в ночь на 26 января 2022 г.

Вы ночевали или будете ночевать на улице* в среду вечером 26 января? Да Нет

[если **Нет**, завершите опрос]

* Общественное или частное пространство, обычно не используемое людьми для регулярного сна (напр., транспортное средство, парк, улица, заброшенное здание, площадка для кемпинга)

Вас уже опрашивали в ходе анкетирования бездомных в течение последней недели? Да Нет

[если **Да**, завершите опрос]

ВОПРОСЫ В ЭТОМ ПОЛЕ ЯВЛЯЮТСЯ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНЫМИ. ЕСЛИ ПОЛУЧИТЬ ОТВЕТЫ НА НИХ НЕВОЗМОЖНО, ПЕРЕЙДИТЕ К СЛЕДУЮЩЕМУ УЧАСТНИКУ.

Первая буква ИМЕНИ	Первые три буквы ФАМИЛИИ	Возраст	Как вы определяете свой пол? [Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие варианты]
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Мужской <input type="checkbox"/> Женский <input type="checkbox"/> Не определился <input type="checkbox"/> Трансгендер <input type="checkbox"/> Пол, который не является однозначно «женским» или «мужским»

1. Где вы ночевали / будете ночевать в среду вечером 26 января? [Выберите только ОДИН вариант]

- Улица / тротуар _____
- Подъезд / другая частная собственность _____
- Заброшенный дом / здание _____
- Мост / путепровод / железная дорога _____
- Парк _____
- Лес / открытое место _____

1а. [Если это не лодка или транспортное средство:] Вы ночевали / будете ночевать здесь в палатке 26 января?

- Да
- Нет
- Не знаю

- Транспортное средство (автомобиль, грузовик, фургон, мобильный дом) [перейдите к B2]
- Лодка [перейдите к B2]
- Отказываюсь отвечать
- Другое незащищенное место: _____

2. Вы ночевали / будете ночевать 26 января в одиночку?

- Да
- Нет

2а. [Если Нет:] Кто ночевал / будет ночевать с вами 26 января? [Отметьте все подходящие варианты]

- Супруг / Супруга / Партнер
- Ребенок / Дети / Внук (Внучка) / Внуки до 18 лет
- Другой родственник (напр., родитель, брат (сестра), взрослый ребенок (взрослые дети), тетя / дядя, бабушка (дедушка))
- Не родственник (напр., друг, член уличной семьи)

3. Вы впервые в жизни столкнулись с тем, что вам негде ночевать?

- Да
- Нет
- Не знаю
- Отказываюсь отвечать

4. Как долго вы пребываете бездомным в этот раз?

_____ (месяцев) _____ (лет) [Если продолжительность 12 месяцев или более, перейдите к B6]

5. [Если B4 менее 12 месяцев:] Приходилось ли Вам жить на улице, в палатках или приютах КАК МИНИМУМ 4 РАЗА В РАЗНОЕ ВРЕМЯ (включая этот) за ПОСЛЕДНИЕ 3 ГОДА?

- Да
- Нет
- Не знаю

5а. [Если Да:] За последние 3 года общее время жизни на улице, в палатках или приютах составляет НЕ МЕНЕЕ 12 МЕСЯЦЕВ?

- Да
- Нет
- Не знаю

6. Является ли COVID-19 причиной того, что вы сейчас бездомны?

- Да
- Нет
- Не знаю
- Отказываюсь отвечать

7. Как вы определяете свою расу / этническую принадлежность? Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие варианты (хотя бы один):

- Африканец
- Американский индеец, коренной житель Аляски или представитель коренного народа
- Азиат или американец азиатского происхождения
- Черной расы или афроамериканец
- Испаноязычный / Латиноамериканец
- Выходец с Ближнего Востока
- Коренной житель Гавайских или тихоокеанских островов
- Славянин
- Белый или европеец
- Не знаю
- Отказываюсь отвечать

Дополнительная информация: _____

8. Сколько времени Вы находитесь на территории округа Клакамас? [Выберите только ОДИН вариант]

- Не применимо, я местный уроженец [переходите к B10]
- Менее 3 месяцев
- 3–12 месяцев
- 13 месяцев – 2 года
- Более 2-х лет
- Отказываюсь отвечать

9. Были ли Вы уже бездомными, когда приехали в округ Клакамас?

- Да
- Нет
- Отказываюсь отвечать

9а. Что привело вас сюда? [Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие варианты]

- Семья / друзья
- Поиск работы
- Мне здесь нравится / хорошая погода
- Доступ к услугам / ресурсам
- Другое: _____

9б. Откуда вы переехали? [Выберите только ОДИН вариант]

- Округа Малтнома, Вашингтон или Кларк (т. е. в пределах нашей городской агломерации)
- Штат Вашингтон или Калифорния
- Штат Орегон, за пределами городской агломерации
- Другая часть США
- Из-за пределов США

10. [Спросите, ТОЛЬКО если 18 лет или старше] Испытывали ли вы домашнее насилие (физическое / эмоциональное / вербальное) в отношениях сейчас или в прошлом?

- Да
- Нет [перейдите к B11 – на следующей странице]
- Не знаю [перейдите к B11 – на следующей странице]
- Отказываюсь отвечать [перейдите к B11 – на следующей странице]

10а. [Если Да:] Является ли домашнее насилие причиной того, что вы сейчас бездомны?

- Да
- Нет
- Не знаю
- Отказываюсь отвечать

11. Вы работаете?

- Да Нет Не знаю Отказываюсь отвечать

12. [Спросите, если 18 лет или старше:] Служили ли вы в Вооруженных силах США (армия, флот, авиация, корпус морской пехоты, береговая охрана), служили ли в Национальной гвардии или в качестве резервиста?

- Да Нет Не знаю Отказываюсь отвечать

13. Испытываете ли вы что-нибудь из следующего? [Спросите о каждом варианте] [Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие варианты, Да, есть некоторые ограниченные возможности, Нет ИЛИ Отказываюсь отвечать]

- Чрезмерное употребление алкоголя ВИЧ / СПИД
 Хроническое заболевание Расстройство психического здоровья
 Отсутствие слуха / слабый слух Физическая недееспособность
 Инвалидность вследствие пороков развития Нарушение зрения
 Нарушение, связанное с употреблением наркотиков

Да, есть некоторые ограниченные возможности / точно не установлены (есть ограничение возможностей, но конкретные заболевания не указаны)

Нет, не применимо

Отказываюсь отвечать

14. Делали ли вы какие-либо прививки от COVID-19?

- Да Нет [перейдите к ПРИМЕЧАНИЮ]
 Не знаю [перейдите к ПРИМЕЧАНИЮ]
 Отказываюсь отвечать [перейдите к ПРИМЕЧАНИЮ]

14а. [Если Да:] Какой вакциной? [Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие варианты]

Moderna Pfizer Johnson & Johnson Не знаю Отказываюсь отвечать

14б. [Если Да:] Сколько уколов вам сделали? [Выберите только ОДИН вариант]

1 укол [перейдите к ПРИМЕЧАНИЮ]
 2 укола Больше 2-х уколов Не знаю [перейдите к ПРИМЕЧАНИЮ]
 Отказываюсь отвечать [перейдите к ПРИМЕЧАНИЮ]

14с. [Если «2 укола» или «Больше 2-х уколов»:] Был ли один из этих уколов бустерным?

Да Нет Не знаю Отказываюсь отвечать

ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ: Используйте этот раздел формы, чтобы собрать информацию о ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ЧЛЕНАХ

СЕМЬЯ ЭТОГО респондента.

ЕСЛИ ПОЛУЧИТЬ ОТВЕТЫ НА ВОПРОСЫ А–D НЕВОЗМОЖНО, ПЕРЕЙДИТЕ К СЛЕДУЮЩЕМУ УЧАСТНИКУ	ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЧЛЕН СЕМЬИ № 1		ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЧЛЕН СЕМЬИ № 2	
	↓		↓	
A. Первая буква ИМЕНИ [обязательно]	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
B. Первые три буквы ФАМИЛИИ [обязательно]	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C. Какой ваш возраст? [обязательно]	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
D. Как вы определяете свой пол? [Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие варианты]	<input type="checkbox"/> М <input type="checkbox"/> Трансгендер <input type="checkbox"/> Ж <input type="checkbox"/> Не определился	<input type="checkbox"/> Пол, который не является однозначно «женским» или «мужским»	<input type="checkbox"/> М <input type="checkbox"/> Трансгендер <input type="checkbox"/> Ж <input type="checkbox"/> Не определился	<input type="checkbox"/> Пол, который не является однозначно «женским» или «мужским»

ЧЛЕНЫ СЕМЬИ.	ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЧЛЕН СЕМЬИ № 1	ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЧЛЕН СЕМЬИ № 2
	↓	↓
1. Кем вы приходите к лицу, заполнившему лист А этой формы? [Выберите только ОДИН вариант]	<input type="radio"/> Супруг (Супруга) / Партнер <input type="radio"/> Ребенок / Дети / Внук (Внучка) до 18 лет <input type="radio"/> Другой родственник (напр., родитель, брат (сестра), взрослый ребенок (взрослые дети), тетя / дядя, бабушка (дедушка)) <input type="radio"/> Не родственник (напр., друг, член уличной семьи)	<input type="radio"/> Супруг (Супруга) / Партнер <input type="radio"/> Ребенок / Дети / Внук (Внучка) до 18 лет <input type="radio"/> Другой родственник (напр., родитель, брат (сестра), взрослый ребенок (взрослые дети), тетя / дядя, бабушка (дедушка)) <input type="radio"/> Не родственник (напр., друг, член уличной семьи)
2. Вы впервые в жизни столкнулись с тем, что вам негде ночевать?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
3. Как долго вы пребываете бездомным в этот раз?	_____ (мес.) _____ (лет) [Если 12 месяцев или более, перейдите к B5]	_____ (мес.) _____ (лет) [Если 12 месяцев или более, перейдите к B5]
4. [Если B3 < 12 мес.:] Жили ли вы на улице или в приюте по крайней мере 4 раза в разное время за последние 3 года (включая этот раз)?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет [перейдите к B5] <input type="radio"/> Не знаю [перейдите к B5]	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет [перейдите к B5] <input type="radio"/> Не знаю [перейдите к B5]
4а. [Если Q4 = Да:] Составляет ли общее время вашего пребывания на улице или в приюте по меньшей мере 12 месяцев за последние 3 года??	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю
5. Как вы определяете свою расу / этническую принадлежность? [Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие варианты, хотя бы один]	<input type="checkbox"/> Африканец <input type="checkbox"/> Коренной житель Гавайских или тихоокеанских островов <input type="checkbox"/> Американский индеец, коренной житель Аляски или представитель коренного народа <input type="checkbox"/> Славянин <input type="checkbox"/> Азиат / американец азиатского происхождения <input type="checkbox"/> Белый / европеец <input type="checkbox"/> Черной расы / афроамериканец <input type="checkbox"/> Не знаю <input type="checkbox"/> Выходец с Ближнего Востока <input type="checkbox"/> Отказываюсь отвечать Дополнительная информация: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Африканец <input type="checkbox"/> Коренной житель Гавайских или тихоокеанских островов <input type="checkbox"/> Американский индеец, коренной житель Аляски или представитель коренного народа <input type="checkbox"/> Славянин <input type="checkbox"/> Азиат / американец азиатского происхождения <input type="checkbox"/> Белый / европеец <input type="checkbox"/> Черной расы / афроамериканец <input type="checkbox"/> Не знаю <input type="checkbox"/> Выходец с Ближнего Востока <input type="checkbox"/> Отказываюсь отвечать Дополнительная информация: _____
6. Делали ли вы какие-либо прививки от COVID-19?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
6а. [Если Да:] Какой вакциной? [Отметьте все подходящие варианты]	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderna <input type="checkbox"/> Pfizer <input type="checkbox"/> Johnson & Johnson <input type="checkbox"/> Не знаю <input type="checkbox"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderna <input type="checkbox"/> Pfizer <input type="checkbox"/> Johnson & Johnson <input type="checkbox"/> Не знаю <input type="checkbox"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
6б. [Если Да:] Сколько уколов вам сделали?	<input type="radio"/> 1 укол <input type="radio"/> Больше 2-х уколов <input type="radio"/> 2 укола <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="radio"/> 1 укол <input type="radio"/> Больше 2-х уколов <input type="radio"/> 2 укола <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
6с. [Если «2 укола» или «Больше 2-х уколов»:] Был ли один из этих уколов бустерным?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
ЗАВЕРШИТЕ ОПРОС ЗДЕСЬ ПРИ АНКЕТИРОВАНИИ ДЕТЕЙ 0–17 ЛЕТ		
7. Вы работаете?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
8. Служили ли вы в Вооруженных силах США (АРМИЯ, ФЛОТ, АВИАЦИЯ, КОРПУС МОРСКОЙ ПЕХОТЫ, БЕРЕГОВАЯ ОХРАНА) или были призваны на действительную службу в Национальной Гвардии или как резервист?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
9. Как долго вы находитесь в округ Клакамас ?	<input type="radio"/> <3 месяцев <input type="radio"/> >2 лет <input type="radio"/> 3–12 мес. <input type="radio"/> Не применимо, я местный уроженец <input type="radio"/> 1–2 года [переходите к B11]	<input type="radio"/> <3 месяцев <input type="radio"/> >2 лет <input type="radio"/> 3–12 мес. <input type="radio"/> Не применимо, я местный уроженец <input type="radio"/> 1–2 года [переходите к B11]
10. Были ли вы бездомным, когда приехали в округ Клакамас ?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
10а. Что привело вас сюда? [Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие варианты]	<input type="checkbox"/> Семья / друзья <input type="checkbox"/> Поиск работы <input type="checkbox"/> Мне здесь нравится / хорошая погода <input type="checkbox"/> Доступ к услугам / ресурсам <input type="checkbox"/> Другое: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Семья / друзья <input type="checkbox"/> Поиск работы <input type="checkbox"/> Мне здесь нравится / хорошая погода <input type="checkbox"/> Доступ к услугам / ресурсам <input type="checkbox"/> Другое: _____
10б. Откуда вы приехали? [Выберите только ОДИН вариант]	<input type="radio"/> Округа Малтнома, штат Вашингтон или округ Кларк (т. е. городская агломерация) <input type="radio"/> штат Орегон, за пределами Калифорния городской агломерации <input type="radio"/> Другая часть США <input type="radio"/> Штат Вашингтон или Калифорния городской агломерации	<input type="radio"/> Округа Малтнома, штат Вашингтон или округ Кларк (т. е. городская агломерация) <input type="radio"/> штат Орегон, за пределами Калифорния городской агломерации <input type="radio"/> Штат Вашингтон или Калифорния городской агломерации
11. Испытывали ли вы домашнее насилие (физическое / эмоциональное / вербальное) в отношениях сейчас или в прошлом?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет [перейдите к B12] <input type="radio"/> Не знаю [перейдите к B12] <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать [перейдите к B12]	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет [перейдите к B12] <input type="radio"/> Не знаю [перейдите к B12] <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать [перейдите к B12]
11а. [Если Q11 = Да:] Является ли домашнее насилие причиной того, что вы сейчас бездомны?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
12. Вы испытываете что-либо из следующего? [Спросите о каждом варианте отдельно] [Отметьте ВСЕ подходящие варианты ИЛИ выберите Некоторые ограниченные возможности ИЛИ Нет, Не применимо ИЛИ Отказываюсь отвечать]	<input type="checkbox"/> Чрезмерное употребление алкоголя <input type="checkbox"/> ВИЧ / СПИД <input type="checkbox"/> Хроническое заболевание <input type="checkbox"/> Расстройство психического здоровья <input type="checkbox"/> Инвалидность вследствие пороков развития <input type="checkbox"/> Физическая недееспособность <input type="checkbox"/> Отсутствие слуха / слабый слух <input type="checkbox"/> Нарушение зрения <input type="checkbox"/> Нарушение, связанное с употреблением наркотиков <input type="radio"/> Некоторые ограниченные возможности <input type="radio"/> Нет, Не применимо <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="checkbox"/> Чрезмерное употребление алкоголя <input type="checkbox"/> ВИЧ / СПИД <input type="checkbox"/> Хроническое заболевание <input type="checkbox"/> Расстройство психического здоровья <input type="checkbox"/> Инвалидность вследствие пороков развития <input type="checkbox"/> Физическая недееспособность <input type="checkbox"/> Отсутствие слуха / слабый слух <input type="checkbox"/> Нарушение зрения <input type="checkbox"/> Нарушение, связанное с употреблением наркотиков <input type="radio"/> Некоторые ограниченные возможности <input type="radio"/> Нет, Не применимо <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать
13. Является ли COVID-19 причиной того, что вы сейчас бездомны?	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать	<input type="radio"/> Да <input type="radio"/> Нет <input type="radio"/> Не знаю <input type="radio"/> Отказываюсь отвечать