

# Homeless Leadership Coalition

"Serving Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson  
counties and the Confederated Tribes  
of Warm Springs."



2022 Point in Time  
Count  
May 6<sup>th</sup>, 2022

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The Homeless Leadership Coalition (HLC) is a collaboration of community partners in Crook, Deschutes, and Jefferson counties and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

The HLC works to prevent and end homelessness by improving regional and cross-system collaboration and coordination so that our communities will have a comprehensive response in place that ensures homelessness is prevented whenever possible, or if it can't be prevented, it is a rare, brief, and non-recurring experience.

# About HLC

# What is the Point In Time Count

- Point in Time Count, aka PIT, is a HUD mandated, nationwide survey of people experiencing homelessness on a single night in January.
- The purpose is to help communities monitor the numbers of people experiencing homelessness, their demographics, potential causes and how individuals are or are not accessing available resources.
- PIT count is organized and conducted by Homeless Leadership Coalition and collected by our partners and community agencies.

# Methodology

- Surveys were conducted between January 24<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> for the night of January 24<sup>th</sup>.
- Agency staff and trained agency volunteers surveyed individuals in shelters, transitional housing, at local meal sites, health care clinics, hotels/motels, camps, on public lands and by canvassing local streets and asked individuals if they would volunteer to participate in the survey.
  - 638 electronic interview surveys were completed
  - 648 observational surveys were completed
  - Total of 1286 unique, unduplicated people were included in the Point in Time Count
- Surveys were conducted across the Tri-County region in communities of La Pine, Sisters, Bend, Redmond, Madras, Prineville and on the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs reservation.

# COVID-19 Impacts

- In the past, we had relied heavily on volunteers. Following HUDs guidance, we utilized outreach staff who were already serving the population.
  - HUD extended the count timeline
  - Our Point in Time Count date fell during one of the biggest Covid-19 surges, which greatly impacted our outreach teams
  - Our Redmond Outreach teams were heavily impacted by Covid-19 cases/exposures and as a result had an initial undercount.
    - Redmond outreach was approved for a PIT recount by HUD and conducted their recount the last week of February.
- \*The recount numbers are included in the total unique, unduplicated totals.

## Why is PIT important

- PIT provides a snapshot in time of conditions in our local community
- It helps monitor for racial disparity in services
- Identifies needs based on geography
- Provides information about neighbors experiencing homelessness and allows us to revisit services and evaluate if they are meeting local needs
- Demonstrates the prevalence of homelessness in Central Oregon
- Helps us advocate for additional financial resources at the local, state and federal levels

# Who is considered homeless?

## Depends on who you ask!

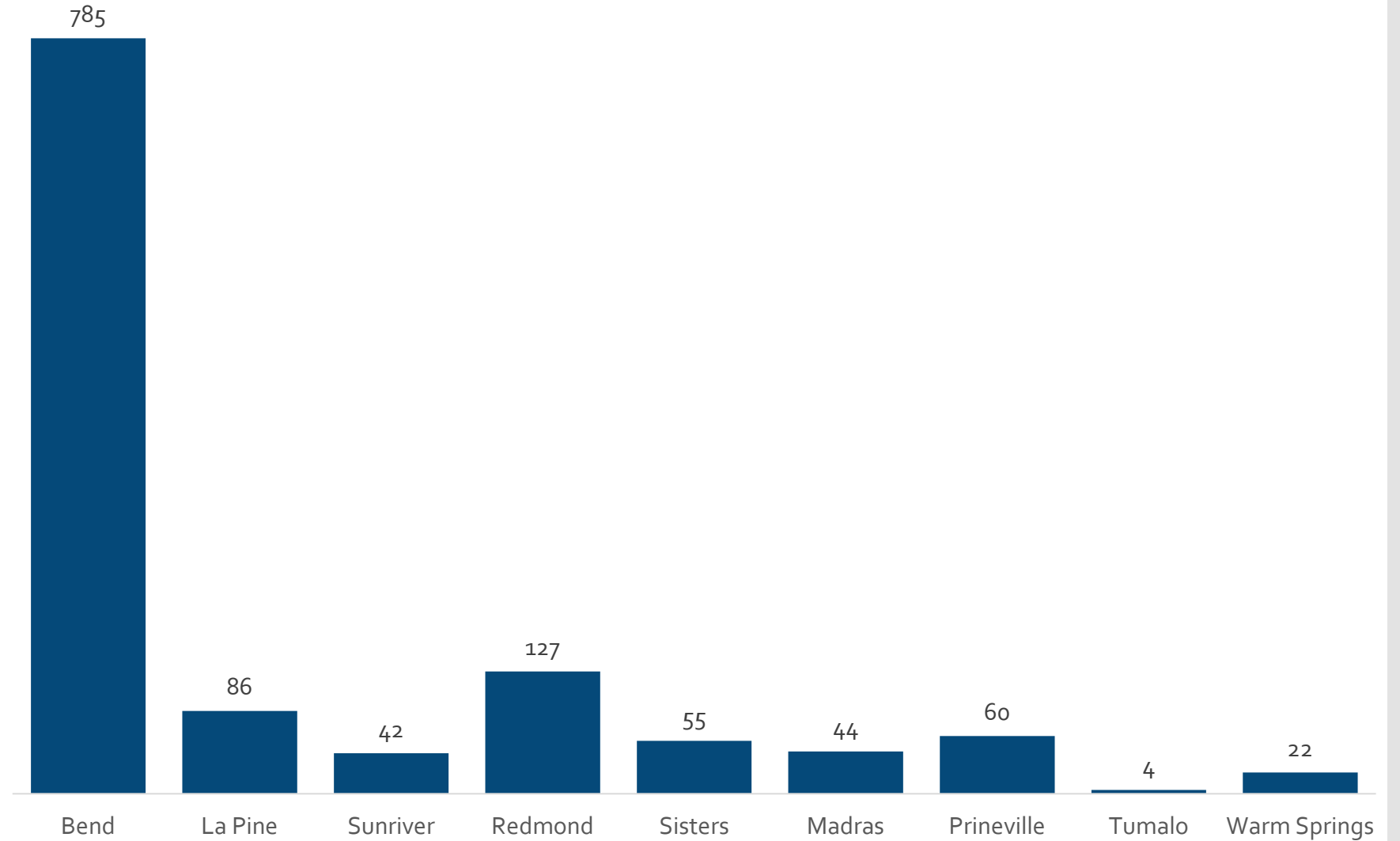
Schools, health care, and various programs have slightly different definitions

Some definitions include what HUD considers to be precariously housed or *at risk of homelessness*. Those couch surfing, doubled up with friends or family or people living in a motel paying for on their own.

For the PIT count it's more narrowly defined as...

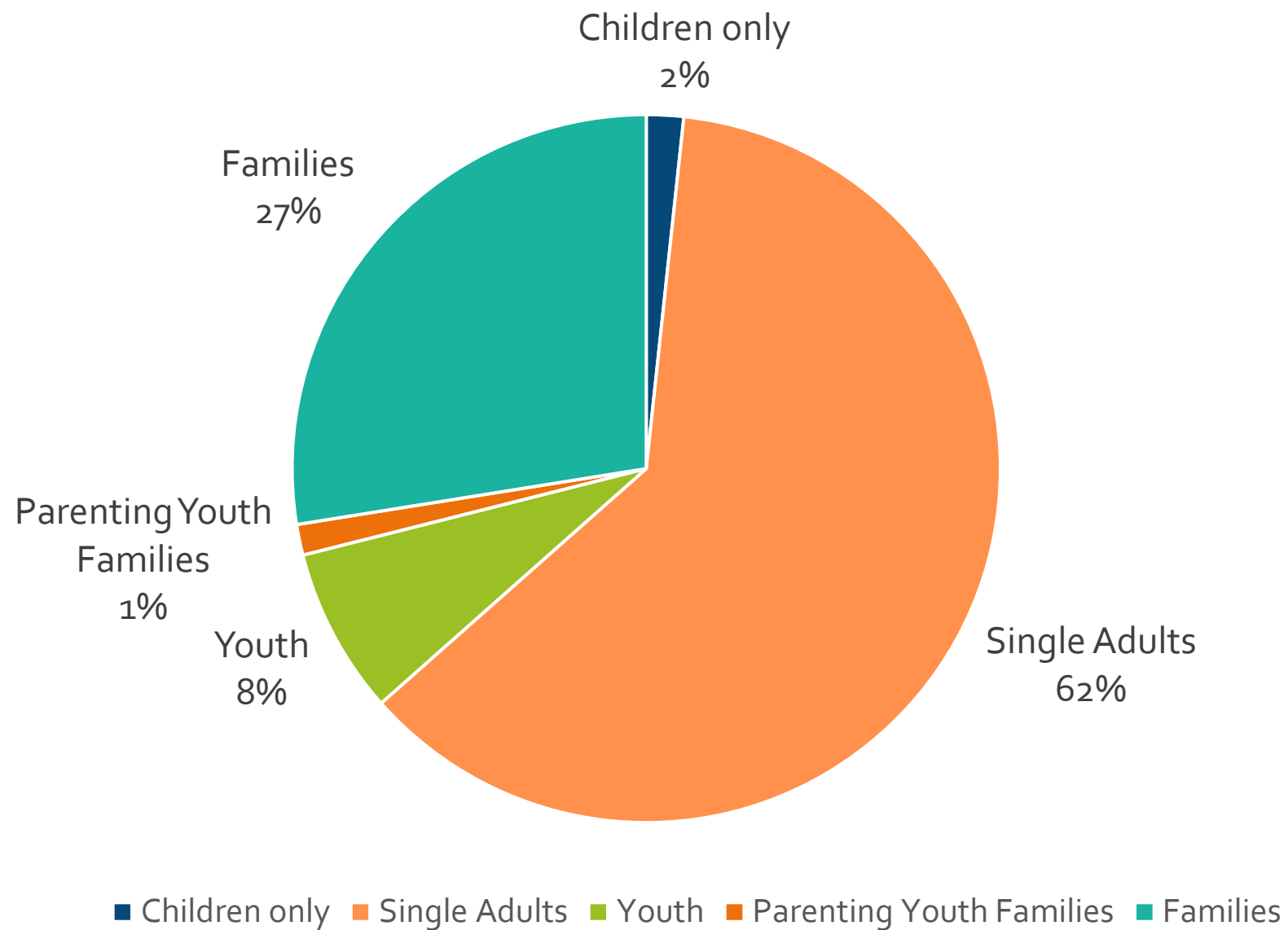
- Sheltered: living in emergency shelter, transitional housing, or a hotel/motel paid for with a voucher/by an agency
- Unsheltered: living in areas that are not meant for human habitation (abandoned buildings, outside, cars, etc.)

# Total number of people experiencing homelessness by City

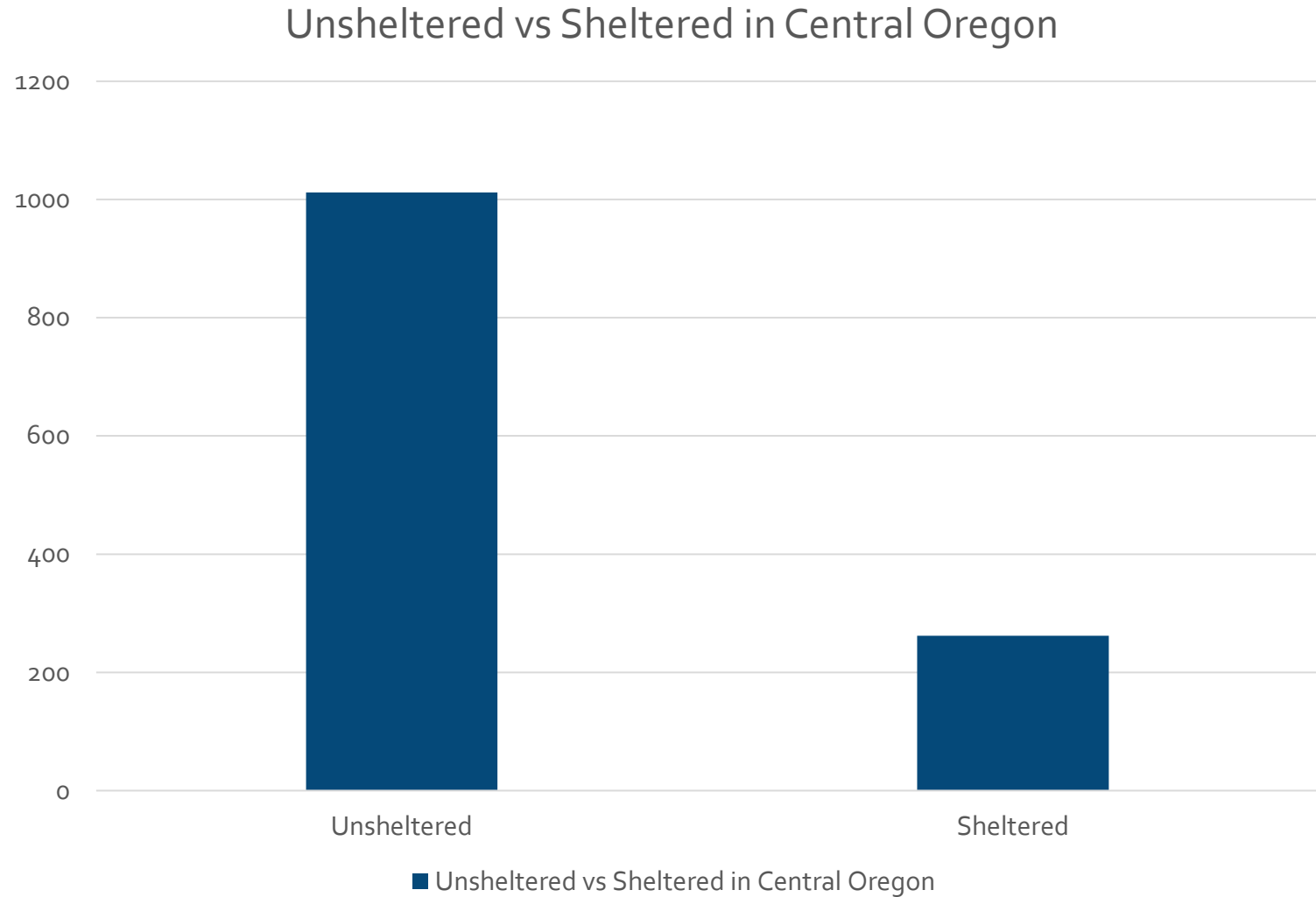




# Households experiencing homelessness on January 24<sup>th</sup>, 2022

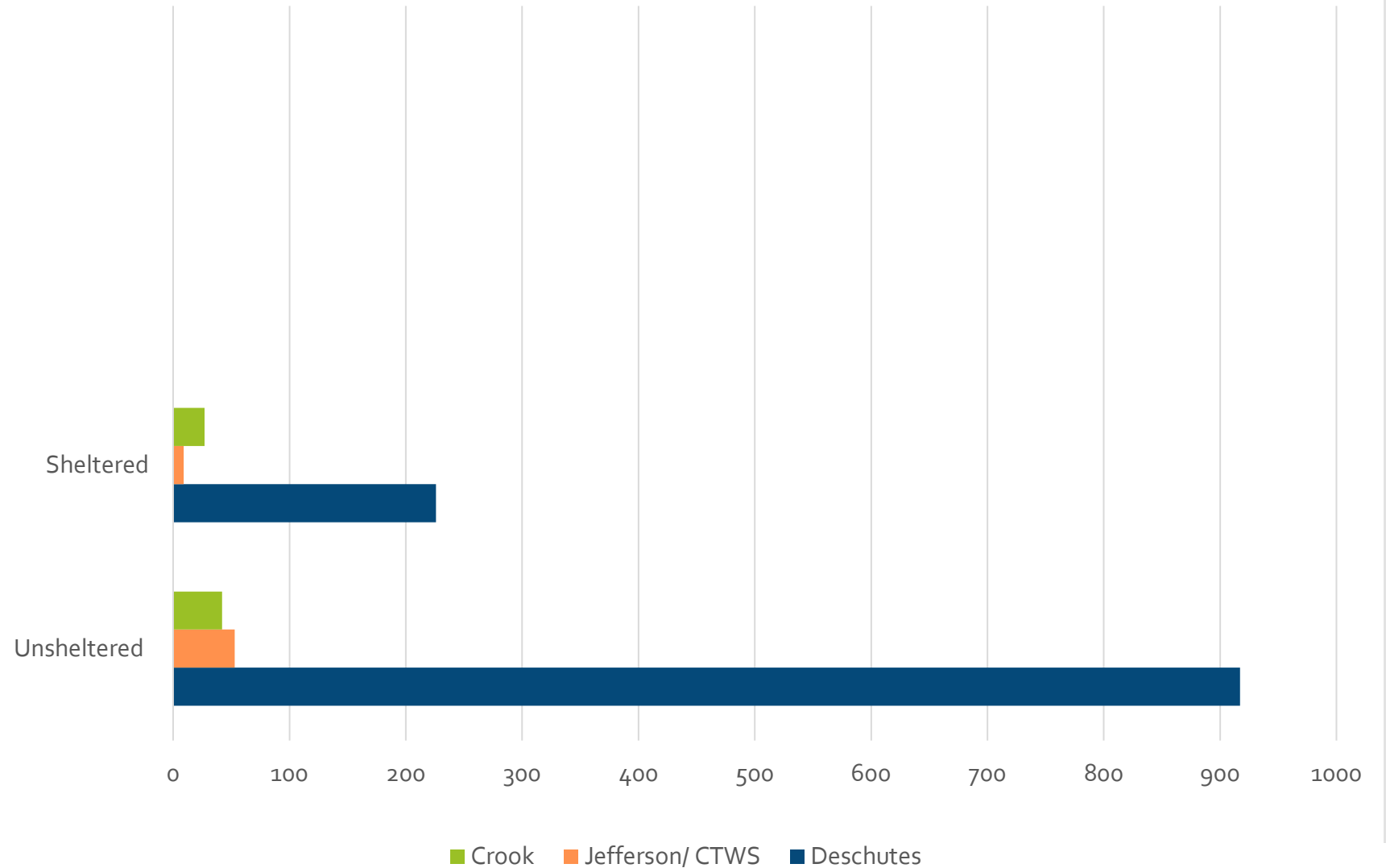


79%  
of those  
experiencing  
homelessness  
in Central  
Oregon were  
unsheltered on  
January 24<sup>th</sup>



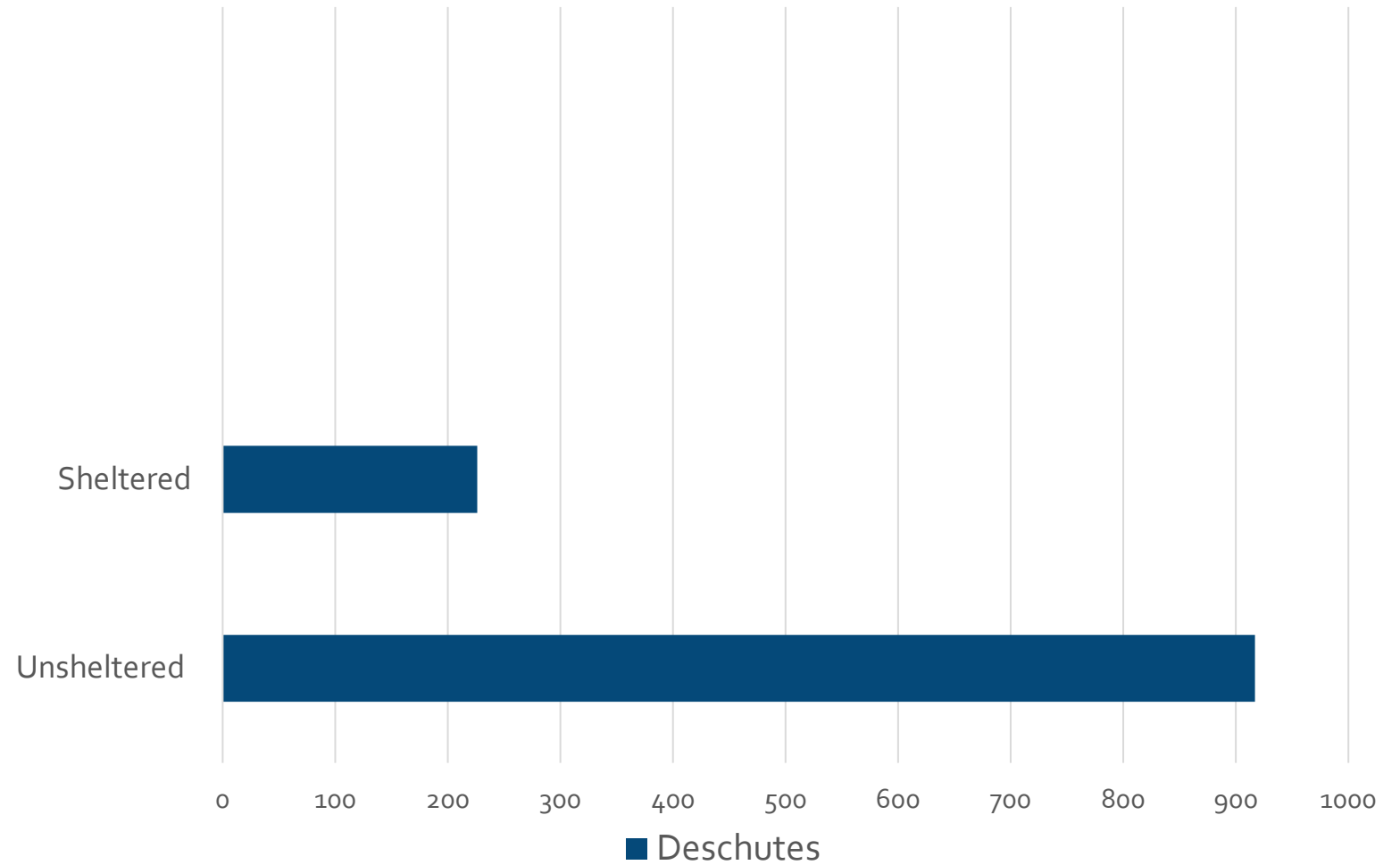
The majority of our homeless neighbors live unsheltered in Deschutes County

## Sheltered vs Unsheltered



Sheltered  
status of  
population by  
county:  
Deschutes

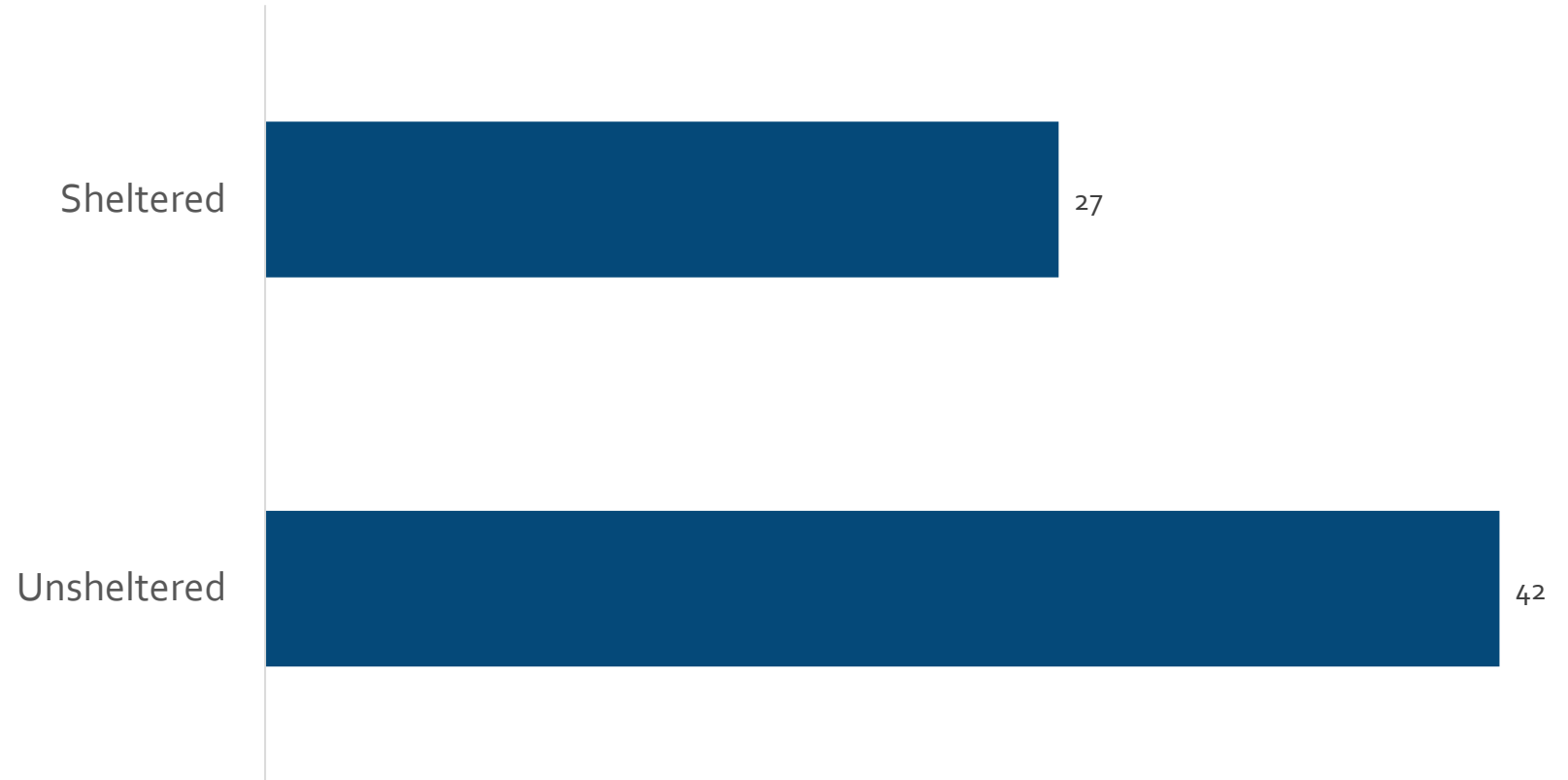
## Sheltered vs Unsheltered Deschutes County



# Sheltered status of population by county : Crook County

## Sheltered vs Unsheltered Crook County

■ Crook County



Sheltered  
status of  
population by  
county:  
Jefferson  
County  
/Confederated  
Tribes of Warm  
Springs

## Sheltered vs Unsheltered Jefferson County / CTWS

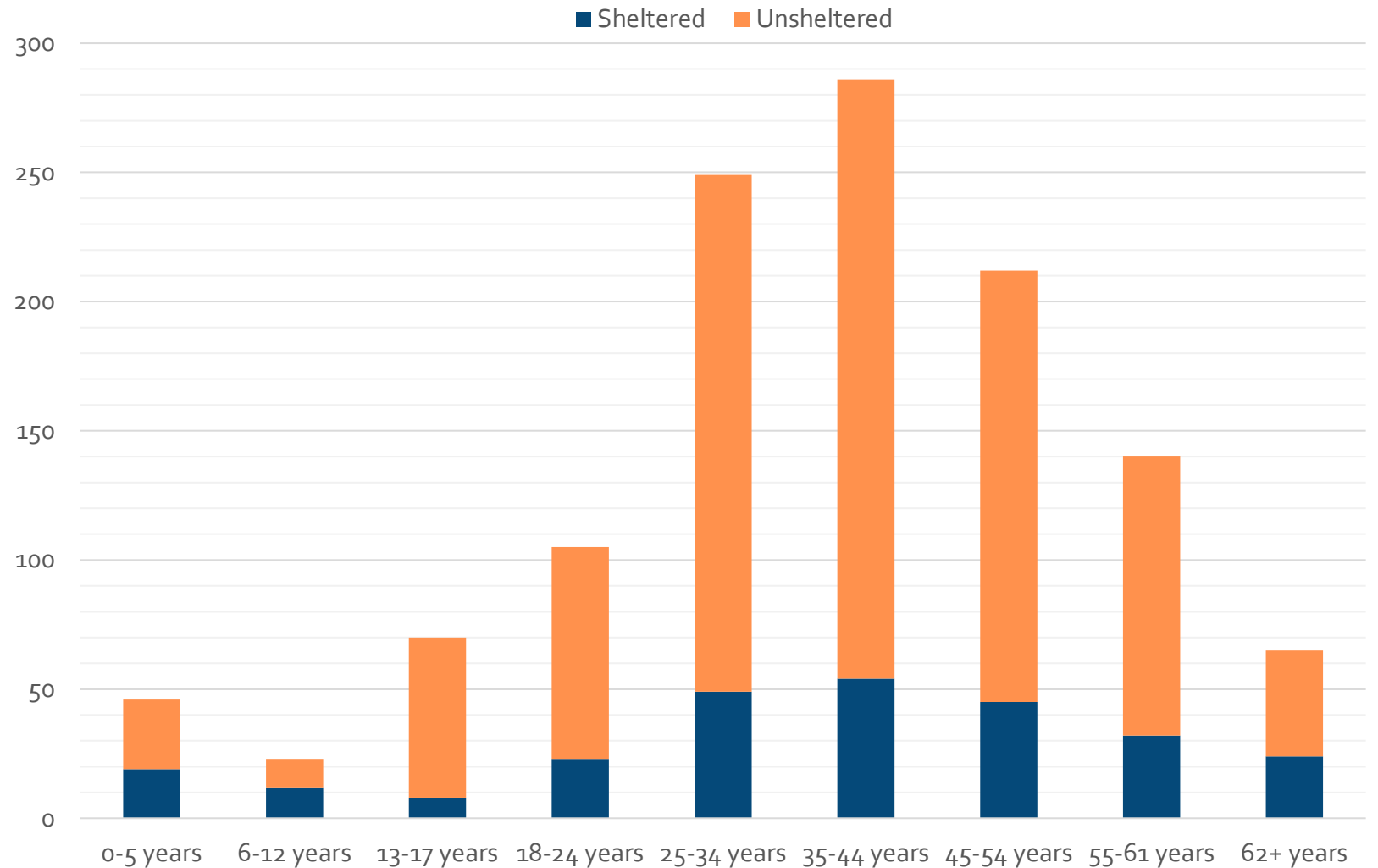
■ Jefferson County / CTWS



266 people under the age of 25 were unsheltered on January 24<sup>th</sup>.

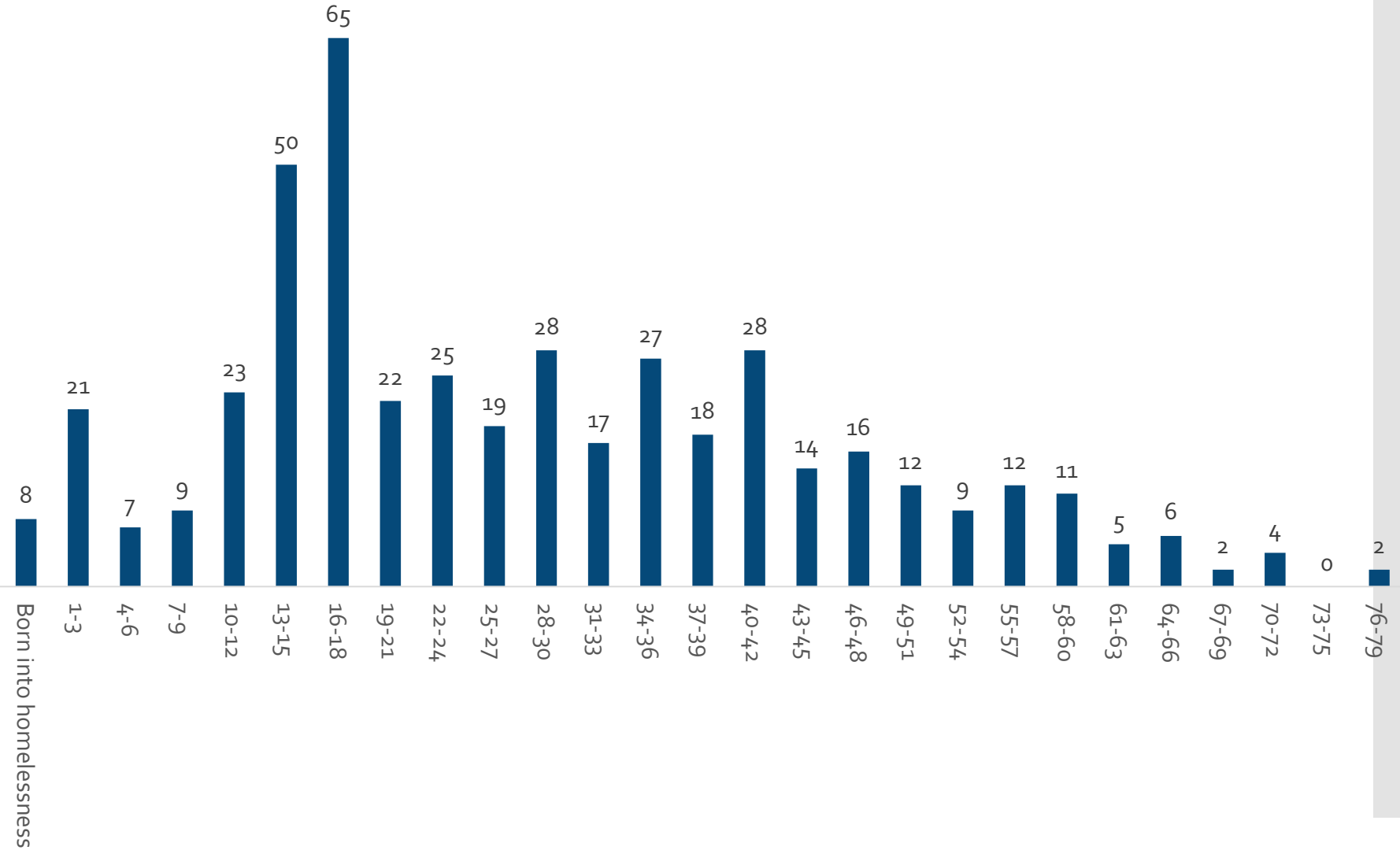
149 people over the age of 55 were unsheltered on January 24<sup>th</sup>.

### #Sheltered vs Unsheltered by Age



Average age someone first experienced homelessness was 28.6 years old

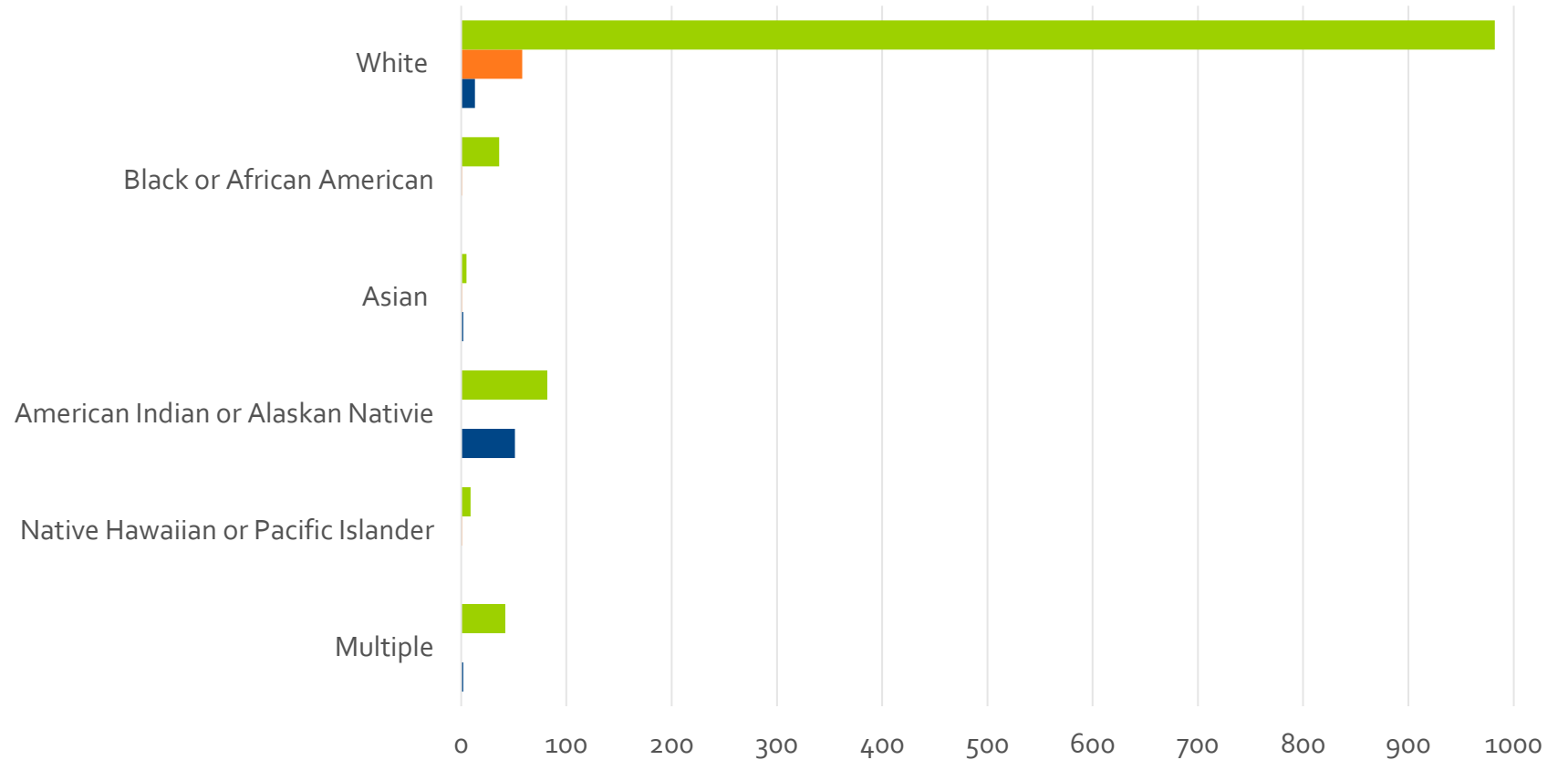
Age of First Time Homeless





Community members of color are more likely to experience homelessness than their white peers

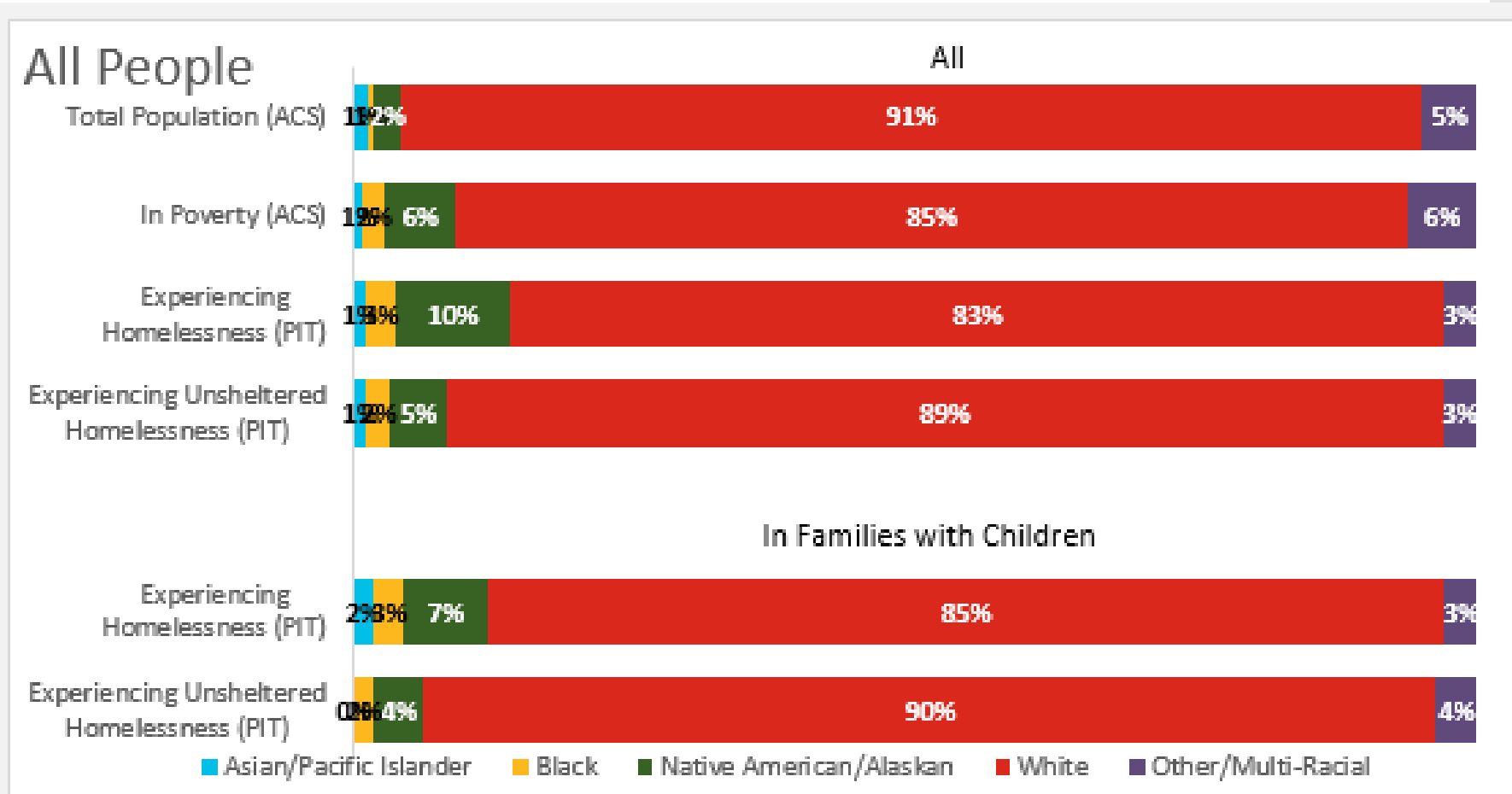
## Race Breakdowns by County



	Multiple	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Black or African American	White
■ Deschutes	42	9	82	5	36	982
■ Crook	0	1	0	1	1	58
■ Jefferson	2	0	51	2	0	13

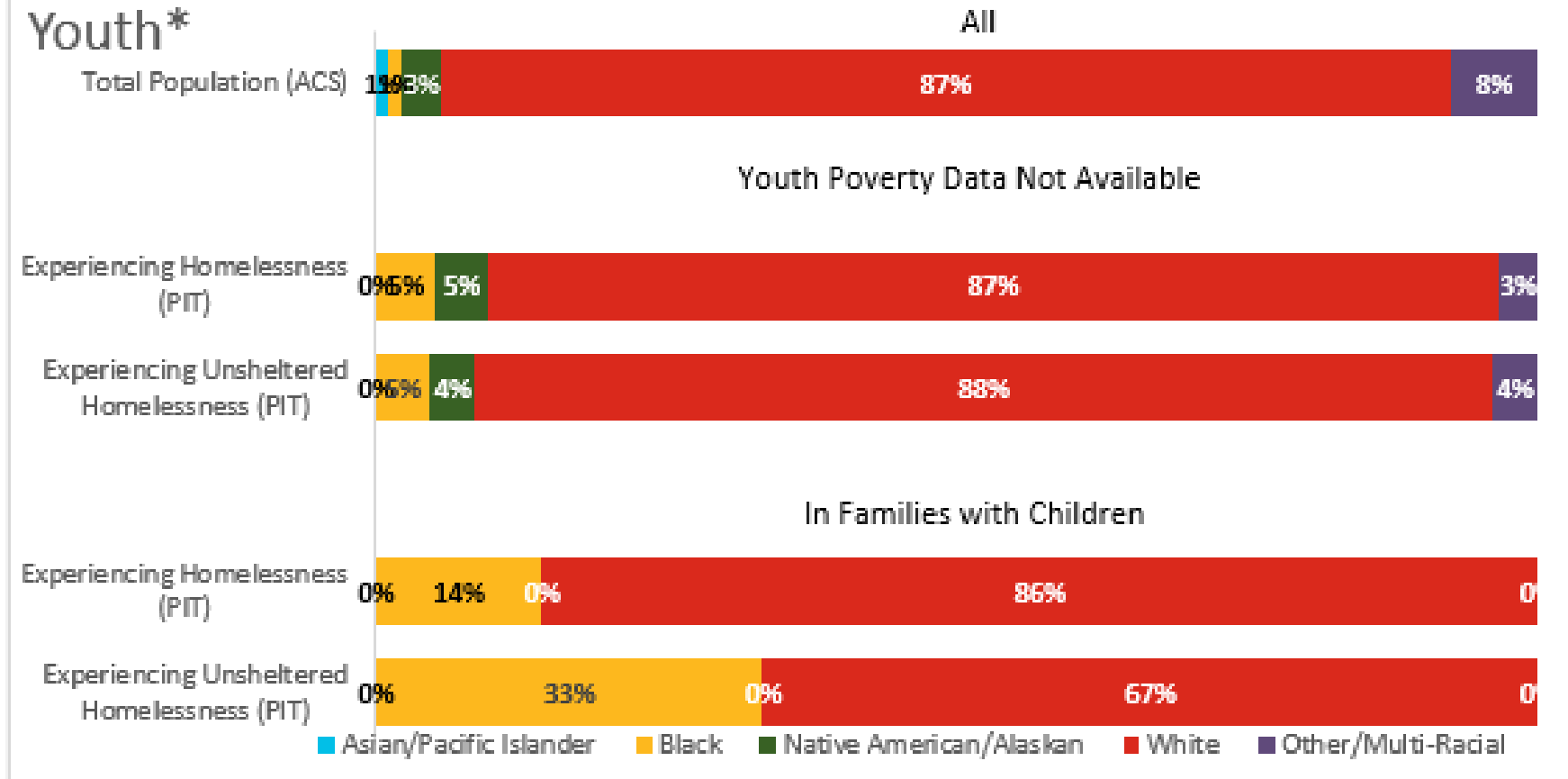
# HUD's Racial Equity Analysis Tool

(based on 2021 PIT data)



# HUD's Racial Equity Analysis Tool

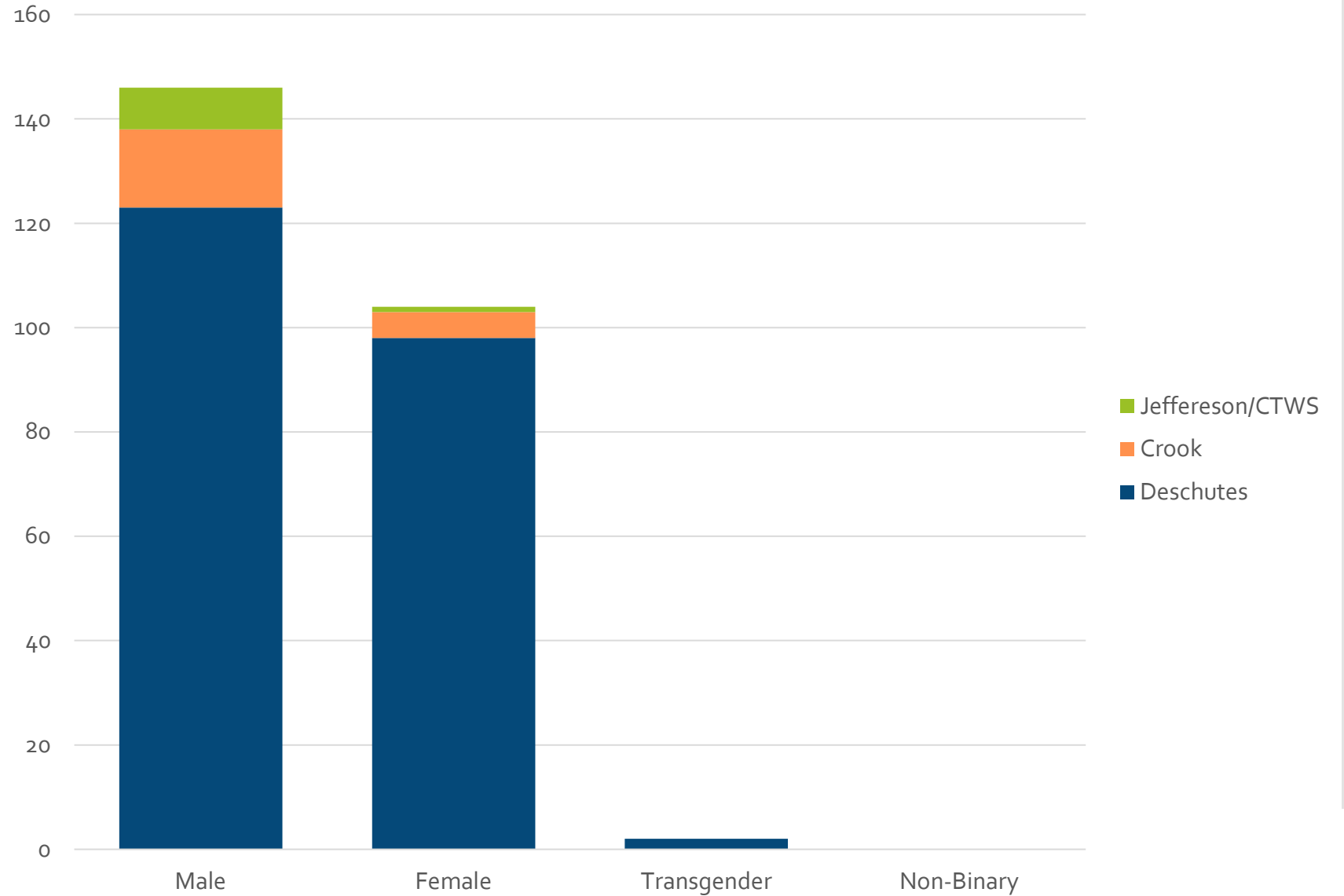
(based on 2021 PIT data)



\*Youth experiencing homelessness is limited to unaccompanied and parenting persons under 25.

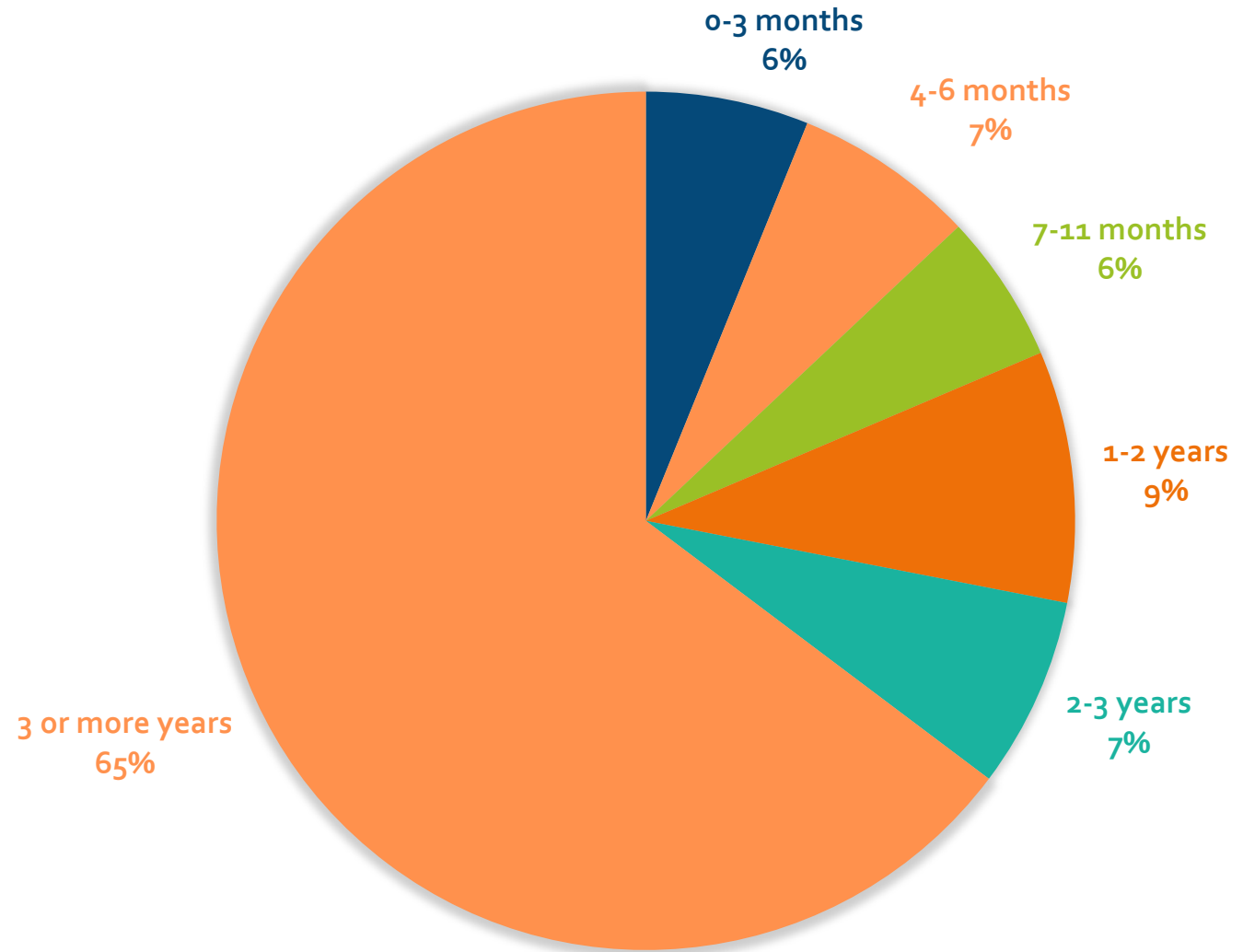
More men than women experience homelessness in Central Oregon

Gender by County



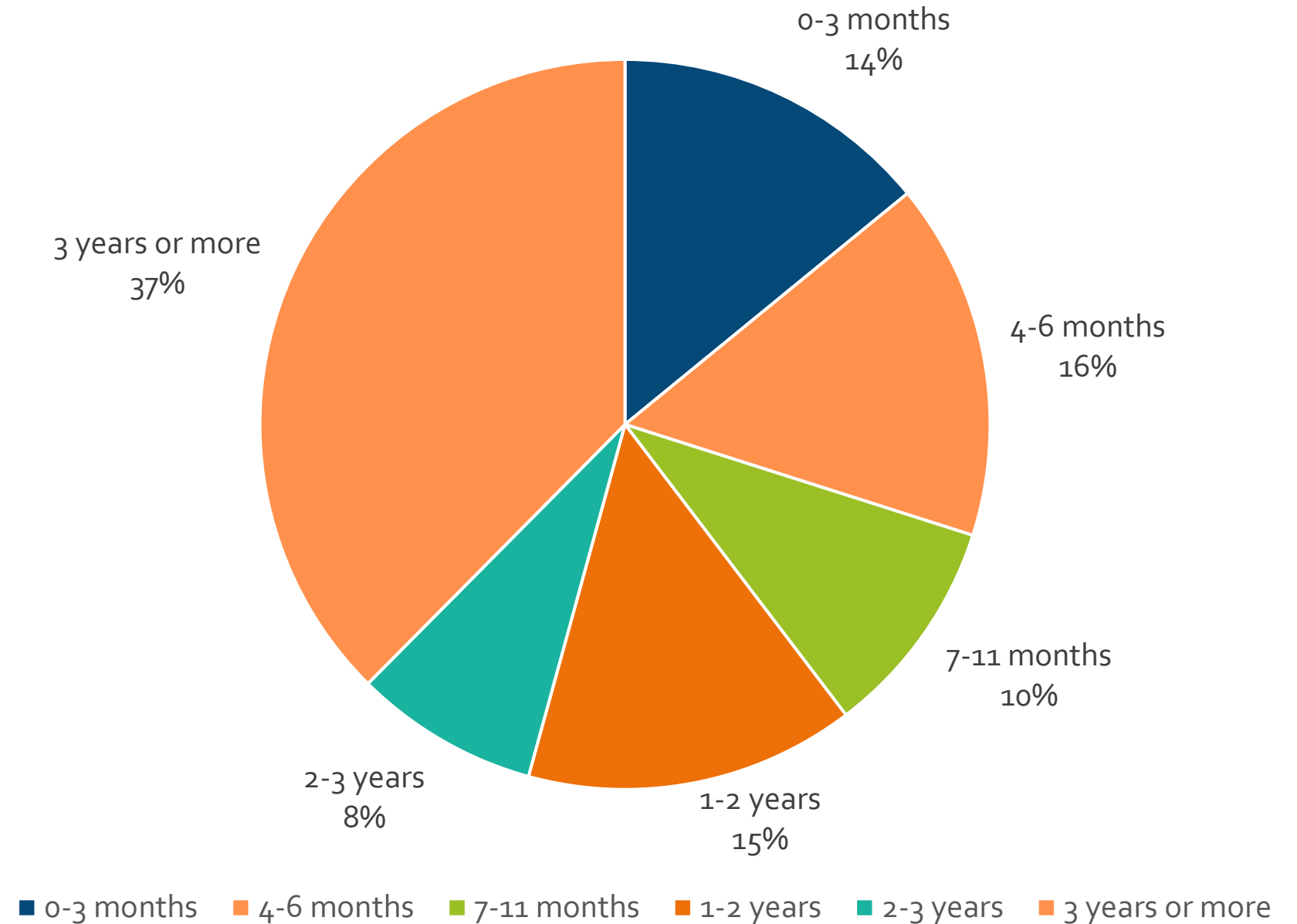
**Most** experiencing homelessness in Central Oregon have lived here for **more than 3 years.**

## LENGTH OF TIME IN CENTRAL OREGON



60% of our homeless community have been homeless for a year or longer

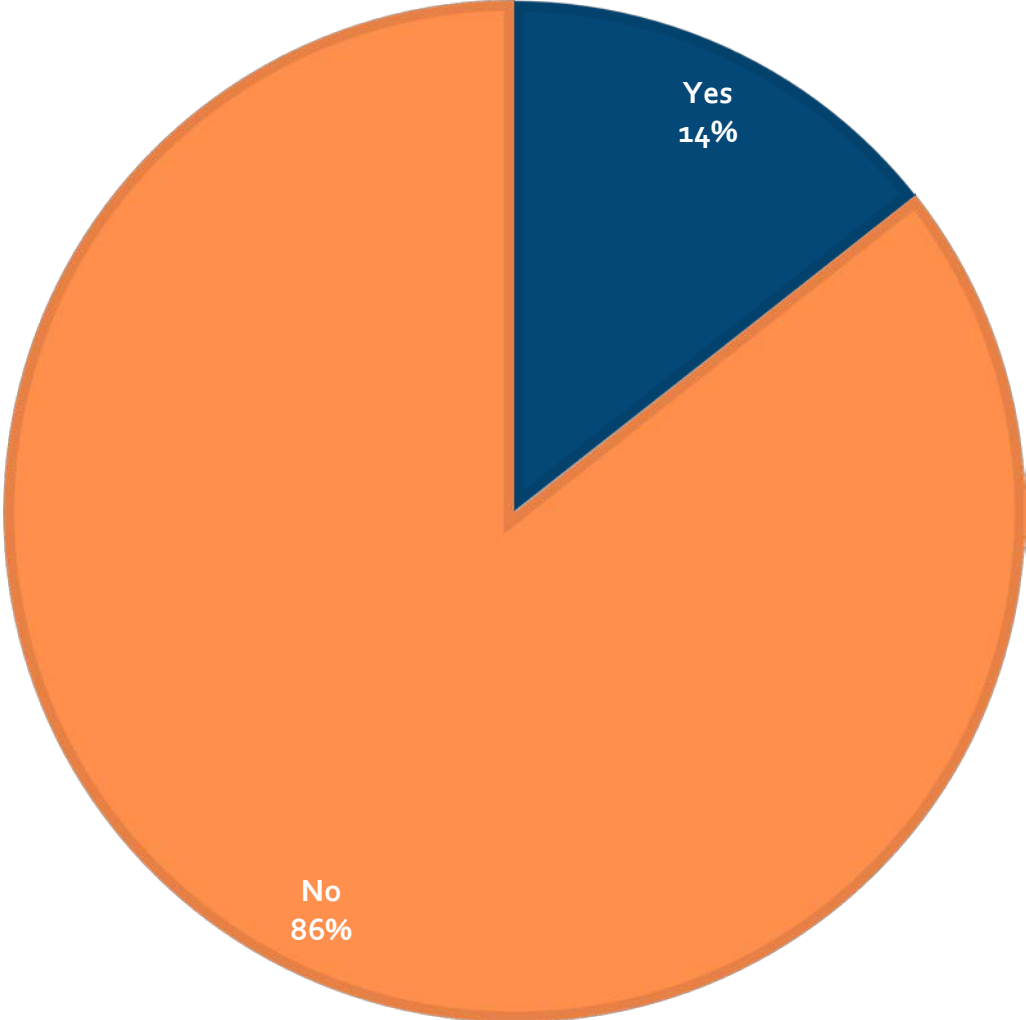
## Length of time homeless



# First Time Homeless

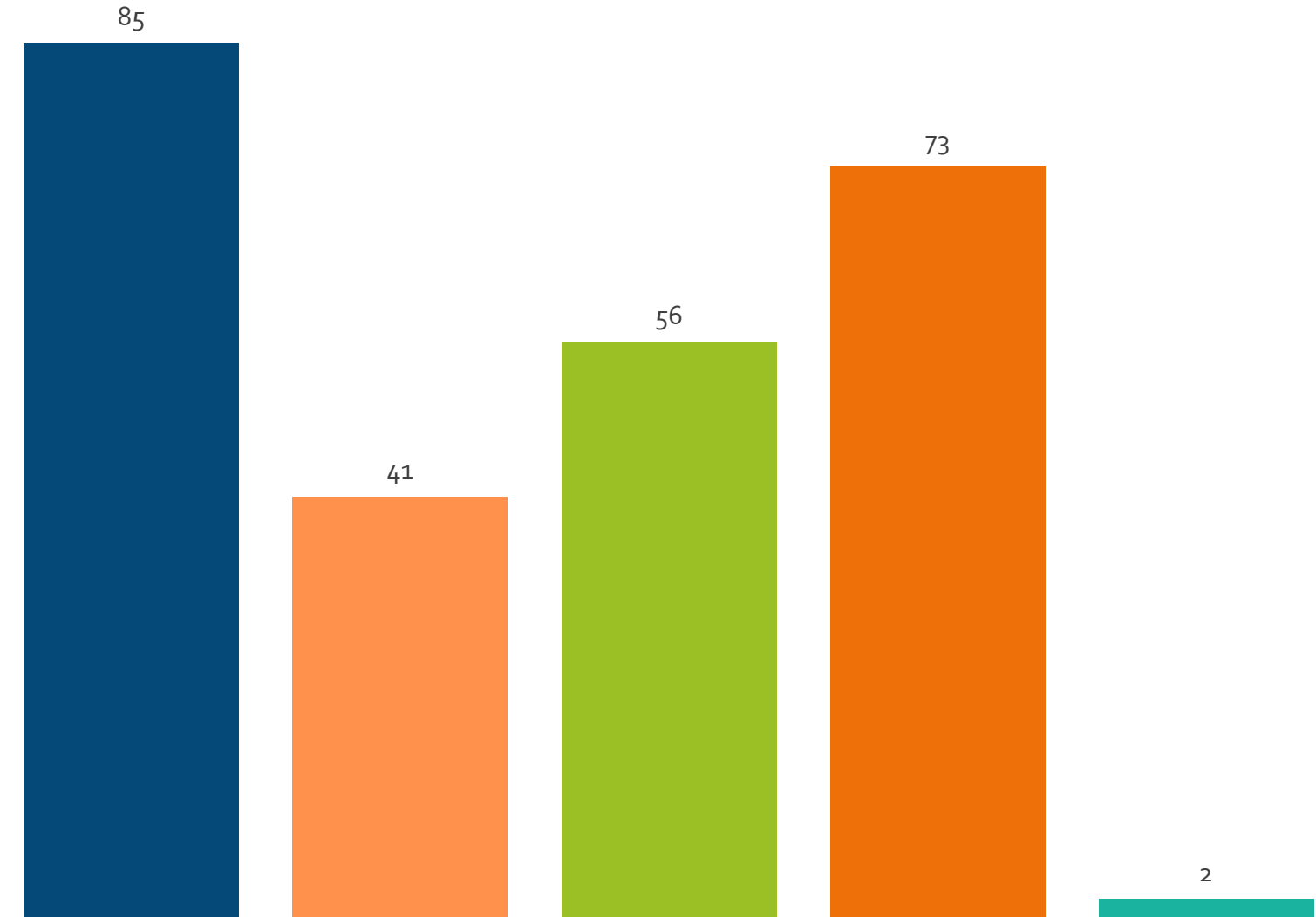
## FIRST TIME HOMELESS

■ Yes ■ No



# Access to healthcare by counties

■ Regular Doctor ■ Urgent Care ■ Mosaic Mobile Clinic ■ Emergency Room ■ Volunteers in Medicine



Accessing Medical Care

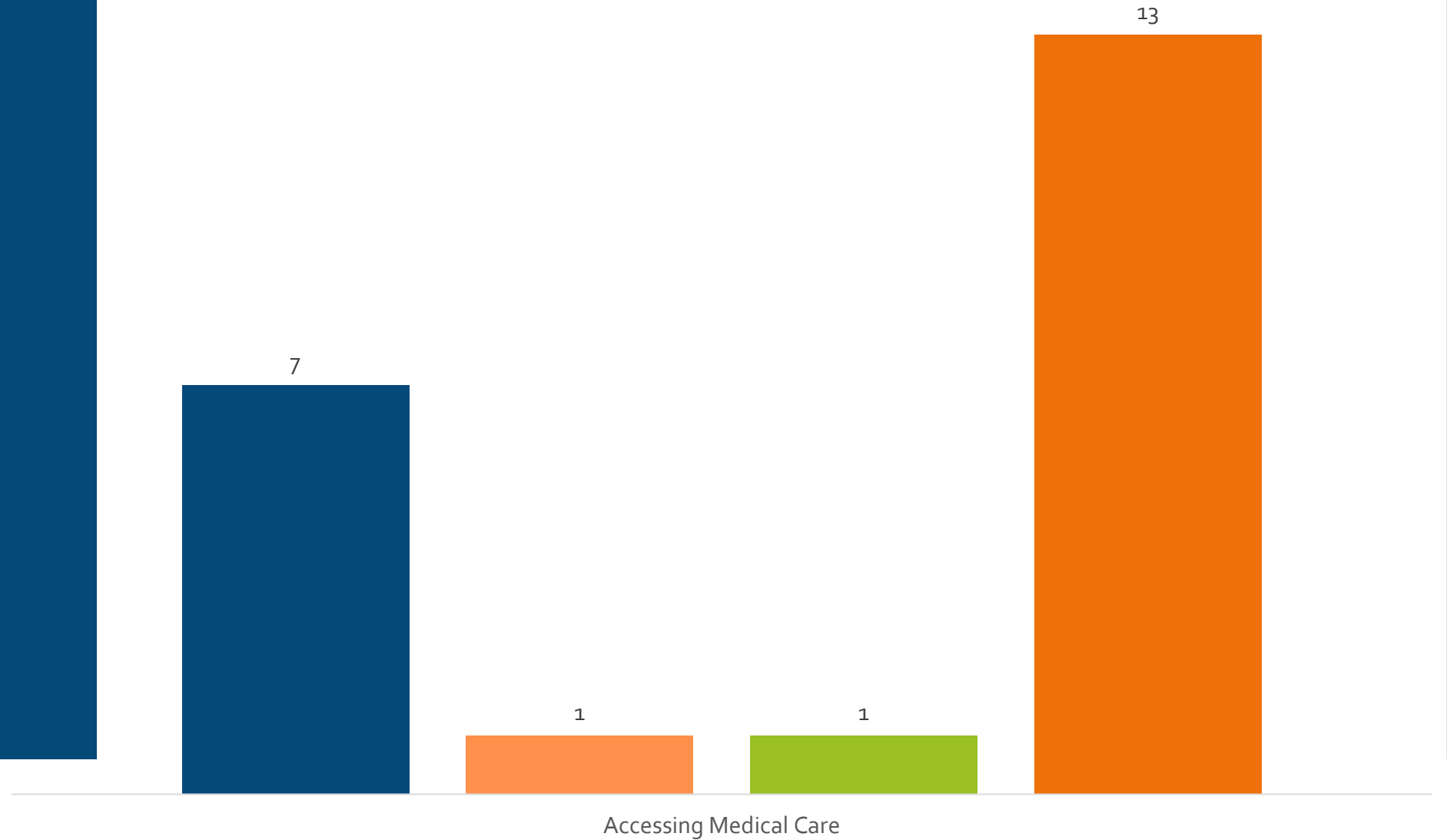
## Deschutes County



# Jefferson County

■ Regular Doctor ■ Urgent Care ■ Mosaic Mobile Clinic ■ Emergency Room

Access to  
healthcare by  
counties

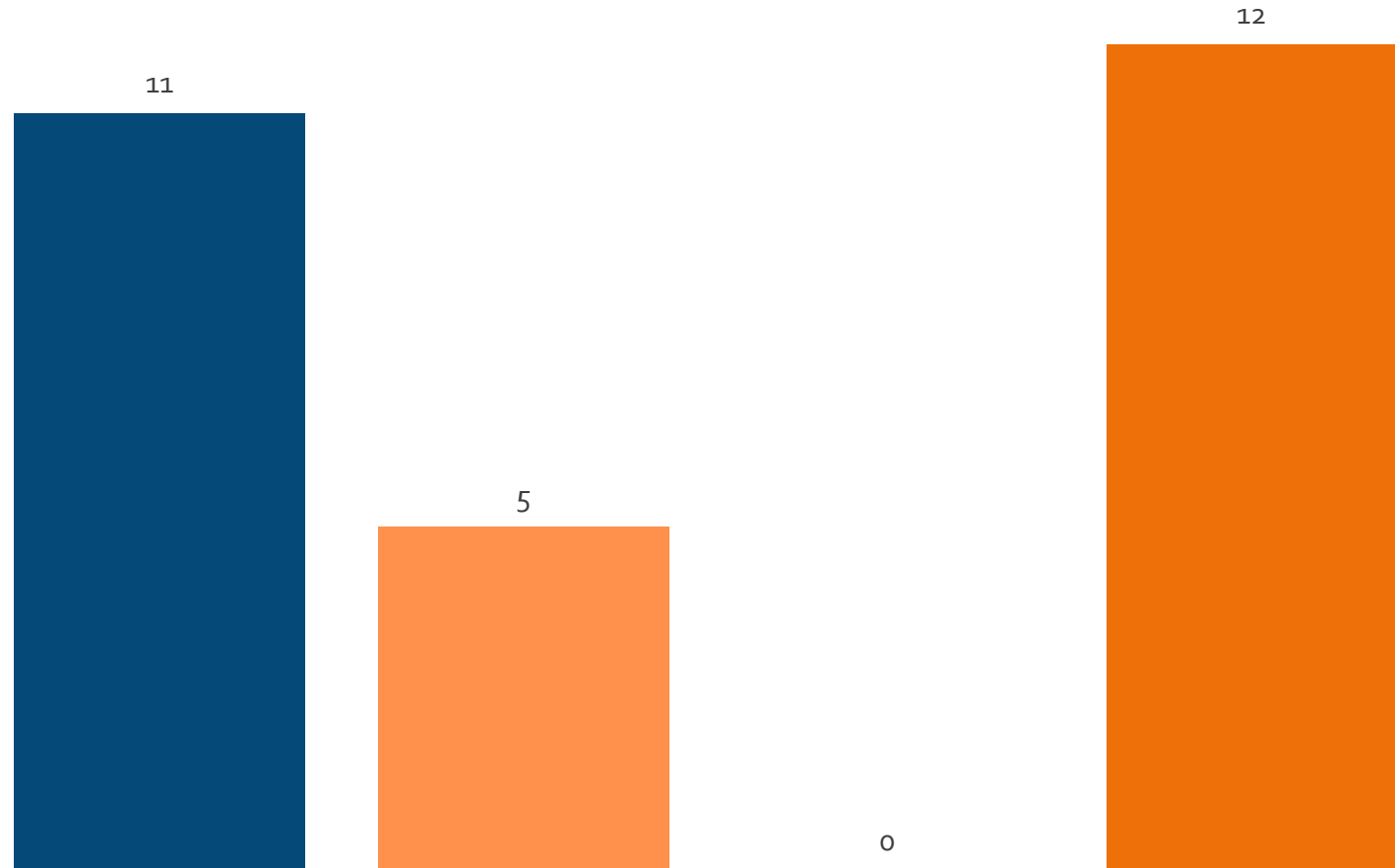


# Crook County

Chart Title

■ Regular Doctor ■ Urgent Care ■ Mosaic Mobile Clinic ■ Emergency Room

Access to  
healthcare by  
counties



Accessing Medical Care

# Takeaways

**104**  
Unaccompanied Youth

**1063**  
Adults (18+ years old)

**41**  
Veterans

**1286**  
Total (Adults + Children)

**17%**  
Increase  
from 2021

## Point in Time Count over the years

Population	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% CHANGE (2021-2022)
TOTAL (Adults + Children)	787	880	969	1098	1286	+17%
All Households	572	616	586	836	961	+14.9%
Adults (18+ years old)	663	773	604	989	1063	+7.4%
Unaccompanied Youth (18-24)	83	52	48	154	104	-32%
Unaccompanied Children (under 18)	15	20	6	18	19	+5.5%
All Children (under 18 years of age)	124	174	54	111	223	+100.9%
Veterans	60	62	59	89	41	- 53.9%
Chronically Homeless	161	187	139	74	161	+117.5%

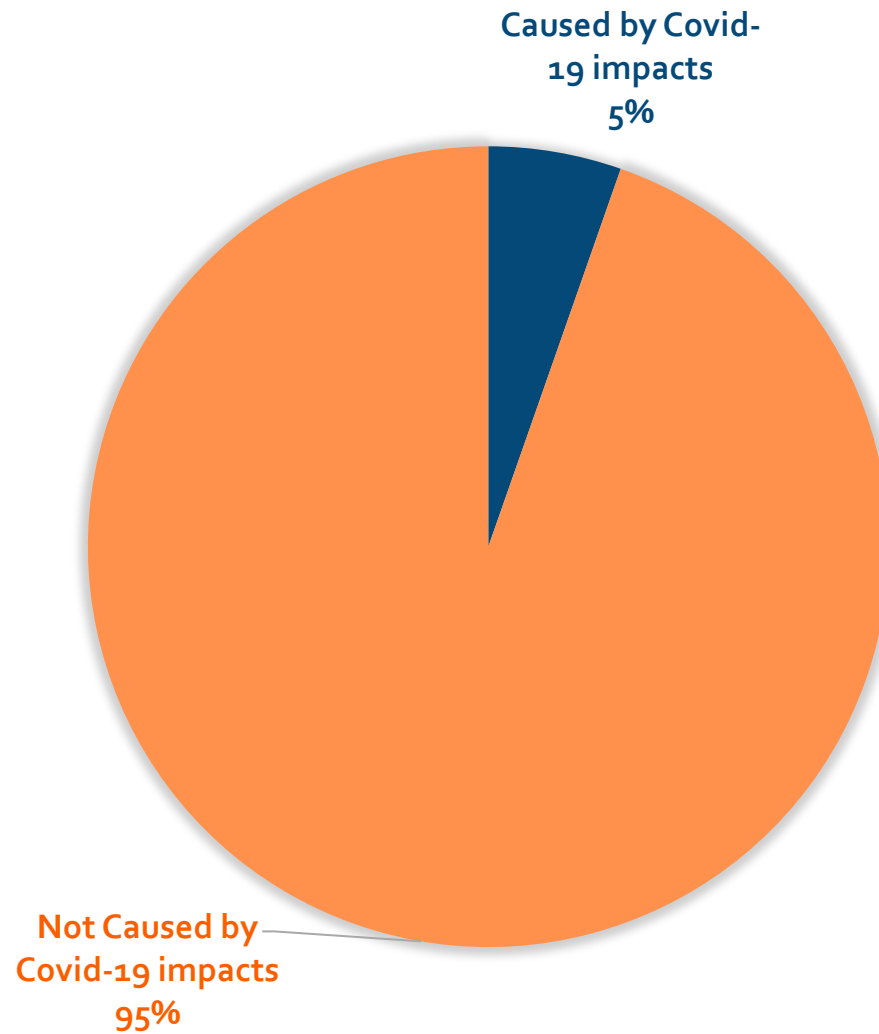
# 2022 PIT Count compared to the 19-20 McKinney- Vento Homeless Student Data

<b>Unaccompanied Youth (18-24)</b>	<b>104</b>
Unaccompanied Children (under 18)	19
All Children (under 18 years of age)	223

District	Shelter	Doubled-Up	Unsheltered	Motel/ Hotel	Unaccompanied
Crook County SD	*	66	46	*	16
Bend-LaPine Administrative SD 1	55	202	72	38	59
Redmond SD 2J	7	118	37	16	22
Sisters SD 6	*	13	19	0	10
Culver SD 4	0	34	13	0	0
Jefferson County SD 509J	6	35	7	*	11
<b>Totals</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>118</b>

\* indicates suppressed counts of 1-5 to protect confidentiality

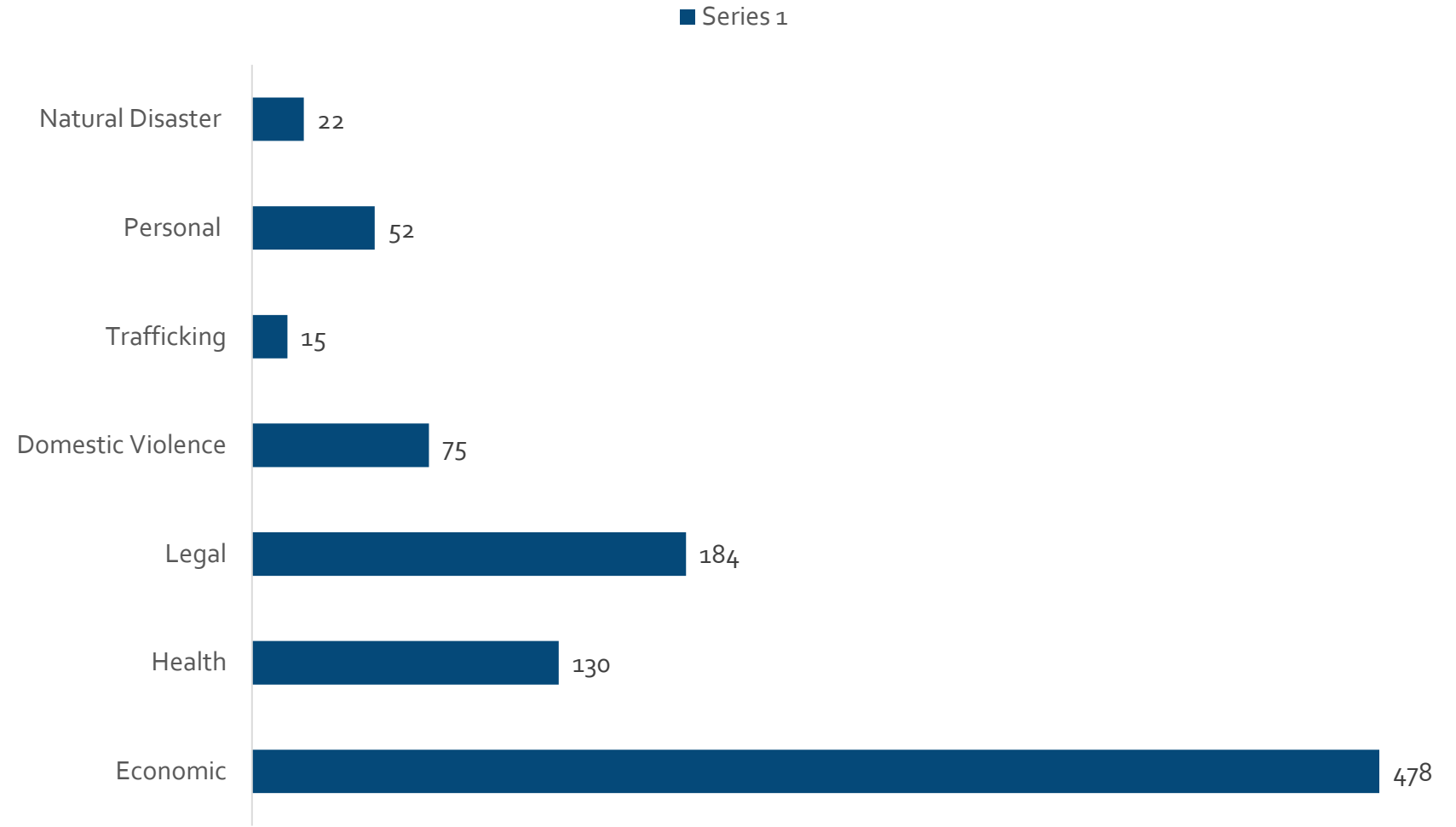
5.3% became homeless as a direct result of Covid-19 impacts



# Leading causes of homelessness in 2020

\*This question was not included on this year's survey.

## Self Reported Reasons for Homelessness



## Is this count even accurate?

- HLC and HUD acknowledge the count is flawed because there is some variation in count methodology year-to-year.
  - This count does allow us to have a national comparison
- Unsheltered counts have more limitations than sheltered counts
- We believe it to be an undercount based on
  - The number of unique guests in our seasonal emergency shelteres
  - The number who decline to participate in the survey
  - The reports from street outreach workers and school based advocates



## How do we get better data?

- Communities are moving to a real-time, Quality By Name List
  - This means keeping a running list of names of individuals experiencing homelessness in our community.
- This method relies more heavily on our Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and will require **more partners** to join us in entering data into this system!
- By continually consolidating data across all agencies working with the unhoused, communities have found it possible to identify everyone experiencing homelessness and support them from first contact, all the way to achieving permanent stable housing

# What is ending homelessness?

## Housing ends homelessness:

Ending homelessness means that if someone does experience a housing crisis, our community has the resources and supports to quickly move people back to housing stability

## Functional Zero:

This number is reached when the number of individuals experiencing homelessness whether sheltered, or unsheltered is NOT greater than the monthly housing placement rate.

# Measuring our impact

Continuums can evaluate success and community needs using Housing & Urban Development's system performance measures.

These include:

- 1<sup>st</sup> time homeless
- Length of time homeless
- Successful placement and retention of housing
- Returns to homeless
- Increase in income

The following slides demonstrate our system's limitations.

# Continuum needs and priorities

Navigation center(s)

Increased availability of Low-barrier shelter and shelter alternatives for all populations including youth, adults and families

Transitional housing

Permanent supportive housing

- Designated units preferred over scattered site

Additional units of affordable housing for very low-income

Additional funding for

- Outreach
- Rental assistance
- Landlord mitigation

# How can you help?

## Anyone in our community can

- Engage with area service providers and communicate to friends, coworkers and neighbors about regional efforts to prevent and end homelessness
- Stay in conversation with service providers and the city about your concerns so we can create housing solutions across the city.
- Help us advocate at the city and county level for
  - additional funding for homeless services
  - housing affordability measures
  - land use and code changes that facilitate additional housing solutions

Thank You!

