



2025 Point in Time Count Findings

Summary Report

Count of People Experiencing Homelessness in Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties, Oregon

This report was prepared for

Clackamas County,

Multnomah County & the City of Portland Homeless Services Department,

Washington County

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Abbreviations in This Report

- BIPOC - we use BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and People of Color) to mean all people who identify with one or more of the following racial or ethnic backgrounds: American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous; Asian or Asian American; Black, African American, or African; Hispanic/Latina/e/o; Middle Eastern or North African; Multi-Racial; or Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- BNL - by-name list
- CC - Clackamas County
- CoC - continuum of care
- CSP - culturally specific provider
- DSV - domestic and sexual violence
- ES - Emergency Shelter
- HDX - Homelessness Data Exchange
- HIC - Housing Inventory Count
- HMIS - Homeless Management Information System
- HRAC - Homelessness Research and Action Collaborative
- HUD - U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- MC - Multnomah County
- PII - personally identifiable information
- PITC - Point in Time Count
- PSU - Portland State University
- SCS - street count survey
- SH - Safe Haven
- SUD - substance use disorder
- TH - Transitional Housing
- UNS - unsheltered
- WC - Washington County

Introduction

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires continuums of care (CoC) across the country to routinely count people experiencing homelessness. This count, called the Point in Time Count (PITC), enumerates the number and characteristics of people who are experiencing homelessness on a single night in January. As a result, the count provides a snapshot of homelessness within a CoC. In the Portland metropolitan region, Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington counties administer their respective CoCs. These, referred to as the tri-counties in this report, are responsible for submitting PITC data every year.

The PITC is a survey of people experiencing homelessness. Their experiences of homelessness are classified as either sheltered or unsheltered depending on where they were sleeping the night of the PITC. For the shelter count, CoCs are required to report the number of people living in their shelters on one night in January each year. HUD recognizes that conducting the unsheltered count requires significant effort and resources. As a result, counties may opt to count people living unsheltered each year or every other year. Counties may also opt to add supplemental data to augment the unsheltered count.

These requirements make the PITC one of the few standardized, national data sets about people experiencing homelessness. It collects data locally that, once aggregated, provides a snapshot of homelessness on a single night across the country.

Defining Homelessness

The PITC uses HUD's definitions to determine whether a person is experiencing homelessness. HUD defines people experiencing homelessness as "individuals and families who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence," and instead "have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for regular sleeping accommodation" or are living in a shelter.¹ An individual's homeless living situation is then classified as being 'sheltered' or 'unsheltered.' People experiencing sheltered homelessness are those living in one of the following situations: Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, or Transitional Housing. Unsheltered homelessness includes people sleeping in tents, cars, abandoned buildings, certain types of motels, etc. People who are doubled-up, meaning non-lease holders residing in someone else's housing unit, are not classified as homeless as part of the PITC.

¹ HUD Exchange. (n.d.). *Category 1: Literally Homeless*.
<https://www.hudexchange.info/homelessness-assistance/coc-esg-virtual-binders/coc-esg-homeless-eligibility/four-categories/category-1/>

2025 Tri-County PITC

For the second time, Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington counties conducted their PITC together in 2025. HUD requires the count take place during the last ten days of January. The tri-county planning group selected Wednesday, January 22, 2025, as the night of the count.

To identify people who may have experienced homelessness the night of the count and who are not reflected in available administrative data, enumerators approached people between January 23 to 29, 2025 for the unsheltered count, and determined whether they were eligible for and interested in participating in the count. The PITC numbers submitted to HUD include information from these surveys and information from relevant administrative data sets.

Regional Context

Preventing and resolving homelessness remains an ongoing need for the Portland tri-county region. Since the last PITC in 2023, the three counties added a total of 1,148 shelter beds, and local service providers expanded their outreach and programming. New rent assistance funds prevented and resolved homelessness for some. The region's two affordable housing revenue measures outperformed expectations, making new units available. Furthermore, the three counties improved data quality for the data sets used in the PITC.

At the same time, the region faces ongoing housing market challenges and a behavioral healthcare workforce shortage. The number of available housing units in relation to the need for affordable and accessible housing has not grown to meet the need. Eviction filings grew between 2023 and 2024. Washington County saw a 63% increase in eviction filings and Multnomah experienced a 33% increase.² Clackamas County filed 2,038 eviction cases in 2024.³

This year's count took place before major funding cuts relevant to homeless services and housing from local, state, and federal budgets were finalized. The numbers reported draw on available data in January.



² Evicted in Oregon. (n.d.). *Statewide: Latest eviction data.*
<https://www.evictedinoregon.com/statewide-latest-eviction-data>

³ Evicted in Oregon. (2024). *Full count of eviction cases filed in Oregon available for the first time.*
<https://www.evictedinoregon.com/reports/full-count-of-eviction-cases-filed-in-oregon-full-count-of-eviction-cases-filed-in-oregon-available>

Individual and Household Totals

On the night of January 22, 2025, across the Portland tri-county region, 12,034 people were experiencing homelessness. Consistent with serving as the population center of the region, the greatest number of people experiencing homelessness slept in Multnomah County (10,526), while 940 people experienced homelessness in Washington County and 568 in Clackamas County (Table 1). In Multnomah County, those people represented 9,696 households; in Washington County, 666 households; and in Clackamas County, 427 households. See Table 3 for more details about living situations by data set and shares of total PITC population. Table 4 shares that same information by households.

Table 1: All Individuals and Households by County

County	Individuals	Households
Tri-county	12,034	10,789
Clackamas	568	427
Multnomah	10,526	9,696
Washington	940	666

Takeaways

A total of 12,034 people experienced homelessness in Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties on January 22, 2025. This was a 61% increase from the 2023 PITC. These people made up 10,789 households. 97% were adult-only households.

The number of **people experiencing homelessness increased in each county since the 2023 PITC**. There are multiple explanations for why this could be the case. These increases may be explained by the addition of shelter beds, culturally specific service provision, higher quality administrative data, and more outreach to people experiencing homelessness. The identification of more people experiencing homelessness may reflect increases in evictions, the continued lack of affordable and accessible housing, and support service workforce size and retention trends. In Multnomah County, changes in the approach to including administrative data substantially augmented the unsheltered count this year, thereby also increasing the regional count.

The people sleeping in shelters across the region totaled 4,525, or 38% of the PITC respondents. Based on the street count surveys, **2,419, or 20%, slept unsheltered** across the region.

From 2023 to 2025, the number of people who identify as BIPOC experiencing homelessness increased at a faster rate than the number of white people experiencing homelessness. **People who identify as BIPOC experiencing homelessness almost doubled compared to a two-thirds increase for people who are white.**

BIPOC communities with **large increases of people experiencing homelessness included American Indian, Alaska Native, and Indigenous (up 118%), Latine (up 104%), and Black, African, or African American (up 100%) respondents.** Increased culturally specific service provision and family shelters may help explain this increase, as accessing services means someone is much more likely to be counted. Communities of color are also more likely to feel the effects of changes in evictions and structural financial insecurity.

The plurality of **PITC respondents (59%) identified as men (boys, if children);** about 37% identified as women (girls, if children) in 2025. People who identified as gender expansive made up just over 4% of the population experiencing homelessness in 2025.

In the tri-county area, **81% of respondents** who provided an answer to the question about sexual orientation indicated that they **identify as straight or heterosexual.** The next most chosen category was bisexual (7%).

Across all three counties, the **plurality of individuals** experiencing homelessness on the night of the PITC were in the **35 to 44 age range**, which was also the case in 2023.

Out of all 49 people in **parenting youth households** for whom we have race data, the **majority (95%) were people of color:** 37% were Black, African, or African American, 24% were Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and the remaining 35% reported other BIPOC identities.

About **48% of the population** experiencing homelessness in the tri-county area meets the federal definition of **chronic homelessness**, which is up from 42% in 2023.

38% of the 1,960 respondents to the question about whether this was their **first time being homeless** answered ‘yes.’

771 PITC respondents indicated that they were veterans. This is an increase of 36% from 2023. The majority of veterans experiencing homelessness in 2025 were in some form of shelter.

83% of people who were unsheltered and answered the question about where they lived last before they became homeless reported that **they last had housing in the tri-county, Clark County in the state of Washington, or the greater state of Oregon.** 74% of these Portland-area/Oregon respondents came from the tri-county area. About **60% of all respondents** living unsheltered in each county reported **last living in housing** in the county where they were surveyed.

Of the **5,739** people experiencing homelessness whose domestic and sexual violence survivor status could be determined, **56% reported they were homeless because of domestic and sexual violence.** Of this group, about 57% identify as women, while about 37% identify as men, and 6% identify as some other gender.

2025 PITC Data Sources

Understanding data sources matters to effectively interpret any research project. For the PITC, contextualizing the data sets matters because there are sources of data that come from different places that have different standards and that serve different purposes. For the 2025 tri-county count, all counties relied on a minimum of three data sets. Multnomah County had two additional data sets as well. All of these data sets are described below. The descriptions are grouped together by whether they were surveys conducted for the count or administrative data sources.

Surveys

The Portland State University (PSU) Homelessness Research and Action Collaborative (HRAC) team administered two surveys for the PITC. One of these surveys was the Street Count Survey (SCS). In 2025, this survey was administered by teams of enumerators during a one-week period in January, from January 23 to 29, 2025, to people living unsheltered the night of the count (January 22, 2025). Enumerators approached people in designated areas and encampments and invited them to take a short survey asking about their household, living situation, and demographic background. All three counties conducted the SCS this year, using a shared set of survey questions.

For a handful of shelters in Multnomah County that do not routinely submit data to the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), a second shelter survey was administered. This “non-HMIS shelter survey” collected data about a client’s household, living situation, and demographic background. These participating shelters provide information on people staying in Emergency Shelter (ES) and Transitional Housing (TH) not collected routinely in HMIS. Note that despite efforts to connect with every shelter in Multnomah County, some shelters did not participate in the 2025 PITC. The people sleeping in shelters that did not participate in the PITC are not reflected in this report.

Administrative Data

Administrative data sets are secondary data sources the counties collect on a routine basis. Administrative data sets utilized for this PITC include:

Standard Administrative PITC Data Sources Used for all Counties

- **Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data:** HMIS data are created when a person uses certain types of homeless services and programs. For the PITC, the HMIS data system provides needed details about people staying in Emergency Shelter (ES), Transitional Housing (TH), and Safe Haven (SH). These data are required by all CoCs reporting to HUD.

- **HMIS Comparable Database (“Comp Site”) data:** Each county funds shelters specifically for people fleeing domestic and sexual violence (DSV), intimate partner violence, and/or sex trafficking. Due to confidentiality concerns and federal requirements, administrative data about clients in these shelters is stored separately from other HMIS data, in a database called the HMIS Comparable Database or “Comp Site.” Data from the Comp Site are similar in form and content to HMIS data but are specific to the DSV shelter system. Comp Site data provide information on people who were in Emergency Shelter (ES) and Transitional Housing (TH). These data are required by all CoCs reporting to HUD.

Supplemental Administrative Data Source Used by Multnomah County Only

- **Unsheltered PITC By-Name List Data (UNS-PITC-BNL):** A by-name list (BNL) uses information collected from people experiencing homelessness when they receive services to identify their housing status. A BNL can be created in multiple ways, track different data about people, and be utilized for a variety of purposes. Some CoCs in the U.S. now use their BNL data to identify people likely to be unsheltered the night of the PITC. These data are optional for CoCs to report to HUD. HUD approves the use of this approach when data quality permits; use of these data are optional for the PITC. Of the three counties, only Multnomah County used their existing BNL data to identify who was likely unsheltered the night of the count.

For the 2025 count, Multnomah County created a Point in Time Count By-Name List (UNS-PITC-BNL) of people who were likely to be unsheltered the night of the count using their BNL. They used information from their By-Name List data set and identified people likely unsheltered the night of the count. With all of their BNL data (including both the data used in Multnomah County’s monthly dashboard and the PITC), when someone is counted as unsheltered, Multnomah County assumed that person remained unsheltered for a certain number of days after that interaction. People in shelters were not included on this list. Because a number of these people were not additionally surveyed during the SCS, we consider their living situation to be “presumed.” Greater detail about this approach is included in the methodology report.

All three counties utilized HMIS and survey data to validate a single night in January, consistent with HUD methodology, while preserving their BNLs as ongoing, dynamic datasets that track all known individuals experiencing homelessness across the year. While all three counties maintain BNLs, only Multnomah County uses their BNL as their official count of people experiencing homelessness. Multnomah County has a much larger population of people experiencing homelessness, which is more difficult to count using surveys alone. And, as the largest of the three counties, Multnomah County also has a more extensive homeless services system, which supports the use of administrative data within the PITC. Including BNL data in the PITC ensures consistency between this biennial report and the monthly data used in Multnomah County’s ongoing planning and evaluation work. Clackamas and Washington counties contributed

BNL-level data to support accurate tri-county deduplication within the 2025 PITC, while maintaining their BNLs as distinct tools to support Coordinated Entry and local system monitoring. In Clackamas County, the PITC total closely aligned with the county’s average monthly inflow as recorded in the BNL, demonstrating consistency between one-night and longitudinal measures of system activity reported annually to Metro. For this PITC, Multnomah County applied a method that follows a specific verification protocol designed to enable BNL inclusion in the count.

Matching Records Across Data Sets

Data sets were used to match people across data systems. These matches help determine whether someone was sheltered or unsheltered on the night of the count, or if they were otherwise duplicated. When records are matched, information about a person from one data set can be used to complete information about that person in another data set (imputation). Matching creates a more robust data set; however, the discrete data sets come with the limitations described in this report. Matches may also be incorrect or possible matches may be missed.

2025 PITC Data Sources and Living Situations

In general, a given data set provides information about a person who is living in an unsheltered or sheltered living situation. All data sets may be used to impute missing data in another data set. Table 2 summarizes the data sources, indicating which living situation the data sets primarily provide information about and which counties used which data sources. As a reminder, because we could not verify people on Multnomah County’s US-PITC-BNL list as unsheltered, we consider their living situation to be “presumed unsheltered.”

Table 2: Data Sources Used in the 2025 PITC by County

Data source	Primary living situation data set reflects	Clackamas County	Multnomah County	Washington County
HMIS	Shelter	✓	✓	✓
Comp Site	Shelter	✓	✓	✓
Non-HMIS Shelter Survey	Shelter	Not applicable	✓	Not applicable
Street Count Survey	Unsheltered	✓	✓	✓
Modified BNL	Presumed Unsheltered	Not included	✓	Not included

General Count Interpretation

Data points (numbers and percentages) have little meaning on their own without additional information, context, and interpretation. Given the unique components of the PITC, we recommend using the numbers reported here as general estimates of homelessness in the region.

Some notes about interpreting the numbers reported here:

- The final data set is not representative of all people experiencing homelessness.
- Data collected vary by data set and by population. Findings in this report are contextualized within the relevant data set, and insights about one data set may not be applicable to other data sets. For example, the SCS only surveyed people who were unsheltered, and only people in the SCS were asked questions about where they were last housed. This means that from the PITC data, we can only report on where unsheltered people report that they were last housed.
- The majority of people counted in the PITC were residing in Multnomah County, meaning that regional trends in this report are driven by what happens in Multnomah County. Trends may differ between counties. When this is the case, we have attempted to make that visible within this report.
- Missing data can affect data interpretation both across and within data sets. For some questions, we had to decide whether it made more sense to report the results only for those who answered the question, or for everyone, acknowledging that we did not have responses for the entire population of PITC respondents.
- Percentage changes may appear large, while the population represented is small.
- Generally, reports would not mix data sets together in the manner done here. To help provide comparable comparisons (e.g., apples to apples) we have disaggregated data by data set and/or living situation.

Count Trend Interpretation

The total count should be treated as a guidepost and indicator of what is happening right now, and trend lines over years can offer insights into what is happening. These findings should be confirmed and contextualized with people with lived experience, practitioners, and advocates.

In addition to the interpretation recommendations in the previous section, when comparing between the 2025 and 2023 PITCs (or other counts), more considerations arise. Changes to federal requirements, data quality improvement, the addition of new questions, local policing,

weather differences, etc. can all contribute to sometimes large changes in the overall count or within specific populations. In this report, we compare data between 2023 and 2025. There are several important differences between these two data sets that limit comparability and interpretation:

1. HUD introduced new data standards for race, ethnicity, and gender categories between 2023 and 2025;
2. Changes for supplemental data use include:
 - a. Washington County: In 2023, Washington County included a narrow set of supplemental data with their shelter count; in 2025, they did not include supplemental data, opting to use only the street and shelter count methodologies.
 - b. Multnomah County: In 2023, Multnomah County had not completely built out their BNL, so they used information collected from their housing waitlist (known as “Coordinated Entry”) data. For the 2025 PITC, they used information from their January 2025 BNL, which pulls information from the entire HMIS database. This change in data source and quality allows for more people experiencing homelessness to be identified. We assume this is a significant factor in the increased number of unsheltered people experiencing homelessness in the 2025 count compared to the 2023 count.

We urge caution when offering interpretation about the meaning and magnitude of year-to-year changes reflected in this report. We also note that despite the data limitations discussed here, the data collected during the PITC do reflect the real situation for a set of people experiencing homelessness the night of the count.

Methodology

As described in the previous section, the PITC uses multiple data sets to produce the count for the PITC HUD submission. The SCS and the Multnomah County non-HMIS reporting shelter survey were the only two sources of primary data. The other data came from existing data sets that each county managed. In this Methodology section, we describe the methodology used for the surveys and detail how all data sets were cleaned and matched.

Street Count Survey Data Collection

The SCS is an enumeration of people sleeping unsheltered the night of the count. This year, the three counties determined that people would be asked where they slept on January 22, 2025 (“the night of the count”). The count lasted over seven days; enumeration took place from January 23, 2025 to January 29, 2025.

Survey Instrument

After a person was identified as meeting the participation criteria and consented to be surveyed, they were asked 24 additional questions about themselves and their experiences while homeless. HUD provides a recommended set of survey questions, but CoCs can adjust the language and framing of the questions in service of gathering the information required by HUD. The information that needs to be submitted to HUD is about age, race and ethnicity, disability, length of time and number of times homeless, veteran status, and experience of domestic and sexual violence (DSV).

The three counties have historically asked questions to inform the region’s work in this space beyond what is required by HUD. In 2023, the three counties coordinated their efforts and asked questions about: gender, geographic location of where respondents slept, where respondent was last housed, and, for respondents last housed outside the tri-county, why they chose to move to the region. In 2025, the counties added to their regional question set to cover most recent contact with homeless services and factors considered for homelessness prevention, in addition to collecting additional information about DSV. To see the survey, please visit [survey questions to be added to appendix in final version of document].

Regional Questions Added in 2025

DSV: The three counties included two questions about DSV that were not included in 2023. These questions were developed with input from providers who serve survivors of DSV and people who have experienced DSV. The first of these questions allows the counties to determine whether someone was homeless because they were fleeing DSV in alignment with the HUD criteria. The language used in the tri-county survey differs from HUD’s model survey to better respond to needs identified in the tri-county. The counties also added a question asking whether

respondents were currently experiencing DSV. This question allowed participants to differentiate between DSV as a driver of homelessness or DSV as an experience while homeless. DSV resources and support were provided to everyone interviewed in the event that someone might be upset by the question or interested in pursuing services.

Most Recent Contact with Homeless Services: This question was designed to help compare the people who completed the PITC survey with people in the HMIS database and on the full BNL. Future analyses will help determine the relationship between these groups. Results should inform the work of all three counties' BNL development and future PITC work.

Homelessness Prevention Considerations: The counties added a question asking respondents to select from a list of possible options what they thought would have kept them in housing. This question was added with the goal of gathering information on desired homelessness prevention interventions to inform policy and funding decisions.

Survey Enumeration

Administering the count depended on a combination of (1) people who work directly with people experiencing homelessness, and (2) other people who wanted to support the count.

The former group consisted largely of outreach workers currently working in places where unsheltered people lived and who had existing relationships with those people. People participating in mutual aid or otherwise supporting people living unsheltered were also included in this group. This trained and experienced group conducted surveys with people living in encampments, recreational vehicles (RVs), or other areas where people were unlikely to visit service sites.

The second, less experienced group was composed of local government employees temporarily reassigned from their standard duties and community volunteers. People in this group were primarily assigned to service sites such as meal sites and libraries.

Clackamas and Multnomah Counties worked with enumerators across all of the categories listed above; Washington County relied on enumerators from homeless services staff and selected government employees and nonprofit service providers.

All enumerators attended a 1.5-hour training session online. Specific attention was paid to racial bias and culturally affirming ways to speak to people about DSV.

Most surveys were conducted on an electronic device, such as a phone or tablet, using the software application CountingUs, and a smaller number were conducted using paper forms. The enumerator decided which format to use. Outreach kits were provided to enumerators to share with people who were experiencing unsheltered homelessness. These kits included food, drinks, and hygiene products. The survey was translated into four languages (Spanish, Russian,

Chinese, and Vietnamese), and an on-demand interpretation organization was available by phone.

Data Management and Cleaning

Data collected via the CountingUs app was uploaded during surveying or as soon as the enumerator had access to the internet. Paper street count surveys were collected by hand or by mail, and in a few cases, were scanned and delivered to the research team via email. Paper surveys were then manually entered into CountingUs by research team members.

Counties cleaned and compiled their non-DSV shelter data. The DSV Comp Site data set was deduplicated and cleaned by the Comp Site data manager, then aggregated to the county level before being sent to the research team; the research team never saw individual-level records from the Comp Site.

Deduplication

The data set was deduplicated three times. First, after all street count and non-HMIS shelter surveys were entered into CountingUs, the research team deduplicated respondents from the unsheltered and non-HMIS sheltered surveys. At this stage, possible duplicates were identified based on matching first name, first three letters of last name, and year of birth. If enough additional information was the same, the record was removed as a duplicate.

Second, after we sent each county their CountingUs data, they combined it with their HMIS sheltered data, and, for Multnomah County, their UNS-PITC-BNL. Each county then deduplicated within the new data set. Third, in order to deduplicate across counties, an ID was created using pieces of the personal information available in each record. The ID was then “scrambled” so that people viewing it (the research team) would not see any sensitive personal information. The data was then deduplicated on the basis of the scrambled ID.

At all stages in the deduplication process, records with no personally identifiable information (PII) were kept, even if they could not be deduplicated. The DSV Comp Site data were not included in the deduplication process described above, but were deduplicated by Comp Site data staff before being sent to the research team.

Missing Data

Like most data sets, those that compose the PITC have missing data. Missing data means that specific responses are not available for a given person. What and how much data are missing differs between sources. In general, across variables, the UNS-PITC-BNL was missing little demographic data (though it had no information on DSV), data sets from HMIS and the Comp Site were missing little data, though slightly more than the UNS-PIT-BNL, and the SCS and the

non-HMIS shelter survey were missing the most data. As a reminder, not all data sets include the same information.

Rates of missing data were high in the street count and non-HMIS shelter survey due to respondents reporting the existence of additional household members, but not reporting any data about those additional household members. Respondents were asked how many people slept in the same vehicle or structure as they did the night of the PITC. Ideally, all people who slept in the same place take the survey at the same time and can be grouped together as a household. If all people who slept in the same place are not present, the individual who *is* present can take the survey for their additional household members. When respondents did not provide information about an additional household member, these records are classified as “additional unsurveyed household members.”

The PITC's goal is to produce the most robust count possible. Because the PITC undercounts the number of people experiencing homelessness on a given night and because of the presence of data quality issues, we erred on the side of caution when removing records.⁴ The percentage of people who were approached and not surveyed because they were asleep, said no, or were not eligible was 28%. More details about this percentage are at the end of this report.

In an effort to increase data completeness, each county attempted to find profiles for SCS or non-HMIS shelter survey respondents in HMIS to impute the data. The ability to search for a matching profile was dependent on the survey record containing enough PII. If a match was found, the county would link those two records, and information from HMIS was used to fill in missing data in the survey record.

In this report, unless otherwise noted, the percentages we show are of the population for which we have responses. We exclude from the denominator respondents who did not answer the questions or who selected “prefer not to respond” and “don’t know.” Percentages may not total 100% in a given table due to presenting numbers rounded to the nearest whole number.

Factors Affecting Street Count Survey Data Collection

Several factors impact SCS data collection. Some issues may increase or decrease the count depending on the circumstances. Weather may affect the count; precipitation and low temperatures may result in people being less accessible, or, conversely, more people may be concentrated in shelters. Warm weather and clear skies could mean that more people are visible, or that they are out and about more. Shifts in federal and local policy can also impact the count. Increased anti-camping ordinances may result in people being harder to find; decriminalization of homelessness may make it easier to encounter and interview people.

⁴ National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty. (2017). *Don't count on it: How the HUD Point-in-Time Count underestimates the homelessness crisis in America*.
<http://homelesslaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/HUD-PIT-report2017.pdf>

We surveyed outreach workers from all three counties immediately following the street count to collect their insights about what they noticed and observed about their engagement with people in surveying. Outreach workers in Multnomah and Washington counties reported finding many of their clients where expected, while outreach workers in Clackamas County were less able to find clients where expected. Separately from where people were located, across the respondents in the three counties, the majority of outreach workers conducting the PITC were not able to get in contact with everyone that they typically work with.

Several reasons can help explain why people describe the SCS as an undercount. People experiencing homelessness move around, may not remember where they were on the night of the count, may be tired of surveys or wary of strangers, or may be asleep when an enumerator sees them. While there were no severe weather emergency declarations in effect, temperatures were low and there was coordinated cold weather outreach taking place. This meant that outreach teams were conducting additional, targeted, and coordinated cold weather outreach, and that no emergency weather shelters opened where people living outside could gather.⁵

Campsite removals play a key role in possible undercounting of people experiencing homelessness. Outreach workers reported campsite removals increasing in the weeks prior to the count. While the City of Portland suspended most encampment removals during the period of the count, the City did continue posting removal notices for certain campsites to be removed after the count.

Outreach workers shared:

- *“We encountered many spots where I would expect to see people camping where we did not find people. With increased criminalization of homelessness in Portland, and the ongoing sweeps, I have heard reports from unhoused people that they are less trusting of outreach workers, are more transient, and are going into more remote locations outside of the city to camp.”*
- *“We found several camps that had just been posted [notified that their campsite would be removed] and were only people’s belongings bundled up for moving, and several camps that had recently been removed or evidence of where camps had been where there were now signs, fences, boulders, or just piles of trash and camp remains where people had lived.”*

⁵ Clackamas County. (2025, February 3). *Services and reminders for extremely cold weather*.

<https://www.clackamas.us/news/2025-02-03/services-and-reminders-for-extremely-cold-weather>;

Multnomah County. (date). *Severe weather and homelessness*.

<https://multco.us/info/severe-weather-and-homelessness>; Washington County. (2025, March 1). *Severe Winter Weather Response Procedure*.

<https://www.washingtoncountyor.gov/emergency/documents/severe-winter-weather-response-procedure/>

- *“...the onslaught of sweeps routinely displaces our community, leading to folks finding places that are both out of sight and rarely traveled by enforcement. I am concerned that sweeps continuing up to and their threat immediately following the PITC have affected the numbers.”*

Comparing This Report to HUD Reporting

Due to HUD’s requirement of 100% reporting (counties are not able to report any missing data to HUD), demographic subtotals differ between Homelessness Data Exchange (HDX) reports and this report.

Data Limitations and Interpretation

Traditional limits to surveys and data sets based on primary data collection include: recruitment; participation consent; data completion; data collection protocols; and human error in data entry. Some people may be double-counted and others may remain unenumerated.

To protect confidentiality for specific subpopulations when $n=10$ or less, generally we suppressed data, indicating this with ***. On some occasions we did include numbers less than or equal to 10, depending on the circumstance. To avoid reconstitution of the data, at times we suppressed the next lowest subpopulation count.

2025 PITC Count Overview

Individuals and Households

On the night of January 22, 2025, across the Portland tri-county region, 12,034 people experienced homelessness. Consistent with serving as the population center of the region, the greatest number of people slept in Multnomah County (10,526), while 940 people experienced homelessness in Washington County and 568 in Clackamas County. In Multnomah County, those people represented 9,696 households, in Washington County, 666 households, and in Clackamas County, 427 households. See Table 3 for more details about living situations by data set and shares of total. Table 4 shares that same information by households.

Table 1: All Individuals and Households by County

County	Individuals	Households
Tri-county	12,034	10,789
Clackamas	568	427
Multnomah	10,526	9,696
Washington	940	666

As a reminder, five data sets or sources provided information for the final PITC numbers. For compatibility purposes, living situations data are disaggregated in the report. Topline summaries are provided. For HUD reporting, Emergency Shelter (ES), Safe Haven (SH), and Transitional Housing (TH) are reported as Sheltered; Unsheltered Street Count Survey (UNS-SCS) and Unsheltered Point in Time Count By-Name List (UNS-PITC-BNL) are unsheltered.

Table 3: Share of Population in Each Living Situation

County	Living situation	Number of respondents	% of total respondents
Tri-county	Total	12,034	100%
	ES	3,739	31%
	SH	17	0%
	TH	769	6%
	UNS-SCS	2,419	20%
	UNS-PITC-BNL	5,090	42%
Clackamas	Total	568	100%
	ES	196	35%
	SH	0	0%
	TH	14	2%
	UNS-SCS	358	63%
	UNS-PITC-BNL	*	0%
Multnomah	Total	10,526	100%
	ES	2,947	28%
	SH	17	0%
	TH	650	6%
	UNS-SCS	1,822	17%
	UNS-PITC-BNL	5,090	48%
Washington	Total	940	100%
	ES	596	63%
	SH	0	0%
	TH	105	11%
	UNS-SCS	239	25%
	UNS-PITC-BNL	*	0%

* Asterisk indicates that data were not available.

Please note the following abbreviations used in this table:

- ES – Emergency Shelter
- SH – Safe Haven
- TH – Transitional Housing
- UNS-SCS – Unsheltered-Street Count Survey
- UNS-PITC-BNL – Unsheltered-Point in Time Count By-Name List

Table 4: Share of Households in Each Living Situation

County	Status	Number of households	Percent of households
Tri-county	Total	10,789	100%
	ES	3,063	28%
	SH	17	0%
	TH	672	6%
	UNS-SCS	2,103	19%
	UNS-PITC-BNL	4,934	46%
Clackamas	Total	427	100%
	ES	100	23%
	SH	0	0%
	TH	13	3%
	UNS-SCS	314	74%
	UNS-PITC-BNL	*	0%
Multnomah	Total	9,696	100%
	ES	2,597	27%
	SH	17	0%
	TH	578	6%
	UNS-SCS	1,570	16%
	UNS-PITC-BNL	4,934	51%
Washington	Total	666	100%
	ES	366	55%
	SH	0	0%
	TH	81	12%
	UNS-SCS	219	33%
	UNS-PITC-BNL	*	0%

* Asterisk indicates that data were not available.

Please note the following abbreviations in this table:

- ES – Emergency Shelter
- SH – Safe Haven
- TH – Transitional Housing
- UNS-SCS – Unsheltered-Street Count Survey
- UNS-PITC-BNL – Unsheltered-Point in Time Count By-Name List

Below, Table 5 is included for readability, showing the summed sheltered counts (all Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, and Safe Haven responses) both for individuals and households.

Table 5: Sheltered (ES, SH, and TH) Individuals and Households, by County

County	Number of individuals	Number of households
Tri-county	4,525	3,752
Clackamas	210	113
Multnomah	3,614	3,192
Washington	701	447

Comparing 2025 to 2023

As a reminder, making comparisons between years and across data sets should be done cautiously. Changes to federal requirements, data quality improvement, adding questions, local policing, weather differences, etc. can all contribute to sometimes large changes in the overall count or within specific populations.

Overall, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness across the three counties increased by about 61% when compared to the 2023 PITC (Table 6). The number of households saw a steeper increase – 83% growth between 2023 and 2025 (Table 7). For the household count, the impact of Multnomah County’s new approach to the construction of their UNS-PITC-BNL is evident (up 123%). This indicates an increase in single- or two-person households and is consistent with the methods for enrolling people on a BNL. These increases may be explained by the addition of shelter beds, culturally specific service provision, higher quality administrative data, and more outreach to people experiencing homelessness. The identification of more people experiencing homelessness may reflect increases in evictions, the continued lack of affordable and accessible housing, and support service workforce size and retention trends.

Table 6: PITC Individuals 2023 to 2025, by County, Living Situation, and Data Set

County	Status	2023**	2025	Percent Change
Tri-county	Total	7,482	12,034	61%
	ES	2,467	3,739	52%
	SH	-	17	n/a
	TH	661	769	16%
	UNS-SCS	1,950	2,419	24%
	UNS-PITC-BNL	2,404	5,090	112%
Clackamas	Total	410	568	39%
	ES	182	196	8%
	SH	0	0	-
	TH	50	14	-72%
	UNS-SCS	178	358	100%
	UNS-PITC-BNL	*	*	*
Multnomah	Total	6,300	10,526	67%
	ES	1,821	2,947	62%
	SH	0	17	-
	TH	532	650	22%
	UNS-SCS	1,607	1,822	13%
	UNS-PITC-BNL	2,340	5,090	118%
Washington	Total	772	940	22%
	ES	464	596	28%
	SH	0	0	-
	TH	79	105	33%
	UNS-SCS	165	239	45%
	UNS-PITC-BNL	64	*	-

* Asterisk indicates that data were not available.

**2023 numbers match the 2023 local PITC report, but differ slightly from the 2023 HDX reports.

- Dash indicates that there are no applicable data.

Please note the following abbreviations in this table:

- ES – Emergency Shelter
- SH – Safe Haven
- TH – Transitional Housing
- UNS-SCS – Unsheltered-Street Count Survey
- UNS-PITC-BNL – Unsheltered-Point in Time Count By Name List

Table 7: PITC Households 2023 to 2025, by County, Living Situation, and Data Set

County	Status	2023**	2025	Percent change
Tri-county	Total	5,881	10,789	83%
	ES	1,982	3,063	55%
	SH	-	17	n/a
	TH	593	672	13%
	UNS-SCS	3,306	2,109	113%
	UNS-PITC-BNL		4,934	
Clackamas	Total	311	427	37%
	ES	107	100	-7%
	SH	-	-	-
	TH	30	13	-57%
	UNS-SCS	174	314	80%
	UNS-PITC-BNL	*	*	*
Multnomah	Total	5,010	9,696	94%
	ES	1,588	2,597	64%
	SH	-	17	n/a
	TH	509	578	14%
	UNS-SCS	1,492	1,570	5%
	UNS-PITC-BNL	1,421	4,934	247%***
Washington	Total	560	666	19%
	ES	287	366	28%
	SH	-	-	-
	TH	54	81	50%
	UNS-SCS	219**	219	0%
	UNS-PITC-BNL		*	*

* Asterisk indicates that data were not available

** 2023 numbers match the 2023 local PITC report, but differ slightly from the 2023 HDX reports.

*** Data quality improvement explains at least some of this increase.

- Dash indicates that there are no applicable data

Please note the following abbreviations in this table:

- ES – Emergency Shelter
- SH – Safe Haven
- TH – Transitional Housing
- UNS - Unsheltered
- UNS-SCS – Unsheltered-Street Count Survey
- UNS-PITC-BNL – Unsheltered-Point in Time Count By Name List

People in Shelter

A total of 4,525 people in the region were sheltered the night of the PITC (Table 8).

Since the 2023 PITC, the three counties added a total of 1,148 shelter beds. The shelter bed utilization rates are consistent with the utilization rates from the previous PITC in these counties and other counties across Oregon.

Table 8: Sheltered Summary Findings of Individuals in PITC 2025, by Data Collection Method

County	HUD shelter type	Data Source			Total
		HMIS administrative data	Non-HMIS surveys	DSV Comp Site	
Tri-county	Emergency Shelter	3,522	98	119	3,739
	Safe Haven	17	0	0	17
	Transitional Housing	670	75	24	769
Clackamas	Emergency Shelter	161	0	35	196
	Transitional Housing	14	0	0	14
Multnomah	Emergency Shelter	2,774	98	75	2,947
	Safe Haven	17	0	0	17
	Transitional Housing	558	75	17	650
Washington	Emergency Shelter	587	0	***	596
	Transitional Housing	98	0	***	105

UNS SCS

The total number of people living unsheltered, based on only the SCS, was 2,419 (Table 9). In 2023, the number of people living unsheltered based on the SCS was 1,951.

Table 9: Unsheltered (UNS) Street Count Survey (SCS) Summary Findings of PITC 2025

County	HUD Status	Street Count
Tri-county	Unsheltered	2,419
Clackamas	Unsheltered	358
Multnomah	Unsheltered	1,822
Washington	Unsheltered	239

UNS-PITC-BNL

Multnomah County identified 5,090 additional people based on their UNS-PITC-BNL (Table 10). These people are presumed to have been unsheltered the night of the PITC. When Multnomah County submitted their PITC to HUD, these people were classified as unsheltered and added to the 1,822 people Multnomah County surveyed in the SCS.

Table 10: Unsheltered (UNS) PITC-BNL Summary Findings of PITC 2025

County	HUD Status	PITC By-Name List
Tri-county	Unsheltered	5,090
Clackamas	Unsheltered	0
Multnomah	Unsheltered	5,090
Washington	Unsheltered	0



Characteristics of People Experiencing Homelessness, as Reported in the 2025 PITC

Racial and Ethnic Identity

There are a variety of factors that may explain the increased presence of BIPOC community members in the PITC. Since 2023, all three counties have increased outreach to and support of BIPOC communities. People accessing government funded services are more likely to be reflected in the data.

In addition, research studies demonstrate that evictions disproportionately affect BIPOC communities. One finding that highlights this disparity comes from *Evicted in Oregon*, which found that between April of 2023 and March of 2024, one in eleven Black households and one in nineteen Latine households in Oregon received an eviction filing, versus only one in twenty-six white households.⁶

Across the 2025 tri-county PITC data, racial and ethnic identity information existed for 11,062 of the 12,034 individuals in the data set (Table 11). Respondents who selected White or White and Latine made up a slight majority of the population (57%). On some surveys, people were asked whether they were Latine, in addition to being asked for a racial identity. Other surveys included Latine as a possible racial identity. That means that any racial group could include people who also identified as Latine. We do not know if Latine respondents would select white or another racial identity if Latine was added to the list of racial groups and not asked separately; Latines selected white most often. When Latines who selected white are removed from the total white population, non-Latine white alone respondents make up 54% of the total population.

People who identify as BIPOC are disproportionately represented within the population experiencing homelessness. Of respondents with an indicated racial and ethnic identity, people who identify as BIPOC comprised 46% of the population experiencing homelessness in the tri-county area. Across the tri-county, only 36% of the total population identifies as BIPOC.⁷

⁶ *Evicted in Oregon*. (2024, July 2). *Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Oregon's Eviction Filings*. <https://www.evictedinoregon.com/racial-disparities-data>

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Commerce. (n.d.). "Hispanic or Latino Origin by Race," American Community Survey, ACS 1-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, Table B03002, retrieved July 7, 2025, from <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT1Y2023.B03002?q=B03002:+HISPANIC+OR+LATINO+ORIGIN+BY+RACE&g=050XX00US41005,41051,41067>

Table 11: Race of Respondents, by County

County	Race (alone, or with Hispanic/Latino)	Number	% of respondents*
Tri-county	Total known race	11,062	106%
	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	648	6%
	Asian or Asian American	122	1%
	Black, African American, or African	1,828	17%
	Hispanic/Latina/e/o (alone, or in combination with any race)	1,613	15%
	Middle Eastern or North African	22	0%
	Multi-Racial	832	8%
	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	339	3%
	White	6,297	57%
Clackamas	Total known race	457	103%
	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	26	6%
	Asian or Asian American	***	***
	Black, African American, or African	17	4%
	Hispanic/Latina/e/o (alone, or in combination with any race)	54	12%
	Middle Eastern or North African	***	***
	Multi-Racial	24	5%
	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	***	***
	White	337	74%
Multnomah	Total known race	9,736	106%
	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	599	6%
	Asian or Asian American	102	1%
	Black, African American, or African	1,713	18%
	Hispanic/Latina/e/o (alone, or in combination with any race)	1,367	14%
	Middle Eastern or North African	19	0%
	Multi-Racial	771	8%
	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	282	3%
	White	5,458	56%

Washington	Total known race	869	106%
	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	23	3%
	Asian or Asian American	***	***
	Black, African American, or African	98	11%
	Hispanic/Latina/e/o (alone, or in combination with any race)	192	22%
	Middle Eastern or North African	***	***
	Multi-Racial	37	4%
	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	***	***
	White	502	58%

**People who indicated they were Hispanic/Latina/e/o could also identify with another race, and are counted as both that race and Hispanic/Latina/e/o, which is why percentages sum to more than 100%.*

The share of PITC respondents who identify as BIPOC has increased over recent PITCs. In 2023, the share of respondents who identify as BIPOC was 43% (2,644 respondents).⁸ In 2025, that share grew to 46% (5,099 respondents). The share of the population who identify as BIPOC also grew at a faster rate when compared to white counterparts. Between 2023 and 2025, the total number of people who identify as BIPOC experiencing homelessness increased by 93%. The number of white people experiencing homelessness increased by 67%. Note that the number of people who had no racial identity data decreased by 35%.

- There were large increases in the number of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Indigenous PITC respondents (either alone or in combination with being Latine). In 2023, 297 survey respondents reported this racial identity, while in 2025, 648 respondents reported this identity. This is an 118% increase, the largest of any racial group.
- From 2023 to 2025, the number of Hispanic/Latina/e/o PITC respondents slightly more than doubled – 791 to 1,613. This increase takes into account the change in how HUD collects ethnicity data. Based on review of other data sources and discussions with service providers, we believe this increase is more likely explained by a combination of increased culturally specific provider (CSP) services, increased evictions, and recent immigration trends. A specific report about Latine PITC trends accompanies this report.
- From 2023 to 2025, the number of Black, African, or African American respondents (alone, or in combination with being Hispanic/Latina/e/o) doubled (916 in 2023; 1,828 in 2025).
- Between 2022 and 2023, the number of Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander respondents (alone, or in combination with being Hispanic/Latina/e/o) experiencing homelessness

⁸ In the 2025 PITC, the categorization of the race-ethnicity variable was changed, resulting in a different total known race value in 2023. Due to the difference in denominators, the share of respondents who identified as BIPOC in 2023 was different from the one reported in the 2023 PITC Finding Report.

doubled. Between 2023 and 2025, the number of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander respondents experiencing homelessness increased by 75% percent (194 in 2023; 339 in 2025).

Across all three counties, respondents who identify as BIPOC were more likely to be in adult-child households than white respondents (Table 12). Among respondents who identify as BIPOC, the racial groups with the largest share of respondents in adult-child households were Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander respondents, of whom almost 40% were in adult-child households, and Hispanic/Latina/e/o respondents, of whom 18% were in adult-child households.

Table 12: Share of Each Racial Identity in Each Household Type, by County

County	Race, collapsed	Adult only	Adult-child	Child only	Total
Tri-county	Total respondents with known race	92%	8%	0%	100%
	BIPOC	88%	12%	0%	100%
	Non-Hispanic White Alone	96%	4%	0%	100%
Clackamas	Total respondents with known race	79%	21%	1%	100%
	BIPOC	55%	43%	2%	100%
	Non-Hispanic White Alone	87%	12%	0%	100%
Multnomah	Total respondents with known race	95%	5%	0%	100%
	BIPOC	91%	8%	0%	100%
	Non-Hispanic White Alone	98%	2%	0%	100%
Washington	Total respondents with known race	67%	33%	0%	100%
	BIPOC	54%	46%	0%	100%
	Non-Hispanic White Alone	79%	21%	0%	100%

Table 13 below shows the share of collapsed racial group within each housing situation. In Multnomah County, a larger share of white people were sheltered than BIPOC people. However, in Clackamas and Washington Counties, a larger share of BIPOC people than white people were in shelter the night of the count. The greatest difference between BIPOC and white racial groups was in Clackamas County, where a greater share of BIPOC respondents were in a sheltered situation than white PITC respondents.

Table 13: Share of Racial Group in Shelter (percentages sum horizontally)

County	Race, collapsed	Sheltered	UNS-SCS	UNS-PITC-BNL	Total
Tri-county	BIPOC	36%	14%	50%	100%
	Non-Hispanic White Alone	40%	21%	39%	100%
Clackamas	BIPOC	59%	41%	0%	100%
	Non-Hispanic White Alone	28%	72%	0%	100%
Multnomah	BIPOC	31%	12%	56%	100%
	Non-Hispanic White Alone	38%	18%	45%	100%
Washington	BIPOC	78%	22%	0%	100%
	Non-Hispanic White Alone	74%	26%	0%	100%

Household Composition

HUD classifies households into three types: adult only, child only, and adult-child. This household data is available for all 12,034 individuals across the counties, who represent 10,789 households.

Across the three counties, almost all (97%) of households were adult-only households. In Clackamas and Multnomah County, the majority of those households were unsheltered. In Washington County, 38% of adult-only households were unsheltered the night of the count. In 2022 and 2023, adult-only households also accounted for the majority of households enumerated in the PITC, though the share of households that are adult-only households is slightly higher in 2025 than in 2022 or 2023.

Adult-child households, also referred to as family households, include at least one adult 18 years of age or older, and at least one child less than 18 years of age. Across all three counties, the majority of family households (87%) were living in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing. In Clackamas County, the number of adult-child households decreased (by one household) from 2023 to 2025. In Multnomah County, the number of adult-child households decreased from 2022 to 2025.⁹ In Washington County, the number of adult-child households increased from 2023 to 2025, correlating with the expansion of family shelter opportunities in the county.

Child-only households, which are households of one or more children without an accompanying adult over 18, made up an extremely small number of households in the data (<1% of all households). Child-only households were roughly equally distributed between sheltered and unsheltered locations on the night of the PITC. From 2023 to 2025, the number of child-only

⁹ We compare 2022 to 2025 when looking at household composition and age in Multnomah County, because the 2023 Multnomah County UNS-PITC-BNL was created in such a way that it likely overrepresented family households and children. This issue did not occur in 2022 and was addressed in 2025, making 2022 and 2025 more comparable for Multnomah County when looking at age and household composition.

households decreased in every county, and child-only households made up a smaller proportion of all households in every county.

Children and Youth

Across the tri-county region, 1,509 people 24 years of age and younger were identified as experiencing homelessness. Children under 18 made up 35% of the combined youth and child population experiencing homelessness for the entire region. In 2023, children under 18 made up 80% of all children and youth experiencing homelessness in the region.

We believe that the large decrease between 2023 and 2025 is not a reflection of the change in the number of people under 18 experiencing homelessness, but instead reflects a change in the composition of Multnomah County's UNS-PITC-BNL from 2023 to 2025. A more apt comparison in this case may be to 2022, when people under 18 made up 53% of all people under 24.

The category “unaccompanied children and youth” includes people in a household without anyone over the age of 24 and who are not youth parents.¹⁰ These young people represented 928 of all the 1,509 people under 24 experiencing homelessness in the tri-county on the night of the PITC. The majority of unaccompanied youth (651) were found on Multnomah County's UNS-PITC-BNL. Almost all of the unaccompanied children and youth were between 18 and 24 – only 29 out of 928 unaccompanied youth were under 18. The plurality of unaccompanied youth for whom we have gender data (911 youth) were men (44%), while 41% were women, and 15% indicated they were a gender other than male or female – a higher share than in the tri-county overall.

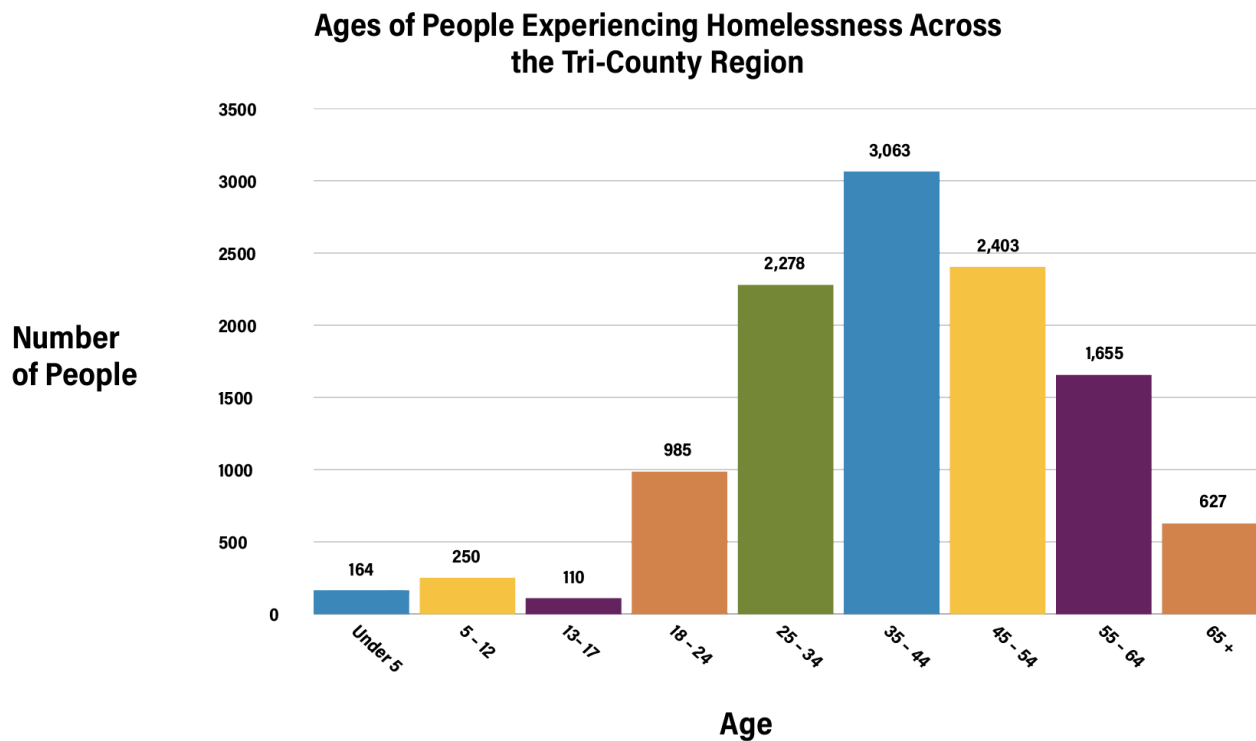
“Individuals in parenting youth households” describes parents under 24 who care for children and the children under their care. These individuals made up a small fraction of all people under 24. In 2025, the PITC counted 23 youth parents and 26 children of parenting youth. Almost all of them (47 persons) were residing in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing. People who identify as BIPOC were 96% of the people in parenting youth households for whom we have data about their race (44 persons in parenting youth households): 39% were Black, African, or African American (alone or in combination with Hispanic/Latina/e/o) (18 persons), and 24% (11 persons) identified as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.

Age

We have age data for 11,535 individuals within the 2025 PITC. Across all three counties, the plurality of individuals experiencing homelessness on the night of the PITC were in the 35 to 44 age range, which was also the case in 2023 (Figure 1).

¹⁰ For a more detailed description of HUD's classifications of youth experiencing homelessness, please see page 34 or 44 of U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2023, November 2). *Final 2024 HIC/PIT Count Data Collection Notice*. <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/OCHCO/documents/2023-11cpdn.pdf>

Figure 1: Bar Chart of Ages of People Experiencing Homelessness Across the Tri-Counties, 2025



There are clear trends in shelter status based on age. In Clackamas and Multnomah Counties, the majority of people under 18 were residing in shelter the night of the count, while the majority of adults over 25 were residing in an unsheltered situation. In Washington County, the majority of people in every age group were in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing the night of the count, though children under 18 were still sheltered at the highest rates of all age groups.

Across the tri-county, the majority of people under 35 for whom we have race data (3,619 people) identify as BIPOC. Generally, with a few exceptions, the older the age cohort, the lower the share of BIPOC respondents. For example, across the counties, the share of children under 5 who identify as BIPOC ranges from 62% to 73%, while the share of adults over 65 who identify as BIPOC ranges from 0% to 35%.

Gender Identity

Of PITC respondents with a known gender identity (11,425 respondents), the plurality of PITC respondents (59%) identified as men; a similar share (58%) identified as men in 2023. About 37% identified as women in 2025 and 38% identified as women in 2023 (Table 14).

Table 14: Gender Identity by County

County	Man (Boy, if child)	Woman (Girl, if child)	Gender Expansive ¹¹	Total (known gender)
Tri-county	59%	37%	4%	100%
Clackamas	64%	34%	2%	100%
Multnomah	59%	37%	5%	100%
Washington	58%	39%	3%	100%

People who identified as gender expansive made up just over 4% of the population experiencing homelessness in 2025. This represents an increase of 135% in the number of people identifying in this way from 2023. The increase in the number of people identifying as gender expansive occurred in every county and in every living situation. Such an increase may reflect an increase in the number of people who are comfortable publicly identifying as a gender other than man or woman, or may reflect improvements in serving and surveying this population. Because the increase happened across living situations and counties, it is unlikely that it was caused by changes in surveying approaches between 2023 and 2025.

In the tri-county overall, a larger share of men than women were sheltered on the night of the PITC (Table 15). This was driven by Multnomah County, where the share of women in shelter was lower than the share of men in shelter. In Clackamas and Washington counties, a higher share of women than men were in shelter on the night of the PITC.

Table 15: Identity by Living Situation, Tri-County

Gender	Sheltered	UNS-SCS	UNS-PITC-BNL	Total
Total respondents with known gender	38%	18%	44%	100%
Man (Boy, if child)	39%	21%	40%	100%
Woman (Girl, if child)	37%	14%	49%	100%
Gender expansive	32%	15%	54%	100%

Across the tri-county and across all races, men make up the majority of PITC respondents. The racial groups where women made up the largest share of PITC respondents were Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander respondents (46% women), multi-racial respondents (42% women), and Hispanic/Latina/e/o respondents (38% women) (Table 16).

¹¹ The “gender expansive” categories includes those who indicated their gender was culturally specific, non-binary, gender questioning, transgender, a different gender identity, and/or more than one gender.

Table 16: Race by Gender Identity, Tri-County

Race	Men	Women	Gender Expansive	Total
Total	59%	37%	5%	10,657
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	56%	38%	7%	643
Asian or Asian American	62%	35%	3%	120
Black, African American, or African	65%	32%	3%	1,817
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	57%	38%	5%	1,602
Middle Eastern or North African	59%	27%	14%	22
Multi-Racial	51%	42%	7%	828
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	52%	46%	2%	336
White	59%	37%	4%	6,257

The gender compositions for Multnomah County's UNS-PITC-BNL and UNS-SCS were different. As a reminder, Multnomah County combined their UNS-PITC-BNL and UNS-SCS lists to create their total unsheltered count for their HUD submission. Of respondents for whom we have gender data, women make up 41% of Multnomah County's UNS-PITC-BNL but only 28% of the UNS-SCS. The trend for men is reversed, with men making up 54% of Multnomah County's UNS-PITC-BNL and 69% of the UNS-SCS. The share of gender expansive respondents also differs between the two data sources. Further analysis and comparison between these two data sets is needed to understand why these differences exist.

Chronic Homelessness

About 48% of the population experiencing homelessness in the tri-county area meets the federal definition of chronic homelessness, which is up from about 41% in 2023 (Table 17). Across the region, around 70% of the population of people experiencing chronic homelessness were unsheltered, which is consistent with the 2023 findings.

Table 17: Chronic Homelessness by County

County	Number of people experiencing chronic homelessness	% of respondents	Total
Tri-county	5,734	48%	11,891
Clackamas	193	36%	533
Multnomah	5,154	49%	10,434
Washington	387	42%	924

In each county, the share of BIPOC respondents experiencing chronic homelessness (43%) was lower than the share of white respondents experiencing chronic homelessness (54%) (Table 18). Among BIPOC respondents experiencing homelessness, rates of chronic homelessness were highest among American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous respondents (56% were experiencing chronic homelessness) and respondents who reported multiple racial identities (58%); rates were lowest among Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander respondents (28%).

Despite this lower overall rate of chronic homelessness among Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander respondents, the number of Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander respondents experiencing chronic homelessness more than tripled from 2023 to 2025 and was driven by increases in Multnomah County. Additionally, the number of Black, African, or African American respondents (alone, or in combination with being Hispanic/Latina/e/o) experiencing chronic homelessness increased 147% from 2023 to 2025, driven by increases in Multnomah and Washington counties.

Table 18: Share of Racial Grouping Experiencing Chronic Homelessness

County	BIPOC or Non-Hispanic White Alone	% experiencing chronic homelessness	Total in racial group*
Tri-county	BIPOC	43%	5,099
	Non-Hispanic White Alone	54%	5,963
Clackamas	BIPOC	26%	123
	Non-Hispanic White Alone	45%	334
Multnomah	BIPOC	45%	4,570
	Non-Hispanic White Alone	55%	5,166
Washington	BIPOC	31%	406
	Non-Hispanic White Alone	52%	463

**Please see Table 11 above for full details on racial group demographics. This table looks at how many people experienced chronic homelessness as a percentage of their racial group.*

Individuals in Households Experiencing Homelessness Due to Domestic and Sexual Violence

The data in this section comes from HMIS, surveys of non-HMIS participating shelters, the SCS, and the Comp Sites. Importantly, there are no data in this section that come from Multnomah County's UNS-PITC-BNL, as Multnomah County's UNS-PITC-BNL did not contain information about domestic and sexual violence.

This section of the summary reports on individuals who are experiencing homelessness due to domestic violence, intimate partner violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking (DSV) and their household members. There were 2,066 such individuals in 1,697 households. This is 56% of the 5,739 people counted in the PITC for whom we could determine DSV household status.

Across all three counties, people in adult-only households made up the majority of this population. In Multnomah County, 85% of individuals were in adult-only households. In Clackamas and Washington Counties, about 55% of individuals were in adult-only households. Of those who were staying in shelters specifically for survivors of DSV, the majority of respondents were in family households. On the night of the PITC, 143 individuals were staying in shelters specifically designated to serve survivors of DSV.

About 57% of the total DSV population identify as women or girls, while about 37% identify as men or boys, and 6% identify as some other gender. Of respondents specifically in Comp Site shelters, 64% were women or girls, 34% were men or boys, and 2% were gender expansive.

Across the tri-county, people who identify as BIPOC made up about 43% of the DSV population. In Clackamas County, the largest BIPOC population was Hispanic and Latina/e/o people (15%). Clackamas County has a shelter that serves Spanish-speaking women and their children. In Multnomah County, the largest BIPOC population was Black, African, or African American people (13%). In Washington County, the largest BIPOC populations were Black, African, or African American people (18%) and Hispanic and Latina/e/o (16%).

Veterans

Overall, 771 PITC respondents indicated they were veterans. This is an increase of 36% from 2023. The majority of veterans experiencing homelessness in 2025 were in shelter. The increase of veterans experiencing homelessness is notable because of previous, largely successful work to resolve veterans' homelessness under the Obama administration; the funding supporting that effort no longer exists.

Eighty-four percent of veterans identified as male, the same share that identified as male in 2023.

45% of veterans were chronically homeless. Of the 539 veterans for whom we have data on substance use disorders (SUD), 31% reported experiencing a SUD. Of the 398 veterans for whom we have data on serious mental illness, 55% reported experiencing a serious mental illness.

HIV/AIDS, Serious Mental Illness, and Substance Use

HUD requires localities to report the number of adults with the following disabilities: serious mental illness, substance use disorder (SUD), and HIV/AIDS. The following numbers describe

people over 18, but do not include individuals from the Comp Site. Thus, the numbers differ slightly from those reported to HUD.¹²

Data on HIV/AIDS status is available for 4,975 adults in the 2025 data set. Across all three counties, 94 adults reported having HIV/AIDS, a 10% decrease from 2023. In all three counties, the majority of adults with HIV/AIDS were living unsheltered on the night of the count.

In 2025, across all three counties, 2,924 people reported living with serious mental illness, which is 60% of the 4,880 people for whom we have mental illness data. Sixty percent may not reflect the true share of the total PITC population. The data quality of the final PITC data sets for these questions was problematic, and included missing data about whether a person was living with serious mental illness. This missing data made it hard to decipher whether someone had not been asked about their status or whether they had answered ‘no.’ Using the total PITC respondents as the denominator, the share of respondents living with a serious mental illness drops to 26%. This may better reflect the share of people experiencing homelessness living with serious mental illness. In Clackamas and Washington Counties, the share of people with serious mental illness who were unsheltered the night of the count was higher than the share of the overall population who was unsheltered the night of the count. In Multnomah County, this trend was reversed.

In 2025, across all three counties, 2,597 adults reported living with a chronic substance use disorder. This is 30% of the 8,628 adults for whom we have data about SUD.



¹² As we excluded individuals from the Comp Site when reporting other demographic data points such as race and gender, for the sake of consistency, we exclude individuals from the Comp Site when reporting serious mental illness, substance use, and HIV/AIDS.

Additional Unsheltered Street Count Survey Findings

This section includes findings from the additional questions the counties asked on the street count survey (SCS) that were not required for HUD reporting. As a reminder, 2,419 people were surveyed in the SCS (358 in Clackamas County; 1,822 in Multnomah County; and 239 in Washington County). This section reports on street count respondents who answered a given question.

Sleeping Location

All street count participants were asked where they slept the night of the PITC, in order to determine whether they were eligible for the count. The most commonly reported sleeping locations for people experiencing unsheltered homelessness were streets or sidewalks, outdoor encampments, and vehicles, boats, or RVs. These locations accounted for 74% of sleeping locations.

Vehicles, boats, and RVs were the most common sleeping location for people in Clackamas County (34%) and Washington County (27%); in 2023 the most common sleeping location in Clackamas and Washington Counties was outdoor encampments. The most frequent sleeping location indicated in the Multnomah County responses was on a street or sidewalk (36%), which was also the most commonly selected option in Multnomah County in 2023.

Survey participants were also asked the geographic location where they slept on the night of the PITC. Response options varied by county. Oregon City was the most commonly reported location in Clackamas County. In Multnomah County, Downtown/Old Town/Pearl District was the most frequently reported location. In Washington County, Hillsboro was the most frequently reported location.

Table 19 below shows reported sleeping location by the county where the respondent was surveyed. We urge caution when interpreting where people said they slept. People are often unfamiliar with where a border stops and starts. Some jurisdictional boundaries are not straightforward. When asking people about whether they were staying in a particular county, or a specific city within that county, both enumerators and respondents may have used a city name as a general reference for a larger geographic area that could include unincorporated county land or other cities.

Table 19: Sleeping Location, by County

County respondent was surveyed in	Locality respondent indicated sleeping in	Number of responses
Clackamas	Canby	3
	Estacada	25
	Gladstone	9
	Happy Valley	24
	Lake Oswego	0
	Milwaukie	22
	Molalla	40
	Mt. Hood Area	0
	Oregon City	57
	Other	6
	Other Clackamas County	32
	Sandy	17
	West Linn	0
	Wilsonville	9
	Multnomah County	46
	Washington County	2
	Prefer not to answer	5
	Don't know/don't remember	4
	No data	54
Multnomah	Central NE Portland (33rd -> 82nd)	63
	Downtown/Old Town/Pearl	267
	East County - Outside of Gresham	13
	Gresham	36
	Inner NE Portland (river -> 33rd)	98
	North Portland	177
	NW Portland - Outside of Downtown	77
	Other	28
	Other Multnomah County	16
	Outer East Portland (82nd -> 162nd)	182
	SE Portland (river -> 82nd)	238
	SW Portland - Outside of Downtown	59
	Clackamas County	10
	Washington County	11
	Don't know/don't remember	10
	Prefer not to answer	20
	No data	172
Washington	Aloha	5
	Beaverton	45
	Cornelius	1

Forest Grove	6
Hillsboro	55
Other	1
Other Washington County	3
Rural Western Washington County	8
Sherwood	1
Tigard	44
Tualatin	13
Clackamas County	2
Multnomah County	27
Don't know/don't remember	2
No data	114

First-Time Homelessness

Of the 1,960 people who answered whether this was their first time experiencing homelessness, about 38% said yes. This means that about 62% of people responding to this question had previously experienced homelessness.

In 2023, we reported about 37% of street count respondents over 55 were experiencing homelessness for the first time, which we connected to the nationwide increase in older adults experiencing homelessness. In the 2025 street count, rates of first time homelessness were lowest among respondents 55 and up (about 34%).

Length of Homelessness

In the tri-county region, of the 1,933 people who responded to the question about how long they experienced homelessness, 49% indicated that they had experienced homelessness for 36 months or longer. This percentage varied by county, with only 44% of respondents in Clackamas and Washington Counties and 51% of respondents in Multnomah County reporting they had experienced homelessness for 36 months or more.

Previously Housed Location

People living unsheltered and participating in the SCS were asked where they were last housed. A total of 1,785 respondents answered the question. Of those respondents, 1,311 people, or 73% of respondents, reported living in the tri-county area before experiencing homelessness. That share of respondents increases to 83% when including the rest of Oregon and Washington State's Clark County. For each county in the tri-county region, the majority of respondents (around 60% in each county) were last housed in the same county in which they were surveyed.

Of the 1,785 respondents, 298 people (about 17%) stated that they were last housed outside of the state of Oregon or Washington's Clark County.

The 474 survey respondents who indicated that they were last housed outside of Clackamas, Multnomah, or Washington Counties were then asked: "What was the primary reason you moved to the area?" In responding to this question, multiple factors could be selected and recorded. Of the 436 people who answered the question, the most frequently chosen explanation for moving to the region was that they had family and/or friends living in the region (34%). The next most common answers were "other" (23%), homeless services (18%), and employment (12%).

Sexual Orientation

For the second time in the Portland-area PITC, people were asked about their sexual orientation. A total of 1,555 respondents provided data on their sexual orientation. In the tri-county area, 80% of respondents who provided an answer to this question indicated that they identify as straight or heterosexual. The next most chosen category was bisexual, with 7% of respondents indicating this was their identity. In 2023, 87% of respondents identified as straight or heterosexual, while 5% identified as bisexual.

Developmental Disabilities, Chronic Health Conditions, and Physical Disabilities

HUD does not mandate the reporting of the number of community members who indicate they have a developmental disability, chronic health condition, and/or physical disability. This information is collected from street count respondents to be used in combination with other survey answers to determine whether the respondents meet HUD's definition of chronic homelessness. We report this information here, as it is only available for street count respondents. We presented information about other disabilities such as serious mental illness, substance use disorder, and HIV/AIDS earlier in this report as it is available for all respondents.

Of the 1,621 respondents who provided us with data about whether they have a developmental disability, 357 responded they did have such a disability (22%). Of those 382 respondents, 279 people (78%) indicated their developmental disability was long-term and serious.

Of the 1,720 respondents who provided us with data about whether they have a chronic health condition, 732 responded they did have a chronic health condition (42%). Of those 732 respondents, 553 people (75%) indicated their chronic health condition was long-term and serious.

Of the 1,703 respondents who provided us with data about whether they have a physical disability, 711 responded they did have such a disability (42%). Of those 711 respondents, 560 people (78%) indicated their physical disability was long-term and serious.

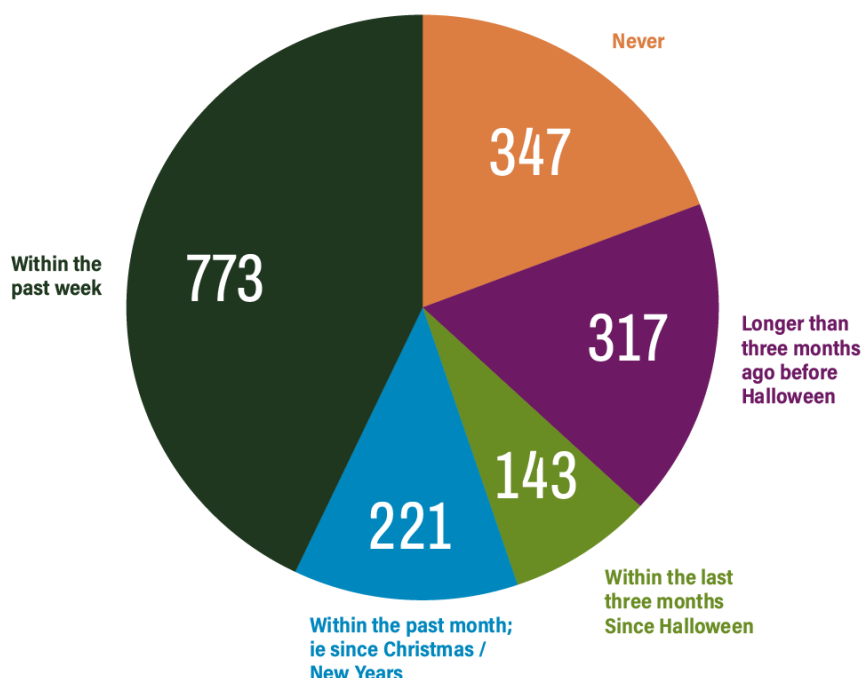
Most Recent Visit to Shelter or Day Center

This year, the counties added a question asking, “When was the last time you visited a shelter or day center for people experiencing homelessness?” Of the 1,806 people who answered this question, 43% of respondents indicated that they had visited services within the past week (Figure 2). About twenty percent said they had never visited a service site.

The majority of the people in all three counties reported visiting a service site in the last month. Sixty-five percent of Washington County respondents reported visiting a service site in the last month, compared to 55% in Clackamas County and 54% in Multnomah County.

Figure 2: Pie Chart of Answers to Most Recent Visit to Services, 2025

Most Recent Visit to Services



What Would Have Helped Respondents Stay in Housing?

In 2025, the counties added a question that asked “When you became homeless this time, what would have helped you stay in housing? (please select all that apply).” This question was not asked of people who had indicated that they were experiencing domestic and sexual violence, based on the assumption that staying in their previous housing would not have been a good outcome. People were given the option to select multiple answers. 1,422 people answered this

question across the three counties (Clackamas County, 209; Multnomah County, 1,068; Washington County, 145).

Across the three counties, respondents selected “money for rent, lower rent” as one of their answers most often (41%). The next commonly selected options were “money for necessities” (27%), and “money for unexpected expenses” (20%).

Answer choices offered to participants, with percent of participants who selected that response:

- Money for rent, lower rent (41%)
- Money for necessities (27%)
- Money for unexpected expenses (20%)
- Help dealing with landlord or neighbors (14%)
- A better relationship with the people I was living with (14%)
- Something else (12%)
- Access/navigating healthcare (11%)
- Someone helping me find housing before I left an institution (9%)

Street Count Survey: Declines, Sleeping, Ineligibility, and Unusable Responses

In this section, we discuss individuals relative to the SCS who fall into one of three categories: (1) people who declined to participate, (2) people who were asleep and presumed to be homeless, and (3) people who were ineligible for the PITC whose responses could not be included. We include the number of SCS responses that were unusable. Table 20 below includes the reasons that individuals who verbally declined to participate in the SCS gave for their refusal.

Table 20: Number of Verbal Declines by Reason, Tri-County

Reason for declining	Number of declines
No time	123
Not interested	520
Other reason	116
Privacy concerns	71
Tired of answering questions	65
No stated reason	103

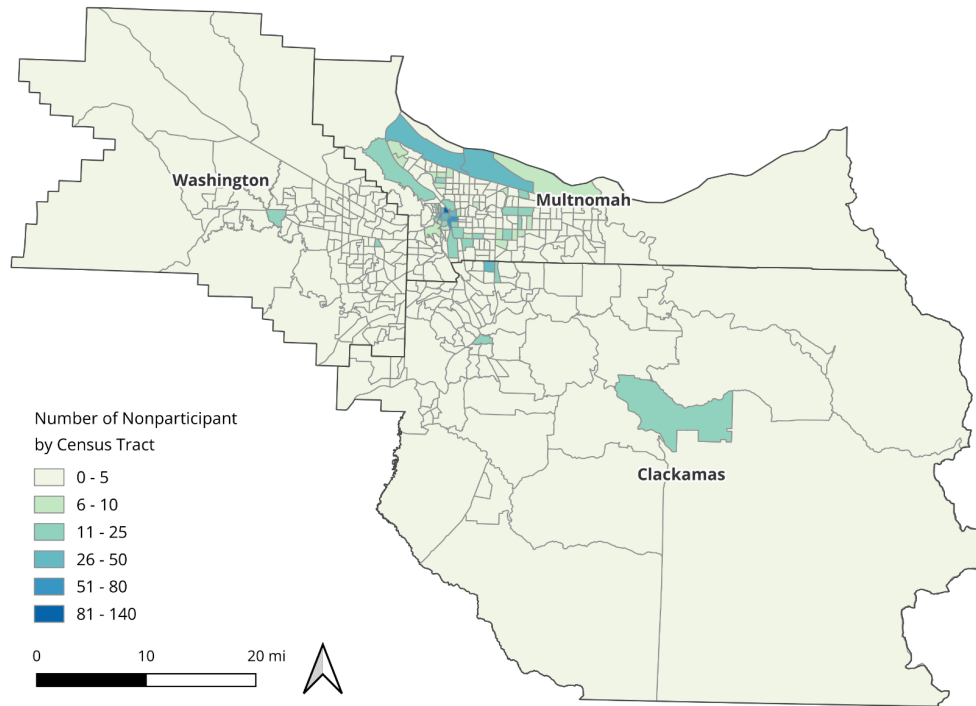
Enumerators also logged 243 people who they believed to be experiencing homelessness but who were asleep and could not be surveyed. Across the region, the decision was made not to wake people who were sleeping. Surveyors were asked to record sleeping community members as people who had declined to answer the survey questions in order to consider the overall participation in the survey.

Because nonparticipants, such as those who declined to participate in the survey, did not complete screening questions, some of the nonparticipants recorded here may not meet the HUD definition of homelessness. Additionally, we do not know whether certain people were asked to take the survey and declined to participate multiple times, or whether someone who was recorded as “sleeping” at one time was successfully surveyed at a later date.

Enumerators approached 530 people who consented to participate in the survey but were ineligible due to not meeting HUD’s definition of homelessness (457), not sleeping in the tri-county (2), or having already participated in the survey for 2025 (71).

In 2025, the location of where surveys were administered was geographically recorded. This geo-coding also included the reason a respondent did not participate in the survey when applicable (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Map of Tri-Counties by Census Tract, Showing Number of People who did not Participate in the Survey (i.e., “No consent” provided), 2025



Conclusion

The Point in Time Count, especially in the years that it includes the unsheltered survey, is a significant undertaking. The information it provides, however imperfect, paints a picture of people experiencing homelessness on a single night in the region. The findings here should be further researched to understand better what the numbers mean and why certain trends may be unfolding. For the 12,034 people that the counties identified in 2025 as experiencing homelessness on the night of the PITC, we hope that the information here provides policy makers, government staff, service providers, and community advocates a meaningful basis from which to make decisions.

