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Homelessness & Measure 110

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Homelessness Research & Action Collaborative
AGENDA

1. What is homelessness?
2. What do we know about people experiencing homelessness?
3. How do we prevent/resolve homelessness?
4. What connections measure 110 & homelessness?
5. Conclusion
What is homelessness?
Definitions of homelessness

United States...
Department of Housing & Urban Development
Department of Education
Local definitions
Who experiences homelessness?
Homelessness in Oregon

2022
17,912 experienced homelessness
11,091 were unsheltered

2023
• 20,110 people were recorded as experiencing homelessness, an 8.5% increase.
• 13,004, or 65%, were unsheltered. This is the second-highest rate in the nation.

https://www.pdx.edu/homelessness/oregon-homelessness-estimate-2022
Demographic Notes

- People of Color, especially Black/African American & Native Americans experience disproportional rates of homelessness;
- Now seeing Latine and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders similar issues.
- PIT unsheltered: White, men
- Aging first time homeless, 35-44 yrs.
Child Homelessness
Differing Data Sets

2022
PIT 2231 under 18 (one night)
Dep of Ed 19,032 school children (annual)

2023
Dep of Ed 21,478 school children (annual)
People who are Houseless
Were your neighbors

2023 Tri-County Location of Last Housed

• 75% of survey respondents reported living in the tri-county area (1,190) or Washington’s Clark County (63).
• Consistently lived in the county where surveyed (about 60%)
How do we resolve/prevent homelessness?
Housing Prices (and Vacancy) Drives Homelessness

Median gross rent versus PIT count (per capita)

Dashed lines indicate a linear regression of per capita PIT counts onto median gross rent between 2007 and 2019 for a sample of U.S. regions.

Bands indicate 95% confidence intervals for the slope of the regression line. Figure forthcoming in Colburn & Aldern (2022).

https://homelessnesshousingproblem.com/
Housing & Services (when needed)

Why housing matters

Housing First

• Evidence from a systematic review of 26 studies indicates that Housing First programs decreased homelessness by 88% and improved housing stability by 41%, compared to Treatment First programs. Clients in stable housing experienced better quality of life and showed reduced hospitalization and emergency department use.

• 75% and 91% of households remain housed a year after being rapidly re housed, according to multiple studies.

https://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/Housing-First-Evidence.pdf
Causes of morbidity and mortality

Upstream causes
- Poverty
- Trauma throughout lifecourse
- Victimization
- Discrimination
- Social exclusion
- Experience of homelessness
- Harsh living environments
- Poor nutrition
- Competing priorities
- Barriers to health care
- Mistrust of health-care system
- Medication non-adherence

Downstream causes
- Heart disease
- Respiratory conditions
- Liver disease
- Infectious diseases
- Musculoskeletal diseases
- Mental illness
- Substance use disorders
- Uncontrolled chronic diseases
- Suicides, homicides and accidents

Health-care and social interventions

- Housing
- Medical home
- Mental health support
- Case management
- Income assistance
- Harm reduction
Those experiencing homelessness are more likely to have worse medical care outcomes, including:

- Length of hospital stay is 4.1 days longer
- Cost of care is about $4,000 more per admission
- Inpatient readmission rate is 2x higher
- Number of emergency room visits are 3x higher
- 30-day emergency room readmission rate is 6x higher

- $31,545 in cost savings per person housed, according to one study.
- Another study showed that a Housing First program could cost up to $23,000 less per consumer per year than a shelter program.
How does homelessness & Measure 110 Connect?
Section Title

Substance Use Disorders & Homelessness

Key Facts

• Bidirectional relationship
• Criminal justice impacts
• Of the 582,000 people experiencing homelessness nationally in 2022 on one night, 16% reported a substance use disorder.
  https://www.samhsa.gov/blog/addressing-social-determinants-health-among-individuals-experiencing-homelessness
• In 2023, PDX tricounty, of those that answered the question 26% reported a substance use disorder
Section Title

No significant increase in SUD 2022-2023

Health Share of Oregon (CCO)

- 4.7% increase in opioid use
- Stimulant use increased 0.53%
### Evictions

Increases in homelessness line up with evictions

Measure 110 implementation lines up with evictions

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**Number of Eviction Cases Filed in Oregon by Month (All Years)**

Includes data from cases filed in circuit courts only.

*As of January 15, 2024.*

Chart: Evicted in Oregon • Source: Oregon Judicial Department’s court records • Created with Datawrapper
THANK YOU

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