



Poverty and Homelessness Board

All-Member Meeting

September 19, 2019

**** 11:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. ****

**** (note time change) ****

Eugene Public Library Downtown, Bascom-Tykeson Rooms

AGENDA

Topic

- 1. Welcome and Agenda Review
- 2. Follow up from Previous Meeting and Consent Agenda5 minutes
Approve Minutes of August 19, 2019 All Member meeting
- 3. Vice-Chair Nominations and Election.....5 minutes
Pat Walsh, Chair
- 4. Lane County Resolution Declaring Homelessness an Emergency.....5 minutes
Pat Farr, Lane County Commissioner
- 5. Homeless Service System Improvements (TAC) Implementation Update.....5 minutes
Robert Cerince, Human Services Division Staff
- 6. Youth Homelessness Needs Assessment25 minutes
Susan Lopez (Chair) and members of the Youth Homeless Solutions Workgroup
- 7. Community Needs Assessment.....25 minutes
Alexandria Dreher, Human Services Division Staff
- 8. State of Homelessness Report from LEAGUE.....15 minutes
Kris McAlister, Chair of the Lived Experience Advisory Group for Unhoused Engagement
- 9. Wrap up
Summarize board decisions, assignments, next steps, planning next month’s agenda.
- 10. Public Comment
Individuals who plan to offer comment must sign in with name and contact information prior to beginning of the meeting.

The Poverty and Homeless Board (PHB) is an action oriented group of elected officials, community stakeholders, and individuals who represent low-income and homeless people’s concerns. The purpose of the PHB is to create innovative partnerships and programs that use best practices to reduce poverty and homelessness in Lane County. The PHB will work to generate resources, community and legislative support for housing and services to achieve its goals.

YOUTH HOMELESSNESS NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A compilation and analysis of data conducted by
the Youth Homelessness Solutions Workgroup
of the Poverty and Homelessness Board.

*March 2019
Lane County,
Oregon*

Introduction

This report is the culmination of a year's work (February 2018 through March 2019) compiling and analyzing primary data sources and reflecting on youth needs at and between monthly Youth Homelessness Solutions Workgroup meetings. The goal of this Youth Homelessness Needs Assessment is to help the Continuum of Care, stakeholders, and the community-at-large understand youth needs related to homelessness in Lane County, and plan future interventions based on the this data.

The Youth Homelessness Solutions Workgroup (YHSWG) is a workgroup of the Poverty and Homelessness Board (PHB), the local Continuum of Care (CoC) and Community Action Agency (CAA) advisory board. The Youth Homeless Solutions Workgroup is composed of representatives with lived experience of homelessness as a youth (Formerly Homeless Youth Representation to the PHB), youth service providers, community members, and members of the Youth Action Council.

The 15th Night Youth Action Council (YAC) was formed in October 2015. In March 2018, the YAC became a formal subcommittee of the PHB and is now the official CoC Youth Action Board in addition to being the Youth Action Council for 15th Night.

YAC members were key planning members of this report, identifying additional sources of data to seek out, including data from the local libraries regarding youth served, youth drop in centers, and analysis of data points to identify needs.

One of the challenges to compiling data related to youth homelessness is the varying definitions of homelessness by program or funding source. Readers should be aware that some reporting mechanisms utilize and track data points using different and nuanced definitions of homelessness¹. Efforts have been made to summarize data points so as to clarify distinctions in counting methodology and system definitions. An identified gap in data is primary/preferred language and language accessibility of services for youth.

For questions about this report, please contact Alexandria Dreher,
Alexandria.Dreher@co.lane.or.us

¹ <https://www.nn4youth.org/policy-advocacy/public-policy/fed-definitions-homeless-youth/>

Executive Summary

Data for the Youth Homelessness Needs Assessment was compiled from the Oregon Department of Education, Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) ServicePoint, Department of Human Services (DHS) Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice programs, the 15th Night (43 local providers), U.S. Census Data, Eugene Public Library Teen Center records, nationwide research, and other regional data. Youth Homelessness Solutions Workgroup (YHSWG) members representing the Youth Action Council (YAC), McKinney-Vento liaisons, Looking Glass (Runaway and Homeless Youth provider), Child Welfare, and the 15th Night were integral partners in collecting and analyzing data for the Youth Homelessness Needs Assessment. The YAC and Homeless Youth Representative (HYR) to the Poverty and Homelessness Board drove the design and execution of the Youth Homelessness Needs Assessment through active data collection, analysis and perspective about the data, and consistent attendance at monthly meetings.

This Youth Homelessness Needs Assessment encompasses data from the geographic area of Lane County. Sixty-one percent of the population in Lane County resides in the Cities of Eugene and Springfield, where most service providers are located. Data from the 174 projects in HMIS, including Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Rehousing, Permanent Supportive Housing, and Supportive Services Only providers/projects and units contributed to this assessment. Services covered included McKinney-Vento and other educational services, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and mainstream benefits enrollment, child welfare involvement and foster care, runaway and homeless youth services, housing and homeless services, workforce development and employment, and juvenile justice.

The Youth Homelessness Needs Assessment identified disparities in access and service provision for youth belonging to vulnerable subpopulations. A lack of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and all other gender and sexual minority identities (LGBTQ+) specific programs or services was identified. This represents a critical disparity given the disproportionate rate of homelessness that LGBTQ+ youth experience nationwide. Racial disparities were identified in the overall homeless service system during an analysis of HMIS data in 2018. These disparities have not been addressed in the adult or youth system.

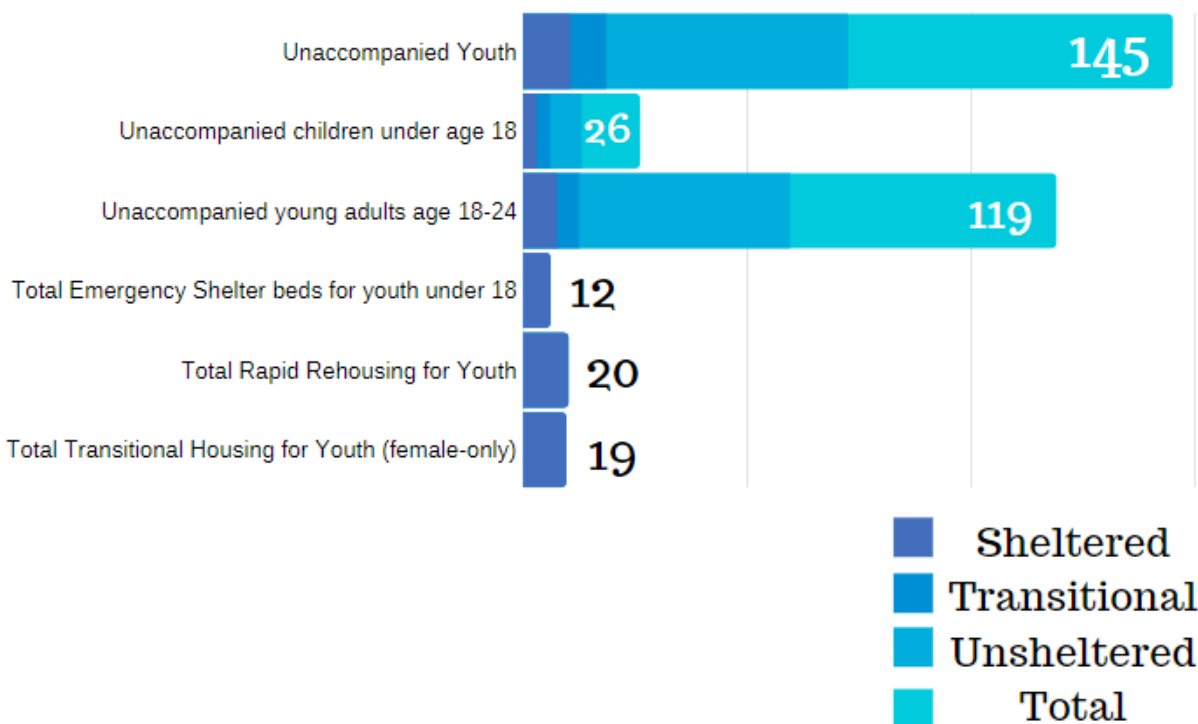
The Youth Homelessness Needs Assessment included 2019 Point in Time Count data.

Unaccompanied Youth Households

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total Number of unaccompanied youth households	21	16	108	145
Total number of unaccompanied youth	21	16	108	145
Number of unaccompanied children (under age 18)	6	6	14	26
Number of unaccompanied young adults (age 18 to 24)	15	10	94	119

The 2019 PIT Count identified 145 unaccompanied youth, with 21 in Emergency Shelter (6 youth under age 18), 16 in Transitional Housing (6 youth under age 18), and 108 unsheltered (14 youth under age 18). A total of 26 unaccompanied homeless youth were under age 18, 119 were ages 18-24.

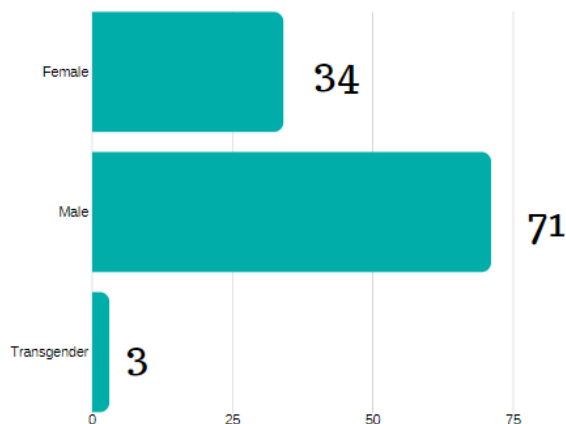
YOUTH PIT COUNT 2019 COMPARED TO EXISTING YOUTH-SPECIFIC RESOURCES



The current youth-specific emergency shelter capacity meets 11% of total youth (under age 24) demand, 85% of the demand for those under 18. There are 20 Rapid Rehousing (RRH) beds for Youth, 19 total Transitional Housing (TH) beds (for female gender identities only), totaling 39 youth-specific units that use Coordinated Entry in Lane County. Total Rapid Rehousing and Transitional Housing units meet 27% of the total housing need for homeless youth.

Gender (unaccompanied youth)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Female	5	14	34	53
Male	16	2	71	89
Transgender	0	0	3	3
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0

GENDER IDENTITY IN UNSHELTERED PIT COUNT 2019



The Youth PIT Count identified 71 male, 34 female, and 3 transgender unsheltered youth. Current youth-specific housing unit inventory does not meet the needs of all gender identities as over half of the youth-specific resources are for female identified youth only. The Youth Homelessness Needs Assessment also identified 631 youth-only households receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. This data suggests that there are a large number of youth-only households experiencing poverty and potentially housing instability.

Lane County has an asset in the level of urgency and care that advocates and youth themselves have regarding addressing and preventing youth homelessness. The 15th Night collaborative movement includes more than 43 community partners² spanning from housing providers, basic needs assistance, domestic violence programs, taxi services, healthcare, school districts, to police departments, crisis workers, and food security programs. The local technology sector has become engaged and helped to develop mobile applications and other tools to connect youth quickly to advocates and services, including developing the 15th Night Rapid Access Network (RAN) technology at a “Hack for a Cause” event. The Oregon Department of Human Services Public Child Welfare agency (DHS) takes a whole family approach to interrupt the multi-generational cycle of poverty and intervene. Thanks to the work of 15th Night and leadership by Looking Glass, youth voice and choice has been at the center of programming and community action around youth homelessness for many years.

Increasing rates of homelessness in Oregon and the West coast can be linked to external systemic factors, including rising housing costs, low rental vacancies, scarcity of living wage jobs, and demographics unique to Lane County, including more people over age 65 and more people in poverty compared to the national average. A recent homeless service system analysis conservatively estimated that 130 people become newly homeless in Lane County every month.

² www.15thnight.org

Needs Assessment Highlights:

- 15% of the total homeless population counted in the 2018 PIT Count are between the ages of 0-24.
- Of the 461 youth who accessed emergency shelter in 2018, 56% entered from a homeless situation.
- 1 in 20 students in Lane County experienced homelessness during the 2017/18 school year.
- Unaccompanied youth households that are homeless more than doubled from 11 counted in 2017 to 25 in 2018 (2018 PIT Count).
- Lane County Runaway and Homeless Youth programs (Looking Glass) served 1,404 youth in calendar year 2018. Of those, 679 were ages 11-17 and 702 were ages 18-21.
- First Place Family Center served 1,580 children under 18 in CY2018, including 58 parenting youth under 25
- Eugene 4J School District is ranked 6th on a list of the top ten school districts in Oregon with the highest total number of K-12 students experiencing homelessness.
- 32 unaccompanied youth who were housing unstable or homeless (ages 0-17) received SNAP benefits as of March 2019.
- 631 youth-only households receiving SNAP benefits as of March 2019.

Identified Needs:

- The PIT Count identified 119 unaccompanied transition-age youth (18-24) and there are no youth-specific resources for this vulnerable population.
- There are currently no homeless, mental health, or substance use service providers that specifically cater to the unique needs and challenges that LGBTQ+ youth face in Lane County. Many statewide and local reporting tools do not ask or undercount the number of gender and sexual minorities in Lane County.
- While some homeless youth programs have gender specific programming, there are no options specific to youth who identify as non-binary, gender non-conforming, or male. Over half the youth-specific housing resources that take referrals from Coordinated Entry are for females-only.
- Additional resources are needed in rural areas of Lane County (outside of Eugene/Springfield).
- Additional resources are needed for youth who are victims or survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or trafficking.
- Increased outreach and affirmative marketing to Latinx and non-white communities in poverty is needed.
- There is a need to increase high-wage and living wage career employment opportunities for youth.

Risk Factors in the Current Homeless Service System

- Oregon Housing Alliance found that 1 in 3 renters in Lane County pay more than 50% of their income in rent; 3 in 4 renters with extremely low-income pay more than 50% of income in rent.³
- For every 100 families with extremely low-income, 16 affordable housing units are available in Lane County.
- One in twenty K-12 students in Lane County experienced homelessness during the 2017/18 school year.
- The United Way ALICE report found that 58% of all jobs in Oregon are low-wage (less than \$20/hour), with contract positions (non-benefited) increasing, a factor in job and housing insecurity.
- Within the last few years, U.S. inflation increased 9%, while household survival budgets increased by 24-34%, and wage growth has increased 20%. Even with this rise in wage growth, the average Oregon wage and per capita income is still lower than the U.S. average.
- A variety of factors contribute to youth homelessness in Lane County, including those that affect the entire community, affect familial stability, and can exacerbate mental health crises or substance use to cope with stress. Oregon DHS Child Welfare Data Book (2017) reported that in 46.7% of cases of founded abuse, substance use was the largest family stressor.⁴ Leading stress factors of abused and neglected children include domestic violence (29.7%), and parental involvement with law enforcement (22.7%). Families have significant financial stress (14.4%), unemployment issues (7.8%), inadequate housing (9.3%), and parents may have mental illness or were abused as children (15.4%).
- Youth Action Council members identify that youth often run away when home is not safe, or they face rejection from family for their sexual or gender identity. In Lane County, 1 in 5 people (19%) live below the Federal Poverty Level, compared to the national average of 15%.⁵

Youth Point in Time Count 2019

Lane County conducted a Youth Point in Time (PIT) Count in conjunction with the 2019 Point in Time Count. To capitalize on the volunteer engagement in the annual January PIT Count, and under Youth Action Council (YAC) direction, the Youth Homelessness Solutions Workgroup (YHSWG) and Youth Action Council recommended that a Youth PIT Count be conducted in January 2019.

YHSWG and the YAC developed an implementation plan for the Youth Count, including youth-specific questions for those 24 or under such as: sexual orientation; foster care or juvenile justice involvement; and educational attainment. The Youth PIT Count expanded the definition of homelessness to include couch-surfing, doubling up, and housing unstable youth to capture data on a wide range of youth homelessness experiences. The Youth PIT Count utilized magnet events at public libraries (Teen Centers) for survey collection- including incentives such as food,

³ <http://www.oregonhousingalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Lane-County-2018-color.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.oregon.gov/DHS/ABOUTDHS/LegislativeInformation/2017-Child-Welfare-Data-Book.pdf>

⁵ <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/lane-county-or/>

gift cards, and resource linkages. The Continuum of Care and 15th Night Youth Action Council reviewed Youth Point in Time Count survey instruments from other communities, then developed youth-friendly questions for the local survey. Planned Parenthood’s REV(olution) youth group, Youth Action Council, and other partners promoted the Youth Count in schools, social circles, and directed youth to McKinney Vento liaisons and magnet events. YAC members were onsite at magnet events, promoting a youth-friendly space for survey collection. After the Youth Count, YAC members participated in a focus group to share their experience, feedback on the Youth Count, and guide future planning processes.

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Gender (unaccompanied youth)

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Female	5	14	34	53
Male	16	2	71	89
Transgender	0	0	3	3
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0

Ethnicity (unaccompanied youth)

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	20	15	94	129
Hispanic/Latino	1	1	14	16

Race (unaccompanied youth)

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
White	14	12	89	115
Black or African-American	1	2	2	5
Asian	1	0	0	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	4	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	3	3
Multiple Races	5	2	10	17

A comprehensive analysis encompassing the entirety of the Youth PIT Count data is not yet available, a separate report is forthcoming. However, the data available at the time of this report identified 145 unaccompanied youth, with 21 in Emergency Shelter (6 youth under age 18), 16 in Transitional Housing (6 youth under age 18), and 108 unsheltered (14 youth under age 18). A total of 26 unaccompanied homeless youth were under age 18, 119 were ages 18-24. The current youth-specific emergency shelter capacity meets 11% of total youth (under age 24) demand, 85% of the demand for those under 18.

Youth-Specific Housing Units in Lane County

Continuum of Care⁶ (OR-500 Lane County/Eugene/Springfield) staff reviewed the current inventory of housing and shelter units dedicated to youth. They identified the following inventory:

- 12 year-round Emergency Shelter beds for youth (ages 11-17) through Looking Glass Station 7.
- 19 Transitional Housing units (female-only) through Looking Glass (6 units) and St. Vincent de Paul's Girls Youth House (13 units).
- 20 Rapid Rehousing units that use coordinated entry, all through Looking Glass; 10 McKenzie Rapid Rehousing (Continuum of Care-funded) and 10 units state-funded (Emergency Housing Account) Rapid Rehousing.

There are other permanent housing options for youth in Lane County with referral systems outside of Coordinated Entry (referrals from Looking Glass, community members, McKinney-Vento liaisons and other youth providers):

- 12 units prioritized for former foster youth (NEDCO Polk St. Apartments)
- 15 units for youth with severe and persistent mental illness (SPMI), ages 18-25 at entry through ShelterCare.
- Looking Glass operates an 18 month Transitional Living Program (TLP) for youth ages 16-21 (capacity for 20).
- Youth over 18 can access the Eugene Mission Emergency Shelter (230 male beds, 65 female beds), Annex Family Shelter (parenting-youth- 18 family capacity) but they are not youth-specific resources.

Service providers such as ShelterCare, Catholic Community Services, and St. Vincent de Paul provide additional Rapid Rehousing (83 Units, 190 Beds) and Permanent Supportive Housing (443 Units, 548 Beds) through programs that use Coordinated Entry but are not youth-specific. Over 50% of Lane County's Permanent Supportive Housing units are for veterans-only through the HUD-VASH program.

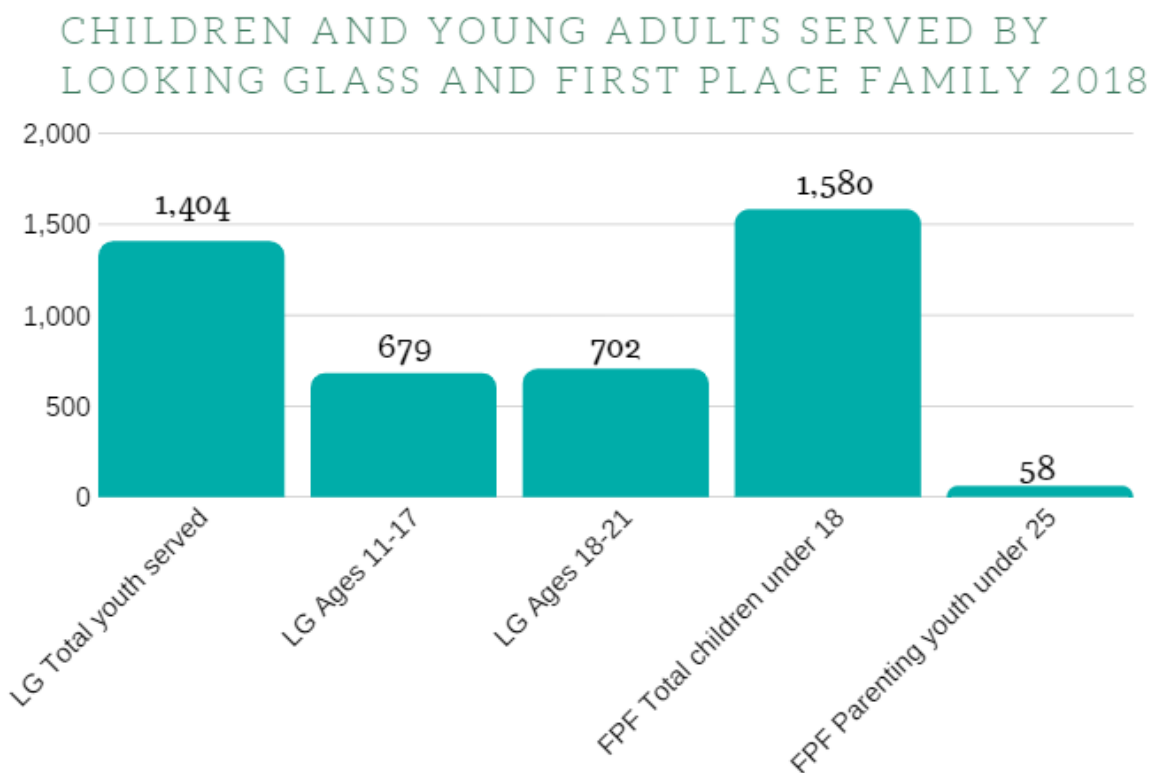
Most CoC-funded programs and all Permanent Supportive Housing programs utilizing Coordinated Entry are not youth-focused, meaning that youth may be matched with agencies they are not comfortable working with or which may not adequately meet their needs. Youth may be referred to a housing resource through a provider that they do not have a relationship with, when they have started to develop a relationship with the youth-serving front door agency (Looking Glass) or other youth-serving providers.

Needs evolve as youth enter adulthood, and youth-specific Permanent Supportive Housing models pose a challenge. The CoC struggles with voucher or tenant-based programs due to extremely low rental vacancy (1.7%), and even lower affordable unit rental vacancy. These challenges are exacerbated for youth with little or no rental history, little or no credit history, and low-wage employment. In response, the CoC has implemented a Landlord Partnership Program,

⁶ Continuum of Care (CoC) Program, Department of Housing and Urban Development.
<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/>

developed a Risk Mitigation Fund, and works diligently to build relationships with landlords, which are vital to the success of these models.

Number of Youth Experiencing Homelessness



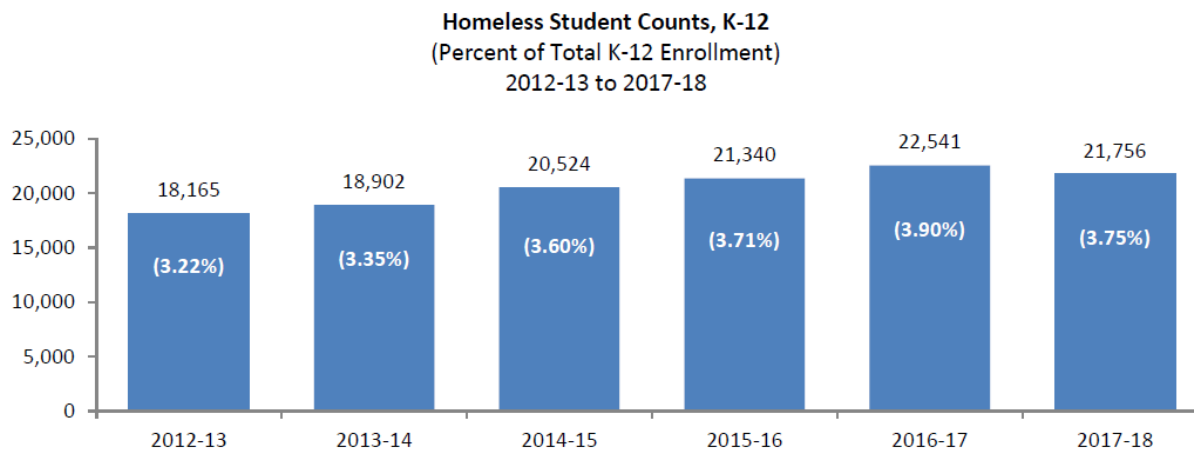
Lane County Runaway and Homeless Youth programs (Looking Glass) served 1,404 youth in calendar year 2018. Of those, 679 were ages 11-17 and 702 were ages 18-21. First Place Family Center served 1,580 children under 18 in CY2018, including 58 parenting youth under 25. Of the total homeless population (2018 PIT) 15% were ages 0-24.

The largest school district in Lane County, Eugene 4J, ranks 6th in the state for total number of homeless students and Lane County ranks 3rd in total homeless students in Oregon. In 2018, 286 youth aged out of foster care. Based on the findings and estimated number of youth experiencing poverty and homelessness, it is evident that the current unit inventory is inadequate to meet the volume of youth experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

Students Experiencing Homelessness

In 1987, the federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, Subtitle VII-B, Education of Homeless Children and Youth Program (HEARTH act) codified and ensured the right of homeless children and youth to have equal access to the same free, appropriate public education provided to other children. Students qualify for McKinney-Vento Homeless Program assistance

when they reside in living situations that are not fixed, regular, and/or adequate. The Act requires that every district designate a Homeless Liaison (McKinney Vento liaison) to identify and provide services to homeless students and to contribute to the annual data collection on public school-enrolled homeless children and youth.⁷



McKinney Vento liaisons collect data on youth in preschool through 12th grade who experience housing instability or literal homelessness. The State of Oregon Department of Education reported that 21,756 homeless students attended public schools in the 2017/2018 school year.

What are the Living Situations of Homeless Students in Oregon?

School Year	In Shelters	Sharing Housing	Unsheltered	Motels
2015-16	1,926	16,163	2,377	1,210
2016-17	1,999	17,210	2,515	1,124
2017-18	1,817	16,399	2,549	1,236

The majority of homeless students in Oregon were in “shared housing” meaning couch-surfing or staying with friends or family, where the youth or family is not on the lease and cannot stay there for longer than 30 days. There are more unsheltered youth than sheltered youth attending public schools in Oregon. There are almost as many homeless students staying in motels as there are staying in shelters.

⁷ <https://www.oregon.gov/ode>; <https://www.oregon.gov/ode/schools-and-districts/grants/esea/mckinney-vento/pages/default.aspx>

Homeless Students in Lane County, by district, 2017-18 school year

District	PreKTotal	K12 Total	K12 Shelter	K12 Double	K12 Hot	K12 Unsheltered	K12 Unaccompanied
Pleasant Hill SD 1	0	47	0	47	0	0	0
Eugene SD 4J	59	864	134	570	41	119	293
Springfield SD 19	55	450	28	296	53	73	141
Fern Ridge SD 28J	0	62	*	53	*	*	19
Mapleton SD 32	0	43	*	38	0	*	*
Creswell SD 40	0	70	19	45	0	6	19
South Lane SD 45J3	14	100	1	65	16	18	41
Bethel SD 52	0	464	24	385	14	41	88
Crow-Applegate-Lorane SD 66	0	*	0	*	0	0	*
McKenzie SD 68	0	43	*	34	0	7	6
Junction City SD 69	0	53	10	43	0	0	*
Lowell SD 71	2	40	*	31	7	0	*
Oakridge SD 76	0	19	0	14	0	*	*
Marcola SD 79J	0	29	*	23	0	*	*
Blachly SD 90	0	10	0	*	7	*	*
Siuslaw SD 97J	0	76	*	53	6	15	*
		2370	216	1697	144	279	607

In the 2017/18 Homeless Student Count, 16 school districts in Lane County reported a total of 2,370 K-12 youth experiencing homelessness (note some reported numbers may be distinct due to suppressed totals when homeless youth in a school district was from 1-5), 607 unaccompanied homeless youth, 279 unsheltered, 1,697 doubled up. This equates to 1 in 20 students in Lane County experiencing homelessness.

Eugene 4J School District is ranked 6th among the top ten school districts with the highest total number of homeless students. Of the 36 counties in Oregon, Lane County ranks 3rd in total number of students experiencing homelessness, below Multnomah County (Portland) and Washington County (Portland suburb). Of the 36 counties in Oregon, Lane County ranks fourth in total population size.⁸

Districts with the Highest Number of Homeless Students

District	K-12 Total Homeless 2017-18	% of enrollment 2017-18
Beaverton SD 48J	1,799	4.40%
Medford SD 549C	1,164	8.16%
Portland SD 1J	1,142	2.35%
Salem-Keizer SD 24J	1,065	2.54%
Reynolds SD 7	866	7.68%
Eugene SD 4J	864	4.98%
Lincoln Co. SD	825	14.93%
Grants Pass SD 7	500	8.17%
Three Rivers/Josephine Co. SD	477	9.84%
Bend-LaPine SD 1	467	2.55%

⁸ https://www.oregon-demographics.com/counties_by_population

Unaccompanied Youth in Lane County Schools 2018/2019 school year to date

School District	Unaccompanied Youth Counted 2018/2019 school year (up to March 2019)
Eugene 4J	225
Springfield School District	140
Bethel School District	87
South Lane	56

Information from McKinney Vento Liaisons for the four largest school districts in Lane County regarding unaccompanied youth (not accompanied by a parent or guardian) counted in the 2018/2019 school year so far (through March 2019 at the time of this report) demonstrates 225 youth in Eugene 4J, 140 in Springfield, 87 in Bethel. Data from the other 12 school districts was unavailable at time of this report.

Percent of Homeless Student District Enrollment in Lane County (2016-2017 school year)

District Name	2016-17 Homeless K-12 Total	Percent of District Enrollment
Bethel SD 52	550	9.76%
Blachly SD 90	13	5.16%
Creswell SD 40	30	2.36%
Crow-Applegate-Lorane SD 66	1	0.40%
Eugene SD 4J	835	4.80%
Fern Ridge SD 28J	61	4.30%
Junction City SD 69	107	6.32%
Lowell SD 71	51	8.75%
Mapleton SD 32	30	19.74%
Marcola SD 79J	0	0.00%
McKenzie SD 68	35	18.82%
Oakridge SD 76	19	3.54%
Pleasant Hill SD 1	41	4.04%
Siuslaw SD 97J	72	5.19%
South Lane SD 45J3	142	5.06%
Springfield SD 19	463	4.18%

The chart above demonstrates the percentage of total enrolled students that experienced homelessness for at least one night in each of the 16 school districts in Lane County. The chart demonstrates that Bethel SD has 9.76% of district enrollment, a total of 550 K-12 students (both accompanied and unaccompanied) experienced homelessness during the 2016-2017 school year. Mapleton School District reported 19.74% of students (30 total) experiencing homelessness or housing instability during the school year. Eugene 4J- the largest school district by volume of students enrolled- saw 4.8% of students enrolled experience homelessness, totaling 835.

15th Night Rapid Access Network

The 15th Night Rapid Access Network (RAN) connects over 43 providers to meet the needs of youth attending school in Eugene and Springfield. The RAN (an information phone/text line) connects youth advocates to a coordinated network of over 43 providers who respond to alerts. Sometimes more than one provider responds to an alert, allowing for youth choice of provider. The RAN responds in real time to meet the needs of youth, including shelter, housing, food, clothing, counseling or other services. Most alerts are resolved within 24 hours, many within one hour. RAN provides clear information and facilitates quick access to resources, reducing the shame associated with youth homelessness. From October 2018 to April 2019, 161 alerts were sent by youth advocates for 245 needs/services.

The three most common requests in the RAN were for food, shelter and housing, and basic needs. Food requests include assistance with food stamp (SNAP) applications, gift certificates/vouchers to purchase food, emergency food, and food box locations. Shelter and housing requests include connection with a housing specialist, emergency shelter, and Host Home referrals. At this time, McKinney-Vento Liaisons are the only point of contact that can make Host Home referrals as the existing program is directly related to school involvement and enrollment. Basic needs requests include personal care products, clothing, shoes, small household appliances, laundry, and cell phones (there is a program where youth in some school districts can receive free cell phones).

Youth Accessing the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

Department of Human Services (Public Child Welfare Agency) District 5 staff compiled Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) data for youth who are age 24 or under. DHS staff determined that they could pull some data to better understand youth homelessness by focusing on any cases with reported addresses that indicate something other than a fixed residence (such as temporary, living in car, homeless, camping, couch-surfing). This data looked at youth listed as their head of household (unaccompanied youth) who were not coded as a child on a parent's case. These represent youth-only households. Some of these youth cases have additional members in the household such as a partner, spouse, or their own child. Those additional people are included in the 'total people' cell. This data reflects a "Point in Time" look at SNAP participants from March 2019.

Limitations of the data include that the gender is only able to be pulled for head of household and the current system only allows for Male and Female options, i.e. a gender binary.

SNAP recipients with no fixed residence listed

	Ages 0-17	Ages 18-24
Male head of household	12	281
Female head of household	20	273
Total number of cases	32	554
Cottage Grove/Creswell	0	23
Eugene	17	320
Florence	2	24
Rural Lane County	1	35
Springfield	12	152
More than 1 person in household	2	55
Total people	34	631

Assuming the methodology of pulling data for youth who do not have a fixed residence associated with their SNAP benefits (indicating housing instability or homelessness), the number of unaccompanied housing unstable/homeless youth age 17 or under receiving SNAP benefits was 32, while youth on their own ages 18-24 receiving SNAP benefits was 554. Consistent with the total population in the urban areas, both cities of Eugene and Springfield had the highest total number of youth who are either housing unstable or homeless receiving SNAP benefits.

LGBTQ+ Risk Factors

Nationwide data demonstrates that LGBTQ+ youth are more likely to experience homelessness and family conflict due to their gender identity and sexual orientation than non-LGBTQ+ youth.⁹ The Williams Institute report of LGBT Youth who are homeless or at risk of being homeless provides an often cited statistic that 40% of homeless youth identify as LGBTQ. Nationally, 7% of youth are considered to be a sexual minority.¹⁰

Local data to calculate LGBTQ+ youth numbers and need for this population is minimal, and thus estimates and survey results are key to determining population and need. Additionally, the likelihood of underreporting where surveys and other data collection does take place should be a consideration. Additional challenges arise due to groupings being inconsistent across survey instruments. For example, survey tools may utilize different definitions of sexual orientation, gender identity, or LGBTQ+, or listing included definitions and breaking down subpopulations such as transgender/non-binary/gender non-conforming.

⁹ <http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Durso-Gates-LGBT-Homeless-Youth-Survey-July-2012.pdf>

¹⁰ http://www.oregonyouthdevelopmentcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Lesbian-Gay-Bisexual-Transgender-Questioning-Youth-Position-Paper_YDC.pdf

In 2017, the Oregon Healthy Teen survey expanded demographic questions to include transgender, gender fluid, and other non-binary answers. About 6% of 11th graders reported non-binary or multiple gender answers.¹¹

There are minimal resources to reliably identify the number of LGBTQ+ youth in Lane County. Youth Action Council (YAC) members identified that local data underreports the number of youth who identify as a gender or sexual minority. The reasons for this underreporting are myriad, including fears of identifying on a government form (i.e. reporting in HMIS or other data systems); fear of repercussion or denial of service; social stigma; confusion about gender identity in general and the implications it may have on their overall identity; and fear that family or people they do not want to know their gender identity may find out if it is disclosed in any written way.

The LGBTQ+ population benefits from the State of Oregon and Lane County's enhanced legal protections for LGBT accessibility, including a ban on insurance exclusions for transgender healthcare and state statutes prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in housing, employment, and public accommodation. Crimes based on sexual orientation and gender identity are classified as hate or bias crimes. The City of Eugene Office of Human Rights and Neighborhood Involvement releases an annual report, has a Hate & Bias Incident Response Plan and prevention/response toolkit for the community. Eugene Police Department officers have been trained on classifying/identifying hate crimes.

Lane County has taken action through programmatic oversight and training to ensure equal access to services for the LGBT population. Lane County conducts Continuum of Care (CoC) and other programmatic monitoring visits wherein subcontractors must describe and substantiate how their agencies ensure equal access for LGBTQ+ populations. CoC provider staff have access to training on cultural awareness and specialized services for LGBTQ+ individuals through community resources, including the local nonprofit Trans*Ponder.

For the 2018 Point in Time Count, volunteers were trained how to ask gender identity questions in a non-judgmental culturally appropriate way. In the 2019 Youth Specific Point in Time Count, youth were asked their sexual orientation. This was the first time that an HMIS survey has asked about sexual orientation. PIT Count clipboards used by volunteers have rainbow stickers on them to identify that volunteers had been trained and create a safe space for dialogue. The CoC scheduled a discussion for a future all-member Continuum of Care meeting to discuss how Lane County's homeless service system addresses the unique needs of LGBTQ+ populations experiencing homelessness.

There are currently no homeless, mental health, or substance use service providers that specifically cater to the unique needs and challenges that LGBTQ+ youth face in Lane County. Some providers have "Safe Space" diversity training and have welcoming staff, but no services are specifically designed to serve LGBTQ+ youth. This represents a significant gap and need in the youth homeless service system.

¹¹ <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/ABOUT/Documents/sha/state-health-assessment-full-report.pdf>

In addition, while there are two Transitional Housing projects for youth who identify as female, there are no projects that make space for gender non-conforming or non-binary youth. Almost all service models force youth to default to the gender binary, even if the intake forms ask about a spectrum of gender identity. There is much room for improvement to enhance the availability of culturally responsive services to support LGBTQ+ youth, especially given the high incidence of discrimination and bias directed towards gender and sexual minorities.

It is important to consider access for the entire LGBTQ+ population as gender expectations for gender segregated services can impact youth (and adults) who challenge social norms around gender whether it be due to sexuality, gender, gender expression or presentation, gender identity, etc. It is also important to consider transgender/non-binary/gender non-conforming individuals needs specifically as exclusion of these individuals and other forms of discrimination continue. Examples of this include “girls” and “boys” housing being developed without an option for those who do not identify amongst those groups, or intentional work to make services accessible and safe for those whose presentation isn’t perceived the way they identify.

Population health data are not available on the percentage of adults who identify as transgender or gender non-conforming in Oregon.¹² However, a 2016 report from the Williams Institute used BRFSS data from other states to generate national and state estimates for the transgender adult population. The report estimates that 0.6% of U.S. adults (about 1.4 million individuals) and 0.65% Oregon adults (about 20,000) identify as transgender.

Oregon 2016 BRFSS data included LGB identities (but had only Male/Female for gender identities) which showed that amongst 18-24-year-olds 86.6% identify as straight, 3.2% identify as gay or lesbian, 7.5% as bisexual, and 2.7% as something else.¹³

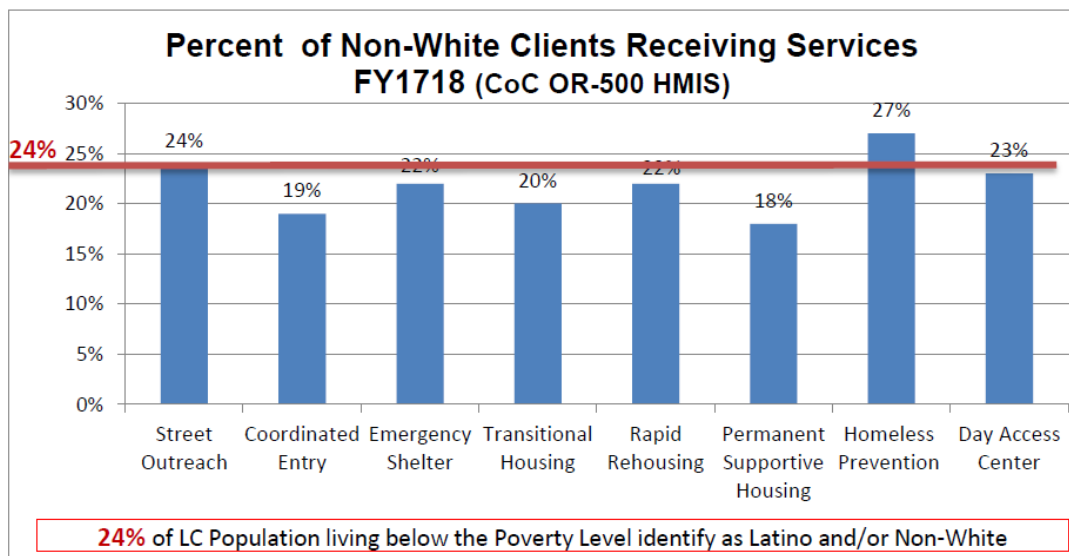
Racial Disparities in Lane County

Lane County Continuum of Care conducted a Racial Disparity Review which examined data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and looked at the 49,270 clients who received services tracked in HMIS between July 2017 and June 2018.

Countywide, people who identify as Latinx and/or Non-White account for 18% of the total population, while people who are non-white or Latinx represented 24% of the population living in poverty. One in five (19.6%) people in Lane County, Oregon are living below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). For a household of four, the annual income is at or below \$25,100 (\$2,091.67 per month). Of people who identify as Latinx and/or Non-White, the percentage is 33% higher than the County average, at 24% living below the FPL, while 76% of those in poverty identify as White/Non-Latinx.

¹² <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/ABOUT/Pages/state-health-assessment.aspx>

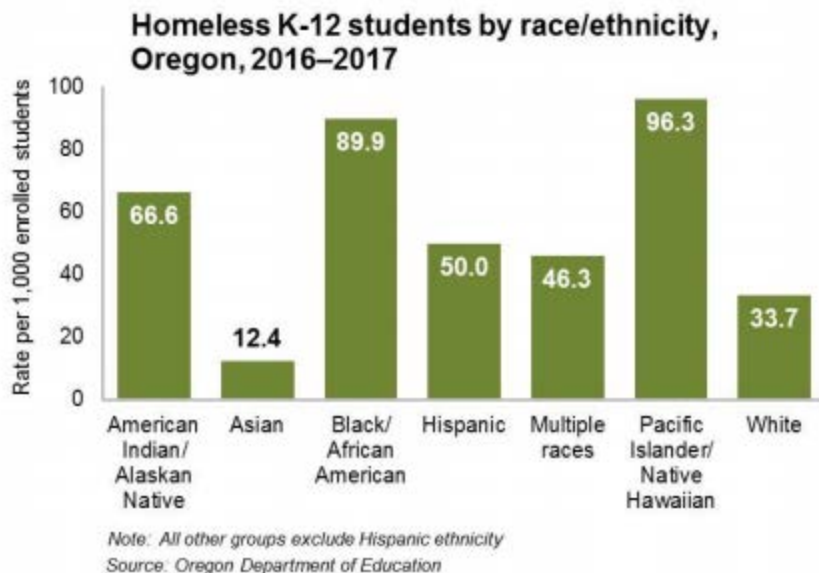
¹³ <https://www.oregon.gov/OHA/PH/BIRTHDEATHCERTIFICATES/SURVEYS/ADULTBEHAVIORRISK/BRFSSRESULTS/Documents/2016/Demographics16.pdf>



The review found that 26% of the clients seeking services tracked in HMIS identified as Latino and/or Non-White. However, of the clients who had a Coordinated Entry assessment (Front Door assessment) for housing placement, only 19% identified as Latino and/or Non-White and only 18% were housed with Permanent Supportive Housing. This demonstrates which projects are not serving Latinx and/or Non-White populations as would be expected based on the poverty rate—including Coordinated Entry, Transitional Housing, and Permanent Supportive Housing.

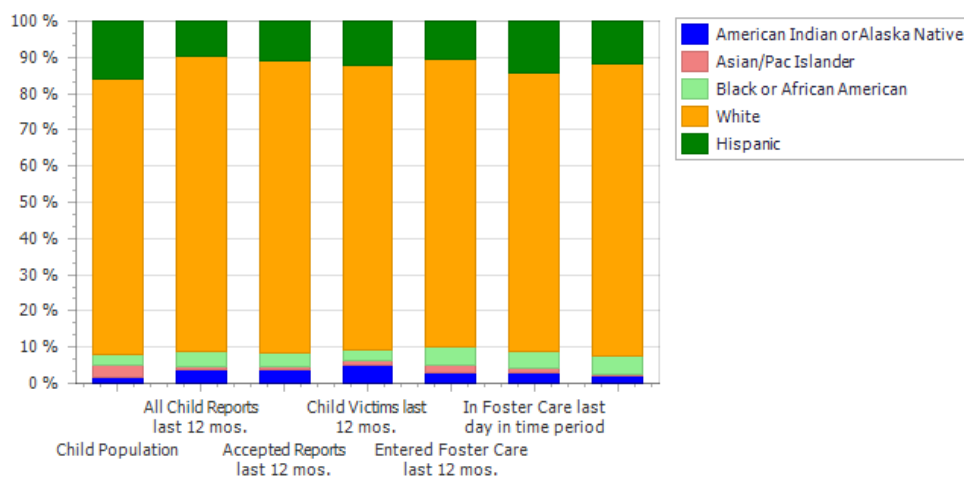
In almost every project type (Street Outreach, Transitional Housing, Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Rehousing, Emergency Shelter), clients who identified as White were overrepresented while clients who identified as Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, Asian or Latinx/Hispanic were underrepresented. Only in Supportive Services Only Projects (Food Pantries, Community Access Centers for basic Needs) and Homeless Prevention projects were White clients underrepresented.

The University of Oregon’s international student population may explain the higher percentage of low income (<FPL) people identifying as Asian in the community and explain why this population did not seek or receive services as tracked in the HMIS. Almost two-thirds (73%) of all the Asian persons in the census report who were below the Federal Poverty level were between 18 and 24 years old. By comparison, 27% of the low income White population were between 18 and 24 years old.



Information from the Oregon Department of Education shows that the highest rates of student homelessness in Oregon are among Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiians, African Americans, and American Indian/Alaska Natives.¹⁴ Based on K-12 homeless student data from the 2016-2017 school year, for every 1,000 enrolled students, 12.7 were Asian, 33.7 were White, 50 were Hispanic, 46.3 were multiple races, 96.3 were Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian, 89.9 were African American, 66.6 were American Indian/Alaskan Native. This demonstrates a significant racial disparity in the number of K-12 students experiencing homelessness (per the McKinney Vento definition of homelessness) in Oregon schools.

Representation by Race at Child Welfare Decision Points in Lane County CY2018¹⁵



Child welfare data specific to Lane County demonstrates child welfare involvement in calendar year 2018. The child population in Lane County is 76% white, and 79% of child victims in the

¹⁴ <https://www.oregon.gov/OHA/PH/ABOUT/Documents/indicators/homeless.pdf>

¹⁵ https://rom.socwel.ku.edu/Oregon_Public/AllViews.aspx?R=230

reporting period of 12 months were white, 80% entered foster care, 81% exited foster care in the 12 month period. Black or African-American children are approximately 3% of the child population in Lane County, represent 4% of all child abuse reports in the 12 month reporting period, and 3% child victims in the 12 month reporting period, 5% of the black child population entered foster care, 5% exited foster care in the 12 month reporting period. The number of Black or African-American children entering the foster care system is slightly higher (5%) than the percentage of Black or African-American children in Lane County (3%). The number of American Indian or Alaska Native children entering foster care in CY2018 was 3%, whereas AIAN children constitute just 2% of the child population in Lane County.

Youth Warming Shelter

The Egan Warming Center (EWC) is a low-barrier emergency overflow shelter activated in the winter months when temperatures are forecast below 30 degrees Fahrenheit. The EWC is a coalition of community partners who came together in 2008 after the death of Major Thomas Egan, a homeless veteran who froze to death during a cold spell that year. Actively led and supported by the Continuum of Care and the Poverty and Homelessness Board, the EWC collaborative of social service providers, nonprofits, faith-based organizations, social welfare advocates, and local governments work together to ensure that people experiencing homelessness have food and shelter in the winter. CoC Co-Applicant and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) recipient St. Vincent de Paul is responsible for the operation and sustainability of the EWC, including recruiting and training hundreds of community volunteers.

In 2012, homeless youth identified the need for a youth-specific EWC site and a Youth Egan site was established. In 2018, Youth Action Council members asked that low utilization of the Youth Egan site be addressed by the Continuum of Care. St. Vincent de Paul and the Youth Action Council met to address low utilization. EWC activated 22 nights winter 2018/19: the first activation had 8 youth staying at the Youth Site; by the end of winter, the Youth Site had a one-night census high of 30 youth. Youth engagement from the YAC, combined with Youth Homeless Solutions Workgroup planning and outreach was instrumental to the utilization increase. High utilization demonstrates the need for low-barrier emergency shelter options. Over the 2018/19 winter season, 77 unduplicated youth accessed the Youth Egan Site. The typical age range of those served at the Youth Egan Site ranged from 11 to 25.

Language Accessibility

HMIS began collecting “preferred language” as a data point for homeless clients in 2018. There is insufficient data to determine if diverse language accessibility needs are being met in Lane County’s youth-serving programs. One of the management qualifications for contractors of Lane County’s Continuum of Care included the requirement to have a functioning language accessibility plan.

Adolescent Suicides in Lane County

Lane County saw a rise in adolescent suicides in the past two years (2017-2018). Lane County Public Health averages seven adolescent suicides a year, however Lane County had 5 suicides of people ages 11 to 24 in the first quarter of 2018 alone. The suicides in early 2018 prompted Lane County Public Health to implement an incident command structure, which is an emergency

preparedness tool that directs County staff to address a specific public health concern above all others. The ICS goal was to connect the community with more resources to prevent suicide. Lane County Public Health communicated with clinical providers, school staff, teachers, and students about suicide prevention, bereavement, and other resources.

Suicide is the second leading cause of death among Oregon residents ages 15 to 34.¹⁶ Lane County's suicide rate is 50% greater than the national average.¹⁷ The intersectionality of LGBTQ+ identity and suicide was not analyzed within the "Suicide in Lane County: Trends, Risk Factors and Recommendations 2000-2016" report, the most recent report available regarding suicide in Lane County. The report noted that neither vital records nor the Oregon Violent Death Reporting System captures information on gender or sexual minorities, so it is not possible to identify disparities with certainty. The erasure of LGBTQ+ identities in these vital reporting mechanisms in itself demonstrates a disparity of forced invisibility.

Most high-prevalence mental illnesses associated with suicide (e.g. depression and anxiety) emerge during adolescence and early adulthood, often before the age of fourteen. LGBTQ+ identity or orientation, as well as running away and experiencing homelessness can be a symptom of or exacerbate mental illness.

Youth Exiting Foster Care

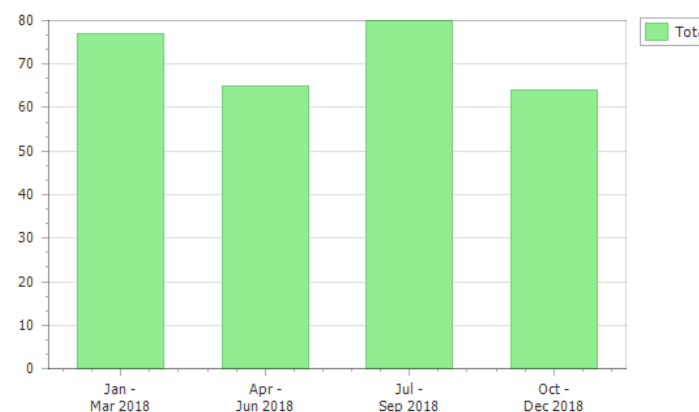
The data from the Oregon Child Welfare data set depicts that every quarter between 64 and 80 youth are aging out of foster care (turning 18).¹⁸ A total of 286 youth aged out of foster care in calendar year 2018.

Oregon DHS Child Welfare District 5 plays a significant role in serving homeless children under 18 in Lane County when homelessness is a result of abuse or neglect and children are in the legal custody of the department. For youth under the age of 18 in the care and custody of DHS, child welfare takes responsibility to provide safe housing, work towards permanency, provide educational opportunities, and provide access to the Independent Living Program (ILP).

Oregon Youth Exiting Foster Care on/after turning 18

Count of youth on/over 18 discharged, over time

Report Time Period: January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018



¹⁶

<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/DISEASES/CONDITIONS/INJURYFATALITYDATA/Documents/NVDRS/Suicide%20in%20Oregon%202015%20report.pdf>

¹⁷ Lane County Health and Human Services. (2018). Suicide in Lane County: Trends, Risk Factors and Recommendations 2000-2016. Lane County, OR

https://lanecounty.org/government/county_departments/health_and_human_services/public_health/public_health_news/lanecounty_public_health_releases_suicide_report

¹⁸ https://rom.socwel.ku.edu/Oregon_Public/AllViews.aspx?R=6107

ILP is a core service made available to youth at age 16, and provides training and classes to prepare youth to live independently. The ILP Housing Subsidy Program can provide a decreasing subsidy for housing payments for up to 30 months. For youth in care up until age 18 there is the option to open a voluntary case and eligibility for placement services resources which may include the ILP Housing Subsidy Program and Chafee Housing Programs until age 21.

No additional child welfare/DHS services are available to youth age 22-24, with the exception of educational training vouchers. DHS does not have any programs for youth over 18 with general past child welfare or foster care involvement, unless they are connected to child welfare in the ways described above. This represents a gap in services, as child welfare involvement impacts life course development and research demonstrates that children, youth, and families who experience homelessness or housing instability are more likely to be involved with the Child Welfare system than families with stable housing. Multiple studies have found that youth aging out of foster care and transitioning are at high risk for homelessness during the transition, with one study finding that between 31% and 46% of study participants experienced homelessness at least once between aging out of foster care and turning 26.¹⁹

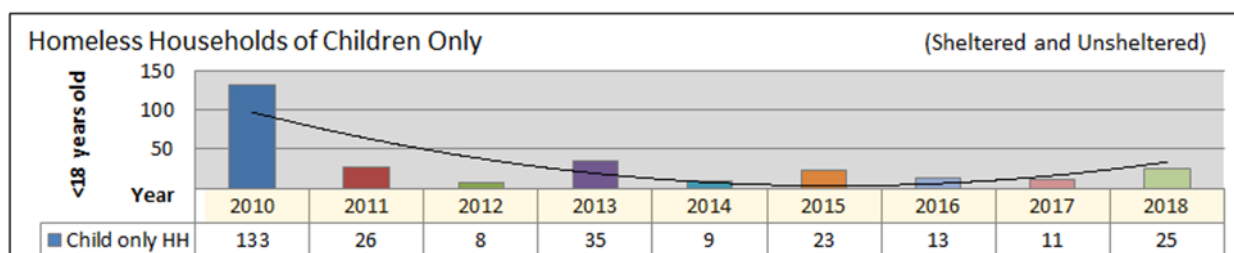
Provider Data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

Age Breakdown in 2018 Point in Time Count

Fifteen percent of the total homeless population counted in the 2018 PIT Count were between the ages of 0-24 (this includes individuals in families where household members are older than 24).

	ALL	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Age 0-5	4%	7%	2%
Age 6-12	4%	6%	3%
Age 13-17	3%	5%	2%
Age 18-24	7%	5%	8%
Age 25-44	35%	29%	38%
Age 45-54	21%	19%	22%
Age 55-64	21%	22%	21%
Age 65-88	5%	6%	5%

Point in Time Count Homeless Households of Children Only comparison 2010 to 2018



Unsheltered count locations included the streets, under bridges, parks and other places not meant for human habitation, as well as food pantries, day access centers, schools, churches, emergency shelters, and transitional housing programs. Children-only households are households where all

¹⁹ Dworsky A, Napolitano L, Courtney ME. Homelessness during the transition from foster care to adulthood. American Journal of Public Health. 2013;103:318–323

members are less than 18 years old, also known as unaccompanied youth. Unaccompanied youth households that are homeless jumped from 11 to 25 between 2017 and 2018.

Parenting Youth in HMIS During CY2018

Parenting Youth				
	Total Parenting Youth	Total Children of Parenting Youth	Total Persons	Total Households
Parenting youth < 18	0	0	0	0
Parenting youth 18 to 24	49	49	98	39
TOTAL	49	49	98	39

ServicePoint data indicated that no parenting youth under age 18 were served in calendar year 2018 by homeless service providers. Youth Homelessness Solutions Workgroup members considered this and identified that youth parenting under age 18 could be accessing different systems and identified prior to entering the homeless service system. Although it is unknown, ideally parenting youth under 18 are served by other safety net systems and that could be why they are not appearing in the Homeless Management Information System.

Youth in Transitional Housing Projects (CY2018)

Youth in TH Projects - Age of Youth				
	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Total
12-17 years	0		15	15
18 - 24 years	12	4	0	16
TOTAL	12	4	15	31

Youth in TH Projects-Parenting Youth				
	Total Parenting Youth	Total Children of Parenting Youth	Total Persons	Total Households
Parenting youth < 18	0	0	0	0
Parenting youth 18 to 24	4	7	3	6
TOTAL	4	7	3	6

Gender - Youth in TH Projects				
	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Total
Male	4	1	0	5
Female	8	3	13	24
Trans Female (MTF or Male to Female)				0
Trans Male (FTM or Female to Male)				0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not Male or Female)	0	0	2	2
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused				0
Data not collected				0
TOTAL	12	4	15	31

The demographics of youth in Transitional Housing projects are skewed towards females between the ages of 16-18 due to the two largest Transitional Housing projects (Looking Glass TH and SVdP Youth House) having female-gender-identity as an eligibility criteria. The CoC does not have any projects specifically dedicated to serving gender non-binary, gender non-conforming, or males.

Living Situation - Youth (Residence/Living Situation Prior to Entry)				
	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Total
Homeless Situations				
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher	2	4	4	10
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	0	0	0	0
Place not meant for habitation	32	17	2	51
Safe Haven	0	0	0	0
Interim Housing	0	0	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>61</i>
Institutional Settings				
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	0	0	0	0
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	0	0	0	0
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	0	0	0	0
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility	0	0	0	0
Foster care home or foster care group home	0	0	1	1
Long-term care facility or nursing home	0	0	0	0
Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	1	0	0	1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Other Locations				
Permanent Housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons	0	0	0	0
Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	0	0	0	0
Owned by client, with ongoing housing subsidy	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	28	24	0	50
Rental by client, with VASH housing subsidy	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, with GPD TIP housing subsidy	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, with other housing subsidy (including RRH)	1	0	0	1
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	0	0	0	0
Staying or living in a friend's room, apartment or house	8	1	1	10
Staying or living in a family member's room, apartment or house	6	7	1	14
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	1	0	0	1
Data not collected	0	0	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>76</i>
Total	77	53	9	139

Of the 139 youth ages 12-24 served by projects in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) location prior to project entry varies, with 51 living in a place not meant for human habitation (literally homeless), 10 in Emergency Shelter, and 1 in foster care. Fifty of the youth who entered HMIS projects came from a rental by client, with no housing subsidy, 24

were couch-surfing, which indicates a total of 76 coming from unstable housing situations, 61 from homeless situations, and 2 from institutional settings.

Living Situation - Youth (Residence/Living Situation Prior to Entry in Emergency Shelter Project)				
	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Total
Homeless Situations				
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher	21	3	17	41
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	1	0	1	2
Place not meant for habitation	160	8	38	206
Safe Haven	0	1	1	2
Interim Housing	4	0	5	9
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>260</i>
Institutional Settings				
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	6	0	0	6
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	1	0	0	1
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	3	0	3	6
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility	8	0	1	9
Foster care home or foster care group home	1	0	5	6
Long-term care facility or nursing home	0	0	0	0
Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	1	0	1	2
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>30</i>
Other Locations				
Permanent Housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons	0	0	0	0
Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	1	0	0	1
Owned by client, with ongoing housing subsidy	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	0	1	2	3
Rental by client, with VASH housing subsidy	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, with GPD TIP housing subsidy	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, with other housing subsidy (including RRH)	1	0	1	2
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	2	0	0	2
Staying or living in a friend's room, apartment or house	23	3	27	53
Staying or living in a family member's room, apartment or house	16	4	86	106
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	1	0	1	2
Data not collected	2	0	0	2
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>171</i>
Total	252	20	189	461

Of the 461 youth in emergency shelter, 260 (56%) entered from a homeless situation.

Living situation prior to project entry is often determined by program eligibility by funder or project type. Most projects in HMIS that serve youth have eligibility criteria requiring literal homelessness prior to entry into the project. For example, 22 of the 31 youth served in Transitional Housing projects were literally homeless at program entry – and that is a program requirement.

Length of Participation - Youth			
	Leavers	Stayers	Total
30 days or less	26	6	32
31 to 60 days	20	4	24
61 to 90 days	12	5	17
91 to 180 days	13	18	31
181 to 365 days	11	6	17
366 to 730 Days (1-2 Yrs)	7	6	13
731 to 1,095 Days (2-3 Yrs)	3	1	4
1,096 to 1,460 Days (3-4 Yrs)	0	1	1
1,461 to 1,825 Days (4-5 Yrs)	0	0	0
More than 1,825 Days (>5 Yrs)	0	0	0
Data not collected	0	0	0
Total	92	47	139

Length of participation indicates the length of time a youth is listed as “active” in a project. The majority of youth served by HMIS projects stay in a program 30 days or less. “Leavers” are individuals who left a program during the date range (calendar year 2018), and “Stayers” are individuals who were still in a project on December 31, 2018 (the last day of the reporting period).

For transitional housing and street outreach projects, the majority of youth stay 91-180 days. The vast majority of youth stay in emergency shelter for 30 days or less.

When examining exit destinations for all projects, the CoC and community goal is for youth to exit programs into permanent housing destinations. Of all youth served in HMIS in calendar year 2018, 72% exited to permanent housing.

Positive exits to permanent housing broken down by project type are as follows: Transitional Housing 33% exit to positive destinations; eighteen percent of youth exit Emergency Shelter to permanent housing destinations; this is likely underreported as much of the exit data was not collected. For Street Outreach projects, 2% of youth exit to permanent housing destinations. This is likely due to the nature of street outreach projects, where a worker may see an individual only once on the street and may not know where individuals exit. However, this does represent a gap in our system- that street outreach projects supply individuals with basic needs but do not provide adequate linkages to housing. External factors such as staffing ratios, coordination of street outreach, and lack of affordable housing in the community affect this outcome as well. These have been explored in the Public Shelter Feasibility and Homeless Service System analysis conducted by Technical Assistance Collaborative in 2018.²⁰

²⁰ www.LaneCounty.org/ShelterStudy

Youth in Emergency Shelter Projects (CY2018)

Age of Youth in Emergency Shelter Projects				
	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Total
12-17 years	0	6	189	195
18 - 24 years	252	14	0	266
TOTAL	252	20	189	461

Parenting Youth in Emergency Shelter Projects				
	Total Parenting Youth	Total Children of Parenting Youth	Total Persons	Total Households
Parenting youth < 18	0	0	0	0
Parenting youth 18 to 24	13	15	28	11
TOTAL	13	15	28	11

Gender - Youth in Emergency Shelter Projects				
	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Total
Male	183	4	102	289
Female	65	16	77	158
Trans Female (MTF or Male to Female)	2	0	1	3
Trans Male (FTM or Female to Male)	1	0	3	4
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not Male or Female)	1	0	6	7
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	0	0	0	0
Data not collected	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	252	20	189	461

A total of 189 unaccompanied youth ages 12-17 stayed in Emergency Shelter in CY2018, while 252 youth 18-24 stayed in Emergency Shelter. No parenting youth under 18 were reported as staying in Emergency Shelter in CY2018. Of the youth population without children, 183 men and 65 women stayed in emergency shelter. Of the youth with households of children and adults, 16 were female and 4 were male. Of the youth accessing emergency shelter, 102 were male and 77 were female.

While there are resources (Transitional Housing) dedicated specifically to females, the percentage of unaccompanied youth is 56% male, and percentage of total youth in Emergency Shelter is 64% male. It is possible that Emergency Shelter numbers are higher for male youth as there are no projects specifically dedicated for male youth, leaving them with less options to exit Emergency Shelter. In addition, the main Emergency Shelter option for those 18-24 is a dormitory style shelter that both males and females may avoid due to safety concerns, a potential reason for less females accessing Emergency Shelter.

Anecdotally, the Lived Experience Advisory Group for Unhoused Engagement (LEAGUE), a subcommittee of the Continuum of Care Board (the Poverty and Homelessness Board), identified that women are more likely to find a partner or friend to stay with, even if that relationship is abusive, than stay in a congregate dormitory-style environment. The capacity of the women's shelter at Eugene Mission is much more limited than the capacity of the men's side- with recent census at 66 in the female side (entirely full) and 265 men staying in the men's side.

Utilization of Lane County Emergency Shelter FY2017-18

Emergency Shelter Utilization	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
1st PLACE - Emerg. Shltr [EHA]			60%	70%	80%	60%	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%
EM - Family Prog	100%	100%	100%	100%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%
EM - Mens Life Change	64%	72%	72%	78%	78%	67%	100%	100%	78%	100%	100%
EM - Men's Prog	91%	87%	95%	93%	95%	99%	91%	87%	95%	91%	87%
EM - Womens Life Change	47%	60%	53%	86%	86%	86%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%
EM - Women's Prog	85%	86%	82%	85%	78%	89%	92%	85%	95%	77%	71%
LG - Station 7 ES [SHAP] [RHY-BCP]	33%	33%	58%	33%	75%	67%	25%	42%	50%	25%	33%
SC - CAHOOTS Crisis Unit (ES)	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%	100%	100%	50%
SC - Family Housing ES [SHAP]	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	75%	100%	100%
SC - ShelterCare Medical Recuperation (ES)	68%	68%	63%	53%	58%	21%	42%	63%	42%	26%	58%
SVDP - VET LIFT (ES) [VA]	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Utilization data from FY2017-18 examining Looking Glass' Station 7- the Runaway and Homeless Youth program shelter in Eugene, demonstrates that the highest utilization was in the winter months of November (75% utilization rate) and December (67% utilization rate).

Youth in Street Outreach projects were about evenly split between the age groups of 12-17 years old (398 total), and ages 18-24 (361 total). No parenting youth were identified in Street Outreach projects. A total of 405 male, 333 female, 7 transgender, and 11 gender nonconforming youth were identified in Street Outreach projects.

Conclusion

The biggest areas of risk in the current homeless service system include gender-specific programming, to the exclusion of gender (and sexual) minorities, LGBTQ+ youth-specific programming, and factors that affect the entire community including unmet affordable housing needs, family instability, and scarcity of living wage employment. Existing youth-specific housing options do not meet the expressed demand for youth-housing as demonstrated by the Point in Time Count. A particular gap in both housing and shelter services exists for transition-age youth, ages 18-24.

The Continuum of Care has identified methods to address the racial, ethnic, and LGBTQ+ disparities identified in this report. This includes widespread provider and community discussion of the data findings, affirmative marketing technical assistance, and ongoing support to providers to develop programming that meets the unique needs of youth populations.

This report is in no way exhaustive of the data that exists to assess youth homelessness needs in Lane County. More data is needed through focus groups and surveys of youth served by providers in the community, youth who have experienced homelessness, and youth who identify with the populations at risk (i.e. former foster youth, LGBTQ+, racial minorities).

Lane County, Oregon Community Needs Assessment

September 2019



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Lane County, Oregon

2019 Community Needs Assessment



Introduction

Lane County Health & Human Services, Human Services Division serves as the designated Community Action Agency (CAA) administering anti-poverty funds across Lane County. The CAA assesses community needs every three years as required by section 676(b)(11) of the Community Services Block Grant Act. Needs and services assessed in this report are not comprehensive of all needs and services in Lane County but rather those eligible through CAAs. The intent of this report is not just a compilation of data, but an analysis and overview of the expressed needs, findings, and perception of accessibility, strengths, and opportunities of anti-poverty services in Lane County. The purpose of this Community Needs Assessment (CNA) is to guide policy, program, and funding decisions for the most strategic and effective outcomes, based on direct input from people served by anti-poverty programs.

Lane County conducted a Community Needs Survey (Survey) which was open for four weeks in the Fall of 2018. The Survey asked respondents to rank the needs of their community and promoted through the 174 programs in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), human service providers, social media, and affirmative outreach to low-income populations in Lane County. The Community Action Agency received a total of 1,676 completed surveys.

Surveys were collected from key community constituencies including advocates, consumers of health and human services, people who work in education, elected officials, faith-based representatives, law enforcement, medical practitioners, businesspeople, the public/general community members, social service providers, and residents of Lane County. The survey asked respondents to rank the importance of service areas to expand, enhance, or maintain for people living in poverty and/or experiencing homelessness, as well as the perceived accessibility of existing services. Housing was overwhelmingly considered the most important need from survey respondents, regardless of constituency. Sanctioned Camps defined as “Sanctioned tent and Conestoga hut camps” ranked the lowest priority for funding. Survey results support the existing priorities and system of services of the CAA, which includes funding priorities of community service centers, energy assistance, homeless access centers, emergency shelter, and supportive housing.

Lane County Community Action Agency also analyzed secondary assessments, studies, and resources to further the depth of understanding regarding community needs and provide a holistic report. Those sources included the Community Commons data and mapping clearinghouse, Oregon Department of Education, Oregon Housing Alliance, Live Healthy Lane’s Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA), and U.S. Census data.

Executive Summary and Key Findings

The Community Needs Assessment (CNA) is an important continuous quality improvement tool for strategic planning to ensure that Community Action Agency anti-poverty programs and initiatives align with the priorities and needs of the community, as identified by the community. The intent is to evaluate service priorities to provide the most relevant and effective services for Lane County residents.

The population in Lane County, Oregon faces unique challenges. One of those challenges is Lane County's poverty rate, 18.8%, which is 4.4% higher than in 2000 and higher than the national (14.6%) and statewide (14.9%) averages. The average local family spends more than 60% of its income on housing and transportation costs, particularly families that rent. In the Eugene/Springfield metro area, households experience more housing cost burden and lower vacancy rates than almost any other metro area in the nation, making them particularly vulnerable to unexpected life challenges and financial burdens.

Lane County has the second highest number and percentage of residents experiencing homelessness compared to the rest of Oregon. The demand for low-barrier emergency shelter for all populations is high, including for single individuals, people affected by domestic violence, and youth.

System Performance Measures from 2018 reveal Lane County underperforming national and regional averages in four out of six housing related measures.¹ Recommended enhancements in the Lane County 2018 Shelter Feasibility Study conducted by Technical Assistance Collaborative (TAC) address program outcomes including provider training, outreach, navigation and tenancy support services including financial management and Social Security benefit enrollment assistance.²

The needs of our most vulnerable have ripple effects on the well-being of the entire community. Existing programs and services are vital to help people move out of poverty, as the needs will not dissipate if left alone. To ensure a vital and thriving Lane County, the entire community must come together and mobilize to address poverty and homelessness.

The 1,676 completed Community Needs Surveys identified the following top four needs as the most crucial in Lane County, ranked below in order of importance:

1. Housing
2. Low-barrier emergency shelter
3. Basic needs assistance
4. Domestic violence and navigation services

¹ Oregon Statewide Shelter Study, Technical Assistance Collaborative, August 2019

² Lane County Public Shelter Feasibility Study, Technical Assistance Collaborative December 2018, www.lanecounty.org/ShelterStudy

Helping people remain in their homes and rehousing people experiencing homelessness overwhelmingly ranked as the number one identified need across all demographics of Community Needs Survey respondents.

- The 2019 Point in Time Count recorded a 32% increase in sheltered and unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness, surpassed only by Multnomah County for the highest percentage of households experiencing homelessness in Oregon.
 - On the day of the Count, there were 67 designated units available to the 2,059 individuals needing housing.
- As of August 2019, approximately 900 households remained on the Section 8 Housing Choice waitlist.
- The average renter would need to work 69 hours per week at the 2018 minimum wage (\$10.75) to afford a 2-bedroom apartment in Lane County.
 - The current minimum wage does not meet the expenses for households to economically thrive or move out of poverty. This leads to a high number of residents falling into the category of the “working poor” – families working full-time who experience poverty.
 - Families with children are especially burdened by the existing minimum wage, as childcare expenses represent a significant cost burden for families.
- In 2017, Realtor.com ranked Eugene as having the second biggest housing shortage, second to Seattle, Washington. This was attributed to low percentage of housing stock for sale at 0.6%, which represented 27% fewer homes for sale than in 2016.
- One in three renters in Lane County pays more than 50% of their income in rent.
- Three out of four renters with extremely low-incomes in Lane County pay more than 50% of their income in rent.
- The affordable housing inventory in Lane County is not adequate for the number of households with low income (below 60% area median income) and very low income (below 30% area median income).
- In the Eugene/Springfield metro area, households experience more housing cost burden and lower vacancy rates than almost any other metro area in the nation.
- Oregon Housing estimates that there are 16 affordable and available units for every 100 families with extremely low incomes seeking housing.
- Oregon Housing Alliance estimates that 12,330 affordable housing units are needed to meet demand in Lane County.
- Housing construction dropped dramatically between 2005 and 2009. The current level of construction has not returned to pre-recession levels.

Low-Barrier Emergency Shelter

Low-barrier emergency shelter was ranked as the second highest priority need for investment in Lane County.

- The 2019 Point in Time Count demonstrated that 2,165 persons experience homelessness on any night in Lane County.
- Lane County currently has 454 emergency shelter beds and 128 transitional housing beds. This inventory has decreased 34% since 2010.
- Oregon is one of five states where more than one-quarter of families with children experiencing homelessness were unsheltered; considerably higher than the national rate of just under 10%.
- The largest school district in Lane County, Eugene 4J, ranks 6th in the state for total number of homeless students.
- The 2018 Public Shelter Feasibility Study conducted by Technical Assistance Collaborative (TAC) identified a need for 350 Permanent Supportive Housing units for chronically homeless individuals with disabilities.
- As of August 2019, 377 households experiencing homelessness were actively enrolled in the coordinated entry system for supportive housing for homeless persons.

Basic Needs Assistance

Access to basic needs assistance, such as services provided at Community Service Centers and Homeless Access Centers, was ranked as the third most important service priority for Lane County. Everyday basic needs include but are not limited to emergency food/meals, bus passes, showers, identification, and laundry services.

- Approximately one in five residents of Lane County live in poverty.
- Lane County's poverty rate is 18.8%, which is 4.4% higher than in 2000 and higher than the national (14.6%) and statewide (14.9%) averages.
- Almost 43% of single women with children under 18 are living in poverty.
- One in seven Oregonians and one in five children in Oregon are food insecure.
- Although everyday basic needs was ranked number three in importance, the availability of specific everyday services was perceived differently based upon constituency surveyed.
 - Community members ranked "free local bus passes, gasoline, car repair, driver's license, ID card or birth certificate fee, etc." as *difficult to access* however "meals, food boxes, and senior meal delivery" were perceived as available and *easy to access*.
- Unemployment remains slightly higher in Lane County than in Oregon (4.3%) or nationally (3.6%).

- Housing vacancy rates and rent to wage ratios affect the necessity of basic needs assistance. When community members are rent burdened (paying more than 30% of their income on rent) food insecurity increases and more households rely on emergency food boxes and food resources to stabilize and maintain housing. Utility deposits, bill pay assistance and utility arrearage payments ease the household budget burden, allowing the family to remain housed and possibly pay other bills.

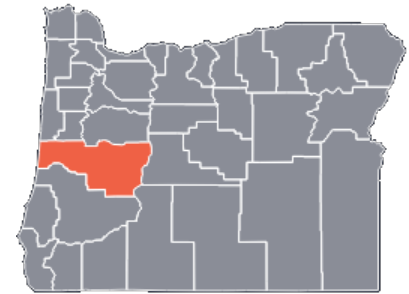
Domestic Violence and Navigation Services

Domestic violence and navigation services concluded the top four needs in the community survey.

- There are two domestic violence (DV) providers in Lane County; one in Eugene, and one in Florence, Oregon. There are 29 emergency shelter beds in Lane County for people fleeing domestic violence and one short-term housing project (Rapid Rehousing)
- Records indicate that the minimal domestic violence shelter resources in Lane County are consistently at capacity.
- There are limited domestic violence and sexual assault providers in Lane County, with limited shelter space and housing assets dedicated to survivors and those fleeing domestic violence.

Lane County Overview

Over the past decade, Lane County has experienced population growth, increased housing costs, and reduced housing availability. Approximately one in five Lane County residents live in poverty, higher than the national and statewide average, even considering economic growth since the Great Recession.

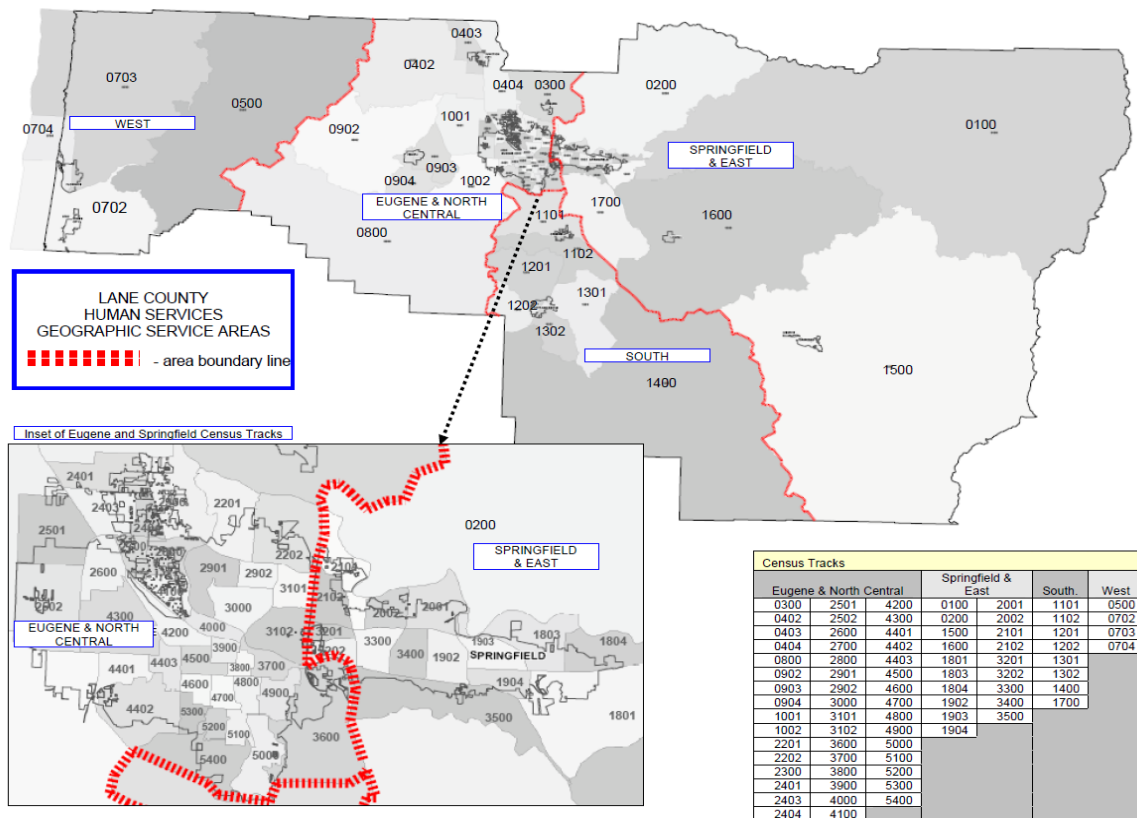


Geography

Lane County is a 4,722 square mile rural and urban county comprised of 90% forested land that extends from the Pacific Ocean to the Cascade Mountains. The most populous urban land is the Eugene/Springfield metropolitan area. Lane County has 58.5% publicly owned land, managed by federal, state, or local governments.³

Public land	Percent
Oregon	54.9%
Multnomah County	36.0%
Washington County	14.8%
Clackamas County	54.5%
Lane County	58.5%
Marion County	29.2%

In order to assure funding is distributed geographically based on population and poverty rates, Lane County Community Action Agency divides the county and census tracts into four community service regions: Eugene & North Central, South Lane, Springfield & East Lane, and West Lane.



³ OregonLive.com, 2019-07-14 David Canser [Fight for public land: Which Oregon counties have the most?](#)

Population

Lane County is the fourth most populous county in Oregon but ranked 17th out of 36 counties for population growth in 2017. Between 2010 and 2018 Lane County saw a population growth of 7.7%, which was the lowest growth experienced among the five largest Oregon counties. The growth continued from 2017 to 2018 at 4.3% in line with the other counties. Lane County includes twelve incorporated cities, with the majority of the population residing in the metropolitan cities of Eugene and Springfield.

Population	2010	2017	2018	Population Growth 2010-2018
Oregon	3,831,074	4,025,127	4,190,713	9.4%
Multnomah County	735,334	788,459	811,880	10.4%
Washington County	529,710	572,071	597,695	12.8%
Clackamas County	375,992	399,471	416,075	10.7%
Lane County	351,715	363,471	379,611	7.9%
Marion County	315,335	330,453	346,868	9.5%

Population Experiencing Homelessness

Lane County conducts a Point in Time Count in January each year. The most recent count was conducted for the night of January 30, 2019.

ALL INDIVIDUALS by JURISDICTION	Unsheltered Individuals	Sheltered Individuals	Count TOTAL	% of Count
Eugene	1,388	488	1,876	86.7%
Springfield	152	21	173	8.0%
Cottage Grove	23	1	24	1.1%
Creswell	6	0	6	0.3%
Florence	30	2	32	1.5%
Junction City	2	4	6	0.3%
Oakridge	2	0	2	0.1%
Westfir	0	0	0	0.0%
Rural Lane County (not listed above)	30	1	31	1.4%
Oregon- outside Lane County	0	0	0	0.0%
Outside Oregon (visitor to LC-OR)	0	0	0	0.0%
Missing data	0	15	15	0.7%
Totals	1,633	532	2,165	100%

The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) captures housing status throughout the year for people receiving services from the 27 Agencies and 180 projects using the system. Data from the HMIS shows that of the 44,266 individuals with active client records in the HMIS, 11,209 people experienced at least one night of homelessness in FY2018-2019.

ALL CLIENTS by JURISDICTION	COUNT				COUNT		COUNT	
	All Clients	% of All Clients	All HHs	% of All HHs	Homeless Clients	% Homeless Clients	Homeless HHs	% Homeless HHs
Eugene	22,622	51.1%	14,727	62.0%	7,987	71.3%	6,847	77.7%
Springfield	8,269	18.7%	3,892	16.4%	1,106	9.9%	714	8.1%
Cottage Grove	3,594	8.1%	1,697	7.1%	598	5.3%	390	4.4%
Creswell	571	1.3%	252	1.1%	48	0.4%	32	0.4%
Florence	1,788	4.0%	990	4.2%	470	4.2%	304	3.4%
Junction City	242	0.5%	138	0.6%	24	0.2%	13	0.1%
Oakridge	1,192	2.7%	566	2.4%	177	1.6%	89	1.0%
Westfir	95	0.2%	41	0.2%	9	0.1%	6	0.1%
Other Rural County	1,846	4.2%	954	4.0%	366	3.3%	255	2.9%
Other Oregon County	189	0.4%	121	0.5%	79	0.7%	64	0.7%
Outside Oregon	79	0.2%	54	0.2%	49	0.4%	35	0.4%
Client Doesn't Know	23	0.1%	14	0.1%	8	0.1%	8	0.1%
Data Not Collected	37	0.1%	30	0.1%	13	0.1%	12	0.1%
Missing data	3,719	8.4%	266	1.1%	275	2.5%	44	0.5%
Count and Totals	44,266	100%	23,742	100%	11,209	100%	8,813	100%

HHs= Households

A high percentage (69%) of homeless individuals in Lane County are unsheltered, living on the street, in cars, or other places not meant for human habitation. One third of the 2019 Point in Time Count respondents self-reported living with a mental illness, while one fourth self-reported substance use.

In 2016, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued notice CPD-16-11 which prioritized persons experiencing chronic homelessness and other vulnerable homeless persons for Permanent Supportive Housing resources.⁴ Chronic homelessness is defined by HUD as someone who has a disability and has experienced homelessness for longer than a year, during which time the individual may have lived in a shelter or a place not meant for human habitation; or experienced homelessness four or more times in the last three years.

⁴ Notice CPD-16-11: Prioritizing Persons Experiencing Chronic Homelessness and Other Vulnerable Homeless Persons in Permanent Supportive Housing. <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5108/notice-cpd-16-11-prioritizing-persons-experiencing-chronic-homelessness-and-other-vulnerable-homeless-persons-in-psh/>

Population of Families with Children in Lane County

The most recent data available regarding the population of families with children in Lane County is from the 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year estimate, compiled below.

Subject	All families		Married-couple families	
	Total	Percent below poverty level	Total	Percent below poverty level
Families	87,977	10.7%	66,062	5.6%
With related children of householder under age 18	36,423	18.4%	23,176	9.0%
With related children of householder under age 5	6,504	24.5%	3,960	9.1%
With related children of householder under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	6,338	23.2%	4,663	12.1%
With related children of householder 5 to 17 years	23,581	15.5%	14,553	7.9%
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN				
White alone	79,844	9.7%	60,837	5.2%
Black or African-American alone	621	17.4%	402	17.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	927	23.4%	582	9.1%
Asian alone	1,544	15.2%	987	4.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	177	27.1%	139	11.5%
Some other race alone	1,703	18.9%	1,069	7.2%
Two or more races	3,161	22.6%	2,046	11.3%
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	5,504	16.9%	3,608	8.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	76,583	9.6%	58,677	5.2%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HOUSEHOLDER				
Less than high school graduate	6,381	21.4%	4,173	11.5%
High school graduate (or equivalent)	17,553	14.6%	12,342	8.6%
Some college, associate's degree	35,333	12.1%	25,183	6.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	28,710	4.1%	24,364	2.4%
NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN OF THE HOUSEHOLDER UNDER 18 YEARS				
No child	51,554	5.2%	42,886	3.7%
1 or 2 children	29,949	16.7%	18,539	7.2%
3 or 4 children	6,027	24.0%	4,233	12.2%
5 or more children	447	59.5%	404	58.2%
NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN OF THE HOUSEHOLDER UNDER 18 YEARS				
No own child of the householder	54,393	6.1%	44,080	3.9%
1 or 2 own children of the householder	28,002	16.4%	17,874	7.4%
3 or 4 own children of the householder	5,188	24.4%	3,757	11.9%
5 or more own children of the householder	394	54.8%	351	52.7%
NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN FAMILY				
2 people	48,203	8.5%	35,931	4.0%
3 or 4 people	31,873	12.8%	23,332	5.9%
5 or 6 people	7,034	11.6%	5,993	9.0%
7 or more people	867	42.4%	806	42.7%
ALL FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW THE FOLLOWING POVERTY RATIOS				
50 percent of poverty level	3,407			
125 percent of poverty level	12,766			
150 percent of poverty level	16,262			
185 percent of poverty level	21,974			
200 percent of poverty level	24,321			
300 percent of poverty level	39,387			
400 percent of poverty level	53,087			

Factors that the entire community also affect family and individual stability. A variety of factors contribute to the overall health and well-being of a family system. The family systems theory examines the family unit as an ecosystem.⁵ For example, the family unit interacts within its members and with the outside environment as a system. External factors within the community can put unique stressors on families with children, including financial burdens such as childcare, healthcare concerns, domestic violence, inadequate housing, and mental health issues that affect familial relations and overall familial well-being. Addressing the unique stressors to families will impact their ability to thrive and the overall health of the community at the family unit level.

The Oregon Department of Human Services (DHS) Child Welfare Data Book 2017 reported that in 46.7% of cases of founded child abuse, substance use was the largest family stressor. Leading stress factors of abused and neglected children include domestic violence (29.7%) and parental involvement with law enforcement (22.7%). Families have significant financial stress (14.4%), unemployment issues (7.8%), inadequate housing (9.3%), and parents may have mental illness or were abused as children (15.4%).

Data demonstrates that families with children are particularly vulnerable in Lane County. Almost 43% of single women with children under age 18 are living in poverty.⁶ Oregon is one of five states where more than one-quarter of people experiencing homelessness in families with children were unsheltered; considerably higher than the national rate of just under 10%.⁷ One in seven Oregonians and one in five children in Oregon are food insecure (USDA 2017).⁸ The largest school district in Lane County, Eugene 4J, ranks 6th in the state for total number of homeless students.⁹

Live Healthy Lane's Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) survey of community members across Lane County found that overall, community members perceive childcare costs to have increased dramatically and accessibility to quality childcare is perceived to have worsened over the past three years. In particular, focus groups for the CHNA in rural areas found that childcare was a significant concern among community members, more so than similar communities.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommends that families pay no more than 7% of their household income towards child care. There is no jurisdiction in United States that meets this recommendation for affordability when it comes to low-income families. In Oregon, the cost of infant child care would cost a single parent 55.9% of their income. Two-parent households living in poverty with two children would need to pay 94.0% of their

⁵ Van Wormer, Katherine S. Besthorn, Fred H. (2007) *Human behavior and the social environment, macro level: groups, communities, and organizations*. Oxford ; Oxford University Press

⁶ <http://www.livehealthylane.org/>

⁷ Oregon Statewide Shelter Study, Oregon Housing & Community Services, 2019

⁸ FOOD for Lane County Report: Hunger in Lane County, 2019. <https://foodforlanecounty.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/HFS-2019-FINAL.pdf>

⁹ HOMELESS STUDENTS IN OREGON, Oregon Statewide Report Card 2017-18, Oregon Department of Education.

household income to afford center-based child care. The cost of infant care in Oregon is more than the annual cost of college tuition at a four year college.¹⁰

Childcare accessibility and affordability significantly impact the ability for families to maintain living wage employment, increase earning potential and self-sufficiency. It also impacts employers as they may lose out on a dedicated workforce because that workforce is unable to participate. Affordable and accessible quality childcare promotes self-sufficiency, allowing parents to pursue educational or vocational training options, as well as staying in the workforce. When parents, particularly women, are able to stay in the workforce or complete their educations, their long-term earning potential increases drastically.¹¹

Diverse Populations

Countywide, people who identify as Latinx and/or Non-White account for 17% of the population, but represent 23% of the population living in poverty.

Approximately one in five residents, 18.9% of people in Lane County, Oregon live below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).¹² For a household of four, the annual income is at or below \$25,750 (\$2,146 per month).¹³ Of people who identify as Latinx and/or Non-White, the percentage is 8.2% higher than the County average. The percentage of Latinx and/or Non-White living below the FPL is 23.4% and the percentage of people identifying as White/Non-Latinx living below the FPL is 77%.

The Oregon Shelter Study 2019 found that “data suggested that all demographics have equitable access to shelter except white homeless Oregonians and homeless Asian/Pacific Islander families.”

2017: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S1701) & (DP05)			
CENSUS DATA	WHITE alone, Non- Hispanic	Hispanic Any Race	TOTAL
Total Population	294,835	61,182	356,017
Percent of Total Population	82.8%	17.2%	
Population Below Poverty	51,596	15,720	67,316
Percent in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity	76.6%	23.4%	
Percent in Poverty Total Population	17.5%	25.7%	18.9%

The Lane County Continuum of Care 2019 Racial Disparity Assessment found that in almost every project type, clients who identified as White were overrepresented compared to the expected percentage based on percent in poverty, while clients who identified as Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, Asian or Latinx/Hispanic were underrepresented. Only in Supportive Services Only Projects (Food Pantries, Community Access Centers) and Homeless Prevention projects were White clients underrepresented compared to the population in poverty.

¹⁰ Source: “Parents and the High Cost of Child Care” 2017 Report by Child Care Aware of America

¹¹ <https://cdn2.hubspot.net/hubfs/3957809/State%20Fact%20Sheets%202019/2019StateFactSheets-Overview.pdf>

¹² Community Action Partnership Community Needs Assessment On-Line Tool

¹³ 2019 HHS Federal Poverty Guidelines

Population of Older Adults and Seniors

Lane County has a higher percentage of people over age 65, higher percentage of persons with a disability under age 65, and lower percentage of people over 16 in the civilian labor force compared to the statewide and national averages.

Geographic Area	Percent 65+ Years
Lane County	18.7%
United States	15.6%
State of Oregon	17.1%
Marion County	15.3%
Multnomah County	13%
Portland, Oregon	11.6%

Veteran Population

The American Community Survey estimates 27,745 veterans reside in Lane County. Oregon Department of Veteran Affairs reported in June 2019 that 9% of Oregon veterans are on the Oregon Health Plan. One out of three veterans who felt they needed behavioral health care didn't seek services because they felt uncomfortable or unsafe. Oregon veterans ages 18-34 are at the highest risk of suicide while 50% of female veterans have been impacted by military sexual trauma.¹⁴

The number of homeless veterans counted in the Homeless Point in Time Count increased from 173 in 2018 to 197 in 2019.

Local service providers are responding to the unique needs of veterans. The Homeless Veteran By-Name List (VBNL) is used by veteran advocates, veteran-specific services and housing projects with dedicated beds for veterans. The list flags homeless veterans when they appear anywhere in the 174 projects in HMIS. Since March 2016, 529 homeless veterans on the VBNL have been housed. Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) is helping end veteran homelessness by providing resources to rehouse or assist veterans to remain housed.

Lane County Veteran's Services employs accredited Veteran Services Officers who advocate for the community's veterans and their families to ensure they receive all entitlements provided by Federal and State law. In 2018, Lane County Veteran's Services helped 3,983 veterans receive \$2.9 million in retroactive benefits from the Veteran's Administration and \$750,000 in ongoing monthly benefits.

Population in Rural Communities

There are fewer social service providers in rural cities compared to those in the metropolitan cities of Eugene and Springfield. This is expected based on the volume of population in each city. However, this could lead to resource inequity among rural cities.

An analysis of existing human services providers across Lane County found that there are many geographically diverse food pantry/emergency food box resources dispersed among Lane County, including 19 in rural areas. The Community Needs Survey corroborates this availability, with most constituencies rating emergency food assistance as easy to access.

FOOD for Lane County conducted a needs assessment that examined geographic service needs and pantry access. The assessment found that Oakridge and Cottage Grove were in

¹⁴ Oregon Department of Veterans' Affairs, The Rede Group, Oregon Veterans' Behavioral Health Services Improvement Study: Needs Assessment and Recommendations Report, June 2019.

need of evening food pantry access. Six of the rural pantries are only open one day a month (all of which rely on volunteer staffing). Reliance on a volunteer labor force creates instability and an unsustainable/unstable labor force. This can also cause capacity issues, as organizations must invest in paid staff for adequate volunteer engagement, management, and retention.

Service providers such as Lane Council of Governments, Senior and Disability Services, and Veteran’s Services have rural outposts with limited office hours and service capacity in rural cities. This represents an important presence and availability of mainstream resources in rural areas. Increasingly, Eugene/Springfield-based non-profits are extending services to satellite locations in rural areas. Rural cities have locally-based nonprofits, often with limited hours of service and a heavy reliance on volunteer staffing.

Small rural communities with limited infrastructure experience what is known in the non-profit sector as the “Capacity Paradox.” The Capacity Paradox is described by non-profit leader and blogger, Vu Le, as “where funders do not invest sufficient funds in our organizations to build capacity because we don’t have enough capacity.”¹⁵ This presents an unfortunate cycle that limits rural non-profit capacity to grow and meet the needs of the community. Lack of service provider capacity to expand can make it difficult to implement new projects, and/or develop the necessary infrastructure to host large grants. For example, despite an active and engaged community group advocating applying for a Drug Free Communities grant in 2019 (up to \$125,000 for up to 5 years), they ultimately had to forego applying because there was no service provider in Florence, OR that could absorb and manage the administrative responsibilities of the grant.

Poverty

Based on available data from the 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Lane County’s poverty rate is 18.8%, which is 4.4% higher than in 2000 and higher than the national and statewide averages. The National poverty rate is 14.6% and the State of Oregon’s is 14.9%.¹⁶ Approximately one in five Lane County residents lives in poverty.

Geographic Area	Poverty Rate
United States	14.6%
Oregon	14.9%
Multnomah County	16.4%
Washington County	10.3%
Clackamas County	9.0%
Lane County	18.8%
Marion County	17.6%

The poverty rates for the Eugene/Springfield municipalities were slightly higher than the County average of 18.8%, while both South Lane at 14.1% and West Lane at 17.1% were below the County average.

¹⁵ <https://nonprofitaf.com/2014/04/capacity-building-for-communities-of-color-the-paradigm-must-shift-and-why-im-leaving-my-job/>

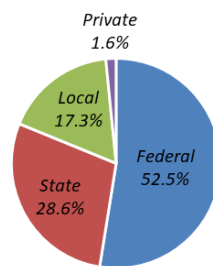
¹⁶ Oregon and United States in year 2017 of the 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

2017: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S1701) & (DP05)				
Lane County CAA Geographic Zones	Population	Population in Poverty	Poverty Rate	Rate compared to County
Eugene & North Central Lane	221,357	43,438	19.6%	0.8%
South Lane	34,458	4,868	14.1%	-4.7%
Springfield & East Lane	90,797	17,155	18.9%	0.1%
West (Coast) Lane	16,860	2,882	17.1%	-1.7%
LANE COUNTY TOTAL	363,471	68,343	18.8%	

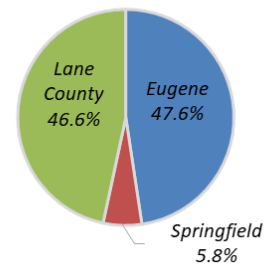
Resources

In fiscal year 2019, Lane County Health & Human Services, Human Services Division resources consisted of 52.5% Federal, 28.6% State, 17.3% Local and 1.6% Private/Utility support. This distribution included Eugene, Springfield, and Lane County contributions to the Human Services Commission (HSC) multi-jurisdictional social service funding pool, Community Action Agency funding, and direct grants.

Lane CAA Revenue FY 18-19



HSC Contributions FY 18-19



Local jurisdiction contributions to the Human Services Commission consisted of 46.6% Lane County, 47.6% Eugene, and 5.8% Springfield.

The taxation structure in Oregon creates unique challenges for state and local governments with a strong dependence on income and property tax. Property taxes have limitations due to limits on the amount available for general government purposes.¹⁷ Income tax revenue is dependent on healthy employment opportunities, which have improved in Lane County since the Great Recession but still fall below national and regional averages.

Demographics vary by city, as do the community's access to resources. Total city budgets are just one way to compare resources available to a community. City budgets help demonstrate the population tax base and economic size of cities. General fund (GF) comparisons of the 12 incorporated cities in Lane County are included here as potential indicators of discretionary and flexible funds that a city is able to invest in additional needs and services (see *Supplemental Information: City Budget Information Source Documentation*).

¹⁷ Lane County FY 2019-2020 Budget Document

Incorporated City	Population	FY19 Budget (\$)	FY19 GF (\$)	% Budget GF	FY 19 HSC Contribution (\$)	HSC Contribution % of GF
Lane County	370,600	498.7 M	81.5 M	16%	1.3 M	1.59%
Eugene	171,245	722.2 M	215 M	30%	1.3 M	0.62%
Springfield	62,979	324.1 M	46.2 M	14%	160,252	0.35%
Cottage Grove	10,351	38.3 M	8.49 M	22%	n/a	n/a
Florence	9,103	25.1 M	7.4 M	29%	n/a	n/a
Creswell	5,489	24.4 M	2.4 M	10%	n/a	n/a
Junction City	5,392	22.0 M	2.1 M	10%	n/a	n/a
Veneta	5,054	12.3 M	2.1 M	17%	n/a	n/a
Oakridge	3,205	11.3 M	2.7 M	24%	n/a	n/a
Dunes City	1,398	8.7 M	2.7 M	24%	n/a	n/a
Lowell	1,045	2.7 M	543,157	20%	n/a	n/a
Coburg	1,035	1.2 M	241,440	20%	n/a	n/a
Westfir	253	961,692	295,662	31%	n/a	n/a

The Oregon state legislature and local governments have recognized the need for resource development to address unmet needs, specifically housing. This is demonstrated by recent increased investments in homeless services and housing development. Local governments have committed additional resources through increased support for housing development, alternative shelters, and homeless service system improvements. The Oregon state legislature referred Measure 102 to voters in 2018. Voters approved amending the state Constitution to allow local governments to use bond authority to borrow funds for affordable housing projects in partnership with nonprofit groups and private developers. In addition, housing-based pilot projects have been funded by partnerships between Lane County Community Action Agency and the local healthcare sector. This has increased the availability of targeted programs and services to improve the health of individuals through coordinated care, outreach, and housing.

Income

Households in Lane County, Oregon have an annual median income of \$47,710, which is less than the annual median income in the United States (\$59,039).

Another tool for determining adequate wages is using a “living wage” model. A “living wage” is a wage that is high enough to maintain minimum standards of living. The calculation includes typical expenses for our area. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) publishes a Living Wage Calculator; the most recent iteration utilized 2016 data.¹⁸ Lane County Community Action Agency staff updated this instrument with more recent data (see *Supplemental Information: Living Wage Detail*).ⁱ

¹⁸ [MIT Living Wage Calculator](#)

Hourly Wages	1 Adult	2 Adult	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Child	2 Adult 1 Child	2 Adult 2 Child
Living Wage with Childcare costs	\$13.53	\$10.35	\$27.80	\$35.18	\$15.01	\$19.36
Living Wage without Childcare costs	\$13.53	\$10.35	\$22.49	\$24.55	\$12.35	\$14.04
Poverty Wage (100% FPL)	\$5.80	\$3.90	\$7.81	\$9.82	\$4.91	\$5.91
Minimum Wage (2018)	\$10.75	\$10.75	\$10.75	\$10.75	\$10.75	\$10.75

The table above demonstrates the amount that each adult in the household needs to earn per hour to achieve a living wage. This assumes that all adults in the household are working full-time.

The average renter would need to work 69 hours per week at 2018 minimum wage (\$10.75) to afford a 2-bedroom apartment in Lane County. The current minimum wage does not meet the expenses for households to economically thrive or move out of poverty. This leads to a high number of residents falling into the category of the “working poor” – families working full-time who experience poverty. In particular, families with children are especially burdened by the existing minimum wage, as childcare expenses represent a significant cost burden for families.

U.S. Census data indicates that Lane County has a higher percentage of individuals with disabilities under the age of 65 compared to Oregon and the nation.

Geographic Area	% Person with Disability Under Age 65
Lane County	12.17%
Oregon	10%
United States	8.60%
Marion County	11.10%
Multnomah County	10.00%
Portland	11.60%

The most recent state statistics from the Disability Care Center indicate that 2.1% of the population is receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) while 4.7% of the population is receiving Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI).¹⁹ Combined percentages are significantly below the percentage of Lane County residents with a disability. This may indicate a need for more people to assist vulnerable populations with SSI/SSDI applications.

In December 2017, Lane County had a total of 9,634 Social Security recipients totaling more than \$5.5 million in payments.²⁰ A total of 6,915 recipients are under 65 years of age. Lane County had the second highest number of people receiving Social Security in the state, the first being Multnomah County with 21,433 recipients.

Social Security Insurance (SSI) 2017	Population	Total SSI Recipients	Total SSI Recipients Under age 65
Oregon	4,025,127	88,659	69,139
Multnomah County	788,459	21,433	14,958
Washington County	572,071	7,341	5,051
Clackamas County	399,471	5,274	4,136
Lane County	363,471	9,634	6,915
Marion County	330,453	7,659	6,181

¹⁹ Disability Care Center <https://www.disabilitycarecenter.org/state-resources/oregon-social-security-disability/>

²⁰ https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_sc/2017/ssi_sc17.pdf

Families in Lane County	All Families		Married-Couple families	
Family received:	Total	% below poverty level	Total	% below poverty level
Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and/or cash public assistance income in the past 12 months	7,398	30.3%	3,535	15.4%
Social security income in the past 12 months	29,645	6.0%	24,140	3.7%

The table above demonstrates the number of families receiving SSI/SSDI an/or cash public assistance income in the past 12 months. This is from the 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year estimate.

The 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year report estimates the number of Lane County residents living with a disability by age group.

Lane County, Oregon Population Estimates	
Total:	367,206
Total under age 5:	17,450
Under age 5 with a disability:	119
Under age 5 with no disability:	17,331
Total age 5 to 17 years:	50,941
Age 5-17 with a disability:	4,092
Age 5-17 no disability:	46,849
Total age 18 to 34 years:	90,900
Age 18-34 with a disability:	9,130
Age 18-34 no disability:	81,770
Total age 35 to 64 years:	138,048
Age 35-64 with a disability:	24,607
Age 35-64 no disability:	113,441
Total age 65 to 74 years:	42,258
Age 65-74 with a disability:	12,143
Age 65-74 no disability:	30,115
Total age 75 years and over:	27,609
Age 75+ with a disability:	15,290
Age 75+ no disability:	12,319

In the 2019 Point in Time Count, one third (35%) of all people experiencing homelessness self-reported a mental illness (total 759 people). For individuals with disabling conditions, including mental illness, exploring SSI/SSDI eligibility is a key component of housing-focused supportive services.

Economy and Education

Lane County's unemployment rate has decreased since the Great Recession although it remains slightly higher than state or national averages. The Bureau of Labor and Industry reports a 4.9% unemployment rate in Lane County.²¹ Unemployment remains slightly higher in Lane County than in Oregon (4.3%) or nationally (3.6%).

²¹ https://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.or_eugene_msa.htm

The high school graduation rate is lower than statewide averages. Graduation rates from local school districts are slightly lower than those throughout the state, with a 76.9% four-year high school completion rate in Lane County compared to 80.2% statewide.²²

Lane Community College has a 13% graduation rate, with a 19% transfer-out rate. Many students begin degree programs and end without a certification or degree. Lane County has the lowest graduation rate for students seeking a terminal degree (Associates Degree) or certificate, but is among the highest rates for transferring to a four-year institution.

Tuition and fees for 2017 were \$4,650 for in-state students at Lane Community College. Community Colleges within reasonable driving distance range from \$4,088 to \$4,991 for in-state tuition.

Community College Comparison 2017-2018	In-State Tuition & Fees	Graduation Rate	Transfer Rate
Chemeketa Community College	\$ 4,500	15%	20%
Lane Community College	\$ 4,650	13%	19%
Linn-Benton Community College	\$ 4,731	18%	13%
Portland Community College	\$ 4,088	15%	20%
Umpqua Community College	\$ 4,991	20%	2%

Housing

Lane County has a demonstrable need for all housing types, including market-rate housing, affordable housing, subsidized housing (short-term rental assistance projects such as Homeless Prevention, Rapid Rehousing, and Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers), Permanent Supportive Housing, public housing, and housing projects for target populations such as people fleeing domestic violence or reentering the community from institutions. As of August 2019, 377 households were actively enrolled in the coordinated entry system for supportive housing for homeless persons and approximately 900 households remain on the Section 8 Housing Choice waitlist.²³

In 2017, Realtor.com announced the ten U.S. cities with the biggest housing shortages. Eugene ranked the 2nd “most-constrained” housing market in the nation, second to Seattle, Washington. The Eugene “housing crunch” was attributed to low percentage of housing stock for sale at 0.6%, which represented 27% fewer homes for sale than in 2016.²⁴

The low number of available homes drives up the cost to own a home in Lane County, with homeownership costs rising 48% since 1999. Meanwhile, household incomes have increased

²² http://connectedlanecounty.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/2017-2018-CLC-Annual-Report_final.pdf

²³ Homes for Good (Lane County Housing Authority). In 4,496 households applied for Section 8 Housing Choice vouchers in May 2017 and 3,000 were been placed on the waitlist.

²⁴ https://www.oregonlive.com/hg/2017/01/portland_tops_biggest_housing.html

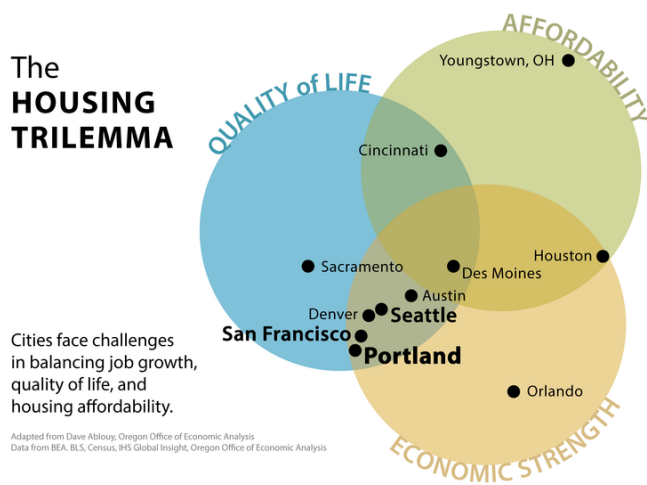
by only 28%.²⁵ This mismatch in housing cost and wage growth has led to a high number of rent-cost burdened households.

One in three renters in Lane County pays more than 50% of their income in rent, and three out of four renters with extremely low-incomes in Lane County pay more than 50% of their income in rent.²⁶ The affordable housing inventory in Lane County is not adequate for the number of households with low income (below 60% area median income) and very low income (below 30% area median income).

In the Eugene/Springfield metro area in particular, households experience more housing cost burden and lower vacancy rates than almost any other metro area in the nation. An analysis conducted by Oregon Housing Alliance found that there are not enough places for people to live and the rent prices are too high for many households, estimating that “for every 100 families with extremely low incomes, there are only 16 affordable units available.”²⁷

While more housing is needed, housing construction dropped dramatically between 2005 and 2009. The current level of construction has not returned to pre-recession levels.²⁸ New construction is necessary, but construction alone will not ease the housing burden experienced by Lane County residents. Targeted programs are also needed to help low income households bear these costs.²⁹ The housing market showed a decrease in new listings and total time to market as well as pending sales and closed sales from February 2016 to February 2017. The average sale price and median sale price rose during this time period.³⁰

A Housing Trilemma is the trade-off between a strong local economy, high quality of life, and housing affordability.³¹ The Housing Trilemma is evident in Lane County. Communities sacrifice one value for another. For example, in exchange for policies implemented to provide



a high quality of life and a strong local economy, the community’s affordable housing inventory may suffer because the strong economy and quality of life make the area desirable and, in turn, drive up housing costs. A community with a weak local economy and a lower quality of life may have plenty of affordable housing.³²

Housing accessibility and affordability affects the capacity for employers to

²⁵ The Register-Guard, “Cities can act to solve affordable housing crisis” Op-Ed 02/27/2018 Emily Reiman and Darcy Philips.
²⁶ <http://www.oregonhousingalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Lane-County-2018-color.pdf>
²⁷ Oregon Housing Alliance “A Place to Call Home: Lane County”. 2018 Report.
²⁸ [Building Permits Show that New Housing Construction in Lane County Remains Low](#), Brian Rooney, 03/27/18
²⁹ [The Housing Trilemma](#), Josh Lehner, 06/08/2016
³⁰ Multiple Listing Service, Market Action February 2017
³¹ [The Housing Trilemma](#), Josh Lehner, 06/08/2016
³² David Albouy, BEA, BLS, Census, IHS Global Insight, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

attract and retain their workforce. The Housing Trilemma model demonstrates that there is a significant tradeoff in economic strength and quality of life when housing is unaffordable or unavailable. Large-scale systemic affirmative interventions and investments are needed to address the full scope of the housing need in Lane County. Particular attention should be paid to target populations and the rural areas of Lane County, as they have less access to resources and investments in basic need services.

Transportation

At 4,722 square miles, Lane County's geographic size and expanse, from the Pacific Ocean to the Cascade Mountains, lends itself to transportation challenges. The average local family spends more than 60% of its income on housing and transportation costs. In particular, areas outside the cities of Eugene and Springfield experience limited bus service, which has a disproportionate impact on the percentage of rural family budgets that are spent on transportation.

Lane Transit District (LTD) provides regional transportation planning and services. LTD's Origin-Destination Study Research Report from 2015 asked riders about their dependence on public transit.³³ The study found that less than half of LTD bus riders have driver's licenses (45%). Of those, 12% have no vehicle in their household, representing relative transit dependence. The majority of LTD bus riders (65%) have incomes of less than \$25,000 annually, including non-student riders.

Within the last 3 years, LTD has invested in innovative pilot projects to increase rural transportation options. Of the rural cities that have such public transportation options, many are pilot programs with short-term grant-funding, and none have weekend or holiday service. This poses a barrier to the working poor, who may have weekend or evening work schedules that do not align with existing bus schedules. Limited evening and weekend affordable and public transportation options present barriers to potential employment opportunities when people have to coordinate their work schedules with public transportation availability.

Eugene and Springfield have been classified by the League of American Bicyclists as Gold-Level bike-friendly communities, with robust bike lanes, bike boulevards, and off-street trail networks. This helps reduce the number of single-occupancy vehicles on roads, and the cities of Eugene and Springfield maintain ambitious bike infrastructure investment goals. Biking may be an affordable transportation option for some people living in poverty, depending on their physical ability and distance needed to travel.

³³ <https://www.ltd.org/projects-and-planning/>

The U.S. Global Change Research Program's Fourth National Climate Assessment identifies that while those living in poverty contribute the least to carbon emissions globally, they are also most negatively impacted by extreme weather events and a changing climate.³⁴ People living in poverty are already economically and socially vulnerable, and therefore least able to be resilient during natural disasters. This includes relative immediate resource shortage such as lacking adequate cash on hand, the ability to miss a day of work (income) if public transportation is unavailable due to inclement weather, and the affordability of migration to access more resources as the natural environment changes.

Temperature increases and severe weather, coupled with natural disasters, can cause population migration. Homeless service providers in Lane County anecdotally noted that a significant number of families came to Lane County in the summer of 2018, fleeing wildfires in California. Families fleeing wildfires often lose physical and financial assets, such as housing and belongings. Existing housing and shelter resources do not meet the current demand in Lane County, evidenced by a 32% increase in homelessness from 2018 to 2019 in the Point in Time Count. Subsequently, existing resources are unprepared to absorb potential environmental migration patterns.

Environmental changes also elevate existing competition and demand for scarce resources, including housing and food. Flooding and drought make food cultivation and growing difficult. This increases food prices, lowering access to affordable food and putting many at increased risk of food insecurity.³⁵ These factors exacerbate the top needs identified by the Community Needs Survey of housing, emergency shelter, and access to basic needs services.

Frontline and rural communities, including coastal communities like Florence and Dunes City, and rural communities like Oakridge, often experience the first and worst effects of environmental changes and disasters. Aging infrastructure and the remote nature of rural cities makes them more vulnerable to extreme weather events and less able to be resilient. In February 2019, a severe snow storm caused an estimated \$17 million in damage to Lane County's infrastructure.³⁶ The most affected were rural cities like Oakridge, Cottage Grove, and Creswell where thousands experienced historic outages, many without power for over a week.

Environmental concerns also include air quality. The Social Security Administration has identified asthma as the most prevalent chronic health condition among children, impacting children in poverty at higher rates. This is attributed to low-income neighborhood proximity to contaminants such as highways, factories, wood burning stoves, and lack of access to air

³⁴ U.S. Global Change Research Program. Fourth National Climate Assessment, Chapter 24: Northwest. <https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/chapter/24/>

³⁵ <https://www.mercycorps.org/articles/climate-change-affects-poverty>

³⁶ <https://www.kezi.com/content/news/Lane-County-snowstorm-damage-tops-17-million-509060121.html>

purifying systems. Exposure to high levels of particulate matter can cause asthma in children and people with vulnerable immune systems. The phase-down of field burning in rural Lane County since the early 1990's has resulted in a significant reduction of respirable particulate matter. However, in recent years, particulate matter concentrations have seen a spike in intensity and longevity with recent wildfires.

Geographic Service Areas and Survey Results

Service areas in this report reviewed those funded through the Lane County Community Action Agency (CAA). Lane County CAA has an existing system of services that includes community service centers, homeless access centers, emergency shelter beds, energy assistance, home weatherization, rental assistance, employment assistance, basic needs services, and supportive housing. The CAA manages funding from federal, state, local, and private sources to address the needs of low-income residents.

This report assembled Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), FY18-19 service utilization data, system improvement plans, and the community perceptions of the importance and availability of each service area from 2018 Community Needs Survey for each major service area.

Key Performance Indicators are a baseline of expectations which are used to evaluate the effectiveness of the project or project type in the continuous quality improvement model.

Service Utilization Data for poverty, housing, and homeless services were queried from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), the State of Oregon's Management Information System, and Lane County WorkSource Services.

System Improvement Plans are as recommended by Lane County Community Action Agency staff, the 2018 Shelter Feasibility Study conducted by Technical Assistance Collaborative (TAC) or other sources.³⁷ The CAA strategic planning process follows the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle model for creating and implementing change (see *Supplemental Information: Plan Do Check Act Cycle Model*).³⁸



Community Perceptions were captured from the Community Needs Survey (Fall 2018).

Survey Results (All Service Areas)

Lane County Community Action Agency (CAA) administered a Community Needs Survey in Fall 2018. Surveys were collected from 11 community sectors: advocates, consumers of human services, people who work in education, elected officials, faith-based representatives, law enforcement, medical personnel, the business sector, the public, social service providers, and residents. The survey asked respondents to rank the importance of service areas to

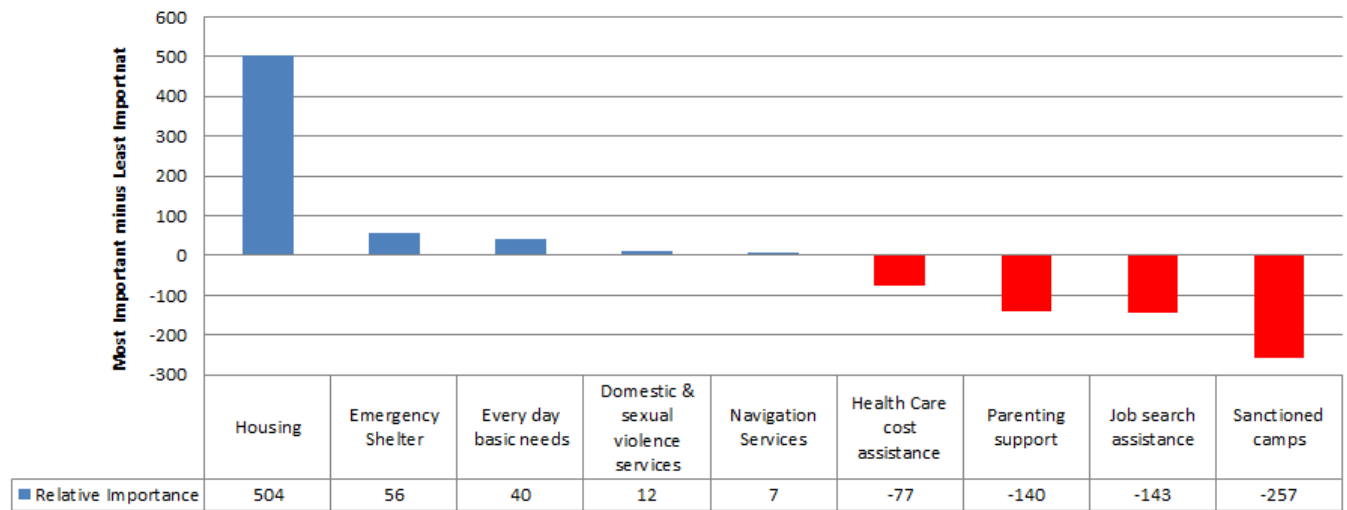
³⁷ www.Lanecounty.org/shelterstudy

³⁸ Public Health Quality Improvement Encyclopedia, 2012

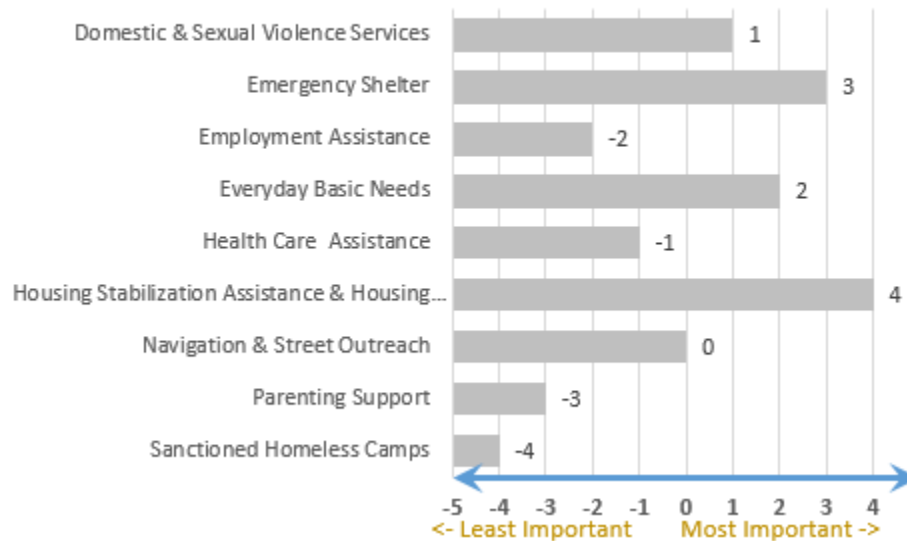
expand, enhance or maintain for people living in poverty and/or experiencing homelessness. Housing was overwhelmingly considered the most important need in the community, while sanctioned camping programs were ranked the lowest to prioritize for funding.

Survey Ranking of Importance	Service Area	Description
1	Housing Stabilization	Help keep people in their homes and rehousing people experiencing homelessness. Rental deposit and short-term rental assistance, utility deposit and bill pay assistance, and long-term housing projects.
2	Low-Barrier Emergency Shelter	Emergency shelters where anyone can stay regardless of substance use, mental health issues, or traveling with pet(s).
3	Everyday Basic Needs	Everyday needs include but are not limited to: bus passes (access to transportation), hygiene (showers, hygiene products, restrooms), driver's license/ID card and birth certificate fee assistance, supplemental/emergency food boxes and meal service, and laundry facilities.
4	Domestic and Sexual Violence Services	Domestic violence and sexual assault services including crisis intervention and emergency shelter/housing.
5	Navigation and Street Outreach	Services to assist people seeking medical care, housing, or benefits; guiding people in need of services through the process.
6	Health Care Cost Assistance	Health care co-payment assistance, fees, and prescription assistance for low-income people.
7	Employment Assistance	Job search assistance, work experience opportunities, and vocational training.
8	Parenting Support	Parenting support including but not limited to childcare cost assistance, counseling and parenting classes for at risk families.
9	Sanctioned Homeless Camps	Sanctioned tent and Conestoga hut camps which provide "safe spaces" for people to be but are still considered places "not meant for human habitation."

Relative Importance of Services to expand, enhance or maintain



Ranking: Importance to Low Income Households



In the above chart, a negative number designates that more respondents indicated that the service area was ranked least important more frequently than most important. A positive number designates that more respondents ranked the service area most important than least important.

Low-income households who completed the Community Needs Survey indicated that housing was the most important resource to prioritize for funding, followed by emergency shelter, everyday basic needs, domestic violence and sexual violence services, navigation and street outreach, healthcare assistance, employment assistance, parenting support, and sanctioned homeless camps. This matches the overall list of importance of services as prioritized by all constituencies.

Housing and Housing Stabilization Services

Adequate housing is a significant unmet need in Lane County. Housing assistance includes help to keep people in their homes, rehouse people who are homeless, providing rental deposit and short-term rental assistance help with utility deposit and bill pay assistance, and long-term housing projects. Available and accessible housing is necessary to stabilize people in housing and re-house households experiencing homelessness.

From both the community member and quantitative data perspective, housing affordability and accessibility is the number one need identified in Lane County. Housing also was the number one identified need across all demographics and survey respondents.

The average local family spends more than 60% of its income on housing and transportation costs. Housing affordability and accessibility, including vacancy rates and rent to wage ratios, affect other human service needs. In particular, when community members are rent burdened, paying more than 30% of their income on rent, food insecurity increases and more households

rely on emergency food boxes and food resources to stabilize and maintain housing. Utility deposits, bill pay assistance and utility arrearage payments ease the household budget burden, allowing the family to remain housed and possibly pay other bills.

Existing resources do not meet the demand for housing. On the night of the 2019 Point in Time Homeless Sheltered and Unsheltered Count, there were 67 designated units available to the 2,059 individuals needing housing. All the other units were occupied by formerly homeless households. The 2019 Point in Time Count demonstrated that 2,165 persons experience homelessness on any night in Lane County.

Point in Time Count January 30, 2019	Individuals
Unsheltered	1,633
Emergency Shelter	426
Transitional Housing	106
Subtotal	2,165
Rapid Rehousing	235
Permanent Supportive Housing	621
TOTAL	3,021

Lane County currently has 454 emergency shelter beds and 128 transitional housing beds. This inventory has decreased 34% since 2010. Lane County currently has a housing inventory of 958 rapid rehousing and permanent supportive housing beds designated for people experiencing homelessness. This inventory has increased 274% since 2010. A homeless service system analysis by Technical Assistance Collaborative (TAC) identified a need for 350 Permanent Supportive Housing units for chronically homeless individuals with disabilities.³⁹

As of August 2019, 377 active households experiencing homelessness were enrolled in the coordinated entry system, waiting for supportive housing to become available. Approximately 900 households remain on the Section 8 Housing Choice waitlist.

There is a lack of affordable housing in Lane County, with one in three renters paying more than 50% of their income in rent.⁴⁰ For those with extremely low incomes, more than 3 out of 4 renters are paying more than 50% of their income in rent. Oregon Housing Alliance estimates that 12,330 affordable housing units are needed to meet demand in Lane County.⁴¹

Budgets are tight for many families. Basic needs services, such as access to emergency food boxes, which provide a family groceries for 3-5 days, can ease the burden of other necessities such as rent. People who live in rural areas spend more than those in urban areas on transportation costs, as public transportation options are limited and there are longer distances to travel.

³⁹ Lane County Shelter Feasibility Study, January 2019.

https://lanecounty.org/UserFiles/Servers/Server_3585797/File/Government/County%20Departments/Health%20and%20Human%20Services/Human%20Services/TAC%20%20Shelter%20Study%202019/Lane%20County%20Final%20Report%20revised_1.14.19.pdf

⁴⁰ <http://www.oregonhousingalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Lane-County-2018-color.pdf>

⁴¹ <http://www.oregonhousingalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Lane-County-2018-color.pdf>

Key Performance Indicator(s)

Transitional Housing	# Served:	267
Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Achieved Goal	
85% of individuals exit program into a Permanent Housing situation	56%	
65% of individuals age 18 and older maintained or increased their total income (from all sources) as of the end of the operating year or program exit.	64%	

Rapid Rehousing - Short-Term Rental Assistance	# Served:	720
Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Achieved Goal	
85% of individuals exit from program into stable permanent housing.	66%	
80% of individuals who exited to PH are in permanent housing 6 months after project exit	67%	
60% of adult participants increase income as of the end of the operating year	22%	

Permanent Supportive Housing for formerly homeless persons	# Served:	666
Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Achieved Goal	
85% of individuals exit from program into stable permanent housing	55%	
80% of individuals exiting (Leavers) PSH remained in project for at least six months.	73%	
60% of adult participants increase income as of the end of the operating year	54%	
Less than 20% Persons who exit Permanent Housing projects to Permanent Housing Destinations Return to Homelessness within 2 years	14%	

Homeless Prevention - Short-Term Rental Assistance for At-Risk Households	# Served	1,134
Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Achieved Goal	
100% of individuals receive assistance to resolve immediate housing crisis	100%	
85% of individuals exit program to a Permanent Housing situation	81%	
80% of individuals who exited to PH retained housing at 6 months after exit	63%	
60% of adult participants increase income as of the end of the operating year	17%	

Utility Assistance	# Served	13,895
Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	% Achieved Goal	
100% of individuals receive assistance to resolve immediate energy needs	100%	

Fiscal Year 2018-2019 Data

	Bed Inventory	Individuals Served
Transitional Housing		
Family [CoC]	63	100
Men	21	46
Youth [EHA]	19	31
Specialized Care [OHA]	1	3
Veterans [VA-GPD]	24	83
TOTAL	128	263

Rapid-Rehousing (Short-term Rental Assistance)	Bed Inventory	Individuals Served
Families [ESG]	16	43
Family McKenzie [CoC]	43	95
Family Reunification [ODHS]	19	76
Employment & Housing [EHA]	14	81
Youth McKenzie [CoC]	16	21
Youth [EHA]	12	19
Medically Fragile [CoC]	10	20
FUSE [EHA]	8	22
Family McKenzie [CoC]	34	78
Veterans [VA-SSVF]	51	282
Singles [ESG]	6	11
Domestic Violence [HSC]	6	6
TOTAL	235	1,070

Permanent Supportive Housing	Bed Inventory	Individuals served
Veterans [HUD-VASH]	307	330
Chronically Homeless [CoC]	175	192
Developmental Disability [CoC]	33	42
Medically Fragile [CoC]	18	20
Homeless SPMI [OHA]	15	16
Chronically Homeless SPMI [CoC]	27	32
Homeless SPMI [OHA]	70	89
Homeless Youth SPMI [OHA]	17	15
Chronically Homeless Substance Use [CoC]	33	36
Chronically Homeless Veteran Substance Use [CoC]	19	18
Chronically Homeless Family [CoC]	9	9
TOTAL Unduplicated	723	755

Homeless Prevention Short-Term	Households served	Individuals served
Eugene/Springfield Housing Stabilization	34	115
Eugene/Springfield Metro Rent Assistance	57	143
Eugene Homeless Prevention	16	48
Springfield Homeless Prevention	6	13
Cottage Grove Housing & Self Reliance	26	74
Cottage Grove Housing Stabilization	16	68
Family Reunification	100	297
Employment & Housing	182	326
Veterans	19	42
Rural Housing Stabilization	18	38
TOTAL	459	1,132

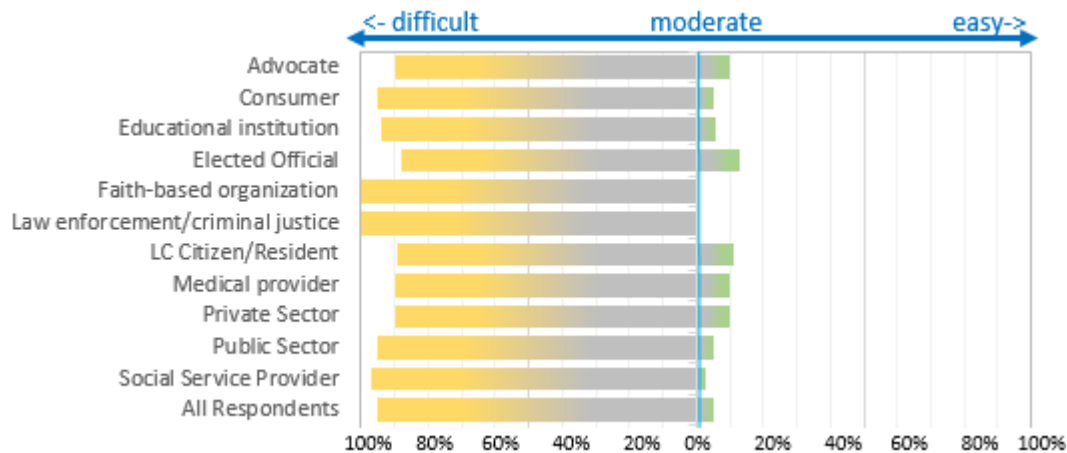
Energy Assistance Projects	Total Payments	Individuals served
Energy Bill Payment Assistance (OPUS)	\$3.0 M	13,895
Energy Bill Payment Assistance (HMIS)	\$83,270	851
Energy Deposit Assistance	\$14,383	156
Home Weatherization	\$1,403,059	199

Prioritized Ranking by Importance to Low-Income or Homeless Persons

Housing Stabilization was ranked the highest in importance in the Community Needs Assessment by all community sectors.

Degree of Ease for Low Income or Homeless Persons to Find and Receive Services

The Community Needs Survey included questions asking respondents to rank the ease or difficulty of accessing services.



Across all surveyed constituencies, housing stabilization services such as help with rent deposits, home energy efficiency for low-income renters and home owners, landlord/tenant dispute resolution, and housing programs were ranked as difficult to access.

System Improvement Plan

In 2018, Lane County and the City of Eugene contracted with Technical Assistance Collaborative (TAC) to study the feasibility of a new low-barrier public emergency shelter to address the unsheltered homeless need in Lane County. The study analyzed unsheltered unmet needs in context with the entire crisis response system currently in place in the community. TAC recommended ten system-wide improvements, which are aligned and dependent on one another.

Expand and Coordinate Street Outreach

- Coordinate street outreach for maximum non-duplicative geographic coverage.
- Ensure street outreach coordinates with and links people to housing resources.

Rapid Resolution

- Implement a Rapid Resolution (sometimes called Diversion) program system-wide with specialists positioned and rotated through various emergency shelters and crisis service centers.
- Target financial assistance based on need.
- Provide system-wide Rapid Resolution/Diversion training.

Rapid Rehousing

- Expand current Rapid Rehousing resources.
- Implement a centralized Rapid Rehousing program.
- Create Rapid Rehousing written standards and expectations.
- Provide training on Rapid Rehousing best practices.
- Coordinate and participate in a system-wide landlord partnership strategy to increase available Rapid Rehousing units.

Permanent Supportive Housing

- Add 350 new Permanent Supportive Housing units to the total housing stock in Lane County.

Move-On Strategy

- Implement a “Move-On Strategy,” which is a plan of action or policy to move current Continuum of Care Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) program participants who no longer require intensive services, from CoC Program-funded PSH beds to other housing subsidies. This is a client-centered approach based on client choice and readiness to move on. Note: Lane County has already begun implementing this strategy.

Tenancy Support

- Enhance housing stability of those who exit homelessness into Continuum of Care programs through assertive case management strategies directed towards building self-sufficiency, skill-building with tenants including enhancing social connectedness and community embeddedness, as well as building robust connections to service providers within the community.

Coordinated Entry System (CE)

- Increase effectiveness of coordinated entry, the primary mechanism for ensuring that those experiencing homelessness are connected to interventions that will rapidly end their homelessness
- All referrals for dedicated units for people experiencing homelessness go through the CE system
- Establish case conferencing among outreach, navigator and coordinated entry staff

Landlord Partnerships

- Create centralized and coordinated landlord and housing partner management system.

Best Practice Training

- Invest in best and promising practice training to enhance professional development opportunities for the housing and homeless service workforce.

Emergency Shelter

- Develop a low-barrier year-round emergency shelter.

Emergency Shelter

Emergency Shelter was ranked second highest in importance in the Community Needs Survey. The Community Needs Assessment Survey demonstrated that community members recognize a need for emergency shelter, in particular low-barrier shelter to serve the most vulnerable in our community. “Low-barrier” criteria include that people can access shelter with their partners, pets, possessions, and the shelter is available regardless of substance use or mental health needs (relying on behavioral expectations rather than sobriety or medical compliance requirements).

Lane County does not currently have any low-barrier emergency shelter resources. As of the July 1, 2019, Lane County has 454 year-round emergency shelters beds. Existing shelter resources have moderate barriers, which are relaxed in times of emergency, for example during hazardous weather events. Shelter resources are limited for those seeking to flee domestic violence, especially in rural areas where existing shelter is consistently at capacity.

The seasonal warming shelter Egan Warming Center served 1,527 unique individuals over 22 activations (temperature activated) in the 2018/19 winter season. Seasonal warming shelters like Egan Warming Center, Dusk to Dawn (which was formerly a winter-only program but is now year-round), and other camping projects are not included in the Emergency Shelter category.

Key Performance Indicator(s)

Key Performance Indicator (KPI) for Emergency Shelter (Year Round Permanent)	Achieved Goal
Varies: 30% to 80% of individuals exit the program into a permanent housing situation	11%
Varies: 80% of households served entering permanent housing remain in permanent housing for at least six months	NEW

Fiscal Year 2018-2019 Data

Emergency Shelters	Bed Inventory	Individuals Served
Family Shelter at First Place	60	225
Family Shelter at Eugene Mission	25	193
Family Shelter at ShelterCare	13	39
Men's Shelter at Eugene Mission	230	1,525
Women's Shelter at Eugene Mission	65	377
Youth Shelter at Looking Glass	12	155
Bridge Shelter at ShelterCare	4	13
Shelter beds for CAHOOTS	7	33
Medical Recuperation Shelter at ShelterCare	19	109
Specialized Shelter at ShelterCare	14	39
Veteran Shelter from SVDP	5	18
Total Unduplicated	454	2,586

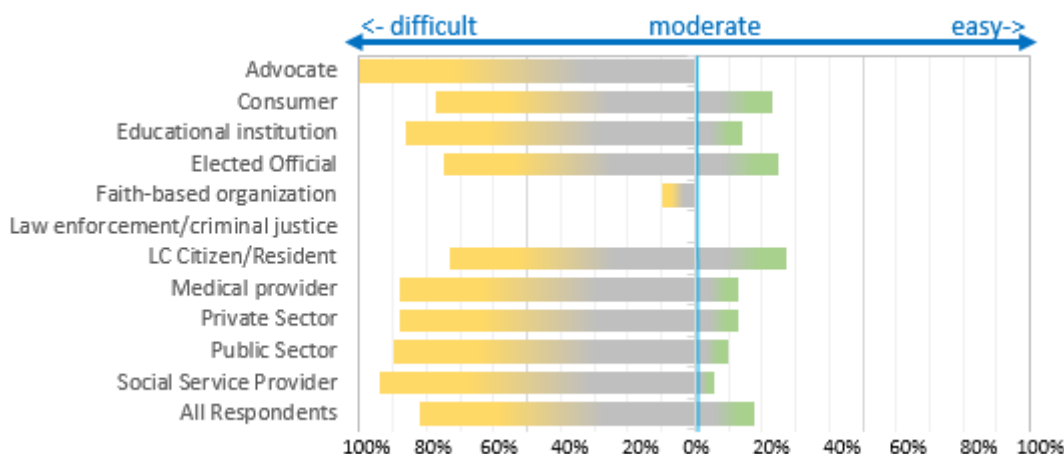
Prioritized Ranking by Importance to Low-Income or Homeless Persons

Emergency Shelter was ranked second highest in importance in the Community Needs Survey.

Degree of Ease for Low Income or Homeless Persons to Find and Receive Services

The Community Needs Survey included questions asking respondents to rank the ease or difficulty of accessing short-term emergency shelter.

Most respondents ranked emergency shelter as moderately difficult to access, with consumers, elected officials and Lane County residents ranking emergency shelter as moderately easy to access.



System Improvement Plan

Lane County is in development with the City of Eugene for a new year-round low-barrier emergency shelter and a navigation center. The intention is that this resource will decrease the

number of unsheltered individuals in Lane County over time, as people who enter the shelter are provided adequate navigation services to remain stable in housing.

Expanding shelter beds is necessary to reduce unsheltered homelessness in Lane County. Ending all homelessness, however, requires system-wide changes to other crisis system components such as system improvements recommended in the Housing and Housing Stabilization Services section.

Everyday Basic Needs

Everyday basic needs include services such as supplemental food boxes, hot meals, clothing, access to bathrooms, local bus passes, showers, laundry, personal grooming supplies, driver's license/ID card and birth certificate fee assistance. Community Needs Survey respondents identified a need for people's everyday basic needs to be met by ranking it as the third highest in importance.

FOOD for Lane County reported in 2016 that one in three Lane County residents experienced food insecurity. Food insecurity is a lack of secure access to enough food for a healthy lifestyle. Too often this means a difficult trade-off between important basic needs such as medical care, housing or transportation, and nutritiously adequate foods. FOOD for Lane County provides food to 31 pantries in Lane County, feeding over 80,000 people per year. FOOD for Lane County, in their 2018-2020 strategic plan, anticipates Lane county residents will be "affected positively by the rises in minimum wage and lower unemployment, and affected negatively by potential cuts to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance program (SNAP), health care cost, fears about immigration and deportation, and lack of affordable housing" and will keep the food demand high.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) calculated that the cost of food for a household of one is \$3,564 a year. Based on Oregon's 2018 minimum wage of \$10.75 (\$18,210.86 per year after taxes) the balance remaining for a household of one to cover the costs of housing, transportation and medical expenses would be \$14,646.86.

The lowest housing costs based on Housing & Urban Development Fair Market Rent for a single bedroom is \$9,360 per year. Using MIT's calculation this leaves \$416 per month for food, phone service, transportation, laundry and daily living costs, medical and dental expenses, and any other household needs for a household of one.

The mismatch of wages and cost of living mean that for most households with low incomes, at least one aspect of their life will suffer at the literal expense of another, whether that be housing instability or homelessness, forgoing nutritious food, restricting necessary medical care, or other means that low-income households utilize to creatively tighten their belts due to necessity.

Community Service and Homeless Access Centers across Lane County provide access to basic need resources to help households remain or achieve stability.

Key Performance Indicator(s)

Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Achieved Goal
100% households in crisis will have their emergency needs ameliorated as a result of agency services.	100%

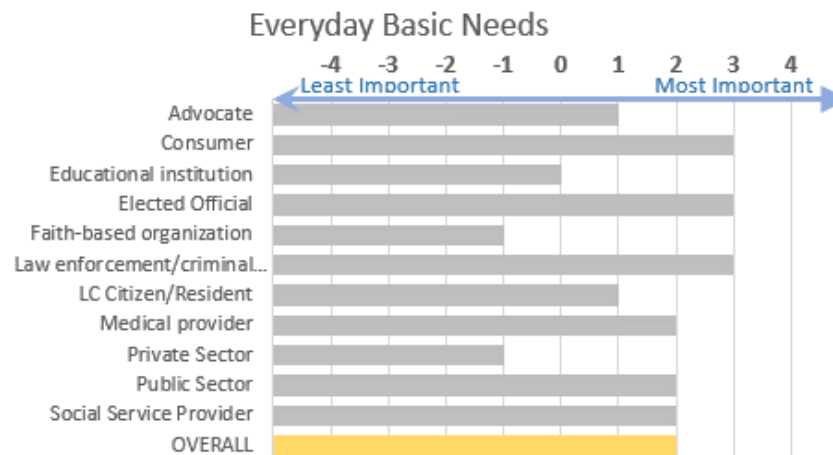
Fiscal Year 2018-2019 Data

Community Svcs Centers (CSC) & Homeless Access Centers	Service Transactions	Individuals	Food Pantries in HMIS	Food Boxes	Individuals
Eugene & North Lane CSC	2,276	1,832	Eugene Pantry at CCS	14,226	8,279
Springfield & East Lane CSC	8,554	3,879	Eugene Pantry at SVDP	16,505	7,632
South Lane CSC	1,753	1,348	Springfield Pantry	13,661	8,404
West Lane CSC	4,255	2,184	Cottage Grove Pantry	9,142	4,218
Eugene Family Access Center	29,764	1,885	Oakridge Pantry	3,625	1,324
Eugene Youth Access Center	3,450	430	Total Unduplicated	57,159	25,743
Eugene Singles Access Center	414,841	3,868			
Total Unduplicated	464,893	8572			

Other Food Projects	Meals	Individuals
Meals on Wheels	Approx. 100,000	784
Congregant Meals Site Downtown	34,531	2,995
Congregant Meals Site Access Ctr	112,071	3,782

Prioritized Ranking by Importance to Low-Income or Homeless Persons

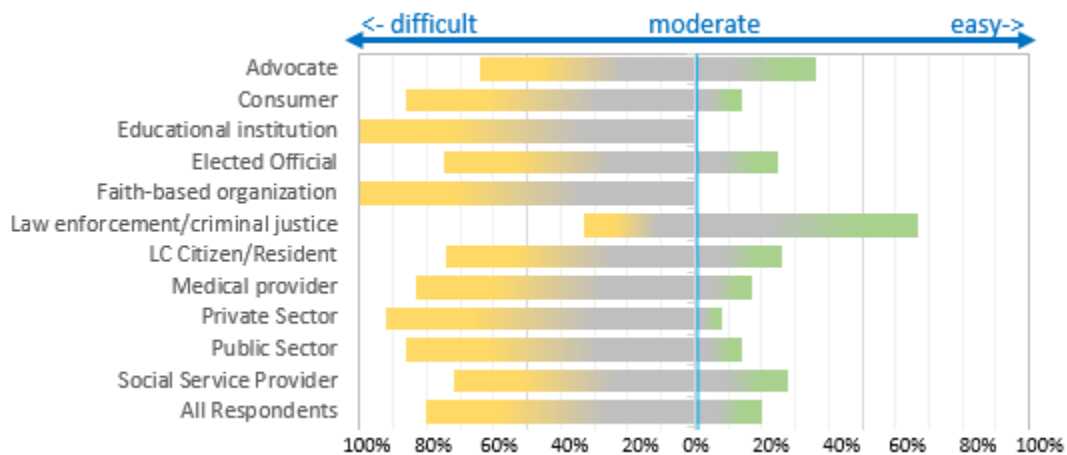
Every Day Basic Needs were ranked third highest in importance in the Community Needs Survey. Community sectors had different rankings of the importance of Every Day Basic Needs. Faith-based organizations and the Private sector did not rank Every Day Basic Needs as important compared to other constituencies, but overall basic needs assistance was ranked the third highest need in Lane County.



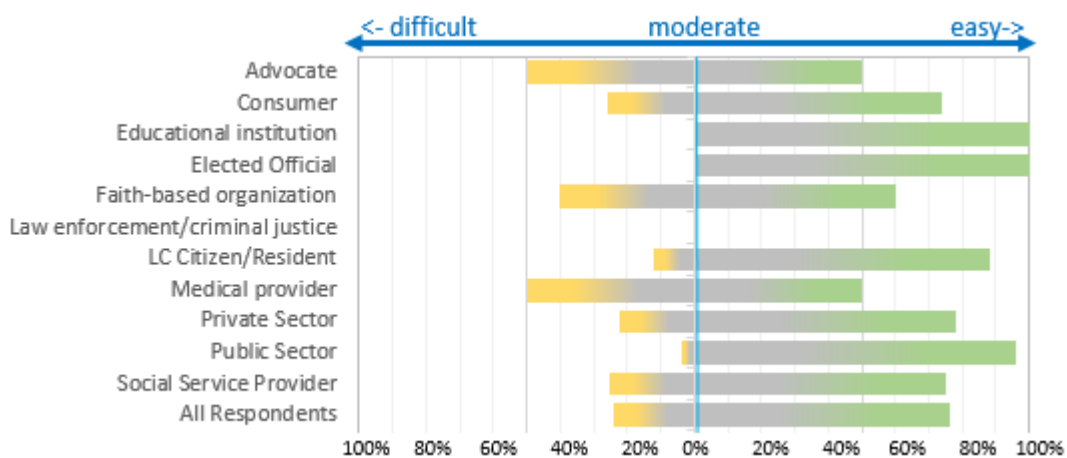
Degree of Ease for Low Income or Homeless Persons to Find and Receive Services

The Community Needs Survey included questions asking respondents to rank the ease or difficulty of accessing specific basic needs services.

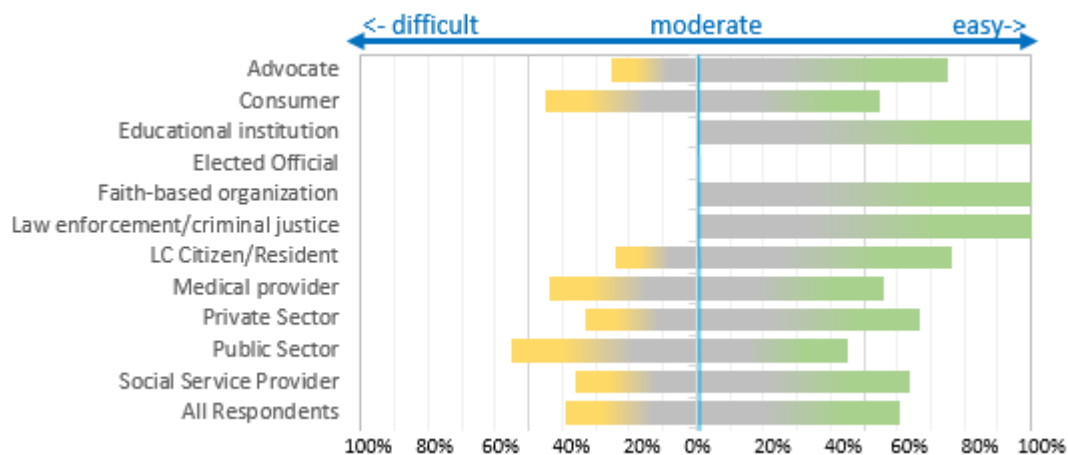
The chart below demonstrates respondents' perceptions regarding the accessibility of free local bus passes, gasoline, car repair, driver's license, ID card or birth certificate fee, etc.



The chart below demonstrates respondents' perceptions regarding the accessibility of food pantries, food boxes, and free meals. Overall, food was considered easy to access.



The chart below demonstrates respondents' perceptions regarding the accessibility of Meals on Wheels for seniors. Overall Meals on Wheels was considered easy to access.



System Improvement Plan

FOOD for Lane County conducted a food needs assessment that included a geographic service assessment and a review of pantry access. Recommendations stemming from the needs assessment include increasing evening pantry access in Oakridge and Cottage Grove; open up to six rural pantries twice a month (currently once a month); add an additional pantry in the high-needs area south of W. 6th Ave. in Eugene; remove geographic boundaries for consumers; and end the proof of address requirement.⁴²

Domestic and Sexual Violence Services

Domestic violence and sexual assault services include crisis intervention and shelter or housing for those fleeing domestic violence. Domestic Violence Services were ranked fourth highest in importance in the Community Needs Assessment Survey.

There are limited domestic violence and sexual assault providers in Lane County, with limited shelter space and housing assets dedicated to survivors and those fleeing domestic violence. Records indicate that the minimal domestic violence shelter resources in Lane County are consistently at capacity. There are two domestic violence (DV) providers in Lane County; one in Eugene, and one in Florence, Oregon. There are 29 emergency shelter beds in Lane County for people fleeing domestic violence and one short-term housing project (Rapid Rehousing).

Some key performance indicator data was not available because domestic violence providers utilize a confidential comparable Homeless Management Information System, which sometimes prohibits data sharing due to federal regulations.

⁴² <https://foodforlanecounty.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/HFS-2019-FINAL.pdf>

Key Performance Indicator(s)

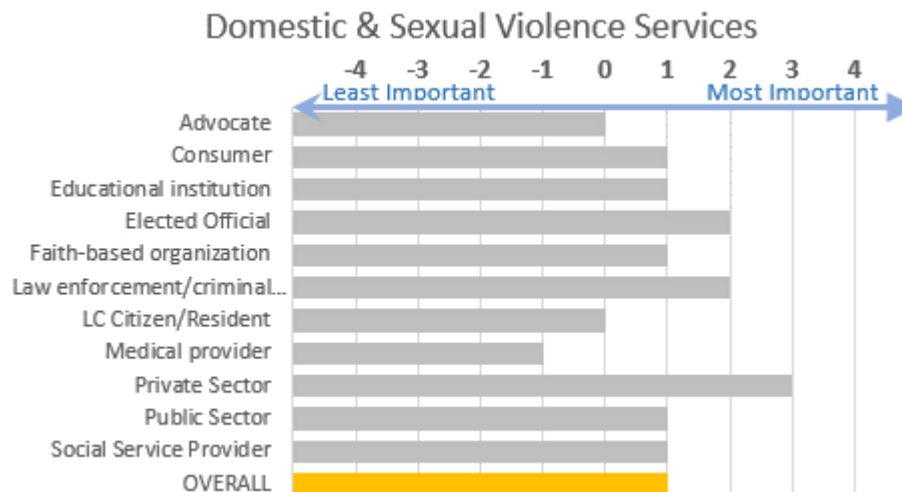
DV Emergency Shelter	Achieved Goal
100% of individuals in crisis will have their emergency shelter needs met	100%
30% of households exit from program into stable permanent housing	41%
100% of participants requesting front door assessments are assessed	Data Not Available
DV Access Center	Achieved Goal
100% households in crisis will have their emergency needs ameliorated as a result of agency services.	100%
100% of participants requesting Coordinated Entry assessments are assessed	Data Not Available
DV Rapid Rehousing	Achieved Goal
30% of households exit from program in stable permanent housing.	83%
80% of households entering permanent housing remain in permanent housing for at least six months.	Data Not Available
28% of adult participants will be employed at program exit.	Data Not Available

Fiscal Year 2018-2019 Data

Domestic Violence Emergency Shelters	Bed Inventory	Individuals served
Eugene	19	163
Florence	10	Data not available
Total	29	0
Domestic Violence Rapid Rehousing		
Eugene	6	16
Domestic Violence Access Center		Individuals served
Eugene		1,190

Prioritized Ranking by Importance to Low-Income or Homeless Persons

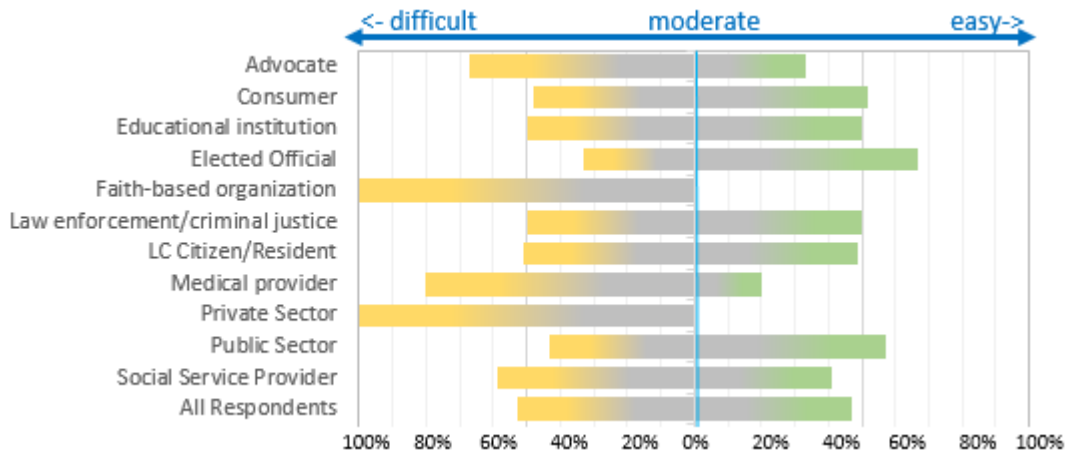
Community sectors had similar rankings of the importance of Domestic & Sexual Violence Services.



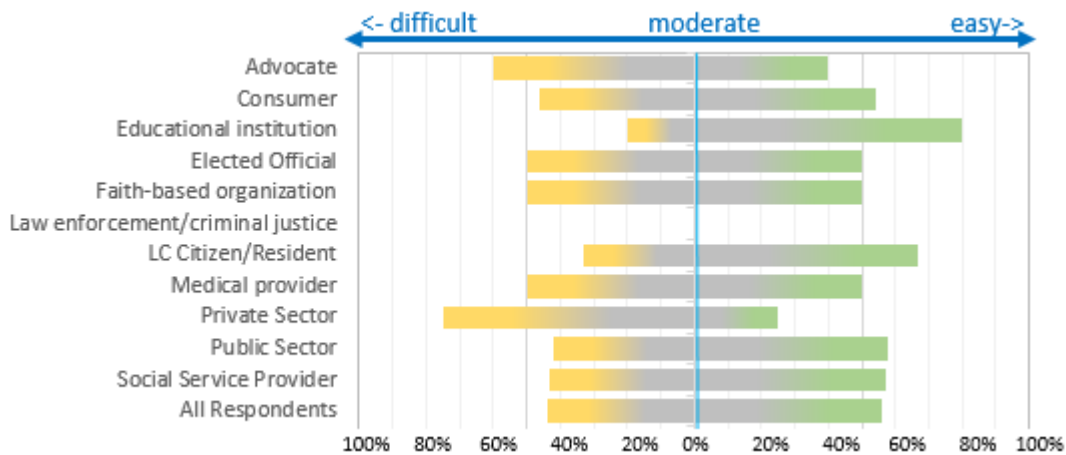
Degree of Ease for Low Income or Homeless Persons to Find and Receive Services

The Community Needs Survey included questions asking respondents to rank the ease or difficulty of accessing specific domestic violence services.

The chart below demonstrates respondents' perceptions regarding the accessibility of domestic violence shelter & counseling services.



The chart below demonstrates respondents' perceptions regarding the accessibility of sexual abuse and assault services.



System Improvement Plan

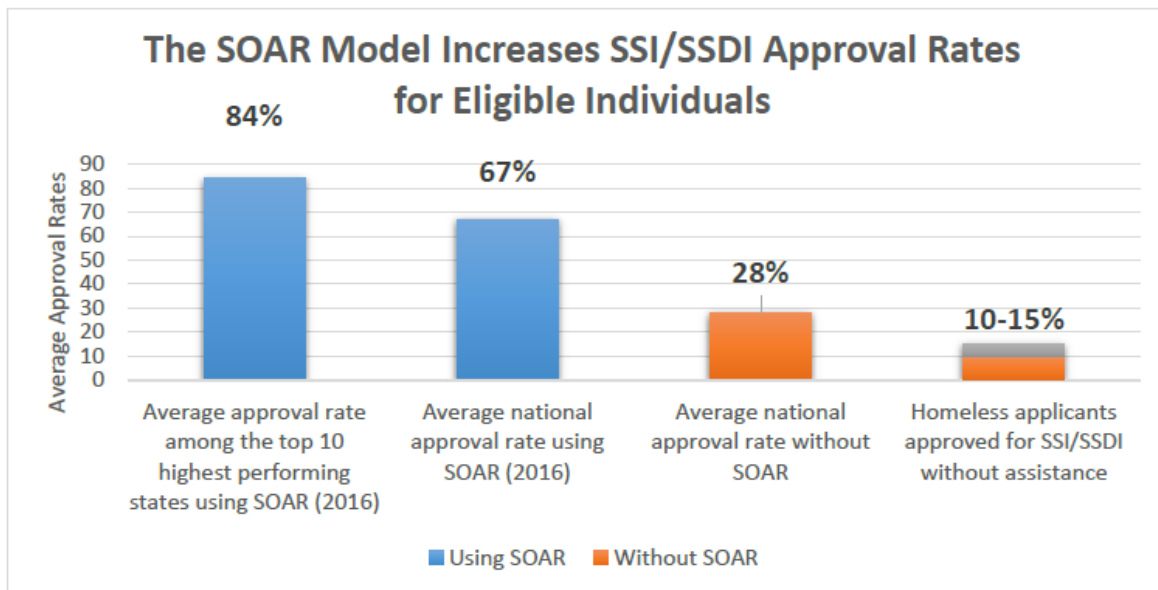
Retool the coordinated entry assessment and screening process to collect information essential to understanding the person's immediate needs to include whether they are at risk of harm due to a perpetrator of domestic violence.⁴³

⁴³Lane County Shelter Feasibility Study, Technical Assistance Collaborative, December 2018

Street Outreach is an important part of the homeless service system and feeds into all other programs. Street Outreach activities are designed to build rapport, establish supportive relationships, give people advice and support, and provide access to services that will help people move off the streets and into housing. Street Outreach identifies the most difficult to reach individuals, meeting people where they are in the community who may not otherwise be connected to services. The best practice for Street Outreach is that it be housing-focused, coordinated and geographically distributed to meet the need.

The Shelter Feasibility Study conducted by TAC identified several gaps and barriers within the existing outreach system in Lane County. They identified limited outreach programs that focus on unsheltered single adults and connecting them to permanent housing. Staff capacity at existing programs was identified as insufficient to effectively engage the number of unsheltered people in Lane County; each program operates independently, focusing on their target population (such as people with serious mental illness), often overlapping geographic areas. Outreach services and case management are not always housing-focused nor housing placement oriented.

SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access and Recovery (SOAR) is a training program and community-wide initiative model that trains designated case managers to successfully complete SSI/SSDI applications. Any application submitted to Social Security designated as a “SOAR” application is for those currently experiencing or at risk of homelessness. This SOAR label is meant to prioritize SSI/SSDI applications due to their housing vulnerability.



SOAR-trained providers across the country maintained an average approval rate of 65% for initial applications approved for SSI/SSDI in 2018, with an average of 101 days from

application date to decision.⁴⁴ In contrast, individuals who are experiencing homelessness and do not have SOAR application assistance have only a 10-15% approval rate, and all applicants regardless of housing status have a 28% average approval rate on initial applications. Using the SOAR model to assist eligible adults in applying for SSI/SSDI is integral to successful and expedient applications.

The best practice for SOAR case managers identified by SAMHSA is that a full-time SOAR specialist can submit about 20-25 applications in their first year. Seasoned/highly experienced SOAR specialists can submit 35 per year. Caseloads exceeding those benchmarks have been shown to reduce quality of submitted applications and may reduce likelihood of accepted applications.

There is currently 1 full-time SOAR-dedicated case manager in all of Lane County. Given the high numbers of people experiencing homelessness or housing instability coupled with population size of Lane County, it is likely that many more people would benefit from SOAR case managers to gain SSI/SSDI benefits for which they qualify. SSI/SSDI brings much needed income for which they are eligible to people experiencing or at risk of homelessness; income that goes straight into the local economy. There is nationwide Technical Assistance available from SAMHSA to help implement SOAR training and collaborations in local communities; however there remains a gap in a funding source for SOAR case management staff.

Key Performance Indicator(s)

Street Outreach*	# Served:	1,130
Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Achieved Goal	
50% of individuals exit program into stable permanent housing.	7%	

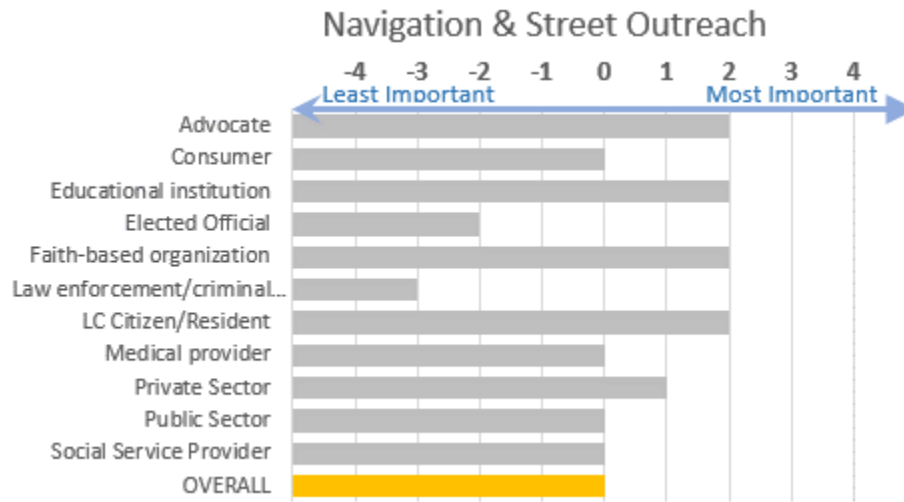
Fiscal Year 2018-2019 Data

Street Outreach	Individuals
Youth Metro Area Street Outreach	696
Youth Rural South Lane Street Outreach	110
Chronically Homeless Street Outreach	19
Persons with Mental Illness Street Outreach	154
FUSE Street Outreach	31
Coordinated Entry Waitlist Navigation	29
Dovetail LC HHS Navigation	125
TOTAL Unduplicated Served in FY18-19	1,130

Lane County also has an active Veteran’s Homeless Initiative, Operation Welcome Home, using a Veteran By-Name List that flags any veteran in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Veteran-serving providers can then reach out to the veteran and offer assistance.

⁴⁴ <https://soarworks.prainc.com/article/soar-outcomes-and-impact>

By-Name List	Individuals
LC Veteran By-Name List	692



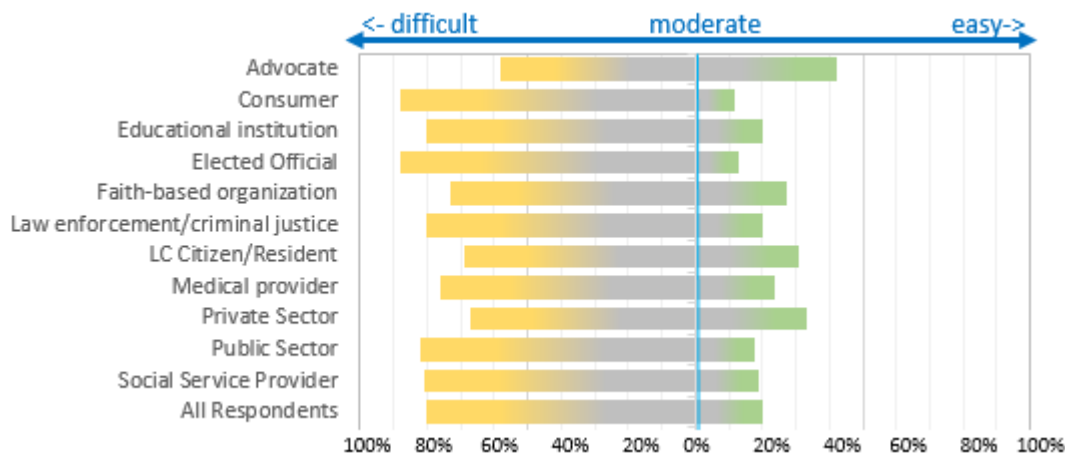
Prioritized Ranking by Importance to Low-Income or Homeless Persons

Navigation & Street Outreach was ranked right in the middle of importance in the Community Needs Assessment. Advocates, Educational Institutions, Faith-based Organizations and Lane County residents ranked Navigation & Street Outreach higher. Elected Officials and Law Enforcement ranked Navigation & Street Outreach as not as important.

Degree of Ease for Low Income or Homeless Persons to Find and Receive Services

The Community Needs Survey included questions asking respondents to rank the ease or difficulty of accessing navigation and street outreach services, including healthcare system and rental/housing navigation services; veterans' benefits application help & advocacy (get military records, file for disability claims, apply for VA benefits); homeless street outreach services; and SSI/SSDI application help.

The chart below demonstrates respondents' perceptions regarding the accessibility of navigation and street outreach services.



System Improvement Plan

- Expand street outreach to include a minimum of five full time equivalent (FTE) outreach workers and one FTE County Outreach Coordinator/Manager.
- Redesign street outreach to become a coordinated system-wide approach connected to coordinated entry, emergency shelters and other housing opportunities.
- Use mobile technology (tablets) with HMIS embedded
- Establish a small annual 'barrier buster'/flexible fund of \$50,000 in financial assistance for those engaged by outreach

Health Care Assistance

In Lane County and nationwide, poverty and homelessness can influence a wide range of health risks and outcomes. Poor health can also be a contributor to reduced income and homelessness. Low-income people face greater barriers to accessing needed medical and preventative care than higher-income individuals. Unhoused individuals experience myriad health care concerns due to the impact of living outside on the human body. The unhoused may also interface with emergency and crisis response services when they otherwise would not if they were housed. Additionally, homelessness can exacerbate health problems, complicate treatment, and disrupt the continuity of care.

There are agencies in Lane County that provide a safety net of medical access for uninsured and low-income insured members in the community. These agencies consist of federally qualified health centers such as Lane County Community Health Clinics, school-based health centers, community clinics, and rural health clinics. They provide an array of services including primary care, mental/behavioral health, dental services, and prescription services.

Human service providers anecdotally noted challenges for residents when accessing outpatient behavioral health services. There are challenges and needs associated with obtaining residential treatment services due to system capacity and cost. Culture, stigma associated with seeking mental and behavioral health services, and language accessibility and comfort levels can create barriers to access. Within Lane County there is a need to reduce the number of people with mental illness who are incarcerated. According to the Lane County Sheriff Office, as many as half of all Lane County Jail inmates at any given time have mental health and/or co-occurring substance use disorders.

In the 2019 Point in Time Homeless Street Count, one third of respondents reported living with a mental illness, and one fourth reported substance use disorders that prevent them from maintaining stable housing. Research shows that 71% of people experiencing homelessness have a mental illness or post-traumatic stress. Additionally, 59% struggle with long-term substance use disorders (SUDs).⁴⁵ When housed, both mental illness and substance use disorders affect how people suffering from these illnesses complete daily tasks such as budgeting, maintaining stable relationships, and completing household chores.

⁴⁵ Stringfellow, E. Kim, T., Pollio, D. et al. February 20, 2015. Primary Care Provider Experience and Social Support Among Homeless-Experienced Persons With Tri-Morbidity. *Addiction Science and Clinical Practice*.

Local community initiatives focus on improving the conditions in the places where communities live, work, and play to improve the overall health and well-being of those living in Lane County. These initiatives/collaborations include but are not limited to the Community Health Improvement Plan, the 100% Access Coalition, and the Poverty and Homelessness Board Healthcare Workgroup. The Oregon Health Authority, through its health care innovation improvement process, has put a stronger emphasis for Medicaid Coordinated Care Organizations to improve the social determinants of health and health equity.

The need and accessibility of healthcare assistance was included in the Community Needs Assessment Survey as this was a past eligible expense for the Lane County Community Action Agency. With the passage and implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (2010) the Human Services Commission determined that healthcare would no longer be a funding priority.

Key Performance Indicator(s)

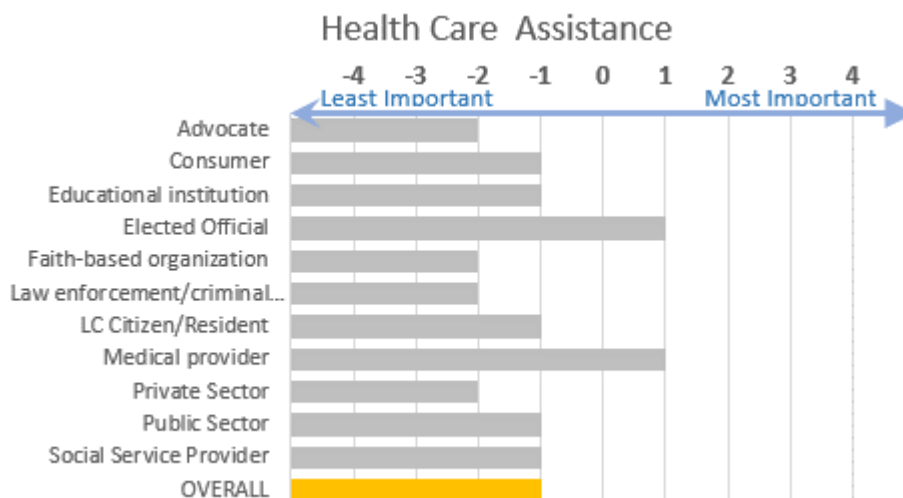
Health Care	Achieved Goal
100% households in crisis will have their health care needs addressed.	100%

Fiscal Year 2018-2019 Data

Health Care Assistance	Service Transactions	Individuals
Medical Expense Assistance	19	14
Prescription Expense Assistance	116	68
Mental Health Support Services	41	16
Prenatal Care	2	2
Total Unduplicated	178	96

Prioritized Ranking by Importance to Low-Income or Homeless Persons

Health Care Assistance was not ranked high in importance in the Community Needs Assessment. Most community sectors had similar rankings of the importance of Health Care Assistance.

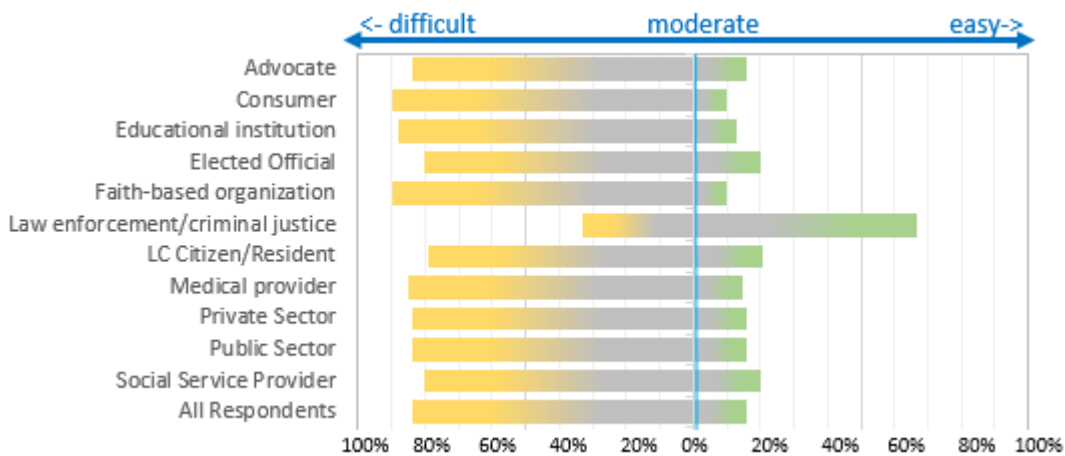


This table demonstrates the importance of healthcare assistance, based on the constituency surveyed. Elected officials and medical providers ranked healthcare assistance as more important compared to the rankings of consumers, those in education, and the average citizen.

Degree of Ease for Low Income or Homeless Persons to Find and Receive Services

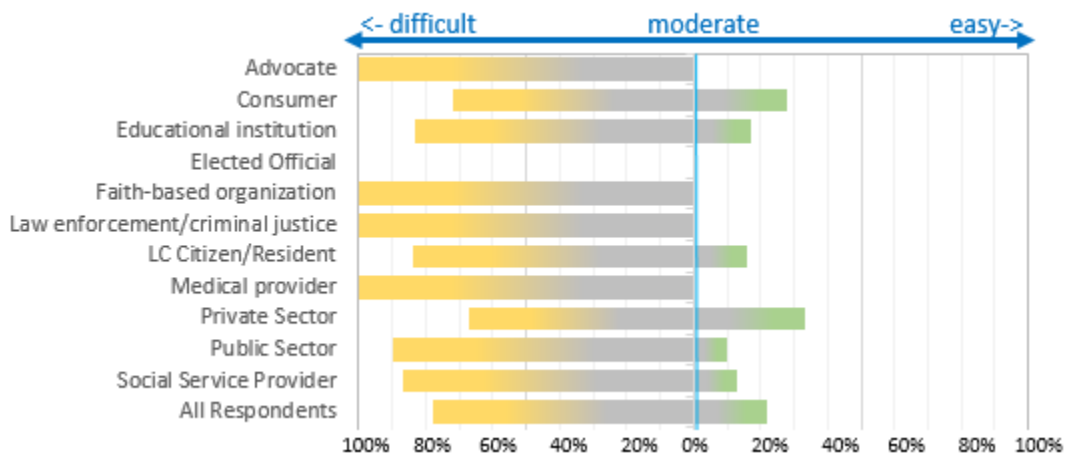
The Community Needs Survey included questions asking respondents to rank the ease or difficulty of accessing services.

When ranking all access to Health Care, most constituencies that responded ranked the ease of accessing healthcare similarly, while survey respondents from the law enforcement and criminal justice sector ranked healthcare as extremely easy to access compared to the rest of the respondents.



Help with medical co-pay or fees was viewed as moderately easy to access by consumers and the private sector. Advocates, faith-based representatives, medical providers, and social service providers ranked finding assistance with medical co-pays and fees as mostly difficult to access.

Help with dental, vision or prescription payments was viewed as mostly difficult to access by advocates, faith-based organizations, medical providers, and law enforcement, while some consumers and people in the private sector perceived it as moderately easy to access.



System Improvement Plan

Additional resources in housing projects and emergency shelters should include connections to other mainstream benefits including health care/Medicaid and Veteran's Administration services.

Employment Assistance

Lane County's unemployment rate has dropped steadily since 2009, consistent with state and national trends. In 2018, Lane County's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.3%, while Oregon and the national unemployment rates were 4.1%.

While the outlook for employment availability is positive throughout the next decade, job quality is declining. Service industry jobs are the category with the largest number of projected openings in the next decade, more than one-fourth of all openings⁴⁶, especially on the Oregon coast. The majority of jobs in the service industry do not provide for a living wage. This creates a "working poor" designation for many households. Construction and extraction (22.0%) and health care jobs (17.9%) are the next fastest growing employment opportunities after the service industry. With most job growth in the low-wage service sector and highly technical sectors such as healthcare and construction/extraction, there are missing "mid-level" employment opportunities that pay living wages for a workforce with minimal educational or technical training.

The composition of Lane County's working age population (25-64) may impact economic growth in Lane County. Five of the seven metro areas in Oregon saw an increase in the working age population while Lane County saw the largest numerical decline.⁴⁷ The ability to attract new employers includes the availability of a ready and able workforce. Anecdotally, some employers note the difficulty in attracting and retaining a skilled workforce due to low availability of affordable workforce housing.

Geographic Area	Age 16+ Percent
Lane County	59.2%
United States	63.1%
State of Oregon	61.9%
Marion County, Oregon	61.8%
Portland, Oregon	69.5%
Multnomah County, Oregon	68.7%

⁴⁶ [Lane County Occupational Projections, 2017-2027](#), Brian Rooney, 09/14/2018,

⁴⁷ [Lane County's Million Dollar Question](#), Josh Lehner, 11/2/2017

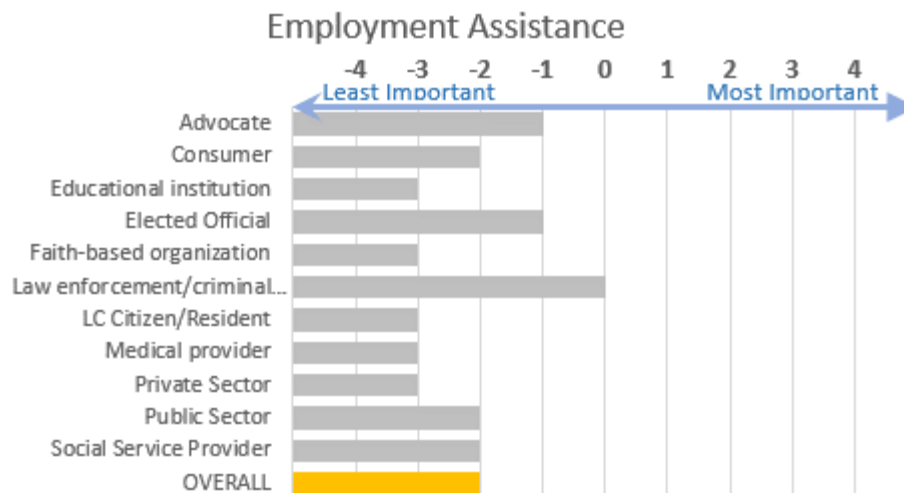
Key Performance Indicator(s)

Employment Assistance Programs	# Served: 974
Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Achieved Goal
% of individuals exiting employment projects with unsubsidized employment positions	41%
% of individuals in Short-Term training program who were employed at exit	34%
% of individuals completed an On the Job Training project	92%
% of individuals who completed On the Job Training and remain employed 3 months after program exit	78%

Fiscal Year 2018-2019 Data

Lane County HSD Employment Projects	Households	Individuals
Jobs Opportunity & Basic Skills Program (JOBS)	724	724
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Training	35	35
On the Job Training	82	82
SNAP Training & Employment Program	133	133

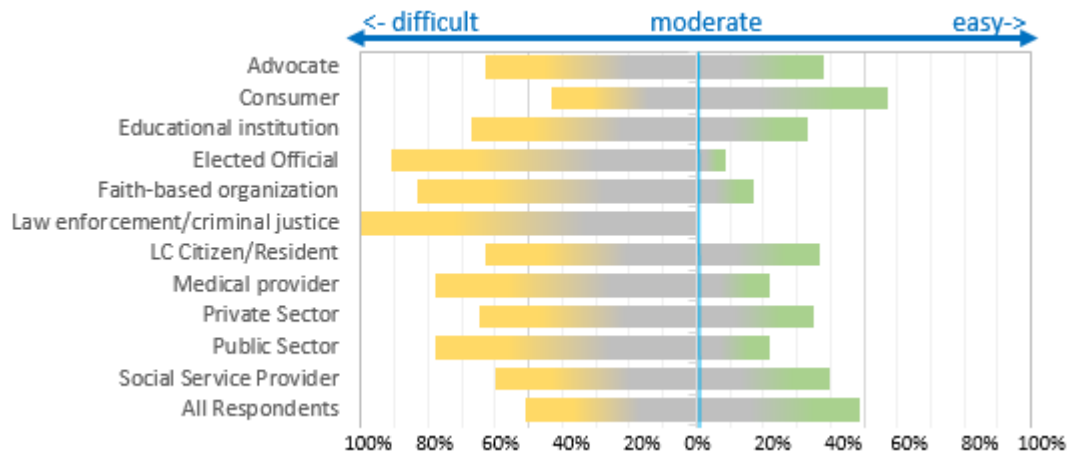
Prioritized Ranking by Importance to Low-Income or Homeless Persons



Employment Assistance was not ranked high in importance in the Community Needs Assessment. Community sectors had similar rankings of the importance of Employment Assistance. This may be because there is a perceived preponderance of existing services, without a perception of needed investment. The survey findings may also demonstrate that existing employment assistance services are adequately robust to meet the need.

Degree of Ease for Low Income or Homeless Persons to Find and Receive Services

The Community Needs Survey included questions asking respondents to rank the ease or difficulty of accessing employment services such as on-the-job training, adult education (work skill building, ESL, or GED), job search help, and free or low-cost work clothing & work equipment.



The chart above demonstrates the survey respondents' ranking of ease of access for employment services.

System Improvement Plan

Providing access to both services and housing resources is key to supported housing and emergency shelter success. Additional resources are needed for supportive services which include employment and training opportunities.

Parenting Support

Parenting support includes parent education and in-home outreach to low-income families with child(ren) ages birth to six at high risk for child abuse or neglect and families with at least one parent with a cognitive limitation. In FY2018-2019, Human Service Commission funded in-home outreach programs served 45 Eugene and Springfield households with parent education and in-home outreach to prevent child abuse. Parent education and in-home outreach program for families where parents have cognitive limitations served 28 households. These programs are designed to increase parenting skills, prevent child abuse in vulnerable populations and prevent foster care and child welfare involvement with vulnerable families.

Key Performance Indicator(s)

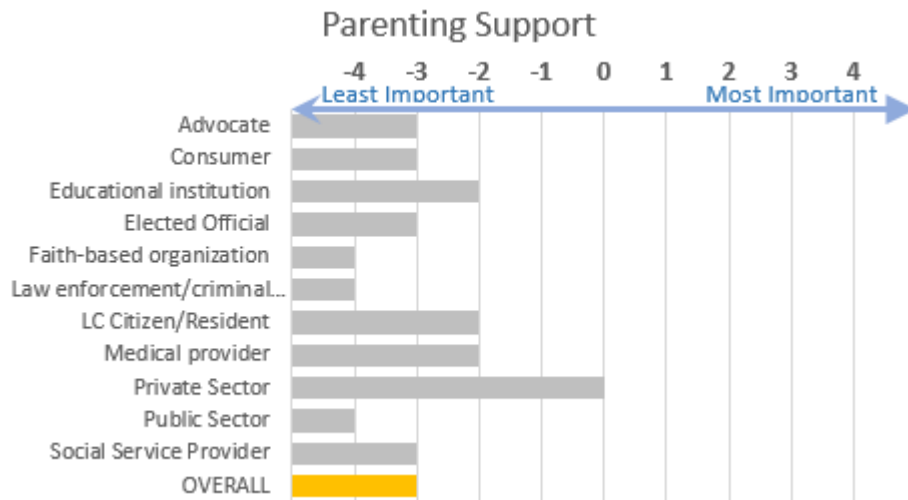
Parenting Support	# Served:	226
Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Achieved Goal	
80% of children served will not require reports of abuse or neglect to DHS		New measure
80% of children served will not require foster care or other out-of-home placement		95%
75% of parents served will show improvement in parenting skills		90%

Fiscal Year 2018-2019 Data

Parenting Support	Households served	Individuals served
Preschool Family In-Home Education for Parents with a cognitive limitation	28	120
In-Home Outreach for Parents – Child Abuse Prevention	45	106
TOTAL	73	226

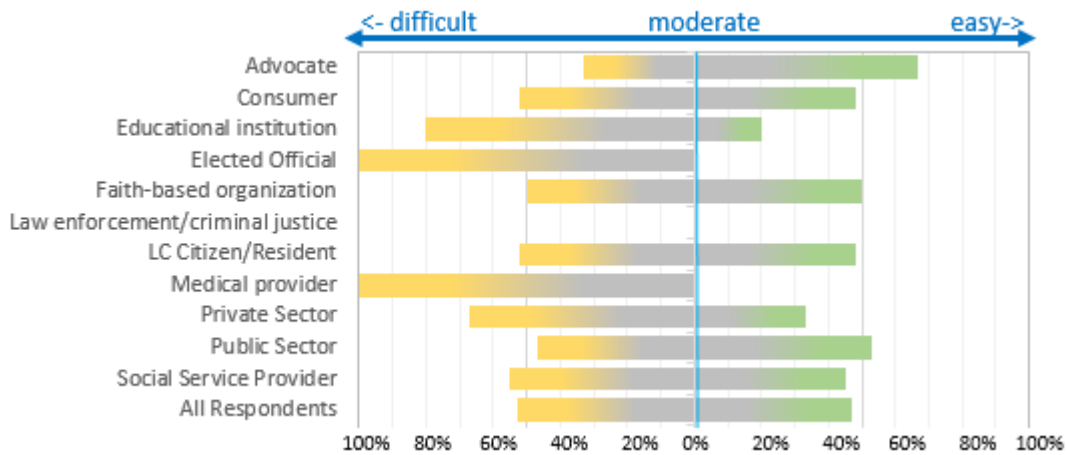
Prioritized Ranking by Importance to Low-Income or Homeless Persons

Parenting Support was not ranked high in importance in the Community Needs Assessment. The Private sector ranked Parenting Support higher than the other community sectors.



Degree of Ease for Low Income or Homeless Persons to Find and Receive Services

The Community Needs Survey included questions asking respondents to rank the ease or difficulty of accessing parenting support, counseling and classes. The chart below demonstrates inconsistent rankings of degree of ease or accessibility of parenting supports.



System Improvement Plan

The accessibility of existing parent supports and services received inconsistent rankings across constituencies. More work can be done to strengthen the accessibility and awareness of parenting support resources in the community.

Sanctioned Camps

Sanctioned Camps are programs that provide permitted safe sleeping areas. These are not officially considered “shelter” as defined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), but locally called alternatives to shelter. The 2019 Point in Time Count reported 379 unsheltered individuals in Sanctioned Camping projects including Overnight Parking programs, Community Supported Shelters, and Dusk to Dawn. Thirty-two individuals living at Opportunity Village in Eugene were also counted as unsheltered because the units do not meet HUD habitability standards for housing.

Key Performance Indicator(s)

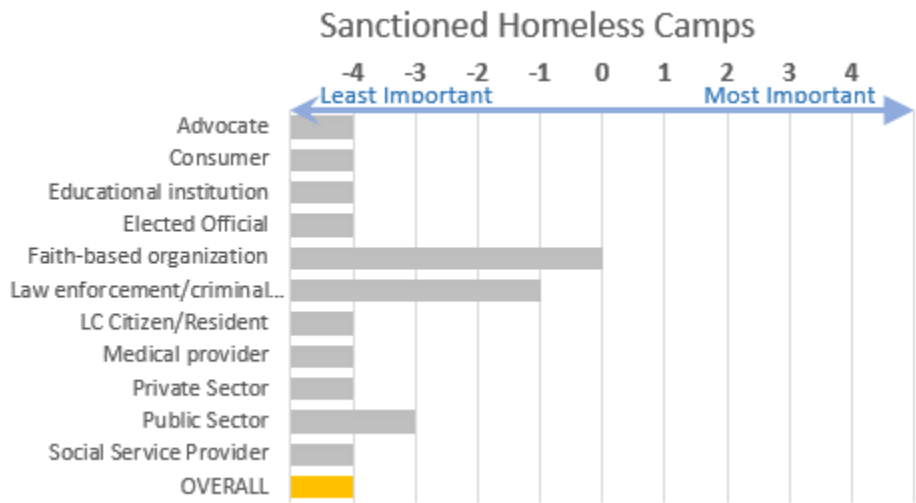
Sanctioned Camping (Lane CAA contracts)	# Served:	1,083
Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Achieved Goal	
Varies: 10% of individuals exit the program into a Permanent Housing situation.	14%	
Varies: 90% of individuals staying at least 14 nights in an over-night camping program will be offered a Front Door Assessment for access to Coordinated Entry.	32%	

Fiscal Year 2018-2019 Data

Sanctioned Camping Programs	Households	Individuals
Families Overnight Parking	23	73
Expressway Safe Spot Sanctioned Camping Program	36	36
Roosevelt Safe Spot Sanctioned Camping Program	37	38
Veterans Safe Spot Sanctioned Camping Program	39	39
Eugene Tiny Home- Style Program	33	43
Barracks Tents for Singles ended 01/13/2019	279	292
Barracks Tents for Singles Expansion 01/14/2019	577	584
Micro Tent Sanctioned Camping Program 01/13/2019	67	71
Safe Parking Program	26	26
Singles Overnight Parking Eugene	114	125
Singles Overnight Parking Santa Clara	3	3
Singles Overnight Parking Springfield	8	10
Unduplicated Total	997	1,083

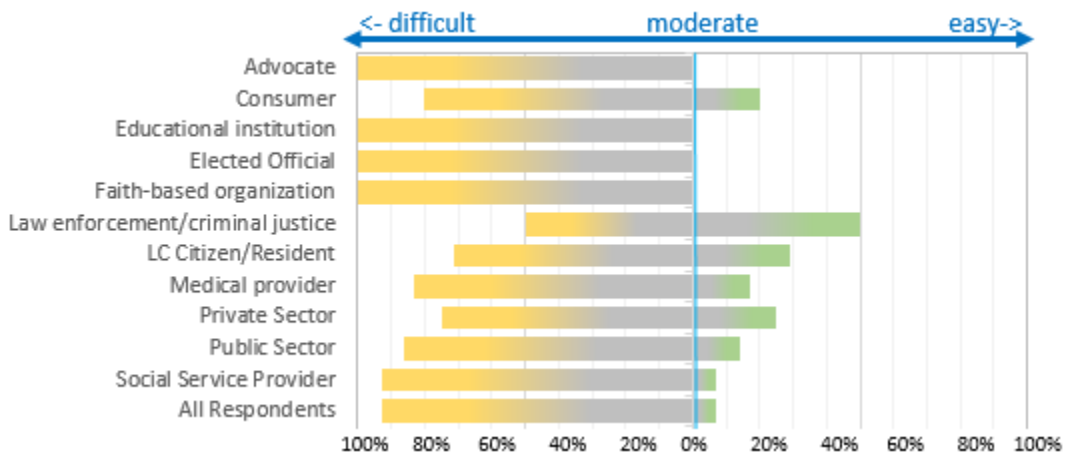
Prioritized Ranking by Importance to Low-Income or Homeless Persons

Sanctioned Homeless Camps were ranked lowest in importance in the Community Needs Survey. The Faith-based and Law Enforcement sectors ranked Sanctioned Homeless Camps significantly higher in importance than the other community sectors, however overall this was ranked as the least important project type for future investment.



Degree of Ease for Low Income or Homeless Persons to Find and Receive Services

The Community Needs Survey included questions asking respondents to rank the ease or difficulty of accessing homeless camping programs. Most constituencies responding ranked homeless camping programs as difficult to access, while those from the law enforcement sector perceived them as moderately easy to access.



System Improvement Plan

In FY2019 Lane County Community Action Agency began implementation of a Winter Strategies system improvement by investing in a Winter Strategies Coordinator position dedicated to winter-specific and inclement weather programs and communitywide activities specific to people experiencing homelessness. This position focuses on programs that are winter weather-specific as well as inclement weather-specific. Program foci include but are not limited to Egan Warming Center, Safe Parking Programs, linkages with winter-specific motel voucher programs, and Eugene Mission overflow/relaxed regulations during inclement weather conditions. This person acts as a liaison to and between existing winter strategies and compiles an annual report on the seasonal Winter Strategies.

Conclusion

The population in Lane County, Oregon faces unique challenges, including a high poverty rate compared to Oregon and the nation, and a high number of people experiencing homelessness. The needs of our most vulnerable have ripple effects on the well-being of the entire community. Existing programs and services are vital to help people move out of poverty, as the needs will not dissipate if left alone. This Community Needs Assessment identified four crucial needs in Lane County, with Housing as the overwhelmingly most important need, followed by low-barrier emergency shelter, basic needs assistance, and domestic violence and navigation services. To ensure a vital and thriving Lane County, the entire community must come together and mobilize to address poverty and homelessness.

Supplemental Information

This Supplemental Information section includes extended descriptions, information, and references regarding the key concepts and items reported on in this Community Needs Assessment.

Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) Cycle Model

Lane County's strategic planning process follows the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle model for creating and implementing change.⁴⁸ This is similar to the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) cycle model used by the Community Action Agency in the past.

Plan-Do-Check-Act follows a sequential process to ensure continuous quality improvement.

- **Plan:** Establish objectives and processes required to deliver the desired results.
- **Do:** Enact the plan. Small changes are usually tested and data are gathered to see the efficacy of the change.
- **Check:** Evaluate the results of action that was taken. Compare results with expected outcomes (Key Performance Indicators), examining similarities or differences in expected outcomes versus achieved outcomes. The testing process is also evaluated to see if there were any changes from the original test created during the planning phase. If the data are placed in a dashboard it can make it easier to see any trends if the PDCA cycle is conducted multiple times. This helps to see what changes work better than others, and if the changes themselves can be improved. Examples: Gap analysis and system modeling.
- **Act:** Also called "Adjust", this act phase is where a process is improved. Records from the "do" and "check" phases help identify issues with the process. These issues may include problems, non-conformities and opportunities for improvement, inefficiencies and other issues that result in outcomes that do not meet the performance threshold. The causes of such issues are identified and mitigated by modifying the process. Risk is reevaluated. At the end of the actions in this phase, the process has better instructions, standards or goals. Planning for the next cycle can proceed with a better baseline. Work in the next "do" phase should not create recurrence of the identified issues; if it does, then the action was not effective.



⁴⁸ Public Health Quality Improvement Encyclopedia, 2012

To capture qualitative feedback on the local needs and conditions of poverty, Lane County Community Action Agency conducted a Community Needs Survey (Survey) asking respondents to rank the needs of their community. The stated purpose of the survey was to seek low-income community input to find ways to help everyone in the community be successful in their lives.

The electronic survey platform utilized was SurveyMonkey and people residing or working in Lane County were invited to complete it. The Survey was available in English and Spanish, both electronically and on paper. Paper copies were distributed in English and Spanish among the Agency Administrators within human service providers across Lane County. Received surveys totaled 1,802 of which 126 surveys were incomplete and could not be used in the analysis. Partially or fully completed surveys totaled 1,676. The electronic Survey Monkey was available for four weeks in Fall 2018. The estimated time to complete the survey was 16 minutes. The survey was promoted through the 174 programs in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), human service providers, social media, and affirmative outreach to low-income communities in Lane County.

If the survey taker was a consumer, they were invited to share their name and contact information to be included in a random drawing for a gift card. One hundred and eleven (111) consumers entered the drawing and 7 won. Winners were selected using a random number generator. Safeway gift cards (four at \$25, two at \$50, and one \$100) were distributed to winners.

In addition, 62% of the surveys were taken on a phone, electronic device, or computer. Ten percent were completed at a work computer and 20% at a social service agency. Eight percent of the respondents didn't answer this question.

Five of the 25 social service agencies asked to participate in the collection of surveys from consumers contributed to the survey.

- 27% from a St. Vincent de Paul of Lane County site
- 23% from a ShelterCare site
- 17% from an Oregon Department of Human Services site
- 10% from Community Sharing in Cottage Grove
- 3% at Womenspace

Community Survey Respondent Demographics

Geographic Distribution	Count
Eugene	990
Springfield	249
Cottage Grove	48
Creswell	20
Florence	75
Junction City	28
Oakridge/Westfir	17
Veneta	31
Other Rural LC	52
Outside Lane County*	8
Not Reported	158
Total	1,676

*Social service providers working in Lane County, but living in nearby county.

Community Sector	Count
Anti-poverty/homelessness advocate	26
Consumer – (I receive or need social services)	527
Educational institution	26
Elected Official	14
Faith-based organization	16
Law enforcement/criminal justice	6
Lane County Citizen/Resident	335
Medical provider	42
Private Sector- work for or represent a private sector organization, business or agency	32
Public Sector- work for or represent a public sector organization	90
Social Service Provider- work for a public or private organization that provides direct social services as an employee, volunteer or board member	562
Total	1,676

Age Group	Count
18-24	76
25-34	310
35-44	386
45-54	289
55-64	273
65+	179
Not Reported	163
Total	1,676

Gender	Count
Female	1,116
Male	319
Gender Non-Conforming	14
Trans Female	1
Trans Male	1
Not Reported	225
Total	1,676

Language	Count
English	1,129
Spanish	15
Other	13
Not Reported	519
Total	1,676

Household Size	Count
1	209
2	470
3	221
4	153
5	73
6	29
7	6
8+	7
Not Reported	508
Total	1,676

Household Type	Count
HH with Children	470
Adult Only HH	744
Not Reported	522
Total	1,676

Veteran	Count
Yes	261
No or not reported	1,415
Total	1,676

Household Income Level	Count
Zero (\$0)	113
<100% Federal Poverty Level	353
101% to 200% of the FPL	537
201% FPL or greater	437
Not Reported	236
Total	1,676

Race/Ethnicity	Count	Percent
American Indian/Alaska Native	63	4.3%
Asian	14	1.0%
Black/African American	32	2.2%
Latinx/Hispanic	98	6.7%
Middle Eastern	5	0.3%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	8	0.5%
White	1,239	84.9%
Subtotal	1,459	
Not Reported	217	
Total	1,676	

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVEL

Using the 2019 HHS FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL (FPL)

HH Size	0% to 50%	51% to 75%	76% to 100%	101% to 125%	126% to 150%	151% to 200%
1	\$0 to \$6245	\$6246 to \$9368	\$9369 to \$12490	\$12491 to \$15613	\$15614 to \$18735	\$18736 to \$31225
2	\$0 to \$8455	\$8456 to \$12683	\$12684 to \$16910	\$16911 to \$21138	\$21139 to \$25365	\$25366 to \$42275
3	\$0 to \$10665	\$10666 to \$15998	\$15999 to \$21330	\$21331 to \$26663	\$26664 to \$31995	\$31996 to \$53325
4	\$0 to \$12875	\$12876 to \$19313	\$19314 to \$25750	\$25751 to \$32188	\$32189 to \$38625	\$38626 to \$75425
5	\$0 to \$15085	\$15086 to \$22628	\$22629 to \$30170	\$30171 to \$37713	\$37714 to \$45255	\$45256 to \$75425
6	\$0 to \$17295	\$17296 to \$25943	\$25944 to \$34590	\$34591 to \$43238	\$43239 to \$51885	\$51886 to \$86475
7	\$0 to \$19505	\$19506 to \$29258	\$29259 to \$39010	\$39011 to \$48763	\$48764 to \$58515	\$58516 to \$97525
8	\$0 to \$21715	\$21716 to \$32573	\$32574 to \$43430	\$43431 to \$54288	\$54289 to \$65145	\$65146 to \$108575

Language	Count
English	1,448
Spanish	31
Vietnamese	1
Not Reported	196
Total	1,676

Besides demographic information, the survey asked four questions:

1. How important are each of the following services to you? (or, to your neighbors or to the clients/program participants/citizens you serve)
2. How easy is it for you, or people in situations like yours, to find and receive each of these services? (or, for low income people in the community)
3. If Lane County receives additional funding for services, which one of the following is the most important service type to expand/enhance?
4. If Lane County receives less funding for services, which one of the following is the least important service type to maintain, expand, or enhance?

Reponses to these questions are detailed in each HHS service outlined in the Service Area section of this report.

City Budget Information Source Documentation

- City of Eugene Adopted Budget FY19. <https://www.eugene-or.gov/DocumentCenter/View/42491/FY19-Adopted-Budget?bidId=>
- City of Florence Adopted FY19 Budget. https://www.ci.florence.or.us/sites/default/files/fileattachments/finance/page/925/florence_adopted_biennial_budget_2017-2019.pdf
- City of Veneta Adopted FY19 Budget https://www.venetaoregon.gov/sites/default/files/fileattachments/finance/page/243/final_fy2018-19_budget_document.pdf
- City of Creswell Adopted FY19 Budget https://www.ci.creswell.or.us/sites/default/files/fileattachments/finance/page/501/creswell_adopted_budget_18-19.pdf
- City of Junction City Adopted FY19 Budget https://www.junctioncityoregon.gov/vertical/sites/%7BE865F063-52B6-4191-89A3-FB88287BBED%7D/uploads/Budget_Document_FY18-19_Adopted_for_Website.pdf
- City of Coburg Adopted FY19 Budget https://www.coburgoregon.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/finance/page/301/coburg_adopted_budget_2018-2019.pdf
- City of Oakridge Adopted FY19 Budget https://www.ci.oakridge.or.us/sites/default/files/fileattachments/city_council/page/14211/approved_budget_fy_18-19.pdf
- City of Lowell Adopted FY19 Budget https://www.ci.lowell.or.us/sites/default/files/fileattachments/city_council/page/4931/2019_budget_approved_published.pdf
- City of Westfir Adopted FY19 Budget <http://www.westfir-oregon.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/Budget-Final-2018-2019.pdf>
- Dunes City Adopted FY19 Budget <http://dunescityhall.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/2018-2019-Budget-20180522.pdf>

Living Wage Detail

Hourly Wages	1 Adult	2 Adults	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Children	2 Adults 1 Child	2 Adults 2 Children
Living Wage with Childcare costs	\$13.53	\$10.35	\$27.80	\$35.18	\$15.01	\$19.36
Living Wage without Childcare costs	\$13.53	\$10.35	\$22.49	\$24.55	\$12.35	\$14.04
Poverty Wage (100% FPL)	\$5.80	\$3.90	\$7.81	\$9.82	\$4.91	\$5.91
Minimum Wage	\$10.75	\$10.75	\$10.75	\$10.75	\$10.75	\$10.75

Annual Expenses	1 Adult	2 Adults	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Children	2 Adults 1 Child	2 Adults 2 Children
Food ¹	\$3,924	\$7,193	\$5,775	\$8,690	\$8,945	\$11,546
Child Care (cluster 3 ave) ¹	\$0	\$0	\$9,000	\$18,000	\$9,000	\$18,000
Medical	\$2,030	\$5,055	\$6,183	\$5,902	\$5,902	\$5,959
Housing (FMR) + 10%	\$10,296	\$10,296	\$13,622	\$13,622	\$13,622	\$13,622
Transportation	\$3,860	\$7,975	\$7,975	\$8,373	\$8,373	\$10,051
Other	\$2,803	\$4,533	\$4,533	\$4,999	\$4,999	\$6,395
Required annual income after taxes	\$22,913	\$35,052	\$47,088	\$59,587	\$50,841	\$65,574
Annual taxes	\$5,224	\$7,992	\$10,736	\$13,586	\$11,592	\$14,951
Required annual income before taxes	\$28,137	\$43,044	\$57,824	\$73,172	\$62,433	\$80,524

Contact Information

Address:

Lane County Health and Human Services
Human Services Division
151 W. 7th Ave, Suite 560
Eugene,

OR

97401

Phone: (541) 682-3798

Fax: (541) 682-3760

Website: www.lanecounty.org/HSD

Cover Image: View from Mt. Pisgah, Lane County. Image by Davgood Kirshot, Pixabay.com

For more information or questions about this report, please email the Lane County Human Services Division Help Desk. HSDHelpDesk@co.lane.or.us.