

Strengthening Housing Stability: Mediation’s Role in Supporting Oregon Households and Reducing Public Costs

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Executive Summary

Between July 2024 through June 2025, mediation through Oregon’s Community Resolution Centers prevented an estimated 784 eviction judgments, thus avoiding \$10.5–\$26.4 million in statewide public costs.

Key Findings (Fiscal Year 2025)

- Community Resolution Centers settled 1,059 post-filing eviction cases, representing 71.1 percent of the 1,490 cases mediated.
- Based on a research-supported 74 percent “no eviction judgment” rate, an estimated 784 mediated cases avoided an eviction judgment.
- These prevented eviction judgements amount to an estimated \$10.5–\$26.4 million in avoided public costs (about \$23,560 per eviction judgement prevented).

Conclusion

In FY 2025, post-filing mediation through Community Resolution Centers prevented an estimated 784 eviction judgments, and \$10.5–\$26.4 million in public costs. Results from Oregon pilot programs show consistent gains in agreement and compliance rates, and notable reductions in default judgments and forced removals. Expanding access to mediation would amplify these results and further strengthen housing stability across Oregon.

Strategic Takeaway

Mediation delivers durable agreements, reduces eviction judgments, and lowers the burden on courts and public systems. However, despite the substantial impact in FY 2025, only about 5 percent of the total 28,358 eviction filings statewide accessed mediation services through Community Resolution Centers. As Oregon seeks scalable and cost-effective options to address the growing eviction crisis, expanding access to mediation represents an actionable, evidence-supported opportunity.

“Mediator was very patient and helped me prevent losing my house.”

- Renter/Tenant^

“I appreciate the mediators very much. Everyone is kind and respectful. More mediators please!”

- Housing Provider/Landlord

Introduction

Oregon continues to experience persistently high eviction rates, with significant consequences for households, courts, and publicly funded programs. In FY 2025, circuit courts processed 28,358 eviction filings statewide (Evicted in Oregon), amounting to about one filing per 22 rental households (US Census) and at a pace exceeding three eviction filings per hour. Eviction filings in 2025 increased by 28 percent compared with 2023 filings (Evicted in Oregon), and by 54 percent since 2019 (Oregon Judicial Department). Homelessness rates have risen 35% in the past two years (Cho, 4), suggesting the crisis is intensifying. Oregon has demonstrated eviction prevention strategies that could be expanded to reduce strain on these systems and support stability for more households.

Research shows that mediation can reduce evictions (Tokarz, 264), ease court backlogs (Kong, 26), and help tenants and landlords reach mutually beneficial agreements (Hare, 182). Studies consistently link mediation with tenancy preservation, highlighting its potential as a scalable eviction prevention strategy (Palihapitiya, 10). National pilots such as in Clark County, Washington, where 77 percent of cases reached agreement within about a month (Parrish, 2024), demonstrate the efficiency of mediation.

“Mediation not only tends to produce better solutions, it does so with less cost and with preserving the relationships of the parties.”

- Tenant Legal Aid Attorney

Evidence further suggests mediation improves outcomes both in standalone and integrated program designs. While the presenting cause is often the tenant’s nonpayment of rent, the conditions that determined if the rent would be paid, or whether the landlord would file the eviction, often relate to patterns of interactions between the tenant and landlord that begin long before the actual event (D. Eisenberg, 147). These relational conditions help to explain how mediation can improve housing stability even without rental assistance (Huang). Integrated models that pair mediation with other supports tend to produce the strongest outcomes because they respond to the complex issues that emerge in eviction cases (D. Eisenberg, 153). The most successful multisectoral collaborations are likened to a “three-legged stool” that is made up of:

- Supportive social services and/or non-legal advocacy;
- Legal services and/or mediation; and
- Financial rental assistance (Parrish, 2021, 2).

Oregon’s own experience confirms mediation’s potential. A 2024-25 Clatsop County pilot program that referred all cases to mediation found:

- More than 70 percent of cases reached agreement.
- Default judgments decreased by 13 percentage points.
- Noncompliance of stipulated agreements reduced by 20 percentage points.
- Writs of execution (forced removal by Sherrif) decreased by 13 percentage points. (Vredeveld).

This localized evidence was seen at a broader scale in a 2023 demonstration project lead by Resolution Oregon in 13 Oregon counties, which showed that Community Resolution Centers can rapidly scale up mediation services and deliver strong outcomes, including high agreement rates, and high satisfaction among parties and partner agencies. Court staff further noted that mediators played a crucial role in connecting parties to services, helping tenants remain housed, and enabling landlords to recover payments through realistic payment plans.

Community Resolution Centers in Oregon

Background and Statutory Role

Initiated following the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Community Resolution Centers (“Centers”) evolved from a system of neighbors helping neighbors to robust organizations that offer comprehensive services and expert training to address the growing challenges facing communities. Codified by the Oregon Legislature in 1989, Oregon’s Centers help people resolve disputes and build conflict resolution skills as alternatives to litigation or unresolved conflict (Oregon Revised Statutes). Today, Community Resolution

“I felt safe to express what I really wanted to say. You restored my dignity.”
- Renter/Tenant

Centers support neighbor disputes; youth and family conflicts; school-based issues; youth and adult criminal processes; and housing matters such as foreclosure avoidance, marina & manufactured housing community conflicts, and landlord-tenant disputes.

Mediation Workforce and Capacity

Community Resolution Centers provide conflict resolution skill-building and professional mediation training, including the basic mediation training required by the Oregon Judicial Department for court-connected mediators. Alongside a small number of paid staff, Centers

rely on trained pro bono mediators who receive ongoing education and mentorship. 242 pro bono mediators contributed more than 5,900 hours of mediation services statewide in FY 2025.

Role in Housing and Eviction Disputes

Community Resolution Centers have decades of experience facilitating durable agreements in housing disputes. Centers provide mediations before a case is filed in court, and after a case has already been filed in circuit and justice courts, although availability varies by court. This report focuses on mediation that occurs after an eviction case has been filed, i.e., post-filing eviction prevention mediation, conducted by Centers in Clackamas, Douglas, Hood River, Jackson, Lincoln, Marion, Wasco, and Washington Counties. Within the eight-county region, Centers provided housing stability mediation services to 2,852 households, including mediation, conflict exploration, and social service support, benefiting over 8,556 individuals.

Court Referral Practices

Mediation is a voluntary process, and any party may choose to withdraw at any stage. Mediation services are not uniformly available across all courts. Courts that do offer mediation either administer their own programs with dedicated staff or collaborate with Community Resolution Centers to provide training or full program coordination.

“The hard work of the mediators has helped connect parties to services, enabled tenants to remain in their homes and got landlords paid.”

- Court staff

This report reviewed only those mediations provided by Community Resolution Centers. In seven of the eight counties reviewed, mediation is available in the courts upon request. Jackson County Circuit Court is the only court reviewed in which most cases, including nonpayment of rent and for cause cases, are referred to mediation.

Cases are generally not referred when a party fails to appear, when a cured complaint is dismissed, or when a continuance is granted to allow additional time for the tenant to vacate.

Research Question

- What are the estimated downstream public costs avoided as a result of post-filing eviction mediation cases provided by Community Resolution Centers?

Mediation Case Analysis

This report’s estimate draws on observed mediation outcomes and a research-supported assumption from an Oregon review of stipulated agreements. Judges may approve mediated and non-mediated agreements and enter them into the court record as stipulated agreements. If a landlord alleges noncompliance, they may file a declaration of noncompliance and seek enforcement, potentially resulting in an expedited eviction judgment.

In FY 2025, Community Resolution Centers mediated 1,490 post-filing eviction cases, representing 5.2 percent of the 28,358 eviction cases filed statewide during the same period. Of these mediations, 1,059 cases, or 71.1 percent, resulted in agreements.

Statewide research on Oregon shows that about one-in-four stipulated agreements ultimately result in a court judgment of eviction for noncompliance, meaning that roughly three-quarters (74 percent) do not end in a judgment of eviction (Carroll).

Evidence from Clatsop County Circuit

Court further suggests that mediated agreements perform even better, with an 81-percent compliance rate compared with the statewide compliance rate for all stipulated agreements (Vredeveld). Because mediated agreements are entered as stipulated agreements, most involve nonpayment cases, and the cases reviewed in this report reflect eight Oregon counties, this report uses the 74-percent “no eviction judgment” rate as a conservative estimate of how often mediation prevented an eviction judgment. Applying this rate to the 1,059 mediated cases that resulted in an agreement in FY 2025 results in an estimated 784 cases that did not culminate in a court judgment of eviction for noncompliance.

“Allowed me to create a realistic payment plan for the near future.”

- Renter/Tenant

While mediation agreements can include negotiated move-outs, Oregon program data suggests that these displacements rarely result in entries into emergency shelter or homeless destinations at the time of program closure. In a two-year HMIS (Homelessness Management Information System) analysis of 886 tenants who utilized mediation services through Clackamas County Resolution Services, 53.7 percent exited to permanent housing, only 0.1 percent exited to homelessness, and none exited to emergency or temporary shelter settings (Pascual). Because this court-based mediation model closes cases before longer-term housing status are fully determined, HUD’s “Other” exit category (45.9 percent) frequently

captures unconfirmed or unresolved housing situations at closure; therefore, these figures should not be interpreted as a direct measure of long-term housing retention. Given that the downstream cost model is driven primarily by the public costs associated with shelter use, homelessness, and crisis-system involvement, this HMIS analysis supports applying the Eviction Cost Calculator created by the Innovation for Justice program at the University of Arizona College of Law. Mediation appears to prevent the high-cost forms of displacement that drive the downstream expenditures in the calculator.

Therefore, this analysis uses the estimated 784 cases that did not result in a court judgment of eviction to quantify avoided downstream public costs from evictions prevented through mediation between July 2024 and June 2025.

	Total cases mediated	Agreement rate	Cases with agreement	No-judgment rate (assumed)	Estimated # of mediated cases without eviction judgment
Post - Filing Mediations	1,490	71.1%	1,059	74%	784

Cost Estimation Methodology

This analysis translates eviction judgments prevented through mediation into estimated avoided public costs using a nationally recognized cost of evictions methodology adapted with Oregon-specific data where available. The Evictions Cost Calculator (Innovation for Justice) models public costs associated with emergency shelter, inpatient medical care, emergency department care, foster care, and juvenile delinquency.

All inputs except “shelter needs” rely on a single, research supported value. For shelter needs, a Seattle study found that 25 percent of households experiencing eviction used shelter or transitional housing, while 37.5 percent became homeless in unsheltered situations (Cookson, 60). Consistent with prior projections (Bates), this report provides a low estimate assuming 25 percent shelter use and a high estimate that incorporates the 37.5 percent of unsheltered situations as additional emergency housing need.

Estimated Avoided Public Costs (FY 2025)

Between July 2024 to June 2025, eviction prevention mediation services provided by Community Resolution Centers helped the State of Oregon avoid an estimated \$10.5–\$26.4 million in public costs. This equates to an overall average of \$18.5 million, or \$23,560 per prevented eviction judgment. However, despite this substantial impact, only about 5 percent of eviction filings statewide accessed mediation services through Community Resolution Centers.

These estimates are conservative and exclude avoided costs from pre-filing mediation and other categories, such as the legal system. Given the narrowed data set and exclusions, the \$10.5–\$26.4 million estimate likely understates the total public cost avoided through mediation provided by Community Resolution Centers.

Using inputs provided by Resolution Oregon, the total potential diverted costs were estimated in these areas: (1) emergency shelter; (2) inpatient hospital services; (3) emergency room services; (4) child welfare out-of-home placements; and (5) juvenile detention. Each of these costs is broken down below, and citations for each input are included in Appendix A.

1: Shelter Costs

Total: \$3,135,698 to \$7,901,957.

Eviction-related shelter costs were estimated by multiplying the following five variables: (1) the total number of renter households at risk of eviction; (2) the average number of persons per household; (3) the percentage of evictions that result in shelter needs; (4) the cost of a one-day stay in emergency shelter; and (5) the average number of days per year that a person experiencing homelessness stays in emergency shelter.

	# HH evicted	# of people/ HH	% needing shelter	costs of a one-day stay	# of days stayed per year	Total shelter costs
High	784	2.4	63%	\$90.62	73	\$7,901,957
Low	784	2.4	25%	\$90.62	73	\$3,135,698

2: Inpatient Medical Care Costs

Total: \$2,681,402 to \$6,757,140.

Eviction-related inpatient medical care costs were estimated by multiplying the following seven variables: (1) the total number of renter households at risk of eviction; (2) the average number of persons per household; (3) the percentage of evictions resulting in homelessness; (4) the percentage of individuals experiencing homelessness that use inpatient medical care services; (5) the estimated share of these individuals who would not be utilizing these services if they were not experiencing homelessness; (6) the average costs of one inpatient hospital visit; and (7) the average length of a hospitalization for someone experiencing homelessness.

	# HH evicted	# of people/ HH	% needing shelter	usage rate	Use due to homelessness	cost of one visit	Length	Total inpatient costs
High	784	2.4	63%	23%	80%	\$4,391	7	\$6,757,957
Low	784	2.4	25%	23%	80%	\$4,391	7	\$2,681,402

3: Emergency Room Care Costs

Total: \$775,917 to \$1,955,310.

Eviction-related emergency room care costs were estimated by multiplying the following seven variables: (1) the total number of renter households at risk of eviction; (2) the average number of persons per household; (3) the percentage of evictions resulting in homelessness; (4) the percentage of individuals experiencing homelessness that use emergency department services; (5) the estimated share of these individuals who would not be utilizing these services if they were not experiencing homelessness; (6) the average costs of one emergency department visit; and (7) the average number of times per year that a homeless person uses emergency department services.

	# HH evicted	# of people/ HH	% needing shelter	usage rate	Use due to homelessness	cost of one visit	# of visits per year	Total ER costs
High	784	2.4	63%	32%	75%	\$2,273	3	\$1,955,310
Low	784	2.4	25%	32%	75%	\$2,273	3	\$775,917

4: Foster Care Costs

Total: \$1,502,472 to \$3,786,230.

Eviction-related foster care costs were estimated by multiplying the following eight variables: (1) the total number of renter households at risk of eviction; (2) the percentage of evictions resulting in homelessness; (3) the share of all households that are families with children; (4) the average number of children in families with children; (5) the percentage of homeless families who receive child welfare services in the form of out-of-home placements; (6) the average cost of foster care placements per month; and (7) the average number of months a child remains in foster care.

	# of HH evicted	% needing shelter	% families w/children	# of children per family	% entering FC	Monthly cost of FC	# of months in FC	Total foster care cost
High	784	63%	27.0%	1.8	16%	\$4,288	23	\$3,786,230
Low	784	25%	27.0%	1.8	16%	\$4,288	23	\$1,502,472

5: Juvenile Delinquency Costs

Total: \$2,394,943 to \$6,035,248.

Eviction-related juvenile delinquency costs were estimated by multiplying the following eight variables: (1) the total number of renter households at risk of eviction; (2) the percentage of evictions resulting in homelessness; (3) the share of all households that are families with children; (4) the average number of children in families with children; (5) the share of all children who are ages 12-17; (6) the percentage of homeless youth who are first arrested after becoming homeless; (7) the average cost of juvenile detention per day; and (8) the average number of days a child remains in detention.

	# of HH evicted	% HH w/children	# of children per HH	% ages 12-17	% needing shelter	% arrested	Daily rate of detention	# of days in detention	Total delinquency cost
High	784	27%	1.8	37.0%	63%	25%	\$745	365*	\$6,035,248
Low	784	27%	1.8	37.0%	25%	25%	\$745	365*	\$2,394,943

Conclusion

Oregon’s rising number of eviction judgments signals a pressing need for interventions that can prevent the significant downstream harms associated with eviction. Programs that most effectively respond to the complex needs of households typically rely on a “three-legged stool” model that integrates social services, financial assistance, and comprehensive legal support, including legal aid and/or mediation. This coordinated approach provides tenants and landlords with the resources necessary to promote durable housing stability.

This analysis demonstrates that mediation, through Oregon’s Community Resolution Centers, reduces eviction judgments at a scale with measurable fiscal impact. During FY 2025 alone, mediation is estimated to have prevented 784 eviction judgments, which diverted between \$10.5 million and \$26.4 million in public costs. These avoided costs reflect real reductions in shelter usage, emergency health care, and crisis-system involvement.

“[Mediators] help keep people housed and teach people how to constructively resolve problems with one another, contributing to healthier, safer, and more peaceful communities.”

- Court Staff

Evidence from both Oregon and national programs demonstrates that mediation plays a distinctive and powerful role in the eviction-prevention ecosystem. It effectively resolves immediate rent-related disputes while also addressing the interpersonal dynamics that often undermine housing stability. Mediation fosters durable agreements, improves communication, and helps connect households with services.

Yet mediation remains significantly underutilized, reaching only about five percent of eviction cases statewide. By improving access to housing stability mediation, Oregon can build on a well-established and effective infrastructure.

At a time when Oregon seeks cost-effective ways to reduce eviction judgments, strengthen household stability, and ease pressure on public systems, mediation offers an evidence-driven and readily scalable intervention. Expanding access to mediation is not simply a program improvement; it is a strategic investment in housing stability, fiscal responsibility, and community well-being.

Resolution Oregon

Resolution Oregon, administered by the University of Oregon School of Law, oversees the state's Community Dispute Resolution Program pursuant to ORS 36.100–36.175. The program strengthens Oregon's network of Community Resolution Centers by awarding state-funded grants authorized under ORS 36.155.

Beyond grant administration, Resolution Oregon provides statewide oversight of grantee performance through service metrics, financial reporting, and participant feedback, ensuring transparency, accountability and consistency in service quality. Resolution Oregon also functions as Oregon's central repository for community mediation data, supporting research, program evaluation, and data-informed policy development.

Through this statewide infrastructure, Resolution Oregon advances accessible, community-based approaches to conflict resolution and helps ensure that mediation services, including housing stability mediation, are widely available, high-quality, and responsive to the needs of local communities.

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Finally, I am deeply grateful to the mediators who dedicate their time and professional skill to supporting tenants and landlords through challenging housing disputes. Their commitment and skill are central to the outcomes described in this report and to the effectiveness of mediation as a tool for housing stability.

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[^] Testimonials included in this report were selected as representative examples of their respective stakeholder groups and may or may not have been submitted during the period covered by the data.

Appendix A: Data Sources

This chart contains the data sources and values used in estimating the downstream public cost of evictions in Oregon. The estimates were created by using the Cost of Eviction Calculator designed by Innovation for Justice (i4J), a social-justice-focused legal innovation lab housed at University of Arizona James E. Rogers College of Law and University of Utah David Eccles School of Business. The data sources used in the estimate were the best available sources as of February 2026. Resolution Oregon used the national averages recommended by the calculator when no other credible Oregon source was available.

Calculator Question	Number used	Source	Citation and Link
What is the average household size for households in your community?	2.42	US Census	“2020-2024 ACS 5-Year Narrative Profile: State of Oregon.” American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, 2024. https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/narrative-profiles/2024/report.php?geotype=state&state=41.DP02 Selected Social Characteristics in the United States. Accessed 2 Feb. 2026
What percentage of the annual evictions in your community result in displacement leading to shelter needs?	25%- 62.5%	King County Bar Association and Seattle Women's Commission	Cookson, T., et al. <i>Losing Home: The Human Cost of Eviction in Seattle</i> . Seattle Women’s Commission & Housing Justice Project of the King County Bar Association, 2018. https://cdn2.hubspot.net/hubfs/4408380/PDF/Cost-Benefit-ImpactStudies/Losing%20Home%202018.pdf
Approximately, what is the DAILY cost of providing shelter to ONE homeless individual in your community?	\$90.62	ECO Northwest	“Alternative Shelter Analysis.” <i>Alternative Shelter Analysis</i> , EcoNorthwest, www.opb.org/pdf/Alternative%20Shelter%20Analysis%202005-19-23_1695657461141.pdf . Page 26.
What is the average number of days per year that a person experiencing homelessness utilizes emergency shelter?	73	Multnomah County	Multnomah County Homeless Services Department. <i>Adult Shelter Review FY25</i> . Final version, 17 Dec. 2025, Homeless Services Department, Multnomah County, OR, https://hsd.multco.us/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/Adult-Shelter-Review-FY25.pdf .
What percentage of homeless people utilize inpatient hospital services?	23%	Recommended value from calculator based on national averages	Stout Risius Ross, <i>Economic Return on Investment of Providing Counsel in Philadelphia Eviction Cases for Low-Income Tenants</i> 46 ¶107, Ex. E (2018) (citing Kushel, Margot, et. al. <i>Factors Associated With the Health Care Utilization of Homeless Persons</i> , 285 JAMA 200, 200 (Jan. 10, 2001)). https://cdn2.hubspot.net/hubfs/4408380/PDF/Cost-Benefit-Impact-Studies/Philadelphia%20Evictions%20Report_11-13-18.pdf
What percent of people experiencing homelessness would not be utilizing inpatient care if they were not experiencing homelessness?	80%	Recommended value from calculator based on national averages	Stout Risius Ross, <i>Economic Return on Investment of Providing Counsel in Philadelphia Eviction Cases for Low-Income Tenants</i> 46 ¶107, Ex. E (2018) (citing Kushel, Margot, et. al. <i>Factors Associated With the Health Care Utilization of Homeless Persons</i> , 285 JAMA 200, 200 (Jan. 10, 2001)). https://cdn2.hubspot.net/hubfs/4408380/PDF/Cost-Benefit-Impact-Studies/Philadelphia%20Evictions%20Report_11-13-18.pdf

This chart contains the data sources and values used in estimating the downstream public cost of evictions in Oregon. The estimates were created by using the Cost of Eviction Calculator designed by Innovation for Justice (i4J), a social-justice-focused legal innovation lab housed at University of Arizona James E. Rogers College of Law and University of Utah David Eccles School of Business. The data sources used in the estimate were the best available sources as of February 2026. Resolution Oregon used the national averages recommended by the calculator when no other credible Oregon source was available.

Calculator Question	Number used	Source	Citation and Link
What is the average cost of an inpatient hospital visit in your community (per person per visit)?	4,391	Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF) — State Health Facts	Kaiser Family Foundation. Hospital Expenses per Adjusted Inpatient Day. Kaiser Family Foundation, 2026, https://www.kff.org/health-costs/state-indicator/expenses-per-inpatient-day/?currentTimeframe=0&selectedRows=%7B%22states%22%3A%7B%22oregon%22%3A%7B%7D%7D%7D&sortModel=%7B%22collId%22%3A%22Location%22%2C%22sort%22%3A%22asc%22%7D . Accessed 2 Feb. 2026.
On average, how many times does a homeless person use inpatient hospital services in one year?	7	Recommended value from calculator based on national averages	Stout Risius Ross, Economic Return on Investment of Providing Counsel in Philadelphia Eviction Cases for Low-Income Tenants 46 ¶107, Ex. E (2018) (citing Kushel, Margot, et. al. Factors Associated With the Health Care Utilization of Homeless Persons, 285 JAMA 200, 200 (Jan. 10, 2001). https://cdn2.hubspot.net/hubfs/4408380/PDF/Cost-Benefit-Impact-Studies/Philadelphia%20Evictions%20Report_11-13-18.pdf
What percentage of homeless people in you community use emergency room services?	32%	Recommended value from calculator based on national averages	Stout Risius Ross, Economic Return on Investment of Providing Counsel in Philadelphia Eviction Cases for Low-Income Tenants 46 ¶107, Ex. E (2018) (citing Kushel, Margot, et. al. Factors Associated With the Health Care Utilization of Homeless Persons, 285 JAMA 200, 200 (Jan. 10, 2001). https://cdn2.hubspot.net/hubfs/4408380/PDF/Cost-Benefit-Impact-Studies/Philadelphia%20Evictions%20Report_11-13-18.pdf
What percent of people experiencing homelessness would not be utilizing emergency department care if they were not experiencing homelessness?	75%	Recommended value from calculator based on national averages	Stout Risius Ross, Economic Return on Investment of Providing Counsel in Philadelphia Eviction Cases for Low-Income Tenants 46 ¶107, Ex. E (2018) (citing Kushel, Margot, et. al. Factors Associated With the Health Care Utilization of Homeless Persons, 285 JAMA 200, 200 (Jan. 10, 2001). https://cdn2.hubspot.net/hubfs/4408380/PDF/Cost-Benefit-Impact-Studies/Philadelphia%20Evictions%20Report_11-13-18.pdf
What is the average cost of an emergency room visit in your community (per person per visit)?	2,273	Healthcare Cost Institute	“Emergency Room Spending, Price, and Use Trends 2012-2021.” <i>Health Care Cost Institute</i> , 16 Oct. 2025, healthcostinstitute.org/ . https://healthcostinstitute.org/all-hcci-reports/emergency-room-spending-price-and-use-trends-2012-2021/

This chart contains the data sources and values used in estimating the downstream public cost of evictions in Oregon. The estimates were created by using the Cost of Eviction Calculator designed by Innovation for Justice (i4J), a social-justice-focused legal innovation lab housed at University of Arizona James E. Rogers College of Law and University of Utah David Eccles School of Business. The data sources used in the estimate were the best available sources as of February 2026. Resolution Oregon used the national averages recommended by the calculator when no other credible Oregon source was available.

Calculator Question	Number used	Source	Citation and Link
What is the average number of times per year that a homeless person utilizes emergency room care?	3.1	Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention	“QuickStats: Rate of Emergency Department Visits, by Homeless Status - National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, United States, 2010–2021.” <i>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</i> , Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, blogs.cdc.gov/nchs/2023/10/20/7475/ . Accessed 23 Jan. 2026.
What percent of households in your community are families with children?	27%	US Census	“2020-2024 ACS 5-Year Narrative Profile: State of Oregon.” American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, 2024, https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/narrative-profiles/2024/report.php?geotype=state&state=41 . DP02 Selected Social Characteristics in the United States. Accessed 2 Feb. 2026
Among households that are families with children, what is the average number of children per family?	1.8	US Census	U.S. Census Bureau. "Own Children Under 18 Years by Family Type and Age." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, Table B09002, Table B11003 https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2024.B09002?q=United+States+Families+and+Living+Arrangements&t=Children&g=010XX00US_040XX00US41 . Accessed on 2 Feb 2026.
What percent of families experiencing homelessness receive child welfare services in the form of out-of-home placements?	16%	Recommended value from calculator based on national averages	Park, J. M., et al. (2004). Child Welfare Involvement Among Children in Homeless Families. <i>Child Welfare</i> 83 (5): 423-436. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15503639/
What is the average cost of foster care per month?	4,288	Oregon Department of Human Services	“ODHS 23-25 Ways and Means Reference Document.” <i>Oregon Legislative Information System</i> , Oregon Department of Human Services. Page 197. www.oregon.gov/odhs/about/budget/2023-2025-ways-means-reference.pdf . Accessed 24 Jan. 2026.
On average, how many months do children spend in foster care?	23	Oregon Department of Human Services	“2024 Child Welfare Data Book”. <i>Oregon Legislative Information System</i> , Document prepared by Office of Reporting, Research, Analytics and Implementation in cooperation with Oregon Department of Human Services Child Welfare Division. page 19. www.oregon.gov/odhs/data/cwdata/cw-data-book-2024.pdf . Accessed 24 Jan. 2026.
What percent of all children are between the ages of 12 and 17?	37%	Annie E. Casey Foundation/PRB analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division	“Child Population by Age Group Statistics.” <i>Child Population by Age Group Statistics</i> , Annie E Casey Foundation, datacenter.aecf.org/data/tables/101-child-population-by-age-group#detailed/1/any/false/1096,2545,1095,2048,574,1729,37,871,870,573/64,6/419,420 . Accessed 23 Jan. 2026.

This chart contains the data sources and values used in estimating the downstream public cost of evictions in Oregon. The estimates were created by using the Cost of Eviction Calculator designed by Innovation for Justice (i4J), a social-justice-focused legal innovation lab housed at University of Arizona James E. Rogers College of Law and University of Utah David Eccles School of Business. The data sources used in the estimate were the best available sources as of February 2026. Resolution Oregon used the national averages recommended by the calculator when no other credible Oregon source was available.

Calculator Question	Number used	Source	Citation and Link
What percentage of children experiencing homelessness are first arrested after becoming homeless?	25%	Recommended value from calculator based on national averages	Chapple, C. L., Johnson, K. D., & Whitbeck, L. B. (2004). Gender and Arrest Among Homeless and Runaway Youth: An Analysis of Background, Family, and Situational Factors. <i>Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice</i> 2 (2): 129-47. https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/gender-and-arrest-among-homeless-and-runaway-youth-analysis
What is the daily cost of juvenile detention per child?	\$745	Oregon Youth Authority	"Joint Subcommittee on Ways and Means Public Safety Subcommittee Phase 2 – Population and Costs May 1, 2025. Slide 12." <i>Oregon Legislative Information System</i> , Oregon Youth Authority, olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2025R1/Downloads/CommitteeMeetingDocument/303384 .
On average, how many days does a child remain in juvenile detention?	365*	Oregon Youth Authority	"Oregon Youth Authority - Quick Facts." <i>Oregon Youth Authority Quick Facts</i> , Oregon Youth Authority, www.oregon.gov/oya/Publications/QuickFacts.pdf . Accessed 2 Feb. 2026.
*Actual average is 424 days. Used 365 days because calculator would not accept more than a year.			