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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Washington County</td>
<td>Beaverton/Aloha</td>
<td>294</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beaverton/Tigard</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Southeast Hillsboro</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tualatin</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamhill County</td>
<td></td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
High Poverty Hotspots - Introduction

High poverty hotspots\(^1\) are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Oregon counties and provides a profile of their residents using Census Bureau, Department of Human Services (DHS), and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2016. SNAP information was used because SNAP is the single largest DHS/OHA program, it has a high participation rate among Oregon's poor and low-income residents, and it has reliable geographic information. Statewide, about 96 percent of SNAP clients have addresses that can be reliably located within a census tract.

Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspots were pulled, the information was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history for all clients has been provided by OED and incorporated into ICS.

The purpose of this report is to identify high poverty areas and describe residents and SNAP clients living in them. Characteristics of the hotspots are compared with each other, the county, and Oregon. Data are presented in a series of tables that follow. Bullet points are provided when there is pertinent information not included in the tables. Data in this report should be considered a means to illustrate the lives of hotspot residents with respect to family structure, geographic mobility, employment history, and to identify potential barriers to self-sufficiency. Knowledge about local high poverty hotspots can be useful when designing and locating programs and services targeted to low income people. Poverty concentrations also pose several challenges for local public schools.

Not all Oregon counties met the criteria of the Census Bureau's definition of a high poverty area.

\(^1\) \textbf{Hotspot:} The Census Bureau's definition of a \textit{poverty area} is a tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or more. We define a high poverty hotspot as a census tract or contiguous group of tracts with poverty rates of 20 percent or more for two consecutive measurements. Poverty rates were measured in the Census Bureau’s 2011-2015 and 2010-2014 American Community Surveys (ACS). Tracts must also have fewer than 20 percent of residents living in group quarters and fewer than 20 percent of adult residents who are higher education students. For these reasons several tracts around Oregon State University that have high poverty rates were omitted from this analysis.
Lincoln County

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Lincoln County: Neotsu West

Lincoln County has 4 high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 21 percent of the county’s population, 28 percent of its poor, and 23 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

- Neotsu West
  (Census Tract 9503.03, Figure 1)

Location: North western side of the unincorporated city of Neotsu extending to the Tillamook County line

Boundaries:
- North: Tillamook County
- South: NW 30th St
- East: Oregon Coast Hwy
- West: The Pacific Ocean and Roads

End Beach
Figure 2. Poverty hotspot, Lincoln County: Newport/Nye Beach area

Location: The Nye Beach area of the city of Newport

Boundaries:
North: NW 10th Street
South: Entrance to Yaquina Bay
East: U.S. Highway 101
West: The Pacific Ocean

Legend:
- Public Schools
- High Poverty Census Tract(s)

Source: ESRI, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intelex, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MAKemyMap, NGCC & OpenStreetMap contributors; and the GIS Data Community
Figure 3. Poverty hotspot, Lincoln County: Otter Rock/Agate/Beverly Beach

- **Otter rock/Agate/Beverly Beach** (Census Tract 9508, Figure 3)

**Location:** the area extending east from Otter Rock, Beverly Beach and Agate Beach to portions of Newton Hill Rd

**Boundaries:**
- **North:** The Pacific Ocean and Rocky Creek
- **South:** NE Big Creek Rd, Big Creek, and Wessel Creek
- **East:** Newton Hill Rd, Siletz Hwy
- **West:** The Pacific Ocean, Otter Rock, Beverly, and Agate beaches
Toledo
(Census Tract 9514, Figure 4)

Location: the western portions of the city of Toledo and beyond extending to Gopher Creek in the southeastern side of the city

Boundaries:
North: NE 10th St, NE Burgess Rd, NE Highway 20, and Corvallis Newport Hwy
South: Gopher Creek Rd, 1000 Line Rd, and Meadow Creek
East: Elk City Rd, Harlan Rd, and Big Elk Creek
West: NE Alder St, S Main St, SE Butler Bridge Rd, S Bay Rd, and 1000 Line Rd

Figure 4. Poverty hotspot, Lincoln County: Toledo
### Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Newport</th>
<th>Neotsu West</th>
<th>West Otter/Agate &amp; Beverly Beach</th>
<th>Toledo</th>
<th>Lincoln County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td>2,037</td>
<td>1,449</td>
<td>3,471</td>
<td>2,910</td>
<td>46,347</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>1,564</td>
<td>2,340</td>
<td>1,214</td>
<td>30,703</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>1,603</td>
<td>1,028</td>
<td>20,566</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of population that is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Latino</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Latino</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient (age 5 and older)</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least a bachelors degree</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index:
Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Neotsu west area had the 13th highest rate of participation in alcohol and drug programs.
- Toledo area had the 4th highest rate of child welfare involvement, the 7th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs, the 8th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs, and the 19th highest rate of individuals with less than a high school diploma.

### Table 2 Lincoln County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Newport</th>
<th>Neotsu West</th>
<th>Otter Rock/Agate &amp; Beverly Beach</th>
<th>Toledo</th>
<th>Lincoln County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total SNAP clients January 2016</strong>¹</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>11,264</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change since January 2011</strong></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</strong></td>
<td>77</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients</strong>²</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Household characteristics**

- Female: 51%, 48%, 55%, 54%, 53%, 53%
- Children: 32%, 26%, 32%, 33%, 30%, 36%
- 18 to 24: 8%, 11%, 9%, 11%, 8%, 10%
- 25 to 44: 25%, 26%, 28%, 29%, 26%, 27%
- 45 to 59: 18%, 21%, 17%, 16%, 19%, 16%
- 60+: 16%, 15%, 14%, 11%, 16%, 12%

**English as preferred language**

- 88%, 98%, 97%, 99%, 96%, 89%

**Concurrent DHS/OHA services**³

- TANF: 11%, 6%, 10%, 5%, 8%, 10%
- Medical assistance: 84%, 82%, 81%, 83%, 84%, 82%
- ERDC (percent of children): 4%, 2%, 8%, 3%, 4%, 9%

**DHS/OHA service history**⁴

- Domestic violence: 13%, 10%, 14%, 18%, 12%, 11%
- Mental health: 26%, 25%, 24%, 25%, 23%, 22%
- Alcohol and drug: 24%, 26%, 20%, 28%, 23%, 20%
- Child welfare: 21%, 19%, 22%, 30%, 22%, 20%
- Developmental disability: 2%, 2%, 2%, 2%, 2%, 2%
- Vocational rehabilitation: 8%, 5%, 7%, 6%, 7%, 5%

**Hotspot Index Rank**⁵

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neotsu West</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter Rock/Agate &amp; Beverly Beach</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toledo</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln County</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Newport</th>
<th>Neotsu West</th>
<th>Otter Rock/Agate &amp; Beverly Beach</th>
<th>Toledo</th>
<th>Lincoln County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon employment history for adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$12.34</td>
<td>$13.06</td>
<td>$12.07</td>
<td>$12.18</td>
<td>$12.88</td>
<td>$13.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$12,562</td>
<td>$11,940</td>
<td>$12,875</td>
<td>$12,322</td>
<td>$13,280</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$10,504</td>
<td>$10,136</td>
<td>$10,363</td>
<td>$11,515</td>
<td>$10,839</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-16%</td>
<td>-15%</td>
<td>-20%</td>
<td>-7%</td>
<td>-18%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

- Client employment increased in the Lincoln County hotspots. Most of job growth in the Newport and Otter Rock areas was from the trade employment sector. For Neotsu west and Toledo areas most job growth was from accommodation/food and admin services.
**Geographic mobility (Table 4)**

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school.\(^2\) The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4 Lincoln County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients(^1,2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hotspots</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move &quot;Movers&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration patterns for the Newport, Neotsu, Otter and Toledo hotspots were urban, with about 58 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Lincoln County, 17 percent relocating within the hotspot, and 25 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Multnomah.

\(^2\) The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Linn County has five high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Albany Central, Albany South and Queen and Geary have 19 percent of Linn county’s population, 32 percent of its poor, and 26 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.
Queen Avenue SE and Geary Street S

**Boundaries:**

**North & West:** Pacific Boulevard (U.S. highways 99E and 99E/20)

**South:** 34th Avenue, 28th, Queen, and 21st avenues SE

**East:** I-5

- *Albany South* (Census Tract 207, Figure 1)

**Location:** The south side of the city of Albany, just north of the Linn Benton Community College campus

**Boundaries:**

**North:** SE 28th and SW 34th avenues

**South:** Ellingson Road

**East:** Geary and Columbus streets

**West:** Pacific Boulevard (U.S. Highway 99E) and Marion Street
In the Queen and Geary hotspot, tract 205 had a poverty rate of 29.9 percent, tract 208.01 had a poverty rate of 32.6 percent and tract 208.02 had a rate of 42.1 percent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Albany Central</th>
<th>Albany South</th>
<th>Queen and Geary</th>
<th>Linn County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td>4,279</td>
<td>6,019</td>
<td>12,685</td>
<td>118,971</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>1,979</td>
<td>2,265</td>
<td>5,316</td>
<td>49,005</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>1,723</td>
<td>2,066</td>
<td>5,044</td>
<td>45,100</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of population that is

- Female | 47% | 50% | 47% | 50% | 50% |
- Under 18 | 22% | 27% | 27% | 23% | 21% |
- 18 to 24 | 10% | 10% | 9% | 8% | 9% |
- 25 to 44 | 27% | 31% | 29% | 24% | 27% |
- 45 to 59 | 23% | 18% | 18% | 20% | 20% |
- 60+ years of age | 18% | 15% | 17% | 24% | 22% |
- Latino | 19% | 8% | 18% | 8% | 12% |
- White and non-Latino | 73% | 86% | 72% | 86% | 76% |
- Non-white and non-Latino | 8% | 4% | 8% | 5% | 10% |
- English proficient (age 5 and older) | 94% | 97% | 98% | 98% | 94% |
- With less than a high school education (age 25 and older) | 16% | 8% | 15% | 10% | 10% |
- With at least a bachelors degree | 18% | 15% | 12% | 17% | 31% |

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Linn County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Albany Central</th>
<th>Albany South</th>
<th>Queen and Geary</th>
<th>Linn County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016</td>
<td>2,156</td>
<td>1,403</td>
<td>3,968</td>
<td>28,546</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>-9%</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>-8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household characteristics

- Clients in childless households | 49%          | 36%          | 37%             | 41%         | 42%    |
- Clients in single parent households | 29%          | 32%          | 34%             | 30%         | 31%    |
- Clients in multi parent households | 20%          | 29%          | 25%             | 28%         | 25%    |

Concurrent DHS/OHA services

- TANF | 10%          | 3%           | 9%              | 9%          | 10%    |
- Medical assistance | 83%          | 81%          | 84%             | 82%         | 82%    |
- ERDC (percent of children) | 11%          | 7%           | 7%              | 6%          | 9%     |

DHS/OHA service history

- Domestic violence | 12%          | 7%           | 11%             | 10%         | 11%    |
- Mental health | 32%          | 24%          | 28%             | 25%         | 22%    |
- Alcohol and drug | 29%          | 19%          | 23%             | 21%         | 20%    |
- Child welfare | 28%          | 22%          | 27%             | 24%         | 20%    |
- Developmental disability | 1%            | 1%           | 2%              | 2%          | 2%     |
- Vocational rehabilitation | 9%            | 7%           | 7%              | 7%          | 5%     |

Hotspot Index Rank | 7          | 96           | 11              | -          | -      |

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Albany Central area had the highest participation rate per tract population, the highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4), the 5th highest participation rate in mental health programs, the 6th highest rate of child welfare involvement, and the 7th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs. These factors resulted in the area’s seventh place ranking in the hotspot indices.

- The Queen and Geary area had the 3rd highest rate of single mother households, the 8th highest poverty rate, the 9th highest rate of child welfare involvement, the 15th highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4), and the 16th highest participation rate in mental health programs. These factors resulted in the area’s 11th place ranking in the hotspot indices.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 Linn County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Albany Central</th>
<th>Albany South</th>
<th>Queen and Geary</th>
<th>Linn County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$12.46</td>
<td>$13.27</td>
<td>$12.33</td>
<td>$13.13</td>
<td>$13.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$12,559</td>
<td>$14,884</td>
<td>$12,594</td>
<td>$14,187</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$10,129</td>
<td>$12,777</td>
<td>$11,198</td>
<td>$11,468</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-19%</td>
<td>-14%</td>
<td>-11%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Client employment increased in these Linn County hotspots. All hotspots had job growth in admin services, manufacturing, and construction sectors.

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
Geographic mobility (Table 4)

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school. The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Albany Central</th>
<th>Albany South</th>
<th>Queen and Geary</th>
<th>Linn County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>2,156</td>
<td>1,403</td>
<td>3,968</td>
<td>28,546</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move &quot;Movers&quot;</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration patterns for the hotspots were urban, with about 54 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Linn County, just over 19 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and just over 26 percent relocating from another county. The most common counties of origin were Benton and Marion counties.

2 The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Sweet Home and Lebanon have 14 percent of Linn county’s population, 18 percent of its poor, and 18 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area.
Location: The south side of the city of Lebanon

Boundaries:
North: W Oak Street, Walker Road and Willamette Valley Railroad
South: Rockhill Drive, Oak Creek, Vaughn Lane, Cascade Dr and Welrich Dr
East: South Santiam River, River Dr, Welrich Dr, Sturtavent Rd, and Central Ave
West: S 7th Street and Stoltz Hill Road

Figure 2. Poverty hotspots, Linn County: Lebanon
**Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)**

In the Lebanon hotspot, tract 309.03 had a poverty rate of 21.8 percent and tract 309.04 had a rate of 22.6 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was roughly 22 percent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Sweet Home</th>
<th>Lebanon</th>
<th>Linn County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 pop. estimate</td>
<td>6,378</td>
<td>10,478</td>
<td>118,971</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>2,530</td>
<td>4,515</td>
<td>49,005</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter occ.</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>2,341</td>
<td>4,350</td>
<td>45,100</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single mother</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married parents</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI 2012 (Adults)</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of population that is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Sweet Home</th>
<th>Lebanon</th>
<th>Linn County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Latino</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Latino</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With less than a high school education</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least a bachelors degree</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index:
   EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf
### Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

#### Table 2 Linn County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Sweet Home</th>
<th>Lebanon</th>
<th>Linn County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016(^1)</td>
<td>2,160</td>
<td>2,995</td>
<td>28,546</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients(^2)</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 +</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Household characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sweet Home</th>
<th>Lebanon</th>
<th>Linn County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clients in childless households</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in single parent households</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in multi parent households</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Concurrent DHS/OHA services\(^3\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sweet Home</th>
<th>Lebanon</th>
<th>Linn County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TANF</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistance</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERDC (percent of children)</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DHS/OHA service history\(^4\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sweet Home</th>
<th>Lebanon</th>
<th>Linn County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and drug</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child welfare</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental disability</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational rehabilitation</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotspot Index Rank(^5)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 Linn County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Sweet Home</th>
<th>Lebanon</th>
<th>Linn County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$13,572</td>
<td>$14,040</td>
<td>$14,187</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$10,208</td>
<td>$11,282</td>
<td>$11,468</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-25%</td>
<td>-20%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Percent employed in trade 2010
  - 2010: 23% 22% 22% 21%
  - 2015: 22% 22% 21% 21%
- Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010
  - 2010: 9% 13% 13% 18%
  - 2015: 12% 15% 15% 19%
- Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010
  - 2010: 19% 15% 18% 16%
  - 2015: 19% 18% 17% 15%
- Percent employed in admin services 2010
  - 2010: 10% 10% 11% 11%
  - 2015: 15% 14% 15% 14%
- Percent employed in manufacturing 2010
  - 2010: 12% 8% 8% 7%
  - 2015: 10% 9% 8% 7%
- Percent employed in construction 2010
  - 2010: 5% 4% 4% 4%
  - 2015: 3% 4% 5% 4%
- Percent employed in all other 2010
  - 2010: 21% 22% 24% 23%
  - 2015: 18% 19% 20% 21%

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

- Client employment increased slightly in both hotspots. For both hotspots, job growth was in accommodation/food and admin services sectors.
Geographic mobility (Table 4)
Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school. The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

Table 4 Linn County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients¹²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Home</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Linn County</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>2,160</td>
<td>2,995</td>
<td>28,546</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move - “Movers”</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

² SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

The migration patterns for the Lebanon and Sweet Home hotspots were urban, with 54 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Linn County, 26 percent relocating within the hotspot, and 20 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Marion.

² The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Malheur County has three high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 75 percent of the county’s population, 91 percent of its poor, and 90 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.
the Country View Golf Course

**Boundaries:**
North: The Railroad Avenue, E Island Rd and Morgan Ave  
South: Enterprise Ave, the Snake River and the state of Idaho  
East: The Snake River and the state of Idaho  
West: Lee Rd, Arabian Dr, Van Way, North Canal Lateral and Lytle Blvd

- *Vale* (Census 9706, Figure 1)

**Location:** Encompassing the city of Vale and extending out into unincorporated areas of Malheur County

**Boundaries:** This irregularly shaped tract encompasses the irrigated farmland along U.S. Highway 26 past the community of Willow Creek to S Road L. West of Vale it includes the irrigated farmland on either side of U.S. Highway 20. Southeast of Vale the boundary follows Lytle Boulevard to the North Canal, then continues northeast to Sheep Creek. The boundary crosses U.S. 26 at Arabian and Lee roads, then turns back to Vale along Railroad Avenue, Halliday Road, Hillcrest Drive, and the Owyhee Canal.
In the Ontario hotspot, tract 9702 had a poverty rate of 25.2 percent, tract 9703 had a poverty rate of 31.9 percent, and tract 9704 had a rate of 36.2 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was roughly 31 percent.

### Table 1 Malheur County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Vale</th>
<th>Ontario</th>
<th>Nyssa</th>
<th>Malheur County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15</td>
<td>4,386</td>
<td>13,460</td>
<td>5,171</td>
<td>30,551</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>population estimate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>1,739</td>
<td>5,617</td>
<td>1,883</td>
<td>11,629</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>1,586</td>
<td>5,217</td>
<td>1,714</td>
<td>10,286</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) 2</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of population that is Female</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Latino</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Latino</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient (age 5 and older)</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least a bachelors degree</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index:
   http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/
   EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf
Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Vale</th>
<th>Ontario</th>
<th>Nyssa</th>
<th>Malheur County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016¹</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>5,203</td>
<td>1,569</td>
<td>8,639</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients²</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household characteristics

| Clients in childless households | 28%  | 32%     | 29%   | 31%            | 42%    |
| Clients in single parent households | 32%  | 36%     | 33%   | 35%            | 31%    |
| Clients in multi parent households | 37%  | 28%     | 32%   | 30%            | 25%    |

Concurrent DHS/OHA services³

| TANF | 10%  | 14%     | 12%   | 13%            | 10%    |
| Medical assistance | 84%  | 84%     | 83%   | 83%            | 82%    |
| ERDC (percent of children) | 3%    | 7%      | 4%    | 6%             | 9%     |

DHS/OHA service history⁴

| Domestic violence | 9%   | 10%     | 8%    | 8%             | 11%    |
| Mental health | 17%  | 21%     | 13%   | 18%            | 22%    |
| Alcohol and drug | 14%  | 17%     | 11%   | 15%            | 20%    |
| Child welfare | 26%  | 30%     | 23%   | 27%            | 20%    |
| Developmental disability | 1%   | 1%      | 1%    | 1%             | 2%     |
| Vocational rehabilitation | 4%   | 6%      | 2%    | 4%             | 5%     |

Hotspot Index Rank⁵ | 97    | 31      | 87    | -              | -      |

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Vale area had the 18th highest child welfare involvement.
- The Ontario area had the 2nd highest child welfare involvement, the 15th highest TANF participation rate, and the 17th highest participation rate per adult population. These factors resulted in the area’s 31st place ranking in the hotspot indices.
- The Nyssa area had the 18th lowest high school completion rate.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 Malheur County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Vale</th>
<th>Ontario</th>
<th>Nyssa</th>
<th>Malheur County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon employment history for adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$14.12</td>
<td>$12.35</td>
<td>$13.08</td>
<td>$12.78</td>
<td>$14.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$11.81</td>
<td>$11.89</td>
<td>$12.31</td>
<td>$12.01</td>
<td>$13.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$13,113</td>
<td>$10,758</td>
<td>$11,250</td>
<td>$11,190</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$10,178</td>
<td>$9,575</td>
<td>$9,548</td>
<td>$9,676</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-22%</td>
<td>-11%</td>
<td>-15%</td>
<td>-14%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

- Employment among clients in the Malheur County hotspots might be understated for two reasons: some clients may have been employed in nearby Idaho, and others may have been farm workers and not included in covered employment counts.
- Most of the job growth in the Vale area was in trade, while it was in accommodation/food in both Ontario and Nyssa hotspots.
**Geographic mobility (Table 4)**

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school.\(^2\) The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Vale</th>
<th>Ontario</th>
<th>Nyssa</th>
<th>Malheur County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>5,203</td>
<td>1,569</td>
<td>8,639</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move &quot;Movers&quot;</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

The migration patterns for the hotspots were rural, with 26 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Malheur County, 63 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 11 percent relocating from another county. The most common counties of origin were Baker, Multnomah, and Umatilla.

\(^2\) The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Marion County has twelve high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 6 percent of the county’s population, 13 percent of its poor, and 11 percent of its SNAP clients live Inner Northeast area.
the south end of Keizer, and the NE Salem Industrial area

**Boundaries:**
- **North:** Weeks and Candlewood drives in the city of Keizer, the Salem Parkway, and the Portland and Western Railroad tracks
- **South:** South and Market streets NE
- **East:** Union Pacific Railroad tracks, Portland Road NE, and I-5
- **West:** The Willamette River and Commercial Street NE

- *Fair Grounds* (census tract 5.01, Figure 1)

**Location:** A portion of the city of Salem that encompasses the fair grounds

**Boundaries:**
- **North:** Silverton Rd NE
- **South:** Sunnyview Rd NE and Madison St NE
- **East:** I-5, Taft St NE, and 16th SE St
- **West:** UP Railroad tracks
Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Marion County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Grant Highland</th>
<th>Northgate</th>
<th>Fair Grounds</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td>9,914</td>
<td>5,006</td>
<td>4,229</td>
<td>323,259</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>3,923</td>
<td>1,759</td>
<td>1,162</td>
<td>122,315</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>3,575</td>
<td>1,603</td>
<td>1,136</td>
<td>113,996</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of population that is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Latino</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Latino</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient (age 5 and older)</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least a bachelors degree</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index:
   http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/
   EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf

- In the Grant Highland hotspot, tract 3 had a poverty rate of 30.6 percent and tract 4 had a rate of 43.6 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was 37 percent.
- Northgate and Fair Grounds areas had the 11th and 17th lowest rate of English language preference, respectively.
Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Marion County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Grant Highland</th>
<th>Northgate</th>
<th>Fair Grounds</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016¹</td>
<td>4,726</td>
<td>2,353</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>73,662</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients²</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 +</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in childless households</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in single parent households</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in multi parent households</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concurrent DHS/OHA services³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANF</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistance</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERDC (percent of children)</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHS/OHA service history⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and drug</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child welfare</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental disability</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational rehabilitation</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotspot Index Rank⁵</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Grant Highland area had the 3rd highest participation rate per tract population and geographic mobility (Table 4), the 7th highest poverty rate and child welfare involvement, the 14th highest participation rate of alcohol and drug programs, and the 20th highest participation in mental health programs and in total number of single mother households. These factors resulted in the area’s 1st place ranking in the hotspot indices.

- The Northgate area had the 1st highest poverty rate and child welfare involvement, the 4th highest participation rate per tract population and number of individuals with less than a high school diploma, and the 9th highest participation rate in TANF. These factors resulted in the area’s 6th place ranking in the hotspot indices.

- The fair Grounds area had the 8th highest child welfare involvement, and the 12th highest rate of individuals with less than a high school diploma.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 Marion County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Grant Highland</th>
<th>Northgate</th>
<th>Fair Grounds</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon employment history for adults</td>
<td>Grant Highland</td>
<td>Northgate</td>
<td>Fair Grounds</td>
<td>Marion County</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$12.74</td>
<td>$12.15</td>
<td>$13.31</td>
<td>$13.20</td>
<td>$13.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$11,356</td>
<td>$10,688</td>
<td>$13,751</td>
<td>$13,741</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$10,765</td>
<td>$10,751</td>
<td>$12,123</td>
<td>$11,717</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>-12%</td>
<td>-15%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

- Client employment increased in the hotspot areas. All hotspot areas had job growth in trade and admin services sectors.
Geographic mobility (Table 4)
Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school. The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Grant Highland</th>
<th>Northgate</th>
<th>Fair Grounds</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>4,726</td>
<td>2,353</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>73,662</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move “Movers”</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

The migration patterns for the hotspots were urban, with about 70 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Marion County, 10 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and about 20 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Polk.

The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Keizer South (Census Tract 15.03, Figure 1)

Location: Southeastern area of Keizer

Boundaries:
North: Dearborn Ave NE
South: Weeks Dr NE and Candlewood Dr NE
East: Salem Pkwy NE, P & W Railroad tracks, and Verda Ln NE
West: River Rd N

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Keizer South has 1 percent of Marion county’s population, 2 percent of its poor, and 2 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area.
Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Keizer South hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Keizer South</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,461</td>
<td>323,259</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,926</td>
<td>122,315</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td></td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,739</td>
<td>113,996</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td></td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td></td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of population that is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Under 18</th>
<th>18 to 24</th>
<th>25 to 44</th>
<th>45 to 59</th>
<th>60+ years of age</th>
<th>Latino</th>
<th>White and non-Latino</th>
<th>Non-white and non-Latino</th>
<th>English proficient (age 5 and older)</th>
<th>With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)</th>
<th>With at least a bachelors degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Latino</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Latino</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient (age 5 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least a bachelors degree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index:
   http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/
   EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf
Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Keizer South hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Keizer South</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016¹</td>
<td>1,755</td>
<td>73,662</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>-9%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients²</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 +</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household characteristics

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clients in childless households</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in single parent households</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in multi parent households</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Concurrent DHS/OHA services³

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TANF</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistance</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERDC (percent of children)</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DHS/OHA service history⁴

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and drug</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child welfare</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental disability</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational rehabilitation</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotspot Index Rank ⁵</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Keizer area had the 15th highest client participation rate per tract population, and the 20th highest rate of child welfare involvement.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 Keizer South hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oregon employment history for adults</th>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$13.60</td>
<td>$14.39</td>
<td>$14.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$12.76</td>
<td>$13.20</td>
<td>$13.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$13,042</td>
<td>$13,741</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$11,269</td>
<td>$11,717</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-14%</td>
<td>-15%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

- Client employment increase in the Keizer South hotspot came from accommodation/food, administrative services, and construction sectors.
**Geographic mobility (Table 4)**

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school.² The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Keizer South</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>1,755</td>
<td>73,662</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move “Movers”</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

● The migration pattern for the hotspot was urban, with about 69 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Marion County, 11 percent relocating within the hotspot, and 20 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Polk.

² The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Marion County - Outer Northeast & Southeast Salem

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Marion County: Hayesville, North/East Lancaster & Four Corners/Mill Creek

- **Hayesville**
  (census tract 1602, Figure 1)

  **Location:** The unincorporated area of Hayesville on Salem’s northeast side. It encompasses Chemeketa Community College.

  **Boundaries:**
  - North: Ward Drive NE, Ivory Way NE
  - South: Silverton Road NE
  - East: 47th and 48th avenues NE, Schafer and Janice avenues NE,
  - West: I-5, Portland Road NE

- **North/East Lancaster** (Census Tract 17.01 and 17.02, Figure 1)

  According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Hayesville, North and East Lancaster, and Four Corners/SE Mill Creek have 11 percent of Marion county’s population, 16 percent of its poor, and 17 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area.
**Location:** Portions of Salem’s North East, North Lancaster, and East Lancaster neighborhoods

**Boundaries:**
- **North:** Sunnyview Road NE
- **South:** An abandoned rail easement and power transmission lines running south of Monroe Avenue NE and north of State Street
- **East:** 45th Ave NE, Citation Dr NE, Pacific Dr NE, and Cordon Rd NE
- **West:** I-5

- *Four Corners/SE Mill Creek* (Census Tract 18.01 and 18.02, Figure 1)

**Location:** East Salem including portions of the unincorporated Four Corners area, the Southeast Mill Creek neighborhood, and Marion County’s East Salem Suburban Neighborhood Association

**Boundaries:**
- **North:** Abandoned rail easement and power transmission lines running north of State Street
- **South:** Oregon Highway 22
- **East:** Deer Park Drive SE and 62nd Avenue SE
- **West:** I-5
Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Marion County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Hayesville</th>
<th>North/East Lancaster</th>
<th>Four Corners /SE Mill Creek</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td>9,124</td>
<td>12,586</td>
<td>14,902</td>
<td>323,259</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>3,509</td>
<td>4,324</td>
<td>5,131</td>
<td>122,315</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>3,086</td>
<td>4,014</td>
<td>4,834</td>
<td>113,996</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)²</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of population that is

- Female: 54% 51% 47% 49% 50%
- Under 18: 36% 30% 26% 25% 21%
- 18 to 24: 13% 9% 11% 10% 9%
- 25 to 44: 27% 29% 33% 26% 27%
- 45 to 59: 13% 16% 14% 19% 20%
- 60+ years of age: 10% 15% 14% 20% 22%
- Latino: 52% 44% 42% 25% 12%
- White and non-Latino: 35% 44% 45% 65% 76%
- Non-white and non-Latino: 13% 10% 11% 7% 10%
- English proficient (age 5 and older): 77% 77% 80% 89% 94%
- With less than a high school education (age 25 and older): 30% 31% 24% 16% 10%
- With at least a bachelors degree: 12% 12% 14% 22% 31%

¹ All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS = American Community Survey

² Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index:

- In the Northeast Lancaster hotspot, tract 17.01 had a poverty rate of 31.9 percent and tract 17.02 had a rate of 21.3 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was roughly 27 percent.
- In the Four Corners/SE Mill Creek hotspot, tract 18.01 had a poverty rate of 23.3 percent and tract 18.02 had a rate of 22.4 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was about 23 percent.
Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Marion County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Hayesville</th>
<th>North/East Lancaster</th>
<th>Four Corners/SE Mill Creek</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016¹</td>
<td>3,828</td>
<td>3,716</td>
<td>4,627</td>
<td>73,662</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>-3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients²</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household characteristics

Clients in childless households | 22% | 29% | 27% | 33% | 42% |
Clients in single parent households | 42% | 38% | 37% | 36% | 31% |
Clients in multi parent households | 22% | 26% | 29% | 26% | 25% |

Concurrent DHS/OHA services³

TANF | 14% | 14% | 12% | 11% | 10% |
Medical assistance | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 82% |
ERDC (percent of children) | 8% | 9% | 8% | 8% | 9% |

DHS/OHA service history⁴

Domestic violence | 9% | 11% | 10% | 10% | 11% |
Mental health | 17% | 20% | 19% | 20% | 22% |
Alcohol and drug | 13% | 17% | 17% | 18% | 20% |
Child welfare | 24% | 24% | 24% | 22% | 20% |
Developmental disability | 2% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
Vocational rehabilitation | 4% | 5% | 4% | 6% | 5% |

Hotspot Index Rank⁵ | 28 | 29 | 55 | - | - |

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

Among all Oregon hotspots, the Hayesville area had the 4th highest number of single mother households, the 6th lowest rate of English language preference, the 8th highest number of individuals with less than a high school diploma, the 12th highest client participation rate per tract population, and the 18th highest TANF participation rate. These factors resulted in the area’s 28th place ranking in the hotspot indices.

Clients in the Northeast Lancaster area had the 14th highest number of individuals with less than a high school diploma.

Four Corners/SE Mill Creek had the 6th highest number of individuals with less than a high school diploma and number of single mother households, and the 17th highest TANF participation rate.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Oregon employment history for adults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marion County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hayesville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$12.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$12,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$11,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

- Client employment increased in the hotspot areas. Most of job growth in Hayesville was in trade, but for both the Northeast Lancaster and Four Corners areas job growth was in accommodation/food sector.
Geographic mobility (Table 4)
Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school.\(^2\) The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Hayesville</th>
<th>North/East Lancaster</th>
<th>Four Corners/SE Mill Creek</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>3,828</td>
<td>3,716</td>
<td>4,627</td>
<td>73,662</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move &quot;Movers&quot;</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration patterns for the hotspots were urban, with about 67 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Marion County, 17 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 16 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Polk.

2 The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Marion County - Salem Airport Area

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Marion County: Salem Airport Area

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, the Salem Airport area has 1 percent of Marion county’s population, 3 percent of its poor, and 2 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area.
### Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Salem Airport hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Salem Airport area</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td>4,377</td>
<td>323,259</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>1,618</td>
<td>122,315</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>1,471</td>
<td>113,996</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of population that is female</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Latino</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Latino</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient (age 5 and older)</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least a bachelors degree</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index:
   http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/
   EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf
Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Salem Airport hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Salem Airport area</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016(^1)</td>
<td>1,792</td>
<td>73,662</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients(^2)</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 +</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in childless households</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in single parent households</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in multi parent households</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concurrent DHS/OHA services(^3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANF</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistance</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERDC (percent of children)</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHS/OHA service history(^4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and drug</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child welfare</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental disability</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational rehabilitation</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotspot Index Rank(^5)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Airport area ranked 3rd highest in child welfare involvement, the 9th highest in poverty rate and geographic mobility, the 13th highest client participation rate per tract population, the 13th highest participation rate in mental health programs, and the 17th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs. These factors resulted in the area’s 2nd place ranking in the hotspot indices.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 Salem Airport hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Salem Airport area</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon employment history for adults</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$12.13</td>
<td>$13.20</td>
<td>$13.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$12,612</td>
<td>$13,741</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$11,454</td>
<td>$11,717</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-9%</td>
<td>-15%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

- Client employment increased slightly in the Salem Airport area. Only the admin services and the “all other” employment sectors had job growth.
Geographic mobility (Table 4)
Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school. The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

Table 4 Salem Airport hotspot: address history for SNAP clients¹²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Salem Airport area</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>1,792</td>
<td>73,662</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(including present) since 2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move “Movers”</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

• The migration pattern for the hotspot was urban, with about 70 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Marion County, 9 percent relocating within the hotspot, and 21 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Polk.

¹ The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

Oregon DHS Office of Forecasting, Research and Analysis
May 2016
According to Census Bureau and DHS data, South Salem/Bush Park has 1 percent of Marion county’s population, 1 percent of its poor, and 1 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area.
**Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Bush Park</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 pop.</td>
<td>3,452</td>
<td>323,259</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>1,785</td>
<td>122,315</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>1,670</td>
<td>113,996</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-mother</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married parents</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average BMI</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Latino</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Latino</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With less than a high school education</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least a bachelors degree</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
### Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bush Park</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total SNAP clients January 2016</strong></td>
<td>844</td>
<td>73,662</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change since January 2011</strong></td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</strong></td>
<td>79</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients</strong></td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children</strong></td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>18 to 24</strong></td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>25 to 44</strong></td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>45 to 59</strong></td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>60 +</strong></td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English as preferred language</strong></td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Household characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bush Park</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clients in childless households</strong></td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clients in single parent households</strong></td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clients in multi parent households</strong></td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Concurrent DHS/OHA services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bush Park</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TANF</strong></td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medical assistance</strong></td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ERDC (percent of children)</strong></td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DHS/OHA service history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bush Park</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domestic violence</strong></td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mental health</strong></td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alcohol and drug</strong></td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child welfare</strong></td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Developmental disability</strong></td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vocational rehabilitation</strong></td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hotspot Index Rank</strong></td>
<td>81</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 Bush Park hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bush Park</td>
<td>Marion County</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon employment history for adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$13.18</td>
<td>$13.20</td>
<td>$13.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$13,751</td>
<td>$13,741</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$11,427</td>
<td>$11,717</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-17%</td>
<td>-15%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Client employment increased slightly in the South Salem/Bush Park area. Job growth was from the health care/social assistance, admin services and the construction sectors.

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
Geographic mobility (Table 4)

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school. The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

- The migration pattern for the hotspot was urban, with 74 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Marion County, 6 percent relocating within the hotspot, and 20 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Polk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4 Bush Park hotspot: address history for SNAP clients¹,²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hotspot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move &quot;Movers&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

² The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Marion County - Woodburn

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Marion County: Woodburn Northeast/Southeast/West

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Woodburn Northeast/Southeast/West has 6 percent of Marion county’s population, 12 percent of its poor, and 7 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.
**Boundaries:**
North: Hardcastle Avenue
South: Belle Passi Road
East: U.S. Highway 99E
West: The Union Pacific Railroad tracks and S Boones Ferry Road

- *Woodburn Northeast* (Census Tract 103.05, Figure 1)

**Location:** The northeast portion of the city of Woodburn and extending east to unincorporated area of Marion County

**Boundaries:**
North: Schmidt Lane and NE Carl Road
South: Hardcastle Avenue, Elliot Prairie Road, and Oregon Highway 214
East: The Clackamas County line
West: The Union Pacific Railroad tracks and U.S. Highway 99E
**Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Woodburn Northeast</th>
<th>Woodburn Southeast</th>
<th>Woodburn West</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td>4,441</td>
<td>6,601</td>
<td>8,967</td>
<td>323,259</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>1,266</td>
<td>1,779</td>
<td>3,226</td>
<td>122,315</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>1,682</td>
<td>2,791</td>
<td>113,996</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of population that is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Latino</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Latino</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient (age 5 and older)</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least a bachelors degree</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS = American Community Survey
2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index:
   http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/
   EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf
- Among all Oregon hotspots, Woodburn Northeast had the 3rd highest number of people with less than a high school diploma, and the 4th lowest rate of English language preference.
- Woodburn Southeast had the 1st highest number of people with less than a high school diploma and 1st lowest rate of English language preference, and the 10th highest number of single mother households.
- The Woodburn West area had 3rd lowest rate of English language preference, the 4th highest poverty rate, and the 4th lowest high school completion rate.

### Table 2 Marion County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Woodburn Northeast</th>
<th>Woodburn Southeast</th>
<th>Woodburn West</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016¹</td>
<td>1,030</td>
<td>1,854</td>
<td>2,521</td>
<td>73,662</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>-10%</td>
<td>-15%</td>
<td>-7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients²</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 +</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Household characteristics

- Clients in childless households: 24% 20% 18% 33% 42%
- Clients in single parent households: 34% 45% 41% 36% 31%
- Clients in multi parent households: 28% 21% 27% 26% 25%

#### Concurrent DHS/OHA services³

- TANF: 4% 10% 6% 11% 10%
- Medical assistance: 83% 86% 88% 82% 82%
- ERDC (percent of children): 3% 5% 3% 8% 9%

#### DHS/OHA service history⁴

- Domestic violence: 3% 6% 4% 10% 11%
- Mental health: 10% 11% 12% 20% 22%
- Alcohol and drug: 9% 9% 10% 18% 20%
- Child welfare: 12% 21% 19% 22% 20%
- Developmental disability: 1% 2% 1% 2% 2%
- Vocational rehabilitation: 2% 2% 3% 6% 5%

#### Hotspot Index Rank⁵

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Woodburn Northeast</th>
<th>Woodburn Southeast</th>
<th>Woodburn West</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hotspot Index Rank</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.
Client employment increased in the Woodburn area hotspots. Only the construction sector had job growth across all the Woodburn area hotspots.

Table 3 Marion County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Woodburn Northeast</th>
<th>Woodburn Southeast</th>
<th>Woodburn West</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$13,883</td>
<td>$13,584</td>
<td>$13,301</td>
<td>$13,741</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$11,418</td>
<td>$11,744</td>
<td>$12,890</td>
<td>$11,717</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-18%</td>
<td>-14%</td>
<td>-3%</td>
<td>-15%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
**Geographic mobility (Table 4)**

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school. The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4 Marion County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients$^{1,2}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hotspots</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move “Movers”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration patterns for the hotspots were largely urban, with about 60 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Marion County, 22 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 18 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Clackamas.

2 The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Multnomah County has 20 high poverty hotspots. This report covers 4 hotspots, Centennial, Lents-Powellhurst, Mill Park-Hazelwood, and Montavilla. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 10 percent of the county’s population, 17 percent of its poor, and 18 percent of its SNAP clients live in the above areas.
Boundaries:
North: NE Halsey St and Burnside St
South: SE Division Street, E Burnside St, NE Glisan St, East: NE 122nd and SE 139th ave
West: NE 92nd Ave, NE 94th ave, SE 102nd ave, SE Cherry Blossom Dr

- Lents/Powellhurst (Census tracts 6.01, 83.01, 83.02, 84, 85, and 90, Figure 1)

Location: Portions of the Lents and Powellhurst-Gilbert neighborhoods in southeast Portland

Boundaries:
North: SE Division Street
South: SE Foster Road and the Springwater Corridor Trail
East: SE 136th Avenue
West: SE 82nd Avenue

- Centennial (census tracts 91.01, 97.01, Figure 1)

Location: Portions of the Centennial, Glenfair and Wilkes neighborhoods in east Portland

Boundaries:
North: SE Stark and SE Division Streets
South: SE Powell Boulevard
East: SE 162nd Ave
West: SE 136th and SE 148th avenues
### Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

The poverty rates for the 13 individual tracts associated with the four hotspots range from 21.7 percent for tract 17.02 (Montavilla) to 45.1 percent for tract 91.01 (Centennial). The combined poverty rate for the Centennial area was among the highest 6th of all the hotspots.

#### Table 1 Multnomah County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACS Poverty rate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lents-Powellhurst</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Park-Hazelwood</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montavilla</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial</td>
<td>11,926</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lents-Powellhurst</td>
<td>33,610</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Park-Hazelwood</td>
<td>24,699</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montavilla</td>
<td>9,158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing units</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial</td>
<td>4,243</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lents-Powellhurst</td>
<td>12,073</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Park-Hazelwood</td>
<td>9,494</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montavilla</td>
<td>3,380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent renter occupied</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lents-Powellhurst</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Park-Hazelwood</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montavilla</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Households</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial</td>
<td>4,013</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lents-Powellhurst</td>
<td>11,330</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Park-Hazelwood</td>
<td>8,817</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montavilla</td>
<td>3,249</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent single-mother with minor children</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lents-Powellhurst</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Park-Hazelwood</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montavilla</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent married parents with minor children</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lents-Powellhurst</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Park-Hazelwood</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montavilla</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lents-Powellhurst</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Park-Hazelwood</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montavilla</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of population that is</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Latino</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Latino</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English proficient (age 5 and older)</strong></td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)</td>
<td>24% 25% 20% 12% 10% 10%</td>
<td>12% 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least a bachelors degree</td>
<td>12% 15% 20% 29% 41% 31%</td>
<td>10% 10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index:
http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/
EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf
Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Centennial area had the 6th highest poverty rate and TANF participation, the 13th highest number of single mother households, the 18th lowest rate of English language preference, the 19th participation rate in domestic violence programs, and an index rank of 14.

The Lents/Powellhurst area had the 9th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs, the 13th highest number of individuals with less than a high school diploma, TANF participation and lowest rate of English language preference, the 19th participation rate per adult population, and an index rank of 20.

The Mill Park/Hazelwood area had the 9th highest participation rate per adult population, and the highest participation rate in domestic violence programs. The Montavilla area had the 18th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs.

---

**Table 2 Multnomah County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Centennial</th>
<th>Lents-Powellhurst</th>
<th>Mill Park-Hazelwood</th>
<th>Montavilla</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>4,348</td>
<td>12,442</td>
<td>7,959</td>
<td>1,899</td>
<td>144,055</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>-3%</td>
<td>-3%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 +</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Household characteristics**

- Clients in childless households: 36%, 40%, 42%, 42%, 47%, 42%
- Clients in single parent households: 33%, 32%, 29%, 30%, 30%, 31%
- Clients in multi parent households: 29%, 26%, 28%, 27%, 21%, 25%

**Concurrent DHS/OHA services<sup>3</sup>**

- TANF: 17%, 14%, 13%, 11%, 12%, 10%
- Medical assistance: 86%, 87%, 86%, 83%, 83%, 82%
- ERDC (percent of children): 12%, 11%, 9%, 11%, 11%, 9%

**DHS/OHA service history<sup>4</sup>**

- Domestic violence: 15%, 17%, 15%, 15%, 14%, 11%
- Mental health: 21%, 21%, 20%, 18%, 22%, 22%
- Alcohol and drug: 19%, 19%, 18%, 16%, 20%, 20%
- Child welfare: 23%, 23%, 19%, 21%, 20%, 20%
- Developmental disability: 2%, 2%, 3%, 1%, 2%, 2%
- Vocational rehabilitation: 5%, 5%, 6%, 3%, 6%, 5%

**Hotspot Index Rank<sup>5</sup>**

|            | 14 | 20 | 44 | 88 | - | - |

---

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 Multnomah County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon employment history for adults</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>$14.09</td>
<td>$12.62</td>
<td>$13,333</td>
<td>$10,621</td>
<td>-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in Centennial</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>$14.07</td>
<td>$13.01</td>
<td>$13,770</td>
<td>$11,118</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in Lents-Powellhurst</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>$14.48</td>
<td>$12.90</td>
<td>$14,325</td>
<td>$10,868</td>
<td>-24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in Mill Park-Hazelwood</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>$14.80</td>
<td>$13.64</td>
<td>$14,616</td>
<td>$11,881</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in Montavilla</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>$15.15</td>
<td>$13.46</td>
<td>$14,240</td>
<td>$10,954</td>
<td>-23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in Multnomah County</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>$14.56</td>
<td>$13.14</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Client employment increased in all East Portland hotspots.
- Employment gains for the Lents/Powellhurst area was greatest in the administrative services.

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
**Geographic mobility (Table 4)**

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school.\(^2\) The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

### Table 4 Multnomah County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients\(^1,2\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Total number of clients</th>
<th>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</th>
<th>Percent of clients with at least one documented move “Movers”</th>
<th>Percent of children with at least one documented move</th>
<th>Most recent move occurred:</th>
<th>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</th>
<th>Percent most recently moved from a different county</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial</td>
<td>4,348</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lents Powellhurst</td>
<td>12,442</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Park Hazelwood</td>
<td>7,959</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montavilla</td>
<td>1,899</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multnomah County</td>
<td>144,055</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>734,666</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

\(^2\) The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Multnomah County - Gresham

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Multnomah County: Northeast Halsey, Rockwood/Centennial & Hollybrook

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Northeast Halsey, Rockwood/Centennial, and Hollybrook have 6 percent of Multnomah county’s population, 10 percent of its poor, and 10 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas

- **Northeast Halsey**
  (Census tracts 96.04, 96.05, and 96.06, Figure 1)

  **Location:** Portions of the Wilkes East, North Gresham, and Rockwood neighborhoods in the city of Gresham

  **Boundaries:**
  - **North:** Union Pacific Railroad tracks
  - **South:** SE Stark Street
  - **East:** NE 192nd Avenue
  - **West:** NE 162nd Avenue

- **Rockwood/Centennial**
  (Census tracts 97.02, 98.01, 98.03 and 98.04, Figure 1)

  **Location:** Portions of the Centennial, Rockwood, and Northwest neighborhoods of the city of Gresham. A portion of Tract 97.02 lies within Portland’s Centennial neighborhood.
Boundaries:
North: SE Stark Street
South: NW Division Street, SE Powell Blvd and the Springwater Trail
East: The Gresham-Fairview trail and NW Birdsdale Avenue
West: SE 162nd avenue

- *Hollybrook* (Census Tract 99.04, Figure 1)

Location: portion of the Hollybrook neighborhood in the city of Gresham

Boundaries:
North: W Powell Blvd
South: The Springwater Trail
East: SW Eastman Pkwy
West: The Gresham-Fairview and W Powell Blvd
The poverty rates for the 8 individual tracts associated with the three hotspots range from 25.4 for tract 96.05 (Northeast Halsey) to 45.5 for tract 98.01 (Rockwood/Centennial).

Table 1 Multnomah County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Northeast Halsey</th>
<th>Rockwood-Centennial</th>
<th>Hollybrook</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 pop.</td>
<td>16,630</td>
<td>24,017</td>
<td>3,478</td>
<td>768,418</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>8,486</td>
<td>1,452</td>
<td>329,504</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>5,869</td>
<td>7,872</td>
<td>1,294</td>
<td>310,669</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average BMI</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent female</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Latino</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Latino</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With less than a</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high school ed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least a b</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index:
   http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/
   EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPIHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf
Among all Oregon hotspots, the Northeast Halsey area had the 2nd highest TANF participation rate, the 4th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs, the 7th lowest rate of English language preference, the 11th highest number of individuals without a high school diploma, the 12th highest poverty rate, and the 18th highest percentage of single mother households. These factors resulted in the area’s 10th place ranking in the hotspot indices.

The Rockwood/Centennial area had the 5th highest TANF participation rate, the 9th highest percentage of single mother households, the 10th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs, and the 12th lowest rate of English language preference. These factors resulted in the area’s 17th place ranking in the hotspot indices.

The Hollybrook area had the 13th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs.

### Table 2 Multnomah County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Northeast Halsey</th>
<th>Rockwood-Centennial</th>
<th>Hollybrook</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016</td>
<td>5,977</td>
<td>7,672</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>144,055</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>-15%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### HouseHold characteristics
- Clients in childless households: 33%
- Clients in single parent households: 37%
- Clients in multi parent households: 24%

#### Concurrent DHS/OHA services
- TANF: 19%
- Medical assistance: 84%
- ERDC (percent of children): 12%

### DHS/OHA service history
- Domestic violence: 19%
- Mental health: 19%
- Alcohol and drug: 17%
- Child welfare: 24%
- Developmental disability: 2%
- Vocational rehabilitation: 5%

| Hotspot Index Rank | 10 | 17 | 68 | - | - |

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.
Client employment in the Gresham hotspots areas increased significantly. For the Northeast Halsey, most of the job growth was in administrative services sector.

### Table 3 Multnomah County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Rockwood-Centennial</th>
<th>Hollybrook</th>
<th>Northeast Halsey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon employment history for adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$14.84</td>
<td>$14.26</td>
<td>$15.22</td>
<td>$15.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$12.70</td>
<td>$13.00</td>
<td>$13.84</td>
<td>$13.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$14,113</td>
<td>$14,110</td>
<td>$14,951</td>
<td>$14,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$11,111</td>
<td>$11,217</td>
<td>$12,116</td>
<td>$10,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-21%</td>
<td>-21%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
<td>-23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
**Geographic mobility (Table 4)**

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school. The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

### Table 4 Multnomah County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Halsey</td>
<td>Rockwood-Centennial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>5,977</td>
<td>7,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move “Movers”</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration patterns for the hotspots were urban, with about 73 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Multnomah County, about 12 relocating within their respective hotspots, and over 15 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Clackamas.

---

2 The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Reynolds Area
(Census Tract 104.10, Figure 1)

Location: Portions of Gresham’s Northeast neighborhood and the southwest portion of Troutdale.

Boundaries:
North: SE Stark St
South: NE Division St
East: NE Kane Dr
West: NE Hogan Rd

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Central City and Reynolds has 2 percent of Multnomah county’s population, 3 percent of its poor, and 3 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.
Central City
(Census Tract 100.01, Figure 2)

Location:
Gresham’s Central City neighborhood and a portion of the Northwest neighborhood

Boundaries:
North: NW Burnside Road
South: E and W Powell Boulevard
East: NE Hogan Drive
West: NW Tallula Avenue and SE 212th Avenue

Figure 2. Poverty hotspots, Multnomah County: Gresham City Central
Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Multnomah County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Reynolds Area</th>
<th>Central City</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td>9,507</td>
<td>5,666</td>
<td>768,418</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>3,476</td>
<td>2,601</td>
<td>329,504</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>3,284</td>
<td>2,538</td>
<td>310,669</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)²</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of population that is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Latino</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Latino</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient (age 5 and older)</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least a bachelors degree</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
Among all Oregon hotspots, the Reynolds area had the 3rd highest participation rate in domestic violence programs, the 5th highest rate of child welfare involvement, the 8th highest TANF participation rate, the 12th highest percentage of single mother households, and the 19th highest geographic mobility (Table 4). These factors contributed to the area’s 13 place ranking in the hotspot indices.

The Gresham Central City hotspot had the 16th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs, and the 20th highest TANF participation rate.

---

**Table 2 Multnomah County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Reynolds Area</th>
<th>Central City</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016¹</td>
<td>2,593</td>
<td>1,826</td>
<td>144,055</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients²</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in childless households</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in single parent households</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in multi parent households</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concurrent DHS/OHA services³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANF</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistance</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERDC (percent of children)</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHS/OHA service history⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and drug</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child welfare</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental disability</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational rehabilitation</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotspot Index Rank⁵</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

- Client employment increased in both hotspots. Both areas had some job growth in the accommodation/food, health care/social assistance, and administrative services sectors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Reynolds Area</th>
<th>Central City</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$15.31</td>
<td>$14.88</td>
<td>$15.15</td>
<td>$14.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$13.30</td>
<td>$12.79</td>
<td>$13.46</td>
<td>$13.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$14,158</td>
<td>$13,752</td>
<td>$14,240</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$12,181</td>
<td>$10,603</td>
<td>$10,954</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-14%</td>
<td>-23%</td>
<td>-23%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
**Geographic mobility (Table 4)**
Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school. The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Reynolds Area</th>
<th>Central City</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>2,593</td>
<td>1,826</td>
<td>144,055</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move - &quot;Movers&quot;</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration patterns for the two hotspots were urban, with about 76 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Multnomah County, 8 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and just over 16 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Clackamas.

---

2 The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
• Buckman Kerns
(Census tracts 11.01, 20, and 21, Figure 1)

Location: Portions of the Buckman and Kerns neighborhoods on Portland’s eastside

Boundaries:
North: I-84
South: SE Powell Boulevard, SE Hawthorne Boulevard and SE Stark Street
East: SE 16th Avenue, SE and NE 32nd Avenue, and NE 33rd Avenue
West: The Willamette River

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Buckman Kerns and Powell/Kenilworth Park have 2 percent of Multnomah county’s population, 3 percent of its poor, and 2 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.
Kenilworth Park (Census Tract 9.02, Figure 2)

**Location:** Portions of the Hosford-Abernethy, Richmond, Brooklyn, and Creston-Kenilworth neighborhoods and centered around Kenilworth Park

**Boundaries:**
- **North:** SE Powell Boulevard
- **South:** SE Holgate Boulevard
- **East:** SE Cesar Chavez Boulevard
- **West:** SE 26th Ave

---

**Figure 2. Poverty hotspots, Multnomah County: Powell/Kenilworth Park**
**Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)**

### Table 1 Multnomah County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Buckman Kerns</th>
<th>Powell Park</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACS Poverty rate</strong></td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</strong></td>
<td>10,143</td>
<td>4,473</td>
<td>768,418</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing units</strong></td>
<td>5,951</td>
<td>2,139</td>
<td>329,504</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent renter occupied</strong></td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Households</strong></td>
<td>5,559</td>
<td>2,007</td>
<td>310,669</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent single-mother with minor children</strong></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent married parents with minor children</strong></td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</strong></td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of population that is</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Latino</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Latino</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient (age 5 and older)</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least a bachelors degree</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index:
   http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/
   EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf

- In the Buckman Kerns hotspot, tract 11.01 had a poverty rate of 40.8 percent, tract 20 had a poverty rate of 20.6 percent, and tract 21 had a rate of 22.4 percent.
Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Multnomah County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buckman Kerns</td>
<td>Powell Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016</td>
<td>1,639</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>144,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>-18%</td>
<td>-18%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 +</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household characteristics

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clients in childless households</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in single parent households</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in multi parent households</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Concurrent DHS/OHA services

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistance</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERDC (percent of children)</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DHS/OHA service history

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and drug</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child welfare</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental disability</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational rehabilitation</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hotspot Index Rank

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Buckman Kerns area had the 7th highest participation rate in mental health programs, and the 9th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs. The Powell/ Kenilworth Park area had the 14th lowest rate of English language preference.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 Multnomah County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Buckman Kerns</th>
<th>Powell Park</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon employment history for adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$15.33</td>
<td>$15.20</td>
<td>$15.15</td>
<td>$14.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$13.54</td>
<td>$13.36</td>
<td>$13.46</td>
<td>$13.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$11,879</td>
<td>$15,282</td>
<td>$14,240</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$9,871</td>
<td>$11,839</td>
<td>$10,954</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-17%</td>
<td>-23%</td>
<td>-23%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Geographic mobility (Table 4)

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school. The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Buckman</th>
<th>Kerns</th>
<th>Powell</th>
<th>Park</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>1,639</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>144,055</td>
<td>734,666</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move - &quot;Movers&quot;</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration patterns for the two hotspots were urban, with about 75 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Multnomah County, about 9 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and just over 16 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Clackamas.

2 The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Lloyd Eliot and St John’s Portsmouth have 3 percent of Multnomah county’s population, 4 percent of its poor, and 3 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.
**Saint Johns/Portsmouth**
(Census tracts 40.01 and 41.02, Figure 2)

**Location:** Portions of North Portland’s St. Johns and Portsmouth neighborhoods

**Boundaries:**
- **North:** N Fessenden St and UP RR
- **South:** The Willamette River and N Lombard St
- **East:** BNSF RR and N Fiske, N Woolsey, N Dwight avenues and UP RR
- **West:** N Richmond Ave, N Lombard St, N Oswego Ave, and BNSF RR
### Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Lloyd Eliot</th>
<th>St Johns Portsmouth</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td>5,537</td>
<td>13,930</td>
<td>768,418</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>2,976</td>
<td>5,027</td>
<td>329,504</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>2,842</td>
<td>4,897</td>
<td>310,669</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- In the Lloyd Eliot hotspot, tract 22.03 had a poverty rate of 22.8 percent and tract 23.03 had a rate of 31.7 percent.
- For the St Johns/Portsmouth hotspot, tract 40.01 had a poverty rate of 38 percent and tract 41.02 had a rate of 24 percent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Under 18</th>
<th>18 to 24</th>
<th>25 to 44</th>
<th>45 to 59</th>
<th>60+ years of age</th>
<th>Latino</th>
<th>White and non-Latino</th>
<th>Non-white and non-Latino</th>
<th>English proficient (age 5 and older)</th>
<th>With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)</th>
<th>With at least a bachelors degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of population that is</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
Among all Oregon hotspots, the Lloyd Eliot area had the 3rd highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs, and the 12th highest participation rate in mental health programs.

- The St Johns/Portsmouth area had the 3rd highest TANF participation rate, the 5th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs, the 18th highest poverty rate, and the 19th highest rate of child welfare involvement.

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### Table 2 Multnomah County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Lloyd Eliot</th>
<th>St Johns</th>
<th>Portsmouth</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016</td>
<td>1,304</td>
<td>3,611</td>
<td>144,055</td>
<td>734,666</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>-10%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Household characteristics**

- Clients in childless households: 71% (Lloyd Eliot), 35% (St Johns), 47% (Portsmouth), 42% (Multnomah County), 42% (Oregon)
- Clients in single parent households: 22% (Lloyd Eliot), 35% (St Johns), 30% (Portsmouth), 31% (Multnomah County), 31% (Oregon)
- Clients in multi parent households: 7% (Lloyd Eliot), 25% (St Johns), 21% (Portsmouth), 25% (Multnomah County), 25% (Oregon)

**Concurrent DHS/OHA services**

- TANF: 10% (Lloyd Eliot), 18% (St Johns), 12% (Portsmouth), 10% (Multnomah County), 10% (Oregon)
- Medical assistance: 83% (Lloyd Eliot), 84% (St Johns), 83% (Portsmouth), 82% (Multnomah County), 82% (Oregon)
- ERDC (percent of children): 9% (Lloyd Eliot), 10% (St Johns), 11% (Portsmouth), 9% (Multnomah County), 9% (Oregon)

**DHS/OHA service history**

- Domestic violence: 12% (Lloyd Eliot), 19% (St Johns), 14% (Portsmouth), 11% (Multnomah County), 11% (Oregon)
- Mental health: 28% (Lloyd Eliot), 22% (St Johns), 22% (Portsmouth), 22% (Multnomah County), 22% (Oregon)
- Alcohol and drug: 31% (Lloyd Eliot), 18% (St Johns), 20% (Portsmouth), 20% (Multnomah County), 20% (Oregon)
- Child welfare: 16% (Lloyd Eliot), 26% (St Johns), 20% (Portsmouth), 20% (Multnomah County), 20% (Oregon)
- Developmental disability: 2% (Lloyd Eliot), 2% (St Johns), 2% (Portsmouth), 2% (Multnomah County), 2% (Oregon)
- Vocational rehabilitation: 11% (Lloyd Eliot), 5% (St Johns), 6% (Portsmouth), 5% (Multnomah County), 5% (Oregon)

**Hotspot Index Rank**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>67</th>
<th>24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 Multnomah County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Lloyd Eliot</th>
<th>St Johns</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon employment history for adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$14.59</td>
<td>$14.74</td>
<td>$15.15</td>
<td>$14.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$12,536</td>
<td>$14,289</td>
<td>$14,240</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$9,868</td>
<td>$11,219</td>
<td>$10,954</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-21%</td>
<td>-21%</td>
<td>-23%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

- Client employment increased in the North and inner Northeast Portland area. Both hotspot areas had job growth in the accommodation/food and admin services sectors, but St Johns/Portsmouth had job growth in other sectors as well.
**Geographic mobility (Table 4)**

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school. The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Lloyd Eliot</th>
<th>St Johns</th>
<th>Portsmouth</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>1,304</td>
<td>3,611</td>
<td>144,055</td>
<td>734,666</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move &quot;Movers&quot;</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration patterns for the two hotspots were urban, with about 72 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Multnomah County, about 15 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 13 percent relocating from another county. The most common counties of origin were Clackamas and Washington.

---

2 The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Argay/North Wilkes
(Census tract 95.01 and 95.02, Figure 1)

Location: Portions of the Argay and Wilkes neighborhoods in northeast Portland

Boundaries:
North: The Union Pacific Railroad tracks and NE Sandy Boulevard
South: The Union Pacific Railroad tracks and I-84
East: NE 182nd Avenue
West: NE 122nd Avenue and NE 121st Place

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Agray/North Wilkes has 1 percent of Multnomah county’s population, 2 percent of its poor, and 1 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area.
Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

In the Argay/North Wilkes hotspot, tract 95.01 had a poverty rate of 25.6 percent and tract 95.02 had a rate of 28.3 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was 27 percent.

Table 1 Argay/North Wilkes hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Argay-North Wilkes</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td>9,082</td>
<td>768,418</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>3,745</td>
<td>329,504</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>3,501</td>
<td>310,669</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey  
Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Argay-North Wilkes</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016¹</td>
<td>2,014</td>
<td>144,055</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>-13%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Argay-North Wilkes</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 +</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Argay-North Wilkes</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clients in childless households</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in single parent households</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in multi parent households</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Concurrent DHS/OHA services³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Argay-North Wilkes</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TANF</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistance</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERDC (percent of children)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DHS/OHA service history⁴

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Argay-North Wilkes</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and drug</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child welfare</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental disability</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational rehabilitation</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Argay/North Wilkes hotspot had the highest participation rate in domestic violence programs, the 4th highest TANF participation rate, and the 15th highest child welfare involvement.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 Argay/North Wilkes hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Argay-North Wilkes</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$15.96</td>
<td>$15.15</td>
<td>$14.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$13.20</td>
<td>$13.46</td>
<td>$13.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$14,759</td>
<td>$14,240</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$11,787</td>
<td>$10,954</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-20%</td>
<td>-23%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

- Client employment increased between year 2010 and 2015. Most of the job growth came from the administrative services sector.
**Geographic mobility (Table 4)**

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school.\(^2\) The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Argay-North Wilkes</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>2,014</td>
<td>144,055</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move &quot;Movers&quot;</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration pattern for the hotspot was urban, with about 77 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Multnomah County, about 9 percent relocating within the hotspot, and about 15 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Clackamas.

\(^2\) The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Figure 1. Poverty hotspots, Multnomah County: Cully

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Cully and Summer/Madison South have 2 percent of Multnomah county’s population, 4 percent of its poor, and 3 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.
• **Sumner/Madison South**
(Census Tract 29.03, Figure 2)

**Location:** Northeast Portland, encompassing most of the Sumner and Madison South neighborhoods

**Boundaries:**
- **North:** NE Sandy Blvd and NE Skidmore St
- **South:** I-84
- **East:** I-205
- **West:** NE 82nd Avenue

---

**Figure 2. Poverty hotspots, Multnomah County: Sumner-Madison South**
In the Cully hotspot, tract 74 had a poverty rate of 43 percent, tract 75 had a poverty rate of 23.5 percent, and tract 76 had a rate of 31.3 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was 32 percent.

### Table 1 Multnomah County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Cully</th>
<th>Sumner</th>
<th>Madison</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td>13,168</td>
<td>5,353</td>
<td>768,418</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>4,945</td>
<td>2,189</td>
<td>329,504</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>4,647</td>
<td>2,078</td>
<td>310,669</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percent of population that is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Cully</th>
<th>Sumner</th>
<th>Madison</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Latino</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Latino</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient (age 5 and older)</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least a bachelors degree</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
Among all Oregon hotspots, the Cully area had the 8th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs, the 11th highest TANF participation rate, and the 15th lowest rate of English language preference. These factors, along with others resulted in the area’s 26th place ranking in the hotspot indices.

The Sumner/Madison South area had the 2nd highest participation rate in domestic violence programs.

---

**Table 2 Multnomah County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Cully</th>
<th>Sumner Madison South</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016</td>
<td>3,287</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>144,055</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>-10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Household characteristics**

- Clients in childless households: 40% in Cully, 43% in Sumner Madison South, 47% in Multnomah County, 42% in Oregon
- Clients in single parent households: 36% in Cully, 32% in Sumner Madison South, 30% in Multnomah County, 31% in Oregon
- Clients in multi parent households: 18% in Cully, 24% in Sumner Madison South, 21% in Multnomah County, 25% in Oregon

**Concurrent DHS/OHA services**

- TANF: 14% in Cully, 12% in Sumner Madison South, 12% in Multnomah County, 10% in Oregon
- Medical assistance: 85% in Cully, 84% in Sumner Madison South, 83% in Multnomah County, 82% in Oregon
- ERDC (percent of children): 13% in Cully, 17% in Sumner Madison South, 11% in Multnomah County, 9% in Oregon

**DHS/OHA service history**

- Domestic violence: 17% in Cully, 20% in Sumner Madison South, 14% in Multnomah County, 11% in Oregon
- Mental health: 23% in Cully, 21% in Sumner Madison South, 22% in Multnomah County, 22% in Oregon
- Alcohol and drug: 19% in Cully, 17% in Sumner Madison South, 20% in Multnomah County, 20% in Oregon
- Child welfare: 24% in Cully, 23% in Sumner Madison South, 20% in Multnomah County, 20% in Oregon
- Developmental disability: 2% in Cully, 1% in Sumner Madison South, 2% in Multnomah County, 2% in Oregon
- Vocational rehabilitation: 5% in Cully, 4% in Sumner Madison South, 6% in Multnomah County, 5% in Oregon
- Hotspot Index Rank: 26 in Cully, 74 in Sumner Madison South, - in Multnomah County, - in Oregon

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

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Oregon DHS Office of Forecasting, Research and Analysis

May 2016
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 Multnomah County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Cully</th>
<th>Sumner</th>
<th>Madison South</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon employment history for adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$14.74</td>
<td>$15.75</td>
<td>$15.15</td>
<td>$14.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$13.06</td>
<td>$13.00</td>
<td>$13.46</td>
<td>$13.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$14,316</td>
<td>$15,838</td>
<td>$14,240</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$9,950</td>
<td>$10,951</td>
<td>$10,954</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-30%</td>
<td>-31%</td>
<td>-23%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
**Geographic mobility (Table 4)**

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school.\(^2\) The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Cully</th>
<th>Sumner</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>3,287</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>144,055</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move - &quot;Movers&quot;</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration patterns for the two hotspots were urban, with about 77 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Multnomah County, about 12 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and about 10 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Clackamas.

\(^2\) The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Goose Hollow, Northwest District, and Pearl China Town have 2 percent of Multnomah county’s population, 3 percent of its poor, and 4 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.
Boundaries:
North: Fremont Bridge (I-405)
South: W Burnside Street
East: The Willamette River
West: NW 12th and NW 12th avenues

• Goose Hollow (Census Tract 52, Figure 1)

Location: A portion of southwest Portland’s Goose Hollow neighborhood

Boundaries:
North: W Burnside Street
South: SW Jefferson Street
East: SW 12th Avenue
West: SW Vista Avenue
Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Multnomah County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Goose Hollow</th>
<th>Northwest District</th>
<th>Pearl China Town</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td>4,501</td>
<td>6,656</td>
<td>7,393</td>
<td>768,418</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>3,548</td>
<td>4,988</td>
<td>6,069</td>
<td>329,504</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>3,174</td>
<td>4,636</td>
<td>5,130</td>
<td>310,669</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of population that is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Latino</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Latino</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient (age 5 and older)</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least a bachelors degree</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index:
   http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/
   EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPIHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf

- In the Northwest District hotspot, tract 48 had a poverty rate of 20.3 percent and tract 49 had a rate of 28.8 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was 25 percent.
Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Goose Hollow</th>
<th>Northwest District</th>
<th>Pearl China Town</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>1,058</td>
<td>3,460</td>
<td>144,055</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household characteristics

| Clients in childless households | 91% | 90% | 93% | 47% | 42% |
| Clients in single parent households | 7%  | 8%  | 5%  | 30% | 31% |
| Clients in multi parent households | 2%  | 2%  | 2%  | 21% | 25% |

Concurrent DHS/OHA services

| TANF | 3% | 3% | 1% | 12% | 10% |
| Medical assistance | 82% | 85% | 89% | 83% | 82% |
| ERDC (percent of children) | 16% | 8% | 14% | 11% | 9% |

DHS/OHA service history

| Domestic violence | 4% | 6% | 6% | 14% | 11% |
| Mental health    | 38% | 33% | 41% | 22% | 22% |
| Alcohol and drug | 30% | 30% | 44% | 20% | 20% |
| Child welfare    | 8% | 7% | 8% | 20% | 20% |
| Developmental disability | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Vocational rehabilitation | 16% | 13% | 15% | 6% | 5% |

Hotspot Index Rank | 70 | 108 | 109 | - | - |

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Pearl China Town area had the highest participation rate in both mental health and alcohol and drug programs, the 5th highest client participation rate per adult population, and the 11th highest geographic mobility (Table 4).
- The Goose Hollow area had the 2nd highest participation rate in mental health programs, and the 6th participation rate in alcohol and drugs programs.
- The Northwest District area had the 4th highest participation rate in both mental health and alcohol and drugs programs.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 Multnomah County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Goose Hollow</th>
<th>Northwest District</th>
<th>Pearl China Town</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon employment history for adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$18.78</td>
<td>$14.52</td>
<td>$14.77</td>
<td>$15.15</td>
<td>$14.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$13,985</td>
<td>$10,752</td>
<td>$10,934</td>
<td>$14,240</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$7,874</td>
<td>$10,504</td>
<td>$6,208</td>
<td>$10,954</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-44%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>-43%</td>
<td>-23%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Client employment in the hotspots increased, but very slightly in the Northwest District. Most of the job growth in the Northwest District was from the accommodation/food sector.

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
Geographic mobility (Table 4)

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school.2 The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4 Multnomah County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients1,2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hotspots</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration patterns for the hotspots were urban, with just over 67 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Multnomah County, just over 9 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 23 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Washington.

2 The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Kendall has 1 percent of Multnomah county’s population, 1 percent of its poor, and 1 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area.
**Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Kendall</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td>4,195</td>
<td>768,418</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>1,690</td>
<td>329,504</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>1,566</td>
<td>310,669</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of population that is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Kendall</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Latino</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Latino</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient (age 5 and older)</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least a bachelors degree</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
## Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

### Table 2 Kendall hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1,420</td>
<td>144,055</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>-7%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 +</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in childless households</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in single parent households</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in multi parent households</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concurrent DHS/OHA services&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>TANF 14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistance</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERDC (percent of children)</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHS/OHA service history&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Domestic violence 16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and drug</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child welfare</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental disability</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational rehabilitation</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotspot Index Rank&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Kendall hotspot had the 12th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs, and the 16th highest TANF participation rate. These factors contributed to the area’s hotspot index rank of 21.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 Kendall hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Kendall</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon employment history for adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$14.55</td>
<td>$15.15</td>
<td>$14.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$12.88</td>
<td>$13.46</td>
<td>$13.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$13,770</td>
<td>$14,240</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$10,748</td>
<td>$10,954</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-22%</td>
<td>-23%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

- Client employment and earnings declined between 2010 and 2015. There were increases in administrative services and manufacturing sectors, but they were not sufficient to overcome job losses in other sectors.
Geographic mobility (Table 4)

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school. The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

Table 4 Kendall hotspot: address history for SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Multnomah County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>1,420</td>
<td>144,055</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move &quot;Movers&quot;</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration pattern for the hotspot was urban, with 65 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Multnomah County, 7 percent relocating from within the hotspot, and 28 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Clackamas.

2 The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Polk County: West Salem

West Salem
(Census tract 51, Figure 1)

Location: Most of the portion of West Salem that lies below the Eola Hills

Boundaries:
North: Arthur Way NW, and 8th and 9th streets NW
South: Edgewater Road NW
East: Wallace Road NW
West: Rosemont Avenue NW, Senate Street NW, and Piedmont Avenue NW

Polk County has three high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, West Salem, Dallas and Independence have 19 percent of Polk county’s population, 30 percent of its poor, and 31 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.
**Dallas** (Census Tract 202.03, Figure 2)

**Location:** the area Southeast of Dallas City Park until SE Godsey Rd

**Boundaries:**
- **North:** Rickreall Creek
- **South:** SW Ash St, SE Maple St, SE Monmouth Cutoff, and SE Miller Ave
- **East:** SE Godsey Rd and SE Fir Villa Rd
- **West:** Rickreall Creek, SW Mill St, SW Hayter St, SW Oregon Ave, S Main St, and SE Uglow Ave
Figure 3. Poverty hotspot, Polk County: Independence

Independence (Census tract 203.02, Figure 3)

Location: Most of the city of Independence and extending south into rural Polk County

Boundaries:
North: Ferris Corner, McCaleb, and Mistletoe roads, the North and South forks of Ash Creek, Hoffman, Gun Club and Hanna roads
South: Benton County line
East: The Willamette River
West: Kings Valley Highway (Oregon 223), the Little Luckiamute River, Airlie and Berry Creek roads
Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Polk County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>West Salem</th>
<th>Independence</th>
<th>Dallas</th>
<th>Polk County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td>2,437</td>
<td>9,460</td>
<td>3,034</td>
<td>77,264</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>3,366</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>30,651</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>3,086</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>28,458</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of population that is
- Female
- Under 18
- 18 to 24
- 25 to 44
- 45 to 59
- 60+ years of age
- Latino
- White and non-Latino
- Non-white and non-Latino
- English proficient (age 5 and older)
- With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)
- With at least a bachelors degree

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Among all Oregon hotspots, Salem West area had the 7th highest percentage of individuals with less than a high school diploma, and the 19th highest TANF participation rate. These factors contributed to the area’s hotspot index rank of 12.

The Dallas area had the 7th highest rate of geographic mobility, the 11th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs, the 12th highest TANF participation rate, and the 20th highest poverty rate. These factors contributed to the area’s hotspot index rank of 15.

Table 2 Polk County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>West Salem</th>
<th>Independence</th>
<th>Dallas</th>
<th>Polk County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>2,693</td>
<td>1,067</td>
<td>14,876</td>
<td>754,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2016</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household characteristics

- Clients in childless households 35% 26% 37% 36% 42%
- Clients in single parent households 32% 38% 32% 34% 31%
- Clients in multi parent households 30% 30% 31% 28% 25%

Concurrent DHS/OHA services

- TANF 14% 13% 14% 13% 10%
- Medical assistance 86% 84% 80% 81% 82%
- ERDC (percent of children) 5% 6% 7% 6% 9%

DHS/OHA service history

- Domestic violence 11% 12% 17% 13% 11%
- Alcohol and drug 23% 15% 23% 20% 22%
- Child wellfare 24% 24% 25% 24% 20%
- Developmental disability 1% 1% 2% 2% 2%
- Vocational rehabilitation 8% 5% 7% 6% 5%

| Hotspot Index Rank | 12 | 75 | 15 | - | - |

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Client employment and earnings increased in the West Salem hotspot. A slight job growth in trade, manufacturing, construction, and “all other” sectors facilitated this increase in employment and earnings.

Table 3 Polk County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients  \(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>West Salem</th>
<th>Independence</th>
<th>Dallas</th>
<th>Polk County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$11,551</td>
<td>$13,870</td>
<td>$14,165</td>
<td>$13,352</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$12,579</td>
<td>$12,504</td>
<td>$12,284</td>
<td>$11,898</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>-10%</td>
<td>-13%</td>
<td>-11%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
Geographic mobility (Table 4)

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school.\(^2\) The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>West Salem</th>
<th>Independence</th>
<th>Dallas</th>
<th>Polk County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>2,693</td>
<td>1,067</td>
<td>14,876</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move &quot;Movers&quot;</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

The migration patterns for the hotspots were rural, with just over 32 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Polk County, 23 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and about 45 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Marion.

\(^2\) The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Tillamook County

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot, Tillamook County: Tillamook West

- Tillamook West
  (Census Tract 9605, Figure 1)

  **Location:** Encompasses the western portion of the city of Tillamook and the surrounding area

  **Boundaries:**
  - **North:** Tillamook Bay and bar
  - **South:** Cape Meares Loop, private logging roads, Tomlinson Creek, Third Street, and the Trask River
  - **East:** Highway 101 and the Kilchis River
  - **West:** The Pacific Ocean

Tillamook County has one high poverty hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Tillamook West has 9 percent of Tillamook county’s population, 16 percent of its poor, and 12 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas.
### Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Tillamook County hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Tillamook West</th>
<th>Tillamook County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>1,066</td>
<td>18,474</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter occupied</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>10,094</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-mother</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married parents</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI 2012</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-L</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and n-L</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than HS ed.</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor degree</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Tillamook County hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Tillamook</th>
<th>West</th>
<th>Tillamook County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>4,733</td>
<td>734,666</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in childless households</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in single parent households</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in multi parent households</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concurrent DHS/OHA services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANF</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistance</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERDC (percent of children)</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHS/OHA service history</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and drug</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child welfare</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental disability</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational rehabilitation</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotspot Index Rank</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

Among all Oregon hotspots, the West Tillamook area had the 3rd highest participation rate in mental health programs, the 12th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs, and the 14th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs. These factors contributed to the area’s 37th place ranking in the hotspot indices.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 Tillamook County hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Tillamook West</th>
<th>Tillamook County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oregon employment history for adults</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$12.38</td>
<td>$12.95</td>
<td>$13.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$14,812</td>
<td>$13,206</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$11,525</td>
<td>$10,955</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-22%</td>
<td>-17%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

- Client employment increased in the West Tillamook hotspot. Job growth was from the accommodation/food and manufacturing sectors.
Geographic mobility (Table 4)
Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school.\(^2\) The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4 Tillamook County hotspot: address history for SNAP clients(^1,2)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hotspot</td>
<td>Tillamook West</td>
<td>Tillamook County</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>4,733</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move “Movers”</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration pattern for the hotspot was urban, with about 55 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Tillamook County, 23 percent relocating within the hotspot, and 22 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Multnomah.

\(^2\) The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Umatilla County has 2 high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Hermiston and Milton-Freewater have 22 percent of Umatilla county’s population, 35 percent of its poor, and 26 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.
Milton – Freewater (Census Tract 9502, Figure 2)

Location: The city of Milton-Freewater and surrounding rural area

Boundaries:
North: Umapine Highway
South: Blue Mountain Station Road
East: The Walla Walla River
West: Lower Dry Creek Road
**Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)**

Table 1 Umatilla County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Milton Freewater</th>
<th>Hermiston East</th>
<th>Umatilla County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td>7,708</td>
<td>9,091</td>
<td>76,738</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>2,981</td>
<td>3,215</td>
<td>29,741</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>2,712</td>
<td>2,988</td>
<td>26,794</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Percent of population that is |
| Female | 48% | 46% | 47% | 50% |
| Under 18 | 32% | 34% | 26% | 21% |
| 18 to 24 | 10% | 9%  | 9%  | 9%  |
| 25 to 44 | 24% | 27% | 26% | 27% |
| 45 to 59 | 17% | 18% | 19% | 20% |
| 60+ years of age | 16% | 12% | 20% | 22% |

| Latino | 47% | 44% | 24% | 12% |
| White and non-Latino | 50% | 52% | 64% | 76% |
| Non-white and non-Latino | 3%  | 3%  | 6%  | 10% |
| English proficient (age 5 and older) | 77% | 82% | 90% | 94% |
| With less than a high school education (age 25 and older) | 28% | 24% | 17% | 10% |
| With at least a bachelors degree | 12% | 15% | 16% | 31% |

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Milton Freewater area had the 17\textsuperscript{th} highest percentage of individuals with less than a high school diploma, and the 19\textsuperscript{th} lowest percentage of English language preference.
- The Hermiston East area had the 9\textsuperscript{th} highest percentage of individuals with less than a high school diploma, and the 20\textsuperscript{th} lowest percentage of English language preference.

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index:
   http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/
   EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf
**Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)**

Table 2 Umatilla County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Milton Freewater</th>
<th>Hermiston East</th>
<th>Umatilla County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016(^1)</td>
<td>2,021</td>
<td>2,116</td>
<td>15,891</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>-8%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients(^2)</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 +</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Household characteristics**
- Clients in childless households | 30% | 30% | 33% | 42% |
- Clients in single parent households | 36% | 44% | 39% | 31% |
- Clients in multi parent households | 31% | 20% | 25% | 25% |

**Concurrent DHS/OHA services\(^3\)**
- TANF | 9% | 10% | 11% | 10% |
- Medical assistance | 82% | 82% | 81% | 82% |
- ERDC (percent of children) | 4% | 5% | 6% | 9% |

**DHS/OHA service history\(^4\)**
- Domestic violence | 4% | 6% | 6% | 11% |
- Mental health | 12% | 15% | 18% | 22% |
- Alcohol and drug | 12% | 12% | 17% | 20% |
- Child welfare | 11% | 19% | 19% | 20% |
- Developmental disability | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
- Vocational rehabilitation | 3% | 3% | 4% | 5% |

**Hotspot Index Rank**\(^5\) | 89 | 100 | - | - |

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.
**Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Milton Freewater</th>
<th>Hermiston East</th>
<th>Umatilla County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oregon employment history for adults</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$12.75</td>
<td>$13.44</td>
<td>$13.60</td>
<td>$14.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$12.04</td>
<td>$13.33</td>
<td>$12.88</td>
<td>$13.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$10,814</td>
<td>$13,911</td>
<td>$13,412</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$10,056</td>
<td>$11,508</td>
<td>$11,610</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-7%</td>
<td>-17%</td>
<td>-13%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

- Client employment increased slightly in both hotspots. In the Milton Freewater area, most of the job growth was in the trade sector.
Geographic mobility (Table 4)

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school. The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Milton Freewater</th>
<th>Hermiston East</th>
<th>Umatilla County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>2,021</td>
<td>2,116</td>
<td>15,891</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move - &quot;Movers&quot;</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration pattern for the Milton/Freewater hotspot was rural, with 21 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Umatilla County, 72 percent relocating from within the hotspot, and 7 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Deschutes.

- The migration pattern for the Hermiston hotspot was urban, with 55 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Umatilla County, 27 percent relocating from within the hotspot, and 18 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Morrow.

2 The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Union County has one high poverty hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 14 percent of the county’s population, 18 percent of its poor, and 19 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.
**Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>East La Grande/Island City</th>
<th>Union County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td>3,598</td>
<td>25,745</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>1,696</td>
<td>11,513</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>1,530</td>
<td>10,130</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of population that is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Latino</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Latino</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient (age 5 and older)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least a bachelors degree</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index:
   http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/
   EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf
Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Among all Oregon hotspots, La Grande/Island City had the 2nd highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4), the 10th highest participation rate in mental health programs, and the 20th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs.

Table 2 La Grande/Island City hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>East La Grande/Island City</th>
<th>Union County Oregon</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>5,153</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Household characteristics**
- Clients in childless households: 41% 38% 42%
- Clients in single parent households: 31% 31% 31%
- Clients in multi parent households: 26% 30% 25%

**Concurrent DHS/OHA services<sup>3</sup>**
- TANF: 10% 13% 10%
- Medical assistance: 84% 83% 82%
- ERDC (percent of children): 11% 8% 9%

**DHS/OHA service history<sup>4</sup>**
- Domestic violence: 12% 12% 11%
- Mental health: 29% 27% 22%
- Alcohol and drug: 24% 23% 20%
- Child welfare: 22% 25% 20%
- Developmental disability: 3% 2% 2%
- Vocational rehabilitation: 6% 5% 5%
- Hotspot Index Rank<sup>5</sup>: 50 - -

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 La Grande/Island City hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>East La Grande/Island City</th>
<th>Union County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon employment history for adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$12.77</td>
<td>$13.31</td>
<td>$14.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$12.31</td>
<td>$12.81</td>
<td>$13.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$13,576</td>
<td>$12,919</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$11,880</td>
<td>$10,922</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-12%</td>
<td>-15%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

- Employment increased slightly for La Grande/Island City clients. Job growth came from accommodation/food and the “all other” sectors.
Geographic mobility (Table 4)

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school. The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

- The migration pattern for the hotspot was urban, with about 63 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Union County, 21 percent relocating from within the hotspot, and 16 percent relocating from another county. The most common counties of origin were Umatilla and Baker.

| Table 4 La Grande/Island City hotspot: address history for SNAP clients¹,² |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| **Hotspot**                     |                  |                  |                  |
|                                | East La Grande/Island City | Union County | Oregon          |
| Total number of clients        | 994             | 5,153           | 734,666         |
| Average number of residences (including present) since 2011 | 3.6             | 3.3             | 2.9             |
| Percent of clients with at least one documented move "Movers" | 72%             | 66%             | 61%             |
| Percent of children with at least one documented move | 80%             | 70%             | 63%             |
| Most recent move occurred:     |                  |                  |                  |
| In 2015                         | 42%             | 38%             | 33%             |
| In 2014                         | 16%             | 16%             | 14%             |
| In 2011, 2012, or 2013          | 14%             | 13%             | 13%             |
| Percent most recently moved from a different census tract | 45%             | 36%             | 38%             |
| Percent most recently moved from a different county | 11%             | 13%             | 13%             |

¹ Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

² SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Washington County has 7 high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Beaverton Central, West Beaverton-Aloha, Greenway & Five Oaks has 8 percent of Washington county’s population, 16 percent of its poor, and 14 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.
Location: a portion of Beaverton’s West neighborhood and extending west into the unincorporated Aloha community

Boundaries:
North: SW Tualatin Valley Highway
South: SW Farmington Road
East: SW 149th Avenue
West: SW 185th Avenue

- Central Beaverton (Census tracts 310, 311, 312, and 314, Figure 1)

Location: portions of Beaverton’s Central neighborhood

Boundaries:
North: SW Canyon, Walker, and Jenkins roads
South: Tualatin Valley Highway, SW Farmington Road, SW Allen Boulevard, and SW Hall Boulevard
East: P & W railway tracks, SW Murray and SW Cedar Hills boulevards
West: The Westside Regional Trail and electric transmission intertie, SW 148th Avenue, SW Murray

- Greenway (Census Tract 310.06, Figure 1)

Location: the neighborhood of Greenway in Beaverton

Boundaries:
North: SW Hart and SW Hall Boulevard
South: SW Scholls Ferry
East: P & W railway tracks
West: SW 125th Ave and SW Sorrento
Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Central Beaverton</th>
<th>West Beaverton</th>
<th>Greenway</th>
<th>Five Oaks</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 pop.</td>
<td>19,205</td>
<td>11,206</td>
<td>6,207</td>
<td>6,918</td>
<td>556,210</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>7,831</td>
<td>3,851</td>
<td>2,898</td>
<td>2,964</td>
<td>217,085</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter occupied</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>7,267</td>
<td>3,714</td>
<td>2,558</td>
<td>2,776</td>
<td>206,426</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married parent</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child under 18</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-44</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-59</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-44</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-59</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- In the Central Beaverton hotspot, the poverty rate was 26 percent in tract 310, 20.8 percent in tract 311, 27.3 percent in tract 312, and 24.5 percent in tract 314.

- For the West Beaverton/Aloha hotspot, the poverty rate was 23 percent in tract 317.05 and 26.4 percent in tract 317.06.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, Central Beaverton and West Beaverton/Aloha had the 5th and 16th lowest rate of English language preference, respectively.

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1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
### Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

#### Table 2 Washington County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Central Beaverton</th>
<th>West Beaverton</th>
<th>Aloha</th>
<th>Greenway</th>
<th>Five Oaks</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016¹</td>
<td>4,177</td>
<td>2,544</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>63,415</td>
<td>734,666</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>-14%</td>
<td>-9%</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients²</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Household characteristics

| Clients in childless households | 35% | 28% | 34% | 38% | 35% | 42% |
| Clients in single parent households | 33% | 38% | 38% | 35% | 35% | 31% |
| Clients in multi parent households | 23% | 28% | 22% | 22% | 25% | 25% |

#### Concurrent DHS/OHA services³

| TANF | 12% | 12% | 10% | 8% | 8% | 10% |
| Medical assistance | 85% | 84% | 82% | 83% | 81% | 82% |
| ERDC (percent of children) | 9% | 11% | 9% | 17% | 11% | 9% |

#### DHS/OHA service history⁴

| Domestic violence | 8% | 10% | 11% | 11% | 10% | 11% |
| Mental health | 16% | 17% | 17% | 18% | 17% | 22% |
| Alcohol and drug | 13% | 14% | 14% | 15% | 15% | 20% |
| Child welfare | 17% | 22% | 18% | 17% | 19% | 20% |
| Developmental disability | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Vocational rehabilitation | 5% | 4% | 4% | 3% | 4% | 5% |

| Hotspot Index Rank⁵ | 95 | 73 | 105 | 104 | - | - |

---

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.


**Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)**

Table 3 Washington County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Central Beaverton</th>
<th>West Beaverton</th>
<th>Aloha</th>
<th>Greenway</th>
<th>Five Oaks</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oregon employment history for adults</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$ 13,340</td>
<td>$ 16,031</td>
<td>$ 14,783</td>
<td>$ 14,321</td>
<td>$ 15,711</td>
<td>$ 13,853</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$ 11,574</td>
<td>$ 13,072</td>
<td>$ 13,409</td>
<td>$ 12,816</td>
<td>$ 12,475</td>
<td>$ 11,203</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-13%</td>
<td>-18%</td>
<td>-9%</td>
<td>-11%</td>
<td>-21%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

- Client employment increased in all hotspot areas. All hotspot areas experienced job growth in the administrative services sector.
**Geographic mobility (Table 4)**

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school. The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

### Table 4 Washington County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>Central Beaverton</th>
<th>West Beaverton</th>
<th>Aloha</th>
<th>Greenway</th>
<th>Five Oaks</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>4,177</td>
<td>2,544</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>63,415</td>
<td>734,666</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move &quot;%Movers&quot;</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration patterns for the hotspots were urban, with about 61 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Washington County, just over 17 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and about 22 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Multnomah.

---

2 The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Beaverton/Tigard has 1 percent of Washington county's population, 2 percent of its poor, and 2 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area.
Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Washington Square</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td>5,047</td>
<td>556,210</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>2,186</td>
<td>217,085</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>2,018</td>
<td>206,426</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of population that is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Latino</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Latino</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient (age 5 and older)</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least a bachelors degree</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index:
   http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/
   EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Washington Square area had the 20th highest percentage of individuals without a high school diploma.
**Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Washington Square</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016</td>
<td>1,382</td>
<td>63,415</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 +</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Household characteristics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Washington Square</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clients in childless households</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in single parent households</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in multi parent households</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Concurrent DHS/OHA services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Washington Square</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TANF</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistance</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERDC (percent of children)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DHS/OHA service history**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Washington Square</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and drug</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child welfare</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental disability</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational rehabilitation</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hotspot Index Rank**

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hotspot Index Rank</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 Washington Square hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Washington Square</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oregon employment history for adults</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$16.25$</td>
<td>$15.46$</td>
<td>$14.56$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$13.60$</td>
<td>$13.97$</td>
<td>$13.14$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$14,560$</td>
<td>$15,711$</td>
<td>$13,853$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$12,545$</td>
<td>$12,475$</td>
<td>$11,203$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-14%</td>
<td>-21%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2015</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Client employment increased in the Washington Square area between 2010 and 2015. Job growth was in the accommodation/food, administrative services, and in construction employment, but they were not sufficient to overcome job losses in other sectors.

¹. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
**Geographic mobility (Table 4)**

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school. The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Washington Square</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>1,382</td>
<td>63,415</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move &quot;Movers&quot;</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration pattern for the hotspot was urban, with about 57 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Washington County, 9 percent relocating within the hotspot, and 34 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Multnomah.

---

2 The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Washington County - Southeast Hillsboro

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Washington County: Southeast Hillsboro Area

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Southeast Hillsboro has 1 percent of Washington county’s population, 4 percent of its poor, and 3 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area.

- **Southeast Hillsboro**
  (Census Tract 324.09, Figure 1)

**Location:** A portion of southeast Hillsboro

**Boundaries:**
- **North:** The MAX light rail tracks
- **South:** SE Marple St and E Main St
- **East:** SE 24<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> avenues
- **West:** SE 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue
### Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Among all Oregon hotspots, the Southeast Hillsboro area ranked 2\textsuperscript{nd} highest in poverty rate, in percentage of single-mother households, in percentage of adults without a high school diploma, and the 2\textsuperscript{nd} lowest rate of English language preference.

#### Table 1 Hillsboro hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau\textsuperscript{1}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Southeast Hillsboro</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 pop.</td>
<td>5,579</td>
<td>556,210</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>1,626</td>
<td>217,085</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter occupied</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>1,525</td>
<td>206,426</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-mother</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married parents</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average BMI</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percent of population that is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Southeast Hillsboro</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Lat</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Lat</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English prof.</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than HS</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS degree</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{1} All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey

\textsuperscript{2} Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index:
Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Hillsboro hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Southeast Hillsboro</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016</td>
<td>1,763</td>
<td>63,415</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>-10%</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 +</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Household characteristics**
Clients in childless households | 22% | 35% | 42% |
Clients in single parent households | 46% | 35% | 31% |
Clients in multi parent households | 17% | 25% | 25% |

**Concurrent DHS/OHA services**
TANF | 11% | 8% | 10% |
Medical assistance | 87% | 81% | 82% |
ERDC (percent of children) | 10% | 11% | 9% |

**DHS/OHA service history**
Domestic violence | 10% | 10% | 11% |
Mental health | 18% | 17% | 22% |
Alcohol and drug | 12% | 15% | 20% |
Child welfare | 24% | 19% | 20% |
Developmental disability | 1% | 2% | 2% |
Vocational rehabilitation | 3% | 4% | 5% |
Hotspot Index Rank | 42 | - | - |

---

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.
Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 Hillsboro hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Southeast Hillsboro</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon employment history for adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars) $</td>
<td>12.52 $</td>
<td>15.46 $</td>
<td>14.56 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015 $</td>
<td>12.34 $</td>
<td>13.97 $</td>
<td>13.14 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars) $</td>
<td>11,709 $</td>
<td>15,711 $</td>
<td>13,853 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015 $</td>
<td>12,186 $</td>
<td>12,475 $</td>
<td>11,203 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>-21%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

- Client employment in the Hillsboro hotspot increased between year 2010 and 2015. Job growth was from trade, health care/social assistance, and construction employment sectors, but they were not sufficient to overcome job losses in other sectors.
Geographic mobility (Table 4)

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school.\(^2\) The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

Table 4 Hillsboro hotspot: address history for SNAP clients\(^{1,2}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Hillsboro</td>
<td>1,763</td>
<td>63,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move &quot;Movers&quot;</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration pattern for the hotspot was urban, with just over 69 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Washington County, just over 14 percent relocating within the hotspot, and just over 16 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Multnomah.

\(^2\) The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Tualatin/Bridgeport and Eastern Tualatin have 1 percent of Washington County’s population, 2 percent of its poor, and 2 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.
Among all Oregon hotspots, the Bridgeport/Tualatin area had the 10th lowest rate of English language preference, and the 11th highest poverty rate.

### Table 1 Bridgeport/Tualatin hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Bridgeport</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td>4,045</td>
<td>556,210</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>1,875</td>
<td>217,085</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>1,681</td>
<td>206,426</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of population that is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years of age</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and non-Latino</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white and non-Latino</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English proficient (age 5 and older)</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With at least a bachelors degree</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Bridgeport</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016¹</td>
<td>1,096</td>
<td>63,415</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients²</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 +</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in childless households</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in single parent households</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in multi parent households</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concurrent DHS/OHA services³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANF</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistance</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERDC (percent of children)</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHS/OHA service history⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and drug</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child welfare</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental disability</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational rehabilitation</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotspot Index Rank⁵</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.
#### Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

**Table 3 Bridgeport/Tualatin hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Bridgeport</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oregon employment history for adults</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$15.05</td>
<td>$15.46</td>
<td>$14.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$13.41</td>
<td>$13.97</td>
<td>$13.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$16,903</td>
<td>$15,711</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$13,119</td>
<td>$12,475</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-22%</td>
<td>-21%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in admin services 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in manufacturing 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in construction 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in all other 2010 in 2015</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

- Client employment in the Bridgeport/Tualatin hotspot increased between 2010 and 2015. The biggest employment gains among clients were in administrative services and trade sectors.

---

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
Geographic mobility (Table 4)

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school. The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

Table 4 Bridgeport/Tualatin hotspot: address history for SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspot</th>
<th>Bridgeport</th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>1,096</td>
<td>63,415</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move &quot;Movers&quot;</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration pattern for the hotspot was rural, with just over 47 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Washington County, just over 15 percent relocating within the hotspot, and just over 37 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Clackamas.

---

2 The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.
Yamhill County has 2 high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, McMinnville South and Newber South have 14 percent of Yamhill county’s population, 27 percent of its poor, and 19 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

- **McMinnville South**
  (Census Tract 307.02, Figure 1)

**Location:** The southwest portion of the city of McMinnville and extending south into unincorporated Yamhill County

**Boundaries:**
- **North:** NW 2nd Street
- **South:** SW Peavine and Old Sheridan roads
- **East:** U.S. Highway 99W and SW Adams Street
- **West:** SW Hill Road
• Newberg South (Census Tract 302.02, Figure 2)

Location: The south side of the city of Newberg and extending south into unincorporated Yamhill County

Boundaries:
North: U.S. Highway 99W and 3rd Street
South: Chehalem Creek, the Willamette River, and NE Dog Ridge and NE Wynooski roads
East: S Springbrook Road and St Paul Highway
West: The railroad tracks and Chehalem Creek
Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

- Among all Oregon hotspots, Newberg South had the 5th highest poverty rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>McMinnville South</th>
<th>Newberg South</th>
<th>Yamhill County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS Poverty rate</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS 2011-15 population estimate</td>
<td>7,862</td>
<td>6,548</td>
<td>101,119</td>
<td>3,939,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>3,120</td>
<td>2,375</td>
<td>37,495</td>
<td>1,695,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent renter occupied</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>2,918</td>
<td>2,138</td>
<td>34,425</td>
<td>1,533,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent single-mother with minor children</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent married parents with minor children</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of population that is

- Female | 47% | 51% | 48% | 50% |
- Under 18 | 25% | 27% | 23% | 21% |
- 18 to 24 | 10% | 17% | 11% | 9%  |
- 25 to 44 | 26% | 29% | 25% | 27% |
- 45 to 59 | 19% | 15% | 21% | 20% |
- 60+ years of age | 19% | 11% | 20% | 22% |
- Latino | 23% | 24% | 15% | 12% |
- White and non-Latino | 68% | 69% | 75% | 76% |
- Non-white and non-Latino | 7%  | 6%  | 5%  | 10% |
- English proficient (age 5 and older) | 91% | 92% | 94% | 94% |
- With less than a high school education (age 25 and older) | 15% | 18% | 13% | 10% |
- With at least a bachelors degree | 14% | 23% | 23% | 31% |

1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey
2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index:
   http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/
   EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf
Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Yamhill County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>McMinnville South</th>
<th>Newberg South</th>
<th>Yamhill County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SNAP clients January 2016¹</td>
<td>1,942</td>
<td>1,502</td>
<td>18,478</td>
<td>734,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change since January 2011</td>
<td>-9%</td>
<td>-16%</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients²</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 59</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 +</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as preferred language</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in childless households</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in single parent households</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients in multi parent households</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concurrent DHS/OHA services³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANF</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistance</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERDC (percent of children)</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHS/OHA service history⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and drug</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child welfare</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental disability</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational rehabilitation</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotspot Index Rank⁵</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- The Newberg South and McMinnville South areas had the 5th and 15th highest percentage of single mother households, respectively.
### Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotspots</th>
<th>McMinnville South</th>
<th>Newberg South</th>
<th>Yamhill County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oregon employment history for adults</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings 2015</td>
<td>$12.87</td>
<td>$13.09</td>
<td>$13.42</td>
<td>$13.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)</td>
<td>$15,484</td>
<td>$14,946</td>
<td>$15,086</td>
<td>$13,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual earnings 2015</td>
<td>$11,902</td>
<td>$12,183</td>
<td>$12,235</td>
<td>$11,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010</td>
<td>-23%</td>
<td>-18%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent employed in trade 2010</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
in 2015 | 24%               | 21%           | 19%            | 21%    |
| Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010 | 18%               | 20%           | 17%            | 18%    |
in 2015 | 15%               | 20%           | 16%            | 19%    |
| Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010 | 14%               | 13%           | 16%            | 16%    |
in 2015 | 19%               | 16%           | 17%            | 15%    |
| Percent employed in admin services 2010 | 8%                | 12%           | 10%            | 11%    |
in 2015 | 10%               | 11%           | 10%            | 14%    |
| Percent employed in manufacturing 2010 | 8%                | 11%           | 10%            | 7%     |
in 2015 | 10%               | 8%            | 11%            | 7%     |
| Percent employed in construction 2010 | 1%                | 4%            | 4%             | 4%     |
in 2015 | 3%                | 4%            | 5%             | 4%     |
| Percent employed in all other 2010 | 31%               | 22%           | 25%            | 23%    |
in 2015 | 19%               | 21%           | 23%            | 21%    |

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

- Client employment increased in both hotspots.
**Geographic mobility (Table 4)**

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school. The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4 Yamhill County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients¹,²</th>
<th>Hotspots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>McMinnville South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of clients</td>
<td>1,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of residences (including present) since 2011</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of clients with at least one documented move - &quot;Movers&quot;</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children with at least one documented move</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most recent move occurred:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2015</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2014</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2011, 2012, or 2013</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different census tract</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent most recently moved from a different county</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.

2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

The migration pattern for the McMinnville hotspot was urban, with 61 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Yamhill County, 21 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 19 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Washington.

The migration pattern for the Newberg hotspot was rural, with 42 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Yamhill County, 28 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 31 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Washington.

² The negative effects on low income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.