DHS County Quick Facts

Prepared by
Office of Business Intelligence (DHS) and the Office of Forecasting, Research and Analysis (DHS|OHA Shared Service)

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Introduction

This report is a compilation of data about each of Oregon's 36 counties. It has been prepared by the Office of Business Intelligence within the Department of Human Services (DHS), in collaboration with the Office of Forecasting, Research, and Analysis, which is a shared service of DHS and the Oregon Health Authority (OHA). Each county has a few pages of overview information (quick facts) which provide information on the characteristics of the population (age, poverty status, etc.), as well as economic and health indicators. Information is also provided on the number of clients receiving services from some of the programs administered by DHS, as well as the Medical Assistance program administered by the OHA. These Quick Facts are meant to provide a short list of indicators which might be useful across the agencies and partner groups, and which can be quickly consulted as needed. It is hoped that this report will be a useful tool for localized efforts aimed at improving the lives of Oregonians.

Most of the data are from the Census Bureau (mainly the American Community Survey), but additional data sources are also provided; for example, crime rates are from the Uniform Crime Reports. The counts of persons served by DHS|OHA programs are from previously published caseload counts[1]. Note that the timeframes of the data provided from the various sources will differ. Where possible, the most recent information available at the time of compilation has been provided, but this will vary across the indicators, and, where appropriate, data for similar timeframes is provided. Detailed information on source data for each indicator is available in Section 3.

Section 1 provides maps showing differences in poverty and unemployment rates by county. These are meant to contextualize poverty and unemployment across the state.

Section 2 is organized by county. Each county has three pages of 'quick facts', followed by detailed maps of the poverty and unemployment rates within each county. In addition, the Office of Forecasting, Research, and Analysis has provided analyses of poverty 'hot spots' within some counties. A poverty hot spot is an area with high concentrations of poor residents, specifically areas in the top fifth of all areas in Oregon in terms of poverty rates (this translates to areas with poverty rates of 20 percent or greater). Note that this is not an exhaustive list of all hot spots; only those analyses completed at the time of compilation are included here.

Section 3 is organized by indicator. Each data element has its own page so that counties can be compared (e.g., one page with poverty rates by county, one with median age by county, etc.). This allows the counties to be compared across each indicator.

[1] Note, however, that the number receiving Vocational Rehabilitation was pulled specifically for this report.

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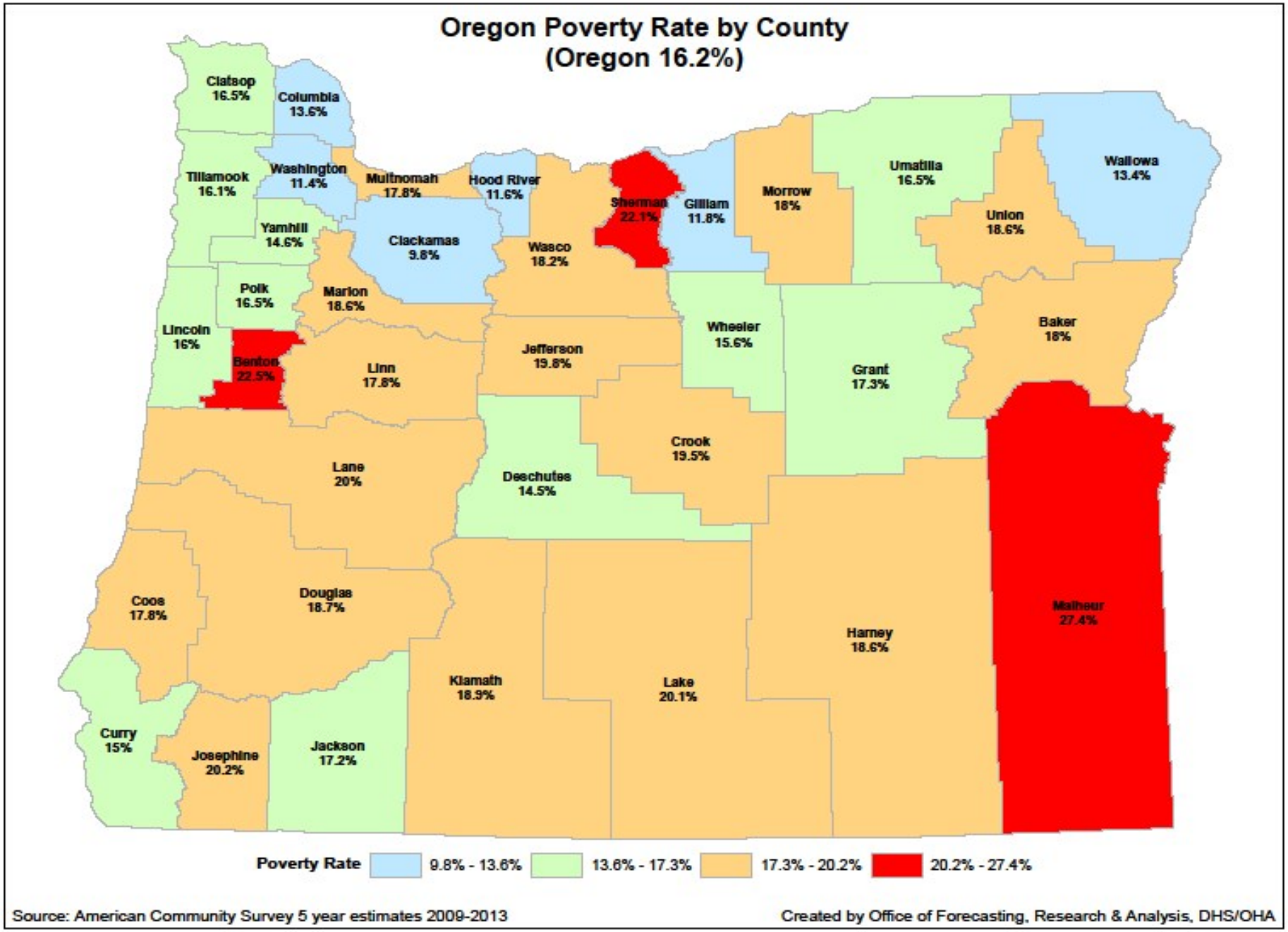
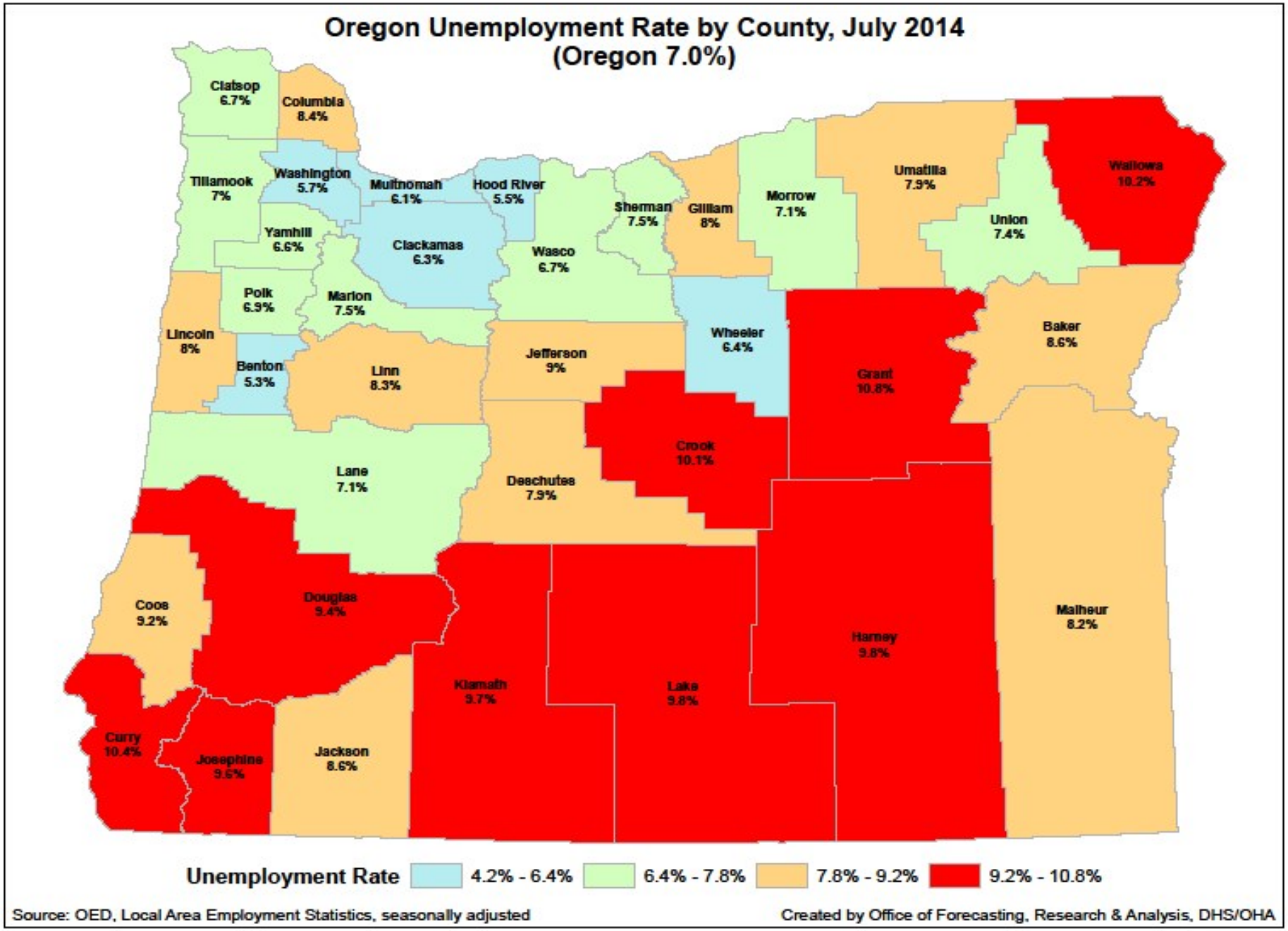
Section 1: Maps of Statewide Poverty and Unemployment Rate


Oregon Poverty Rate by County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Clatsop 16.5%
Columbia 13.6%
Tillamook 16.1%
Washington 11.4%
Multnomah 17.8%
Hood River 11.6%
Sherman 22.1%
Gilliam 11.8%
Morrow 18%
Umatilla 16.5%
Wallowa 13.4%
Union 18.6%
Yamhill 14.6%
Clackamas 9.8%
Wasco 18.2%
Polk 16.5%
Marion 18.6%
Lincoln 16%
Benton 22.5%
Linn 17.8%
Jefferson 19.8%
Wheeler 15.6%
Grant 17.3%
Baker 18%
Crook 19.5%
Lane 20%
Deschutes 14.5%
Coos 17.8%
Douglas 18.7%
Harney 18.6%
Malheur 27.4%
Klamath 18.9%
Lake 20.1%
Curry 15%
Josephine 20.2%
Jackson 17.2%
Poverty Rate
9.8% - 13.6%
13.6% - 17.3%
17.3% - 20.2%
20.2% - 27.4%
Source: American Community Survey 5 year estimates 2009-2013
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA


Oregon Unemployment Rate by County, July 2014
(Oregon 7.0%)
Clatsop 6.7%
Columbia 8.4%
Tillamook 7%
Washington 5.7%
Multnomah 6.1%
Hood River 5.5%
Sherman 7.5%
Gilliam 8%
Morrow 7.1%
Umatilla 7.9%
Wallowa 10.2%
Union 7.4%
Yamhill 6.6%
Clackamas 6.3%
Wasco 6.7%
Polk 6.9%
Marion 7.5%
Lincoln 8%
Benton 5.3%
Linn 8.3%
Jefferson 9%
Wheeler 6.4%
Grant 10.8%
Baker 8.6%
Crook 10.1%
Lane 7.1%
Deschutes 7.9%
Coos 9.2%
Douglas 9.4%
Malheur 8.2%
Harney 9.8%
Klamath 9.7%
Lake 9.8%
Curry 10.4%
Josephine 9.6%
Jackson 8.6%
Unemployment Rate
4.2% - 6.4%
6.4% - 7.8%
7.8% - 9.2%
9.2% - 10.8%
Source: OED, Local Area Employment Statistics, seasonally adjusted
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

Section 2: County Fact Sheet

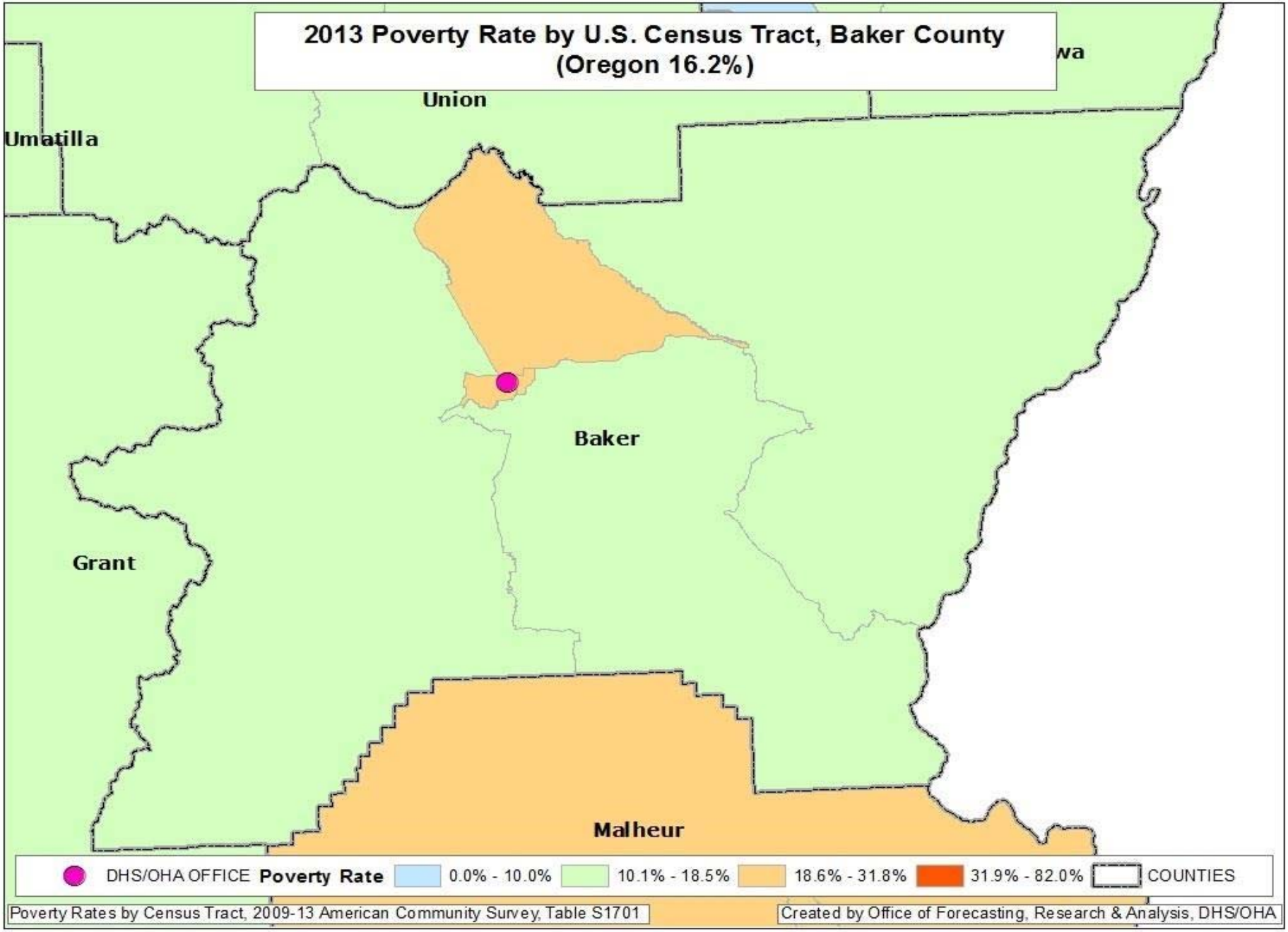
Baker County

	Baker County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	16,052	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	15,447	+/-160	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	7,160	+/-210	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	48.2	+/-0.7	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	19.7%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	5.1%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	32.6%	+/-0.9	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	24.1%	+/-0.2	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	14,735	+/-19	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	91.8%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	41	+/-28	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.3%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	185	+/-77	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	1.2%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	109	+/-27	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	0.7%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	40	+/-31	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.2%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0	+/-19	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	339	+/-69	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	2.1%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	603	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	3.8%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	8,163	+/-55	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	50.9%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	7,889	+/-55	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	49.1%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	15,863	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	98.8%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	189	+/-85	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	1.2%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	274	+/-88	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	1.7%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	4.3%	+/-1.1	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	7.5%	+/-2.2	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	4.1%	+/-1.4	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	21	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	31.8%	+/-2.4	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	89.3%	+/-1.4	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	20.6%	+/-2.3	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	4.40	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.72	+/-0.10	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	19.9%	+/-2.0	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	68.0%	+/-15.6	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	~1.4	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	~3.5	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	2.2	+/-1.1	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	66.1%	+/-2.8	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	~21.1	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§8.6	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	72.4%	+/-6.7	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	7.0%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	15.9%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	26.1%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	18.5%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	31.1	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	23.3%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	12.0%	+/-1.3	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	20.3%	+/-1.5	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	4.8%	+/-1.1	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.5%	+/-0.9	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	8.0%	+/-1.9	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	7.7%	+/-1.3	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	3.4%	+/-1.2	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	1.0%	+/-0.3	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	15.2%	+/-2.8	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	25.0%	+/-7.1	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	7.4%	+/-1.9	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	1,037	+/-278	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	6,019	+/-485	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$41,098	+/-1,708	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	24.2%	+/-2.3	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	42.8%	+/-2.3	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	65.3%	+/-2.4	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	1,021	+/-134	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	6.7%	+/-1.4	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	7,068	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	435	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	6.2%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	5,370	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	4,030	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov; Ed & Health	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	136	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	110	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	185	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	7	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	57	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	1,886	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	37	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	113	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	4	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	186	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Baker County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Union
Umatilla
Baker
Grant
Malheur
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Baker County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Baker County and provides a profile of their residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

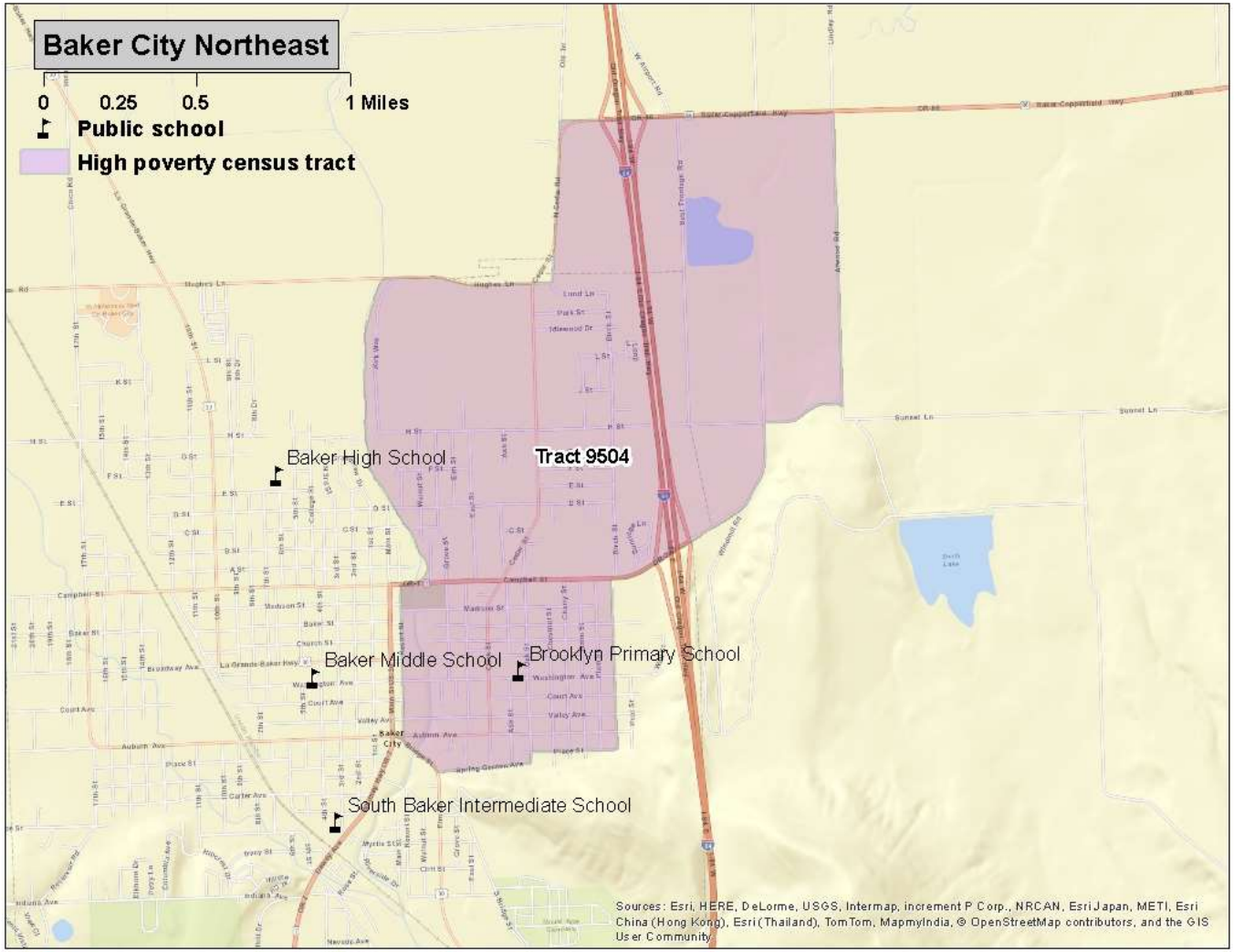
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local governments and public schools.

Baker County has two high poverty hotspots composed of two contiguous census tracts in and around Baker City. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 37 percent of the county's population, 44 percent of its poor, and 42 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Northeast Baker City

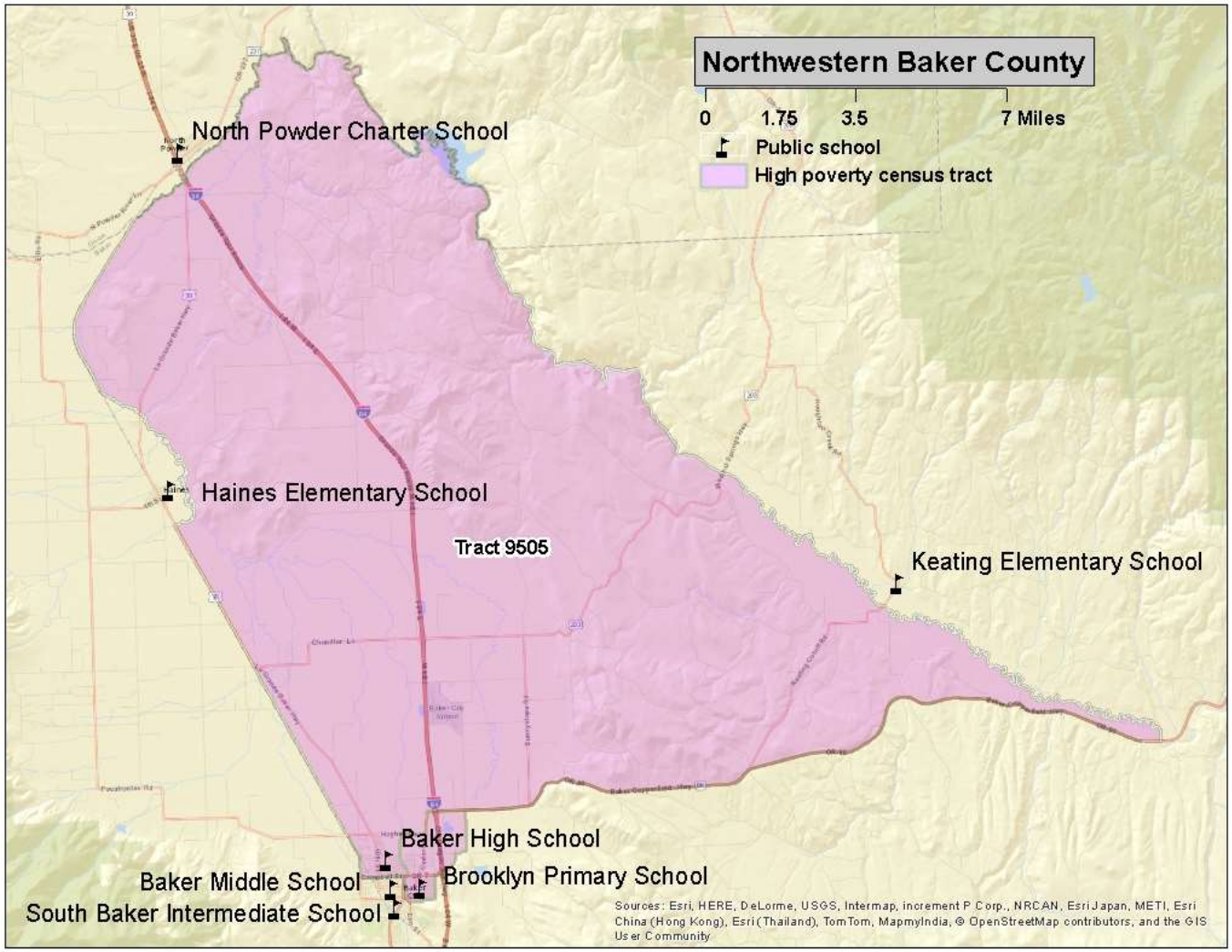


Northeast Baker City (Census Tract 9504, Figure 1)

Location: Northeastern portion of Baker City extending to an unincorporated area across I-84

Boundaries:
North: Hughes Lane and Highway 86
South: Bridge Street, Spring Garden Avenue, and Place Street
East: Birch Street, Campbell Street, and Atwood Road
West: Resort Street and the Powder River

Figure 2: Northwest Baker County



Northwest Baker County: (Census Tract 9505, Figure 2)

Location: northwestern portion of Baker City and extending north to Union County and east to the Powder River.

Boundaries:

North: Union County
South: Campbell Street, Spring Garden Avenue, Place Street, H Street, and Oregon Highway 86
East: Atwood Road and the Powder River
West: Resort Street, 7th Street, and the Union Pacific tracks

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Baker County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots			
	Baker City Northeast	**Baker County Northwest**	**Baker County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	20%	25%	18%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	2,975	2,969	16,055	3,868,719
Housing units	1,511	1,174	8,806	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	39%	42%	27%	34%
Total Households	1,397	1,117	7,120	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	12%	8%	9%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	42%	52%	53%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	26.6	26.7	26.5	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	53%	45%	50%	51%
Under 18	21%	19%	20%	22%
18 to 24	6%	11%	7%	9%
25 to 44	19%	28%	19%	27%
45 to 59	23%	17%	23%	21%
60+ years of age	31%	26%	31%	21%
Latino	1%	6%	4%	12%
White and non-Latino	96%	86%	92%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	3%	7%	4%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	100%	99%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	9%	12%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	15%	18%	21%	30%

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

Powder River Correctional Facility (PRCF) is within the Baker County Northwest hotspot. According to the Census Bureau, 14 percent of the tract's population lived in group quarters, which would include PRCF. This would account for the relatively low percentage of female residents in that tract. Persons living in group quarters are not included in poverty calculations.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Baker County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots			
	Baker City Northeast	**Baker County Northwest**	**Baker County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	878	688	3,691	763,700
Change since January 2010	64%	-2%	15%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	74	68	74	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	30%	23%	23%	20%
Female	56%	53%	53%	53%
Children	35%	34%	32%	36%
18 to 24	10%	13%	10%	10%
25 to 44	25%	28%	28%	27%
45 to 59	16%	16%	17%	16%
60 +	14%	9%	13%	11%
English as preferred language	99%	97%	99%	88%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	42%	45%	44%	41%
Clients in single parent households	29%	32%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	29%	22%	28%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]				
TANF	12%	18%	13%	11%
Medical assistance	83%	85%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	14%	15%	9%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]				
Domestic violence	9%	9%	9%	11%
Mental health	3%	13%	4%	4%
Alcohol and drug	22%	29%	23%	20%
Child welfare	20%	20%	20%	16%
Developmental disability	3%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	12%	11%	11%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	62	41	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Baker County Northwest area had the third highest participation rate in mental health programs, the 9th highest rate of TANF receipt, the 10th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs, and the 15th highest rate of child welfare involvement. These factors contributed to the area's relatively high hotspot index rank of 41.

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

Table 3 Baker County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots			
	Baker City Northeast	**Baker County Northwest**	**Baker County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	37%	39%	38%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	39%	39%	37%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 12.88	$ 12.47	$ 12.57	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.00	$ 12.06	$ 11.97	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14,046	$ 12,003	$ 12,060	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 12,638	$ 9,599	$ 11,090	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-10%	-20%	-8%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	16%	17%	18%	21%
in 2014	19%	16%	20%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	30%	34%	28%	18%
in 2014	28%	36%	28%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	16%	12%	15%	15%
in 2014	20%	15%	17%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	5%	6%	4%	10%
in 2014	4%	6%	4%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	10%	8%	8%	8%
in 2014	7%	8%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	6%	3%	6%	4%
in 2014	7%	7%	7%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	16%	20%	21%	24%
in 2014	16%	13%	18%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Client employment increased a bit in the Baker City hotspot, and most gains were in the health care/social assistance 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 4 Baker County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots			
	Baker City Northeast	**Baker County Northwest**	**Baker County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	878	688	3,691	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move - ***"Movers"***	68%	67%	64%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	73%	67%	69%	62%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2014	39%	43%	38%	32%
In 2013	15%	14%	14%	14%
In 2010,2011, or 2012	14%	10%	12%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	40%	35%	34%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	11%	20%	14%	12%

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 56 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Baker County, just over one-fifth relocating within their respective hotspots, and one-fifth relocating from another county.

For movers who relocated from another county, the most common counties of origin were Union, Umatilla, Malheur, and Multnomah.

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

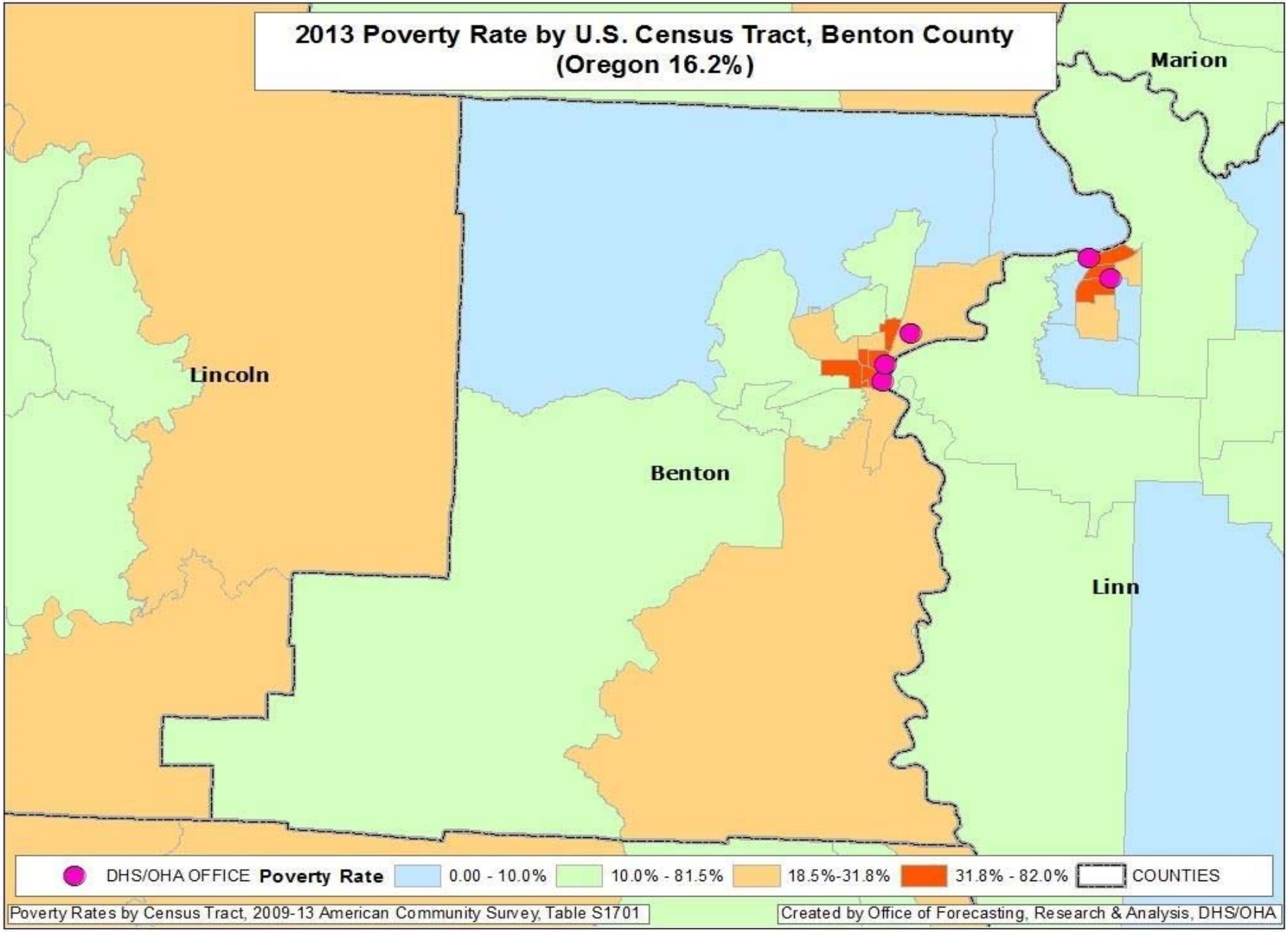
Benton County

	Benton County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	86,495	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	81,238	+/-353	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	33,840	+/-449	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	32.7	+/-0.4	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	17.1%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	4.3%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	20.0%	+/-0.4	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	13.7%	+/-0.1	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	71,146	+/-78	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	82.3%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	736	+/-167	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.9%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	506	+/-130	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.6%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	5,271	+/-204	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	6.1%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	279	+/-54	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.3%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	87	+/-70	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	2,495	+/-329	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	2.9%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	5,975	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	6.9%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	43,624	+/-171	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	50.4%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	42,871	+/-171	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	49.6%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	80,906	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	93.5%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	5,589	+/-662	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	6.5%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	8,367	+/-637	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	9.7%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	13.1%	+/-0.9	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	7.6%	+/-0.9	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	5.0%	+/-0.8	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	116	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	14.9%	+/-1.1	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	94.9%	+/-0.6	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	52.8%	+/-1.4	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	0.94	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.93	+/-0.05	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	22.3%	+/-1.2	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	29.5%	+/-11.6	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	~§1.1	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	~§2.6	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	0.6	+/-0.5	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	57.5%	+/-1.2	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	~2.7	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§8.2	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	60.4%	+/-3.5	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	4.3%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	14.8%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	19.7%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	23.2%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	25.3	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	13.2%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	10.1%	+/-1.2	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	10.1%	+/-0.7	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	1.8%	+/-0.4	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	1.0%	+/-0.2	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	3.5%	+/-0.5	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.7%	+/-0.5	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	1.0%	+/-0.3	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.5%	+/-0.4	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	22.3%	+/-1.4	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	15.1%	+/-3.3	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	6.9%	+/-1.8	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	9,738	+/-731	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	29,618	+/-1,363	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$49,802	+/-1,596	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	18.0%	+/-1.0	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	27.1%	+/-1.0	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	75.9%	+/-1.4	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	4,354	+/-367	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	2.6%	+/-0.6	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	46,510	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	1,701	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	3.7%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	41,490	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	26,840	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Gov; Ed & Health; Trade, Trans, Utilities	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	375	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	549	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	604	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	6	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	66	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	5,412	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	61	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	241	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	15	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	428	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Benton County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Marion
Lincoln
Benton
Linn
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.00 - 10.0%
10.0% - 81.5%
18.5%-31.8%
31.8% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Benton County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Benton County and provides a profile of their residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

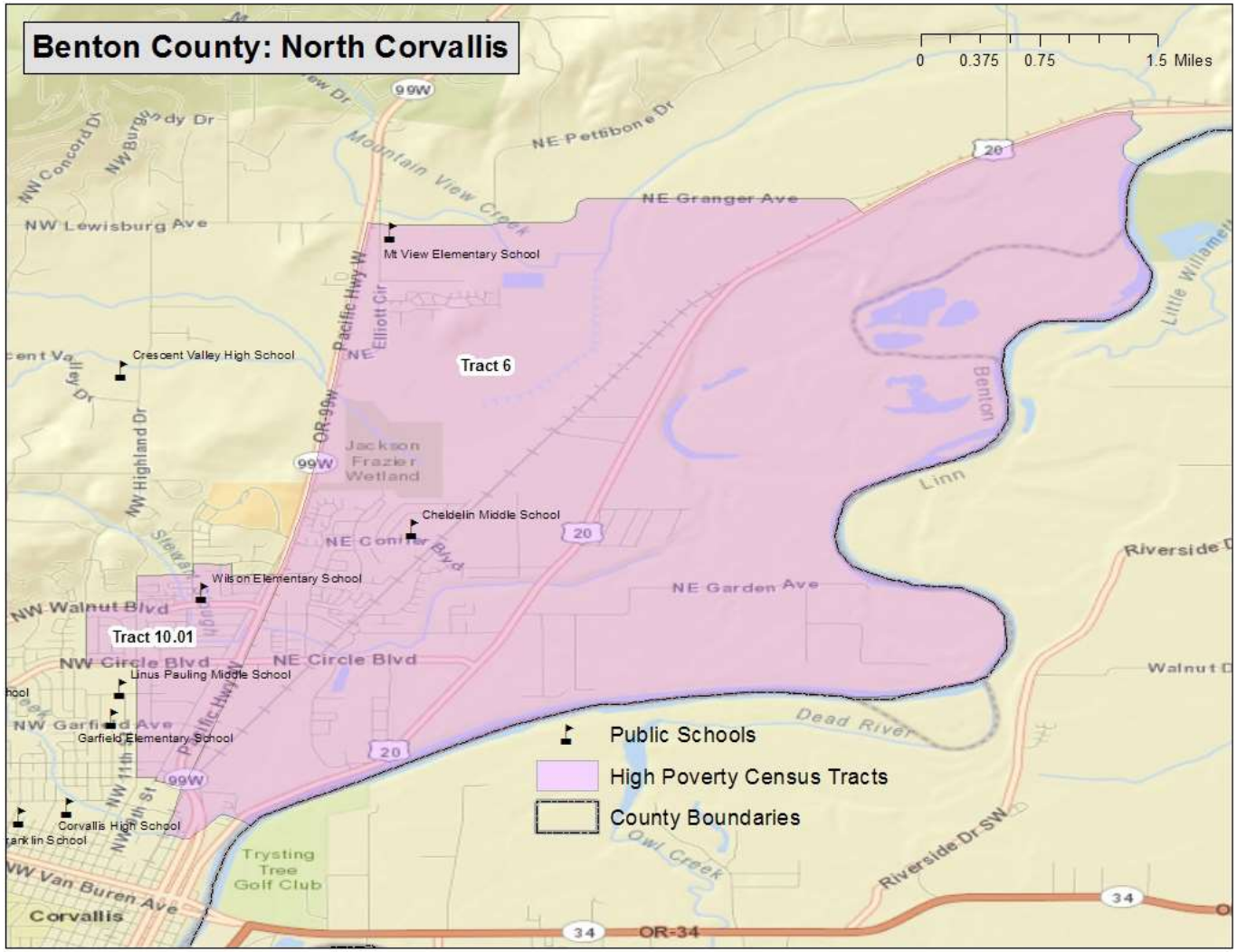
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Benton County has two high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 20 percent of the county's population, 26 percent of its poor, and 36 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot**: The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 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.

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: North Corvallis

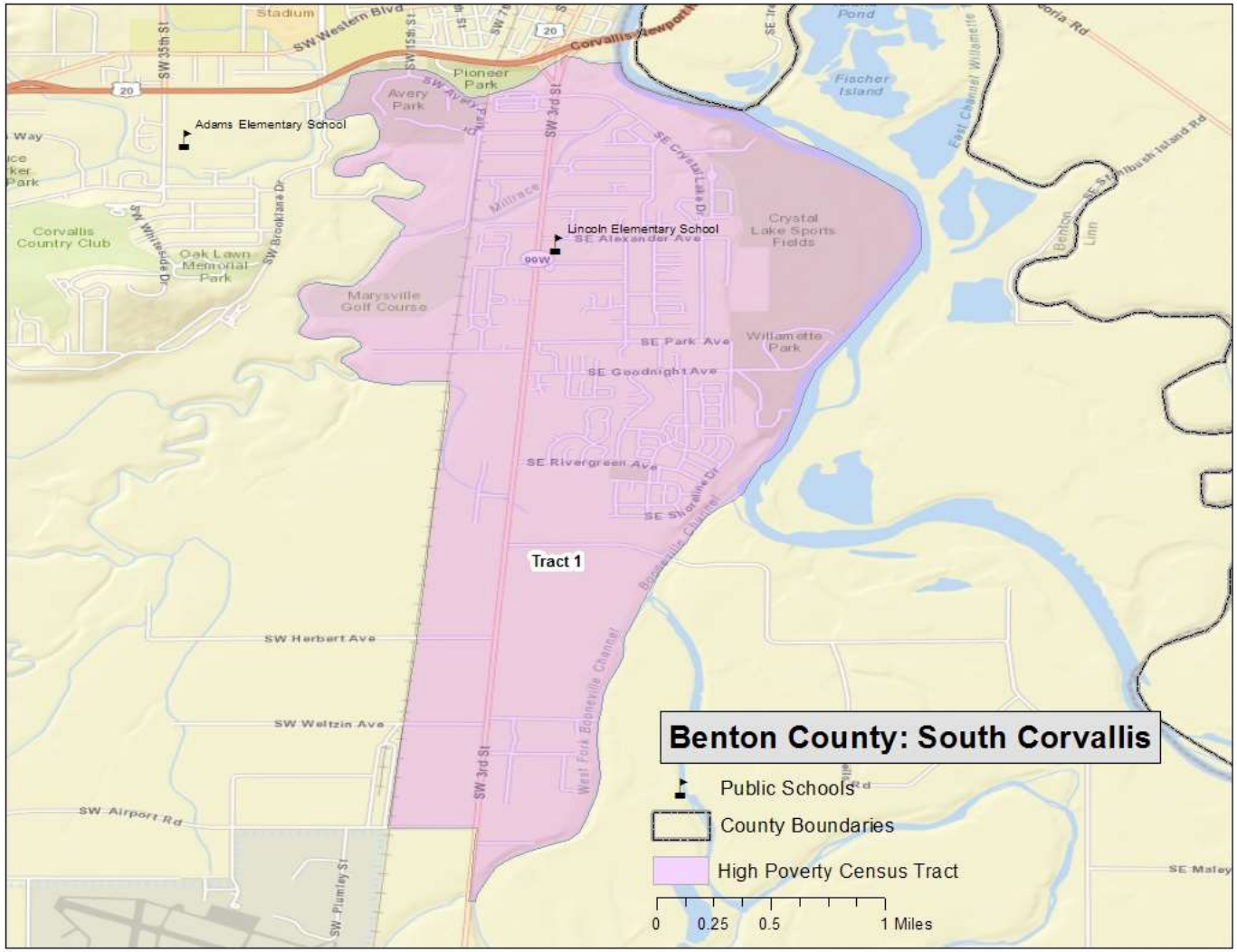


North Corvallis (Census Tracts 6 and 10.01, Figure 1)

Location: North side of Corvallis extending into unincorporated areas along U.S. Highway 20 and the Willamette River

Boundaries:
North: NW Walnut and Conifer boulevards, NW Maxine Avenue, NE Granger Avenue, and U.S. Highway 20
South: Circle Boulevard, Beca and Cornell avenues, and Dixon Creek
East: Willamette River
West: U.S. Highway 99W, NW Satinwood Street, NW Highland Drive, NW 10th and 13th streets and the railroad tracks

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: South Corvallis



South Corvallis: (Census Tract 1, Figure 2)

Location: Southwest portion of Corvallis extending south toward the airport.

Boundaries:
North: Marys and Willamette rivers
South: Airport Road and the West Fork of Bonneville Channel
East: Willamette River and the Bonneville Channel
West: Marys River and the railroad tracks

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Benton County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots			
	Corvallis North	**Corvallis South**	**Benton County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	32%	23%	23%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	9,381	7,618	85,989	3,868,719
Housing units	4,158	3,060	36,438	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	54%	49%	39%	34%
Total Households	3,862	2,977	33,384	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	16%	12%	8%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	30%	40%	46%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	26.7	26.5	25.8	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	52%	49%	50%	51%
Under 18	22%	20%	17%	22%
18 to 24	20%	16%	23%	9%
25 to 44	26%	35%	22%	27%
45 to 59	16%	16%	18%	21%
60+ years of age	17%	12%	19%	21%
Latino	18%	10%	7%	12%
White and non-Latino	70%	84%	83%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	12%	6%	10%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	92%	93%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	12%	7%	5%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	33%	49%	50%	30%

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 Corvallis North hotspot, tract 6 had a poverty rate of 29 percent and tract 10.01 had a rate of 34 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was 32 percent.

The presence of Oregon State University affects the socioeconomic characteristics of Benton County. On average, adult residents of the county tend to be younger and more educated than in other counties.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Benton County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots			
	Corvallis North	**Corvallis South**	**Benton County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	2,187	1,360	9,830	763,700
Change since January 2010	12%	3%	8%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	73	70	66	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	23%	18%	11%	20%
Female	56%	52%	52%	53%
Children	39%	35%	31%	36%
18 to 24	13%	16%	18%	10%
25 to 44	26%	31%	28%	27%
45 to 59	13%	12%	14%	16%
60 +	9%	7%	9%	11%
English as preferred language	88%	93%	93%	88%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	39%	42%	48%	41%
Clients in single parent households	32%	30%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	25%	25%	24%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]				
TANF	11%	12%	9%	11%
Medical assistance	83%	78%	77%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	7%	10%	7%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]				
Domestic violence	10%	10%	9%	11%
Mental health	4%	3%	4%	4%
Alcohol and drug	21%	19%	19%	20%
Child welfare	17%	15%	13%	16%
Developmental disability	4%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	10%	7%	8%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	55	89	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Benton County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots			
	Corvallis North	**Corvallis South**	**Benton County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	36%	38%	35%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	41%	45%	40%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.26	$ 14.03	$ 14.56	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 13.79	$ 12.91	$ 13.25	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14,752	$ 12,284	$ 13,658	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 13,493	$ 12,508	$ 11,949	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-9%	2%	-13%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	21%	22%	20%	21%
in 2014	19%	21%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	19%	17%	19%	18%
in 2014	17%	22%	21%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	18%	14%	15%	15%
in 2014	22%	14%	17%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	10%	10%	9%	10%
in 2014	11%	10%	11%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	7%	5%	6%	8%
in 2014	4%	4%	4%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	2%	4%	3%	4%
in 2014	2%	4%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	23%	27%	27%	24%
in 2014	24%	26%	26%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Client employment increased in both hotspots.

In the North area, most job growth was in the health care/social assistance sector, particularly in residential centers for the developmentally disabled and assisted living facilities.

In the South area, most job growth was in food services, limited and full service restaurants.

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 Benton County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots			
	Corvallis North	**Corvallis South**	**Benton County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	2,187	1,360	9,830	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move - ***"Movers"***	56%	63%	58%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	58%	68%	61%	62%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2014	27%	37%	33%	32%
In 2013	13%	16%	13%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	17%	10%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	32%	28%	28%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	17%	22%	21%	12%

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 rural, with about 45 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Benton County, just over one-fifth relocating within their respective hotspots, and one-third relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Linn.

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

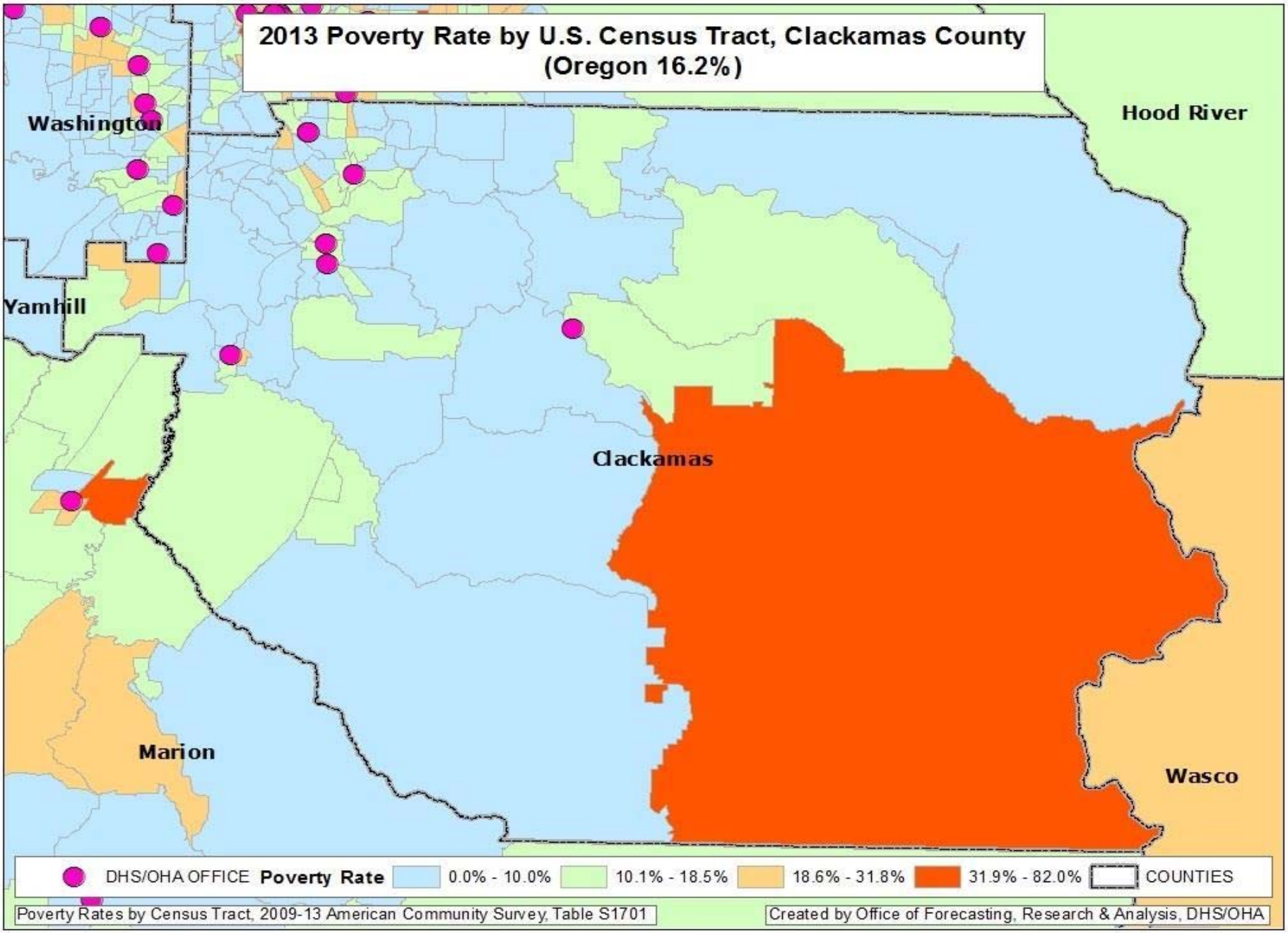
Clackamas County

	Clackamas County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	389,438	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	386,539	+/-404	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	149,522	+/-850	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	41.3	+/-0.2	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	22.6%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	5.4%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	22.7%	+/-0.2	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	15.5%	+/-0.1	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	324,872	+/-174	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	83.4%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	3,162	+/-288	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.8%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	1,877	+/-304	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.5%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	15,656	+/-642	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	4.0%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	1,029	+/-142	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.3%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	197	+/-129	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	10,774	+/-862	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	2.8%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	31,871	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	8.2%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	191,639	+/-107	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.2%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	197,799	+/-107	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.8%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	374,478	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	96.2%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	14,960	+/-944	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	3.8%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	31,824	+/-1,169	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	8.2%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	12.1%	+/-0.4	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	5.6%	+/-0.4	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	7.4%	+/-0.5	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	106	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	23.5%	+/-0.7	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	93.1%	+/-0.3	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	33.1%	+/-0.6	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	2.77	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	3.08	+/-0.03	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	29.1%	+/-0.6	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	29.0%	+/-4.7	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	§2.9	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	§7.2	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	1.3	+/-0.3	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	68.2%	+/-0.7	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	5.5	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§10.6	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	69.8%	+/-1.4	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	5.1%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	12.6%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	25.5%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	20.6%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	31.7	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	15.2%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	9.6%	+/-0.7	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	11.8%	+/-0.3	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.1%	+/-0.2	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	1.3%	+/-0.2	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	4.0%	+/-0.3	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.5%	+/-0.3	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	1.6%	+/-0.2	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	3.0%	+/-0.2	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	9.5%	+/-0.6	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	12.0%	+/-1.1	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	6.4%	+/-0.7	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	16,818	+/-1,256	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	87,090	+/-2,972	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$65,965	+/-1,014	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	19.9%	+/-0.6	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	31.3%	+/-0.5	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	78.5%	+/-0.5	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	21,671	+/-832	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	3.4%	+/-0.3	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	215,947	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	9,144	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	4.2%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	156,500	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	139,700	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	3,239	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	2,371	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	2,295	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	34	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	323	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	24,150	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	532	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	1,018	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	94	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	1,291	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Clackamas County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Washington
Hood River
Yamhill
Clackamas
Marion
Wasco
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Clackamas County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Clackamas County and provides a profile of their residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

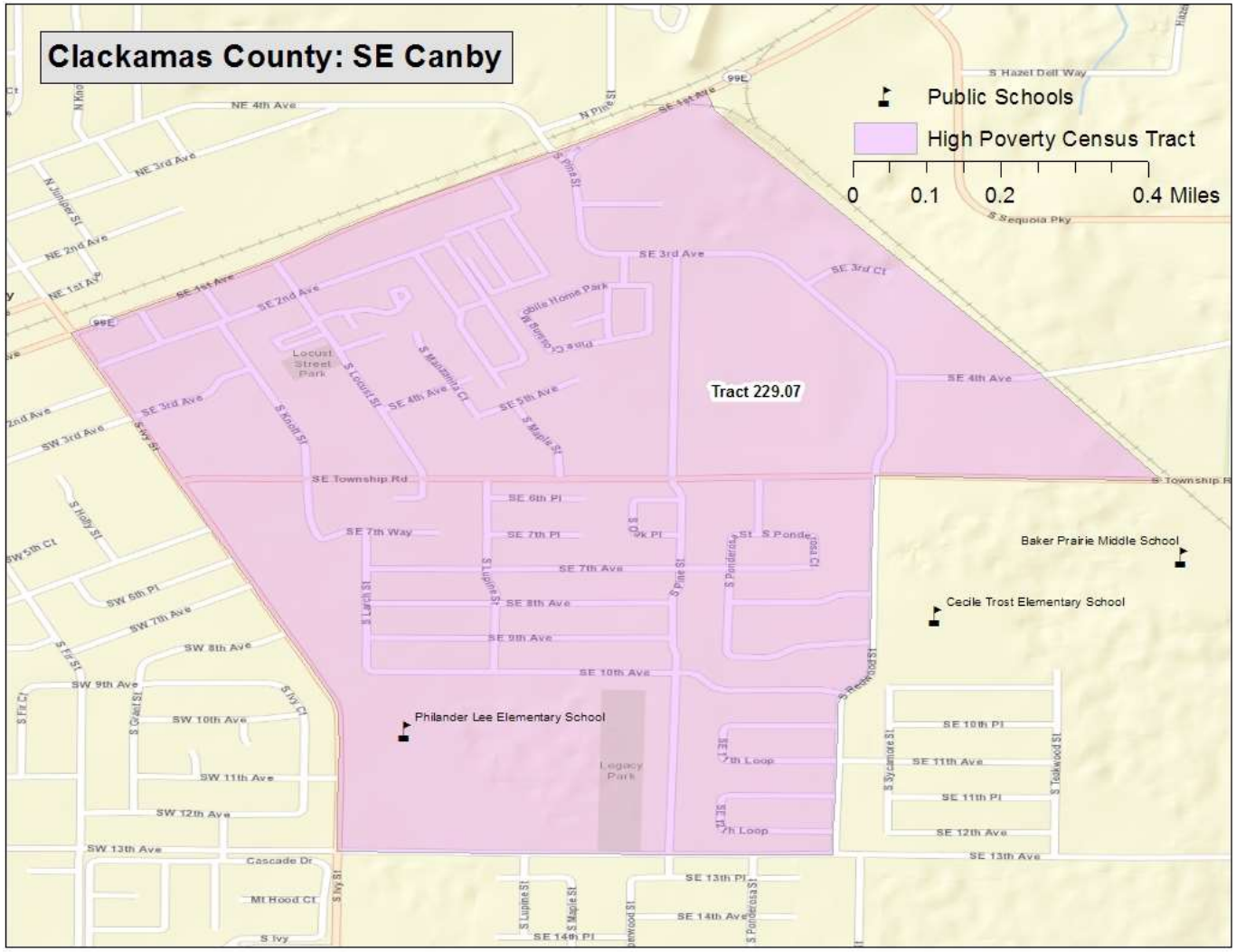
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Clackamas County has three high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 3 percent of the county's population, 8 percent of its poor, and 6 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Canby Southeast area

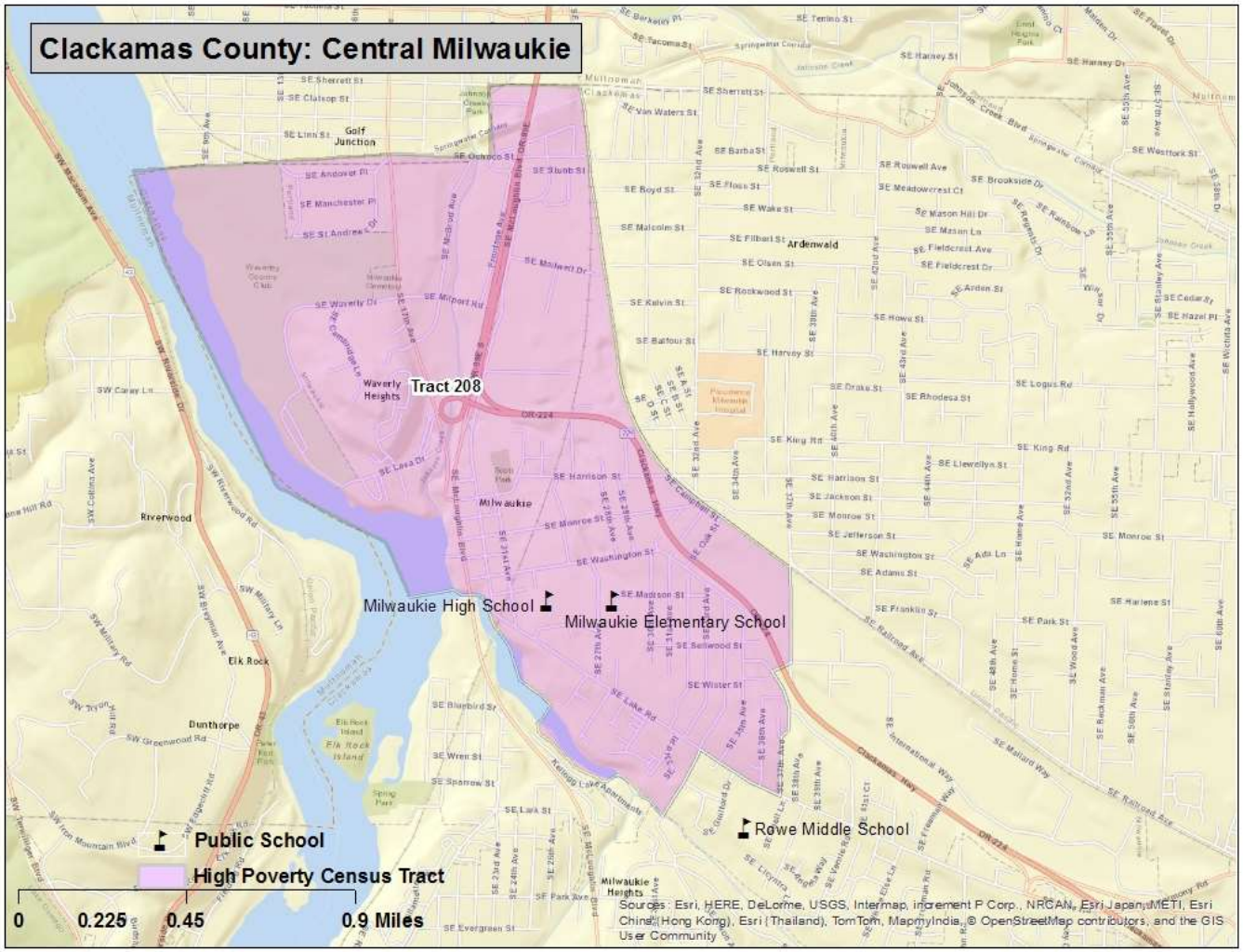


Southeast Canby (Census Tract 229.07, Figure 1)

Location: Southeast portion of the city of Canby.

Boundaries:
North: U.S. Highway 99E and the Molalla Western Railroad tracks
South: S Township Road and SE 13th Avenue.
East: S Redwood Street
West: S Ivy Street

Figure 2: Central Milwaukie area

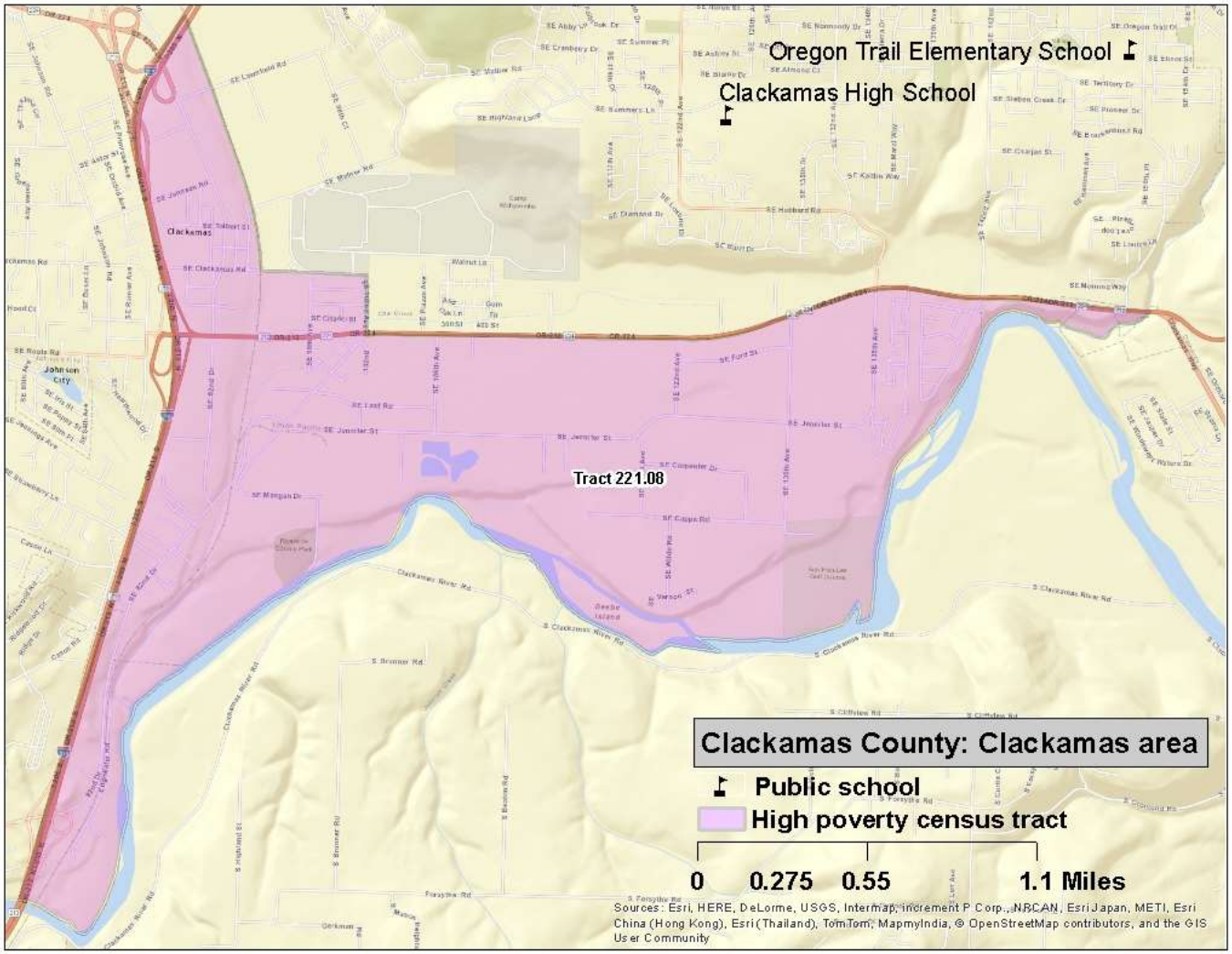


Central Milwaukie Census Tract 208, Figure 2)

Location: Encompasses downtown Milwaukie and extends north to Waverly Country Club and east to just beyond the Expressway.

Boundaries:
North: Multnomah County
South: SE 34th Avenue and SE Lake Road
East: the railroad tracks, SE Railroad and 37th avenues and SE Campbell Street
West: the Willamette River and Kellogg Creek

Figure 3: Clackamas area



Clackamas area (Census Tract 221.08, Figure 3).

Location: the unincorporated Clackamas area east of the city of Gladstone.

Boundaries:
North: I-205, SE Clackamas Road, and Oregon Highway 224
South and east: the Clackamas River
West: I-205

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Clackamas County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots				
	Canby Southeast	**Central Milwaukie**	**Clackamas Area**	**Clackamas County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	27%	22%	29%	10%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	4,472	4,383	2,986	380,532	3,868,719
Housing units	1,383	2,111	1,336	157,541	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	41%	62%	52%	29%	34%
Total Households	1,360	1,990	1,198	146,527	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	9%	12%	11%	10%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	58%	34%	44%	55%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.0	26.5	28.2	26.4	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	52%	48%	51%	51%	51%
Under 18	33%	15%	29%	23%	22%
18 to 24	11%	9%	3%	8%	9%
25 to 44	29%	30%	37%	25%	27%
45 to 59	16%	20%	13%	23%	21%
60+ years of age	12%	25%	18%	21%	21%
Latino	47%	7%	28%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	52%	82%	69%	84%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	1%	11%	2%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	80%	96%	79%	95%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	24%	8%	24%	8%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	21%	30%	9%	32%	30%

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 Clackamas County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots				
	Canby Southeast	**Central Milwaukie**	**Clackamas Area**	**Clackamas County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	1,035	761	1,050	48,941	763,700
Change since January 2010	0%	1%	26%	16%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	68	71	71	66	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	23%	17%	35%	13%	20%
Female	52%	55%	53%	54%	53%
Children	55%	26%	37%	36%	36%
18 to 24	9%	11%	10%	10%	10%
25 to 44	17%	33%	26%	28%	27%
45 to 59	11%	19%	17%	16%	16%
60 +	9%	11%	11%	10%	11%
English as preferred language	58%	98%	86%	90%	88%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	22%	54%	41%	40%	41%
Clients in single parent households	40%	29%	36%	32%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	26%	18%	20%	25%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]					
TANF	9%	10%	11%	8%	11%
Medical assistance	84%	79%	80%	80%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	6%	3%	7%	8%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]					
Domestic violence	9%	14%	16%	12%	11%
Mental health	1%	6%	5%	5%	4%
Alcohol and drug	11%	28%	21%	20%	20%
Child welfare	17%	17%	17%	16%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	10%	7%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	93	58	27	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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, Milwaukie area clients had the 11th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs and the 15th highest rate of participation in mental health programs.

Among all Oregon hotspots, Canby area clients had the fifth lowest percentage of English-language preference with 42 percent of clients preferring another language. Virtually all of those clients preferred Spanish.

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

Table 3 Clackamas County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots				
	Canby Southeast	**Central Milwaukie**	**Clackamas Area**	**Clackamas County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	40%	42%	38%	38%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	45%	40%	39%	38%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.06	$ 16.51	$ 14.85	$ 15.61	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 13.02	$ 13.33	$ 13.29	$ 13.57	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 16,118	$ 14,402	$ 14,652	$ 15,933	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 14,037	$ 11,783	$ 12,827	$ 12,785	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-13%	-18%	-12%	-20%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	24%	26%	26%	23%	21%
in 2014	26%	19%	18%	22%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	13%	16%	15%	15%	18%
in 2014	13%	21%	8%	16%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	15%	14%	11%	14%	15%
in 2014	13%	14%	19%	15%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	9%	8%	14%	10%	10%
in 2014	12%	14%	17%	13%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	9%	5%	6%	7%	8%
in 2014	9%	6%	8%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	4%	5%	4%	5%	4%
in 2014	4%	4%	5%	6%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	26%	26%	25%	26%	24%
in 2014	23%	21%	26%	23%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Client employment increased slightly in the Canby hotspot due to growth in the retail trade and administrative services sectors.

Client employment decreased in the Milwaukie hotspot. There were employment increases in accommodation/food services and administrative services, but the gains were not sufficient to offset job losses in other sectors.

Client employment increased slightly in the Clackamas hotspot, largely due to growth in the health care/social assistance 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 4 Clackamas County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots				
	Canby Southeast	**Central Milwaukie**	**Clackamas Area**	**Clackamas County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	1,035	761	1,050	48,941	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	53%	61%	66%	56%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	54%	65%	68%	58%	62%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2014	27%	34%	34%	30%	32%
In 2013	11%	15%	18%	13%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	15%	12%	14%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	24%	32%	36%	28%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	13%	26%	24%	22%	12%

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 Milwaukie and Clackamas hotspots were urban, with 54 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Clackamas County, 7 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 39 percent relocating from another county. For both hotspots, the most common county of origin was Multnomah.

The migration pattern for the Canby hotspot was rural, with 45 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Clackamas County, 30 percent relocating within the hotspot, and one-quarter relocating from another county. The most common counties of origin were Marion and Multnomah counties.

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

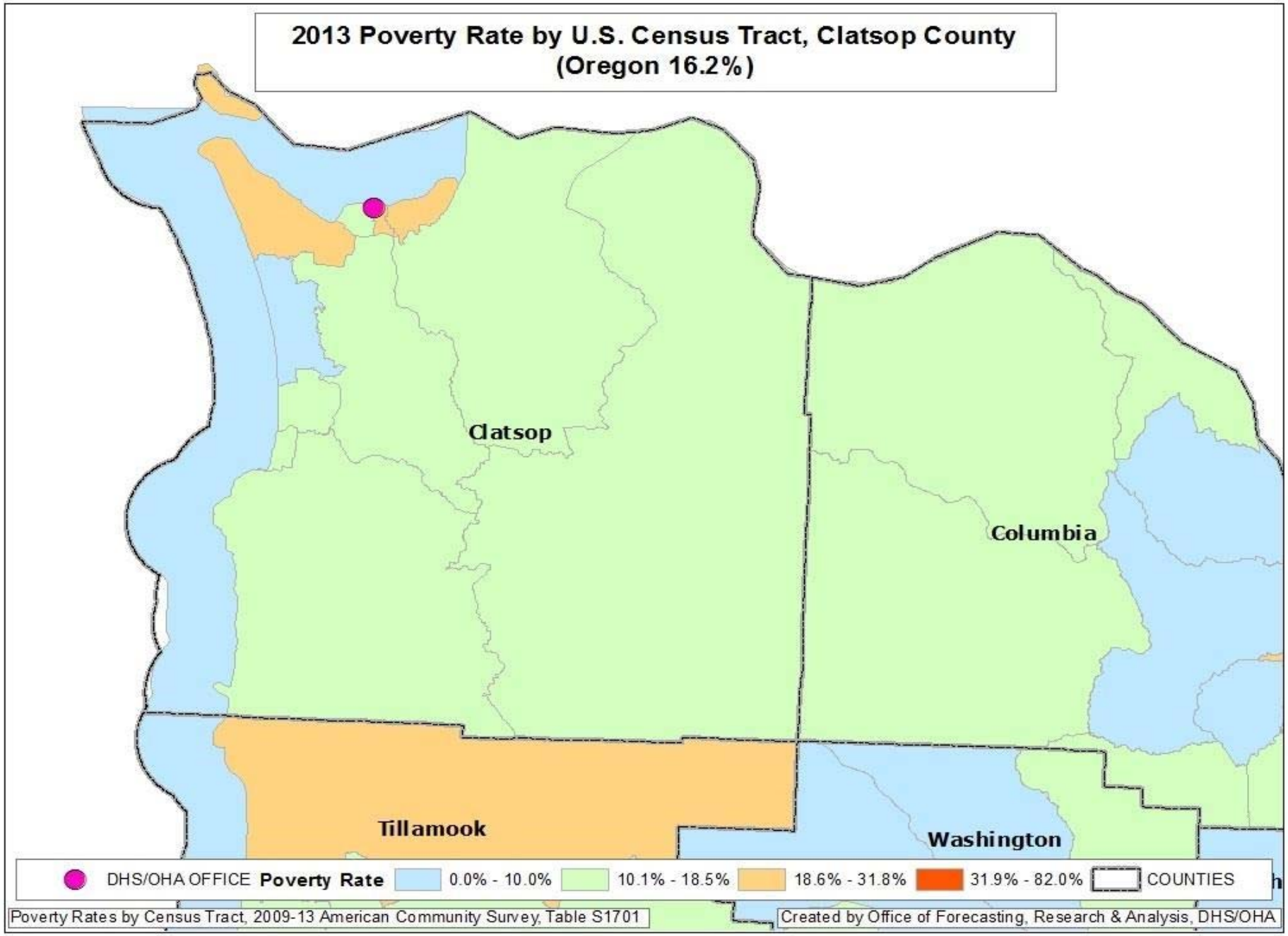
Clatsop County

	Clatsop County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	37,382	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	36,515	+/-251	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	15,726	+/-416	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	43.9	+/-0.4	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	19.8%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	5.2%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	26.3%	+/-0.7	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	18.5%	+/-0.2	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	32,291	+/-35	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	86.4%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	277	+/-46	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.7%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	118	+/-52	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.3%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	353	+/-105	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	0.9%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	73	+/-76	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.2%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0	+/-25	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	1,256	+/-143	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	3.4%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	3,014	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	8.1%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	18,526	+/-128	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.6%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	18,856	+/-128	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.4%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	35,936	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	96.1%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	1,446	+/-218	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	3.9%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	2,029	+/-244	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	5.4%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	9.0%	+/-0.8	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	9.2%	+/-1.5	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	4.7%	+/-1.0	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	102	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	26.3%	+/-1.6	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	91.1%	+/-1.2	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	23.6%	+/-1.7	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	5.15	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.91	+/-0.08	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	22.9%	+/-1.4	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	54.0%	+/-14.0	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	4.7	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	13.1	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	3.8	+/-1.5	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	60.7%	+/-2.1	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	~2.3	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	11.5	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	70.8%	+/-5.0	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	6.3%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	16.7%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	29.0%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	20.8%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	48.8	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	16.6%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	11.7%	+/-1.3	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	20.2%	+/-1.3	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	4.0%	+/-1.0	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	3.1%	+/-0.9	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	9.4%	+/-1.6	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	8.4%	+/-1.5	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	1.8%	+/-0.6	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	6.3%	+/-1.2	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	15.8%	+/-1.9	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	22.3%	+/-4.7	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	7.0%	+/-2.1	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	1,667	+/-306	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	12,937	+/-1,018	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$46,408	+/-2,755	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	23.8%	+/-1.6	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	38.9%	+/-1.8	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	72.2%	+/-1.6	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	2,242	+/-255	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	6.1%	+/-1.2	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	18,955	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	855	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	4.5%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	18,210	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	14,560	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Leisure & Hosp; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	372	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	208	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	559	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	12	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	84	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	4,333	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	51	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	91	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	9	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	93	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Clatsop County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Clatsop
Columbia
Tillamook
Washington
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspot*[1] – Clatsop County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies the high poverty hotspot in Clatsop County and provides a profile of its residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspot in January 2015. 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.

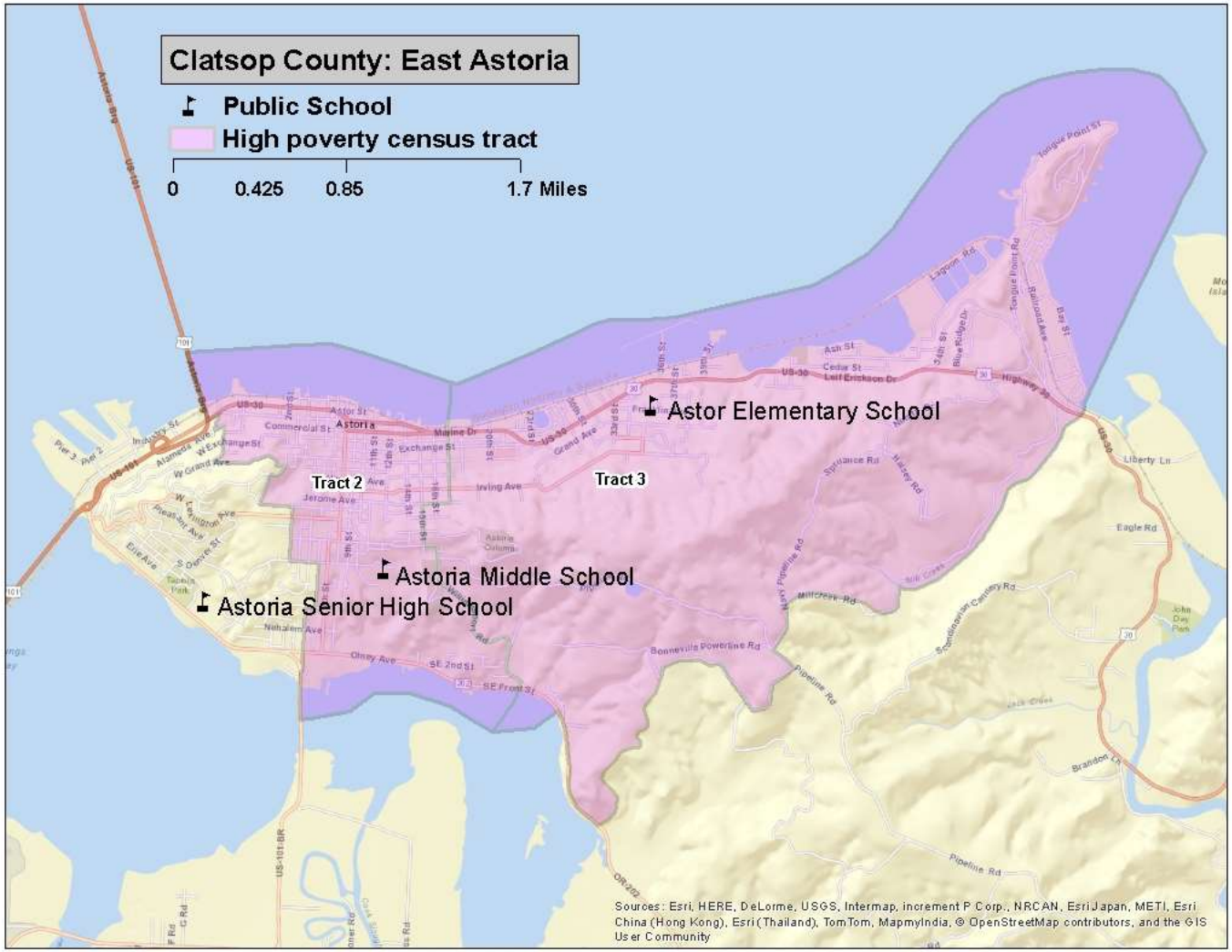
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 hotspot are compared with 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Clatsop County has one high poverty hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 18 percent of Clatsop County's population, 26 percent of its poor, and 21 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: East Astoria



East Astoria (Census tracts 2 and 3, Figure 1)

Location: The eastern portion of the city of Astoria extending east to include Tongue Point.

Boundaries:
North and east: the Columbia River
South: Youngs Bay, Powerline Road, Millcreek Road, and Mill Creek
West: U.S. Highway 101, Columbia Avenue, Lincoln and Valley streets, and 3rd, 5th, and 6th streets

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 East Astoria hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots		
	Astoria East	**Clatsop County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	25%	17%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	6,704	37,157	3,868,719
Housing units	3,409	21,601	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	47%	27%	34%
Total Households	2,896	15,749	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	14%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	39%	48%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	26.8	27.0	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	49%	51%	51%
Under 18	20%	20%	22%
18 to 24	9%	9%	9%
25 to 44	26%	23%	27%
45 to 59	21%	24%	21%
60+ years of age	24%	25%	21%
Latino	10%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	84%	87%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	7%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	94%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	6%	8%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	29%	23%	30%

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

The poverty rate was 24.5 percent in tract 2 and 25.2 percent in tract 3.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 East Astoria hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots		
	Astoria East	**Clatsop County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	1,631	7,785	763,700
Change since January 2010	14%	22%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	64	63	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	24%	21%	20%
Female	53%	54%	53%
Children	30%	32%	36%
18 to 24	10%	9%	10%
25 to 44	28%	27%	27%
45 to 59	18%	19%	16%
60 +	14%	13%	11%
English as preferred language	94%	95%	88%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	51%	46%	41%
Clients in single parent households	25%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	23%	26%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]			
TANF	4%	5%	11%
Medical assistance	79%	80%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	6%	7%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]			
Domestic violence	7%	6%	11%
Mental health	3%	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	20%	21%	20%
Child welfare	15%	15%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	94	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 East Astoria hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots		
	Astoria East	**Clatsop County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	37%	39%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	40%	41%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.05	$ 13.90	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.10	$ 12.58	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 12,708	$ 13,507	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 11,199	$ 11,921	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-12%	-12%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	18%	19%	21%
in 2014	19%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	25%	30%	18%
in 2014	33%	34%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	16%	15%	15%
in 2014	14%	14%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	6%	8%	10%
in 2014	6%	7%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	8%	6%	8%
in 2014	8%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	5%	5%	4%
in 2014	4%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	21%	18%	24%
in 2014	17%	16%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

The number of employed clients increased between 2009 and 2014, and most of the increase was fueled by the accommodation and food services sector. Forty percent of clients working in this sector worked in full service restaurants, 25 percent worked in hotels/motels, and one-fifth worked in limited service restaurants like fast food chains or delis.

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 East Astoria hotspot: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots		
	Astoria East	**Clatsop County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	1,631	7,785	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.6	2.6	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	58%	57%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	61%	60%	62%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2014	30%	31%	32%
In 2013	14%	13%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	14%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	33%	29%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	11%	14%	12%

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 Astoria hotspot was rural, with forty-four percent of movers relocating from another Clatsop County tract, one-third relocating within the hotspot, and one-fifth relocating from another county. Forty percent of those relocating from another county came from Multnomah or Washington counties.

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

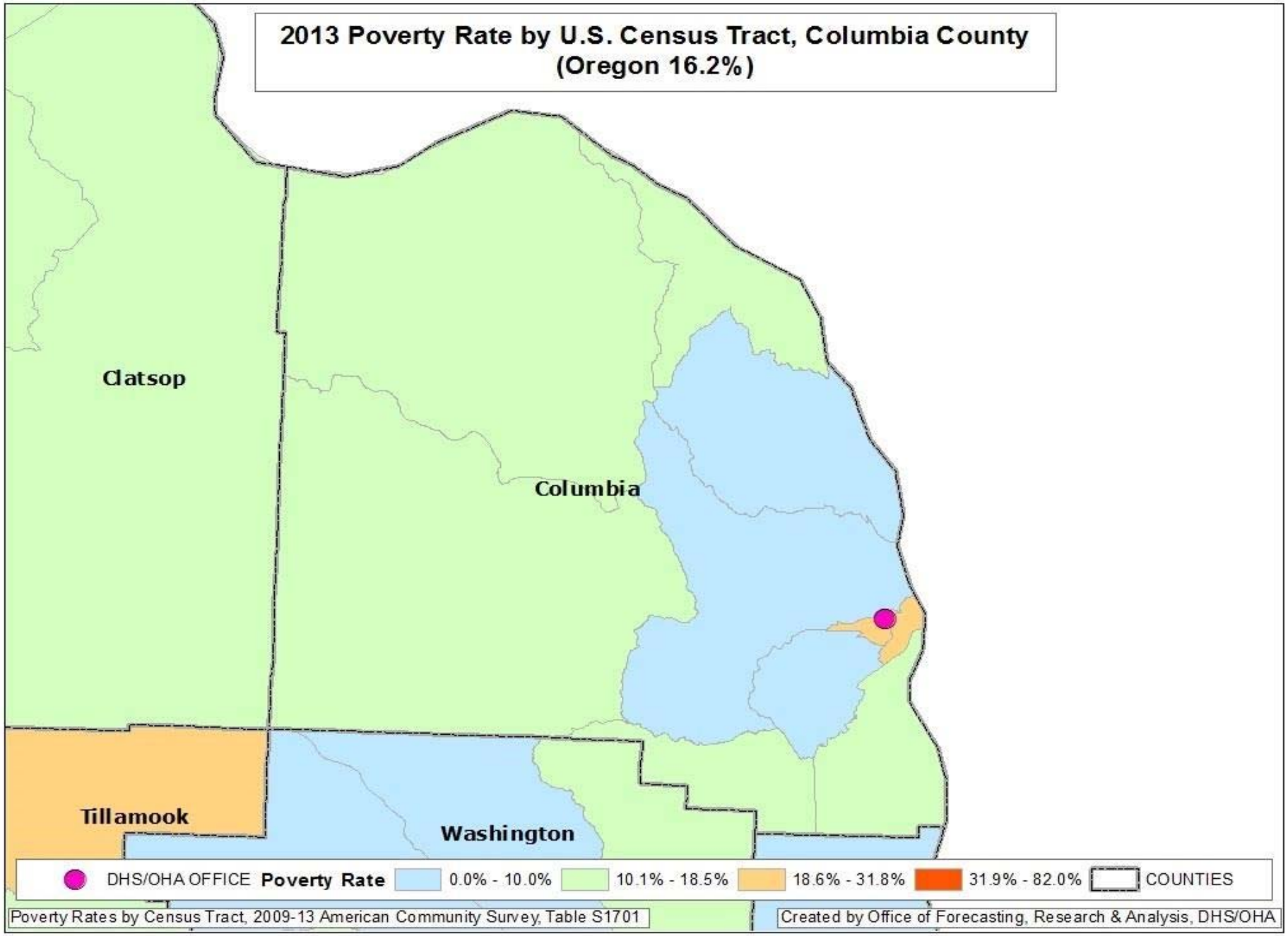
Columbia County

	Columbia County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	49,389	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	48,930	+/-139	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	18,785	+/-306	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	42.9	+/-0.4	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	22.7%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	5.1%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	24.5%	+/-0.6	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	16.3%	+/-0.3	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	44,188	+/-30	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	89.5%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	235	+/-102	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.5%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	594	+/-158	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	1.2%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	529	+/-98	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	1.1%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	118	+/-32	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.2%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	14	+/-18	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	1,462	+/-237	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	3.0%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	2,249	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	4.6%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	24,694	+/-148	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	50.0%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	24,695	+/-148	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.0%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	48,480	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	98.2%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	909	+/-270	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	1.8%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	1,640	+/-287	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	3.3%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	4.8%	+/-0.8	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	6.1%	+/-1.2	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	15.2%	+/-1.8	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	145	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	33.8%	+/-2.0	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	89.7%	+/-1.3	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	18.2%	+/-1.4	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	3.22	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	3.09	+/-0.06	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	26.4%	+/-1.5	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	44.5%	+/-15.5	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	3.9	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	10.4	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	2.4	+/-1.1	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	73.4%	+/-2.2	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	~3.8	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	10.5	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	64.4%	+/-4.0	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	8.0%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	16.2%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	32.1%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	20.0%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	34.8	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	19.4%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	9.5%	+/-1.0	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	16.0%	+/-1.2	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	3.3%	+/-0.6	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	1.3%	+/-0.4	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	6.5%	+/-0.9	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	6.3%	+/-0.9	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	1.5%	+/-0.4	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.2%	+/-0.9	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	13.6%	+/-1.5	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	19.3%	+/-3.3	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	5.8%	+/-1.6	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	3,123	+/-572	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	14,857	+/-993	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$53,179	+/-2,207	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	25.0%	+/-1.8	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	36.7%	+/-1.4	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	71.0%	+/-1.7	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	2,284	+/-342	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	5.3%	+/-1.1	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	24,055	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	1,390	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	5.8%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	10,770	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	8,500	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Manuf; Trade, Trans, & Utilities; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	458	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	343	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	569	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	29	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	250	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	5,011	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	98	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	206	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	14	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	243	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Columbia County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Clatsop
Columbia
Tillamook
Washington
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspot*[1] – Columbia County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies the high poverty hotspot in Columbia County and provides a profile of its residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspot in January 2015. 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.

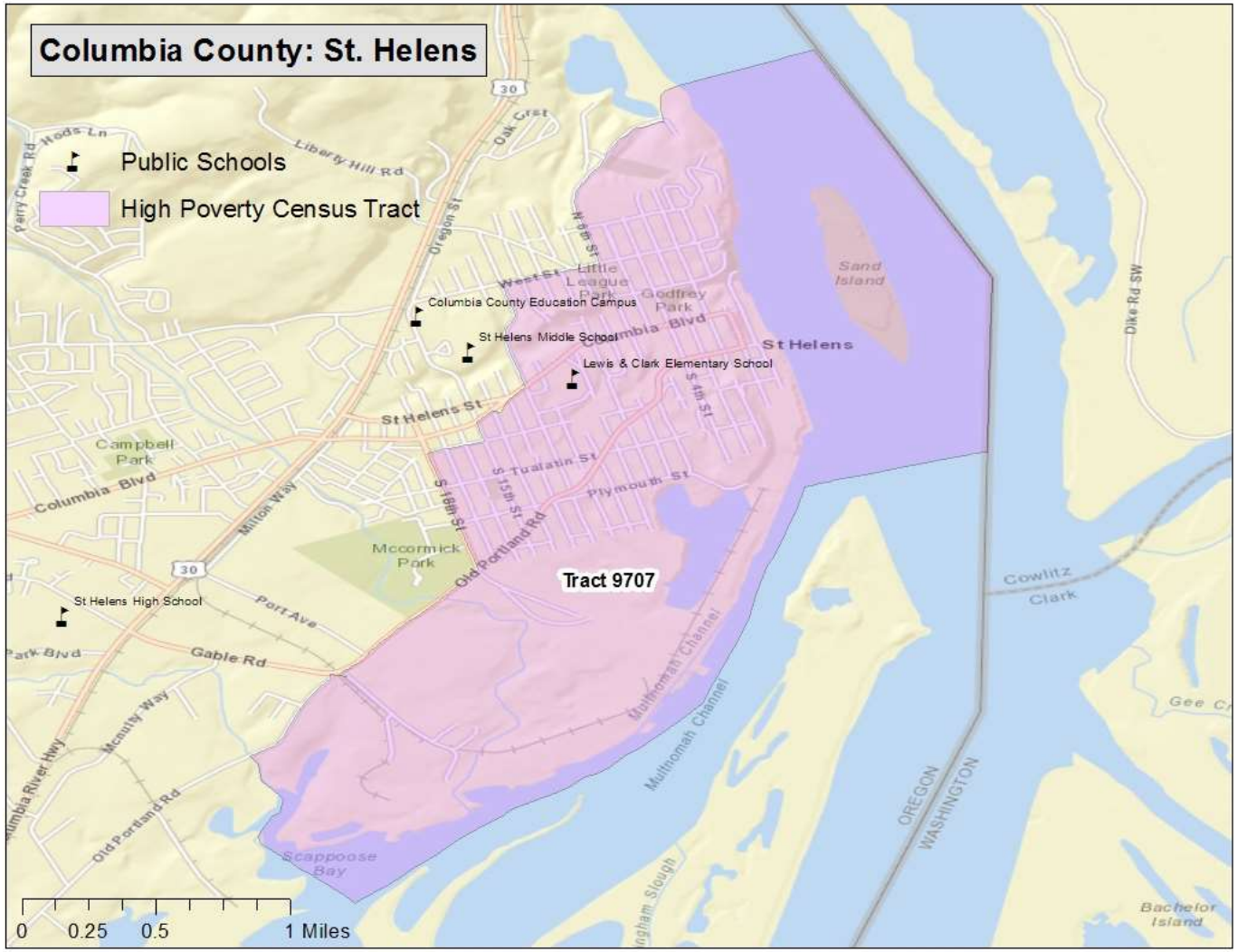
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 hotspot are compared with 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Columbia County has one high poverty hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 9 percent of Columbia County's population, 16 percent of its poor, and 15 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: St. Helens



St. Helens (Census tract 97.07, Figure 1)

Location: The western section of the city of St. Helens

Boundaries:
North: Belton Road, West Street, Columbia Boulevard, Cowlitz Street, and Old Portland Road
South: the Columbia River
East: the Multnomah Channel
West: 6th, 11th, 12, 15th, and 18th streets and McNulty Creek

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 St. Helens hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspot		
	St. Helens	**Columbia County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	26%	14%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	4,221	49,333	3,868,719
Housing units	1,794	20,614	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	38%	24%	34%
Total Households	1,604	19,069	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	17%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	50%	57%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.7	27.2	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	50%	50%	51%
Under 18	25%	23%	22%
18 to 24	9%	7%	9%
25 to 44	33%	24%	27%
45 to 59	18%	23%	21%
60+ years of age	15%	22%	21%
Latino	10%	4%	12%
White and non-Latino	80%	90%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	10%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	97%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	15%	10%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	17%	18%	30%

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 St. Helens hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspot		
	St. Helens	**Columbia County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	1,432	9,341	763,700
Change since January 2010	-1%	10%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	73	70	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	34%	19%	20%
Female	52%	54%	53%
Children	32%	32%	36%
18 to 24	13%	11%	10%
25 to 44	30%	28%	27%
45 to 59	17%	19%	16%
60 +	8%	11%	11%
English as preferred language	98%	98%	88%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	45%	44%	41%
Clients in single parent households	32%	29%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	23%	26%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]			
TANF	13%	11%	11%
Medical assistance	81%	80%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	13%	8%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]			
Domestic violence	14%	12%	11%
Mental health	10%	6%	4%
Alcohol and drug	29%	25%	20%
Child welfare	18%	16%	16%
Developmental disability	3%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	9%	7%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	13	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 St. Helens hotspot had the 6th highest participation rate in mental health programs, the 9th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs, and the second highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4). They also had the 23nd highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs. These factors contributed to the area's hotspot index rank of 13.

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

Table 3 St. Helens hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspot		
	St. Helens	**Columbia County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	36%	34%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	33%	31%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.59	$ 15.23	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 13.10	$ 13.59	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 15,057	$ 14,777	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 11,926	$ 12,150	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-21%	-18%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	20%	19%	21%
in 2014	18%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	17%	16%	18%
in 2014	17%	16%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	14%	16%	15%
in 2014	17%	18%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	9%	10%	10%
in 2014	14%	12%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	9%	9%	8%
in 2014	7%	8%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	7%	7%	4%
in 2014	5%	6%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	25%	22%	24%
in 2014	22%	21%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Client employment and earnings declined between 2009 and 2014. There were slight increases in health care/social assistance and administrative services employment, but they were not sufficient to overcome job losses in other sectors.

One-third of those employed in administrative services worked in temporary help services. One-third of those employed in health care/social assistance worked in assisted living facilities or as caregivers for elderly or disabled persons.

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 St. Helens hotspot: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspot		
	St. Helens	**Columbia County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	1,432	9,341	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.4	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	72%	60%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	75%	63%	62%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2014	43%	34%	32%
In 2013	16%	13%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	13%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	30%	26%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	19%	18%	12%

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 St. Helens hotspot was rural, with forty percent of movers relocating from another Columbia County tract, one-third relocating within the hotspot, and one-quarter relocating from another county. Just over half of those relocating from another county came from Multnomah or Washington counties.

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

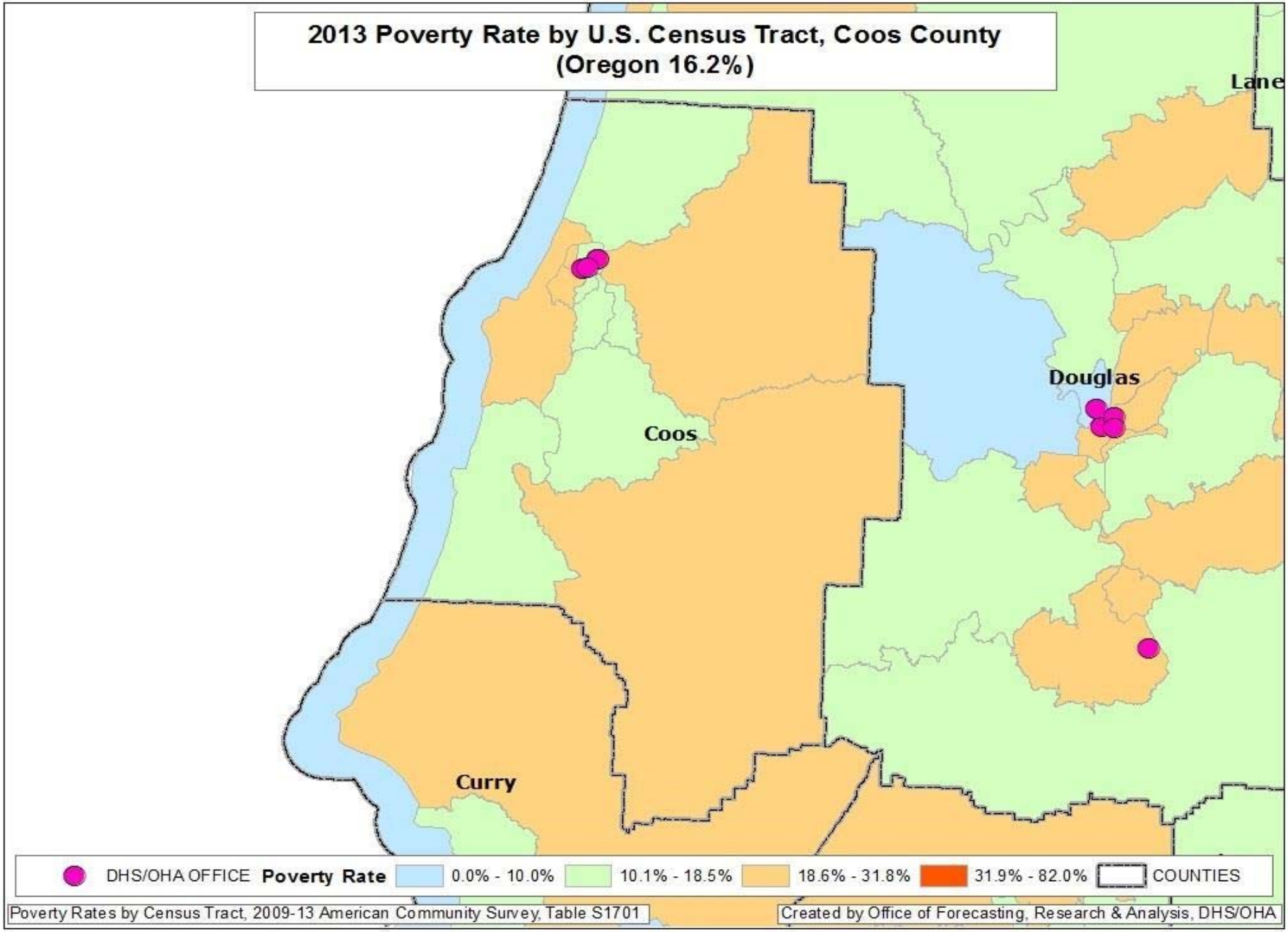
Coos County

	Coos County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	62,775	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	61,702	+/-198	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	25,888	+/-565	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	48.1	+/-0.3	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	18.6%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	4.9%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	32.4%	+/-0.6	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	23.3%	+/-0.2	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	53,860	+/-171	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	85.8%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	380	+/-63	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.6%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	1,598	+/-303	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	2.5%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	765	+/-122	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	1.2%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	88	+/-59	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	158	+/-170	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.3%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	2,191	+/-350	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	3.5%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	3,735	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	5.9%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	30,828	+/-157	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.1%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	31,947	+/-157	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.9%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	61,485	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	97.9%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	1,290	+/-335	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	2.1%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	2,234	+/-390	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	3.6%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	5.2%	+/-0.7	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	7.6%	+/-1.3	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	5.4%	+/-1.1	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	244	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	32.6%	+/-1.7	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	89.1%	+/-1.1	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	18.3%	+/-1.5	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	7.29	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	3.00	+/-0.10	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	18.0%	+/-1.3	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	40.6%	+/-9.6	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	4.1	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	10.4	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	2.7	+/-1.1	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	65.0%	+/-2.0	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	~4.9	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§9.7	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	54.3%	+/-4.1	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	§8.2%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	16.9%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	28.3%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	17.6%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	47.8	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	20.2%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	12.4%	+/-1.2	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	22.9%	+/-1.3	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	4.1%	+/-0.8	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	3.5%	+/-0.9	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	8.5%	+/-1.2	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	9.4%	+/-1.2	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	3.6%	+/-0.8	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	7.6%	+/-1.2	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	18.3%	+/-1.8	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	25.2%	+/-5.0	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	10.9%	+/-1.7	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	5,084	+/-914	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	24,845	+/-1,316	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$38,605	+/-1,445	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	28.4%	+/-1.7	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	46.4%	+/-1.3	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	64.1%	+/-1.8	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	3,125	+/-362	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	6.6%	+/-1.0	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	26,513	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	1,643	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	6.2%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	22,060	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	16,040	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trad, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	1,180	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	411	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	847	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	26	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	273	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	0	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	112	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	344	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	14	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	279	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Coos County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Lane
Douglas
Coos
Curry
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Coos County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Coos County and provides a profile of their residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

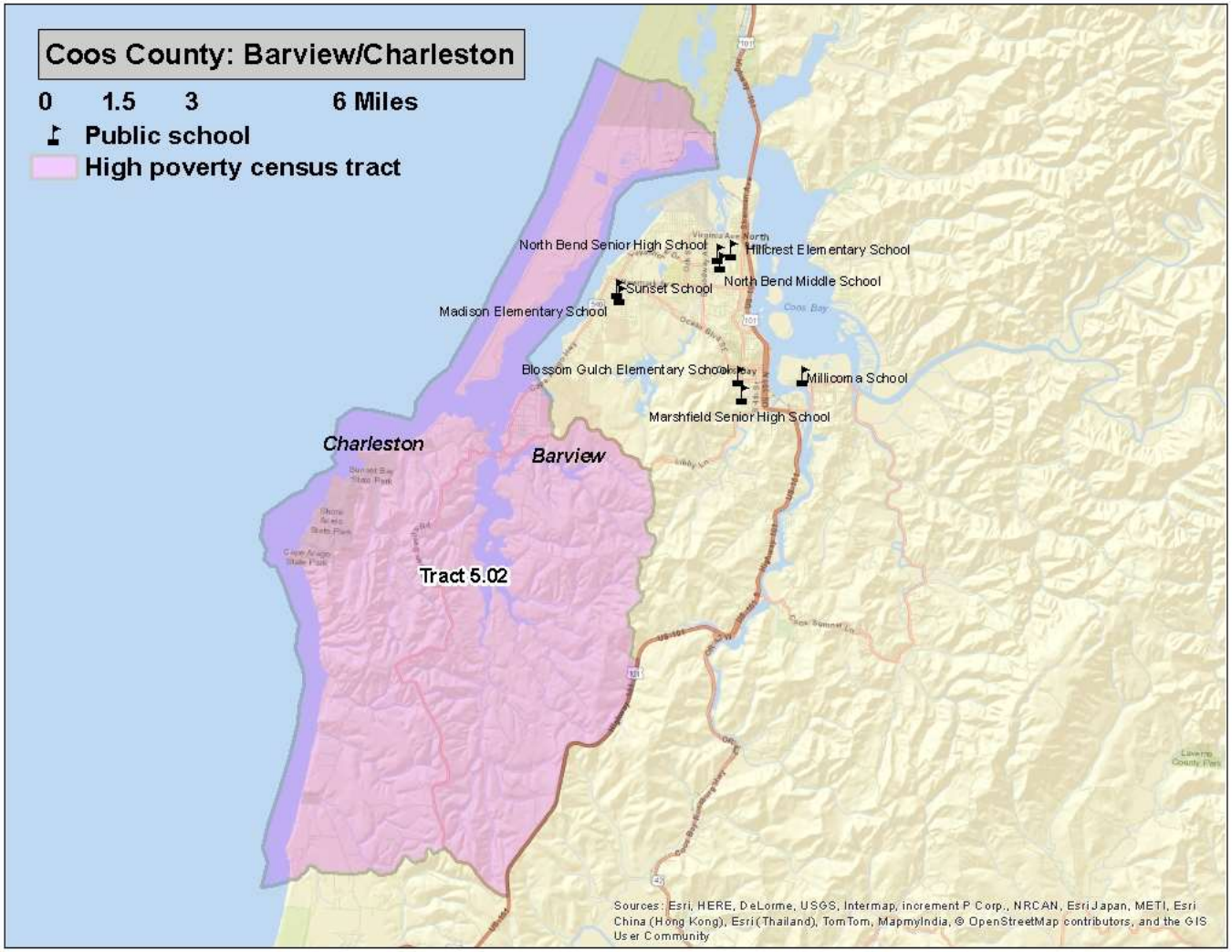
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Coos County has three high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 28 percent of the county's population, 43 percent of its poor, and 34 percent of its SNAP clients live in one of the three areas below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Barview/Charleston

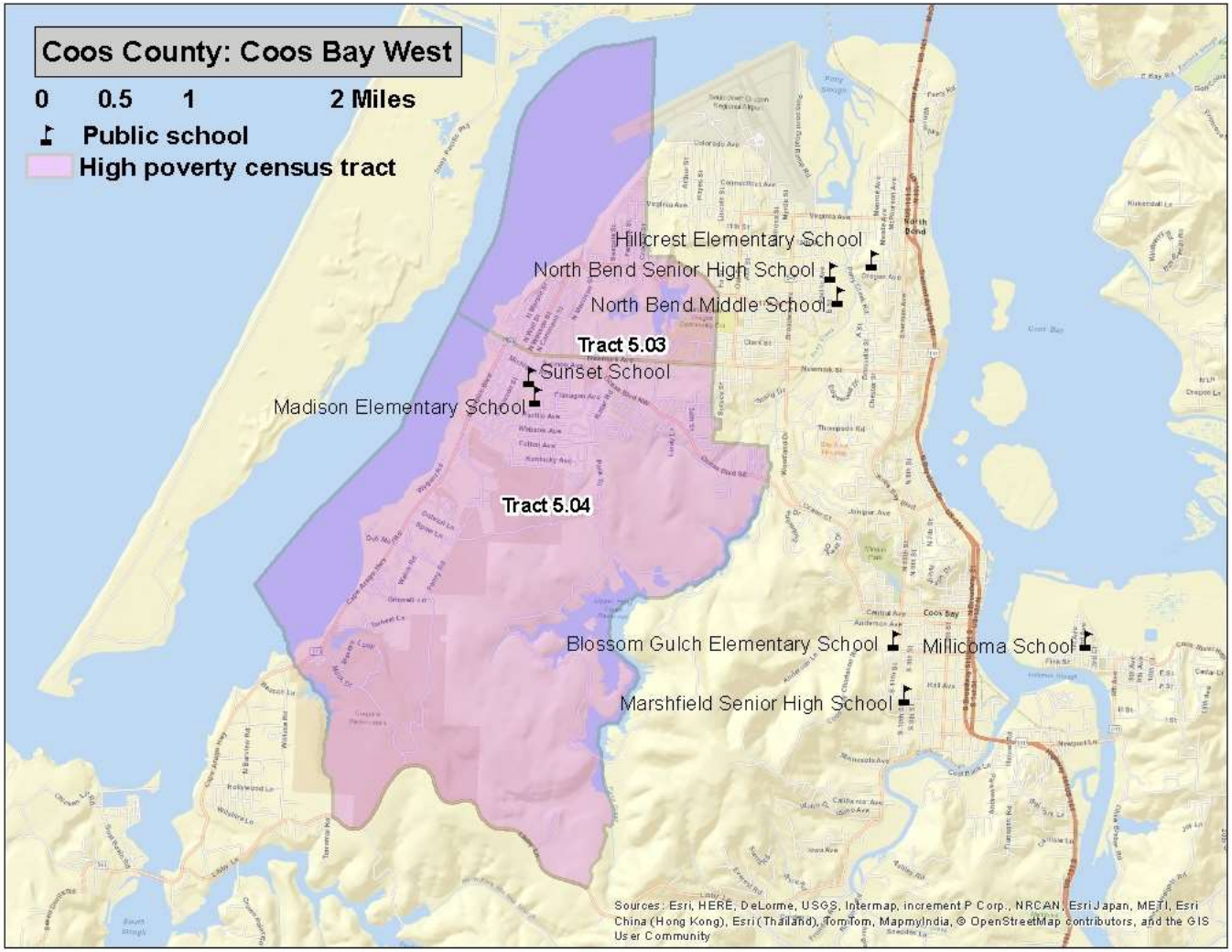


Barview- Charleston (Census Tract 5.02, Figure 1)

Location: The area south and west of Coos Bay/North Bend, extending down Cape Arago. It includes the communities of Charleston and Barview.

Boundaries:
North: Horsefall Road, Tarheel Creek and Libby Drive
South: Whiskey Run Road
East: Bright Mills Road and U.S. Highway 101
West: Pacific Ocean

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Coos Bay West

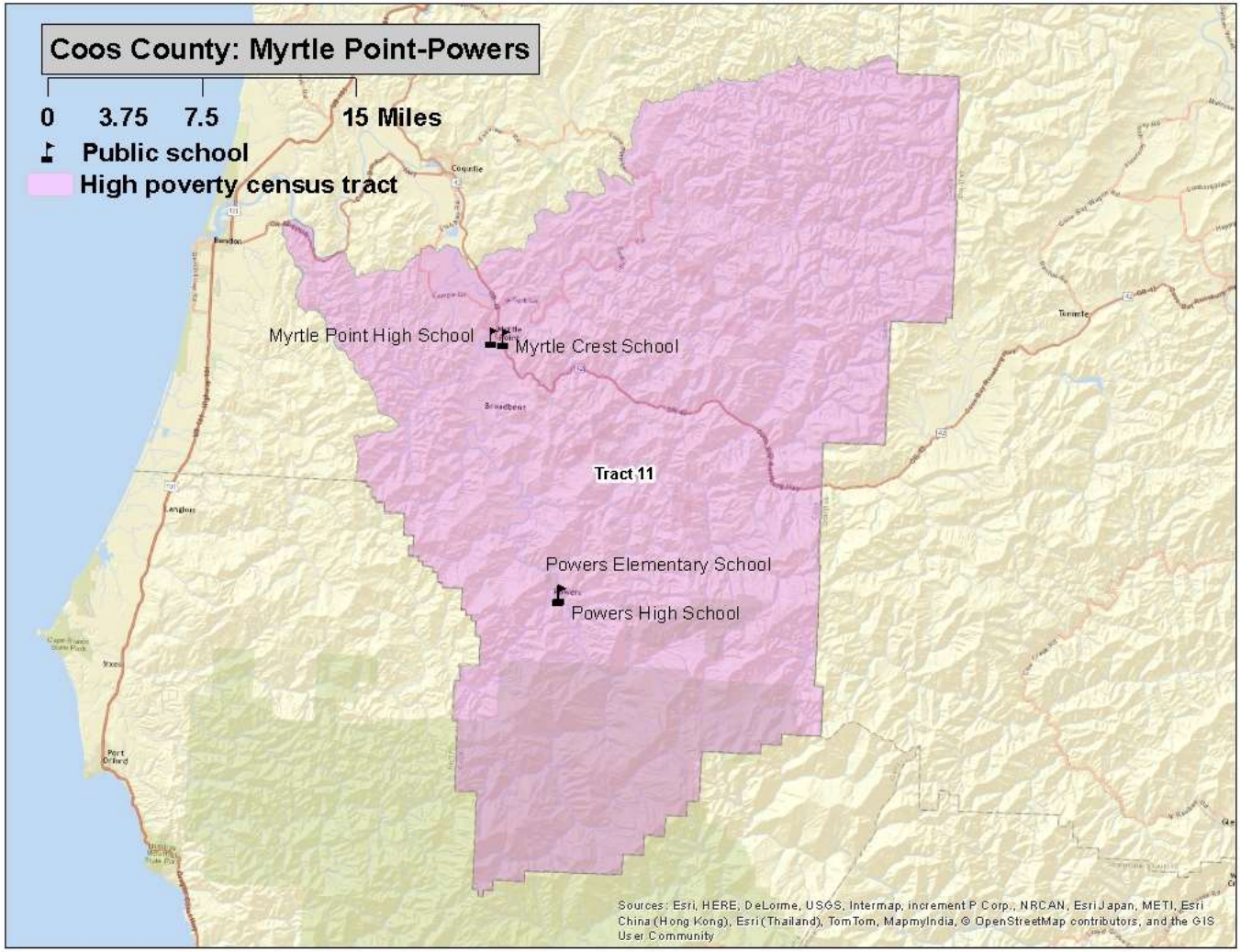


Coos Bay West (Census tracts 5.03 and 5.04, Figure 2)

Location: west side of the city of Coos Bay with surrounding area to the south.

Boundaries:
North and West: Coos Bay
South: Tarheel Creek and Libby Lane
East: City of North Bend and Pony Creek

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Myrtle Point/Powers



Myrtle Point-Powers
(Census Tract 11, Figure 3)

Location: Southeastern portion of Coos County including the cities of Myrtle Point and Powers.

Boundaries:
North: Oregon Highway 42, Lee Valley Road, Lee McKinley Road, Middle Creek Road, and Burnt Ridge Road
South: Curry County **East:** Douglas County
West: Little Bear Creek, Koontz Creek, Middle Fork Catching Creek, North Fork Floras Creek, and Curry County

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Coos County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots				
	Barview-Charleston	**Coos Bay West**	**Myrtle Point-Powers**	**Coos County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	31%	29%	22%	18%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	2,654	9,390	5,638	62,753	3,868,719
Housing units	1,405	3,984	2,928	30,467	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	29%	43%	22%	29%	34%
Total Households	1,165	3,600	2,337	26,072	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	17%	12%	12%	10%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	37%	40%	47%	47%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.6	28.1	27.8	27.6	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	50%	52%	52%	51%	51%
Under 18	15%	24%	19%	19%	22%
18 to 24	6%	13%	7%	8%	9%
25 to 44	20%	23%	18%	20%	27%
45 to 59	26%	16%	24%	23%	21%
60+ years of age	33%	24%	32%	30%	21%
Latino	2%	16%	5%	6%	12%
White and non-Latino	93%	71%	89%	87%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	5%	13%	6%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	98%	98%	100%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	15%	18%	16%	12%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	8%	11%	15%	18%	30%

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 Coos Bay West hotspot, tract 5.03 had a poverty rate of 32 percent and tract 5.04 had a poverty rate of 28 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was 29 percent.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Coos County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots				
	Barview-Charleston	**Coos Bay West**	**Myrtle Point-Powers**	**Coos County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	942	3,244	1,413	16,630	763,700
Change since January 2010	15%	6%	9%	13%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	83	77	81	76	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	35%	35%	25%	27%	20%
Female	51%	53%	54%	52%	53%
Children	29%	30%	29%	29%	36%
18 to 24	10%	9%	9%	10%	10%
25 to 44	27%	29%	25%	27%	27%
45 to 59	23%	20%	21%	20%	16%
60 +	11%	12%	17%	14%	11%
English as preferred language	100%	97%	99%	98%	88%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	49%	49%	48%	49%	41%
Clients in single parent households	27%	27%	19%	25%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	24%	23%	32%	26%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]					
TANF	11%	15%	13%	12%	11%
Medical assistance	82%	83%	83%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	10%	9%	2%	7%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]					
Domestic violence	10%	11%	9%	10%	11%
Mental health	5%	6%	3%	5%	4%
Alcohol and drug	23%	23%	20%	21%	20%
Child welfare	19%	15%	14%	15%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	5%	3%	5%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	25	33	79	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Coos Bay West area had the 12th highest percentage of mental health program participation.

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

Table 3 Coos County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots				
	Barview-Charleston	**Coos Bay West**	**Myrtle Point-Powers**	**Coos County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	35%	35%	30%	35%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	33%	33%	27%	33%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 12.42	$ 13.27	$ 13.86	$ 13.32	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 11.74	$ 12.83	$ 12.81	$ 12.40	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 12,638	$ 13,437	$ 11,876	$ 13,041	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 10,818	$ 12,128	$ 10,767	$ 11,467	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-14%	-10%	-9%	-12%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	23%	17%	17%	20%	21%
in 2014	17%	20%	12%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	22%	21%	20%	21%	18%
in 2014	19%	20%	15%	20%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	21%	20%	17%	19%	15%
in 2014	23%	20%	22%	20%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	10%	16%	13%	13%	10%
in 2014	16%	14%	9%	13%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	9%	8%	8%	7%	8%
in 2014	10%	7%	8%	7%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	2%	3%	4%	4%	4%
in 2014	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	13%	15%	21%	17%	24%
in 2014	12%	15%	30%	18%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Overall client employment declined in each of the three areas. Employment in some sectors increased, but not enough to offset decreases in the other sectors.

There was a slight increase in administrative services employment for clients living in the Barview hotspot.

There was a slight increase in retail trade employment for clients living in the Coos Bay hotspot.

There was a slight increase in health care/social assistance and *all other* employment for clients living in the Myrtle Point hotspot. Nearly all of the jobs in the latter category were in logging.

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 Coos County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots				
	Barview-Charleston	**Coos Bay West**	**Myrtle Point-Powers**	**Coos County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	942	3,244	1,413	16,630	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	67%	64%	56%	62%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	78%	69%	63%	68%	62%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2014	37%	35%	26%	34%	32%
In 2013	16%	16%	15%	15%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	13%	13%	15%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	43%	43%	18%	34%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	12%	9%	12%	11%	12%

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 Barview and Coos Bay hotspots were urban, with two-thirds of movers relocating from another tract in Coos County. Fifteen percent relocated from another county.

The migration pattern for the Myrtle Point hotspot was rural, with nearly half of movers relocating within the hotspot. One-fifth relocated from another county.

The most common counties of origin for all three hotspots were Douglas and Lane.

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

Crook County

	Crook County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	20,956	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	20,821	+/-55	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	9,079	+/-269	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	48.1	+/-0.7	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	19.9%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	4.4%	+/-0.4	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	32.2%	+/-1.1	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	23.4%	+/-0.3	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	18,602	+/-21	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	88.8%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	58	+/-64	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.3%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	182	+/-104	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.9%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	63	+/-63	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	0.3%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	15	+/-22	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0	+/-22	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	491	+/-146	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	2.3%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	1,545	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	7.4%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	10,352	+/-172	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.4%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	10,604	+/-172	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.6%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	20,708	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	98.8%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	248	+/-164	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	1.2%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	443	+/-169	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	2.1%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	4.8%	+/-1.1	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	5.8%	+/-1.9	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	4.3%	+/-1.6	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	252	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	37.8%	+/-2.8	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	87.1%	+/-2.0	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	15.5%	+/-2.3	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	4.82	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.79	+/-0.11	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	22.9%	+/-2.1	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	39.1%	+/-16.4	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	§10.3	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	§27.2	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	2.4	+/-1.7	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	68.7%	+/-2.9	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	~9.2	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	10.3	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	63.6%	+/-6.1	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	4.3%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	17.2%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	26.5%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	17.1%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	37.3	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	18.8%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	13.5%	+/-1.5	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	21.9%	+/-2.1	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	6.7%	+/-1.5	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	3.8%	+/-1.4	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	7.0%	+/-1.9	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	10.6%	+/-2.0	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.6%	+/-1.4	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	5.8%	+/-1.6	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	19.4%	+/-3.3	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	28.2%	+/-7.6	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	10.5%	+/-3.7	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	1,815	+/-503	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	9,150	+/-836	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$37,106	+/-3,149	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	24.4%	+/-2.7	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	46.6%	+/-2.7	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	65.7%	+/-3.4	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	1,013	+/-187	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	6.3%	+/-1.6	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	9,287	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	606	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	6.5%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	5,720	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	4,400	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	247	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	107	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	242	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	4	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	34	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	2,614	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	25	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	95	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	9	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	67	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

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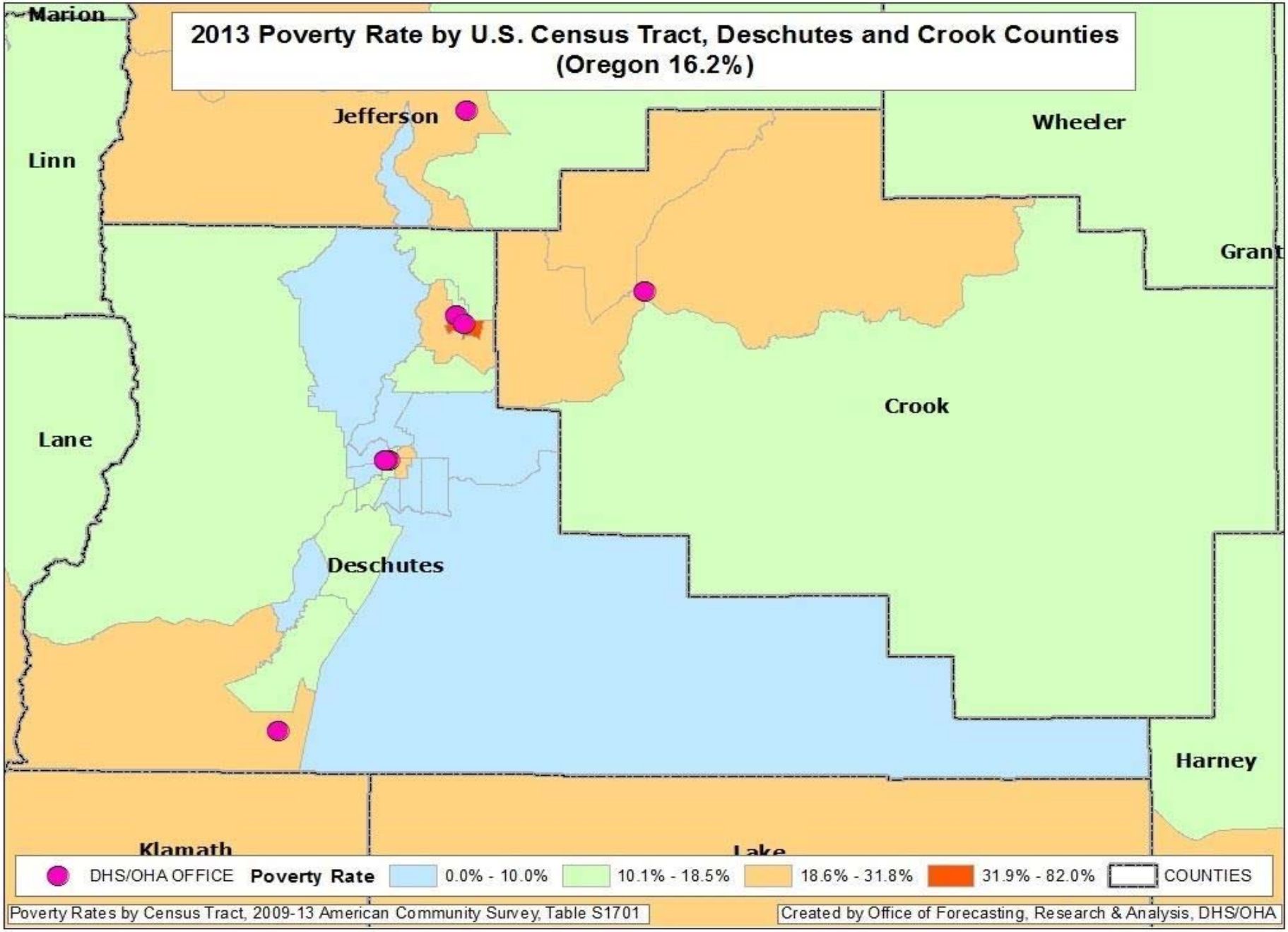
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Deschutes and Crook Counties
(Oregon 16.2%)
Marion
Jefferson
Wheeler
Linn
Grant
Crook
Lane
Deschutes
Harney
Klamath
Lake
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

Curry County

	Curry County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	22,338	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	22,057	+/-94	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	10,454	+/-402	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	54.6	+/-0.4	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	15.5%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	4.0%	+/-0.5	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	40.8%	+/-1.1	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	30.5%	+/-0.3	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	19,545	+/-38	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	87.5%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	73	+/-98	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.3%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	426	+/-151	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	1.9%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	123	+/-105	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	0.6%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	5	+/-11	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	22	+/-36	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	740	+/-198	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	3.3%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	1,404	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	6.3%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	10,878	+/-144	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	48.7%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	11,460	+/-144	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	51.3%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	22,019	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	98.6%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	319	+/-154	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	1.4%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	813	+/-231	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	3.6%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	4.7%	+/-1.2	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	4.6%	+/-1.3	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	1.2%	+/-0.7	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	128	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	27.7%	+/-2.7	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	90.1%	+/-1.6	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	23.5%	+/-2.6	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	5.16	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.62	+/-0.12	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	16.6%	+/-2.2	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	45.8%	+/-24.5	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	9.2	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	23.2	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	3.2	+/-1.8	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	65.4%	+/-3.2	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	0.0	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§8.2	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	59.1%	+/-7.8	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	8.1%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	15.3%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	29.0%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	17.6%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	32.3	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	18.9%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	12.9%	+/-1.5	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	25.8%	+/-2.0	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	4.7%	+/-1.8	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	5.1%	+/-1.7	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	6.9%	+/-1.7	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	10.9%	+/-2.3	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	3.9%	+/-1.2	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	7.9%	+/-1.8	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	16.6%	+/-2.6	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	17.8%	+/-6.3	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	11.1%	+/-3.2	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	1,483	+/-326	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	8,200	+/-740	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$40,884	+/-3,055	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	27.2%	+/-3.1	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	52.7%	+/-2.7	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	55.7%	+/-2.7	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	1,440	+/-254	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	6.6%	+/-1.7	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	8,977	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	611	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	6.8%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	6,510	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	4,980	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, & Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	352	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	133	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	233	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	0	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	33	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	2,894	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	26	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	65	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	2	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	110	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

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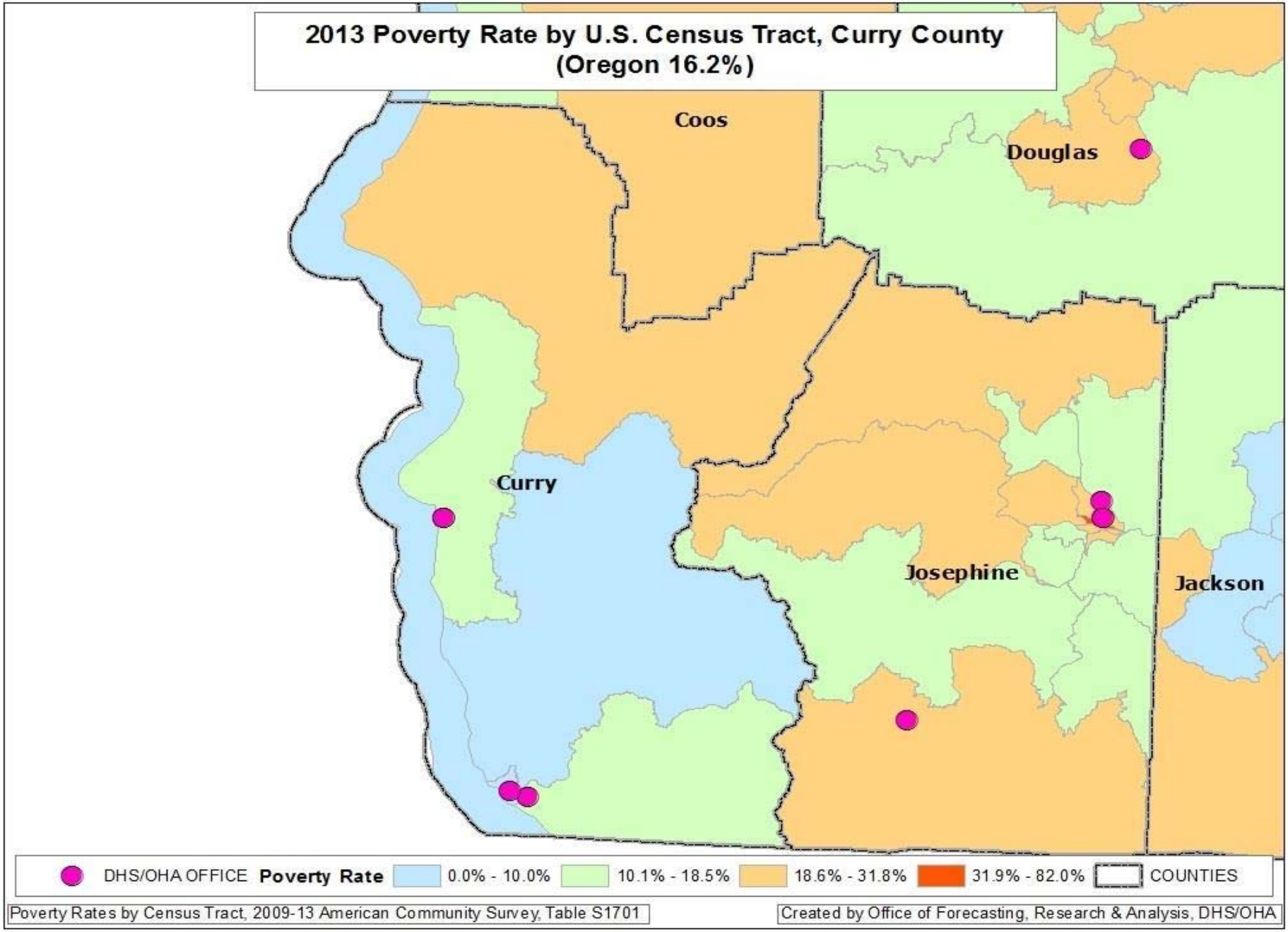
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Curry County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Coos
Douglas
Curry
Josephine
Jackson
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspot*[1] – Curry County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies a high poverty hotspot in Curry County and provides a profile of its residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

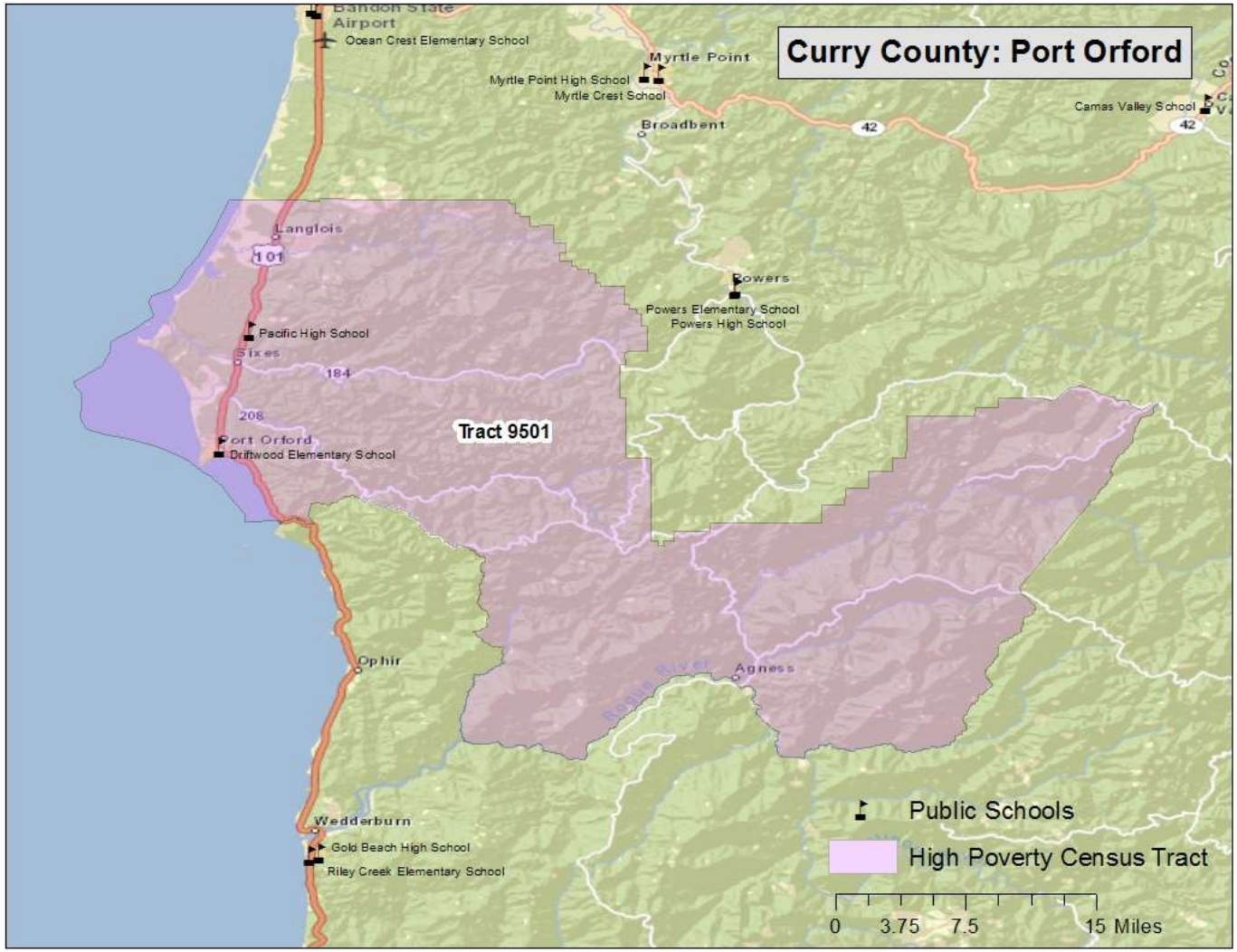
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 hotspot are compared to 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Curry County has one high poverty hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 16 percent of the county's population, 30 percent of its poor, and 16 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Port Orford



Port Orford (Census tracts 9501, Figure 1)

Location: Northern Curry County including the city of Port Orford and the unincorporated community of Agness.

Boundaries:
North: Coos and Douglas counties
South: The Rogue River and Oak Flat Road
East: Josephine County
West: The Pacific Ocean, USFS Road 5502, and Lobster Creek Road

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Port Orford hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspot		
	Port Orford	**Curry County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	29%	15%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	3,473	22,361	3,868,719
Housing units	1,942	12,566	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	25%	27%	34%
Total Households	1,625	10,355	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	8%	6%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	41%	49%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	26.5	27.0	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	48%	52%	51%
Under 18	17%	16%	22%
18 to 24	3%	6%	9%
25 to 44	13%	17%	27%
45 to 59	25%	22%	21%
60+ years of age	43%	39%	21%
Latino	4%	6%	12%
White and non-Latino	92%	88%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	4%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	100%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	13%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	23%	21%	30%

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**

The Port Orford hotspot had a low percentage of females, children, and young adults compared to the state as a whole. This demographic is also reflected in the SNAP clients living in the area (Table 2).

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Port Orford hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspot		
	Port Orford	**Curry County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	714	4,430	763,700
Change since January 2010	28%	29%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	69	64	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	21%	20%	20%
Female	53%	53%	53%
Children	25%	27%	36%
18 to 24	6%	8%	10%
25 to 44	23%	24%	27%
45 to 59	23%	21%	16%
60 +	23%	20%	11%
English as preferred language	99%	98%	88%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	54%	52%	41%
Clients in single parent households	20%	21%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	26%	27%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]			
TANF	9%	6%	11%
Medical assistance	89%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	0%	7%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]			
Domestic violence	5%	6%	11%
Mental health	3%	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	20%	19%	20%
Child welfare	8%	10%	16%
Developmental disability	0%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	5%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	103	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Port Orford hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspot Port Orford	Curry County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	24%	27%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	22%	28%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.00	$ 13.34	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.78	$ 12.33	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 9,750	$ 12,046	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 11,320	$ 10,770	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	16%	-11%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	17%	18%	21%
in 2014	20%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	23%	29%	18%
in 2014	35%	28%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	13%	17%	15%
in 2014	13%	18%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	8%	6%	10%
in 2014	9%	6%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	7%	4%	8%
in 2014	0%	4%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	8%	7%	4%
in 2014	n/a	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	24%	19%	24%
in 2014	21%	19%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included. N/A=too small to report**

Client employment declined in the area, but average earnings increased. This is fairly unique among all hotspots. Virtually all employment growth was in the accommodation/food 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 4 Port Orford hotspot: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspot		
	Port Orford	**Curry County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	714	4,430	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.4	2.3	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	54%	51%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	62%	62%	62%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2014	27%	26%	32%
In 2013	13%	13%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	14%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	4%	16%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	19%	14%	12%

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 Port Orford hotspot was rural, with just 8 percent of movers relocating from elsewhere in Curry County. Fifty-six percent of movers relocated within the tract and 36 percent relocated from another county. The most common counties of origin were Coos and Douglas.

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

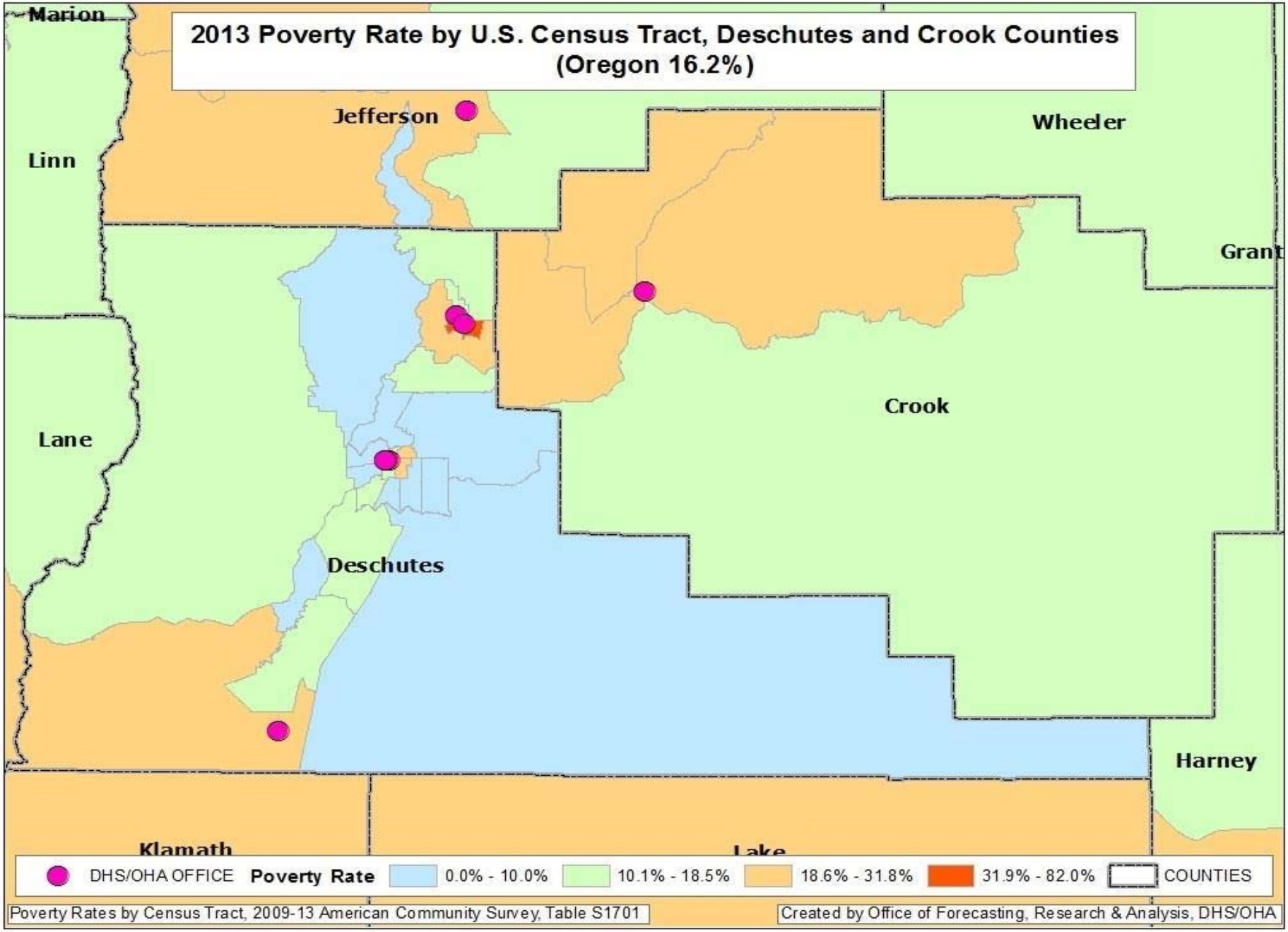
Deschutes County

	Deschutes County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	166,622	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	165,309	+/-267	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	66,337	+/-946	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	41.9	+/-0.3	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	21.9%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	5.5%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	24.8%	+/-0.4	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	17.4%	+/-0.1	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	146,449	+/-346	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	87.9%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	734	+/-156	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.4%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	890	+/-223	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.5%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	1,969	+/-258	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	1.2%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	166	+/-109	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	25	+/-34	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	3,558	+/-478	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	2.1%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	12,831	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	7.7%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	82,129	+/-255	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.3%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	84,493	+/-255	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.7%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	162,139	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	97.3%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	4,483	+/-718	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	2.7%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	7,333	+/-752	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	4.4%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	6.5%	+/-0.6	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	4.1%	+/-0.7	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	3.2%	+/-0.6	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	295	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	22.9%	+/-1.0	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	93.5%	+/-0.7	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	32.6%	+/-1.2	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	3.58	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.96	+/-0.05	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	26.0%	+/-1.2	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	27.5%	+/-9.2	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	3.6	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	9.8	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	2.4	+/-0.9	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	64.7%	+/-1.4	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	3.9	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§10.4	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	66.1%	+/-2.3	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	§3.2%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	14.9%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	23.3%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	20.5%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	23.7	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	14.6%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	12.0%	+/-1.1	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	12.6%	+/-0.8	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	3.3%	+/-0.5	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	1.8%	+/-0.5	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	4.4%	+/-0.6	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.9%	+/-0.6	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.0%	+/-0.5	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	3.6%	+/-0.6	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	14.6%	+/-1.2	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	18.8%	+/-2.6	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	8.4%	+/-1.5	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	10,198	+/-1,355	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	51,740	+/-2,798	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$51,223	+/-1,841	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	20.7%	+/-1.0	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	33.7%	+/-0.8	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	73.5%	+/-1.1	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	10,825	+/-837	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	3.3%	+/-0.5	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	90,700	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	3,955	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	4.4%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	79,640	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	68,860	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Leisure & Hosp	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	1,151	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	834	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	1,316	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	20	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	195	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	14,185	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	274	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	359	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	24	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	536	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Deschutes and Crook Counties
(Oregon 16.2%)
Marion
Jefferson
Wheeler
Linn
Grant
Crook
Lane
Deschutes
Harney
Klamath
Lake
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Deschutes County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Deschutes County and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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% of SNAP clients have addresses that can be reliably located within a census tract.

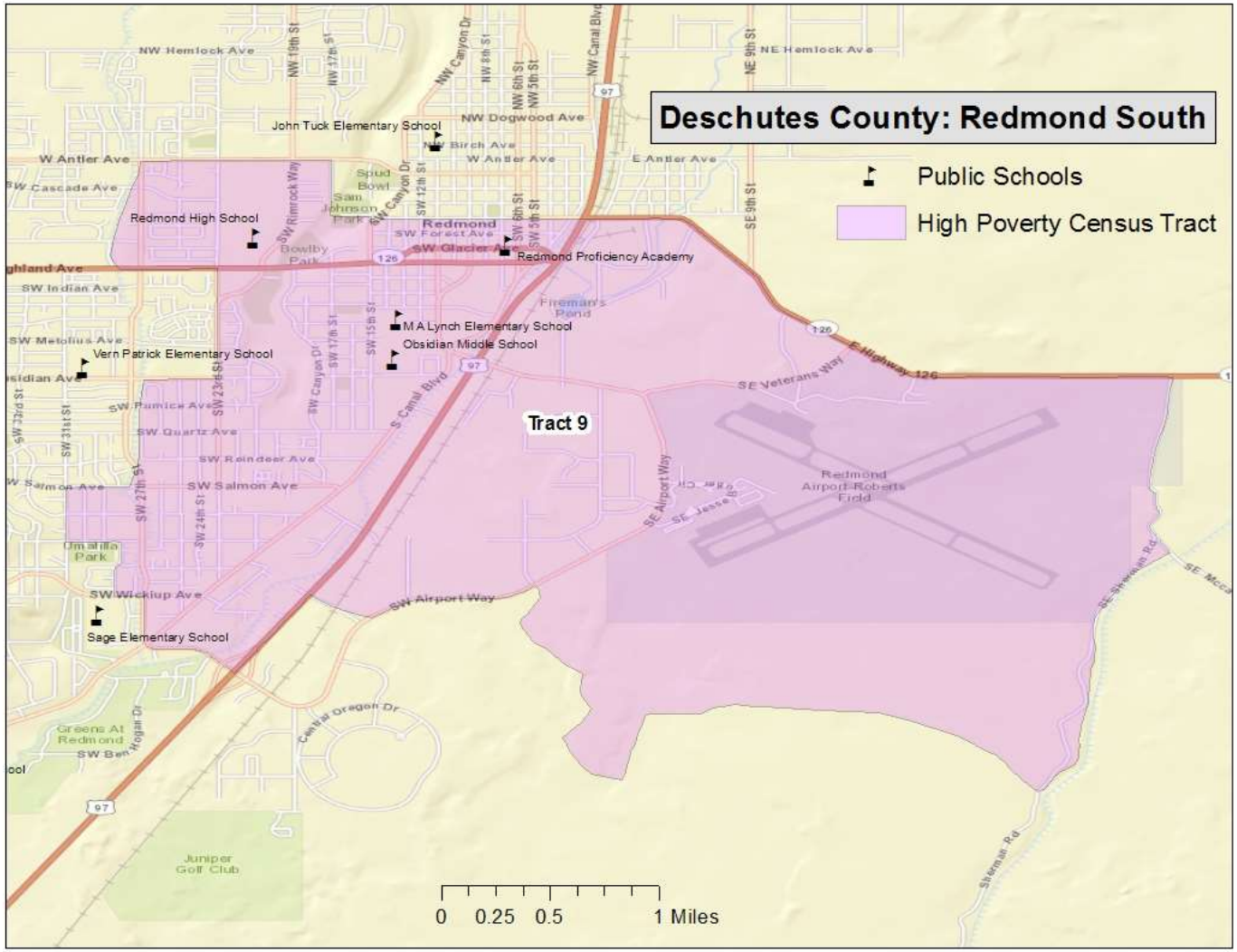
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspots were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings 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 hotspot 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Deschutes County has three high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 17 percent of Deschutes County's population, 32 percent of its poor, and 27 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Redmond South

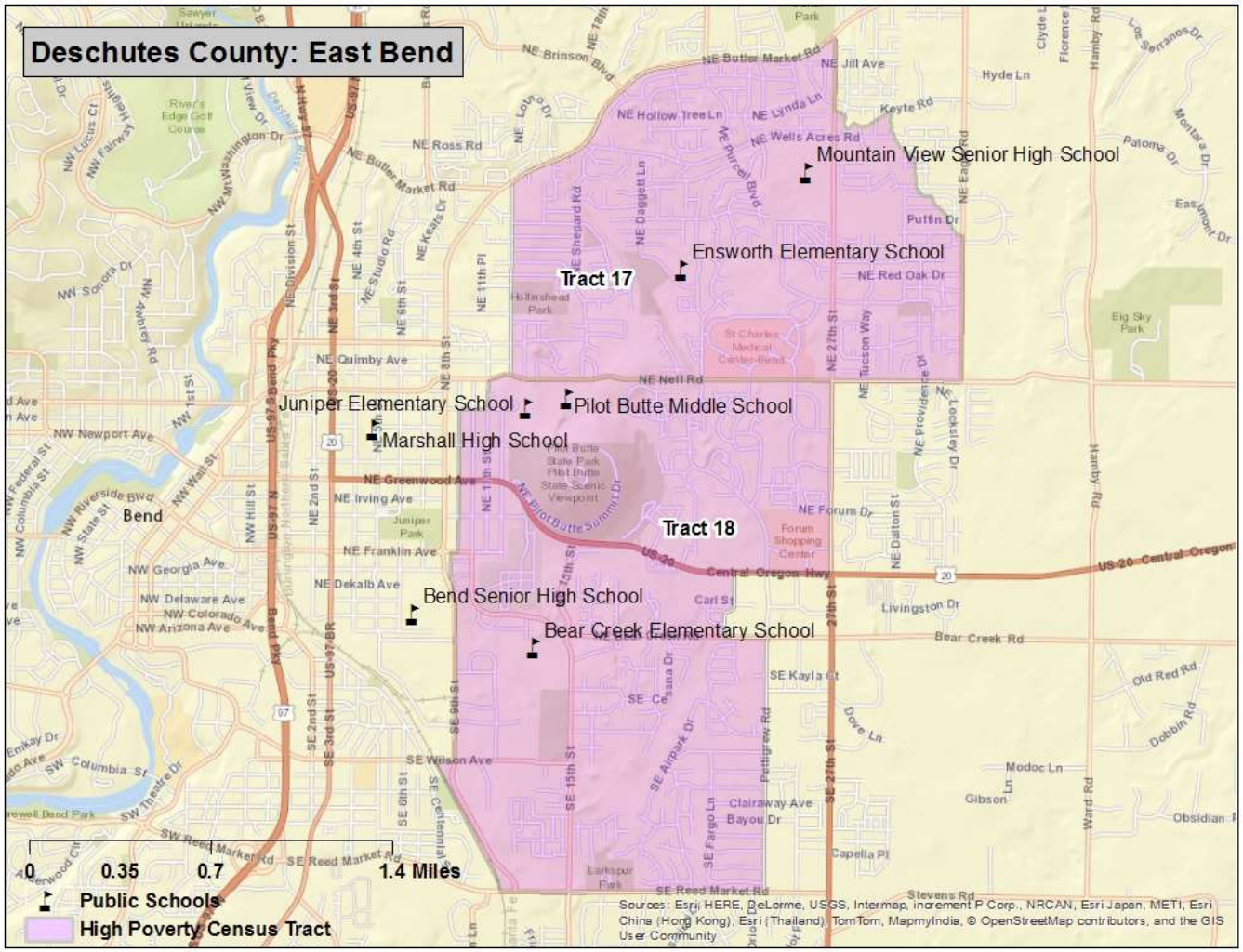


Redmond South (Census Tract 9, Figure 1)

Location: South side of Redmond including the airport

Boundaries:
North: W Antler Avenue and SW Evergreen Avenue (Oregon Highway 126)
South: SW Yew Avenue, U.S. Highway 97, SW Airport Way, and airport maintenance roads
East: SE Sherman Road
West: Central Oregon Irrigation Canal and SW 23rd, 31st, 26th, and 27th streets

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: East Bend

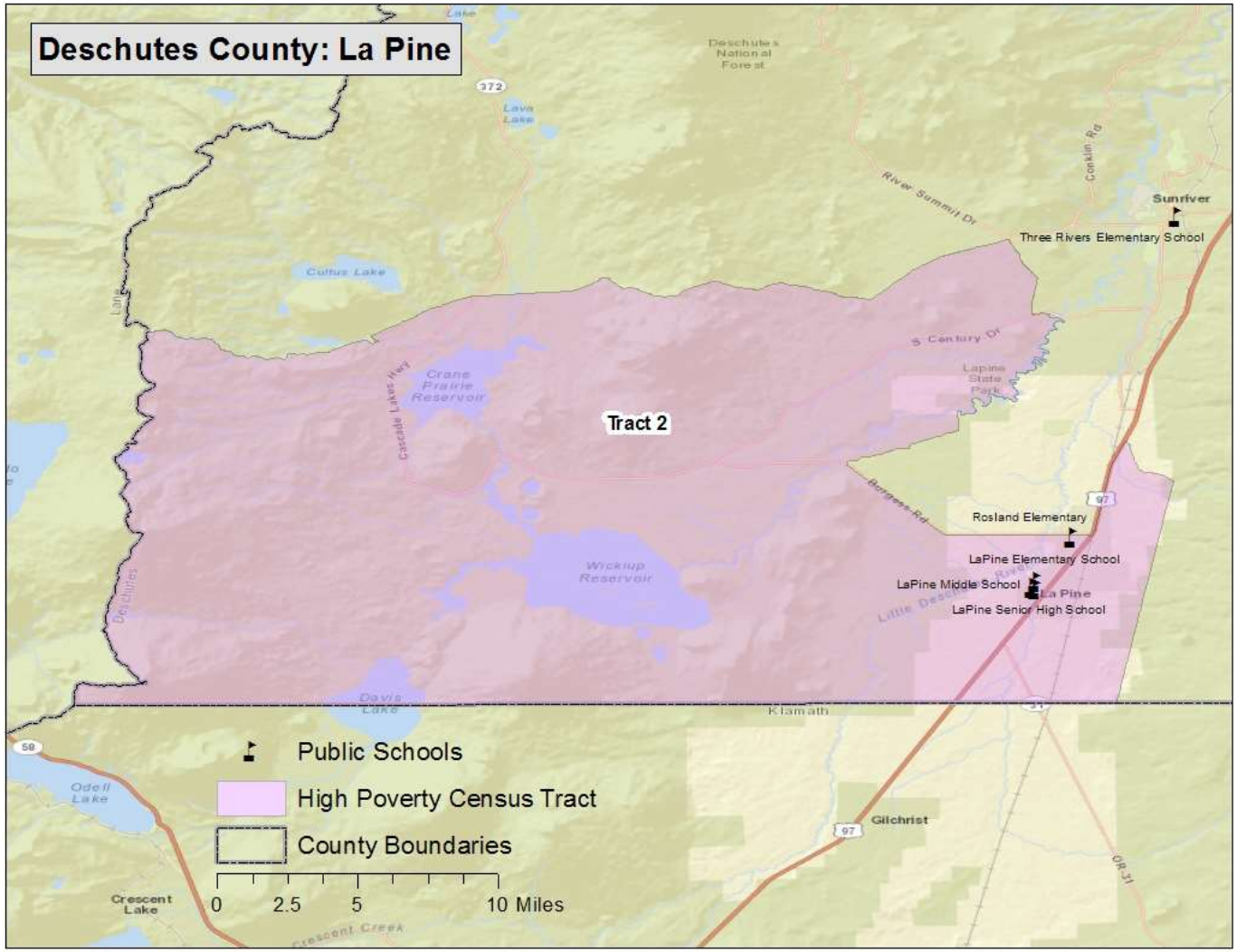


East Bend (Census tracts 17 and 18, Figure 2)

Location: East side of Bend surrounding Pilot Butte

Boundaries:
North: NE Butler Market Road and a drainage canal
South: NE Nell Road, U.S. Highway 20, and SE Reed Market Road
East: NE and SE 27th Street, a drainage canal, NE Eagle Road, and SE Dean Swift and Pettigrew roads
West: NE Jones Road, NE 12th and 11th streets, NE and SE 9th Street, and the railroad tracks

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: La Pine



La Pine (Census Tract 2, Figure 3)

Location: Southwestern Deschutes County including a portion of the city of LaPine and extending south to the Klamath County line and west to the Cascades crest

Boundaries:
North: National Forest Road 40 (Upper Deschutes Road) and Burgess Road
South: Klamath County
East: Edison Ice Cave Road, Deschutes River, Burgess Road, and Powerline Road
West: Lane County

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Deschutes County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots				
	Redmond South	**Bend East**	**La Pine**	**Deschutes County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	36%	24%	27%	15%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	7,528	14,746	4,737	160,565	3,868,719
Housing units	3,224	7,274	2,863	80,360	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	61%	46%	21%	28%	34%
Total Households	3,075	6,552	2,030	64,568	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	18%	11%	5%	9%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	36%	37%	60%	54%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	26.8	25.7	26.4	25.6	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	50%	52%	47%	51%	51%
Under 18	26%	21%	17%	23%	22%
18 to 24	13%	10%	6%	7%	9%
25 to 44	30%	26%	21%	26%	27%
45 to 59	17%	20%	24%	22%	21%
60+ years of age	14%	23%	32%	23%	21%
Latino	17%	9%	5%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	80%	87%	93%	88%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	3%	4%	2%	4%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	97%	97%	99%	98%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	14%	7%	15%	7%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	14%	23%	8%	31%	30%

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

The Redmond South area had the 11th highest poverty rate among all Oregon hotspots.

In the Bend hotspot, the poverty rate was 23.9 percent for tract 1700 and 23.7 percent for tract 1800.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Deschutes County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots				
	Redmond South	**Bend East**	**La Pine**	**Deschutes County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	2,977	3,613	1,498	29,604	763,700
Change since January 2010	14%	12%	15%	7%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	68	64	75	64	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	40%	25%	32%	18%	20%
Female	54%	54%	53%	53%	53%
Children	38%	39%	29%	35%	36%
18 to 24	12%	11%	10%	11%	10%
25 to 44	29%	31%	27%	29%	27%
45 to 59	13%	12%	20%	15%	16%
60 +	8%	7%	14%	9%	11%
English as preferred language	94%	95%	99%	94%	88%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	35%	34%	47%	40%	41%
Clients in single parent households	31%	37%	27%	29%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	32%	28%	26%	29%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]					
TANF	11%	10%	10%	8%	11%
Medical assistance	84%	83%	84%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	4%	11%	4%	7%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]					
Domestic violence	11%	11%	9%	10%	11%
Mental health	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Alcohol and drug	19%	19%	23%	20%	20%
Child welfare	14%	15%	16%	13%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	40	73	57	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Deschutes County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots				
	Redmond South	**Bend East**	**La Pine**	**Deschutes County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	40%	40%	34%	39%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	46%	49%	34%	44%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.07	$ 13.79	$ 14.15	$ 14.63	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.93	$ 12.62	$ 12.82	$ 13.05	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13,862	$ 13,226	$ 13,146	$ 14,213	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 12,778	$ 12,071	$ 10,812	$ 12,227	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-8%	-9%	-18%	-14%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	24%	24%	23%	23%	21%
in 2014	22%	21%	15%	20%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	20%	21%	20%	21%	18%
in 2014	20%	19%	21%	22%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	13%	14%	11%	12%	15%
in 2014	15%	17%	14%	13%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	10%	11%	11%	11%	10%
in 2014	12%	15%	16%	14%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	6%	6%	6%	6%	8%
in 2014	5%	5%	9%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	5%	3%	8%	6%	4%
in 2014	6%	6%	7%	6%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	21%	20%	21%	21%	24%
in 2014	20%	18%	18%	20%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

In the combined Redmond and Bend hotspots, 300 more clients were employed in 2014 compared to 2009. Employment increased in all sectors shown in Table 3 with the exception of manufacturing.

There was little change in the number of La Pine clients with work history in 2014 versus 2009. Job losses in retail trade were offset by increases in health care/social assistance, administrative services, and manufacturing.

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 Deschutes County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots				
	Redmond South	**Bend East**	**La Pine**	**Deschutes County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	2,977	3,613	1,498	29,604	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	71%	66%	65%	63%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	71%	67%	72%	66%	62%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2014	37%	32%	33%	33%	32%
In 2013	16%	16%	17%	15%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	18%	17%	15%	16%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	39%	47%	28%	39%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	14%	11%	18%	13%	12%

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 in the Redmond and Bend hotspots were urban, with two-thirds of movers relocating from another Deschutes County tract, 18 percent relocating from another county, and 18 percent relocating within the same hotspot. For those relocating from another county, the most common counties of origin were Jefferson, Crook, and Multnomah.

The migration pattern for the La Pine hotspot was rural, with 44 percent of movers relocating from elsewhere in Deschutes County, 29 percent relocating within the tract, and 27 percent relocating from another county. The most common counties of origin were Klamath and Lane.

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

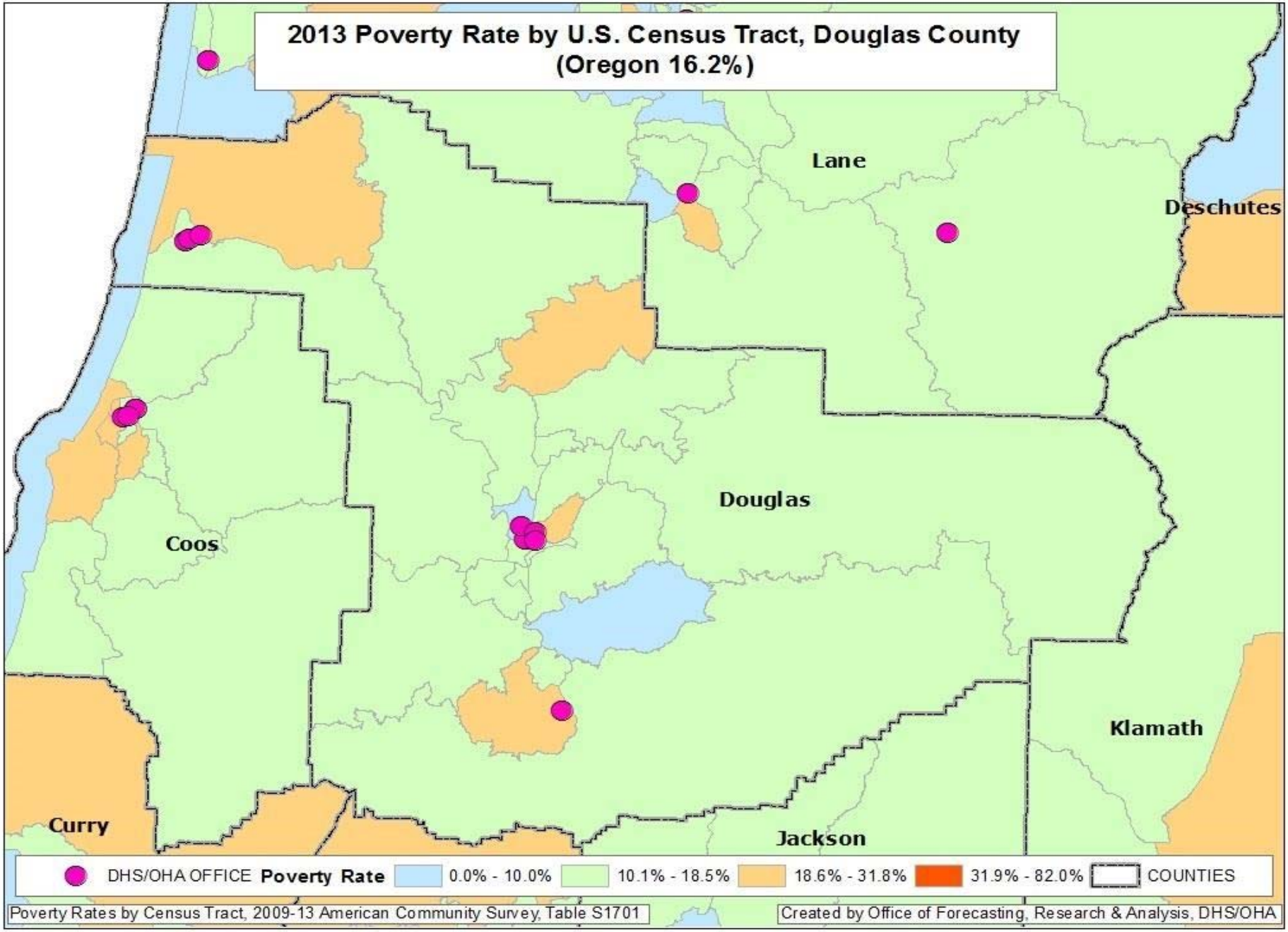
Douglas County

	Douglas County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	107,194	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	105,522	+/-280	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	43,798	+/-575	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	46.9	+/-0.3	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	19.7%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	5.1%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	31.6%	+/-0.5	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	22.9%	+/-0.1	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	95,193	+/-64	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	88.8%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	340	+/-117	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.3%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	1,401	+/-237	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	1.3%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	860	+/-161	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	0.8%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	95	+/-37	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	50	+/-60	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	3,702	+/-318	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	3.5%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	5,553	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	5.2%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	52,932	+/-161	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.4%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	54,262	+/-161	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.6%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	105,756	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	98.7%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	1,438	+/-305	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	1.3%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	2,943	+/-347	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	2.7%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	3.7%	+/-0.4	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	6.6%	+/-0.8	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	6.1%	+/-1.0	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	116	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	32.1%	+/-1.2	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	88.7%	+/-0.8	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	15.7%	+/-0.9	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	7.10	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.86	+/-0.06	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	21.9%	+/-1.0	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	46.3%	+/-8.2	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	4.3	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	10.4	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	2.0	+/-0.8	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	67.4%	+/-1.3	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	8.2	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§10.0	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	69.9%	+/-2.7	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	4.5%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	17.5%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	31.0%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	19.0%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	35.0	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	19.3%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	11.7%	+/-1.1	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	21.8%	+/-0.9	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	5.3%	+/-0.6	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	3.3%	+/-0.7	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	8.2%	+/-0.8	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	9.3%	+/-0.8	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.9%	+/-0.6	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	5.2%	+/-0.7	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	19.3%	+/-1.3	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	30.0%	+/-3.6	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	7.7%	+/-1.2	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	8,705	+/-938	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	40,872	+/-1,953	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$41,312	+/-1,316	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	27.4%	+/-1.1	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	46.6%	+/-1.1	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	64.7%	+/-1.3	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	4,363	+/-472	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	5.3%	+/-0.7	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	46,424	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	2,827	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	6.1%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	37,130	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	29,260	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	1,274	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	678	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	1,478	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	36	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	386	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	14,740	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	193	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	756	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	31	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	473	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Douglas County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Lane
Deschutes
Douglas
Coos
Klamath
Curry
Jackson
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] –Douglas County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies the high poverty hotspots in Douglas County and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

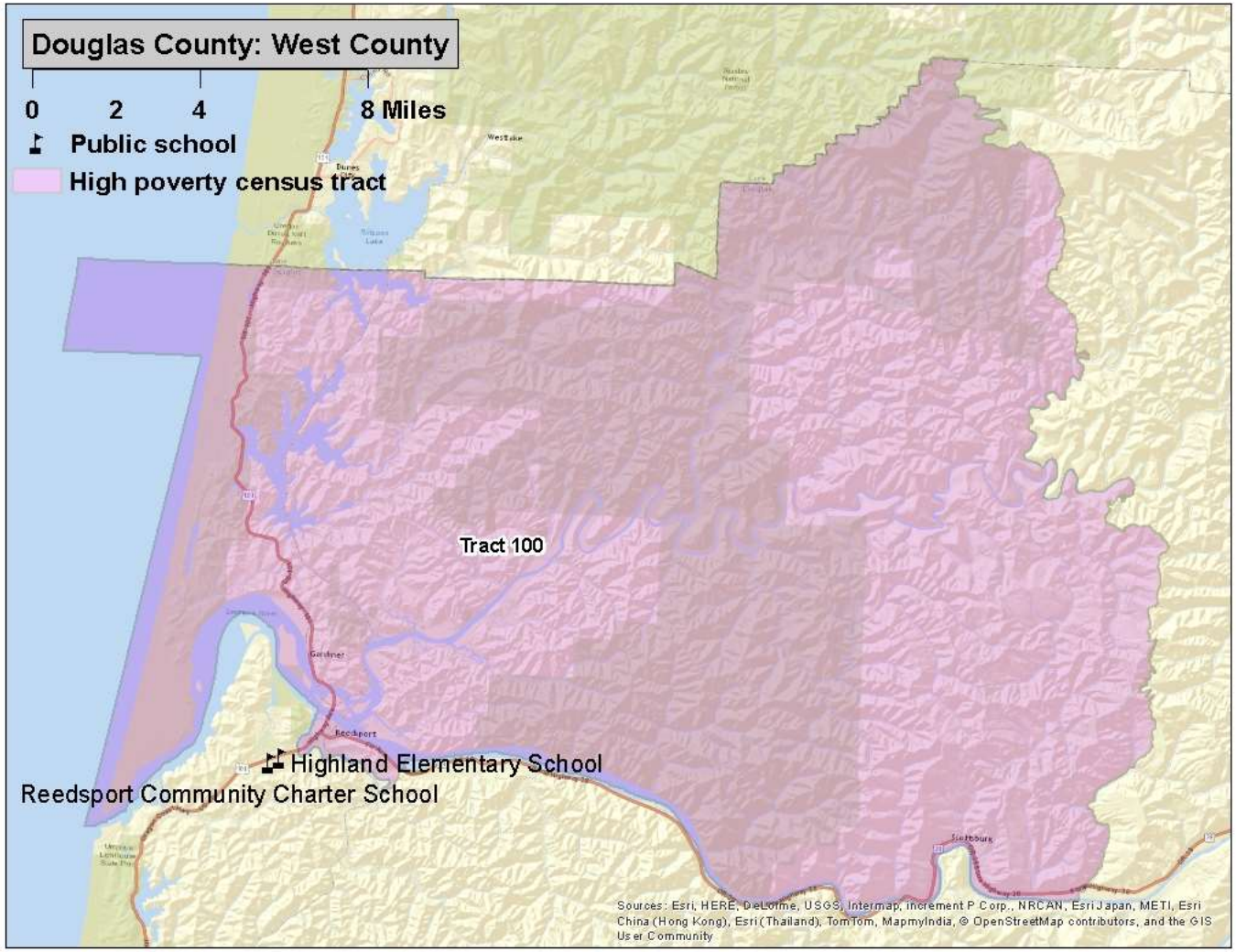
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 hotspot are compared with 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Douglas County has 4 high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 30 percent of Douglas County's population, 42 percent of its poor, and 40 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: West Douglas County

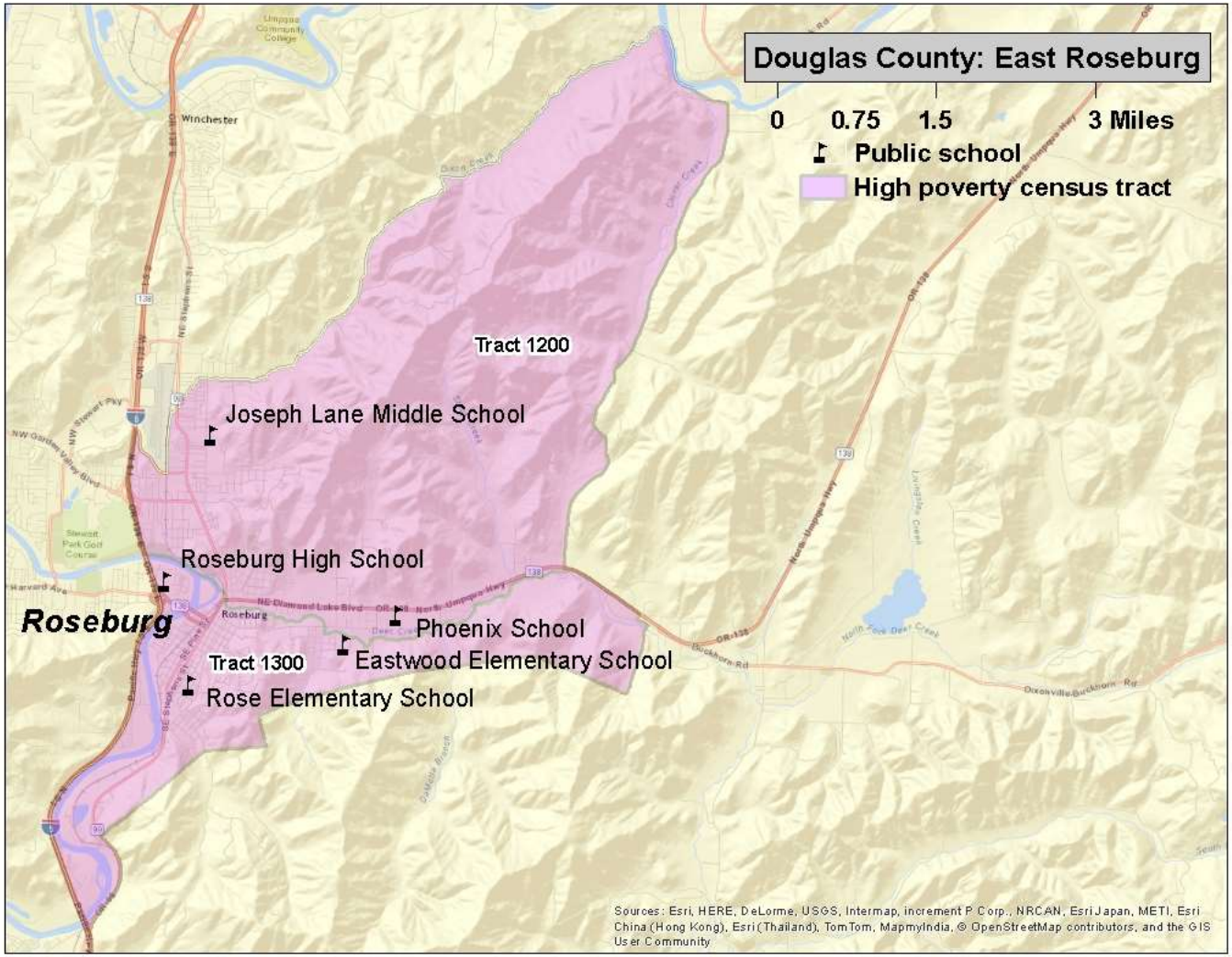


West Douglas County (Census Tract 100, Figure 1)

Location: A portion of coastal Douglas County and extending inland to the Coast Range crest. It includes the portion of Reedsport that lies north of Schofield Creek and the communities of Scottsburg and Gardiner.

Boundaries:
North: Lane County
South: The Umpqua River, Oregon Highway 38, and Scholfield Creek
East: Crest of the Coast Range
West: The Pacific Ocean

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: East Roseburg

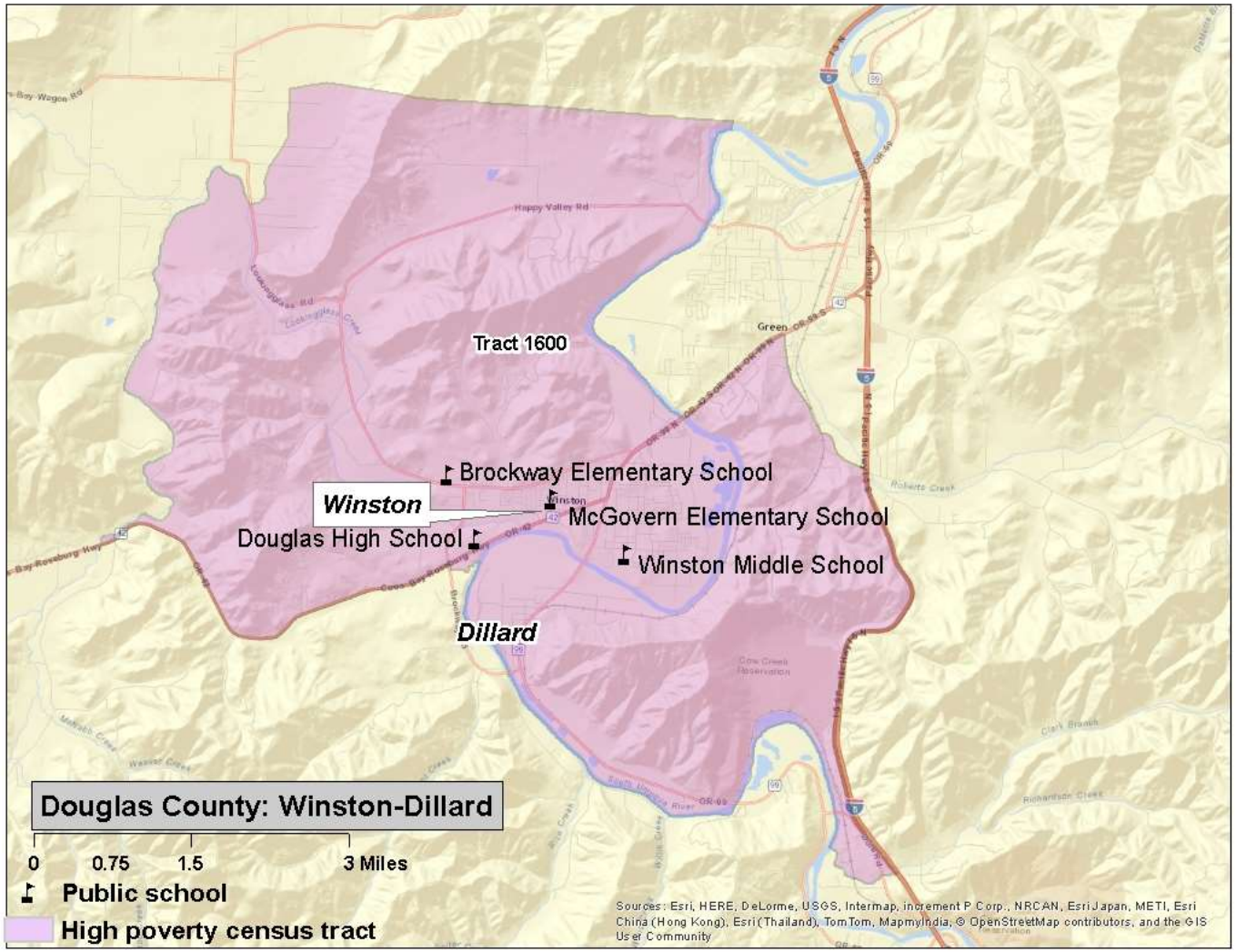


East Roseburg (Census tracts 1200 and 1300, Figure 2)

Location: Portion of Roseburg that lies east of I-5 and extending northeast to the North Umpqua River, south along the South Umpqua River, and east along Diamond Lake Boulevard (Oregon Highway 138)

Boundaries:
North: Roseburg airport, Newton and Dixon creeks, and the North Umpqua River
South: Old Highway 99 and power intertie lines
East: Sunshine Road
West: I-5

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Winston-Dillard

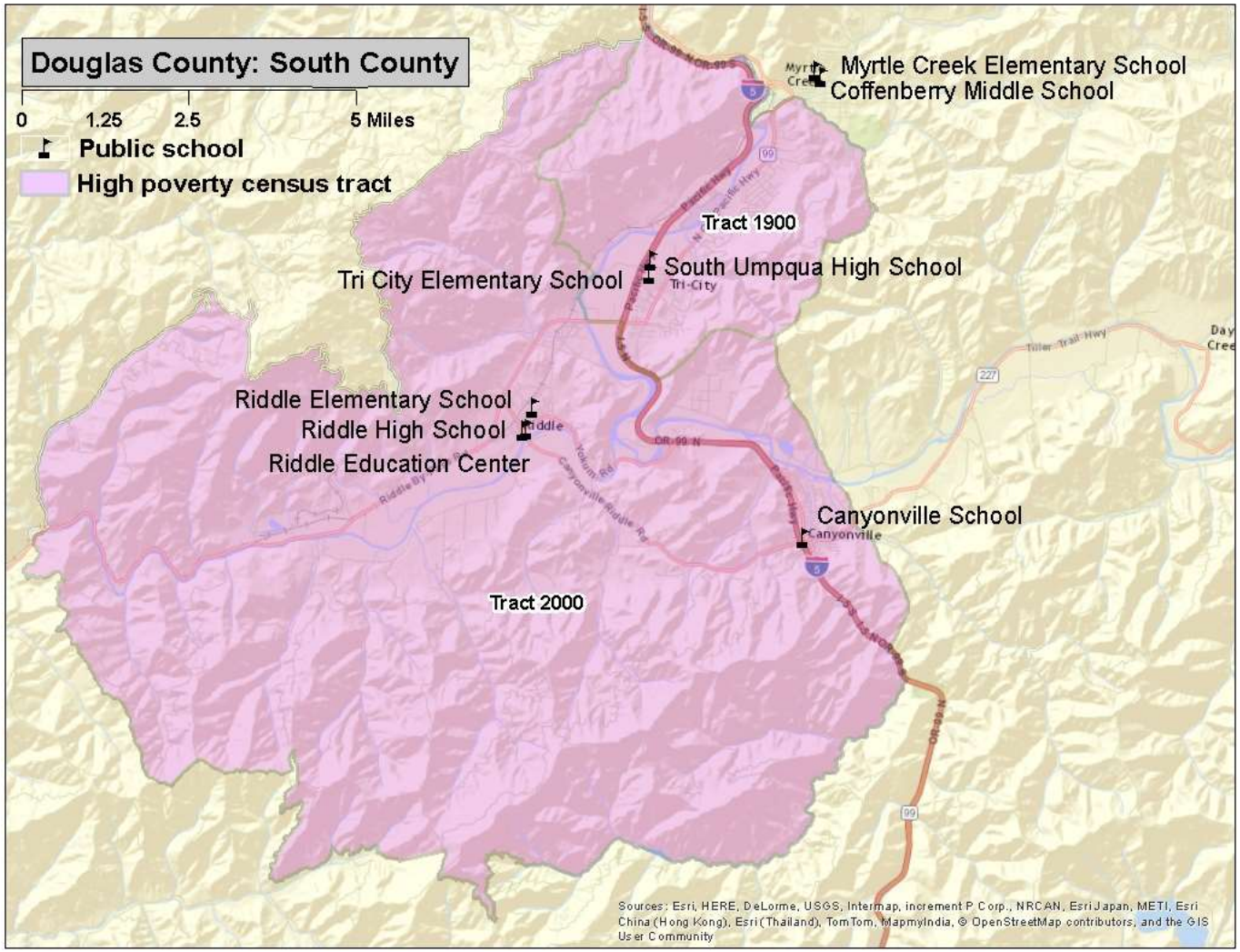


Winston-Dillard area (Census Tract 1600, Figure 3)

Location: South of Roseburg, situated along the South Umpqua River and west of I-5. It includes the city of Winston and the unincorporated Dillard area

Boundaries:
North: Electric power intertie
South: Oregon Highway 38 and the South Umpqua River
East: I-5 and the South Umpqua River
West: Ollala and Lookingglass Creeks

Figure 4: Poverty hotspot: South Douglas County



South Douglas County (Census tracts 1900 and 2000, Figure 4)

Location: Southern Douglas County along I-5 and the South Umpqua River. It includes the cities of Riddle and Canyonville, a portion of the city of Myrtle Creek, and the unincorporated Tri-City area.

Boundaries:
North: Boomer Hill Road, Van Dine Creek and the South Umpqua River. Within Myrtle Creek the boundary is the railroad tracks, S Main Street, Riverside Drive, and Days Creek Cutoff Road
South: West Fork of Canyon Creek, Ritchie Road, and BLM roads
East: Bearpen Lane, North Oakley Road, West Fork of Canyon Creek, and Ritchie Road
West: BLM roads, Cow Creek and Doe Creek roads

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Douglas County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots					
	Douglas West	**East Roseburg**	**Winston-Dillard**	**South County**	**Douglas County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	22%	26%	26%	27%	19%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	2,209	13,310	7,250	9,668	107,286	3,868,719
Housing units	1,304	6,455	2,900	4,168	48,754	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	30%	46%	36%	32%	28%	34%
Total Households	1,035	5,963	2,668	3,794	43,846	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	14%	11%	12%	15%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	44%	34%	57%	50%	51%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	28.4	27.4	28.2	27.8	27.5	26.5
Percent of population that is						
Female	49%	51%	49%	50%	51%	51%
Under 18	17%	20%	24%	21%	20%	22%
18 to 24	8%	10%	8%	7%	8%	9%
25 to 44	17%	25%	26%	22%	21%	27%
45 to 59	21%	22%	16%	23%	22%	21%
60+ years of age	37%	23%	25%	28%	30%	21%
Latino	6%	5%	4%	7%	5%	12%
White and non-Latino	87%	87%	91%	83%	89%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	8%	8%	5%	10%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	98%	98%	99%	99%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	20%	11%	14%	19%	12%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	15%	16%	9%	9%	16%	30%

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 East Roseburg hotspot, the poverty rate was 23 percent in tract 1300 and 29 percent in tract 1200.

In the South County hotspot, the poverty rate was 26 percent in tract 2000 and 29 percent in tract 1900.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Douglas County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots					
	Douglas West	**East Roseburg**	**Winston-Dillard**	**South County**	**Douglas County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	762	4,740	2,391	3,014	27,452	763,700
Change since January 2010	20%	14%	16%	5%	12%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	75	79	77	81	77	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	34%	36%	33%	31%	26%	20%
Female	51%	51%	54%	53%	53%	53%
Children	26%	31%	36%	32%	32%	36%
18 to 24	9%	11%	10%	10%	10%	10%
25 to 44	23%	31%	29%	26%	28%	27%
45 to 59	25%	17%	16%	18%	18%	16%
60 +	19%	11%	10%	14%	12%	11%
English as preferred language	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	88%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	55%	46%	38%	44%	44%	41%
Clients in single parent households	21%	28%	32%	28%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	24%	26%	31%	28%	29%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]						
TANF	7%	14%	14%	15%	13%	11%
Medical assistance	82%	84%	81%	82%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	0%	8%	12%	7%	7%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]						
Domestic violence	9%	11%	11%	10%	10%	11%
Mental health	4%	8%	5%	5%	5%	4%
Alcohol and drug	19%	26%	21%	22%	22%	20%
Child welfare	14%	18%	19%	18%	16%	16%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	5%	4%	3%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	71	28	38	39	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 East Roseburg area had the 9th highest rate of participation in mental health programs and the 19th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs. They also had the 11th highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4). These factors resulted in the area's index rank of 28.

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

Table 3 Douglas County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots					
	Douglas West	**East Roseburg**	**Winston-Dillard**	**South County**	**Douglas County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	30%	36%	34%	32%	34%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	26%	38%	36%	31%	34%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 12.36	$ 12.65	$ 13.43	$ 13.35	$ 13.39	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 11.48	$ 11.90	$ 12.71	$ 12.39	$ 12.53	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 11,315	$ 12,622	$ 14,003	$ 13,276	$ 13,483	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 10,500	$ 11,493	$ 12,618	$ 11,504	$ 11,906	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-7%	-9%	-10%	-13%	-12%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	21%	20%	19%	18%	20%	21%
in 2014	18%	20%	20%	18%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	30%	22%	19%	25%	21%	18%
in 2014	32%	20%	21%	26%	21%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	14%	14%	15%	12%	15%	15%
in 2014	12%	14%	16%	12%	15%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	8%	14%	16%	10%	12%	10%
in 2014	8%	19%	14%	11%	15%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	8%	6%	7%	9%	7%	8%
in 2014	8%	3%	4%	8%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	4%	3%	5%	5%	4%	4%
in 2014	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	15%	20%	20%	21%	21%	24%
in 2014	19%	21%	22%	20%	22%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Client employment declined in the West and South areas. In the Roseburg and Winston areas, client employment increased, and most of the increase came from the administrative services sector. In 2014, more than half of clients employed in that sector were working in telemarketing bureaus or contact centers.

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 Douglas County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots					
	Douglas West	**East Roseburg**	**Winston-Dillard**	**South County**	**Douglas County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	762	4,740	2,391	3,014	27,452	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	57%	69%	67%	61%	63%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	65%	72%	72%	66%	68%	62%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2014	30%	39%	35%	34%	35%	32%
In 2013	12%	16%	15%	14%	15%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	15%	13%	16%	13%	14%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	21%	46%	42%	34%	37%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	20%	9%	6%	8%	11%	12%

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 movers in the Roseburg and Winston hotspots was urban, with two-thirds of movers relocating from another Douglas County tract and 12 percent relocating from another county.

The migration pattern for movers in the West and South hotspots was rural, with about half of movers relocating from another Douglas County tract, 30 percent relocating within the tract, and 18 percent relocating from another county.

For those who relocated from another county, the most common counties of origin were Lane and Coos.

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

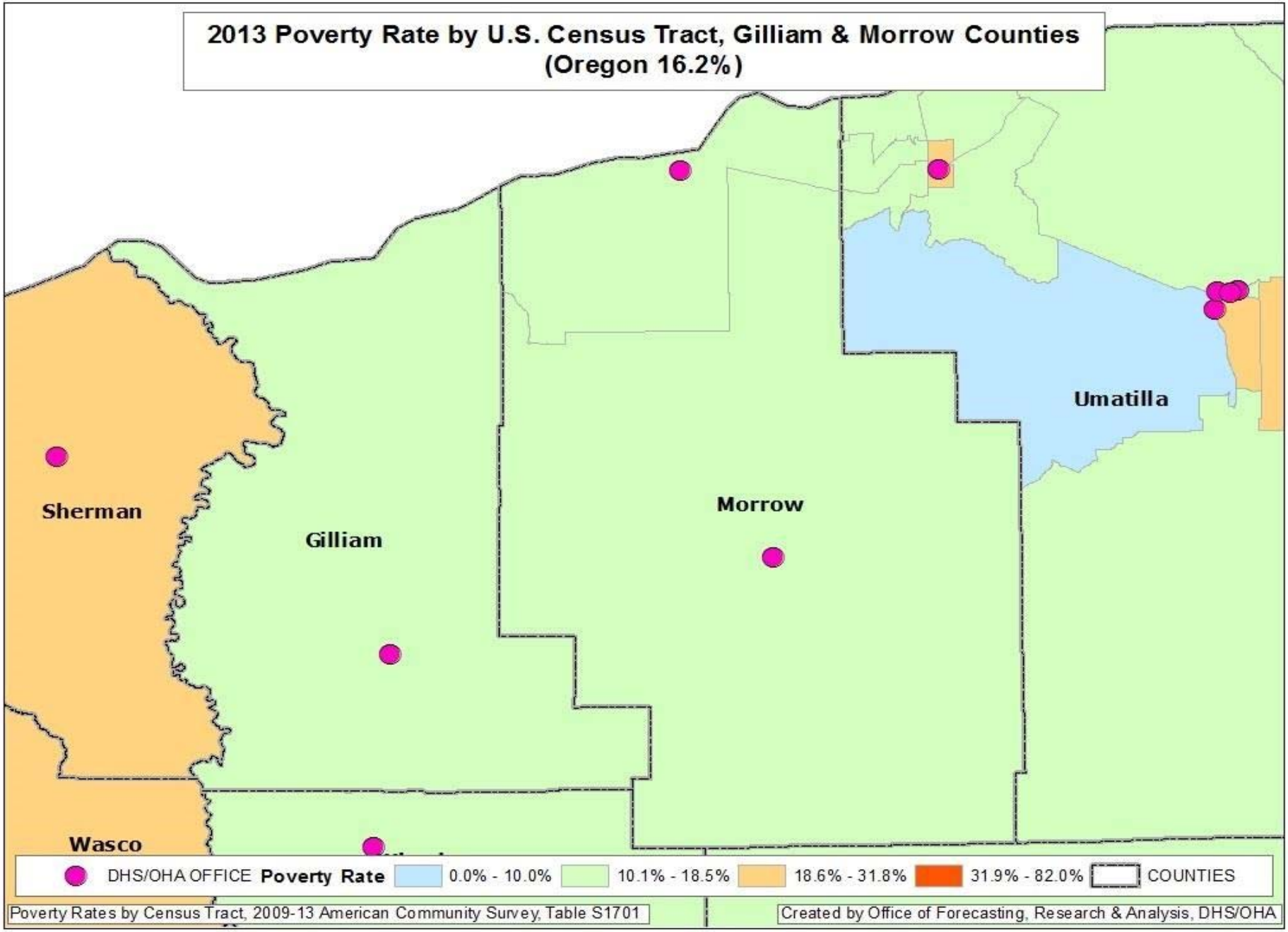
Gilliam County

	Gilliam County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	1,883	+/- 134	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	1,864	+/-131	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	833	+/-58	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	48.2	+/-4.0	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	22.7%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	5.9%	+/-1.5	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	32.3%	+/-3.8	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	22.4%	+/-2.9	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	1,697	+/-113	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	90.1%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	18	+/-15	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	1.0%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	21	+/-20	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	1.1%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	0	+/-12	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0	+/-12	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0	+/-12	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	0	+/-12	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	147	+/-56	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	7.8%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	940	+/-85	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.9%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	943	+/-80	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.1%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	1,862	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	98.9%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	21	+/-15	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	1.1%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	37	+/-19	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	2.0%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	6.8%	+/-3.4	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	4.6%	+/-2.4	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	1.0%	+/-1.4	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	35	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	39.3%	+/-5.4	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	91.3%	+/-2.6	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	16.1%	+/-3.7	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	1.15	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.83	+/-0.18	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	20.0%	+/-4.5	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	50.0%	+/-35.0	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	+	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	+	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	4.3	+/-3.2	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	60.7%	+/-7.5	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	0.0	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	9.1	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	^^70.5%	+/-4.6	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	~16.7%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	13.3%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	27.4%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	19.3%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	40.0	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	18.5%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	9.2%	+/-1.2	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	22.0%	+/-3.5	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	6.9%	+/-2.9	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.8%	+/-2.1	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	4.8%	+/-2.3	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	6.1%	+/-2.6	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	3.0%	+/-1.6	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.5%	+/-1.7	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	10.0%	+/-3.6	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	1.4%	+/-2.1	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	12.5%	+/-6.7	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	116	+/-54	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	650	+/-120	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$44,293	+/-4,106	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	17.5%	+/-4.3	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	36.5%	+/-5.1	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	71.3%	+/-5.0	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	88	+/-27	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	2.0%	+/-1.4	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	822	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	43	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	5.2%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	750	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	485	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Prof & Bus; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	21	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	6	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	48	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	3	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	18	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	161	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	2	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	9	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	0	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	3	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Gilliam & Morrow Counties
(Oregon 16.2%)
Sherman
Gilliam
Morrow
Umatilla
Wasco
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

Grant County

	Grant County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	7,276	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	7,111	+/-62	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	3,149	+/-182	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	51.1	+/-0.7	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	18.6%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	4.3%	+/-0.4	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	35.2%	+/-1.2	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	26.0%	+/-0.3	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	6,712	+/-17	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	92.2%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	24	+/-25	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.3%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	51	+/-27	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.7%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	30	+/-28	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	0.4%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	2	+/-3	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0	+/-17	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	203	+/-47	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	2.8%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	254	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	3.5%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	3,594	+/-47	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.4%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	3,682	+/-47	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.6%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	7,238	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	99.5%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	38	+/-37	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	0.5%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	106	+/-58	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	1.5%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	2.0%	+/-1.1	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	5.2%	+/-1.9	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	8.2%	+/-2.4	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	13	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	32.3%	+/-3.1	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	88.8%	+/-1.9	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	19.1%	+/-2.8	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	0.73	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.79	+/-0.19	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	21.1%	+/-3.1	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	36.0%	+/-18.9	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	+	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	+	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	6.2	+/-3.8	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	72.3%	+/-3.1	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	0.0	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§8.7	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	91.3%	+/-8.2	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	§13.8%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	15.1%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	25.9%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	17.7%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	39.4	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	19.2%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	12.2%	+/-1.4	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	20.9%	+/-1.7	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	6.5%	+/-1.7	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.4%	+/-1.0	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	5.1%	+/-1.6	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	9.9%	+/-2.0	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	5.3%	+/-1.7	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.9%	+/-1.4	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	15.9%	+/-2.9	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	18.1%	+/-6.7	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	10.2%	+/-3.7	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	453	+/-145	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	2,722	+/-289	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$38,046	+/-4,595	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	25.3%	+/-3.1	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	46.1%	+/-2.9	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	67.6%	+/-4.0	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	494	+/-85	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	5.1%	+/-1.3	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	3,157	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	228	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	7.2%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	2,290	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	1,240	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	88	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	44	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	92	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	2	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	28	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	679	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	5	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	20	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	3	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	24	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

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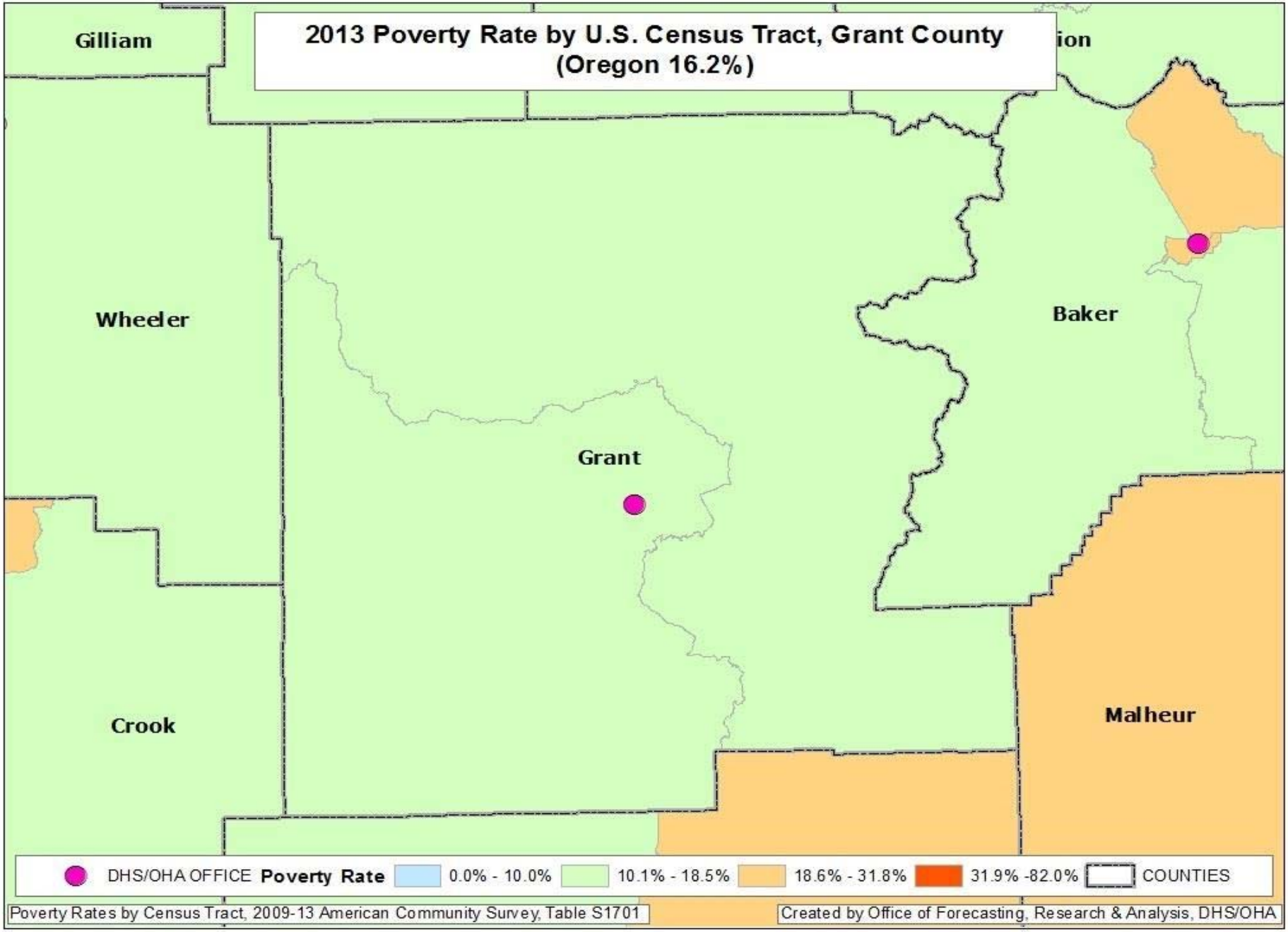
2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Grant County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Gilliam
Wheeler
Crook
Grant
Baker
Malheur
DHS/OHA OFFICE Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% -82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

Harney County

	Harney County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	7,229	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	7,058	+/-45	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	3,038	+/-155	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	46.2	+/-0.4	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	21.0%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	5.1%	+/-0.3	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	29.1%	+/-1.5	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	21.3%	+/-0.4	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	6,346	+/-45	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	87.8%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	47	+/-21	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.7%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	296	+/-69	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	4.1%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	40	+/-40	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	0.6%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	8	+/-11	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	42	+/-45	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.6%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	116	+/-63	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	1.6%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	334	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	4.6%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	3,632	+/-32	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	50.2%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	3,597	+/-32	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	49.8%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	7,149	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	98.9%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	80	+/-43	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	1.1%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	144	+/-67	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	2.0%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	4.8%	+/-1.2	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	4.0%	+/-2.2	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	5.3%	+/-2.4	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	67	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	33.9%	+/-3.8	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	87.6%	+/-2.5	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	17.0%	+/-3.2	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	5.68	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.76	+/-0.17	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	25.6%	+/-3.3	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	37.9%	+/-23.8	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	0.0	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	0.0	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	3.3	+/-2.4	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	69.0%	+/-3.9	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	~13.3	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	10.3	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	80.3%	+/-8.4	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	~1.4%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	17.4%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	30.4%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	18.3%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	50.6	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	19.8%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	15.3%	+/-1.7	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	20.3%	+/-2.0	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	4.1%	+/-1.4	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.8%	+/-1.3	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	6.3%	+/-2.2	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	6.3%	+/-1.6	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	3.2%	+/-1.3	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	3.9%	+/-1.5	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	17.8%	+/-3.9	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	27.5%	+/-8.7	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	9.8%	+/-4.3	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	501	+/-199	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	3,065	+/-299	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$37,580	+/-2,496	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	18.5%	+/-3.2	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	39.4%	+/-2.8	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	75.0%	+/-3.8	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	601	+/-100	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	6.1%	+/-3.0	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	3,428	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	205	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	6.0%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	2,270	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	1,110	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	60	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	26	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	90	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	7	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	32	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	774	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	2	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	39	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	1	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	34	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

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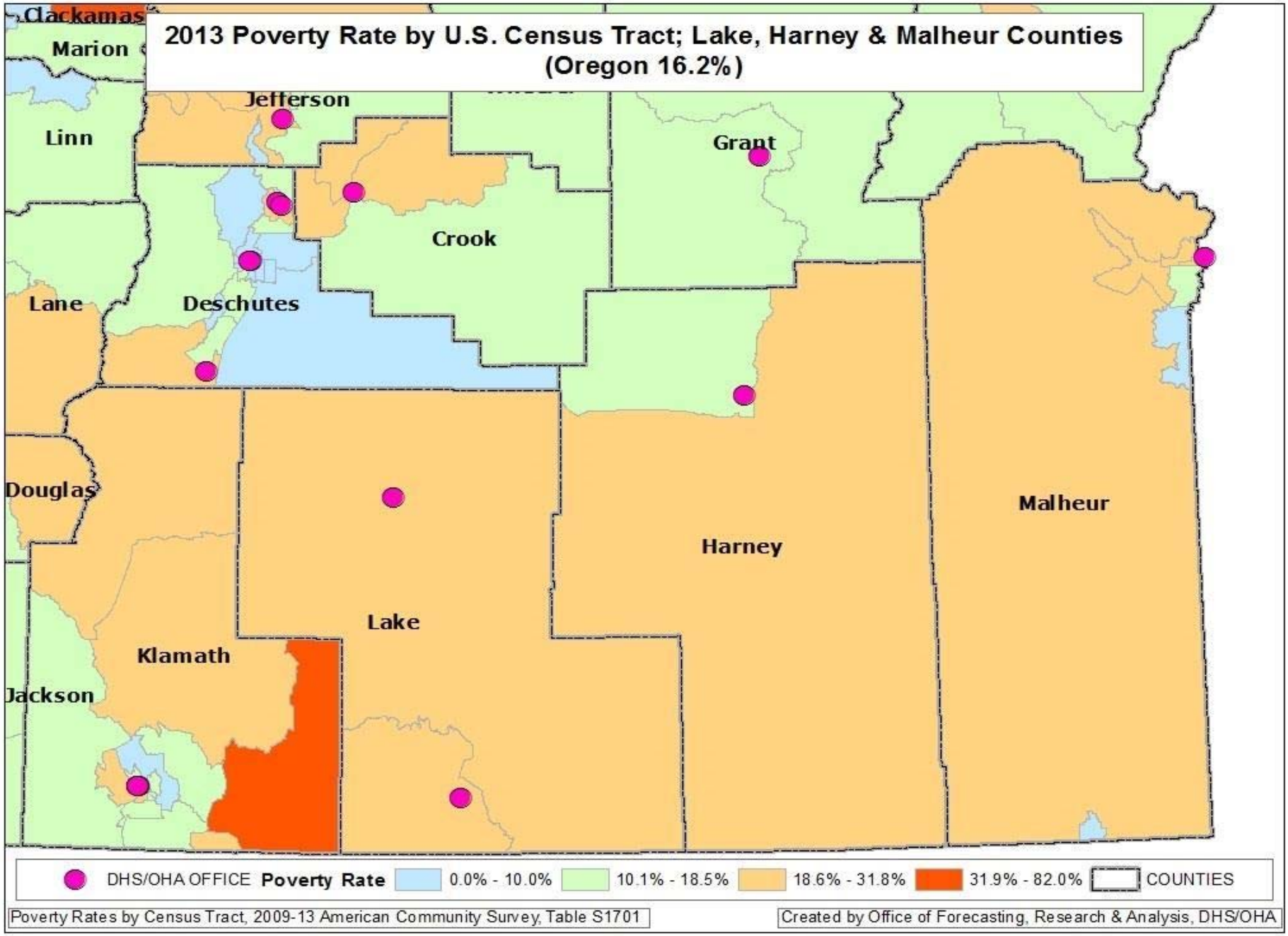

2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract; Lake, Harney & Malheur Counties
(Oregon 16.2%)
Clackamas
Marion
Jefferson
Linn
Grant
Crook
Lane
Deschutes
Douglas
Malheur
Harney
Lake
Klamath
Jackson
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspot*[1] –Harney County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies the high poverty hotspot in Harney County and provides a profile of its residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspot in January 2015. 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.

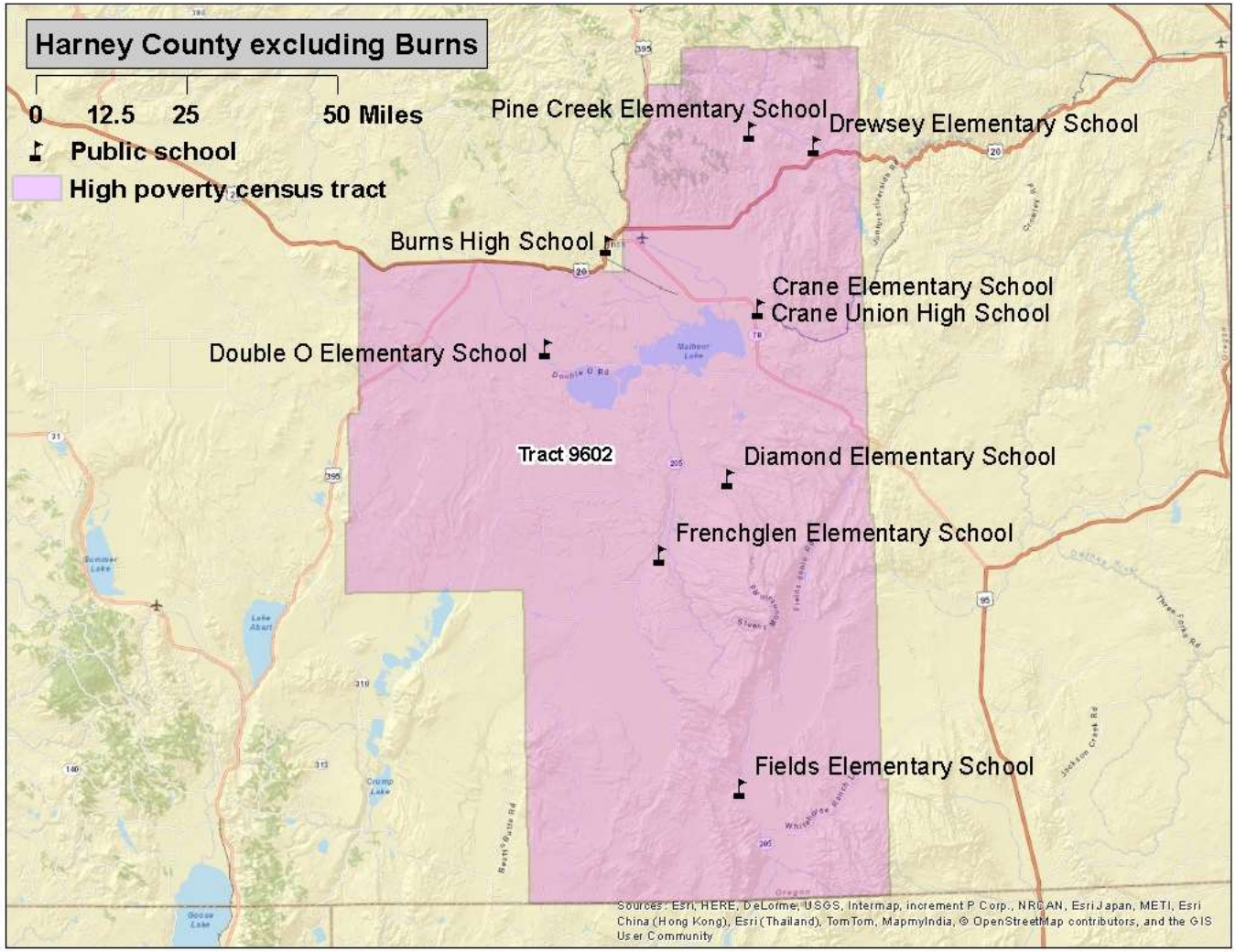
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 hotspot are compared with 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Harney County has one high poverty hotspot, although in this case the 'spot' encompasses a very large area. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 31 percent of Harney County's population, 42 percent of its poor, and 9 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Harney County Tract 9602



Census Tract 9602 (Figure 1)

Location: All of Harney County except for the northwestern portion surrounding Burns and Hines. Tract 9602 includes the unincorporated communities of Crane, Drewsey, Frenchglen, and Fields.

Boundaries:
North: U.S. Highway 20 and Grant County
South: Nevada
East: Malheur County
West: Lake and Deschutes counties

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Harney County hotspot: characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspot Excluding Burns-Hines	Harney County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	25%	19%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	2,272	7,314	3,868,719
Housing units	1,177	3,805	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	23%	29%	34%
Total Households	882	3,113	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	2%	9%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	70%	57%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	26.5	27.3	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	49%	50%	51%
Under 18	25%	22%	22%
18 to 24	4%	7%	9%
25 to 44	18%	20%	27%
45 to 59	30%	24%	21%
60+ years of age	23%	27%	21%
Latino	3%	4%	12%
White and non-Latino	93%	89%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	4%	7%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	96%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	10%	12%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	16%	16%	30%

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 Harney County hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspot Excluding Burns-Hines	Harney County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	115	1,324	763,700
Change since January 2010	-16%	-1%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	59	72	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	5%	18%	20%
Female	50%	51%	53%
Children	26%	27%	36%
18 to 24	6%	11%	10%
25 to 44	23%	28%	27%
45 to 59	24%	19%	16%
60 +	21%	15%	11%
English as preferred language	95%	99%	88%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	56%	51%	41%
Clients in single parent households	18%	18%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	22%	31%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]			
TANF	5%	7%	11%
Medical assistance	75%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	0%	3%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]			
Domestic violence	4%	7%	11%
Mental health	0%	4%	4%
Alcohol and drug	17%	29%	20%
Child welfare	13%	26%	16%
Developmental disability	n/a	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	9%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	112	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
4. **Clients with *any* record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted. N/A=number too small to report**
5. **The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 112 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 Harney County hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspot Excluding Burns-Hines	Harney County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	38%	35%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	32%	37%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 15.75	$ 13.46	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.01	$ 11.85	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14,874	$ 12,299	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 9,384	$ 10,461	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-37%	-15%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	22%	22%	21%
in 2014	n/a	20%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	16%	28%	18%
in 2014	22%	28%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	n/a	12%	15%
in 2014	n/a	17%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	n/a	7%	10%
in 2014	0%	2%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	n/a	4%	8%
in 2014	n/a	1%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	n/a	5%	4%
in 2014	0%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	38%	22%	24%
in 2014	52%	27%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included. N/A=number too small to report.**

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 Harney County hotspot: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspot Excluding Burns-Hines	Harney County	Oregon
Total number of clients	115	1,324	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	1.9	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	43%	60%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	53%	65%	62%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2014	22%	38%	32%
In 2013	7%	10%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	14%	12%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	15%	3%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	20%	18%	12%

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 movers in the Harney hotspot was rural and reflects the isolated nature of the area. The area had the lowest mobility rate among all 112 hotspots.

Forty-seven percent of movers relocated from another county, 35 percent relocated from the other tract in Harney County, and 18 percent relocated within the hotspot.

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

Hood River County

	Hood River County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	22,749	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	21,776	+/-440	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	8,189	+/-333	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	39.4	+/-0.6	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	24.8%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	6.7%	+/-0.2	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	20.4%	+/-0.8	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	14.0%	+/-0.5	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	14,749	+/-22	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	64.8%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	112	+/-37	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.5%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	170	+/-112	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.7%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	400	+/-69	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	1.8%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	8	+/-15	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0	+/-22	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	362	+/-118	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	1.6%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	6,948	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	30.5%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	11,326	+/-147	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.8%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	11,423	+/-147	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.2%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	19,956	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	87.7%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	2,793	+/-376	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	12.3%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	3,369	+/-439	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	14.8%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	28.2%	+/-1.4	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	5.4%	+/-1.8	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	3.3%	+/-1.1	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	111	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	25.6%	+/-2.6	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	81.2%	+/-2.2	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	31.7%	+/-2.5	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	2.85	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	3.31	+/-0.15	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	25.2%	+/-3.0	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	35.1%	+/-16.3	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	3.7	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	9.9	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	0.9	+/-0.7	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	64.9%	+/-3.6	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	~3.4	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	12.1	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	70.3%	+/-5.5	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	3.6%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	14.7%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	24.5%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	20.5%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	31.4	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	16.8%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	14.2%	+/-1.5	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	10.1%	+/-1.3	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	1.9%	+/-0.7	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	1.1%	+/-0.7	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	4.5%	+/-1.5	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	3.2%	+/-1.1	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	1.1%	+/-0.6	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.6%	+/-0.7	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	14.3%	+/-3.2	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	23.5%	+/-9.1	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	4.6%	+/-2.5	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	1,432	+/-367	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	6,512	+/-940	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$55,827	+/-3,214	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	22.7%	+/-2.7	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	31.4%	+/-2.5	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	78.2%	+/-2.5	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	1,205	+/-212	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	5.4%	+/-2.0	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	14,196	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	569	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	4.0%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	11,120	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	10,080	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	132	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	136	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	169	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	10	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	22	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	1,525	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	22	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	52	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	7	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	74	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

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An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
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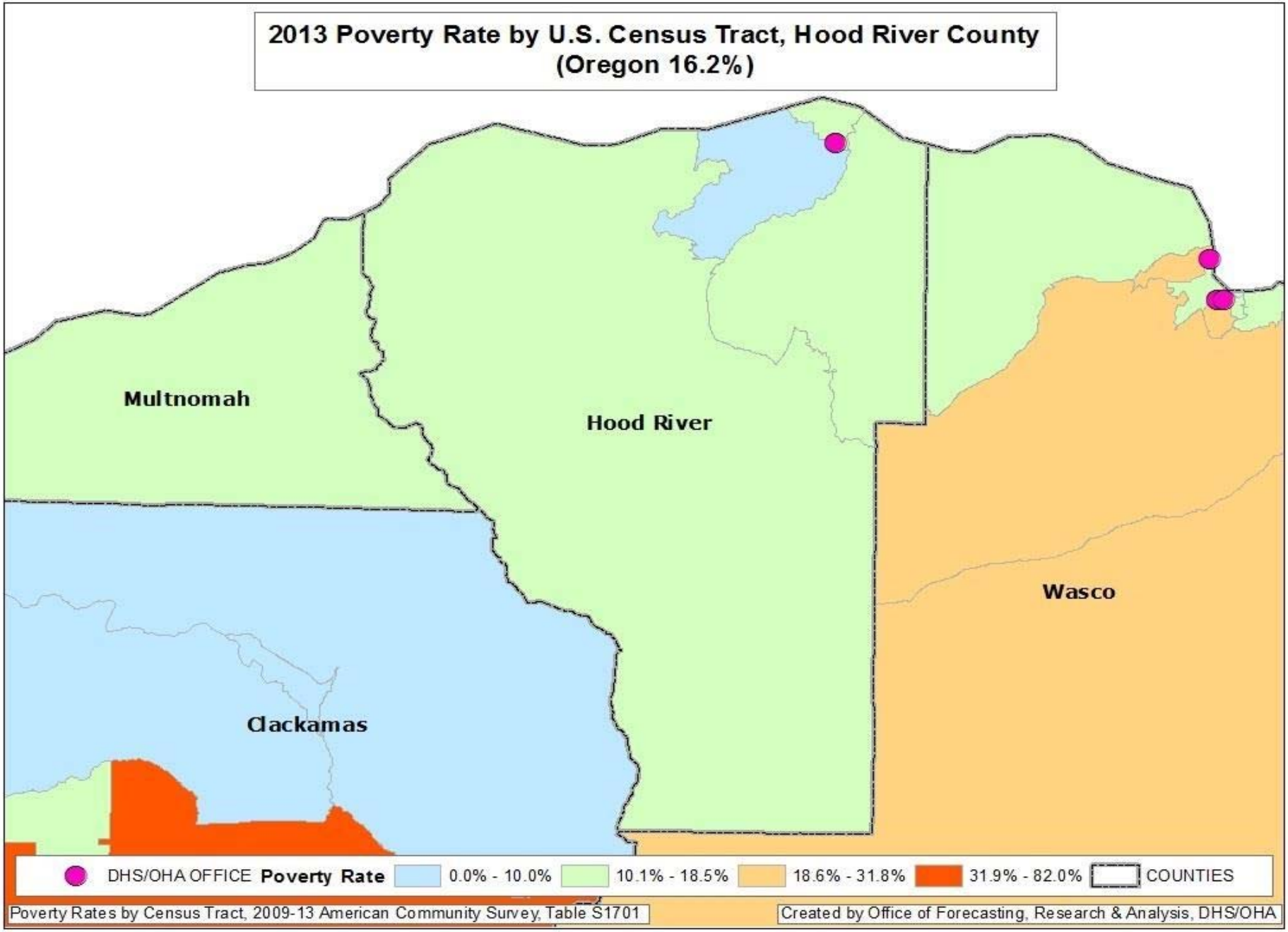
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Hood River County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Multnomah
Hood River
Wasco
Clackamas
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

Jackson County

	Jackson County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	208,363	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	204,534	+/-771	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	83,487	+/-855	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	42.8	+/-0.3	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	21.2%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	5.7%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	27.2%	+/-0.3	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	19.5%	+/-0.1	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	171,619	+/-170	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	82.4%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	1,324	+/-212	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.6%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	1,162	+/-300	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.6%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	2,110	+/-270	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	1.0%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	604	+/-216	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.3%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	213	+/-159	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	6,835	+/-496	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	3.3%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	24,496	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	11.8%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	101,395	+/-212	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	48.7%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	106,968	+/-212	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	51.3%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	200,803	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	96.4%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	7,560	+/-709	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	3.6%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	11,955	+/-835	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	5.7%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	9.6%	+/-0.6	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	7.1%	+/-0.6	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	3.3%	+/-0.5	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	298	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	27.4%	+/-0.9	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	88.8%	+/-0.7	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	25.6%	+/-0.9	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	3.35	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.97	+/-0.04	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	24.6%	+/-0.8	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	36.0%	+/-6.9	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	4.8	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	12.1	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	2.0	+/-0.5	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	62.0%	+/-1.0	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	4.6	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	11.4	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	65.1%	+/-2.0	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	5.8%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	17.8%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	25.1%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	21.3%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	40.1	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	19.0%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	12.9%	+/-1.1	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	17.1%	+/-0.6	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	3.4%	+/-0.4	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.4%	+/-0.3	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	6.6%	+/-0.6	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	6.5%	+/-0.6	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.6%	+/-0.5	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.8%	+/-0.6	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	19.0%	+/-1.2	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	26.5%	+/-2.6	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	8.4%	+/-1.1	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	15,930	+/-1,710	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	79,904	+/-2,751	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$44,028	+/-1,107	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	22.1%	+/-0.8	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	38.8%	+/-0.7	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	70.2%	+/-0.9	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	11,545	+/-706	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	5.3%	+/-0.5	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	101,421	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	5,338	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	5.3%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	85,400	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	74,110	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	2,166	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	1,312	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	2,254	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	146	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	527	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	26,240	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	466	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	1,425	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	68	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	702	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

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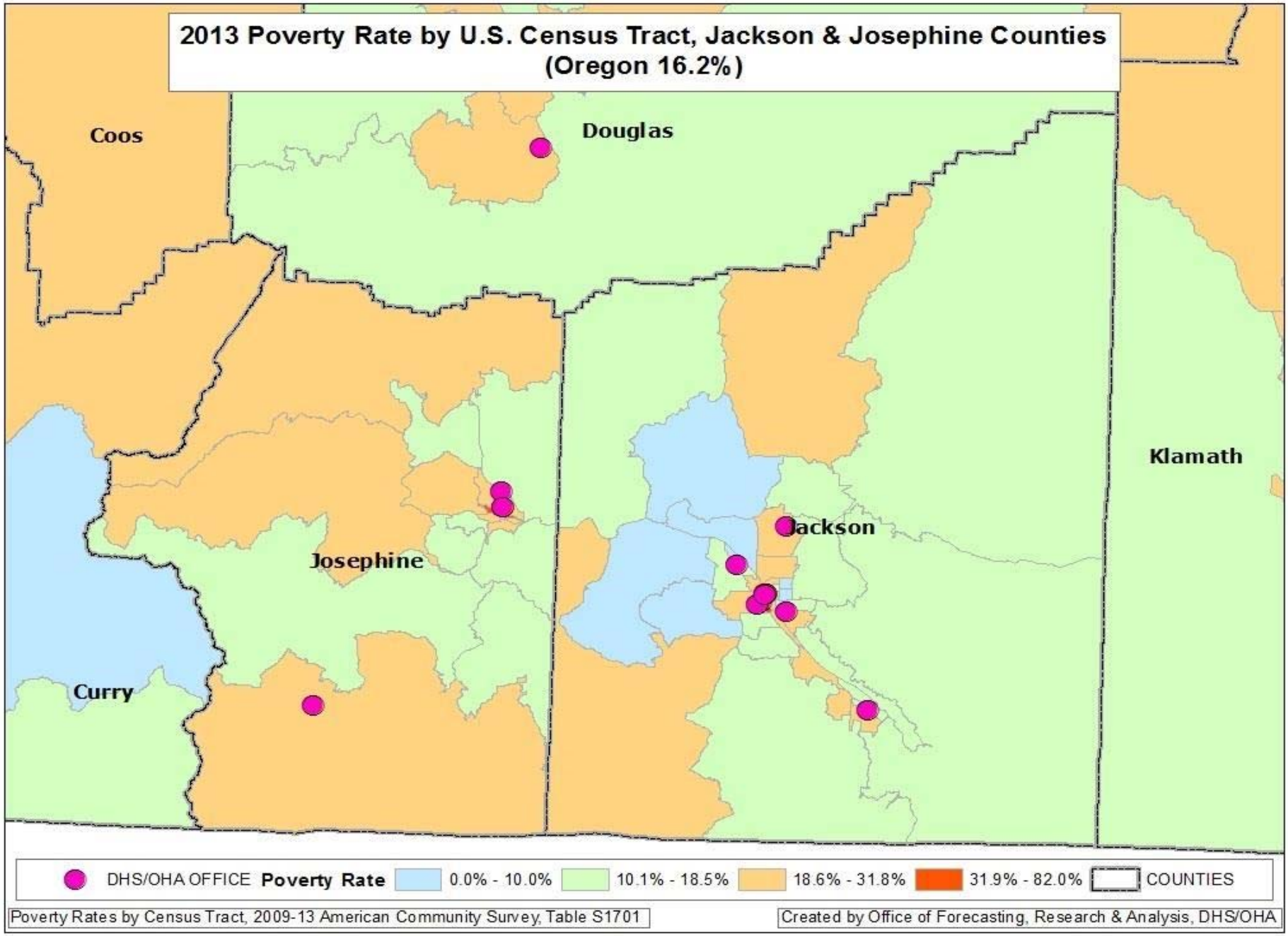
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Jackson & Josephine Counties
(Oregon 16.2%)
Coos
Douglas
Klamath
Jackson
Josephine
Curry
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] –Medford, Jackson County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Medford and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

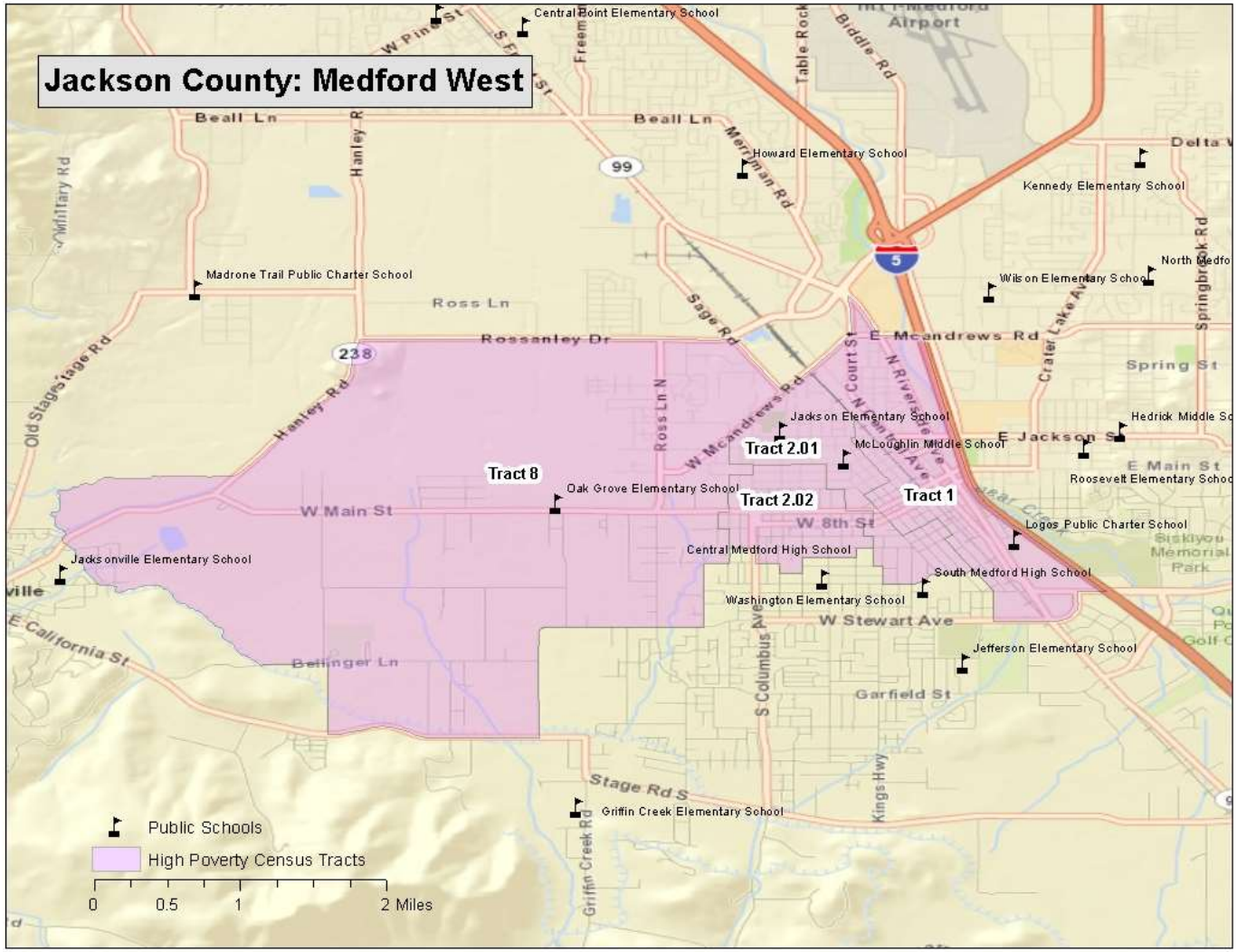
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Medford has three high poverty hotspots. Other hotspots around White City, Phoenix, and southwestern Jackson County are covered in a separate report. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 14 percent of the county's population, 23 percent of its poor, and 26 percent of its SNAP clients live in one of the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Medford West

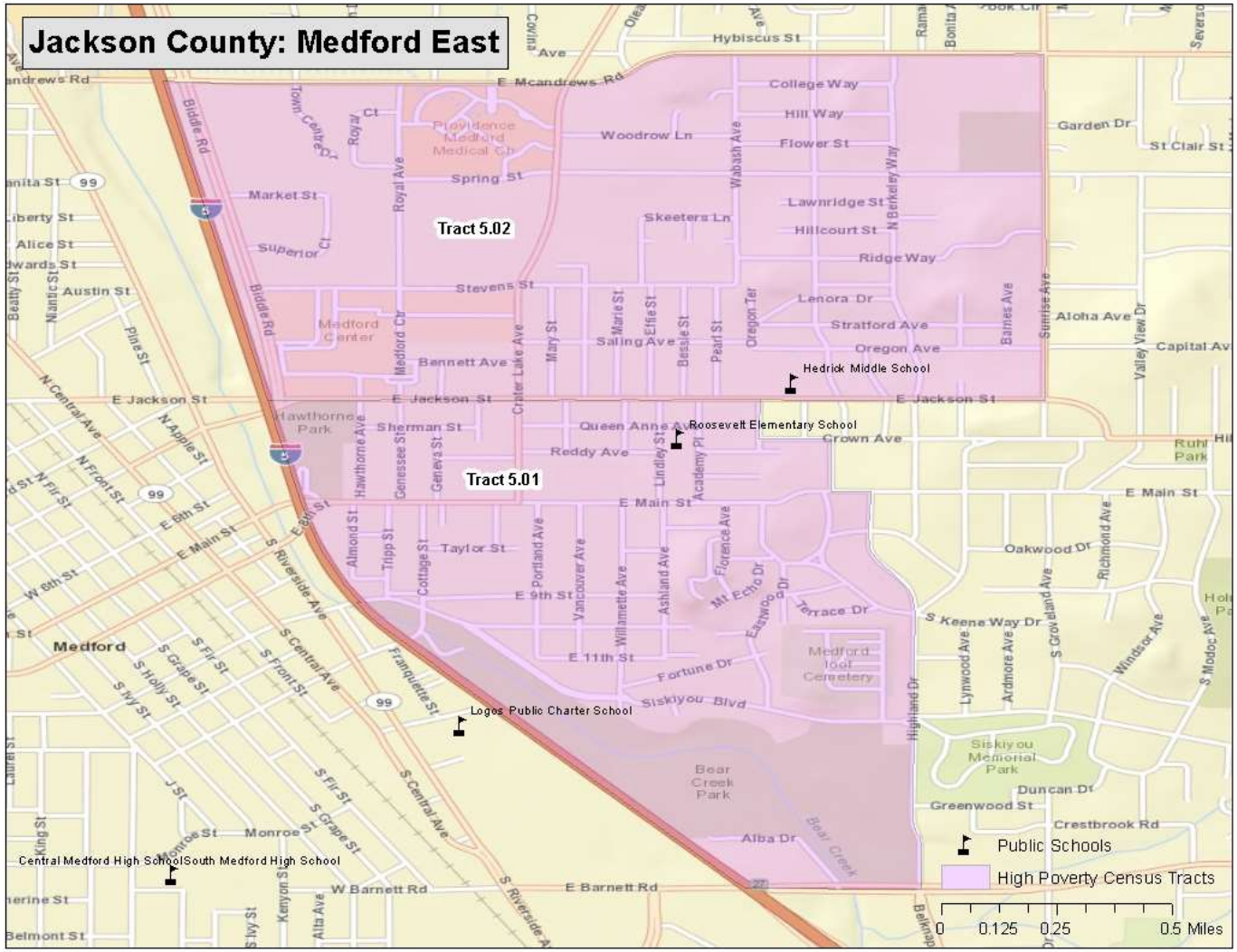


Medford West (Census tracts 1, 2.01, 2.02, and 8, Figure 1)

Location: A portion of Medford that lies west of I-5 and extends west to the outskirts of Jacksonville. It includes portions of the Liberty Park, Washington, and McLoughlin neighborhoods.

Boundaries:
North: Rossanley Drive, Sage Road, and McAndrews Road
South: The Phoenix Canal, Stage Road, Stewart Avenue, several streets between Dakota and 11th, and Barnett Road.
East: I-5
West: outskirts of Jacksonville

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Medford East

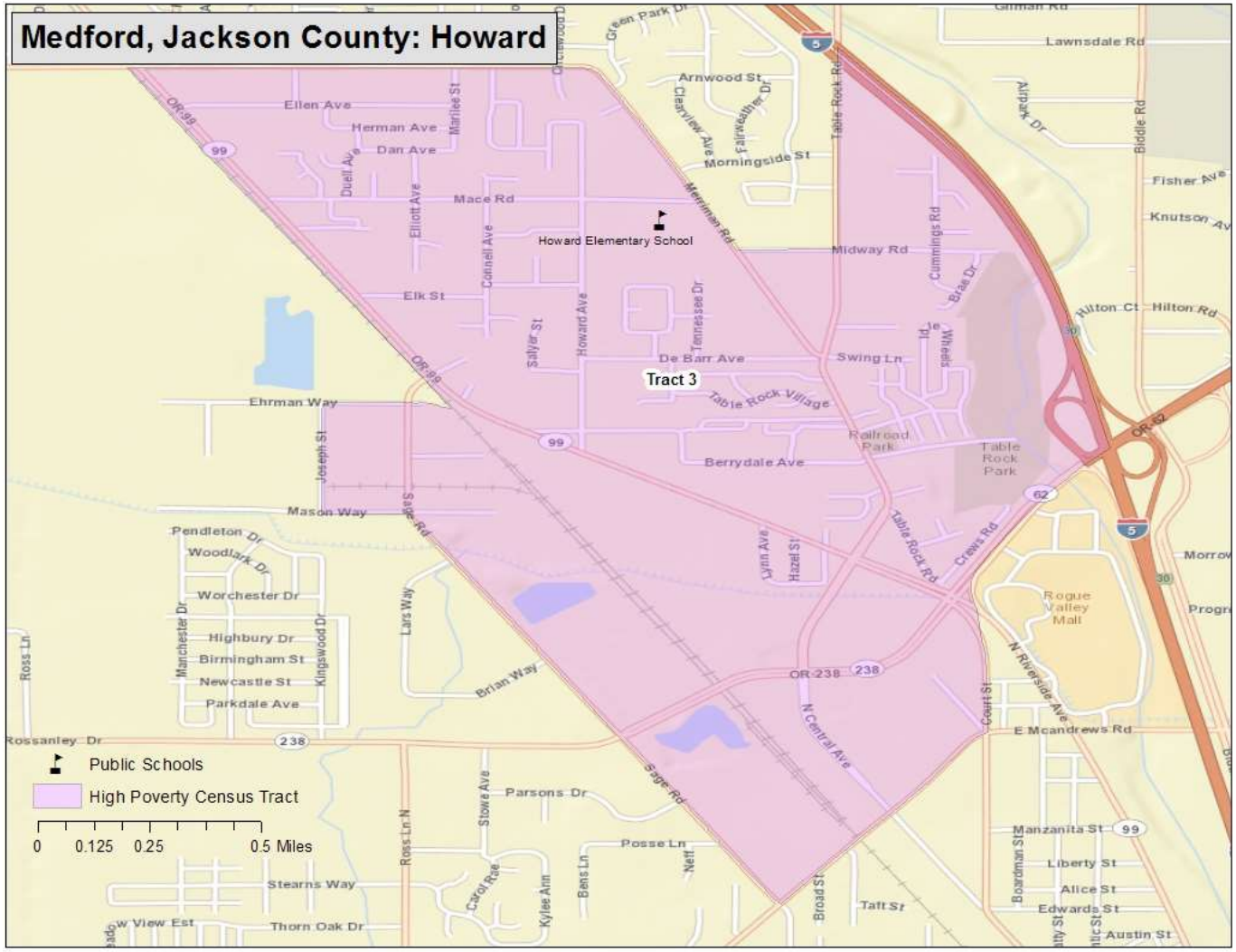


Medford East (census tracts 5.01 and 5.02, Figure 2)

Location: A portion of Medford that lies east of I-5

Boundaries:
North: E McAndrews Road
South: E Barnett Road
East: Highland Drive and Sunrise Avenue
West: I-5

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Howard



Howard (Census Tract 3, Figure 3)

Location: A portion of the northeast side of Medford including most of the Howard Elementary school catchment

Boundaries:
North: Central Point city limits
South: McAndrews Road and Crater Lake Highway (Oregon Highway 62)
East: I-5
West: Sage Road and N Pacific Highway

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Medford hotspots: neighborhood characteristics [1]

	Hotspots				
	Medford West	**Medford East**	**Howard**	**Jackson County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	32%	28%	20%	17%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	14,858	7,938	5,634	205,117	3,868,719
Housing units	6,242	3,950	2,419	90,902	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	56%	57%	48%	35%	34%
Total Households	5,856	3,530	2,236	83,140	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	17%	20%	17%	12%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	36%	26%	38%	49%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.5	26.9	28.0	26.5	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	51%	52%	47%	51%	51%
Under 18	23%	21%	27%	22%	22%
18 to 24	13%	12%	10%	8%	9%
25 to 44	29%	27%	25%	23%	27%
45 to 59	19%	18%	23%	21%	21%
60+ years of age	16%	22%	15%	26%	21%
Latino	22%	8%	28%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	70%	85%	67%	83%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	8%	7%	5%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	90%	96%	87%	96%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	23%	14%	24%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	11%	19%	10%	25%	30%

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

The poverty rates for the four tracts comprising the Medford West hotspot ranged from 25 percent in tract 8 to 51 percent in tract 1. Combined, the area had the 18th highest poverty rate among all Oregon hotspots.

The poverty rates for the two tracts comprising the Medford East hotspot were 25 percent in tract 5.01 and 30 percent in tract 5.02.

Among all Oregon hotspots, the Medford East area had the 13th highest rate of households headed by single mothers.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Medford hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots				
	Medford West	**Medford East**	**Howard**	**Jackson County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	6,827	3,351	2,501	49,500	763,700
Change since January 2010	14%	23%	7%	16%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	75	75	75	69	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	46%	42%	44%	24%	20%
Female	50%	53%	53%	53%	53%
Children	34%	34%	39%	34%	36%
18 to 24	11%	12%	11%	11%	10%
25 to 44	28%	29%	25%	28%	27%
45 to 59	18%	15%	14%	16%	16%
60 +	9%	10%	11%	11%	11%
English as preferred language	91%	95%	91%	94%	88%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	44%	42%	37%	42%	41%
Clients in single parent households	31%	32%	35%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	22%	26%	25%	27%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]					
TANF	15%	15%	14%	12%	11%
Medical assistance	83%	84%	84%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	7%	11%	12%	8%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]					
Domestic violence	13%	12%	12%	11%	11%
Mental health	6%	6%	5%	4%	4%
Alcohol and drug	27%	24%	20%	21%	20%
Child welfare	20%	19%	16%	15%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	7%	5%	5%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	2	9	37	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 hotspots, the Medford West area had the 9th highest SNAP participation rate. Clients in the area had the 11th highest participation rate in mental health programs, the 15th highest rate of alcohol and drug program participation, and the 20th highest rate of child welfare involvement. These factors, the high poverty rate, and the high mobility rate (Table 4) led to its hotspot index rank of 2.

Among all hotspots, the Medford East area had the 19th highest SNAP participation rate. Clients in the area ranked in the top 25 percent in terms of participation rate in TANF, mental health programs, alcohol and drug programs, and child welfare involvement. They ranked among the top third of hotspots in terms of domestic violence program participation. These factors, the high rate of single-mother households, and the high mobility rate (Table 4) led to its hotspot index rank of 9.

Among all hotspots, the Howard area had the 13th highest SNAP participation rate.

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

Table 3 Medford hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots				
	Medford West	**Medford East**	**Howard**	**Jackson County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	38%	37%	37%	38%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	39%	41%	41%	39%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 12.87	$ 13.03	$ 12.92	$ 13.70	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 11.82	$ 11.95	$ 12.07	$ 12.55	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 12,593	$ 13,163	$ 12,972	$ 13,811	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 10,816	$ 11,242	$ 11,358	$ 11,789	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-14%	-15%	-12%	-15%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	30%	28%	31%	27%	21%
in 2014	29%	29%	26%	27%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	20%	20%	16%	18%	18%
in 2014	22%	20%	19%	19%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	15%	17%	14%	15%	15%
in 2014	15%	17%	19%	16%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	10%	10%	12%	9%	10%
in 2014	11%	12%	12%	11%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	5%	4%	7%	6%	8%
in 2014	4%	4%	5%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%
in 2014	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	18%	18%	17%	21%	24%
in 2014	15%	16%	15%	18%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Client employment increased in all areas, led by gains in accommodation/food services, health care/social assistance, and administrative services.

Three quarters of clients primarily employed in accommodation/food services in 2014 worked in full- or limited-service restaurants.

Forty percent of clients primarily employed in health care/social assistance in 2014 worked in community based services for the elderly or disabled or in assisted living centers.

Nearly 60 percent of clients primarily employed in administrative services in 2014 worked in temporary help 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 4 Medford hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots				
	Medford West	**Medford East**	**Howard**	**Jackson County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	6,827	3,351	2,501	49,500	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	68%	68%	65%	62%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	68%	70%	67%	65%	62%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2014	41%	36%	32%	33%	32%
In 2013	14%	16%	16%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	14%	16%	16%	14%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	54%	52%	51%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	6%	7%	6%	7%	12%

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 movers in all three hotspots were urban, with three-quarters of movers having relocated from another tract in Jackson County.

Among all Oregon hotspots, the Medford West and East hotspots had the 13th and 14th highest mobility rates.

One-quarter of movers relocated from another hotspot, mostly others located in Jackson County.

Nine percent of movers relocated from another county. The most common counties of origin were Josephine and Douglas.

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

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] –Jackson County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Jackson County and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

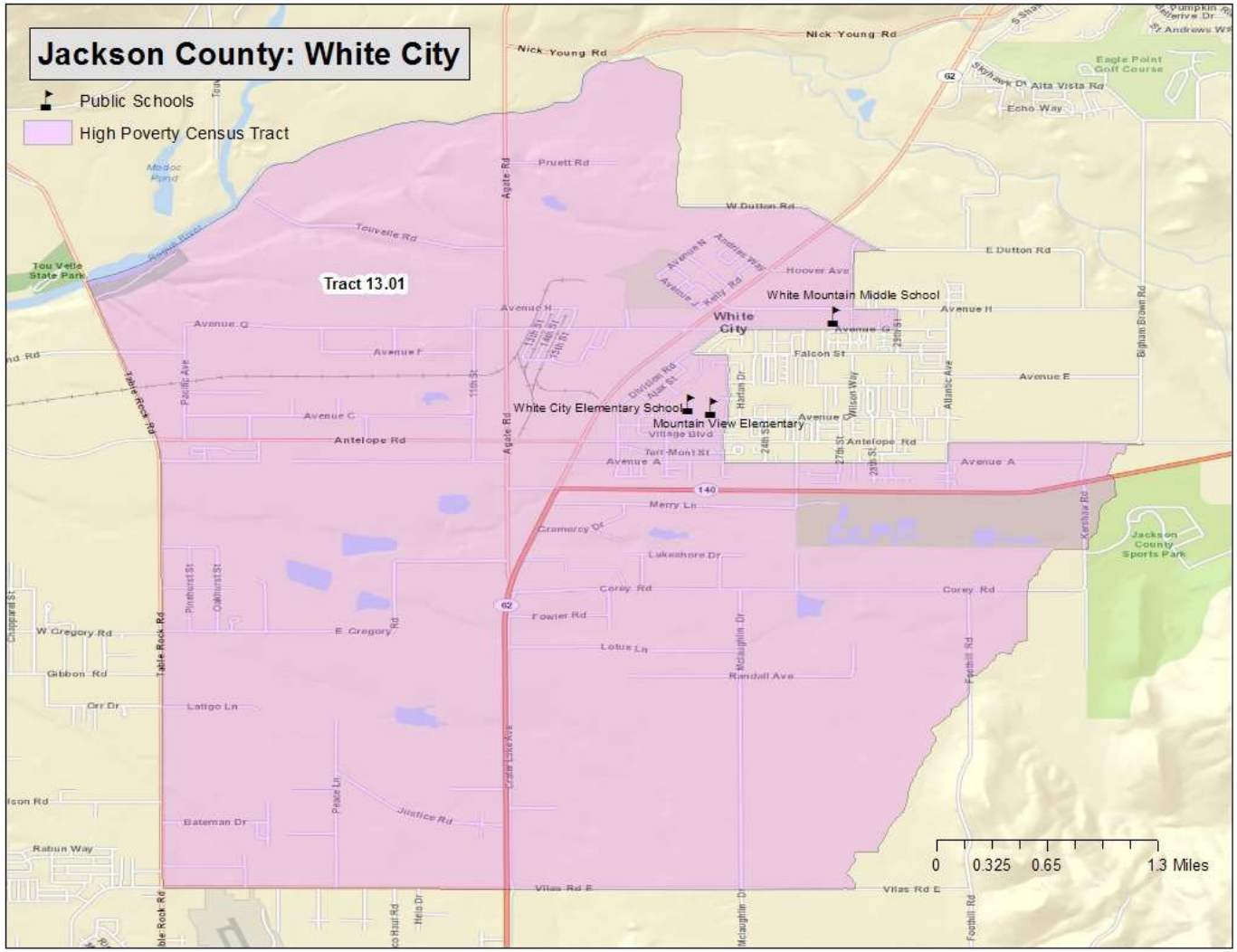
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Jackson County has six high poverty hotspots. Three of them are in Medford and covered in a separate report. This report covers the hotspots in White City, Phoenix, and the largely rural southwest portion of the county. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 7 percent of the county's population, 9 percent of its poor, and 8 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot**: The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 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 Tract 19 near Southern Oregon University, which has a high poverty rate, was omitted from this analysis.

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: White City



White City (Census Tract 13.01, Figure 1)

Location: Rogue Valley just north of Medford along Crater Lake (Oregon 62) Highway.

Boundaries:
North: The Rogue River, Little Butte Creek, Dutton Road, Avenue A, and Antelope Road
South: Vilas Road
East: Dutton Road, Wilson Way, Division Road, Hale Way, and the Hopkins Canal
West: Table Rock Road

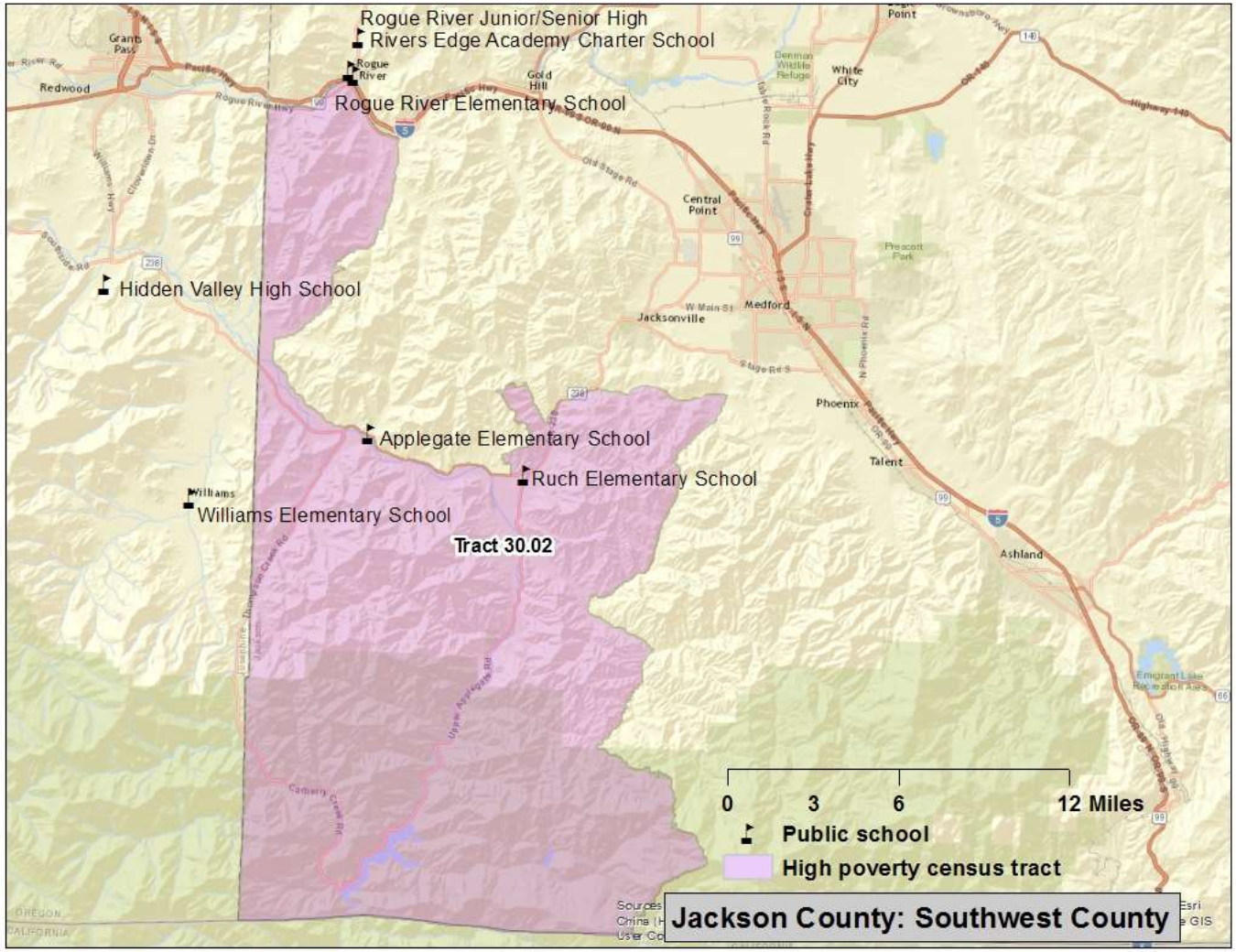
Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Phoenix

Phoenix (Census Tract 16.01, Figure 2)

Location: Rogue Valley immediately south of Medford and situated between I-5 and U.S. Highway 99

Boundaries:
North: Stewart and Barnett Roads
South: Anderson Creek
East: I-5
West: U.S. Highway 99 (Main Street)

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Southwest Jackson County



Southwest Jackson County (Census Tract 30.02, Figure 3)

Location: Southwestern corner of the county including the unincorporated communities of Foots Creek, Applegate, and Ruch

Boundaries:
North: The Rogue River, N Applegate, Poormans Creek, and W Griffin Creek roads, Oregon Highway 238
South: California
East: Foots Creek, Long Gulch, Slagle Creek, and N Applegate roads; Griffin Lane, Waters Gulch, and Beaver Creek roads
West: Josephine County

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Jackson County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots				
	White City	**Phoenix**	**West County**	**Jackson County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	20%	24%	24%	17%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	5,176	3,626	5,360	205,117	3,868,719
Housing units	1,686	1,949	2,540	90,902	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	26%	37%	15%	35%	34%
Total Households	1,549	1,705	2,204	83,140	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	13%	13%	12%	12%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	58%	31%	55%	49%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	28.1	27.8	26.0	26.5	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	47%	49%	51%	51%	51%
Under 18	22%	17%	19%	22%	22%
18 to 24	7%	8%	3%	8%	9%
25 to 44	23%	24%	18%	23%	27%
45 to 59	28%	17%	26%	21%	21%
60+ years of age	20%	34%	34%	26%	21%
Latino	17%	24%	0%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	75%	72%	97%	83%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	8%	4%	2%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	97%	91%	98%	96%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	18%	16%	9%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	7%	17%	22%	25%	30%

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 Jackson County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots				
	White City	**Phoenix**	**West County**	**Jackson County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	1,507	1,224	1,008	49,500	763,700
Change since January 2010	2%	28%	14%	16%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	74	71	68	69	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	29%	34%	19%	24%	20%
Female	53%	54%	51%	53%	53%
Children	35%	32%	29%	34%	36%
18 to 24	11%	9%	9%	11%	10%
25 to 44	28%	23%	26%	28%	27%
45 to 59	18%	17%	20%	16%	16%
60 +	9%	19%	17%	11%	11%
English as preferred language	93%	86%	99%	94%	88%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	41%	48%	49%	42%	41%
Clients in single parent households	31%	29%	24%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	28%	21%	28%	27%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]					
TANF	12%	9%	10%	12%	11%
Medical assistance	81%	83%	82%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	11%	7%	4%	8%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]					
Domestic violence	10%	9%	10%	11%	11%
Mental health	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Alcohol and drug	21%	18%	21%	21%	20%
Child welfare	16%	11%	13%	15%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	5%	3%	5%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	68	81	91	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Jackson County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots				
	White City	**Phoenix**	**West County**	**Jackson County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	42%	38%	28%	38%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	41%	39%	28%	39%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13.80	$ 13.18	$ 13.68	$ 13.70	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.42	$ 12.00	$ 12.58	$ 12.55	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13,838	$ 13,740	$ 12,630	$ 13,811	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 11,695	$ 11,120	$ 11,128	$ 11,789	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-15%	-19%	-12%	-15%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	24%	26%	27%	27%	21%
in 2014	29%	31%	27%	27%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	18%	14%	22%	18%	18%
in 2014	19%	14%	18%	19%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	14%	15%	11%	15%	15%
in 2014	16%	18%	12%	16%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	12%	10%	8%	9%	10%
in 2014	10%	14%	14%	11%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	8%	7%	2%	6%	8%
in 2014	5%	5%	6%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	4%	3%	6%	4%	4%
in 2014	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	20%	25%	22%	21%	24%
in 2014	17%	15%	20%	18%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Client employment changed little between 2009 and 2014. Increases in trade, health care/social assistance and administrative services were offset by decreases 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 Jackson County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots				
	White City	**Phoenix**	**West County**	**Jackson County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	1,507	1,224	1,008	49,500	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	60%	57%	50%	62%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	63%	62%	57%	65%	62%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2014	32%	31%	30%	33%	32%
In 2013	15%	11%	10%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	13%	14%	9%	14%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	47%	48%	26%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	5%	6%	17%	7%	12%

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 movers in all three hotspots were urban, with three-quarters of movers having relocated from another tract in Jackson County.

One-quarter of movers relocated from another hotspot, mostly those located in Jackson and Josephine counties.

Sixteen percent of movers relocated from another county. Just over half of them relocated from Josephine County.

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

Jefferson County

	Jefferson County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	22,061	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	21,250	+/-456	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	7,692	+/-275	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	39.9	+/-0.8	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	24.6%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	6.8%	+/-0.2	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	23.4%	+/-0.8	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	16.8%	+/-0.3	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	13,369	+/-11	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	60.6%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	199	+/-24	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.9%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	3,493	+/-152	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	15.8%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	171	+/-43	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	0.8%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	115	+/-88	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.5%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0	+/-22	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	391	+/-132	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	1.8%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	4,323	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	19.6%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	11,313	+/-156	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	51.3%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	10,748	+/-156	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	48.7%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	21,098	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	95.6%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	963	+/-230	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	4.4%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	1,555	+/-265	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	7.0%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	16.9%	+/-1.5	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	4.8%	+/-1.5	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	3.7%	+/-1.3	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	82	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	29.5%	+/-2.2	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	83.9%	+/-2.2	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	16.0%	+/-2.5	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	5.24	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	3.29	+/-0.13	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	24.3%	+/-3.0	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	46.3%	+/-13.7	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	7.7	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	20.0	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	2.2	+/-1.4	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	66.8%	+/-3.4	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	~14.1	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	12.6	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	59.1%	+/-5.4	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	8.3%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	18.3%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	31.1%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	18.9%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	27.0	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	19.0%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	17.1%	+/-1.7	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	16.9%	+/-1.8	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	4.1%	+/-1.3	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	4.4%	+/-1.2	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	7.0%	+/-1.6	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	7.8%	+/-1.7	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.3%	+/-1.0	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.0%	+/-1.4	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	20.5%	+/-2.7	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	32.0%	+/-5.9	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	6.1%	+/-2.6	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	2,218	+/-443	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	8,829	+/-757	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$46,366	+/-3,506	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	21.6%	+/-2.4	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	37.3%	+/-2.4	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	73.8%	+/-2.2	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	917	+/-173	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	5.1%	+/-1.5	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	9,912	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	606	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	6.1%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	6,260	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	3,660	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	226	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	109	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	372	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	6	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	84	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	3,419	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	46	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	269	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	12	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	77	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Jefferson County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Jefferson County and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

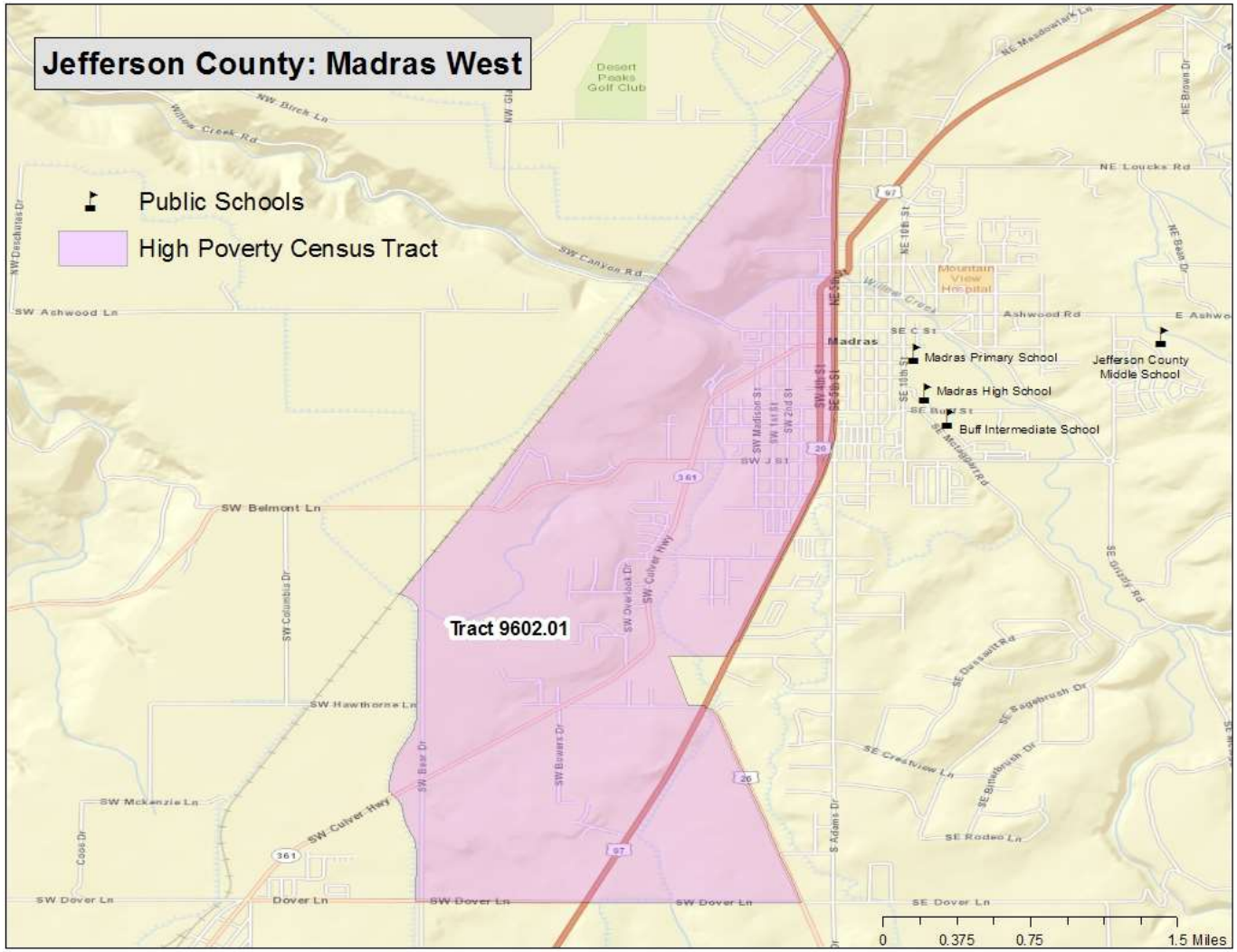
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 hotspot are compared with 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Jefferson County has three high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 53 percent of Jefferson County's population, 73 percent of its poor, and 63 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Madras West

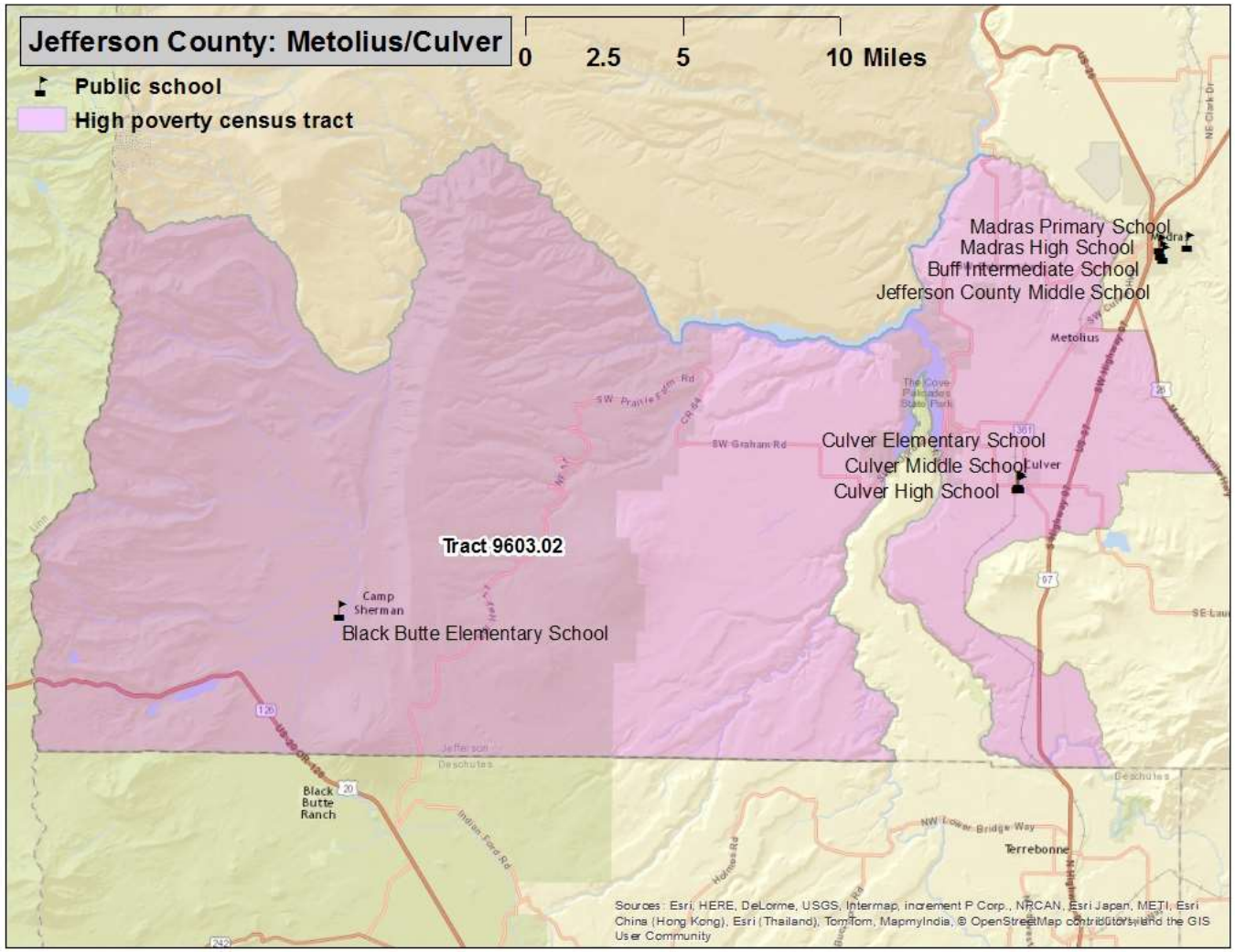


Madras West (Census Tract 9602.01, Figure 1)

Location: The western portion of the city of Madras.

Boundaries:
North: (triangular) point formed by the intersection of U.S. Highway 26/97 and the Oregon Trunk Railway
South: SW Dover Lane
East: U.S. 26/97 and U.S. 26
West: the railroad tracks and irrigation canal

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Metolius/Culver

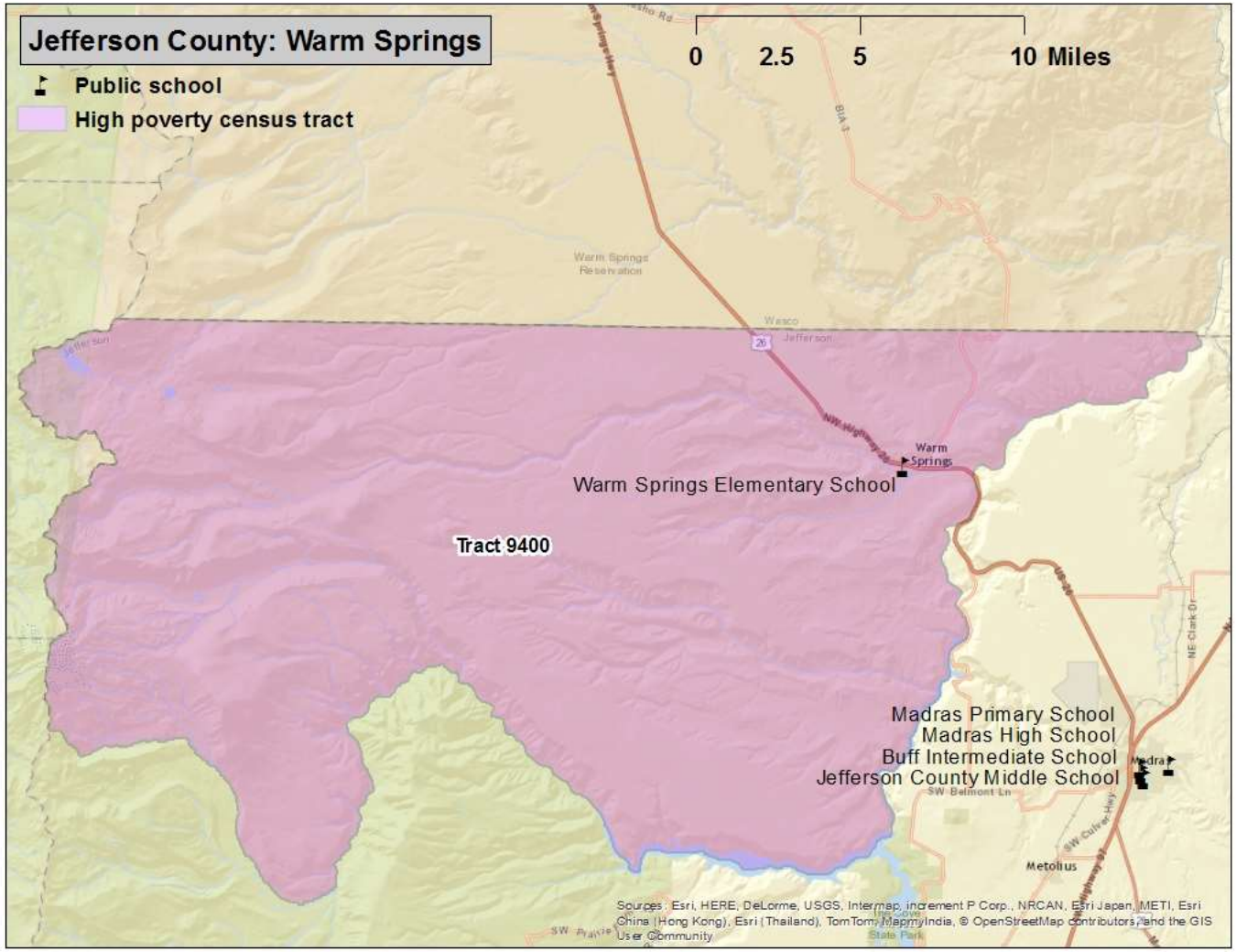


Metolius/Culver (Census Tract 9603.02, Figure 2)

Location: Most of the southwestern portion of Jefferson County including the cities of Metolius and Culver and the community of Camp Sherman. It excludes a peninsula of land that lies between the Crooked and Deschutes Rivers between Deschutes County and Cove Palisades State Park.

Boundaries:
North: The Deschutes and Metolius rivers and Willow Creek
South: Deschutes County
East: The Oregon Trunk Railroad, Dover Lane, U.S. Highway 26, Holly Lane, and the North Unit Main Canal **West:** Linn County

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Warm Springs



Warm Springs (Census Tract 9400, Figure 3)

Location: The southern portion of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation

Boundaries:
North: Wasco County
South: The Metolius and Deschutes rivers
East: The Deschutes River
West: Marion and Linn counties

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Jefferson County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots				
	Madras West	**Metolius Culver**	**Warm Springs**	**Jefferson County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	25%	24%	30%	20%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	3,669	4,540	3,250	21,461	3,868,719
Housing units	1,521	2,630	903	9,774	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	53%	20%	33%	28%	34%
Total Households	1,355	1,699	833	7,882	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	17%	10%	35%	13%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	37%	54%	30%	47%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.5	27.1	30.3	27.3	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	50%	53%	48%	49%	51%
Under 18	24%	27%	36%	25%	22%
18 to 24	18%	6%	12%	9%	9%
25 to 44	24%	24%	26%	23%	27%
45 to 59	21%	20%	12%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	13%	24%	13%	23%	21%
Latino	45%	25%	11%	20%	12%
White and non-Latino	40%	71%	5%	61%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	14%	4%	84%	19%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	80%	93%	100%	94%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	30%	17%	20%	15%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	16%	17%	9%	17%	30%

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, Madras West had the 9th highest percentage of adults with less than a high school diploma.

Among all Oregon hotspots, Warm Springs had the highest percentage of households headed by single mothers.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Jefferson County hotspots: characteristics of January 2015 SNAP clients

	Hotspots				
	Madras West	**Metolius Culver**	**Warm Springs**	**Jefferson County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	1,714	1,090	1,596	7,025	763,700
Change since January 2010	20%	7%	11%	15%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	77	71	93	78	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	47%	24%	49%	33%	20%
Female	54%	52%	54%	53%	53%
Children	43%	42%	42%	41%	36%
18 to 24	12%	11%	11%	11%	10%
25 to 44	22%	23%	31%	25%	27%
45 to 59	14%	15%	12%	14%	16%
60 +	9%	9%	5%	8%	11%
English as preferred language	83%	85%	99%	89%	88%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	33%	34%	32%	34%	41%
Clients in single parent households	36%	33%	41%	36%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	29%	30%	27%	28%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]					
TANF	21%	14%	29%	19%	11%
Medical assistance	84%	85%	80%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	3%	5%	4%	5%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]					
Domestic violence	16%	12%	16%	14%	11%
Mental health	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Alcohol and drug	21%	17%	39%	24%	20%
Child welfare	21%	17%	16%	18%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	5%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	3%	2%	3%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	7	61	10	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Madras West area had the 8th highest per capita SNAP receipt. Clients had the fourth highest rate of TANF participation, the 10th highest rate of child welfare involvement, and the 14th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs. These factors along with low educational attainment and high residential mobility (Table 4) resulted in the area's index rank of 7.

Among all Oregon hotspots, the Warm Springs area had the third highest per capita SNAP receipt. Clients had the highest rate of TANF receipt, the second highest rate of participation in alcohol and drug programs, and the 15th highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs. These factors plus the high percentage of single-mother households among residents resulted in the area's index rank of 10.

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

Table 3 Jefferson County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots				
	Madras West	**Metolius Culver**	**Warm Springs**	**Jefferson County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	35%	38%	37%	38%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	39%	41%	34%	39%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13.70	$ 14.68	$ 13.86	$ 14.05	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.24	$ 12.99	$ 12.87	$ 12.54	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13,582	$ 14,869	$ 13,989	$ 14,482	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 12,867	$ 14,210	$ 14,561	$ 13,468	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-5%	-4%	4%	-7%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	16%	20%	6%	16%	21%
in 2014	17%	15%	8%	16%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	24%	13%	19%	19%	18%
in 2014	20%	18%	20%	19%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	15%	8%	3%	11%	15%
in 2014	13%	12%	6%	12%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	6%	6%	3%	6%	10%
in 2014	7%	8%	3%	7%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	12%	14%	8%	10%	8%
in 2014	16%	13%	6%	12%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	3%	6%	2%	3%	4%
in 2014	3%	6%	1%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	24%	33%	59%	35%	24%
in 2014	25%	27%	55%	32%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Client employment increased in the Madras and Metolius hotspots. In the Madras hotspot, manufacturing employment increased more than any other sector shown in Table 3. In Metolius, client employment gains were concentrated in accommodation/food services and health care/social assistance.

The client employment situation in the Warm Springs hotspot was unique as employment declined but average earnings increased. More than half of employed clients worked in sectors aggregated to the *all other* category in Table 3, also unique. Most employment and most of the decline in the *all other* category was in the public administration 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 4 Jefferson County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots				
	Madras West	**Metolius Culver**	**Warm Springs**	**Jefferson County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	1,714	1,090	1,596	7,025	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.3	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	71%	66%	51%	63%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	72%	69%	51%	65%	62%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2014	40%	37%	24%	35%	32%
In 2013	15%	16%	11%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	16%	13%	16%	14%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	31%	22%	10%	21%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	18%	24%	12%	20%	12%

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.**

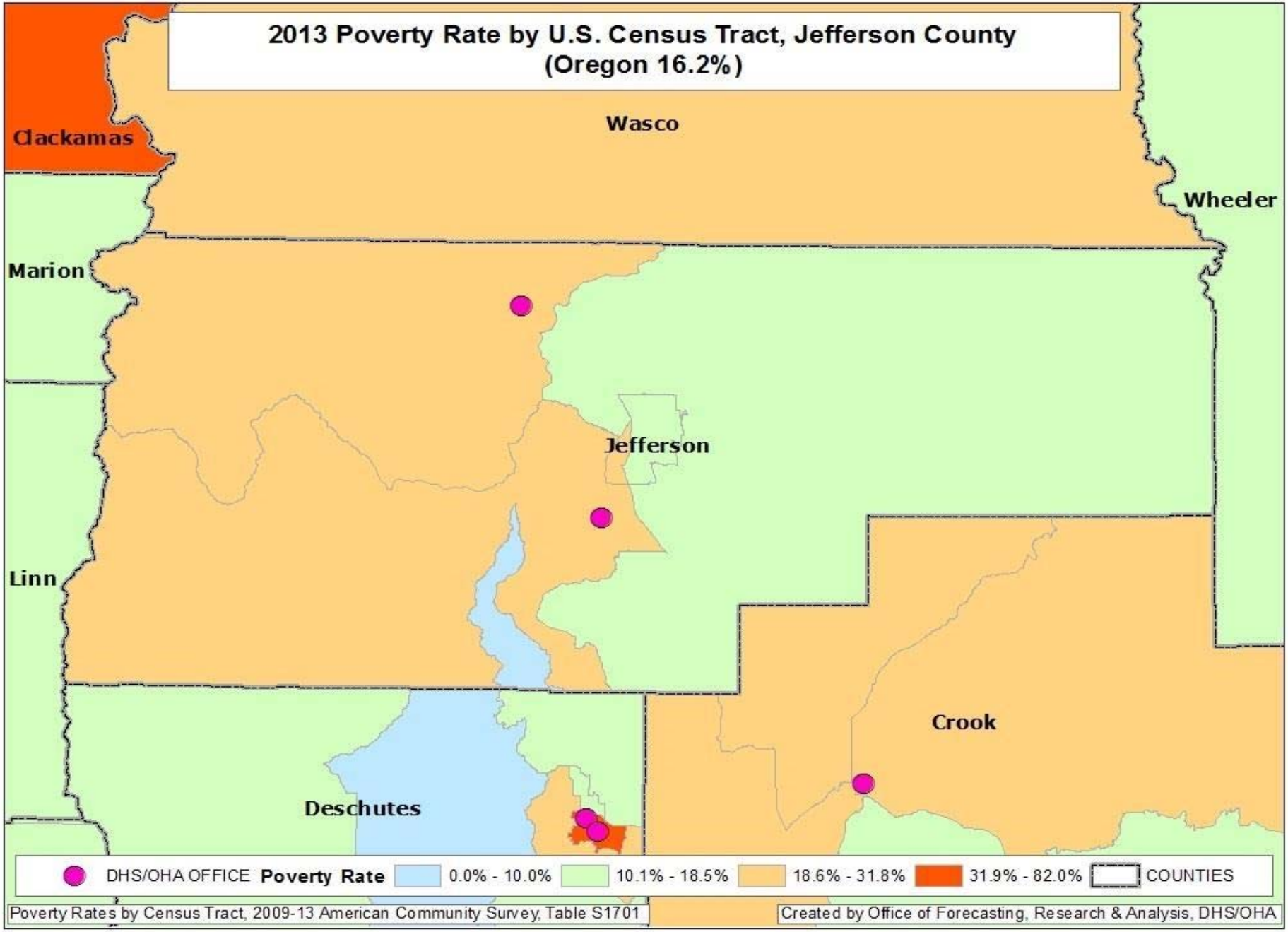
2. **SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.**

The migration patterns for movers in all hotspots were rural with much smaller percentages of movers relocating from another Jefferson County tract than is typical in an urban migration pattern. In the Warm Springs hotspot, for example, 57 percent of movers relocated within the tract, 19 percent relocated from elsewhere in Jefferson County, and 24 percent relocated from another county.

Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Madras West hotspot had the third highest rate of residential mobility.

For all hotspots combined, for those relocating from another county the most common counties or origin were Deschutes, Multnomah, and Wasco.

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


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Jefferson County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Clackamas
Wasco
Wheeler
Marion
Jefferson
Linn
Crook
Deschutes
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

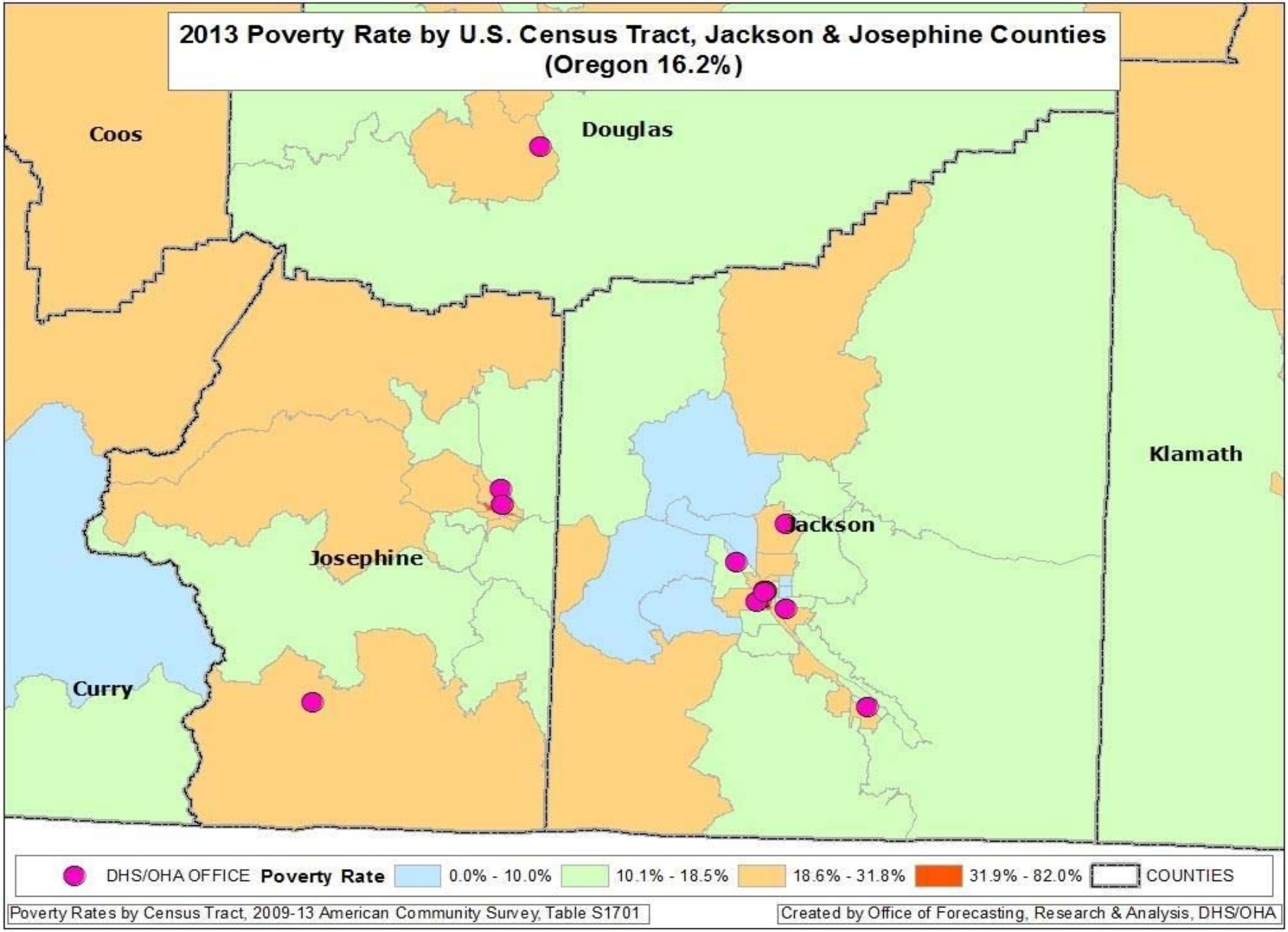
Josephine County

	Josephine County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	83,409	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	82,186	+/-301	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	34,527	+/-578	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	47.9	+/-0.4	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	19.8%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	5.0%	+/-0.2	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	33.0%	+/-0.5	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	24.1%	+/-0.1	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	73,198	+/-82	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	87.8%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	283	+/-75	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.3%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	912	+/-449	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	1.1%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	622	+/-192	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	0.7%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	62	+/-82	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	107	+/-82	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	2,494	+/-478	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	3.0%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	5,731	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	6.9%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	40,834	+/-186	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.0%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	42,575	+/-186	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	51.0%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	81,795	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	98.1%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	1,614	+/-393	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	1.9%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	3,014	+/-440	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	3.6%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	4.9%	+/-0.7	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	5.8%	+/-0.9	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	4.5%	+/-1.0	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	210	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	32.1%	+/-1.5	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	89.1%	+/-0.8	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	16.7%	+/-1.1	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	5.48	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.89	+/-0.07	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	20.7%	+/-1.3	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	38.7%	+/-11.5	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	5.0	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	12.7	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	2.1	+/-0.8	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	66.4%	+/-1.5	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	8.1	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§10.3	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	69.4%	+/-3.3	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	§7.9%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	17.0%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	26.3%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	18.1%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	36.8	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	20.3%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	12.0%	+/-1.2	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	19.2%	+/-1.0	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	4.4%	+/-0.7	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.4%	+/-0.6	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	7.9%	+/-1.0	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	8.3%	+/-1.1	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	3.6%	+/-0.7	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	6.4%	+/-0.9	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	20.1%	+/-1.7	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	30.1%	+/-4.0	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	8.2%	+/-1.6	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	7,429	+/-948	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	35,889	+/-1,688	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$37,665	+/-1,789	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	27.0%	+/-1.5	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	48.0%	+/-1.4	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	59.5%	+/-1.6	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	3,940	+/-428	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	5.9%	+/-0.9	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	34,360	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	1,991	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	5.8%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	25,720	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	21,970	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade; Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	1,200	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	660	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	1,096	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	19	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	315	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	13,591	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	171	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	872	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	57	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	376	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Jackson & Josephine Counties
(Oregon 16.2%)
Coos
Douglas
Klamath
Jackson
Josephine
Curry
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Grants Pass, Josephine County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Grants Pass and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

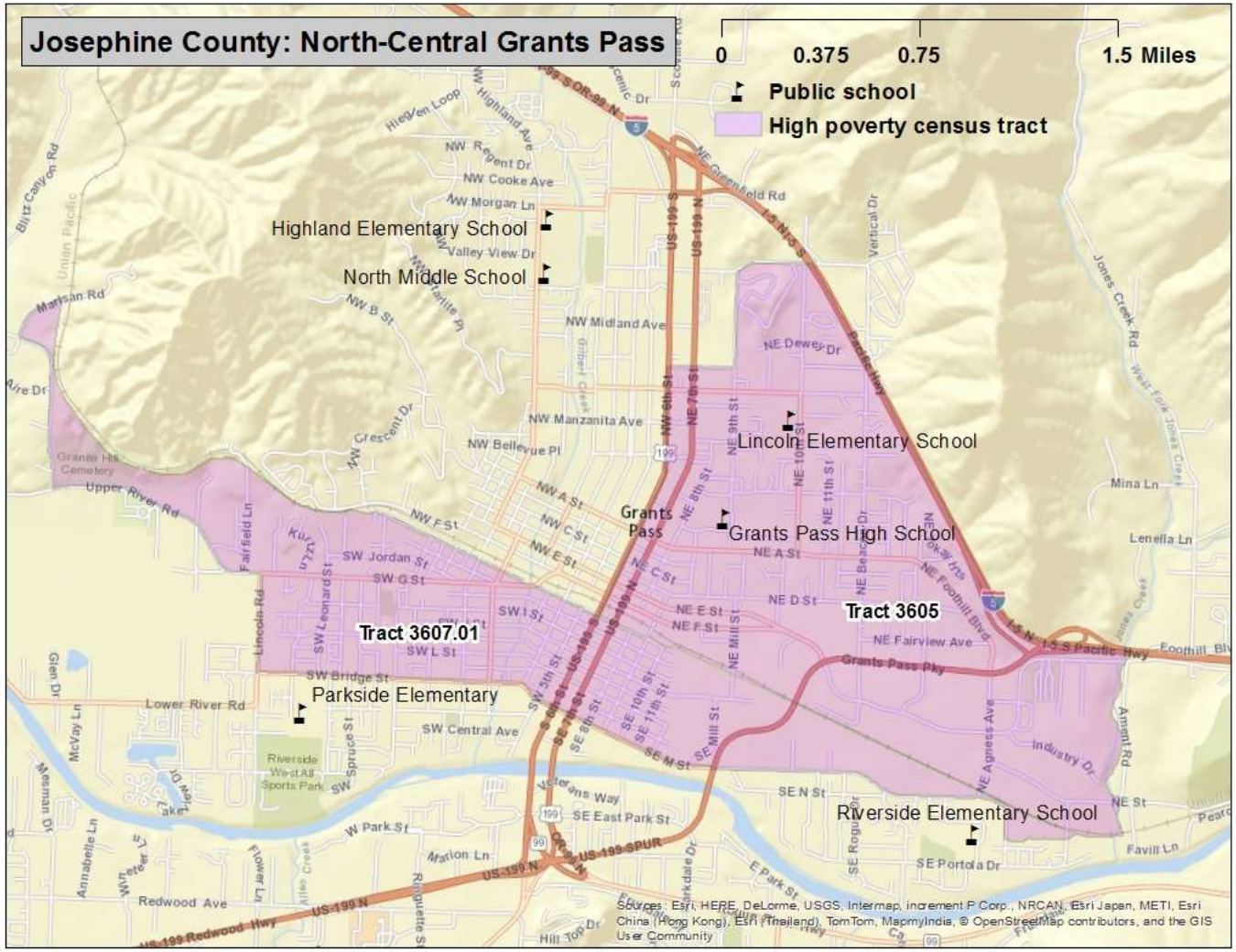
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Grants Pass has two high poverty hotspots. Three additional hotspots are located elsewhere in Josephine County and are covered separately in another report. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 21 percent of the county's population, 28 percent of its poor, and 27 percent of its SNAP clients live in the two areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Grants Pass North-Central

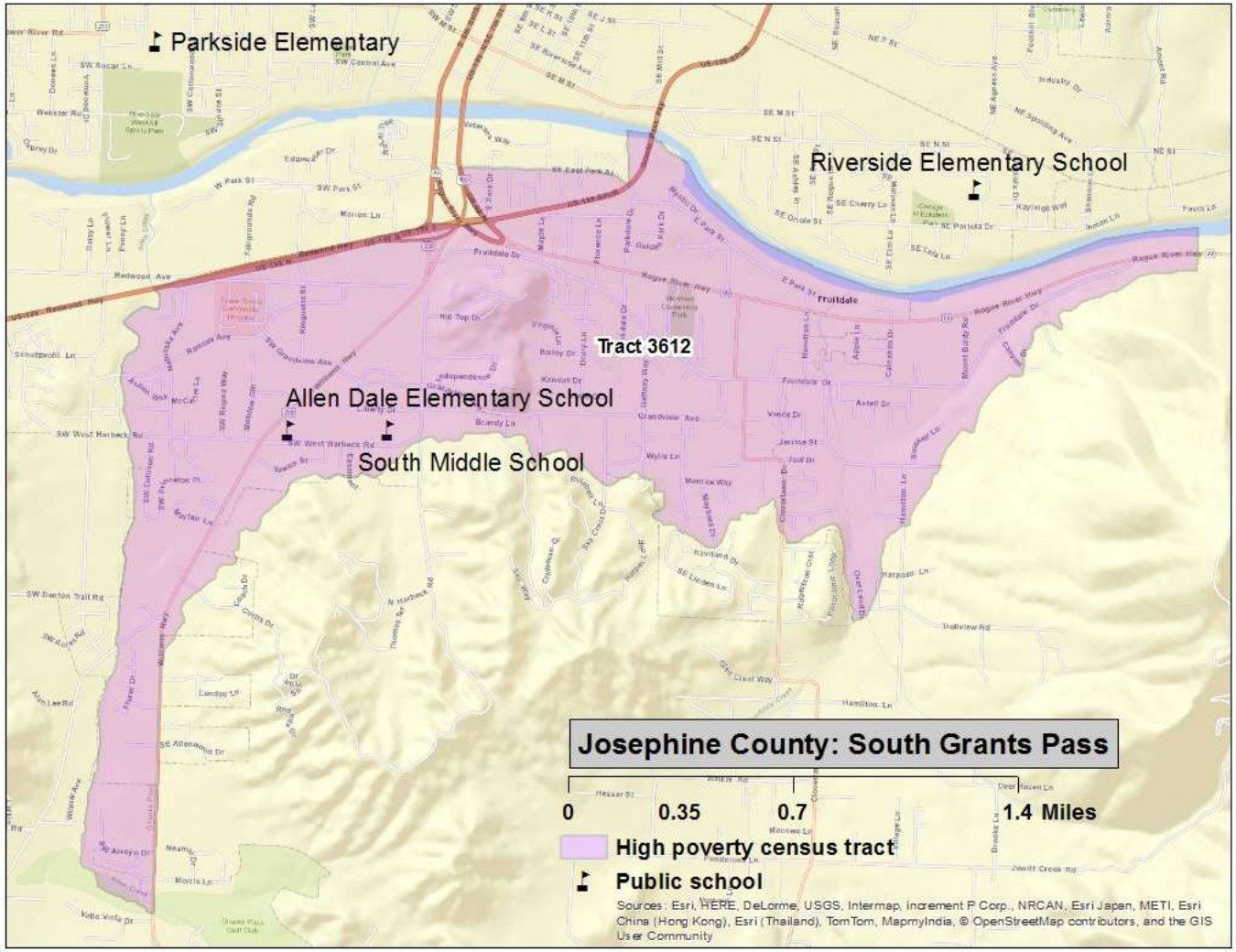


Grants Pass North-Central (Census tracts 3607.01 and 3605, Figure 1)

Location: A portion of Grants Pass that lies north of the Rogue River

Boundaries:
North: NE Hillcrest Drive, NE Steiger Street, SW G and Foundry streets, the railroad tracks, and Marlsan Road
South: Upper River and Rogue River Loop roads, SW Bridge, SW M, and SE N streets
East: Jones Creek and I-5
West: NE 9th Street, U.S. Highway 199, Lincoln Road, and Pine Tree Lane

Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: South Grants Pass



South Grants Pass South (Census Tract 3612, Figure 2)

Location: A portion of Grants Pass that lies south of the Rogue River

Boundaries:
North: U.S. Highway 199, E Park Street, and the Rogue River
South: Allen Creek and the South Highline Canal
East: the electric intertie and the South Highline Canal
West: Allen Creek

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Grants Pass hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots			
	Grants Pass North-Central	**Grants Pass South**	**Josephine County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	30%	23%	20%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	10,470	7,152	82,783	3,868,719
Housing units	4,537	3,018	37,944	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	59%	44%	31%	34%
Total Households	4,133	2,825	34,390	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	15%	13%	10%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	35%	44%	49%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.3	27.1	26.8	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	50%	52%	51%	51%
Under 18	26%	21%	20%	22%
18 to 24	12%	10%	7%	9%
25 to 44	23%	24%	20%	27%
45 to 59	19%	18%	22%	21%
60+ years of age	20%	26%	31%	21%
Latino	9%	8%	7%	12%
White and non-Latino	84%	85%	88%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	7%	7%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	100%	99%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	15%	13%	12%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	11%	14%	17%	30%

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 Grants Pass hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots			
	Grants Pass North-Central	**Grants Pass South**	**Josephine County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	4,022	2,375	24,067	763,700
Change since January 2010	109%	-32%	16%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	77	74	74	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	38%	33%	29%	20%
Female	54%	53%	52%	53%
Children	32%	38%	31%	36%
18 to 24	12%	10%	10%	10%
25 to 44	29%	28%	28%	27%
45 to 59	15%	15%	18%	16%
60 +	13%	9%	13%	11%
English as preferred language	98%	99%	98%	88%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	44%	37%	46%	41%
Clients in single parent households	27%	32%	25%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	28%	30%	29%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]				
TANF	15%	20%	14%	11%
Medical assistance	84%	82%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	7%	8%	7%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]				
Domestic violence	18%	18%	15%	11%
Mental health	4%	4%	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	23%	22%	21%	20%
Child welfare	18%	20%	15%	16%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	4%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	19	32	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Grants Pass North-Central area had the 7th highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs.

Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Grants Pass South area had the fifth highest rate of TANF receipt and the 8th highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs.

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

Table 3 Grants Pass hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots			
	Grants Pass North-Central	**Grants Pass South**	**Josephine County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	33%	34%	31%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	37%	37%	31%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13.35	$ 13.53	$ 13.72	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.06	$ 12.11	$ 12.37	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 12,714	$ 15,379	$ 13,790	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 12,318	$ 12,524	$ 12,110	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-3%	-19%	-12%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	23%	25%	22%	21%
in 2014	22%	24%	22%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	22%	22%	20%	18%
in 2014	21%	20%	19%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	16%	16%	17%	15%
in 2014	17%	17%	17%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	8%	6%	8%	10%
in 2014	14%	14%	11%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	6%	7%	8%	8%
in 2014	8%	7%	9%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	4%	5%	5%	4%
in 2014	4%	4%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	21%	20%	21%	24%
in 2014	14%	14%	17%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

For both hotspots, client employment increased in most sectors shown in Table 3. The largest share of job growth was in administrative services. Within that sector, the largest job gains occurred in temporary help services and telemarketing.

Job decline in the ‘all other’ category was concentrated in the information, other services, and public administration 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 Grants Pass hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots			
	Grants Pass North-Central	**Grants Pass South**	**Josephine County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	4,022	2,375	24,067	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move - ***"Movers"***	64%	63%	58%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	67%	67%	63%	62%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2014	33%	33%	30%	32%
In 2013	14%	14%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	17%	17%	14%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	43%	43%	35%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	12%	13%	12%	12%

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 movers in both hotspots were urban, with more than 60 percent relocating from another tract within the county. One-fifth relocated from another hotspot and another fifth relocated from another county. The most common county of origin was neighboring Jackson.

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

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Josephine County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Josephine County and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

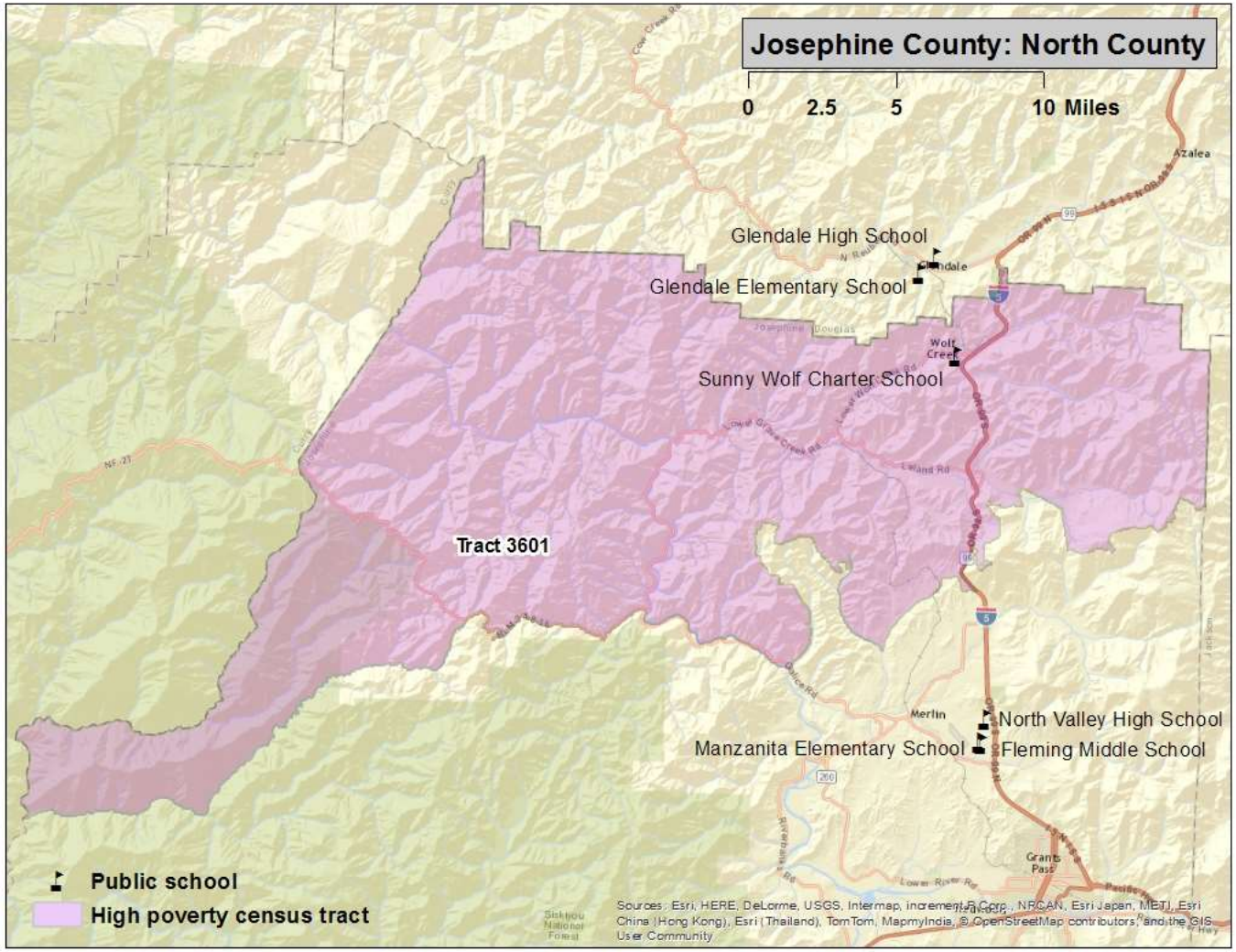
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Josephine County has three high poverty hotspots. Two additional hotspots are located in the city of Grants Pass and are covered separately in that report. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 15 percent of the county's population, 21 percent of its poor, and 19 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: North Josephine County

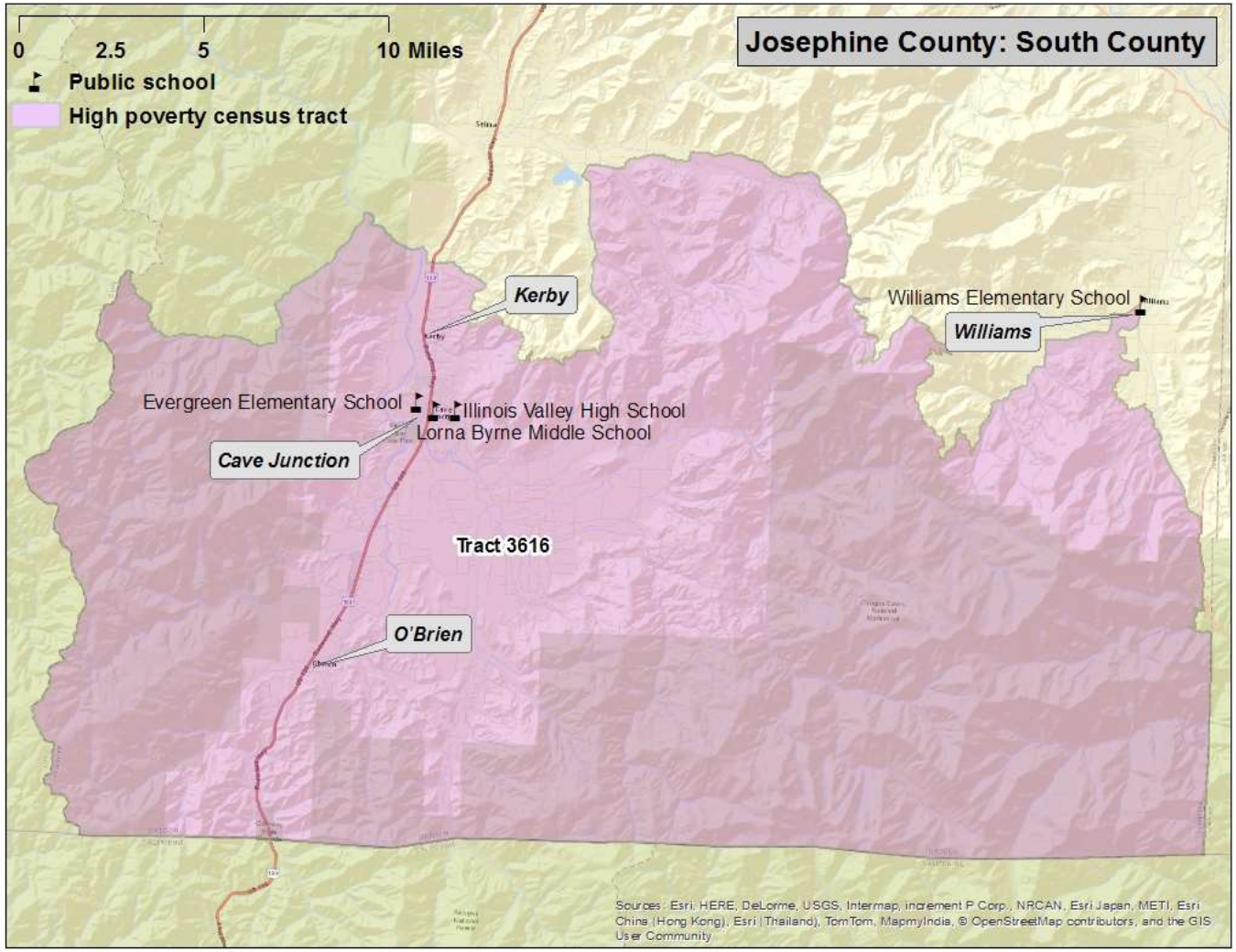


North Josephine (Census Tract 3601, Figure 1)

Location: The northernmost portion of Josephine County including the unincorporated community of Wolf Creek.

Boundaries:
North: Douglas County
South: North Fork Silver Creek, North Fork Galice Creek, the Rogue River, Hog Creek Road, Hugo Road, and several BLM roads
East: Jackson County
West: Curry County

Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: South Josephine County

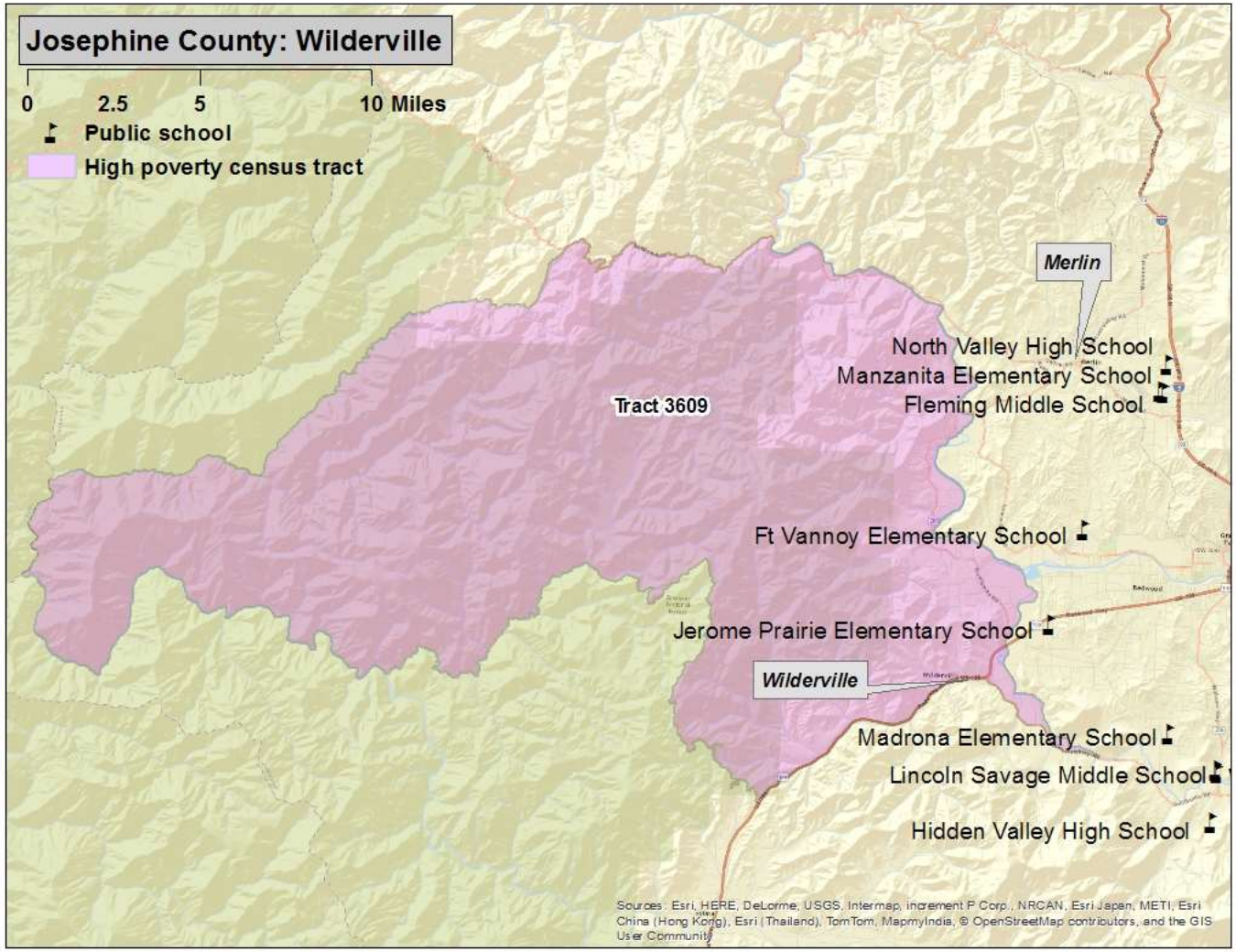


South Josephine (Census Tract 3616, Figure 2)

Location: The southernmost portion of Josephine County including the city of Cave Junction and the communities of Kerby, O'Brien and a portion of Williams.

Boundaries:
South: California
East: Jackson County
West: Curry County
North: Canyon Creek, Reeves Creek, and several roads along the Deer Creek drainage. Within Williams, the boundary is Cedar Flat Road, Williams Highway and creek, Latigo Ranch, Sagamore, and Cherokee roads and Granny Lane. South of Williams the boundary follows Clapboard Gulch, East Fork, and Thompson Creek roads

Figure 3: Poverty hotspots: Wilderville



Wilderville (Census Tract 3609, Figure 3)

Location: Central Josephine county extending from just west of Grants Pass and to the Curry County line. It includes the Wilderville community

Boundaries:
North: The southern boundary of the *North Josephine* hotspot to the intersection of Hog Creek Road
South: U.S. Highway 199 and the Illinois River
East: The Rogue and Applegate rivers
West: Curry County

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Josephine County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots				
	Josephine County North	**Josephine County South**	**Wilderville**	**Josephine County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	20%	31%	22%	20%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	2,551	7,589	2,423	82,783	3,868,719
Housing units	994	3,988	1,132	37,944	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	15%	26%	15%	31%	34%
Total Households	897	3,263	1,051	34,390	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	18%	9%	5%	10%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	48%	44%	66%	49%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	26.6	26.6	26.1	26.8	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	49%	50%	48%	51%	51%
Under 18	21%	23%	18%	20%	22%
18 to 24	5%	3%	2%	7%	9%
25 to 44	16%	21%	19%	20%	27%
45 to 59	25%	23%	28%	22%	21%
60+ years of age	33%	30%	33%	31%	21%
Latino	2%	8%	5%	7%	12%
White and non-Latino	92%	89%	93%	88%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	6%	4%	2%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	99%	99%	100%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	10%	18%	14%	12%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	13%	15%	18%	17%	30%

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 Josephine County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots				
	Josephine County North	**Josephine County South**	**Wilderville**	**Josephine County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	705	3,438	547	24,067	763,700
Change since January 2010	14%	16%	7%	16%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	78	81	73	74	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	28%	45%	23%	29%	20%
Female	47%	50%	49%	52%	53%
Children	26%	26%	26%	31%	36%
18 to 24	7%	9%	10%	10%	10%
25 to 44	28%	28%	28%	28%	27%
45 to 59	24%	21%	21%	18%	16%
60 +	16%	15%	14%	13%	11%
English as preferred language	100%	99%	99%	98%	88%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	54%	51%	52%	46%	41%
Clients in single parent households	19%	18%	21%	25%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	27%	31%	27%	29%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]					
TANF	17%	11%	15%	14%	11%
Medical assistance	84%	82%	82%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	8%	3%	6%	7%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]					
Domestic violence	12%	12%	13%	15%	11%
Mental health	5%	2%	2%	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	21%	18%	18%	21%	20%
Child welfare	13%	13%	12%	15%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	2%	2%	3%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	59	65	97	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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.**

Clients in the Josephine County North area had the 16th highest rate of TANF receipt among all Oregon hotspots.

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

Table 3 Josephine County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots				
	Josephine County North	**Josephine County South**	**Wilderville**	**Josephine County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	24%	24%	33%	31%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	18%	22%	28%	31%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.01	$ 13.17	$ 14.29	$ 13.72	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.87	$ 12.35	$ 13.68	$ 12.37	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 11,710	$ 12,277	$ 14,523	$ 13,790	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 10,999	$ 11,038	$ 11,620	$ 12,110	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-6%	-10%	-20%	-12%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	21%	18%	19%	22%	21%
in 2014	22%	20%	23%	22%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	15%	18%	17%	20%	18%
in 2014	23%	19%	20%	19%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	16%	16%	14%	17%	15%
in 2014	12%	16%	7%	17%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	13%	4%	8%	8%	10%
in 2014	8%	5%	13%	11%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	10%	11%	6%	8%	8%
in 2014	6%	15%	6%	9%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	1%	5%	8%	5%	4%
in 2014	2%	4%	9%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	24%	28%	29%	21%	24%
in 2014	28%	22%	21%	17%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

In most other hotspots, more clients worked in 2014 than in 2009, but their earnings were lower. The Josephine hotspots are notable in that *both* employment and earnings declined during the period.

Manufacturing employment among Josephine South clients increased, but not enough to counteract employment decreases in other major 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 Josephine County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots				
	Josephine County North	**Josephine County South**	**Wilderville**	**Josephine County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	705	3,438	547	24,067	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	49%	52%	50%	58%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	56%	57%	58%	63%	62%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2014	27%	24%	29%	30%	32%
In 2013	11%	13%	11%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	11%	14%	10%	14%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	22%	11%	37%	35%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	17%	10%	10%	12%	12%

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 of North and South County residents were rural. In the South hotspot, 60 percent of movers relocated within the tract. In the North hotspot, 34 percent of movers relocated from another county, 45 percent relocated from elsewhere in the county, and one-fifth relocated from within the tract.

The migration pattern for Wilderville was urban, with nearly three-quarters of clients relocating from elsewhere in Josephine County.

Most movers who relocated from another county came from neighboring Jackson County.

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

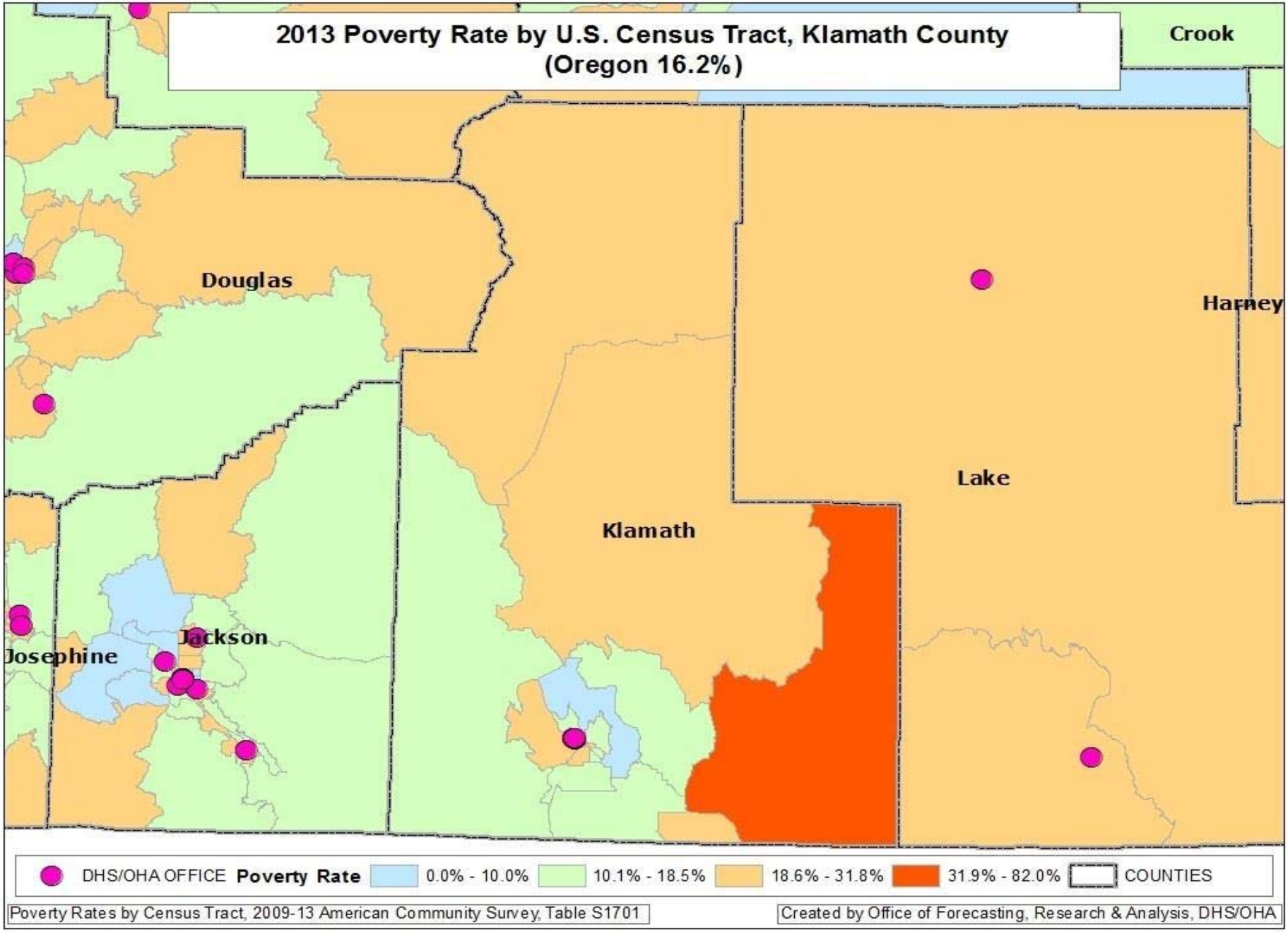
Klamath County

	Klamath County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	65,972	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	64,930	+/-312	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	27,188	+/-460	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	42.5	+/-0.4	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	21.7%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	6.0%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	26.7%	+/-0.5	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	18.7%	+/-0.1	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	52,552	+/-86	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	79.7%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	529	+/-105	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.8%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	2,045	+/-317	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	3.1%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	702	+/-112	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	1.1%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	102	+/-27	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.2%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	96	+/-86	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	2,305	+/-333	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	3.5%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	7,641	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	11.6%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	32,815	+/-122	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.7%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	33,157	+/-122	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.3%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	64,276	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	97.4%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	1,696	+/-239	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	2.6%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	3,148	+/-325	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	4.8%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	8.1%	+/-0.7	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	6.8%	+/-0.9	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	4.1%	+/-0.9	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	234	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	29.9%	+/-1.3	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	88.1%	+/-0.8	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	19.7%	+/-1.2	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	5.57	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.87	+/-0.06	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	25.9%	+/-1.2	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	41.3%	+/-9.7	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	5.3	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	14.1	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	2.8	+/-1.0	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	64.8%	+/-1.7	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	~2.5	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	12.1	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	72.3%	+/-3.1	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	§8.6%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	17.6%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	29.0%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	19.1%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	35.7	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	19.5%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	13.4%	+/-1.3	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	19.6%	+/-1.0	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	4.9%	+/-0.9	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.6%	+/-0.5	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	8.2%	+/-0.9	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	8.3%	+/-0.9	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.7%	+/-0.5	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	6.5%	+/-0.8	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	19.3%	+/-1.6	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	24.4%	+/-3.3	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	8.0%	+/-1.7	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	4,833	+/-793	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	26,078	+/-1,389	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$40,336	+/-1,774	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	22.6%	+/-1.5	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	39.4%	+/-1.3	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	68.0%	+/-1.4	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	2,895	+/-258	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	7.0%	+/-1.0	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	30,015	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	1,895	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	6.3%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	23,080	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	17,150	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	659	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	574	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	1,258	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	37	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	290	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	9,767	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	94	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	466	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	48	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	158	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Klamath County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Crook
Douglas
Harney
Lake
Klamath
Jackson
Josephine
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Klamath County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Klamath County and provides a profile of their residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

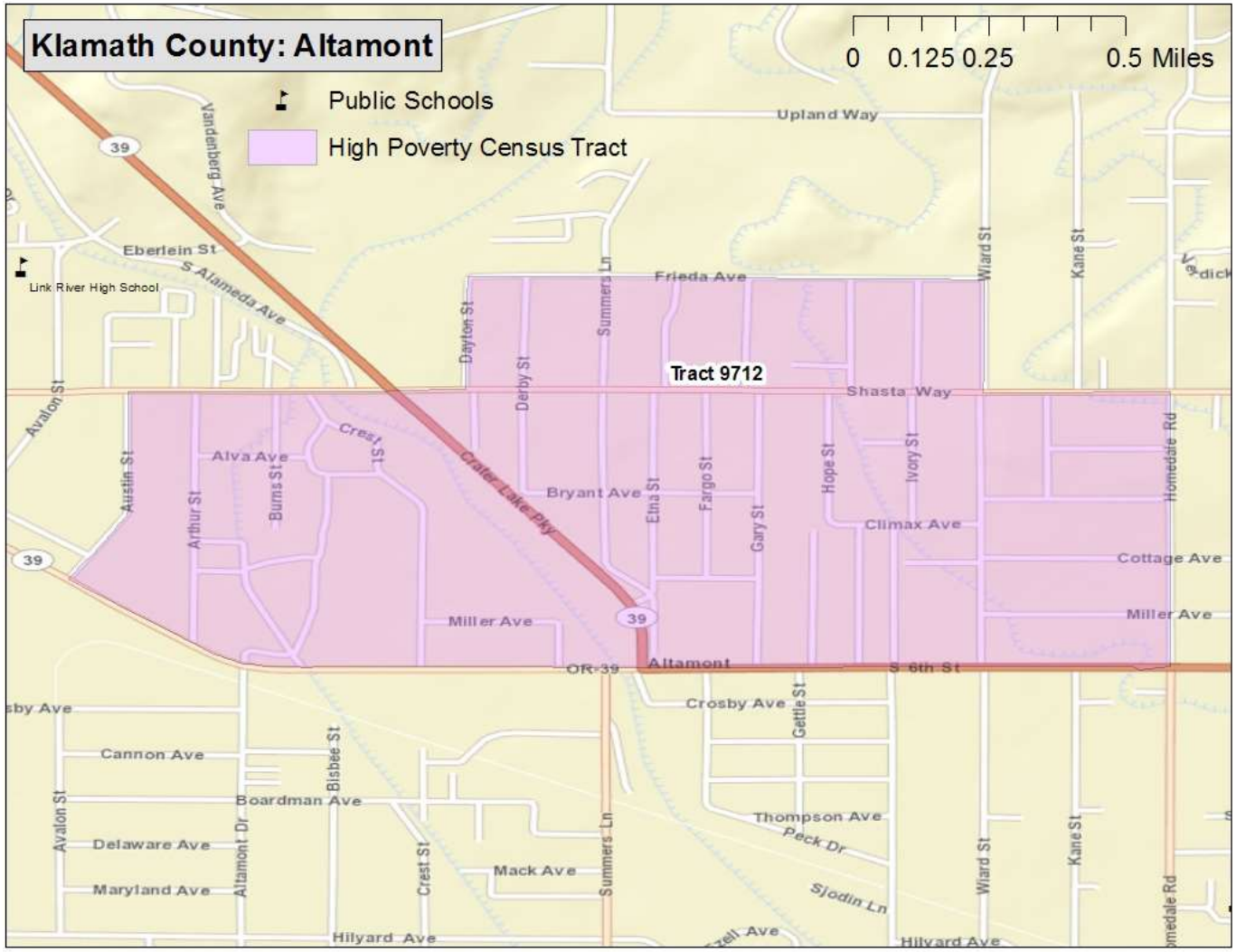
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Klamath County has four high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 19 percent of the county's population, 34 percent of its poor, and 32 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Altamont

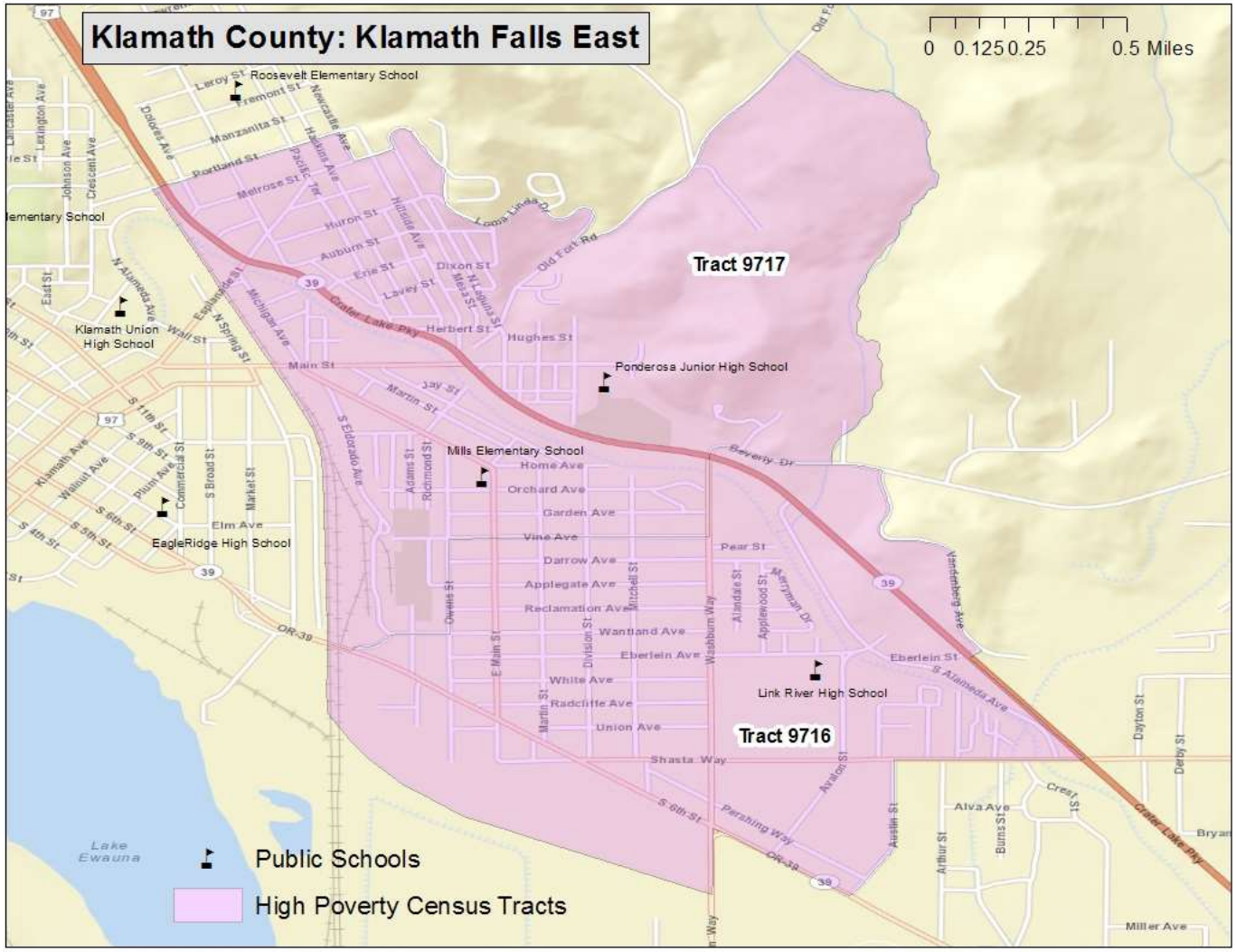


Altamont (Census Tract 9712, Figure 1)

Location: Northern section of the unincorporated area of Altamont which is adjacent to the city of Klamath Falls

Boundaries:
North: Shasta Way and Frieda Avenue,
South: S Sixth Street
East: Homedale Road
West: Austin Street

Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: Klamath Falls - East

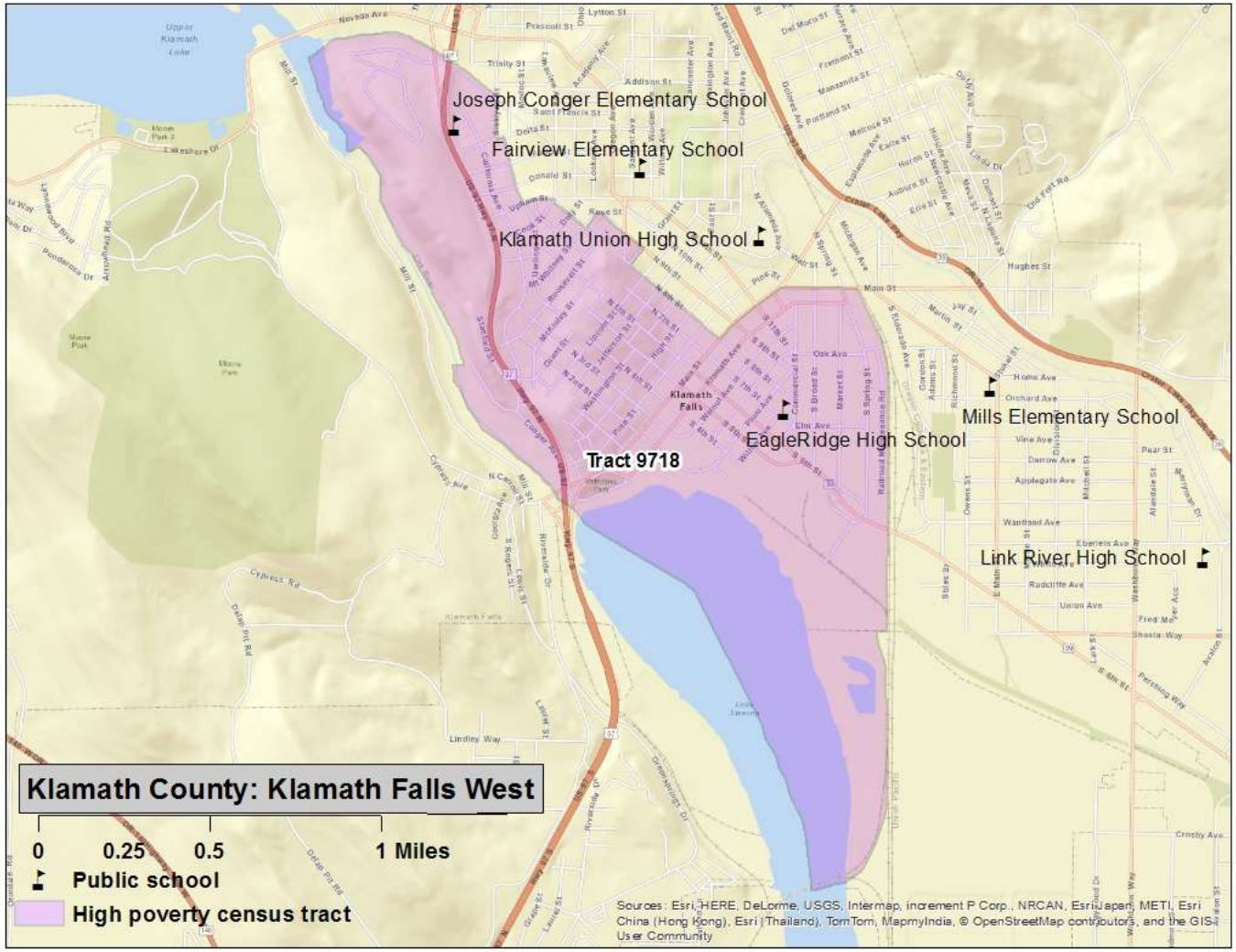


Klamath Falls East (Census tracts 9716 and 9717, Figure 2)

Location: Eastern portion of the city of Klamath Falls

Boundaries:
North: Portland Street, Loma Linda Drive, and Old Fort Road
South: the railroad tracks, S Sixth Street, and Shasta Way
East: Avalon Street, Alameda Bypass, Vandenberg Avenue, Foothills Boulevard, and a tributary to the A Canal that runs along the landfill
West: Union Pacific Railroad tracks

Figure 3: Poverty hotspots: Klamath Falls - West

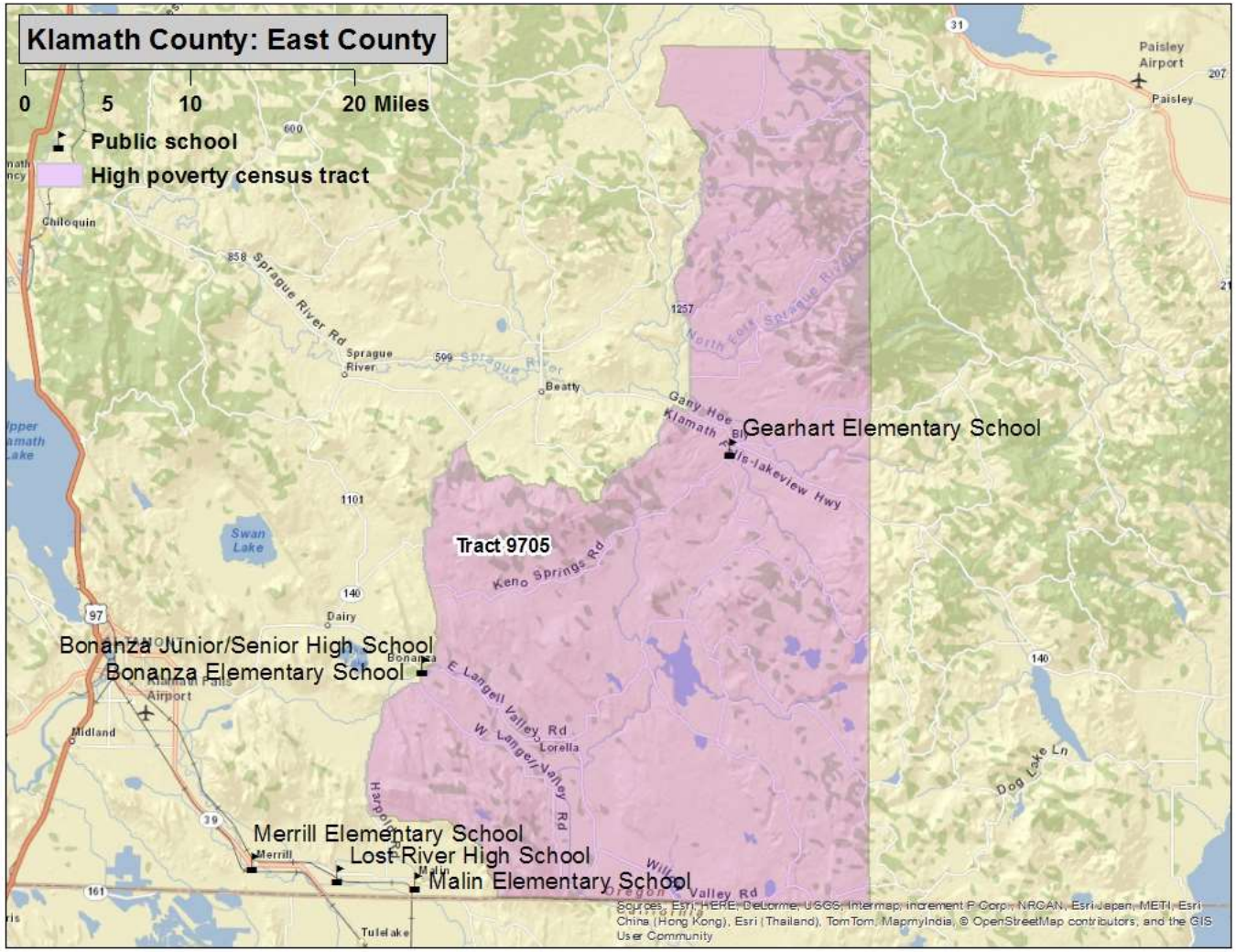


Klamath Falls West
(Census Tract 9718, Figure 3)

Location: A portion of the city of Klamath Falls that lies between the Link River and Oregon Highway 39

Boundaries:
North: the A Canal
South: the railroad crossing over Lake Ewauna
East: the Union Pacific rail road tracks, Main Street, N 8th, 9th, and Siskiyou streets
West: Lake Ewauna and the Link River

Figure 4: Poverty hotspots: Eastern Klamath County



East Klamath County (Census Tract 9705, Figure 4)

Location: The eastern portion of Klamath County including a portion of the city of Bonanza

Boundaries:
North: Lake County
South: California
East: Lake County
West: USFS Road 30, Ivory Pine, Keno Springs, and Yellow Jacket Spring Roads, Oregon Highway 140, Bly Mountain Cutoff, Casebeer and Harpold roads, and a power transmission intertie

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Klamath County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots					
	Altamont	**Klamath Falls East**	**Klamath Falls West**	**Klamath County East**	**Klamath County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	27%	35%	40%	33%	19%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	2,515	6,205	2,338	1,495	66,211	3,868,719
Housing units	1,123	3,100	1,355	758	32,727	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	45%	55%	51%	18%	29%	34%
Total Households	1,048	2,780	1,071	660	27,378	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	19%	20%	17%	12%	12%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	35%	26%	31%	57%	49%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	28.7	28.0	27.7	27.3	27.4	26.5
Percent of population that is						
Female	50%	50%	54%	50%	50%	51%
Under 18	23%	26%	19%	19%	22%	22%
18 to 24	8%	15%	16%	4%	9%	9%
25 to 44	25%	26%	29%	13%	22%	27%
45 to 59	23%	20%	18%	28%	22%	21%
60+ years of age	20%	14%	18%	35%	25%	21%
Latino	13%	25%	9%	4%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	78%	63%	74%	90%	80%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	9%	12%	17%	5%	9%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	97%	92%	100%	100%	96%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	16%	23%	14%	11%	12%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	14%	15%	15%	12%	20%	30%

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 Klamath Falls East hotspot, the poverty rate was 42 percent in tract 9716 and 27 percent in tract 9717. The area's combined poverty rate was the12th highest among all Oregon hotspots.

The poverty rate for Klamath Falls West was the fourth highest among all hotspots. The poverty rate for Klamath County East was the 17th highest.

Among all hotspots, Klamath Falls East had the 12th highest percentage of households headed by single mothers. The Altamont area ranked 19th in this measure.

The Klamath County East hotspot had an unusually high percentage of older adults and low percentage of younger adults compared to most other areas in the state.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Klamath County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots					
	Altamont	**Klamath Falls East**	**Klamath Falls West**	**Klamath County East**	**Klamath County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	1,031	3,168	1,040	384	17,843	763,700
Change since January 2010	16%	869%	-60%	-62%	15%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	72	75	72	76	70	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	41%	51%	44%	26%	27%	20%
Female	52%	53%	49%	49%	53%	53%
Children	35%	35%	25%	31%	34%	36%
18 to 24	13%	13%	12%	7%	11%	10%
25 to 44	27%	27%	28%	24%	27%	27%
45 to 59	16%	16%	22%	24%	17%	16%
60 +	9%	9%	13%	13%	11%	11%
English as preferred language	94%	94%	99%	96%	95%	88%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	40%	42%	54%	48%	42%	41%
Clients in single parent households	34%	30%	24%	22%	29%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	25%	27%	22%	27%	28%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]						
TANF	11%	12%	10%	3%	10%	11%
Medical assistance	82%	85%	82%	81%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	4%	5%	2%	0%	4%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]						
Domestic violence	13%	15%	11%	5%	11%	11%
Mental health	3%	4%	4%	1%	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	25%	24%	25%	18%	21%	20%
Child welfare	23%	22%	19%	12%	19%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	2%	0%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	3%	4%	5%	2%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	16	5	17	108	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 hotspots, the Klamath Falls East area had the second highest per capita SNAP participation. Clients in the area had the 7th highest rate of child welfare involvement, the 20th highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs, and the 5th highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4). These factors and its high poverty rate and percentage of single mother households resulted in the area's index rank of 5.

Among all other hotspots, clients in Altamont had the 6th highest rate of child welfare involvement, the 21st highest rate of alcohol and drug program participation, and the 21st highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4). These factors along with its high percentage of single-mother households resulted in the area's index rank of 16.

Among all other hotspots, the Klamath Falls West area had the 12th highest per capita SNAP participation. Clients in the area also had the 10th highest rate of geographic mobility. These factors and its high poverty rate resulted in the index rank of 17.

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

Table 3: Klamath County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots					
	Altamont	**Klamath Falls East**	**Klamath Falls West**	**Klamath County East**	**Klamath County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	37%	33%	28%	28%	34%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	38%	37%	30%	23%	35%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 12.79	$ 12.77	$ 13.05	$ 16.07	$ 13.40	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 11.51	$ 12.01	$ 11.75	$ 14.22	$ 12.33	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13,150	$ 13,081	$ 12,909	$ 15,884	$ 13,563	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 10,587	$ 10,958	$ 10,569	$ 15,176	$ 11,696	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-19%	-16%	-18%	-4%	-14%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	23%	17%	20%	23%	20%	21%
in 2014	24%	20%	23%	21%	21%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	21%	27%	24%	12%	20%	18%
in 2014	24%	25%	28%	11%	21%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	14%	15%	10%	16%	14%	15%
in 2014	17%	15%	11%	10%	15%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	13%	12%	14%	8%	12%	10%
in 2014	13%	12%	17%	13%	13%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	4%	6%	6%	4%	6%	8%
in 2014	7%	6%	2%	3%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	2%	3%	5%	3%	4%	4%
in 2014	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	23%	21%	22%	34%	23%	24%
in 2014	12%	17%	16%	38%	20%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

The number of employed clients increased in all Klamath Falls hotspots. Employment in all sectors shown in Table 3 increased, especially in trade, accommodation, and health care.

The number of employed clients decreased in the Klamath County East hotspot. Employment in nearly every sector shown in Table 3 decreased.

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 Klamath County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots					
	Altamont	**Klamath Falls East**	**Klamath Falls West**	**Klamath County East**	**Klamath County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	1,031	3,168	1,040	384	17,843	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.6	3.7	3.3	2.2	3.2	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	66%	71%	69%	49%	64%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	70%	73%	74%	55%	69%	62%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2014	40%	40%	45%	25%	37%	32%
In 2013	12%	16%	14%	13%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	14%	14%	11%	12%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	54%	51%	48%	22%	44%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	6%	7%	9%	16%	9%	12%

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 of Klamath Falls hotspot clients were urban, with around two-thirds relocating from another tract in Klamath County and about 10 percent relocating from another county. One fifth of movers relocated from another Oregon hotspot.

The migration pattern for Klamath County East clients was rural with 45 percent relocating from within the tract, one-third relocating from another county, and 23 percent relocating from another Klamath County tract.

The most common counties from which movers relocated were Jackson and Lane.

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

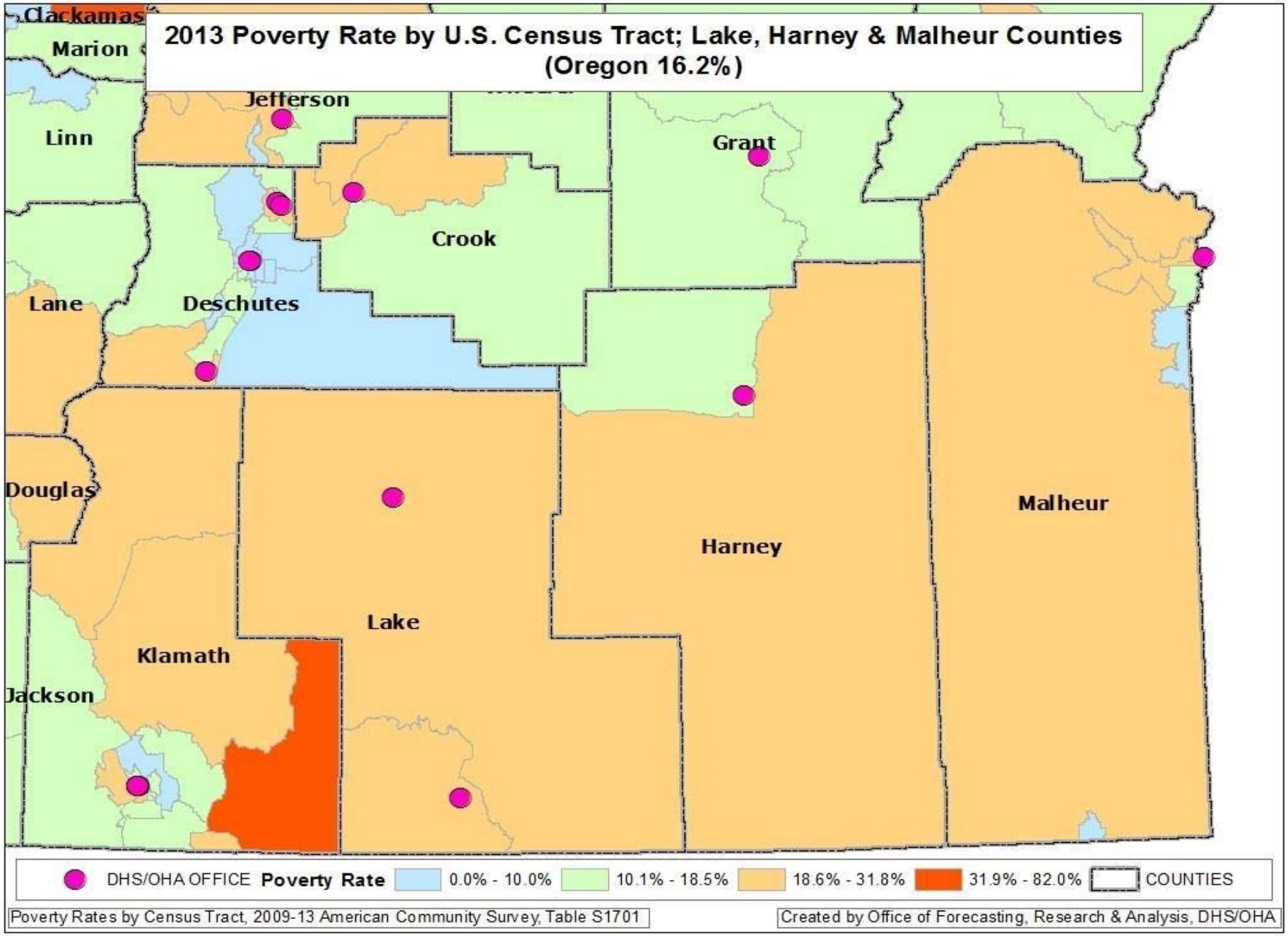
Lake County

	Lake County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	7,842	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	7,335	+/-150	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	3,526	+/-169	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	48.3	+/-0.7	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	18.4%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	4.1%	+/-0.6	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	30.9%	+/-1.4	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	22.1%	+/-0.4	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	6,711	+/-45	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	85.6%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	29	+/-30	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.4%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	63	+/-41	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.8%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	47	+/-24	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	0.6%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0	+/-17	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	14	+/-22	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.2%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	375	+/-64	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	4.8%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	603	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	7.7%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	4,201	+/-74	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	53.6%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	3,641	+/-74	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	46.4%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	7,635	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	97.4%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	207	+/-71	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	2.6%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	295	+/-73	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	3.8%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	4.9%	+/-1.6	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	7.5%	+/-2.8	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	5.8%	+/-2.5	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	329	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	33.4%	+/-3.6	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	84.4%	+/-3.4	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	17.7%	+/-3.3	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	2.71	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.78	+/-0.17	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	20.2%	+/-2.3	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	88.2%	+/-16.8	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	+	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	+	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	4.3	+/-3.6	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	60.0%	+/-4.2	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	0.0	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	11.5	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	75.0%	+/-10.0	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	~4.4%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	16.6%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	31.9%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	18.5%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	50.6	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	18.6%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	15.7%	+/-1.7	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	23.4%	+/-2.9	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	6.5%	+/-2.2	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	5.5%	+/-2.4	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	10.8%	+/-2.9	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	11.1%	+/-3.1	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.0%	+/-1.9	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.8%	+/-1.7	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	18.6%	+/-3.8	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	20.1%	+/-7.3	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	11.4%	+/-4.3	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	414	+/-143	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	3,468	+/-363	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$32,369	+/-4,018	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	21.5%	+/-4.4	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	40.7%	+/-3.5	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	67.3%	+/-3.7	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	620	+/-121	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	4.9%	+/-2.1	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	3,480	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	217	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	6.2%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	2,220	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	1,120	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	58	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	30	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	157	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	2	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	16	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	900	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	5	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	20	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	2	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	5	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract; Lake, Harney & Malheur Counties
(Oregon 16.2%)
Clackamas
Marion
Jefferson
Linn
Grant
Crook
Lane
Deschutes
Douglas
Malheur
Harney
Lake
Klamath
Jackson
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspot*[1] –Lake County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies the high poverty hotspot in Lake County and provides a profile of its residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspot in January 2015. 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.

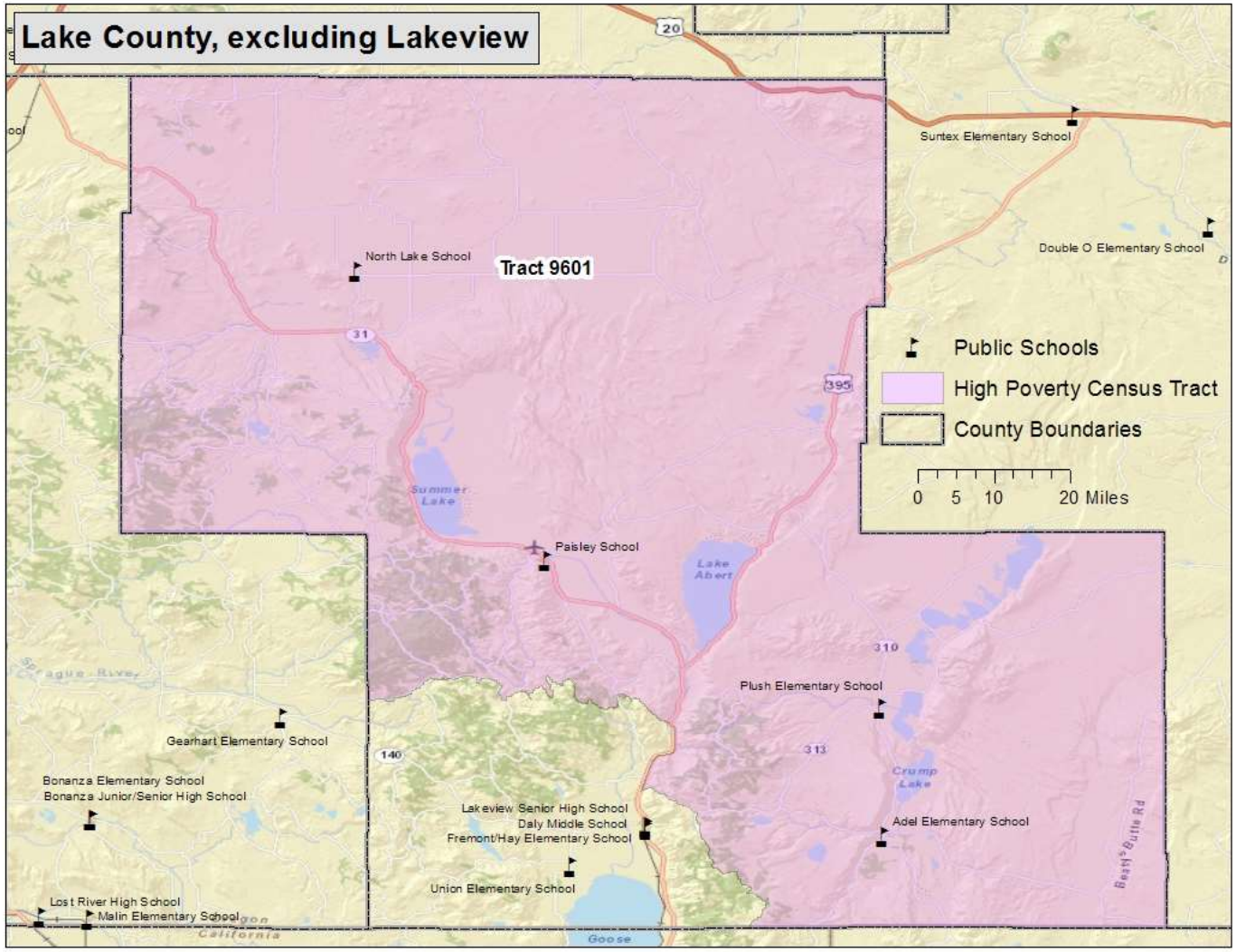
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 hotspot are compared with 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Lake County has one high poverty hotspot, although in this case the 'spot' encompasses a very large area. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 32 percent of Lake County's population, 35 percent of its poor, and 34 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Lake County Tract 9601



Lake County excluding Lakeview (Census Tract 9601, Figure 1)

Location: South-central Oregon including the city of Paisley and the communities of Summer Lake, Adel, and Plush

Boundaries:
North: Deschutes County
South: California
East: Harney County
West: Klamath County, Dicks Creek Road, U.S. Highway 395, Oregon Highway 140, and USFS Road 391

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Lake County hotspot: characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots		
	Lake County excl Lakeview	**Lake County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	21%	20%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	2,509	7,862	3,868,719
Housing units	1,814	4,407	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	26%	27%	34%
Total Households	1,253	3,566	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	6%	6%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	50%	53%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.0	27.2	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	50%	47%	51%
Under 18	18%	19%	22%
18 to 24	6%	6%	9%
25 to 44	15%	20%	27%
45 to 59	30%	25%	21%
60+ years of age	30%	30%	21%
Latino	4%	7%	12%
White and non-Latino	89%	87%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	7%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	99%	98%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	14%	16%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	14%	19%	30%

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 Lake County hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots Lake County excl Lakeview	Lake County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	475	1,393	763,700
Change since January 2010	12%	8%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	85	76	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	19%	18%	20%
Female	54%	54%	53%
Children	32%	35%	36%
18 to 24	6%	7%	10%
25 to 44	20%	23%	27%
45 to 59	23%	20%	16%
60 +	19%	16%	11%
English as preferred language	98%	96%	88%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	47%	43%	41%
Clients in single parent households	20%	26%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	33%	30%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]			
TANF	3%	3%	11%
Medical assistance	87%	85%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	0%	3%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]			
Domestic violence	9%	7%	11%
Mental health	3%	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	18%	20%	20%
Child welfare	20%	22%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	3%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	106	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Lake hotspot had the 18th highest rate of involvement in child welfare.

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

Table 3 Lake County hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots Lake County excl Lakeview	Lake County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	29%	31%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	30%	33%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 12.31	$ 12.63	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 11.99	$ 12.07	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 11,463	$ 11,957	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 10,395	$ 10,818	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-9%	-10%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	18%	19%	21%
in 2014	16%	17%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	17%	17%	18%
in 2014	9%	19%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	11%	13%	15%
in 2014	10%	10%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	3%	7%	10%
in 2014	6%	8%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	6%	9%	8%
in 2014	10%	11%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	6%	5%	4%
in 2014	7%	6%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	38%	30%	24%
in 2014	41%	28%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

There was little change in employment among Lake hotspot clients. Most employment in the "all other" category was related to agriculture.

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 Lake County hotspot: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots		
	Lake County excl Lakeview	**Lake County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	475	1,393	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.5	3.1	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	53%	60%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	62%	67%	62%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2014	26%	34%	32%
In 2013	9%	12%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	18%	14%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	1%	1%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	27%	17%	12%

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 among Lake hotspot clients was rural, with 52 percent of movers relocating from another county, 47 percent relocating within the tract, and just one percent relocating from the other tract in the county. Movers came from 25 of Oregon's 35 other counties, but the most common sources were Deschutes, Linn, and Crook.

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

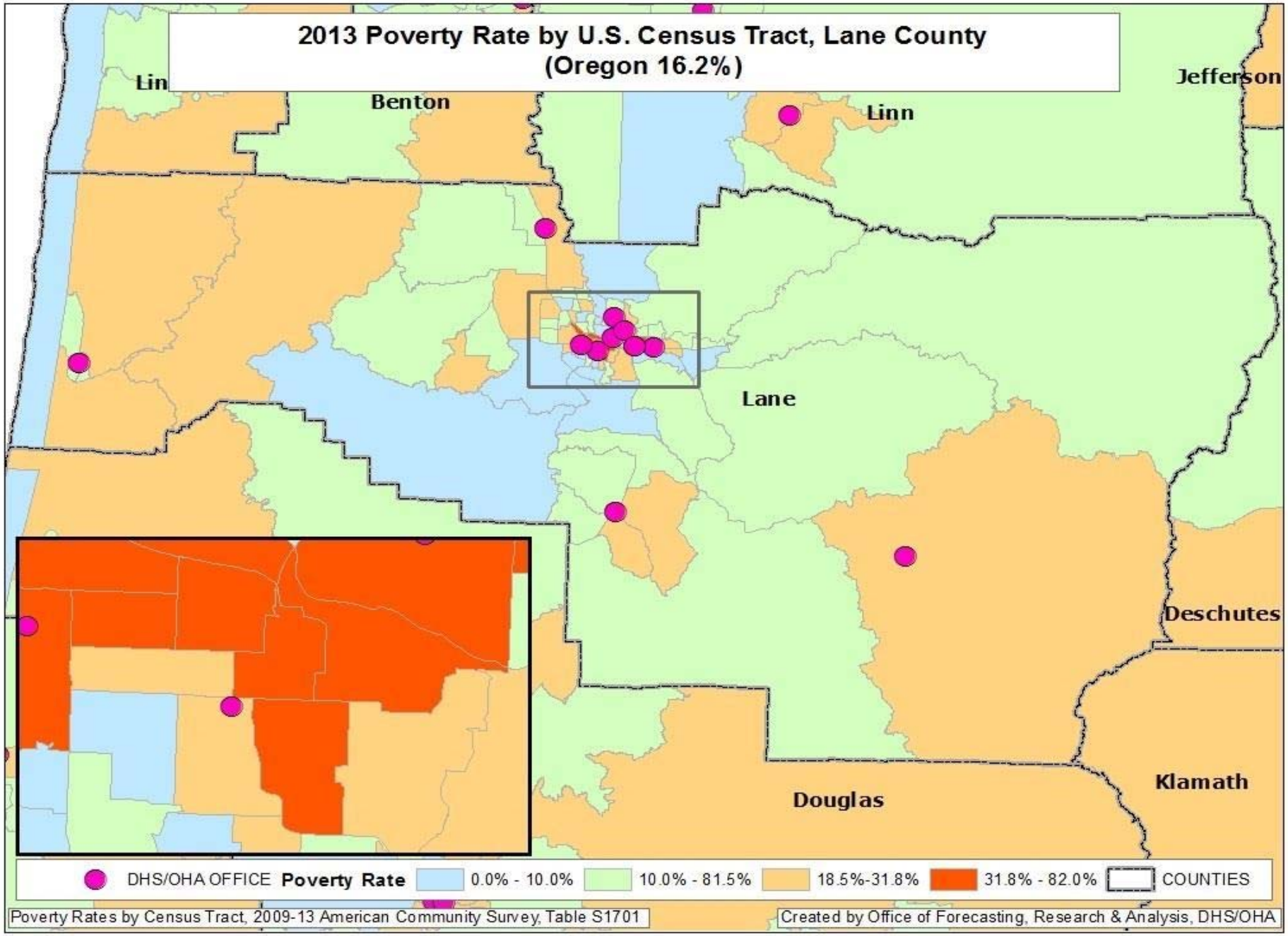
Lane County

	Lane County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	357,060	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	349,102	+/-718	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	146,235	+/-853	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	39.3	+/-0.3	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	19.2%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	5.0%	*****	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	23.9%	+/-0.2	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	16.7%	+/-0.1	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	297,692	+/-217	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	83.4%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	3,395	+/-281	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	1.0%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	3,389	+/-473	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.9%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	8,861	+/-555	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	2.5%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	764	+/-176	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.2%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	523	+/-203	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	13,668	+/-789	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	3.8%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	28,768	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	8.1%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	175,470	+/-129	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.1%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	181,590	+/-129	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.9%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	343,599	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	96.2%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	13,461	+/968	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	3.8%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	21,284	+/-1,009	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	6.0%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	8.7%	+/-0.4	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	8.5%	+/-0.5	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	4.2%	+/-0.3	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	262	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	25.0%	+/-0.7	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	91.1%	+/-0.5	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	28.4%	+/-0.6	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	4.79	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.90	+/-0.03	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	22.9%	+/-0.5	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	39.1%	+/-5.0	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	4.5	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	11.0	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	1.8	+/-0.4	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	58.7%	+/-0.6	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	5.8	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§9.9	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	70.8%	+/-1.6	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	§6.8%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	15.4%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	27.3%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	21.5%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	30.3	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	15.5%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	12.0%	+/-0.9	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	16.0%	+/-0.4	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	3.1%	+/-0.3	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.2%	+/-0.3	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	6.7%	+/-0.4	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	6.4%	+/-0.4	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.3%	+/-0.2	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	5.0%	+/-0.3	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	20.1%	+/-0.6	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	22.2%	+/-1.7	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	8.1%	+/-0.7	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	34,840	+/-1,711	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	135,016	+/-2,921	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$44,103	+/-729	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	19.7%	+/-0.5	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	34.3%	+/-0.5	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	72.8%	+/-0.6	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	19,424	+/-805	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	4.9%	+/-0.3	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	177,609	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	8,457	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	4.8%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	157,100	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	127,700	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	4,380	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	2,751	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	3,921	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	292	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	1,083	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	45,420	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	991	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	1,794	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	94	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	1,814	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Lane County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Lin
Benton
Linn
Jefferson
Lane
Deschutes
Douglas
Klamath
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.0% - 81.5%
18.5%-31.8%
31.8% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspot*[1] –Cottage Grove, Lane County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies a high poverty hotspot in Lane County and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspot in January 2015. 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.

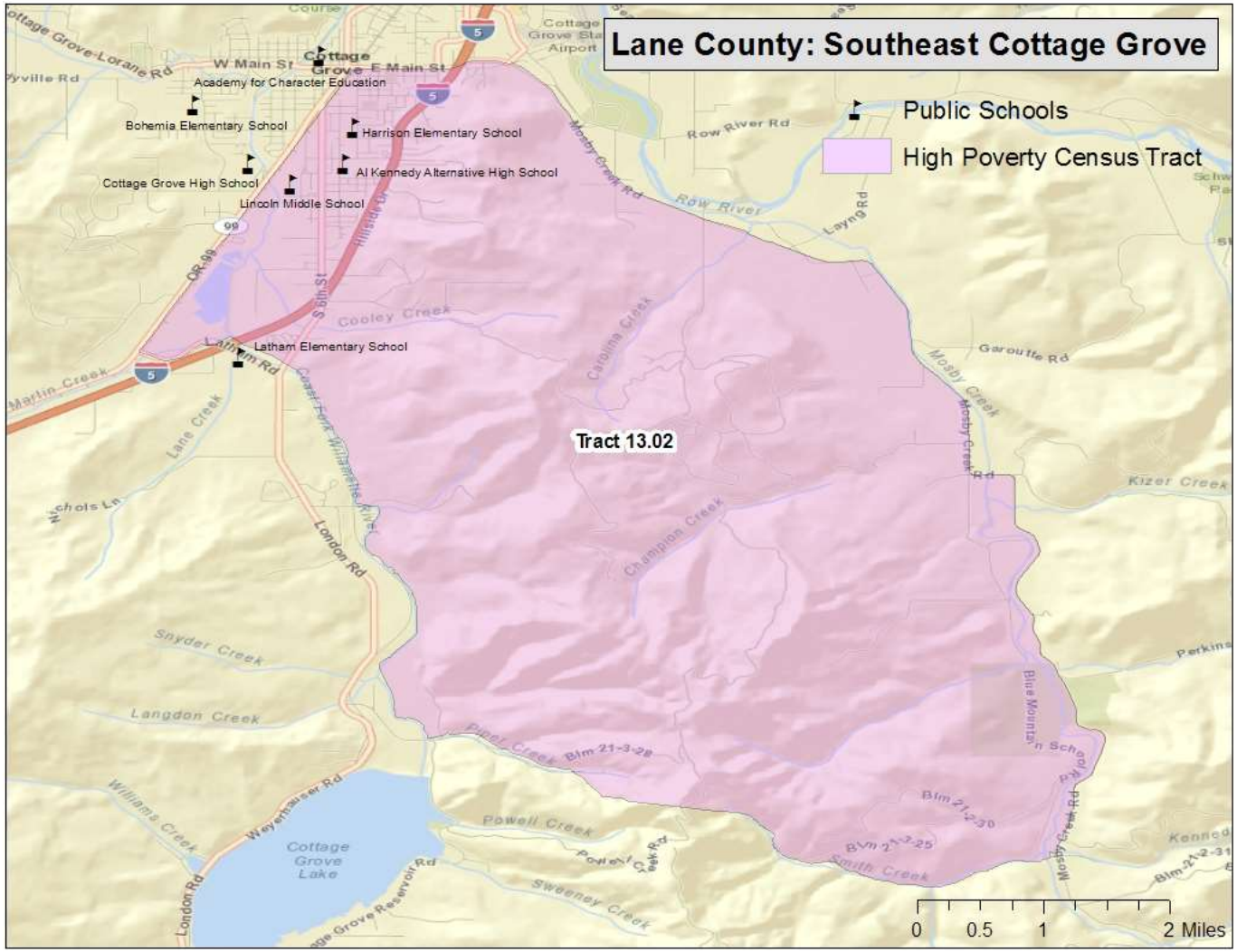
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 hotspot are compared with 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Several tracts in Eugene-Springfield are high poverty hotspots, as is one area surrounding Mapleton and one area in and around Junction City. Five other reports cover the Eugene-Springfield, Mapleton, and Junction City hotspots. This report covers the Cottage Grove hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 1 percent of Lane County's population, 2 percent of its poor, and 2 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Southeast Cottage Grove



Southeast Cottage Grove
(Census Tract 13.02)

Location: South central Lane county including the southeast portion of the city of Cottage Grove and extending southeast past Cottage Grove Lake
Boundaries:
North: E Main Street and E Whitaker Avenue
South: Piper and Smith Creeks
East: Mosby Creek Road
West: Main Street, Central Oregon and Pacific Railroad tracks, Martin Creek, and the Coast Fork of the Willamette River

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Cottage Grove hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots		
	Cottage Grove Southeast	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	24%	20%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	5,016	353,382	3,868,719
Housing units	2,063	156,118	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	37%	38%	34%
Total Households	1,921	144,912	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	18%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	42%	44%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.6	26.4	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	52%	51%	51%
Under 18	26%	20%	22%
18 to 24	9%	13%	9%
25 to 44	22%	24%	27%
45 to 59	21%	21%	21%
60+ years of age	22%	23%	21%
Latino	7%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	89%	84%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	4%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	99%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	15%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	12%	28%	30%

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 Cottage Grove hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots		
	Cottage Grove Southeast	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	1,755	77,724	763,700
Change since January 2010	8%	14%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	76	74	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	35%	22%	20%
Female	52%	52%	53%
Children	37%	31%	36%
18 to 24	10%	12%	10%
25 to 44	28%	29%	27%
45 to 59	16%	17%	16%
60 +	10%	11%	11%
English as preferred language	98%	96%	88%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	37%	47%	41%
Clients in single parent households	31%	28%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	31%	24%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]			
TANF	14%	10%	11%
Medical assistance	81%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	6%	11%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]			
Domestic violence	11%	10%	11%
Mental health	3%	4%	4%
Alcohol and drug	23%	23%	20%
Child welfare	18%	15%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	42	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Cottage Grove hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots		
	Cottage Grove Southeast	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	35%	35%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	36%	38%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.16	$ 13.83	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 13.42	$ 12.71	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13,114	$ 13,505	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 13,672	$ 11,837	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	4%	-12%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	19%	22%	21%
in 2014	18%	21%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	21%	18%	18%
in 2014	19%	18%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	13%	16%	15%
in 2014	18%	17%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	9%	11%	10%
in 2014	12%	14%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	8%	7%	8%
in 2014	9%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	6%	4%	4%
in 2014	5%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	23%	23%	24%
in 2014	19%	20%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

There was little change in the number of employed clients in this hotspot. Employment increased in health care/social assistance and administrative services and decreased in the 'all other category.' Within administrative services the most common sector for clients was temporary help services. Within health care/social assistance it was services for the elderly and disabled.

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 Cottage Grove hotspot: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots		
	Cottage Grove Southeast	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	1,755	77,724	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.9	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	64%	62%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	68%	65%	62%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2014	36%	34%	32%
In 2013	14%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	14%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	39%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	8%	8%	12%

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 among Cottage Grove clients was urban, with 62 percent of movers relocating from elsewhere in Lane County, 26 percent relocating within the tract, and the remaining 12 percent relocating from another county. The most common source counties were Douglas and Coos.

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

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – South Eugene, Lane County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots on the south side of the city of Eugene in Lane County. It provides a profile of their residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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 hotspot were pulled, information about them 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.

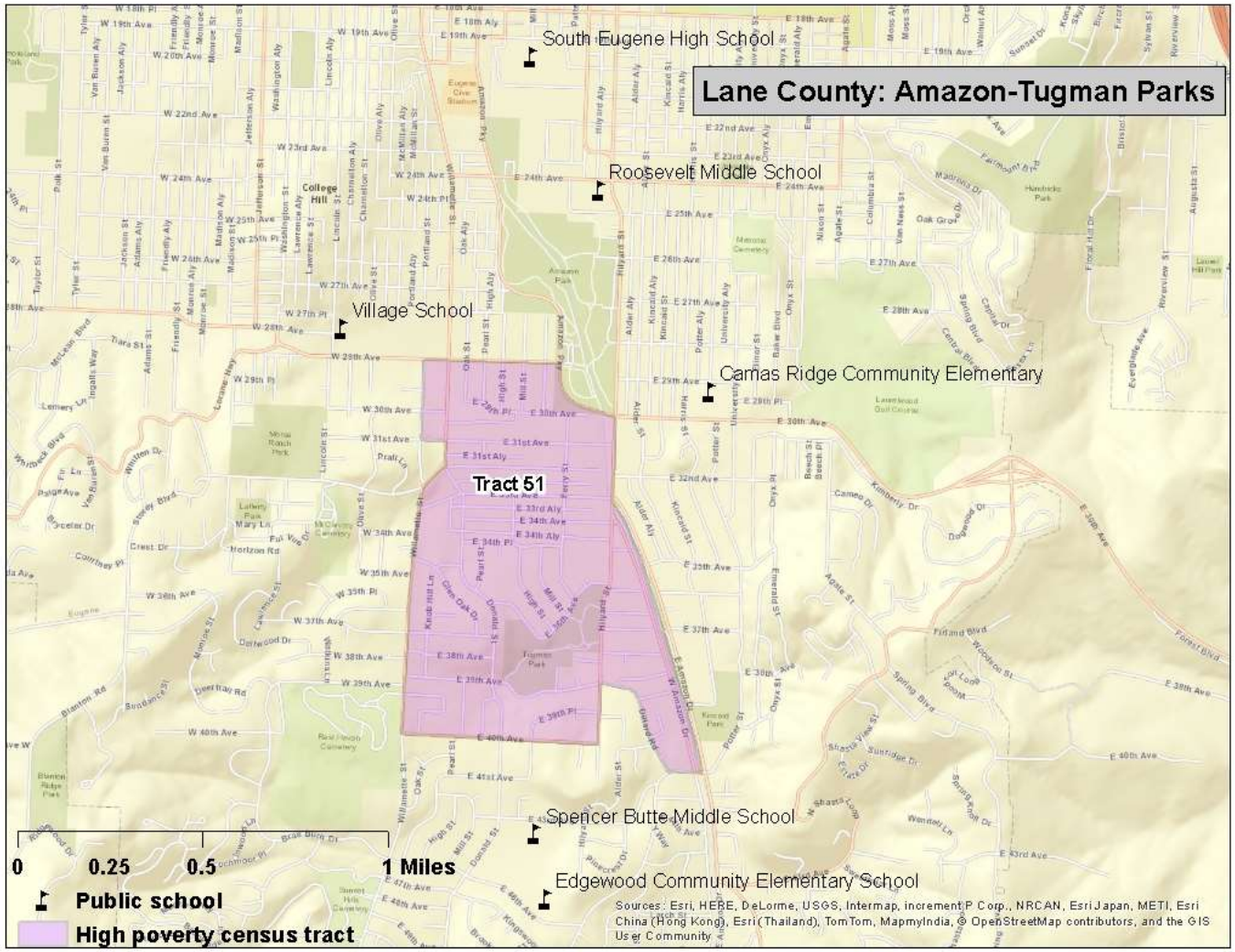
The purpose of this report is to identify high poverty areas and describe residents and SNAP clients living in them. Characteristics of the hotspots are compared with each other, the county, and Oregon. Data are presented in a series of tables that follow. Bullet points are provided when there is pertinent 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Two areas of south Eugene are high poverty hotspots. Hotspots in west/central Eugene, Springfield, Cottage Grove, Junction City, and Mapleton are covered in separate reports.

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 2 percent of Lane County's population, 2 percent of its poor, and 2 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

1. **Hotspot**: The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 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 the University of Oregon that have high poverty rates were omitted from this analysis.

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Amazon-Tugman Parks

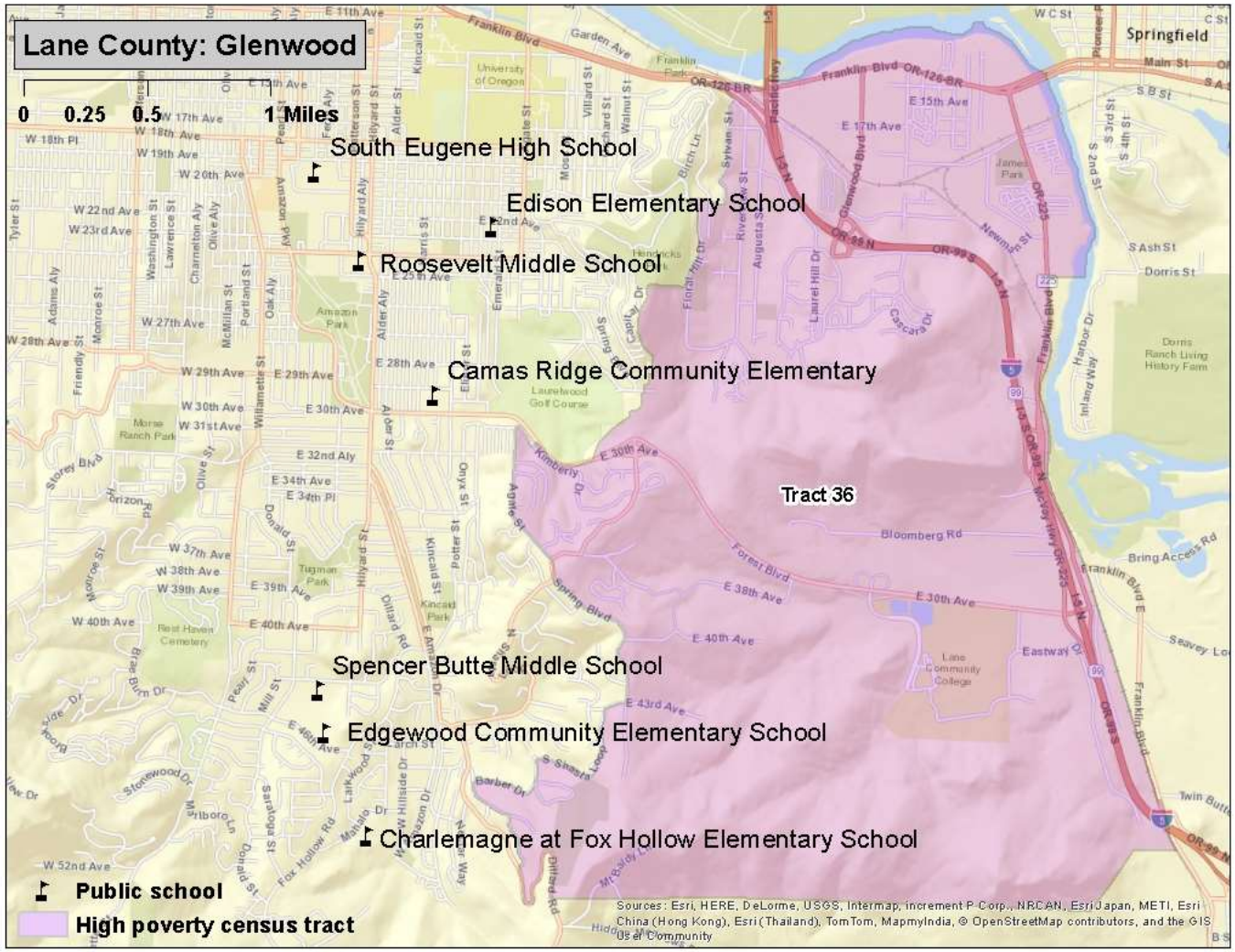


Amazon-Tugman Parks
(Census Tract 51, Figure 1)

Location: South Eugene, encompassing part of the Southeast neighborhood

Boundaries:
North: 30th and E 29th avenues
South: E 40th Avenue, Dillard and Fox Hollow roads
East: Amazon Parkway, Hilyard Street, Amazon Canal
West: Portland and Willamette streets

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Glenwood



Glenwood (Census Tract 36, Figure 2)

Location: A portion of south Eugene, the unincorporated area of Glenwood, and the area around Lane Community College

Boundaries:
North: The Willamette River
South: Electric power intertie
East: The Willamette River, Union Pacific Railroad tracks
West: Sylvan Street, Floral Hill Drive, 30th Avenue, Agate Street, the Eugene city limits, Spring Boulevard, Shasta Loop, Barber Drive, Old Dillard Road, Hunters Glen Drive, Dillard Road

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 South Eugene hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots			
	Amazon-Tugman Parks	**Glenwood**	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	22%	22%	20%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	3,562	3,401	353,382	3,868,719
Housing units	1,558	1,703	156,118	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	50%	25%	38%	34%
Total Households	1,473	1,584	144,912	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	10%	5%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	35%	39%	44%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	25.1	25.4	26.4	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	48%	48%	51%	51%
Under 18	19%	16%	20%	22%
18 to 24	19%	13%	13%	9%
25 to 44	29%	19%	24%	27%
45 to 59	15%	25%	21%	21%
60+ years of age	19%	27%	23%	21%
Latino	5%	5%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	84%	86%	84%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	11%	10%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	98%	97%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	5%	4%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	52%	42%	28%	30%

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 South Eugene hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots			
	Amazon-Tugman Parks	**Glenwood**	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	588	862	77,724	763,700
Change since January 2010	31%	21%	14%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	71	78	74	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	17%	25%	22%	20%
Female	52%	48%	52%	53%
Children	29%	22%	31%	36%
18 to 24	13%	10%	12%	10%
25 to 44	34%	28%	29%	27%
45 to 59	14%	24%	17%	16%
60 +	10%	16%	11%	11%
English as preferred language	96%	94%	96%	88%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	51%	63%	47%	41%
Clients in single parent households	23%	18%	28%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	24%	18%	24%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]				
TANF	7%	10%	10%	11%
Medical assistance	76%	83%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	11%	5%	11%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]				
Domestic violence	6%	9%	10%	11%
Mental health	6%	6%	4%	4%
Alcohol and drug	23%	27%	23%	20%
Child welfare	11%	13%	15%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	7%	8%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	92	83	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Amazon-Tugman Parks area had the 13th highest rate of mental health program participation.

Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Glenwood area had the 14th highest rate of mental health program participation and the 14th highest rate of alcohol and drug program participation.

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

Table 3 South Eugene hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots			
	Amazon-Tugman Parks	**Glenwood**	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	33%	33%	35%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	40%	33%	38%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13.82	$ 13.98	$ 13.83	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.13	$ 13.17	$ 12.71	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 12,202	$ 12,566	$ 13,505	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 11,297	$ 11,026	$ 11,837	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-7%	-12%	-12%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	16%	19%	22%	21%
in 2014	21%	18%	21%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	21%	15%	18%	18%
in 2014	24%	18%	18%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	19%	14%	16%	15%
in 2014	20%	17%	17%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	9%	15%	11%	10%
in 2014	10%	15%	14%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	6%	6%	7%	8%
in 2014	2%	3%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	2%	6%	4%	4%
in 2014	2%	5%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	28%	25%	23%	24%
in 2014	21%	24%	20%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

In the Amazon hotspot, the number of employed clients increased slightly in all sectors shown in Table 3 with the exception of manufacturing and construction.

In the Glenwood hotspot the number of employed clients increased slightly in accommodation and food services and health care/social assistance, but these gains were not sufficient to offset employment declines 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 South Eugene hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots			
	Amazon-Tugman Parks	**Glenwood**	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	588	862	77,724	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move - ***"Movers"***	66%	61%	62%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	68%	60%	65%	62%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2014	41%	38%	34%	32%
In 2013	13%	10%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	11%	13%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	55%	50%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	7%	7%	8%	12%

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.**

Migration patterns among clients in both hotspots were overwhelmingly urban, with more than 80 percent of moves originating from another census tract in Lane County.

One fifth of Amazon and one-third of Gateway hotspot movers relocated from another hotspot. The most common areas of origination were the Churchill, Gateway, and Whiteaker/Trainsong hotspots in Eugene and Springfield.

For those who had relocated from another county, the most common counties of origin were Douglas and Linn counties.

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

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – West/Central Eugene, Lane County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in the west and central areas of city of Eugene in Lane County. It provides a profile of their residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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 hotspot were pulled, information about them 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Three areas of west-central Eugene are high poverty hotspots. Hotspots in south Eugene, Springfield, Junction City, and around Mapleton and Cottage Grove are covered in separate reports.

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 8 percent of Lane County's population, 12 percent of its poor, and 13 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

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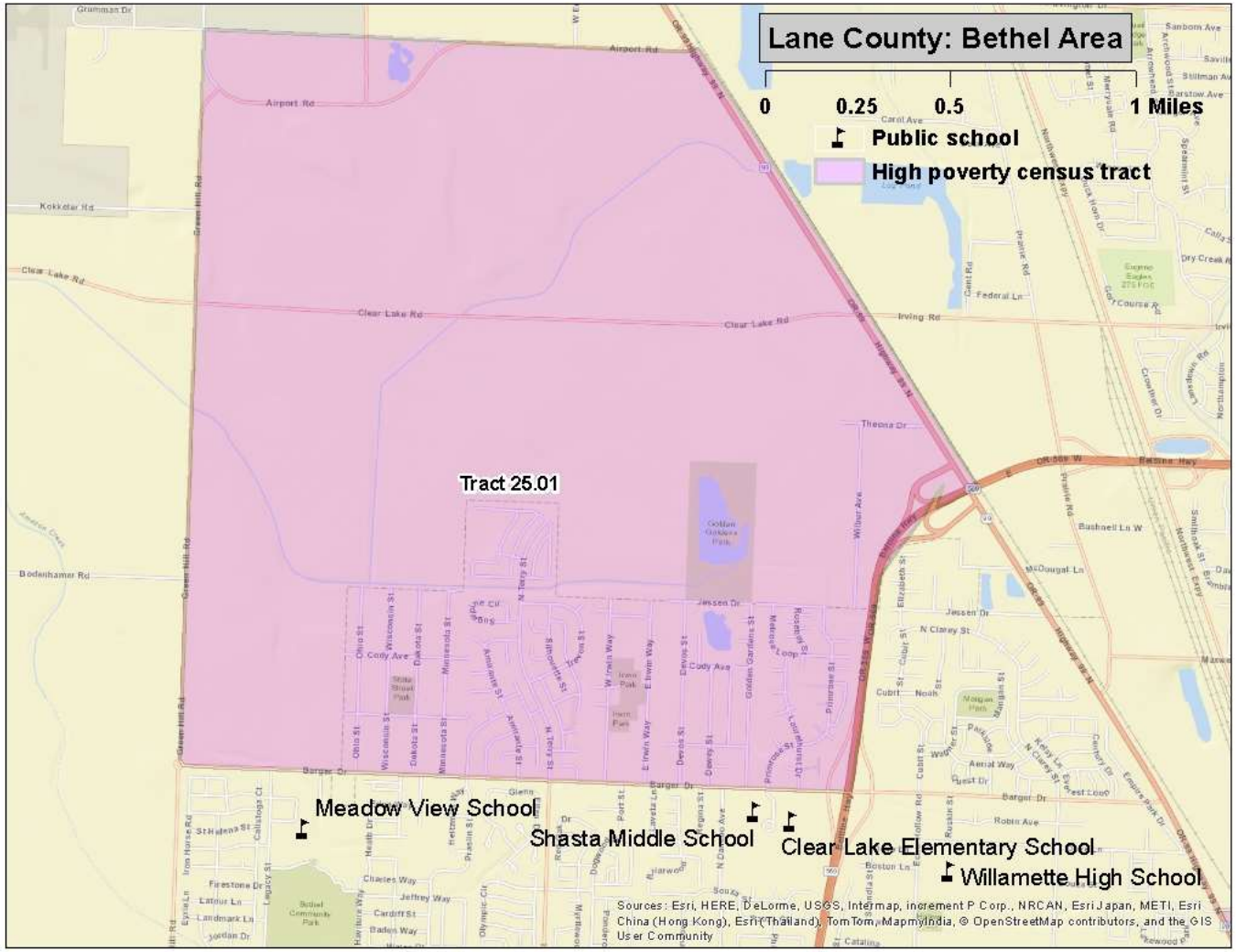
[1] **Hotspot**: The Census Bureau's definition of a *poverty area* is a tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or more. We define a high poverty hotspot as a census tract or contiguous group of tracts with poverty rates of 20 percent or more for two consecutive measurements. Poverty rates were measured in the Census Bureau's 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 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 the University of Oregon that have high poverty rates were omitted from this analysis.

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Bethel area



Bethel Area (Census Tract 25.01, Figure 1)

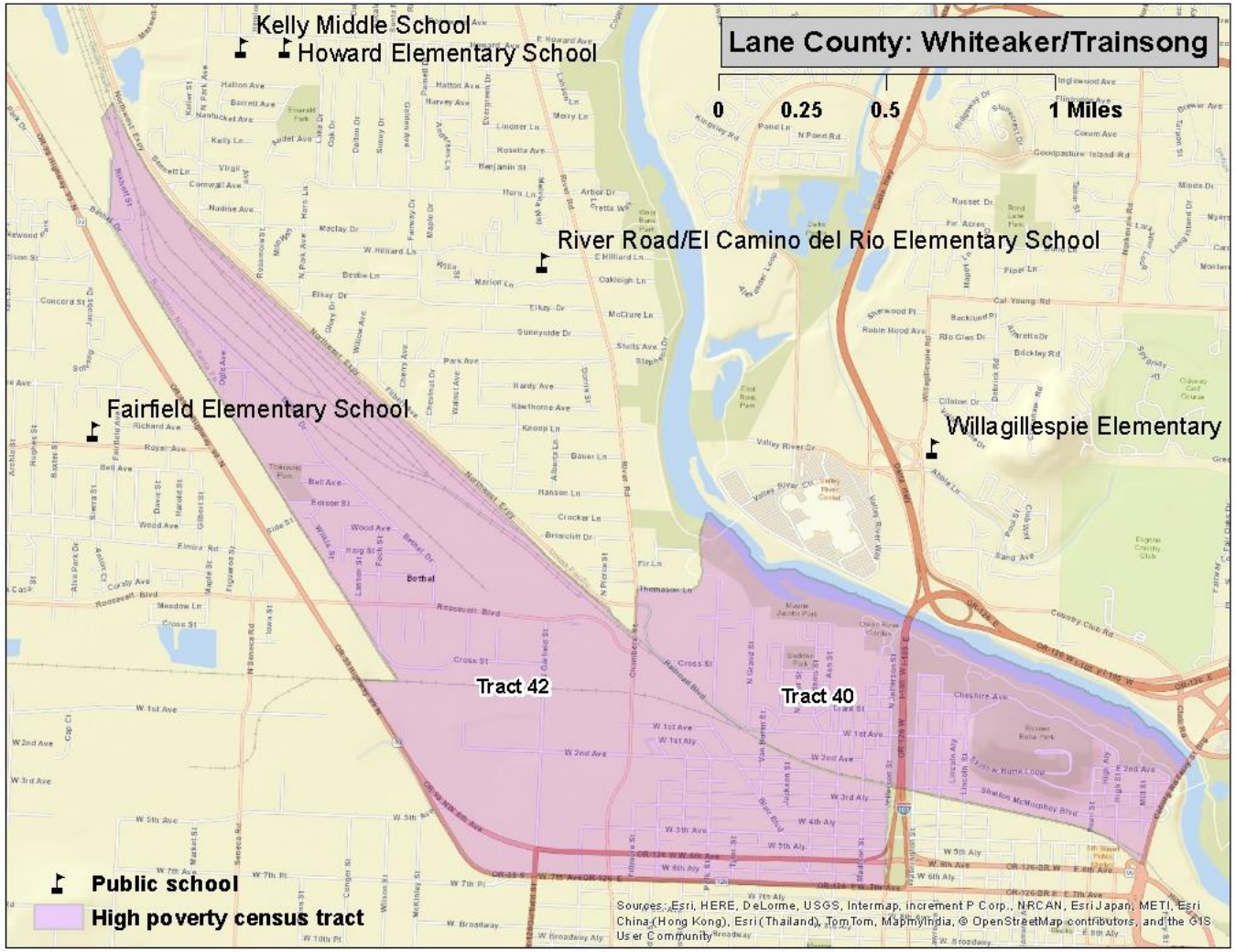
Location: West Eugene including a portion of the Bethel neighborhood and extending to the edge of the airport

Boundaries:
North: Airport Road
South: Barger Drive
East: Green Hill Road
West: Beltline Road and U.S. Highway 99

Whiteaker/ Trainsong area (Census tracts 40 and 42, Figure 2)

Whiteaker/ Trainsong area (Census tracts 40 and 42, Figure 2)

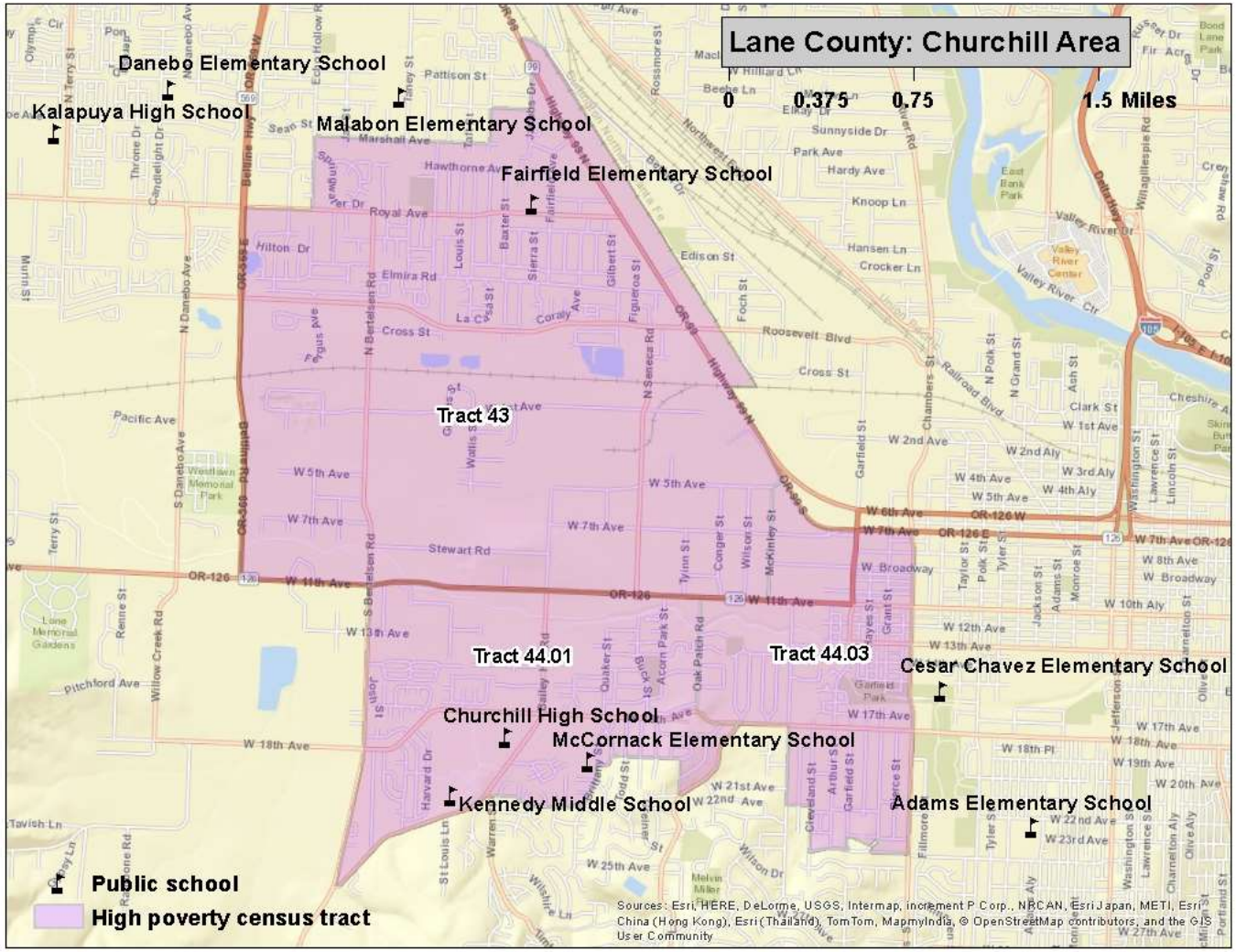
Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Whiteaker/Trainsong area



Location: A portion of Eugene's Whiteaker and Trainsong neighborhoods that lies just north of downtown and extends northwest along the railroad tracks

Boundaries:
North: The Willamette River, Thomason Lane, and the Northwest Expressway
South: 7th Avenue and train tracks
East: Jefferson Street and the Ferry Street Bridge
West: Burlington Northern Railroad tracks and U.S. Highway 99

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Eugene – Churchill Area



Location: A portion of Eugene's Whiteaker and Trainsong neighborhoods that lies just north of downtown and extends northwest along the railroad tracks

Boundaries:
North: The Willamette River, Thomason Lane, and the Northwest Expressway
South: 7th Avenue and train tracks
East: Jefferson Street and the Ferry Street Bridge
West: Burlington Northern Railroad tracks and U.S. Highway 99

Churchill Area (Census tracts 43, 44.01, and 44.03, Figure 3)

Location: A portion of Eugene's Churchill and Far West neighborhoods

Boundaries:
North: Royal and Marshall Avenues, Concord Street, W 7th Avenue, and Bethel Drive
South: Bailey Hill Road, Kevington Avenue, Britany Street, Coventry Way, Ellen Avenue, Broadway, Hawkins Lane, W 18th Avenue, City View Street, 22nd and 24th avenues
East: Chambers Street, U.S. Highway 99, Burlington Northern Railroad tracks
West: Jacobs Street, Hughes Lane, Echo Hollow Road, Beltline Road, Danebo Avenue, and Bertelsen Road

Table 1 West-Central Eugene hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots				
	Bethel	**Whiteaker/ Trainsong**	**Churchill Area**	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	22%	42%	27%	20%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	5,057	6,379	17,065	353,382	3,868,719
Housing units	1,829	3,158	7,830	156,118	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	31%	75%	54%	38%	34%
Total Households	1,755	3,010	7,394	144,912	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	21%	8%	13%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	53%	18%	32%	44%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.3	26.0	26.8	26.4	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	49%	39%	49%	51%	51%
Under 18	27%	15%	21%	20%	22%
18 to 24	10%	9%	11%	13%	9%
25 to 44	25%	37%	33%	24%	27%
45 to 59	22%	22%	18%	21%	21%
60+ years of age	15%	17%	17%	23%	21%
Latino	15%	15%	12%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	80%	76%	76%	84%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	6%	9%	11%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	97%	93%	98%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	9%	13%	10%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	15%	22%	23%	28%	30%

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

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)
Individual tract poverty rates in the Whiteaker/Trainsong area were 37 percent in tract 40 and 45 percent in tract 42. Combined, this area had the third highest poverty rate among all Oregon hotspots. The relatively low percentage of women and children and relatively high percentage of men age 25 to 44 may be influenced in part by the presence of a homeless shelter.

In the Churchill area, poverty rates ranged from 23 percent in tract 44.01 to 37 percent in tract 44.03.

Among all Oregon hotspots, the Bethel area had the 9th highest percentage of households headed by single mothers.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 West-Central Eugene hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots				
	Bethel	**Whiteaker/ Trainsong**	**Churchill Area**	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	1,378	2,774	6,142	77,724	763,700
Change since January 2010	18%	6%	13%	14%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	79	78	77	74	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	27%	43%	36%	22%	20%
Female	53%	46%	52%	52%	53%
Children	37%	18%	32%	31%	36%
18 to 24	11%	13%	11%	12%	10%
25 to 44	30%	31%	30%	29%	27%
45 to 59	14%	23%	16%	17%	16%
60 +	8%	16%	11%	11%	11%
English as preferred language	96%	96%	94%	96%	88%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	37%	69%	46%	47%	41%
Clients in single parent households	31%	19%	29%	28%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	32%	10%	23%	24%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]					
TANF	9%	9%	10%	10%	11%
Medical assistance	82%	82%	82%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	9%	10%	11%	11%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]					
Domestic violence	12%	8%	11%	10%	11%
Mental health	3%	8%	4%	4%	4%
Alcohol and drug	21%	30%	26%	23%	20%
Child welfare	16%	14%	17%	15%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	8%	8%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	66	46	49	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Whiteaker/Trainsong area had the 15th highest SNAP participation rate. Clients in the area had the 6th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs and the 8th highest rate of mental health program participation.

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

Table 3 West-Central Eugene hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots				
	Bethel	**Whiteaker/ Trainsong**	**Churchill Area**	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	41%	30%	34%	35%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	42%	31%	39%	38%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13.88	$ 12.65	$ 13.63	$ 13.83	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.42	$ 11.78	$ 12.52	$ 12.71	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14,016	$ 11,626	$ 13,186	$ 13,505	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 12,307	$ 9,490	$ 11,780	$ 11,837	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-12%	-18%	-11%	-12%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	23%	22%	22%	22%	21%
in 2014	25%	16%	22%	21%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	14%	16%	17%	18%	18%
in 2014	13%	21%	16%	18%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	15%	15%	16%	16%	15%
in 2014	17%	14%	17%	17%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	15%	13%	13%	11%	10%
in 2014	15%	15%	17%	14%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	8%	6%	7%	7%	8%
in 2014	5%	7%	6%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	4%	2%	4%	4%	4%
in 2014	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	21%	25%	22%	23%	24%
in 2014	20%	24%	20%	20%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Total client employment in the Bethel area barely changed between 2009 and 2014. Increases in trade and health care/social assistance were offset by decreases in other sectors.

Whiteaker had a low rate of client employment, but the number of jobs did increase. A relatively large decrease in trade employment was offset by increases in accommodation/food, administrative services, and construction.

Client employment in the Churchill area increased substantially, led by administrative services and health care/social assistance. Most employment in administrative services was in temporary help followed by janitorial 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 4 West-Central Eugene hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots				
	Bethel	**Whiteaker/ Trainsong**	**Churchill Area**	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	1,378	2,774	6,142	77,724	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	63%	66%	65%	62%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	70%	69%	66%	65%	62%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2014	38%	41%	34%	34%	32%
In 2013	12%	14%	17%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	13%	11%	14%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	49%	52%	51%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	6%	8%	7%	8%	12%

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.**

Migration patterns among clients in these hotspots were urban, with nearly 80 percent of movers originating from another census tract in Lane County.

One-quarter of movers relocated from another hotspot, mostly in the Eugene-Springfield area.

For those who relocated from another county, the most common counties of origin were Linn, Multnomah, and Marion.

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

High Poverty *Hotspot*[1] –Junction City, Lane County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies a high poverty hotspot in Lane County and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspot in January 2015. 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.

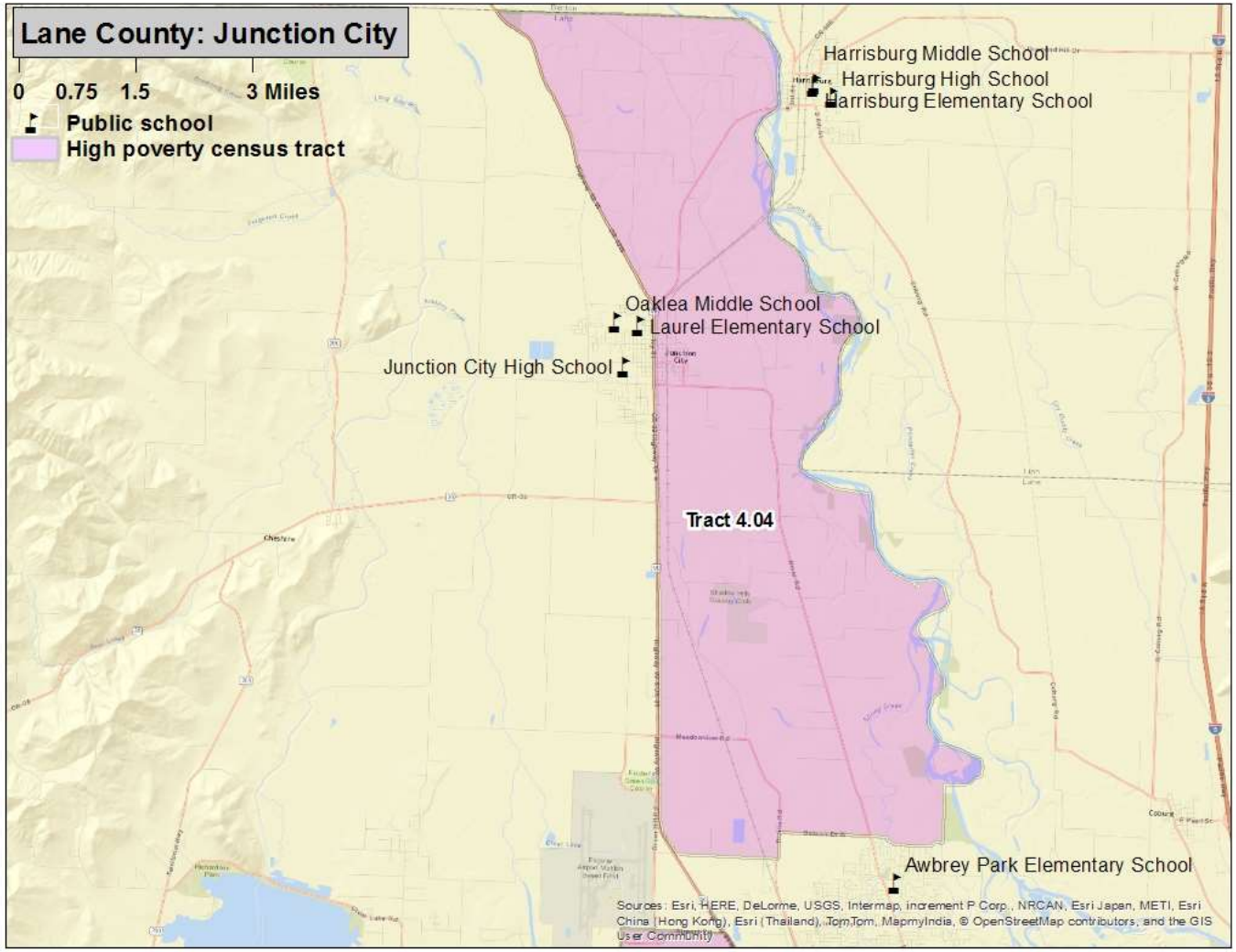
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 hotspot are compared with 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Several tracts in Eugene-Springfield are high poverty hotspots, as is one area surrounding Cottage Grove and one area in and around Mapleton. Five other reports cover the Eugene, Springfield, Cottage Grove, and Mapleton hotspots. This report covers the Junction City hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 1 percent of Lane County's population, 1 percent of its poor, and 1 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Junction City area



Junction City area (Census Tract 4.04, Figure 1)

Location: an area along the west side of the Willamette River from the Eugene Airport to the Linn County line and encompassing a portion of Junction City.

Boundaries:
North: Linn County
South: Awbrey Lane and Beacon Drive
East: Hileman Lane and the Willamette River
West: U.S. highways 99 and 99W

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Junction City hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots		
	Junction City	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	20%	20%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	3,490	353,382	3,868,719
Housing units	1,426	156,118	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	39%	38%	34%
Total Households	1,328	144,912	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	13%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	54%	44%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.3	26.4	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	51%	51%	51%
Under 18	22%	20%	22%
18 to 24	7%	13%	9%
25 to 44	21%	24%	27%
45 to 59	21%	21%	21%
60+ years of age	28%	23%	21%
Latino	11%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	85%	84%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	5%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	94%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	18%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	19%	28%	30%

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 Junction City hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots		
	Junction City	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	875	77,724	763,700
Change since January 2010	12%	14%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	77	74	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	25%	22%	20%
Female	53%	52%	53%
Children	32%	31%	36%
18 to 24	9%	12%	10%
25 to 44	27%	29%	27%
45 to 59	19%	17%	16%
60 +	14%	11%	11%
English as preferred language	93%	96%	88%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	46%	47%	41%
Clients in single parent households	28%	28%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	24%	24%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]			
TANF	11%	10%	11%
Medical assistance	82%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	10%	11%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]			
Domestic violence	8%	10%	11%
Mental health	3%	4%	4%
Alcohol and drug	20%	23%	20%
Child welfare	17%	15%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	78	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Junction City hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots		
	Junction City	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	35%	35%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	33%	38%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13.86	$ 13.83	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.75	$ 12.71	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 15,282	$ 13,505	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 13,423	$ 11,837	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-12%	-12%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	25%	22%	21%
in 2014	26%	21%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	14%	18%	18%
in 2014	13%	18%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	14%	16%	15%
in 2014	13%	17%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	13%	11%	10%
in 2014	11%	14%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	10%	7%	8%
in 2014	12%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	8%	4%	4%
in 2014	5%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	17%	23%	24%
in 2014	20%	20%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Between 2009 and 2014, employment among Junction City hotspot clients declined overall and in nearly every category shown in Table 3.

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 Junction City hotspot: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots		
	Junction City	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	875	77,724	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.8	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move *"Movers"*	62%	62%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	71%	65%	62%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2014	32%	34%	32%
In 2013	15%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	15%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	42%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	11%	8%	12%

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 among Junction City clients was urban, with 68 percent of movers relocating from elsewhere in Lane County, 14 percent relocating within the tract, and the remaining 18 percent relocating from another county. The most common source counties were Linn, Benton, and Marion.

One fifth of movers relocated from another hotspot. The majority of those came from Eugene-Springfield hotspots.

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

High Poverty *Hotspot*[1] –Mapleton, Lane County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies a high poverty hotspot in western Lane County and provides a profile of its residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspot in January 2015. 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.

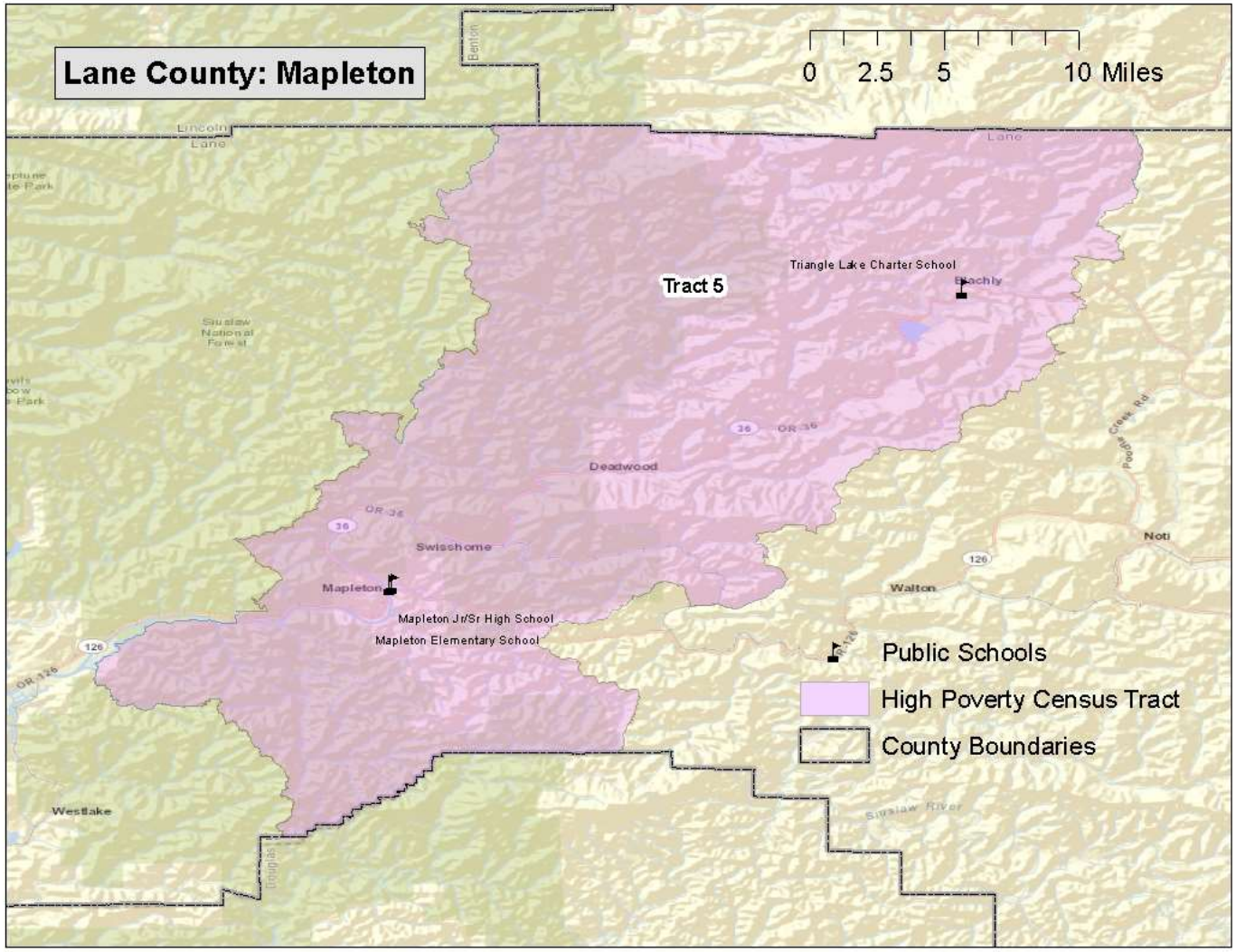
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 hotspot are compared with 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Several tracts in Eugene-Springfield are high poverty hotspots, as is one area surrounding Cottage Grove and one area in and around Junction City. Five other reports cover the Eugene, Springfield, Cottage Grove, and Junction City hotspots. This report covers the Mapleton hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 1 percent of Lane County's population, 1 percent of its poor, and 1 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Mapleton



Mapleton area (Census Tract 5, Figure 1)

Location: Western Lane County including the city of Mapleton and the communities of Swisshome, Deadwood, Greenleaf, Triangle Lake, and Blachly

Boundaries:
North: Lincoln and Benton counties
South: Douglas County
East: Several BLM roads, Walker Point Road, the Central Oregon and Pacific Railroad tracks, Meadow Creek, and the ridgeline above Barber, Bridge, and Knowles creeks
West: Green River, Indian Creek and Elk Creek roads, the Siuslaw River, and several Siuslaw National Forest roads

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Mapleton hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots		
	Mapleton	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	22%	20%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	1,937	353,382	3,868,719
Housing units	1,176	156,118	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	16%	38%	34%
Total Households	853	144,912	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	8%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	53%	44%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	26.6	26.4	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	49%	51%	51%
Under 18	17%	20%	22%
18 to 24	4%	13%	9%
25 to 44	17%	24%	27%
45 to 59	26%	21%	21%
60+ years of age	35%	23%	21%
Latino	3%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	90%	84%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	7%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	99%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	11%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	19%	28%	30%

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 Mapleton hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots		
	Mapleton	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	509	77,724	763,700
Change since January 2010	5%	14%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	75	74	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	26%	22%	20%
Female	49%	52%	53%
Children	25%	31%	36%
18 to 24	6%	12%	10%
25 to 44	27%	29%	27%
45 to 59	24%	17%	16%
60 +	18%	11%	11%
English as preferred language	98%	96%	88%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	53%	47%	41%
Clients in single parent households	15%	28%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	32%	24%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]			
TANF	6%	10%	11%
Medical assistance	86%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	6%	11%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]			
Domestic violence	6%	10%	11%
Mental health	2%	4%	4%
Alcohol and drug	22%	23%	20%
Child welfare	12%	15%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	110	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Mapleton hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots		
	Mapleton	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	28%	35%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	23%	38%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.09	$ 13.83	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.96	$ 12.71	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 15,820	$ 13,505	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 12,329	$ 11,837	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-22%	-12%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	19%	22%	21%
in 2014	11%	21%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	17%	18%	18%
in 2014	26%	18%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	19%	16%	15%
in 2014	16%	17%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	7%	11%	10%
in 2014	8%	14%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	8%	7%	8%
in 2014	3%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	8%	4%	4%
in 2014	10%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	20%	23%	24%
in 2014	24%	20%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Among Mapleton clients, employment decreased in every category shown in Table 3 with the exception of accommodation and food services, which had a slight increase.

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 Mapleton hotspot: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots		
	Mapleton	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	509	77,724	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.1	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	46%	62%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	58%	65%	62%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2014	24%	34%	32%
In 2013	12%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	10%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	19%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	11%	8%	12%

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 among Mapleton clients was rural, with 35 percent of movers relocating within the same census tract, 42 percent relocating from elsewhere in Lane County, and one-quarter relocating from another county.

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

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Springfield, Lane County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in and around the city of Springfield in Lane County and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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 hotspot were pulled, information about them 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.

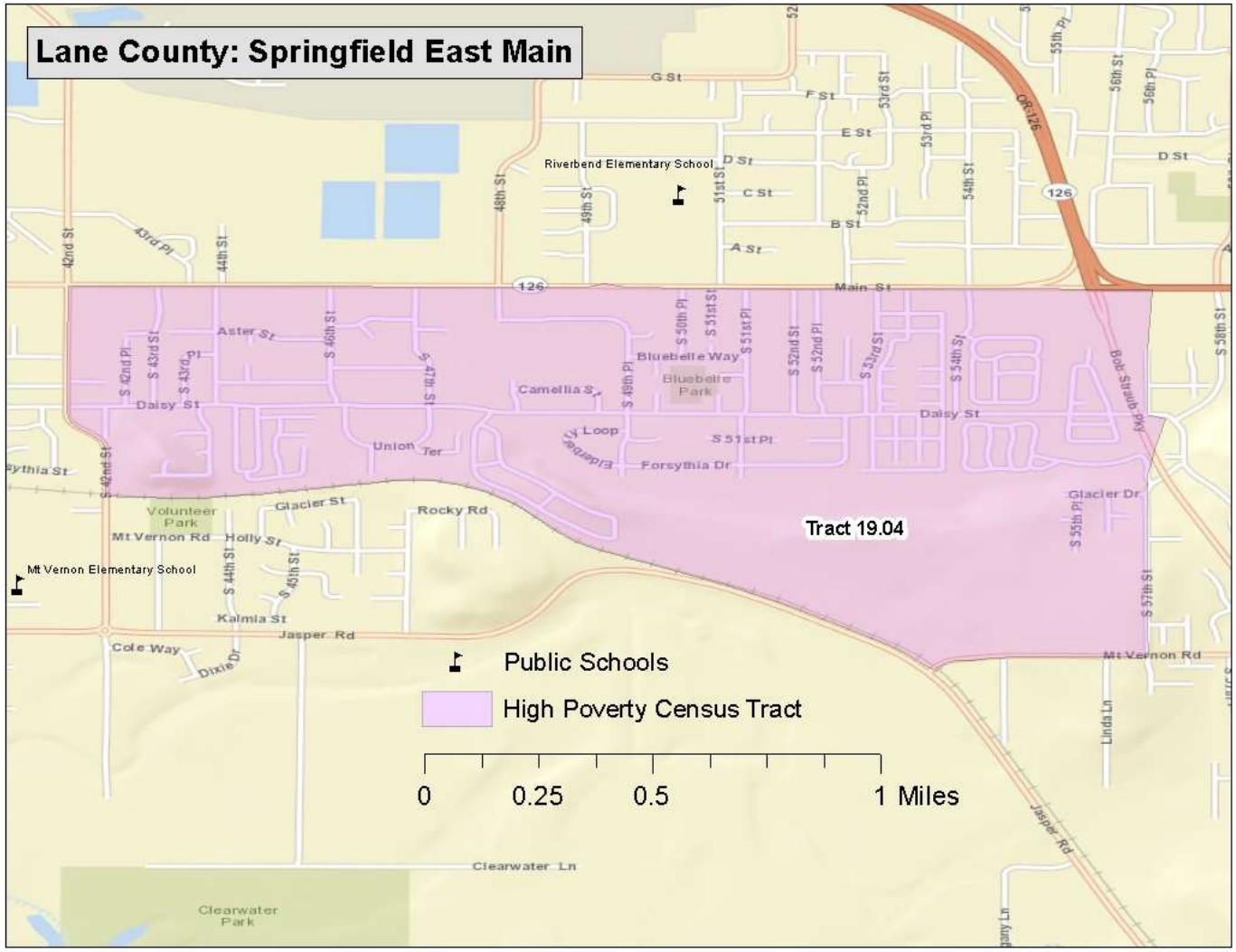
The purpose of this report is to identify high poverty areas and describe residents and SNAP clients living in them. Characteristics of the hotspots are compared with each other, the county, and Oregon. Data are presented in a series of tables that follow. Bullet points are provided when there is pertinent 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Four areas of Springfield are high poverty hotspots. Hotspots in Eugene, Cottage Grove, Junction City, and around Mapleton are covered in separate reports.

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 7 percent of Lane County's population, 11 of its poor and 12 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Springfield – East Main Area



East Main (Census Tract 19.04, Figure 1)

Location: A portion of the East Main neighborhood within the city of Springfield

Boundaries:
North: Main Street and U.S. Highway 126
South: Union Pacific Railroad tracks and Mt. Vernon Road
East: S 57th Street
West: by S 42nd Street

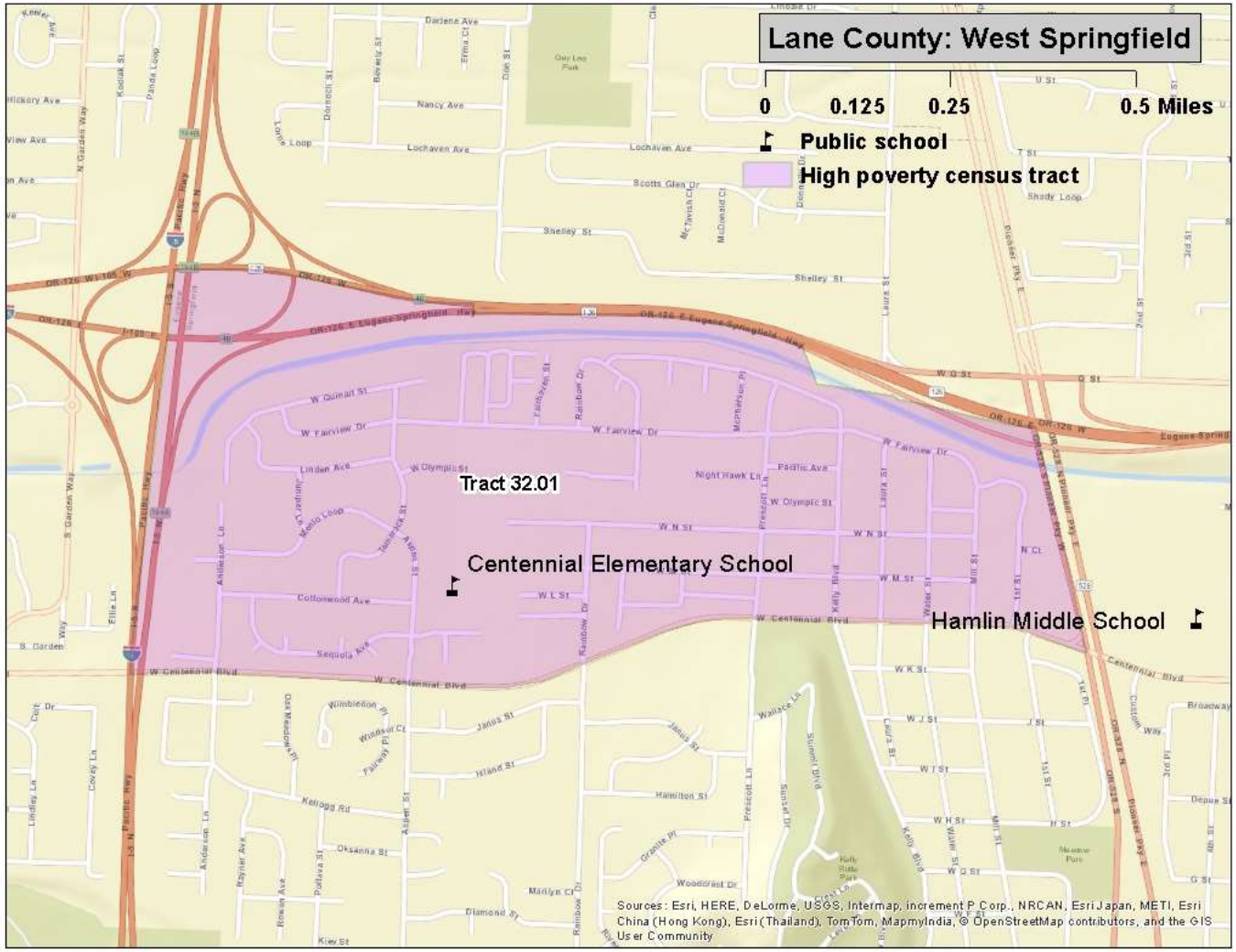
Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Springfield – Gateway Area

Gateway (Census tracts 21.01 and 21.02, Figure 2)

Location: The Gateway area within the city of Springfield and unincorporated land north of the city along the McKenzie River

Boundaries:
North: The McKenzie River
South: U.S. Highway 126
East: The McKenzie River, 5th and 7th streets
West: I-5

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Springfield – West Springfield Area



West Springfield (Census Tracts 32.01, Figure 3)

Location: The western edge of the city of Springfield

Boundaries:
North: U.S. Highway 126
South: W Centennial Boulevard
East: Pioneer Parkway West
West: I-5

Figure 4: Poverty hotspot: Springfield – Willamalane Park Area

Willamalane Park (Census tracts 33.01 and 33.02, Figure 4)

Location: The Willamalane area of the city of Springfield

Boundaries:
North: U.S. Highway 126
South: S A Street and the Union Pacific Railroad tracks
East: 14th Street and Mohawk Boulevard
West: Pioneer Parkway West

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Springfield hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots					
	East Main	**Gateway**	**Springfield West**	**Willamalane Park Area**	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	23%	27%	37%	39%	20%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	4,765	9,676	2,917	6,718	353,382	3,868,719
Housing units	2,200	4,171	1,317	2,956	156,118	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	40%	59%	52%	47%	38%	34%
Total Households	2,040	3,916	1,229	2,798	144,912	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	14%	17%	18%	19%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	40%	33%	29%	34%	44%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.6	27.5	27.6	27.4	26.4	26.5
Percent of population that is						
Female	49%	55%	58%	54%	51%	51%
Under 18	22%	19%	23%	22%	20%	22%
18 to 24	11%	15%	9%	15%	13%	9%
25 to 44	23%	29%	30%	28%	24%	27%
45 to 59	20%	20%	21%	21%	21%	21%
60+ years of age	23%	17%	17%	14%	23%	21%
Latino	16%	14%	16%	12%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	80%	79%	77%	78%	84%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	4%	8%	7%	10%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	95%	97%	94%	97%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	19%	14%	20%	15%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	7%	14%	17%	23%	28%	30%

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 Gateway hotspot, the poverty rate was 28 percent in tract 21.01 and 27 percent in tract 21.02.

In the Willamalane hotspot, the poverty rate was 38 percent in tract 33.01 and 41 percent in tract 33.02. The combined poverty rate was the 5th highest among all 112 Oregon hotspots. The area also ranked 20th highest in percentage of households headed by single mothers.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Springfield hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots					
	East Main	**Gateway**	**Springfield West**	**Willamalane Park Area**	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	1,702	3,472	1,289	2,543	77,724	763,700
Change since January 2010	24%	15%	8%	8%	14%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	76	76	86	79	74	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	36%	36%	44%	38%	22%	20%
Female	54%	55%	56%	54%	52%	53%
Children	34%	36%	35%	31%	31%	36%
18 to 24	13%	12%	10%	12%	12%	10%
25 to 44	27%	28%	29%	30%	29%	27%
45 to 59	16%	14%	17%	18%	17%	16%
60 +	11%	9%	9%	10%	11%	11%
English as preferred language	89%	94%	92%	94%	96%	88%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	43%	39%	40%	48%	47%	41%
Clients in single parent households	27%	32%	34%	27%	28%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	27%	26%	25%	24%	24%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]						
TANF	12%	13%	10%	10%	10%	11%
Medical assistance	82%	83%	87%	84%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	13%	14%	13%	9%	11%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]						
Domestic violence	10%	13%	10%	11%	10%	11%
Mental health	3%	4%	3%	5%	4%	4%
Alcohol and drug	21%	21%	24%	27%	23%	20%
Child welfare	14%	18%	16%	18%	15%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	6%	7%	9%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	60	22	31	18	18	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Willamalane Park area had the 16th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs and the 19th highest rate of mental health program participation. Those factors and its high poverty rate and percentage of single mothers contributed to the area's hotspot index rank of 18.

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

Table 3 Springfield hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots					
	East Main	**Gateway**	**Springfield West**	**Willamalane Park Area**	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	38%	37%	38%	38%	35%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	40%	42%	41%	39%	38%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13.53	$ 13.44	$ 12.93	$ 13.50	$ 13.83	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.41	$ 12.39	$ 12.50	$ 13.06	$ 12.71	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14,966	$ 13,199	$ 13,029	$ 13,050	$ 13,505	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 12,638	$ 12,398	$ 12,328	$ 11,820	$ 11,837	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-16%	-6%	-5%	-9%	-12%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	24%	24%	19%	18%	22%	21%
in 2014	23%	22%	18%	21%	21%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	16%	19%	21%	17%	18%	18%
in 2014	15%	19%	19%	17%	18%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	22%	19%	16%	18%	16%	15%
in 2014	21%	18%	16%	15%	17%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	11%	11%	10%	12%	11%	10%
in 2014	15%	17%	17%	18%	14%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	6%	5%	6%	6%	7%	8%
in 2014	6%	4%	6%	6%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	4%	3%	4%	6%	4%	4%
in 2014	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	18%	20%	24%	23%	23%	24%
in 2014	17%	17%	22%	19%	20%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Client employment in all of the Springfield hotspots increased between 2009 and 2014. Most of the increase came from employment in administrative services, where more than half were employed in temporary help services during 2014.

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 Springfield hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots					
	East Main	**Gateway**	**Springfield West**	**Willamalane Park Area**	**Lane County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	1,702	3,472	1,289	2,543	77,724	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	60%	67%	62%	64%	62%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	60%	68%	64%	62%	65%	62%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2014	34%	38%	33%	35%	34%	32%
In 2013	14%	15%	16%	15%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	12%	14%	14%	14%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	48%	52%	49%	53%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	6%	8%	5%	6%	8%	12%

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.**

Migration patterns among clients in these hotspots were urban, with three-quarters of movers originating from another census tract in Lane County.

One-quarter of movers relocated from another hotspot, mostly in the Eugene-Springfield area.

For those who relocated from another county, the most common counties of origin were Linn and Douglas.

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

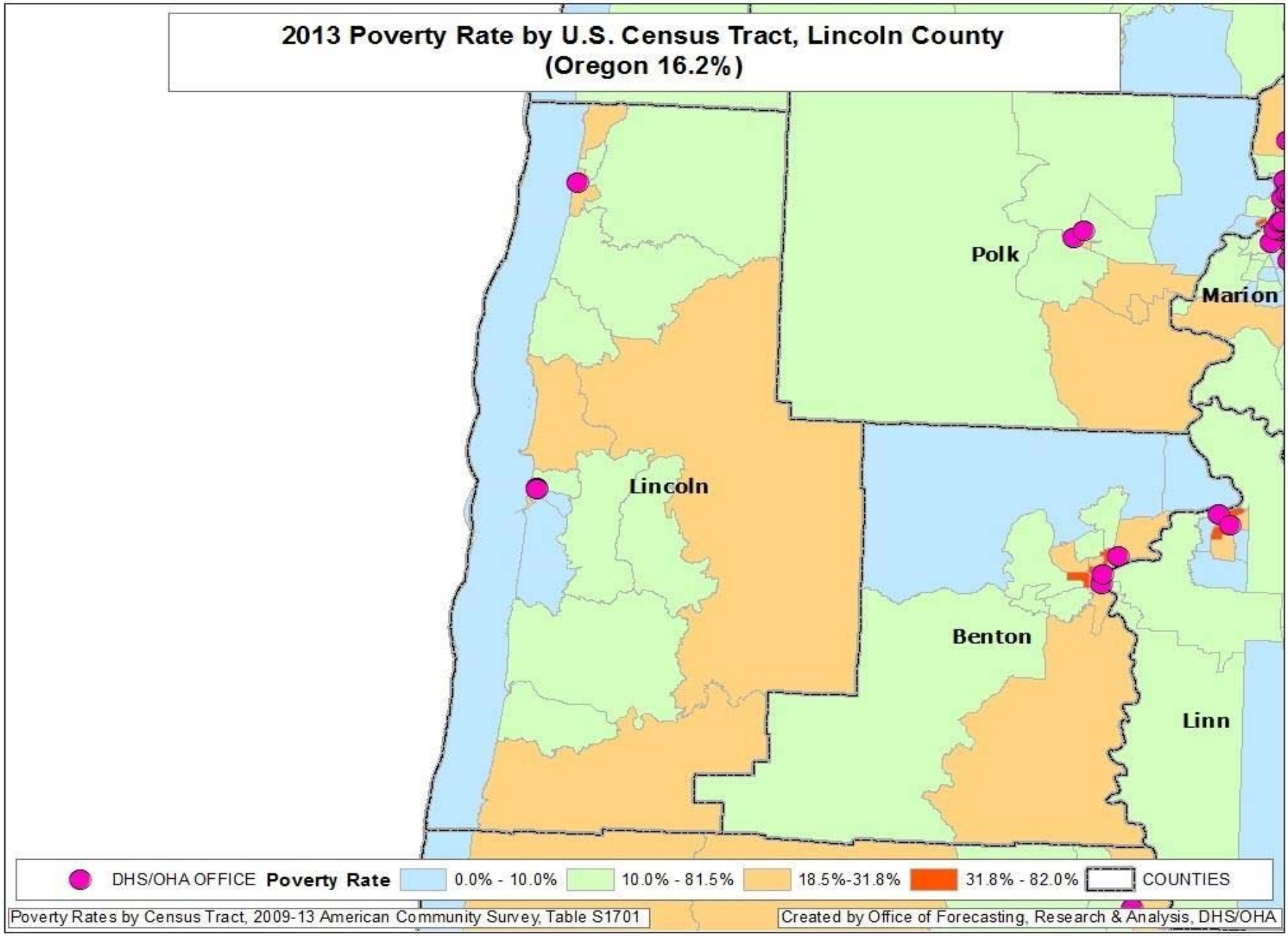
Lincoln County

	Lincoln County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	46,347	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	45,749	+/-176	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	20,566	+/-443	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	50.4	+/-0.3	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	17.2%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	5.0%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	34.4%	+/-0.6	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	24.0%	+/-0.1	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	38,590	+/-151	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	83.3%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	155	+/-51	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.3%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	1,372	+/-183	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	3.0%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	542	+/-78	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	1.2%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	104	+/-60	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.2%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	100	+/-149	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.2%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	1,572	+/-191	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	3.4%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	3,912	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	8.4%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	22,551	+/-70	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	48.7%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	23,796	+/-70	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	51.3%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	44,574	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	96.2%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	1,773	+/-276	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	3.8%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	2,653	+/-311	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	5.7%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	7.3%	+/-1.0	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	7.3%	+/-0.9	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	5.7%	+/-1.1	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	365	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	28.1%	+/-1.5	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	88.8%	+/-1.0	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	23.7%	+/-1.4	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	5.40	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.74	+/-0.08	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	16.6%	+/-1.1	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	52.2%	+/-12.8	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	4.1	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	11.3	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	4.1	+/-1.3	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	63.8%	+/-1.7	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	~6.9	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§9.2	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	59.3%	+/-4.7	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	§9.5%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	16.7%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	27.9%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	18.1%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	32.1	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	17.6%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	14.1%	+/-1.4	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	21.3%	+/-1.1	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	4.0%	+/-0.6	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	3.3%	+/-0.6	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	7.5%	+/-0.9	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	9.2%	+/-1.0	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	3.4%	+/-0.6	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	6.3%	+/-1.0	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	16.9%	+/-1.6	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	24.3%	+/-4.0	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	7.8%	+/-1.5	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	2,667	+/-414	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	16,831	+/-892	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$42,101	+/-1,209	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	23.6%	+/-1.6	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	45.7%	+/-1.3	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	65.8%	+/-1.6	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	2,746	+/-288	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	5.6%	+/-0.8	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	20,970	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	1,127	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	5.4%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	18,010	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	13,500	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	698	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	317	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	581	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	14	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	149	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	6,456	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	44	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	240	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	18	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	238	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Lincoln County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Polk
Marion
Lincoln
Benton
Linn
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.0% - 81.5%
18.5%-31.8%
31.8% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspot*[1] – Lincoln County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies a high poverty hotspot in Lincoln County and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

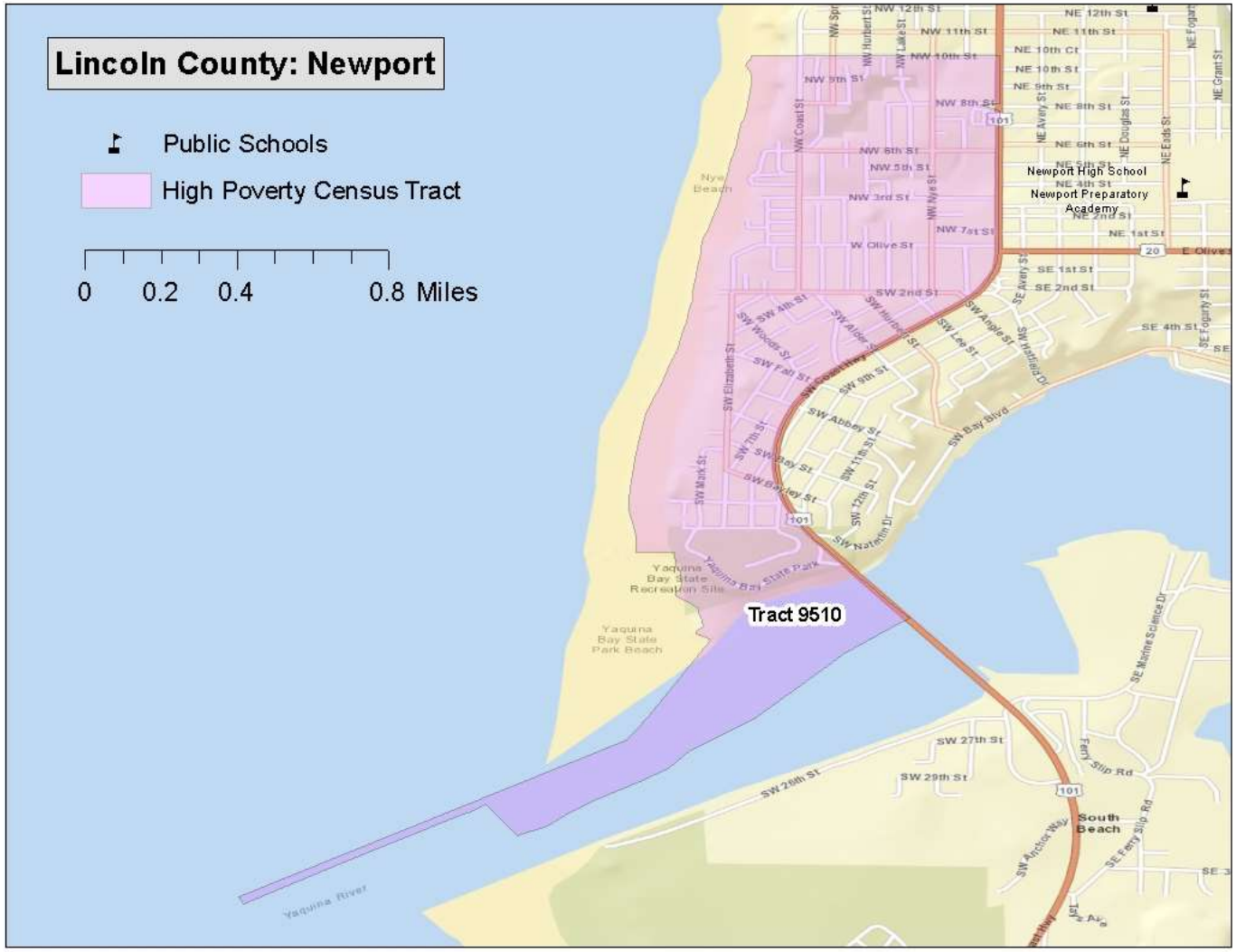
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Lincoln County has one high poverty hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 4 percent of Lincoln County's population, 6 percent of its poor, and 6 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Nye Beach area



Nye Beach area (Census Tract 9510, Figure 1)

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

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Lincoln County hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspot		
	Newport	**Lincoln County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	23%	16%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	1,996	46,070	3,868,719
Housing units	1,361	30,550	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	47%	24%	34%
Total Households	931	20,913	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	6%	10%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	37%	49%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.1	27.2	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	47%	51%	51%
Under 18	15%	17%	22%
18 to 24	10%	7%	9%
25 to 44	33%	20%	27%
45 to 59	18%	23%	21%
60+ years of age	23%	33%	21%
Latino	10%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	80%	84%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	10%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	95%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	12%	10%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	27%	24%	30%

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 Lincoln County hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspot		
	Newport	**Lincoln County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	690	11,189	763,700
Change since January 2010	12%	19%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	68	71	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	35%	24%	20%
Female	54%	53%	53%
Children	36%	31%	36%
18 to 24	9%	9%	10%
25 to 44	24%	26%	27%
45 to 59	17%	20%	16%
60 +	15%	14%	11%
English as preferred language	84%	95%	88%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	45%	47%	41%
Clients in single parent households	29%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	18%	24%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]			
TANF	13%	9%	11%
Medical assistance	85%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	8%	4%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]			
Domestic violence	13%	12%	11%
Mental health	4%	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	23%	24%	20%
Child welfare	17%	18%	16%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	7%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	53	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Lincoln County hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspot		
	Newport	**Lincoln County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	38%	36%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	40%	37%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13.32	$ 13.88	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.52	$ 12.61	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13,314	$ 13,794	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 12,690	$ 11,805	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-5%	-14%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	14%	21%	21%
in 2014	18%	21%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	28%	27%	18%
in 2014	35%	32%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	14%	12%	15%
in 2014	14%	12%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	8%	7%	10%
in 2014	9%	9%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	6%	4%	8%
in 2014	5%	4%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	3%	5%	4%
in 2014	3%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	28%	23%	24%
in 2014	15%	19%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Employment growth among Nye Beach clients was mostly in accommodation and food services, especially in hotels/motels and limited service restaurants.

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 Lincoln County hotspot: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspot		
	Newport	**Lincoln County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	690	11,189	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.0	2.7	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	62%	59%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	64%	65%	62%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2014	34%	32%	32%
In 2013	14%	13%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	14%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	39%	30%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	12%	16%	12%

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.**

Clients in the Nye Beach hotspot exhibited an urban migration pattern. Nearly two-thirds of movers relocated from another tract in Lincoln County.

One-fifth of movers relocated from another county. The most common source counties were Multnomah, Benton, and Clackamas.

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

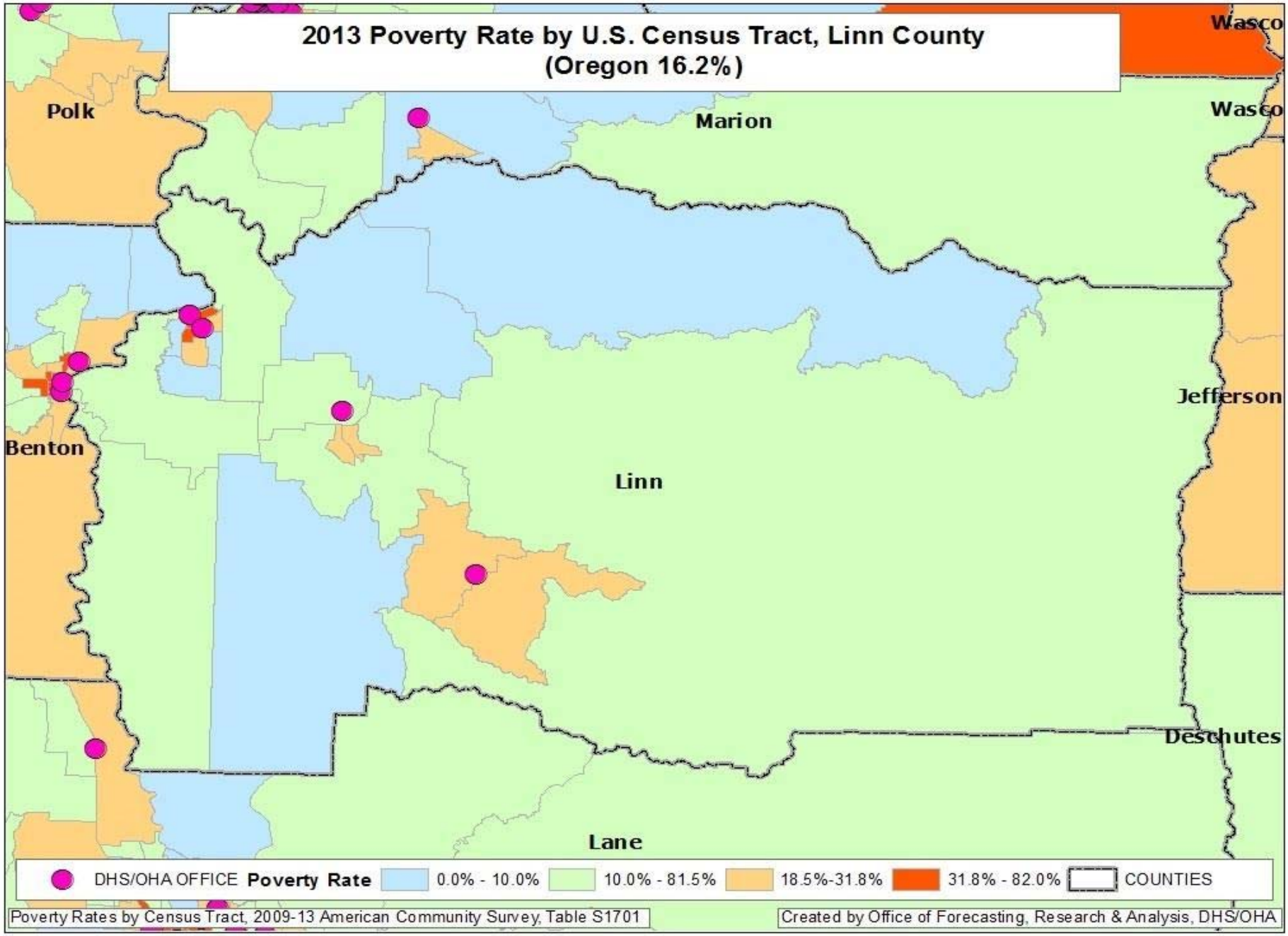
Linn County

	Linn County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	118,971	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	117,700	+/-224	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	45,100	+/-511	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	39.5	+/-0.4	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	23.5%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	6.2%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	23.6%	+/-0.3	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	16.7%	+/-0.1	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	102,802	+/-37	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	86.4%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	521	+/-157	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.4%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	1,622	+/-296	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	1.4%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	1,426	+/-174	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	1.2%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	133	+/-89	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	13	+/-16	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	2,598	+/-400	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	2.2%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	9,856	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	8.3%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	58,803	+/-129	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.4%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	60,168	+/-129	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.6%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	115,951	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	97.5%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	3,020	+/-714	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	2.5%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	5,031	+/-689	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	4.2%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	7.4%	+/-0.6	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	5.7%	+/-0.8	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	5.7%	+/-0.8	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	118	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	31.0%	+/-1.2	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	89.5%	+/-0.6	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	17.3%	+/-1.0	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	5.13	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	3.09	+/-0.05	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	28.3%	+/-1.1	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	44.4%	+/-11.0	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	5.0	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	12.9	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	1.4	+/-0.6	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	64.3%	+/-1.4	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	4.0	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§12.5	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	62.9%	+/-2.7	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	§3.5%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	17.0%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	32.3%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	20.1%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	40.5	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	20.4%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	10.3%	+/-1.0	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	17.1%	+/-0.8	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	3.4%	+/-0.6	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	1.8%	+/-0.4	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	6.8%	+/-0.8	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	6.7%	+/-0.7	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	3.0%	+/-0.5	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	5.2%	+/-0.6	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	18.9%	+/-1.2	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	27.8%	+/-3.1	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	7.9%	+/-1.3	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	8,578	+/-923	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	44,887	+/-2,021	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$45,644	+/-1,566	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	22.2%	+/-1.1	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	37.1%	+/-1.0	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	71.3%	+/-1.0	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	4,428	+/-448	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	6.0%	+/-0.8	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	56,553	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	2,823	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	5.0%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	43,790	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	36,120	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	1,780	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	943	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	1,516	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	19	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	190	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	15,159	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	220	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	691	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	27	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	781	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Linn County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Polk
Marion
Wasco
Wasco
Jefferson
Benton
Linn
Deschutes
Lane
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.0% - 81.5%
18.5%-31.8%
31.8% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Albany

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Albany and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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, information about them 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.

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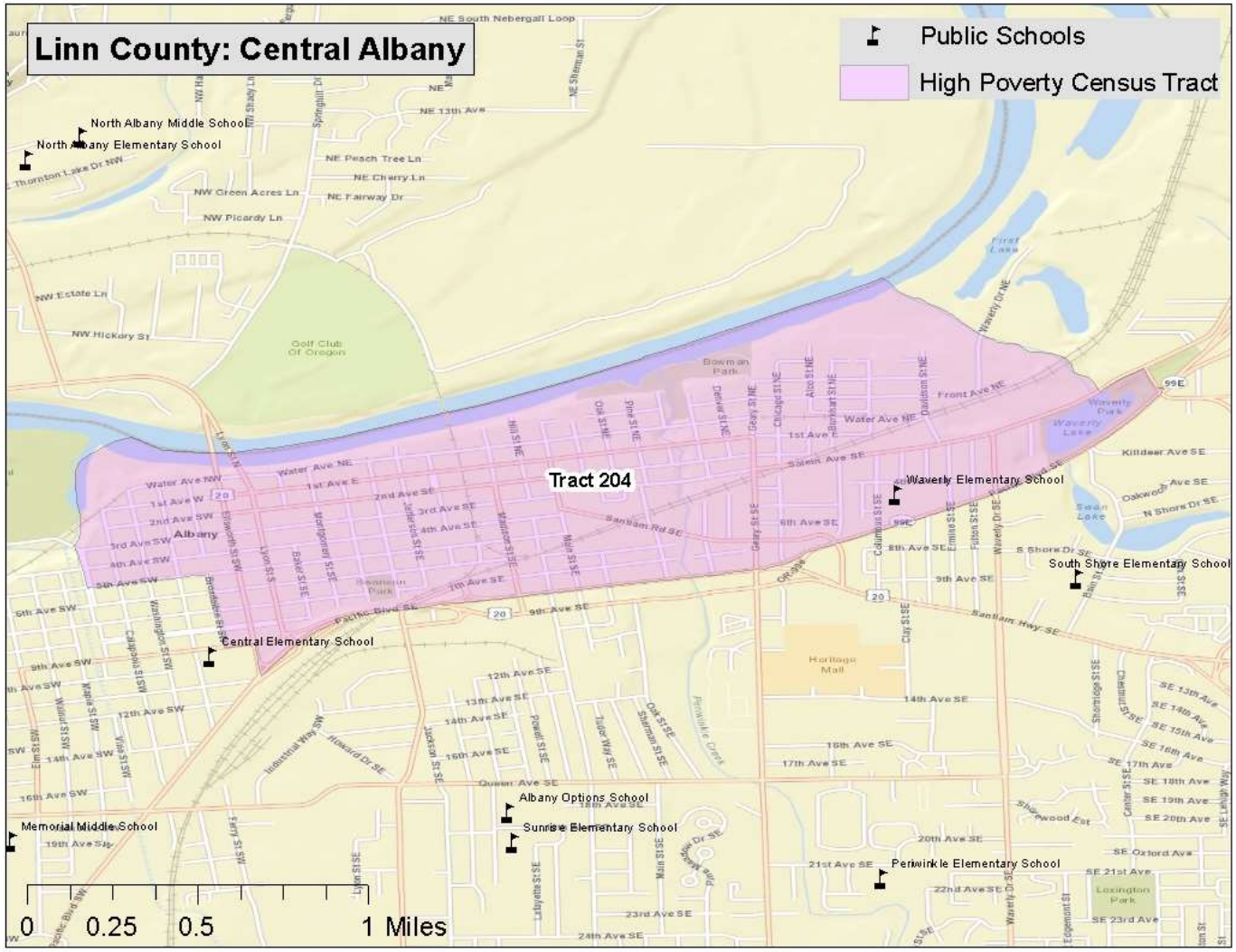
Albany has three high poverty hotspots. Another report covers hotspots in Lebanon and Sweet Home. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 20 percent of the county's population, 34 percent of its poor, and 27 percent of its SNAP clients live one of the areas of Albany described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Central Albany

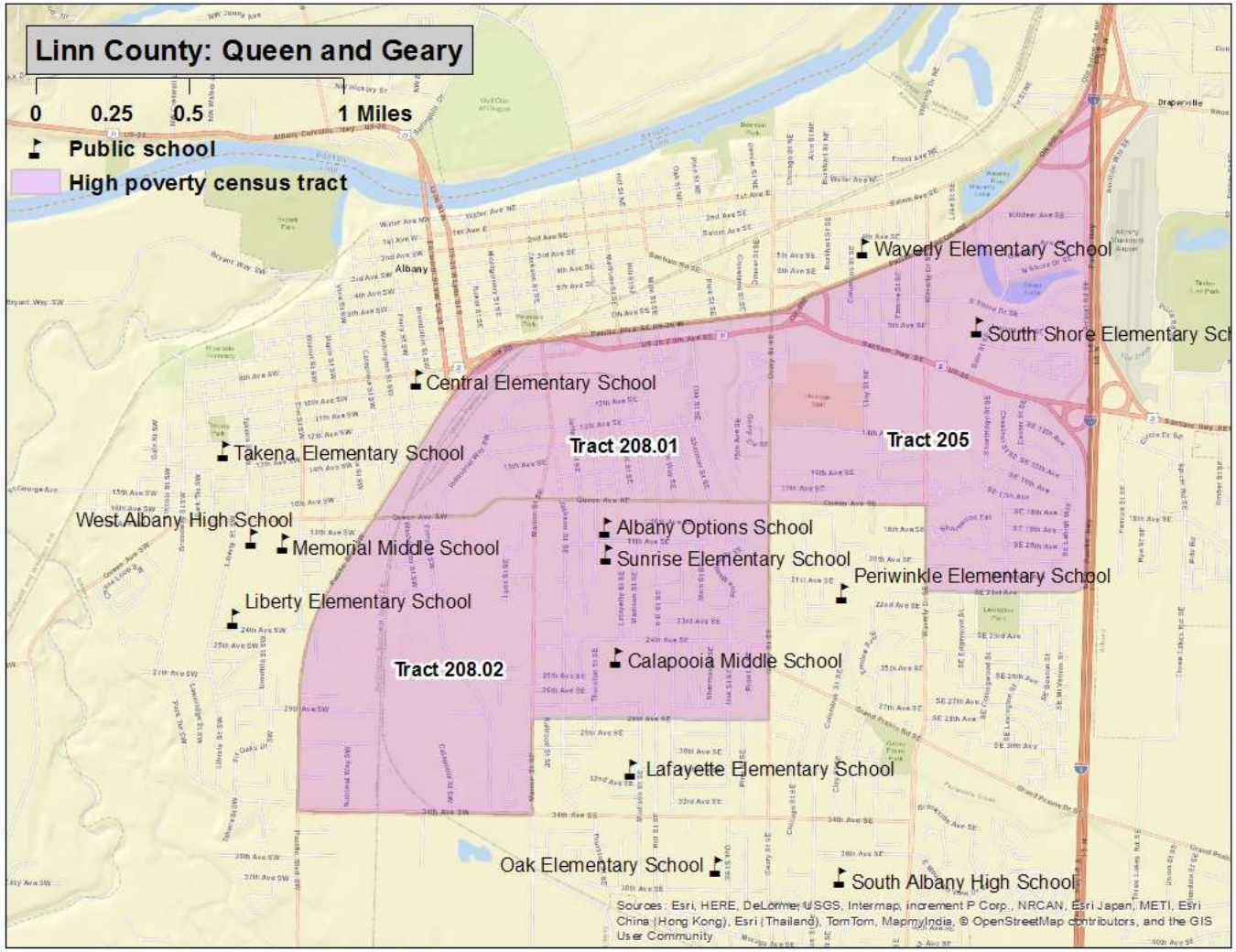


Central Albany (Census Tract 204, Figure 1)

Location: A portion of Albany that includes the downtown area and extends east to Waverly Lake

Boundaries:
North: The Willamette River
South: Pacific Boulevard
East: The Waverly Lake outflow
West: The Calapooia River, the Albany-Santiam Canal along Vine Street, SW Broadalbin, and SW 10th

Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: Queen and Geary

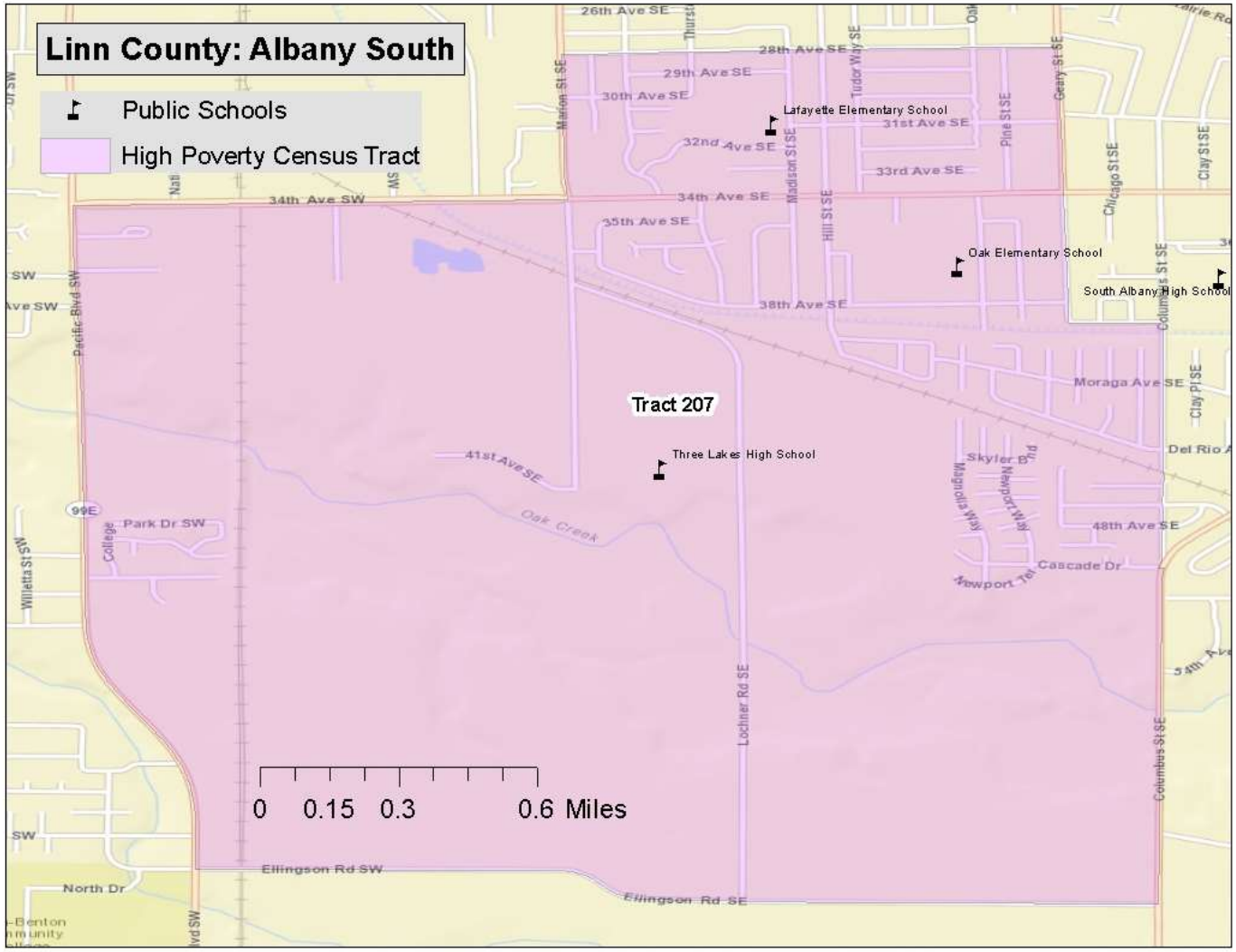


Queen and Geary (Census tracts 205, 208.01 and 208.02, Figure 2)

Location: A portion of the city of Albany that lies south of Pacific Boulevard and is centered at the intersection of Queen Avenue SE and Geary Street SE

Boundaries:
North & West: Pacific Boulevard (U.S. highways 99E and 99E/20
South: 34th Avenue, 28th, Queen, and 21st avenues SE
East: I-5

Figure 3: Poverty hotspots: South Albany



South Albany (Census Tract 207, Figure 3)

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

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Albany hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots				
	Albany Central	**Queen and Geary**	**Albany South**	**Linn County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	32%	34%	23%	18%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	4,305	13,098	5,769	117,648	3,868,719
Housing units	1,975	5,218	2,231	48,795	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	47%	60%	37%	30%	34%
Total Households	1,654	4,913	2,022	44,722	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	13%	26%	15%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	36%	33%	45%	53%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	28.2	28.2	28.2	27.6	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	48%	52%	53%	51%	51%
Under 18	27%	29%	33%	24%	22%
18 to 24	9%	10%	7%	8%	9%
25 to 44	28%	29%	27%	25%	27%
45 to 59	22%	16%	16%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	15%	15%	18%	23%	21%
Latino	24%	20%	8%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	69%	73%	84%	87%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	7%	7%	9%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	92%	95%	97%	98%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	18%	17%	11%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	15%	11%	12%	17%	30%

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

The poverty rate for the individual tracts comprising the Queen and Geary hotspot ranged from 27 percent in tract 205 to 37 percent in tract 208.01. Combined, the poverty rate was the 15th highest among all Oregon hotspots. The area also had the third highest percentage of single mother households among all Oregon hotspots.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Albany hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots				
	Albany Central	**Queen and Geary**	**Albany South**	**Linn County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	2,021	4,291	1,599	29,150	763,700
Change since January 2010	16%	14%	20%	17%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	81	78	72	76	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	47%	33%	28%	25%	20%
Female	51%	54%	54%	53%	53%
Children	29%	39%	37%	35%	36%
18 to 24	11%	12%	12%	11%	10%
25 to 44	30%	27%	29%	28%	27%
45 to 59	19%	13%	14%	16%	16%
60 +	11%	9%	8%	10%	11%
English as preferred language	96%	89%	93%	96%	88%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	51%	37%	37%	40%	41%
Clients in single parent households	27%	33%	31%	29%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	20%	27%	29%	29%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]					
TANF	10%	11%	6%	10%	11%
Medical assistance	84%	84%	83%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	7%	7%	7%	6%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]					
Domestic violence	12%	11%	10%	11%	11%
Mental health	4%	2%	2%	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	30%	22%	21%	22%	20%
Child welfare	20%	20%	17%	19%	16%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	9%	8%	7%	7%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	15	26	76	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 7th highest per capita SNAP participation rate. Clients in the area had the 8th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs and the 19th highest rate of involvement in child welfare. Albany Central clients also ranked 9th in percentage of movers (Table 4). These factors resulted in the area's 15th place ranking in the hotspot indices.

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

Table 3 Albany hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots				
	Albany Central	**Queen and Geary**	**Albany South**	**Linn County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	37%	38%	40%	36%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	38%	41%	45%	37%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13.95	$ 14.43	$ 14.12	$ 14.56	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.55	$ 12.68	$ 12.75	$ 13.13	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 12,561	$ 14,852	$ 15,007	$ 14,889	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 11,490	$ 12,615	$ 13,277	$ 12,795	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-9%	-15%	-12%	-14%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	22%	20%	24%	22%	21%
in 2014	16%	21%	21%	20%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	17%	18%	14%	14%	18%
in 2014	17%	18%	16%	14%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	15%	15%	19%	16%	15%
in 2014	15%	16%	19%	17%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	10%	10%	12%	10%	10%
in 2014	17%	15%	15%	14%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	8%	10%	6%	9%	8%
in 2014	7%	7%	5%	8%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	4%	3%	3%	5%	4%
in 2014	5%	4%	2%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	24%	24%	22%	24%	24%
in 2014	22%	19%	23%	22%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Most of the employment growth among clients was in the administrative services sector, mostly in temporary employment 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 4 Albany hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots				
	Albany Central	**Queen and Geary**	**Albany South**	**Linn County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	2,021	4,291	1,599	29,150	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	69%	67%	64%	64%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	72%	69%	64%	66%	62%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2014	40%	38%	34%	35%	32%
In 2013	16%	15%	16%	15%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	13%	14%	13%	14%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	39%	44%	38%	35%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	17%	14%	19%	17%	12%

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.**

Client migration patterns for these three hotspots were largely urban, with 62 percent of moves involving relocation from another census tract in Linn County.

One-third of moves involved relocation from another Oregon hotspot, the majority being from one of the other Albany hotspots.

Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Albany Central area were the 9th most mobile with 69 percent having moved at least once during the last five years.

For those movers who relocated from another county, the most common source counties were Benton and Marion.

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

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Linn County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Linn County and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

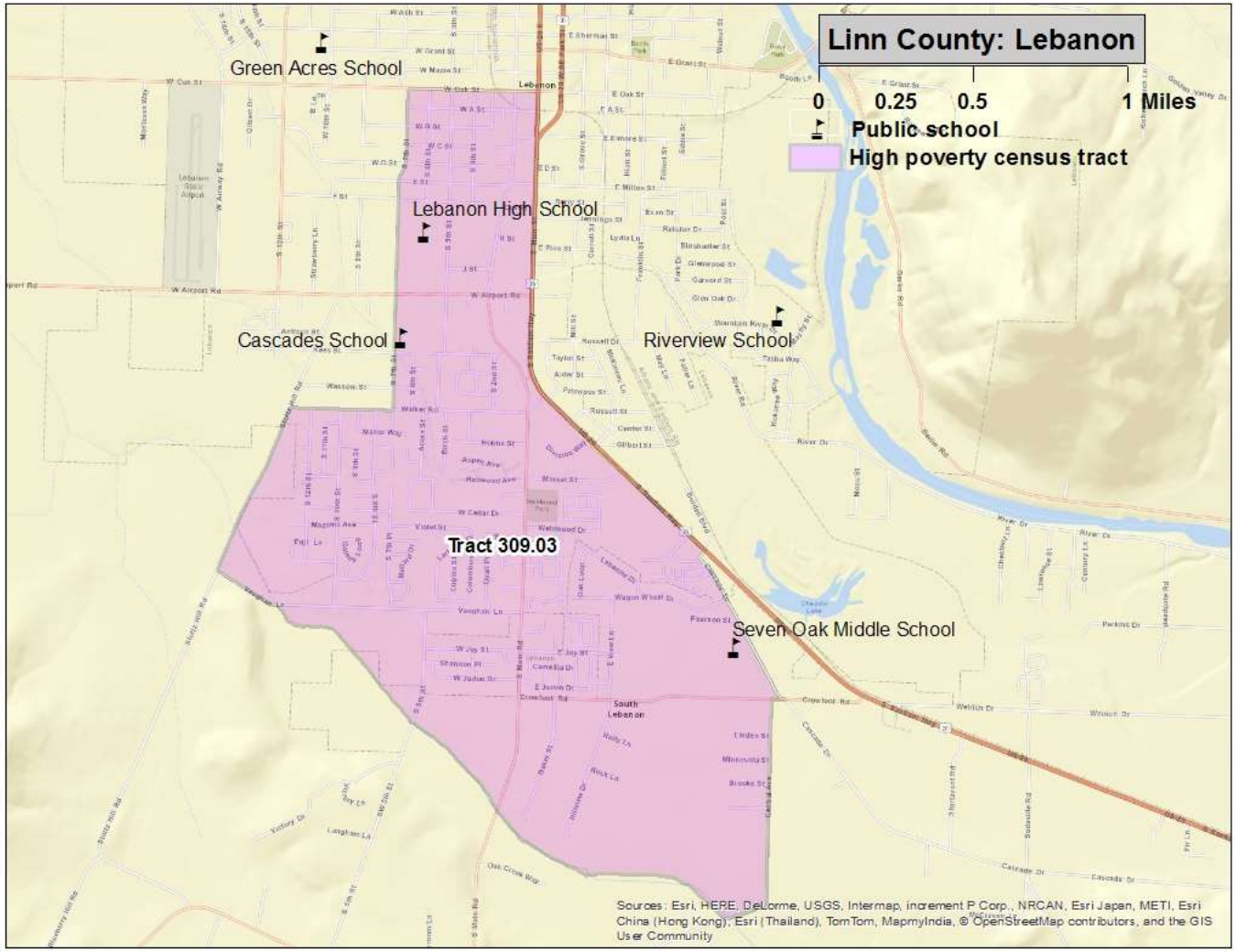
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspots were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Linn County has five high poverty hotspots. Three of them are in and around the city of Albany and are covered in a separate report. This report covers the remaining two hotspots in Lebanon and Sweet Home. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 11 percent of the county's population, 15 percent of its poor, and 14 percent of its SNAP clients live one of the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Lebanon

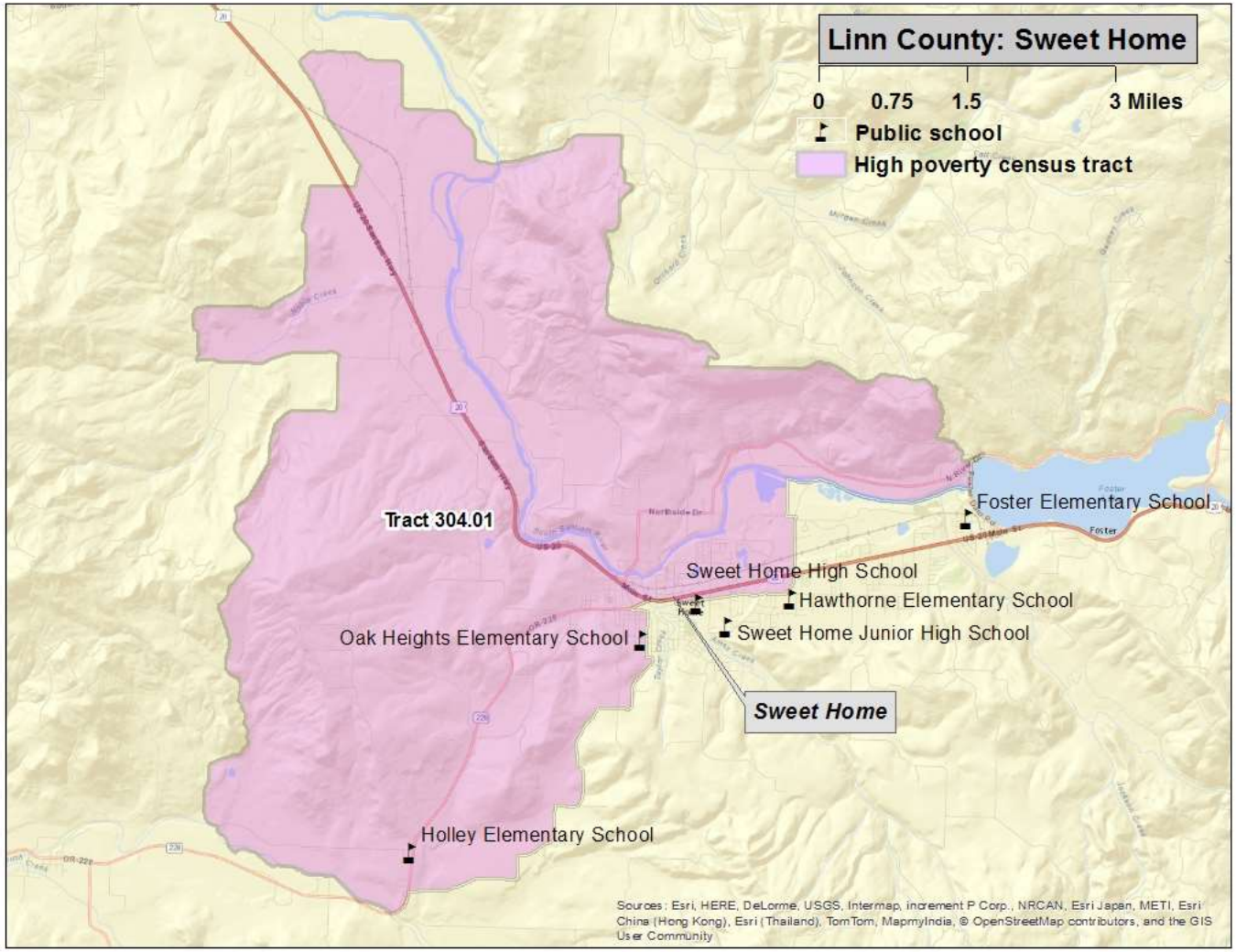


Lebanon (Census Tract 309.03, Figure 1)

Location: The south side of the city of Lebanon

Boundaries:
North: W Oak Street and Walker Road
South: Rockhill Drive, Oak Creek, and Vaughn Lane
East: S Main Street (U.S. Highway 20), Cascade Drive, and Central Avenue
West: S 7th Street and Stoltz Hill Road

Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: Sweet Home



Sweet Home (Census Tract 304.01, Figure 2)

Location: The northwest portion of the city of Sweet Home and extending into unincorporated Linn County

Boundaries:
North: McDowell Creek and Marks Ridge drives
South: Old Holley Road, Oregon Highway 228, U.S. Highway 20, Long Street, and the South Santiam River
East: Old Holley, Clark Mill, and N Butte roads, and Marks Ridge Drive
West: Old Santiam Highway, Fairview, Santiam Terrace, and Scott Mountain roads

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Linn County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots			
	Lebanon	**Sweet Home**	**Linn County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	24%	24%	18%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	6,238	6,404	117,648	3,868,719
Housing units	2,589	2,706	48,795	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	30%	28%	30%	34%
Total Households	2,515	2,553	44,722	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	14%	7%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	47%	54%	53%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	28.1	28.0	27.6	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	54%	51%	51%	51%
Under 18	25%	23%	24%	22%
18 to 24	9%	9%	8%	9%
25 to 44	25%	20%	25%	27%
45 to 59	17%	22%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	25%	26%	23%	21%
Latino	4%	3%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	90%	94%	87%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	6%	3%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	99%	99%	98%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	10%	16%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	12%	9%	17%	30%

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 Linn County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots			
	Lebanon	**Sweet Home**	**Linn County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	1,679	2,270	29,150	763,700
Change since January 2010	30%	23%	17%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	75	83	76	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	27%	35%	25%	20%
Female	55%	51%	53%	53%
Children	34%	32%	35%	36%
18 to 24	11%	10%	11%	10%
25 to 44	26%	28%	28%	27%
45 to 59	16%	19%	16%	16%
60 +	14%	11%	10%	11%
English as preferred language	98%	100%	96%	88%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	41%	44%	40%	41%
Clients in single parent households	25%	28%	29%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	34%	28%	29%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]				
TANF	10%	14%	10%	11%
Medical assistance	81%	83%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	5%	5%	6%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]				
Domestic violence	8%	12%	11%	11%
Mental health	2%	3%	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	20%	23%	22%	20%
Child welfare	18%	21%	19%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	7%	7%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	47	85	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Sweet Home area had the 12th highest rate of child welfare involvement.

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[1]

	Hotspots			
	Lebanon	**Sweet Home**	**Linn County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	36%	31%	36%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	35%	30%	37%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.78	$ 14.22	$ 14.56	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 13.34	$ 13.27	$ 13.13	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 15,546	$ 13,799	$ 14,889	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 12,998	$ 12,262	$ 12,795	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-16%	-11%	-14%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	22%	26%	22%	21%
in 2014	21%	19%	20%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	13%	12%	14%	18%
in 2014	13%	12%	14%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	15%	19%	16%	15%
in 2014	18%	18%	17%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	10%	10%	10%	10%
in 2014	10%	20%	14%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	9%	9%	9%	8%
in 2014	7%	8%	8%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	6%	5%	5%	4%
in 2014	6%	4%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	25%	19%	24%	24%
in 2014	26%	20%	22%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

In the Lebanon hotspot, the only sector in which client employment increased was health care and social assistance, but the increase was not large enough to counteract employment decreases in other sectors.

The same situation existed among Sweet Home clients where an increase in administrative services employment was not large enough to counteract client employment decreases in other sectors. Most of the increase in adminitrative services employment was in temporary help 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 4 Linn County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots			
	Lebanon	**Sweet Home**	**Linn County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	1,679	2,270	29,150	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	62%	64%	64%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	67%	67%	66%	62%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2014	32%	35%	35%	32%
In 2013	15%	16%	15%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	15%	13%	14%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	41%	32%	35%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	11%	12%	17%	12%

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 client migration pattern for the Lebanon hotspot was urban with two-thirds of moves involving a change in census tract within Linn County. Nearly one-fifth moved to another hotspot, mostly located in Linn County.

The client migration pattern for the Sweet Home hotspot was rural, with half of moves involving a change in census tract within the county and one-third involving a move within the same tract. Just 11 percent moved from another hotspot.

For those movers who relocated from another county, the most common source counties were Lane, Benton and Marion.

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

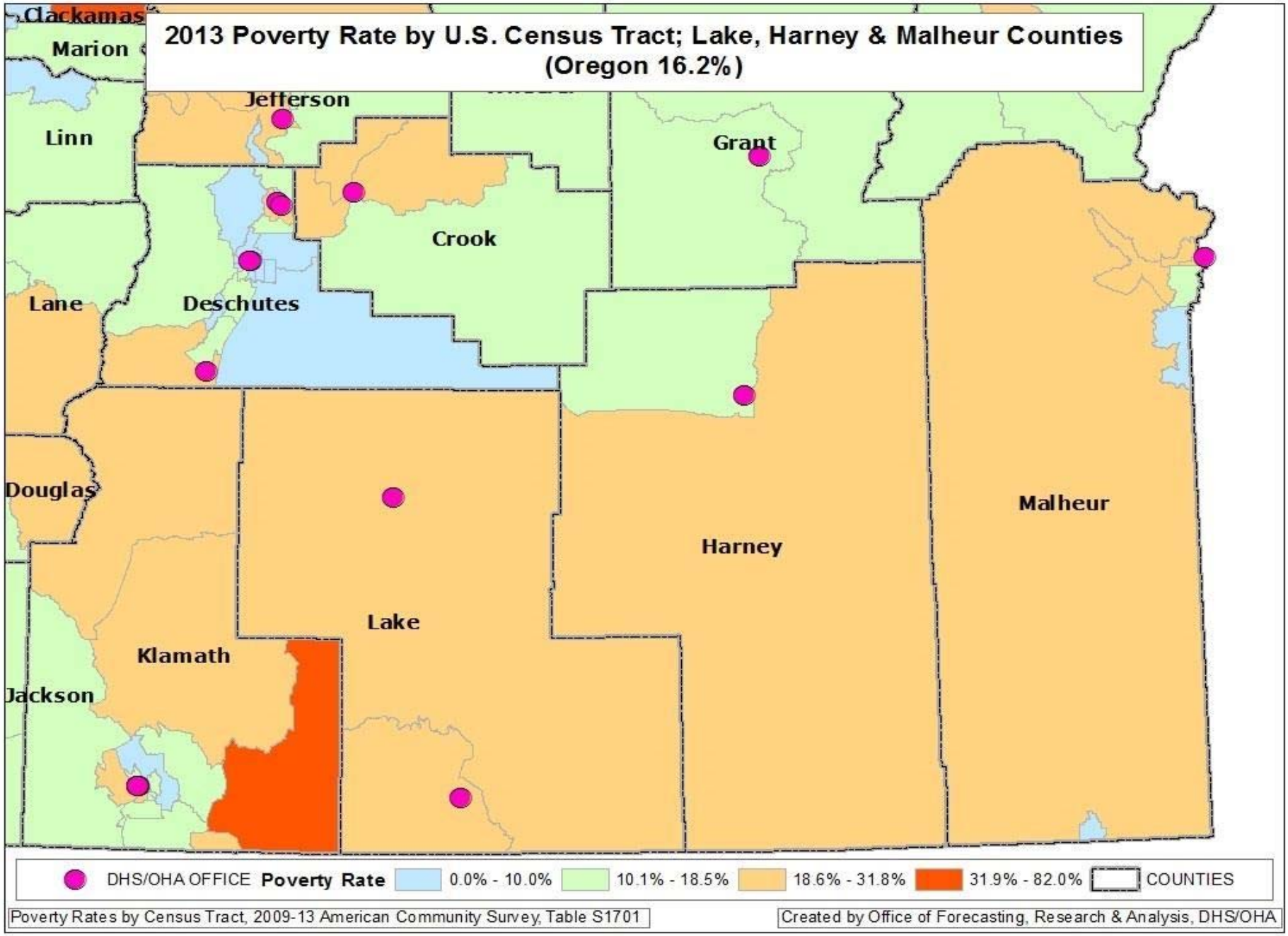
Malheur County

	Malheur County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	30,551	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	26,943	+/-245	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	10,286	+/-221	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	36.1	+/-0.4	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	25.0%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	7.0%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	22.1%	+/-0.5	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	15.7%	+/-0.1	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	19,009	+/-8	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	62.2%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	290	+/-47	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.9%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	149	+/-57	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.5%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	478	+/-50	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	1.6%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	12	+/-12	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	36	+/-40	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	590	+/-99	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	1.9%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	9,987	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	32.7%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	16,697	+/-82	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	54.7%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	13,854	+/-82	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	45.3%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	27,976	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	91.6%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	2,575	+/-314	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	8.4%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	3,358	+/-334	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	11.0%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	23.9%	+/-1.6	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	9.1%	+/-1.7	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	4.2%	+/-1.8	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	220	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	29.9%	+/-1.6	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	80.2%	+/-1.9	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	13.8%	+/-1.5	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	1.93	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	3.27	+/-0.10	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	29.2%	+/-2.4	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	44.1%	+/-15.2	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	7.2	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	18.3	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	2.5	+/-1.1	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	59.7%	+/-2.5	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	~2.4	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§13.3	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	72.6%	+/-4.3	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	§15.6%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	19.1%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	28.5%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	18.6%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	33.4	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	20.2%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	15.4%	+/-1.5	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	16.8%	+/-1.3	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	3.7%	+/-1.0	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.9%	+/-1.1	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	5.4%	+/-1.0	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	7.9%	+/-1.3	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.9%	+/-1.0	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.8%	+/-1.2	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	25.5%	+/-3.0	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	36.1%	+/-5.5	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	13.9%	+/-2.8	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	2,486	+/-484	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	12,550	+/-795	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$35,418	+/-2,923	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	17.1%	+/-1.5	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	37.1%	+/-1.6	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	71.6%	+/-2.0	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	1,516	+/-203	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	8.4%	+/-1.4	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	12,602	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	647	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	5.1%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	12,040	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	8,730	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	388	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	183	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	394	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	14	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	130	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	3,999	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	54	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	252	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	15	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	191	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract; Lake, Harney & Malheur Counties
(Oregon 16.2%)
Clackamas
Marion
Jefferson
Linn
Grant
Crook
Lane
Deschutes
Douglas
Malheur
Harney
Lake
Klamath
Jackson
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Malheur County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Malheur County and provides a profile of its residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

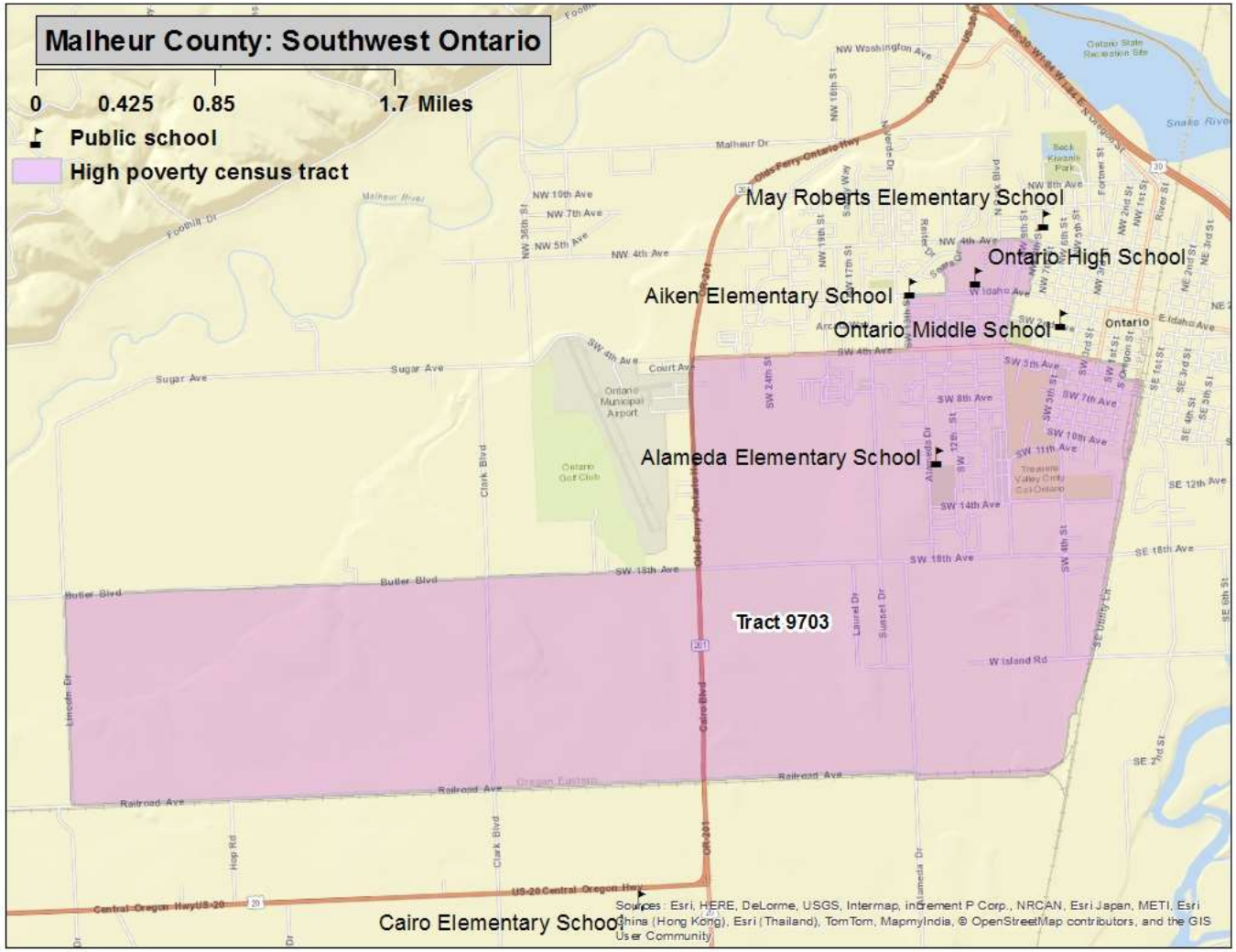
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 hotspot are compared with 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Malheur County has three high poverty hotspots. Two are located in and around Ontario and the other in Vale. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 44 percent of Malheur County's population, 59 percent of its poor, and 60 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Ontario Southwest

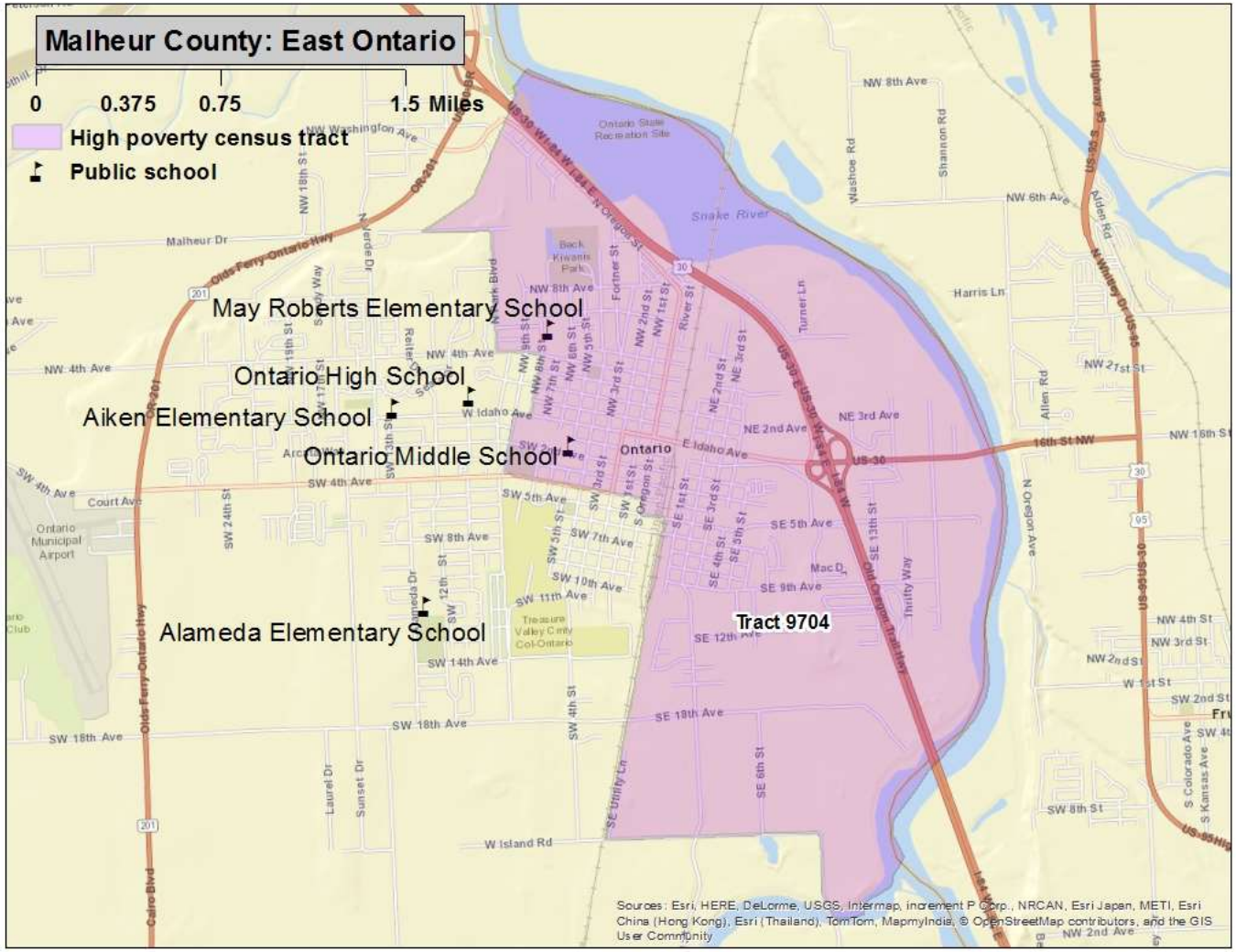


Southwest Ontario (Census Tract 9703, Figure 1)

Location: A portion of the southwest side of the city of Ontario and extending to the southwest of the city limits

Boundaries:
North: Butler Boulevard, SW 4th, W Idaho, NW 4th, and SE 5th avenues
South: Railroad Avenue
East: Union Pacific Railroad tracks. S Oregon Street, and SW 9th, and NW 8th streets
West: Lincoln Drive, SW 30th, SW 13th, and NW 12th streets

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: East Ontario

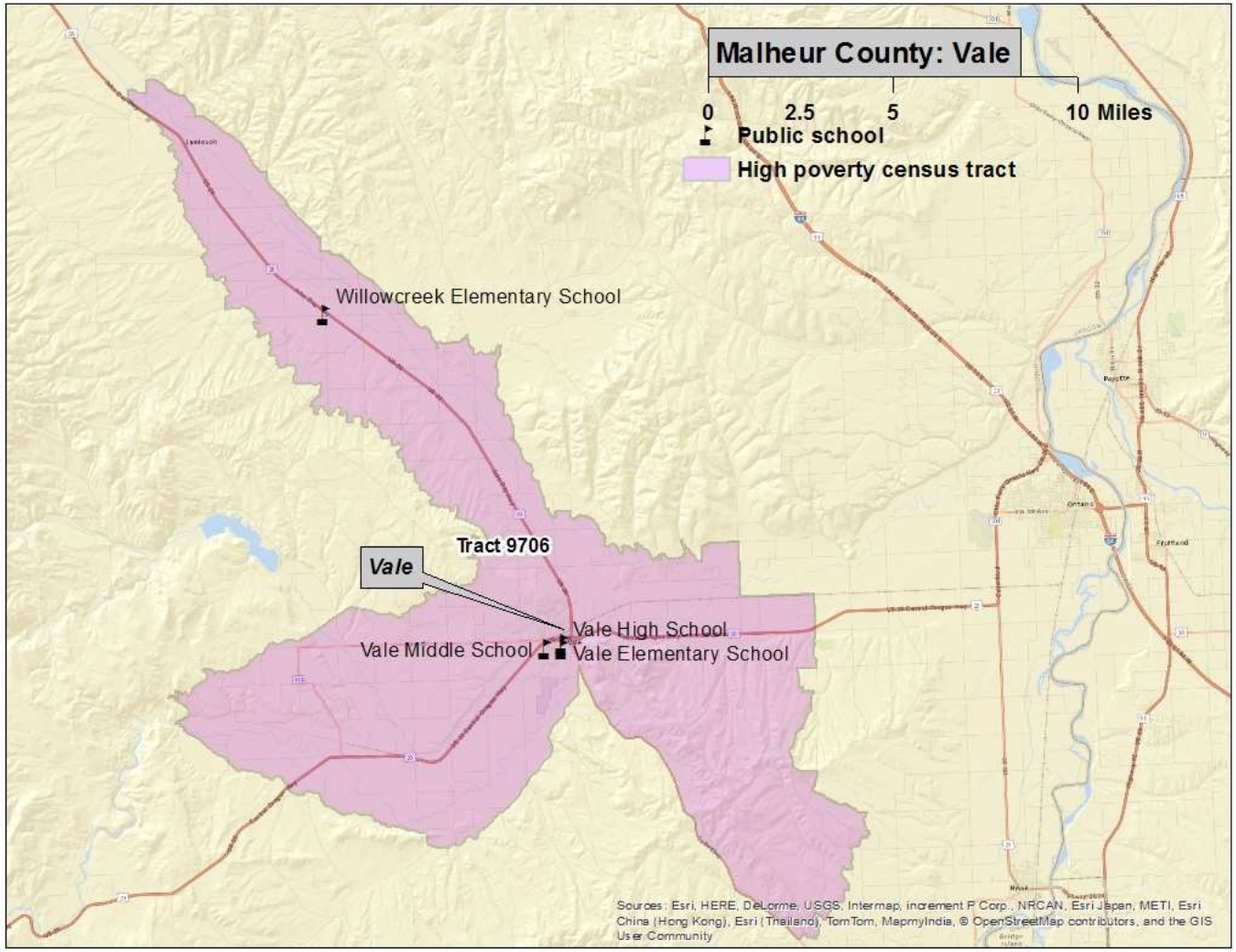


East Ontario (Census Tract 9704, Figure 2)

Location: A portion of the eastern part of the city of Ontario

Boundaries:
North and East: The Snake River and the state of Idaho
South: The Snake River and W Island Road
West: The Union Pacific Railroad tracks, SE 5th Avenue, S Oregon Street, SW 4th Avenue, SW 9th Street, W Idaho Avenue, NW 8th Street, NW 4th Avenue, NW Park Boulevard, Malheur Drive, and the Dork Canal

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Vale



Vale (Census Tract 9706, Figure 3)

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.

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

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

	Hotspots				
	Ontario Southwest	**Ontario East**	**Vale**	**Malheur County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	29%	53%	20%	27%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	4,380	4,802	4,302	30,898	3,868,719
Housing units	1,781	1,892	1,762	11,637	1,516,456
Percent renter occupied	42%	55%	32%	33%	38%
Total Households	1,638	1,708	1,520	10,136	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	15%	24%	9%	12%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	43%	31%	54%	52%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.2	27.9	26.9	27.1	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	53%	49%	51%	46%	51%
Under 18	28%	32%	30%	25%	22%
18 to 24	10%	14%	8%	10%	9%
25 to 44	21%	23%	24%	26%	27%
45 to 59	16%	14%	17%	19%	21%
60+ years of age	24%	16%	22%	21%	21%
Latino	29%	54%	18%	32%	12%
White and non-Latino	66%	43%	80%	63%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	5%	3%	3%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	95%	80%	92%	89%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	15%	38%	13%	20%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	21%	3%	15%	13%	30%

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, Ontario East had the highest poverty rate, the fourth lowest high school completion rate, and the fifth highest percentage of households headed by single mothers.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Malheur County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots				
	Ontario Southwest	**Ontario East**	**Vale**	**Malheur County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	1,202	2,858	991	8,483	763,700
Change since January 2010	15%	20%	21%	17%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	69	70	62	67	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	27%	60%	23%	27%	20%
Female	58%	53%	52%	53%	53%
Children	40%	45%	43%	45%	36%
18 to 24	10%	13%	10%	10%	10%
25 to 44	24%	22%	24%	22%	27%
45 to 59	14%	12%	14%	13%	16%
60 +	11%	8%	10%	9%	11%
English as preferred language	91%	82%	91%	84%	88%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	36%	32%	31%	31%	41%
Clients in single parent households	34%	37%	34%	35%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	29%	26%	31%	30%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]					
TANF	13%	17%	12%	13%	11%
Medical assistance	83%	84%	83%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	5%	6%	7%	5%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]					
Domestic violence	9%	12%	7%	9%	11%
Mental health	3%	5%	2%	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	19%	19%	13%	16%	20%
Child welfare	24%	29%	18%	23%	16%
Developmental disability	3%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	8%	7%	4%	5%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	52	3	104	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Ontario East area had the highest per capita SNAP receipt. SNAP clients in the area had the highest rate of child welfare involvement and the 15th highest TANF participation rate. These factors, along with its high poverty rate, high percentage of single-mother households, and low high school completion rate resulted in the area's third place ranking in the hotspot indices.

Clients in the Ontario Southwest area had the fifth highest rate of child welfare involvement among all Oregon hotspots.

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[1]

	Hotspots				
	Ontario Southwest	**Ontario East**	**Vale**	**Malheur County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	30%	30%	33%	31%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	30%	34%	37%	33%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 12.71	$ 11.72	$ 12.91	$ 12.49	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.46	$ 11.24	$ 12.08	$ 11.93	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 12,902	$ 10,579	$ 13,186	$ 12,037	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 11,498	$ 9,914	$ 10,635	$ 10,653	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-11%	-6%	-19%	-11%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	21%	26%	20%	22%	21%
in 2014	24%	28%	22%	25%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	25%	22%	14%	19%	18%
in 2014	21%	22%	15%	18%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	18%	18%	19%	19%	15%
in 2014	20%	19%	20%	18%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	4%	3%	3%	3%	10%
in 2014	7%	6%	4%	6%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	5%	5%	1%	5%	8%
in 2014	4%	3%	1%	4%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	2%	2%	5%	2%	4%
in 2014	1%	2%	5%	2%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	24%	24%	37%	29%	24%
in 2014	23%	21%	33%	27%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. 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.

More than half of the employment increase in the two Ontario hotspots came from the retail trade sector.

The Vale hotspot had a relatively high percentage of employment in the ‘all other’ category. Most of these jobs were in agricultural production or government.

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 Malheur County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots				
	Ontario Southwest	**Ontario East**	**Vale**	**Malheur County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	1,202	2,858	991	8,483	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.7	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	58%	65%	56%	56%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	59%	65%	58%	57%	62%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2014	31%	39%	32%	31%	32%
In 2013	15%	14%	12%	13%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	12%	11%	12%	12%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	38%	26%	15%	26%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	6%	5%	9%	6%	12%

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.**

Client migration patterns for these three hotspots were largely rural, with about 47 percent of moves involving relocation within the same census tract. Forty three percent relocated from another tract in Malheur County.

About one-fourth of moves involved relocation from another Malheur County hotspot.

For those movers who relocated from another county, the most common source counties were Multnomah, Baker, and Umatilla.

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

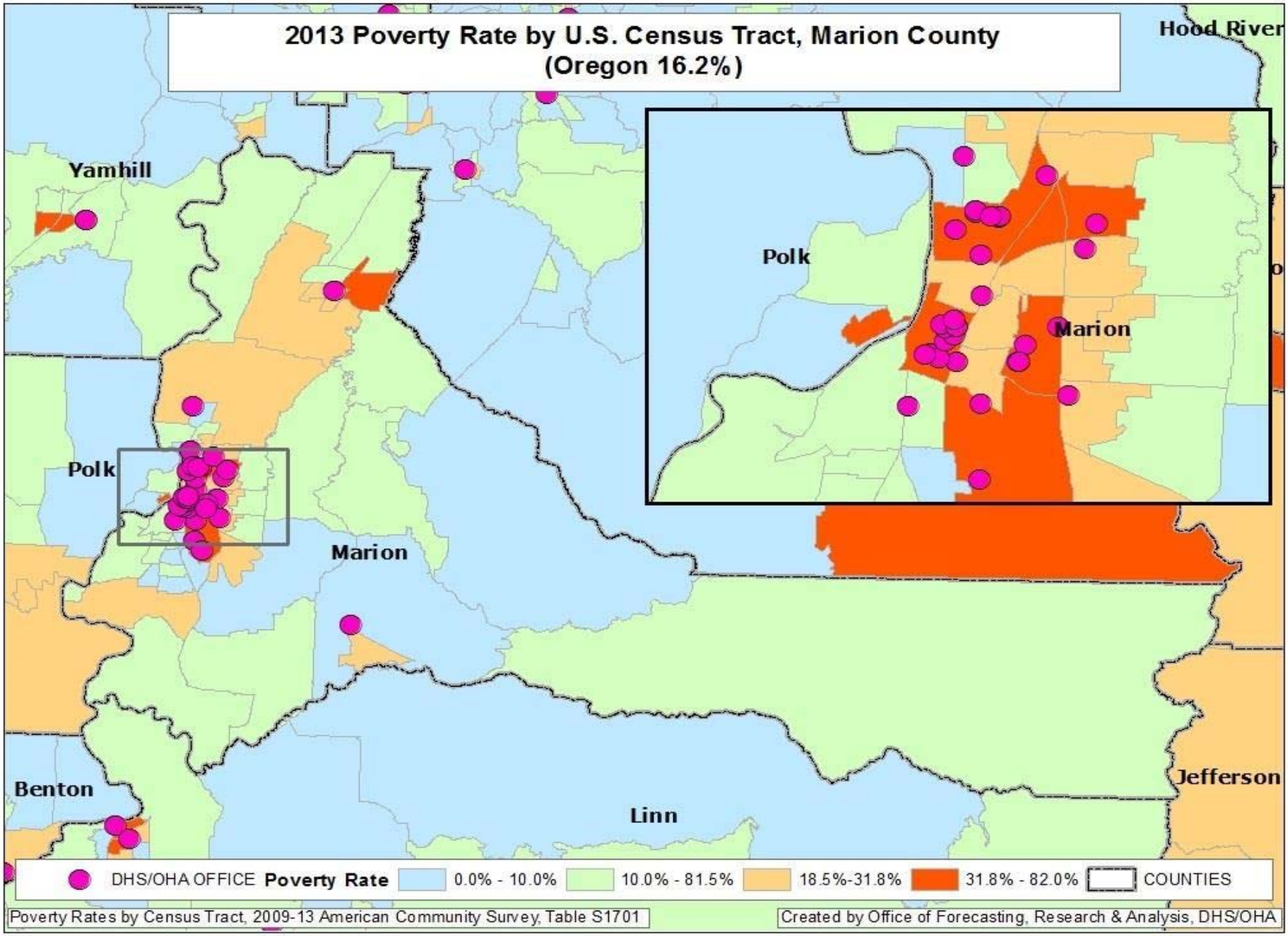
Marion County

	Marion County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	323,259	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	313,220	+/-755	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	113,996	+/-863	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	35.8	+/-0.2	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	25.7%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	7.0%	*****	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	19.9%	+/-0.2	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	14.0%	+/-0.1	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	216,600	+/-680	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	67.0%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	3,128	+/-318	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	1.0%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	2,184	+/-320	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.7%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	5,884	+/-418	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	1.8%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	2,440	+/-310	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.8%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	1,330	+/-744	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.4%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	9,786	+/-659	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	3.0%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	81,907	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	25.3%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	160,907	+/-259	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.8%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	162,352	+/-259	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.2%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	292,999	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	90.6%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	30,260	+/-1,503	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	9.4%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	42,597	+/-1,645	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	13.2%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	25.2%	+/-0.5	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	7.5%	+/-0.5	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	6.6%	+/-0.6	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	232	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	27.2%	+/-0.8	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	84.3%	+/-0.7	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	22.0%	+/-0.6	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	5.24	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	3.25	+/-0.03	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	32.1%	+/-0.8	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	35.5%	+/-4.7	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	§6.2	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	§15.9	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	1.2	+/-0.4	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	59.8%	+/-0.9	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	5.2	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§13.4	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	72.1%	+/-1.4	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	5.7%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	15.4%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	33.3%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	18.4%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	31.1	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	16.4%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	13.5%	+/-1.0	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	14.7%	+/-0.5	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.7%	+/-0.3	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.5%	+/-0.3	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	6.4%	+/-0.5	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	6.2%	+/-0.5	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.2%	+/-0.3	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.1%	+/-0.3	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	18.4%	+/-0.9	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	27.5%	+/-2.0	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	7.5%	+/-1.0	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	24,481	+/-2,209	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	120,257	+/-3,896	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$48,432	+/-1,215	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	21.0%	+/-0.8	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	32.0%	+/-0.7	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	76.8%	+/-0.6	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	11,986	+/-705	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	4.8%	+/-0.5	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	162,050	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	7,519	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	4.6%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	^165,000	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	^121,000	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	^Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	3,435	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	2,618	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	3,193	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	106	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	566	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	36,762	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	821	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	2,192	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	125	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	2,012	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Marion County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Hood River
Yamhill
Polk
Marion
Benton
Linn
Jefferson
Polk
Marion
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.0% - 81.5%
18.5%-31.8%
31.8% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Inner Northeast Salem, Marion County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Northeast Salem and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

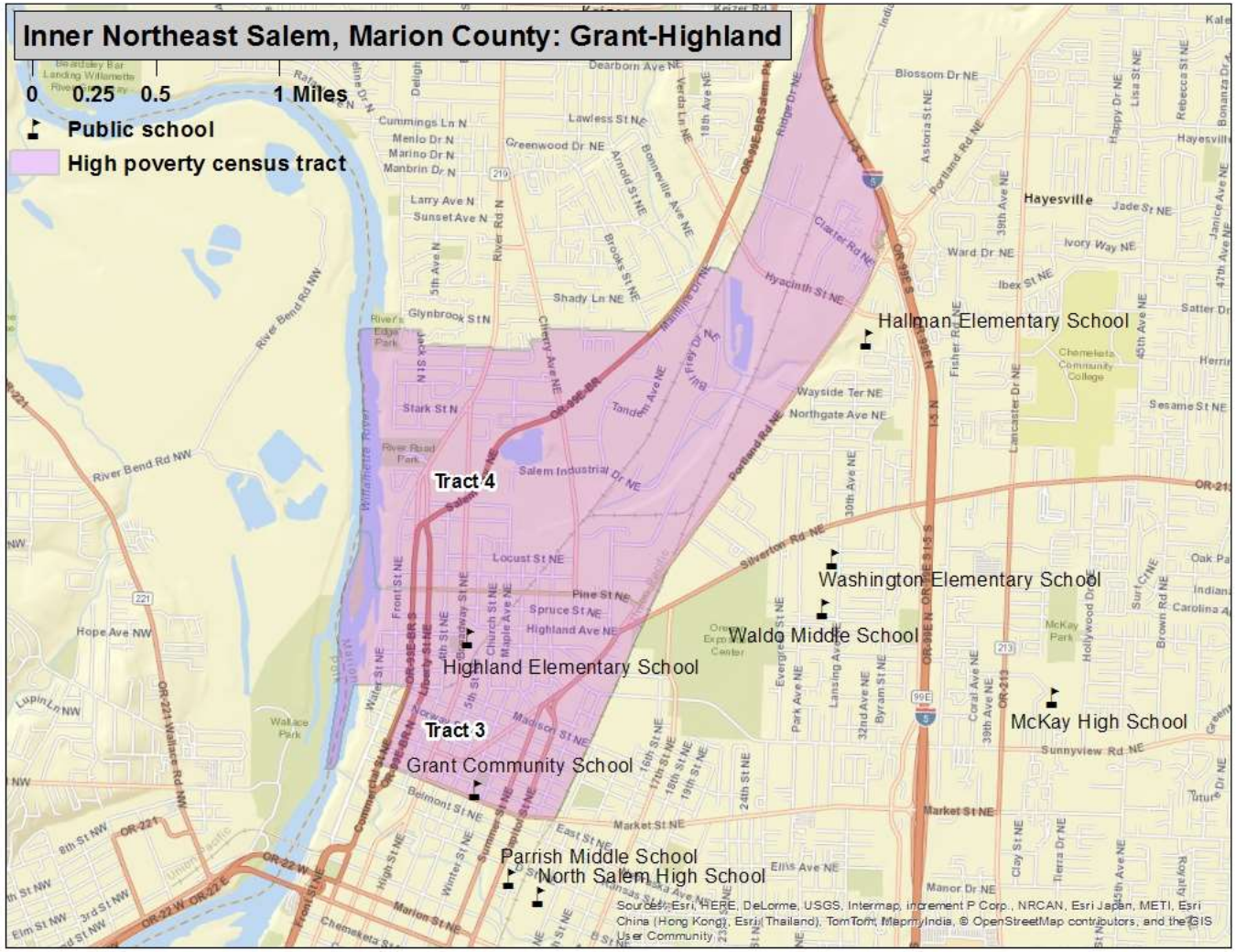
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Several tracts in northeast and southeast Salem are high poverty hotspots as well as several tracts in the Woodburn/Gervais area. The Woodburn hotspots are described in a separate report. Salem hotspots are divided into two reports for separate analyses. This report covers three hotspots in inner northeast Salem. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 6 percent of Marion County's population, 12 percent of its poor, and 12 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot**: The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 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 tracts around the Oregon State Prison, Oregon State Hospital, and Willamette University that have high poverty rates were omitted from this analysis.

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Grant/Highland

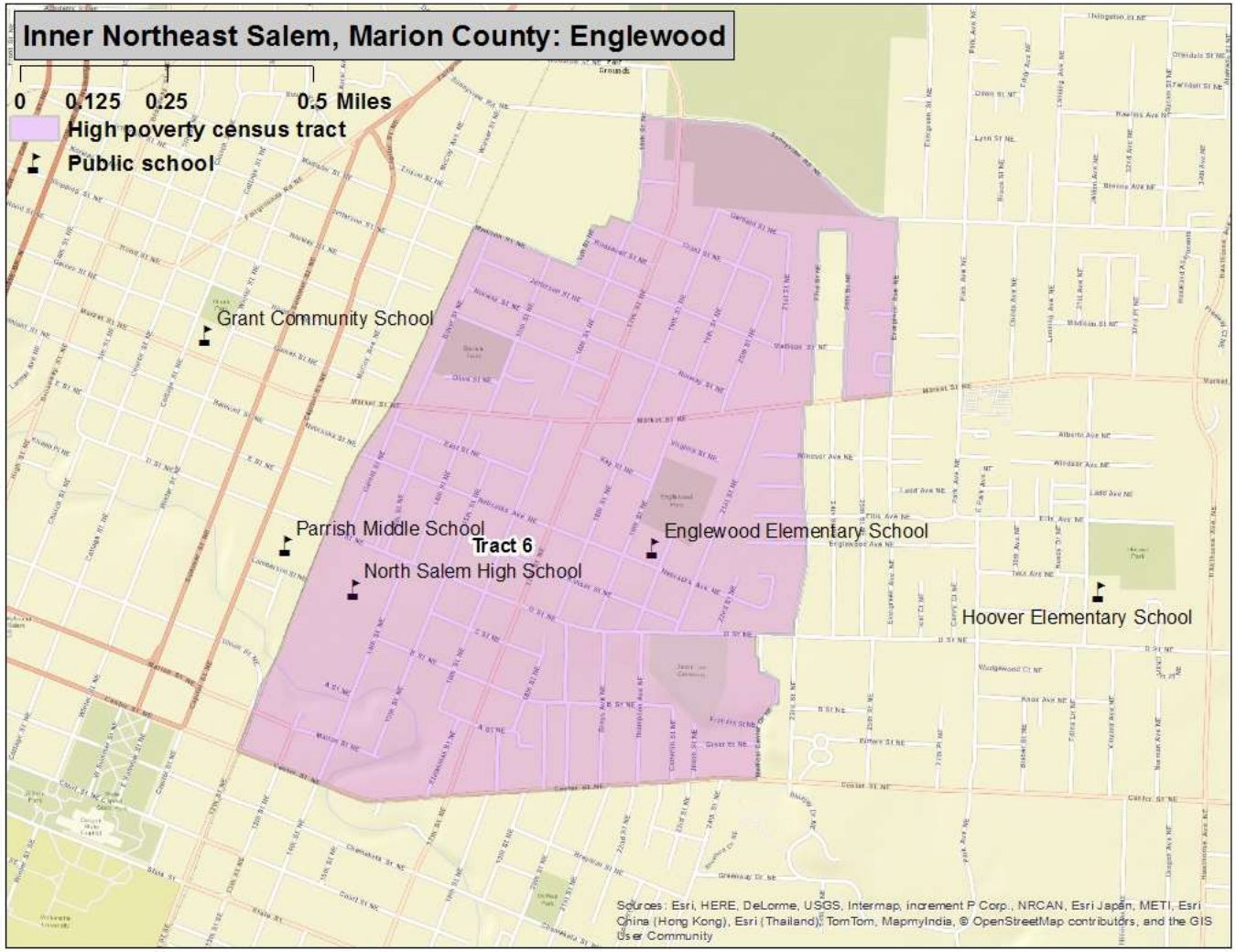


Grant/ Highland (Census tracts 3 and 4, Figure 1)

Location: A portion of the city of Salem that encompasses the Grant and Highland neighborhoods, 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

Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: Englewood

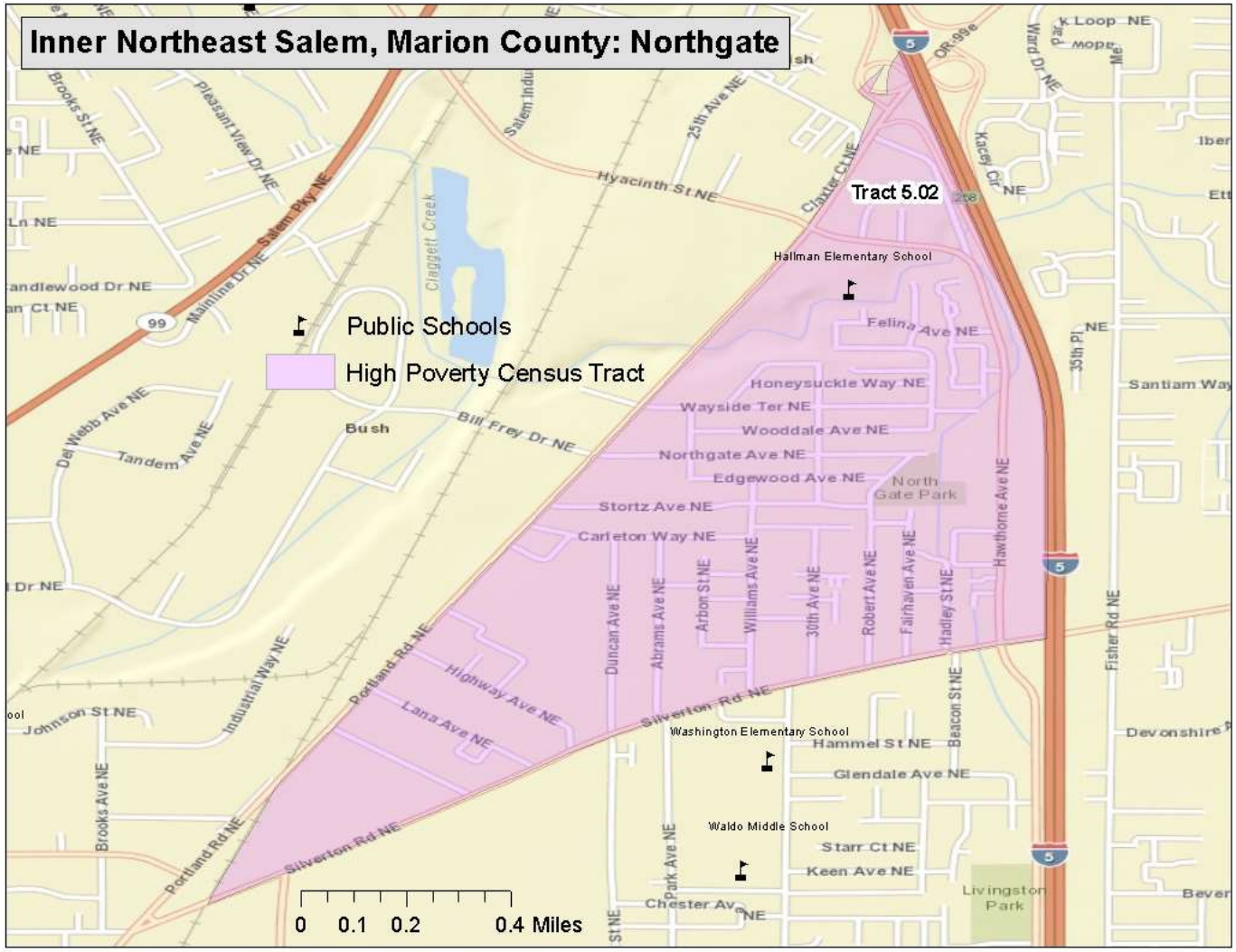


Englewood (Census Tract 6, Figure 2)

Location: An area of the city of Salem that is centered around 17th and Market streets NE. It encompasses a portion of the Northeast Neighbors (NEN) neighborhood.

Boundaries:
North: Madison Street NE and Sunnyview Road NE
South: Center Street NE
East: Evergreen Avenue NE, 23rd Street NE, and Medical Center Drive NE
West: 12th Street NE, the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, Taft and 16th streets NE

Figure 3: Poverty hotspots: Northgate



Northgate (Census Tract 5.02 , Figure 3)

Location: A triangular area in NE Salem that encompasses a portion of the Northgate neighborhood

Boundaries:
North: The Union Pacific Railroad tracks and Portland Road NE
South: Silverton Road NE
East: I-5.

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Inner-northeast Salem hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots				
	Grant Highland	**Englewood**	**Northgate**	**Marion County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	33%	21%	53%	19%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	9,891	5,104	5,299	318,441	3,868,719
Housing units	4,002	2,169	1,845	121,245	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	56%	38%	71%	37%	34%
Total Households	3,698	2,093	1,709	113,285	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	16%	23%	21%	13%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	34%	37%	37%	51%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	28.1	27.4	28.5	27.4	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	51%	56%	49%	50%	51%
Under 18	27%	23%	35%	26%	22%
18 to 24	11%	9%	13%	10%	9%
25 to 44	31%	25%	30%	26%	27%
45 to 59	19%	25%	13%	19%	21%
60+ years of age	12%	19%	9%	19%	21%
Latino	33%	20%	46%	25%	12%
White and non-Latino	59%	75%	38%	68%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	8%	5%	16%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	87%	94%	80%	89%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	25%	9%	34%	17%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	14%	28%	13%	21%	30%

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 Englewood area ranked 6th highest in percentage of households headed by single mothers.

Among all Oregon hotspots, Northgate had the second highest poverty rate, 7th highest percentage of adults without high school completion or a GED, and the 8th highest proportion of households headed by single mothers.

In the Grant/Highland hotspot the poverty rate was 27 percent in tract 3 and 39 percent in tract 4. Combined, the 33 percent poverty rate ranked 16th highest among all Oregon hotspots.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Inner-northeast Salem and Keizer hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots				
	Grant Highland	**Englewood**	**Northgate**	**Marion County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	4,842	1,448	2,564	76,596	763,700
Change since January 2010	11%	10%	12%	14%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	80	74	78	74	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	49%	28%	48%	24%	20%
Female	52%	52%	53%	53%	53%
Children	39%	33%	48%	44%	36%
18 to 24	11%	13%	11%	10%	10%
25 to 44	26%	25%	23%	24%	27%
45 to 59	16%	18%	12%	13%	16%
60 +	8%	11%	7%	8%	11%
English as preferred language	88%	90%	70%	81%	88%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	39%	44%	30%	33%	41%
Clients in single parent households	35%	28%	38%	36%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	23%	25%	24%	27%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]					
TANF	17%	12%	17%	13%	11%
Medical assistance	84%	78%	86%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	12%	8%	7%	8%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]					
Domestic violence	13%	10%	12%	10%	11%
Mental health	3%	3%	3%	2%	4%
Alcohol and drug	26%	26%	20%	19%	20%
Child welfare	22%	19%	22%	17%	16%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	8%	8%	5%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	6	50	8	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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, Grant/Highland had the fourth highest per capita SNAP participation. Clients in the area had the 8th highest rate of involvement in child welfare. These factors, combined with high poverty rate and high geographic mobility (Table 4), combined to place the area 6th in the hotspot index rankings.

Among all Oregon hotspots Northgate ranked fifth in per capita SNAP participation. Clients had the 9th highest rate of involvement in child welfare and the 14th highest rate of concurrent TANF receipt. The area's hotspot index rank of 8 is due to these factors as well as the high poverty rate, high percentage of single-mother households, and low educational attainment.

Thirty percent of clients in the Northgate area had a non-English language preference. More than 90 percent of those preferred Spanish.

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

Table 3 Inner-northeast Salem and Keizer hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots				
	Grant Highland	**Englewood**	**Northgate**	**Marion County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	39%	38%	39%	40%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	41%	41%	44%	42%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.06	$ 14.66	$ 13.13	$ 14.17	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.93	$ 13.39	$ 12.37	$ 12.99	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13,176	$ 15,000	$ 12,324	$ 14,597	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 12,124	$ 12,428	$ 11,975	$ 12,948	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-8%	-17%	-3%	-11%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	18%	17%	17%	20%	21%
in 2014	19%	19%	16%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	14%	15%	14%	14%	18%
in 2014	14%	17%	17%	14%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	16%	12%	12%	14%	15%
in 2014	17%	13%	13%	15%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	11%	11%	12%	10%	10%
in 2014	15%	14%	18%	13%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	15%	18%	20%	14%	8%
in 2014	10%	9%	13%	11%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%
in 2014	3%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	21%	25%	22%	24%	24%
in 2014	22%	25%	20%	23%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Manufacturing employment among clients in these areas declined substantially between 2009 and 2014. Half of the employment increase during this period was in the administrative services sector, particularly in temporary help 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 4 Inner-northeast Salem and Keizer hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots				
	Grant Highland	**Englewood**	**Northgate**	**Marion County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	4,842	1,448	2,564	76,596	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.5	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	71%	65%	67%	62%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	70%	67%	64%	62%	62%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2014	40%	40%	36%	32%	32%
In 2013	17%	13%	17%	15%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	13%	12%	14%	15%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	49%	48%	48%	42%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	15%	12%	11%	12%	12%

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.**

Client migration patterns for these three hotspots were largely urban, with about 70 percent of moves involving relocation from another census tract in Marion County.

Nearly 40 percent of moves involved relocation from another Oregon hotspot.

Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Grant Highland area were the fourth most mobile with 70 percent having moved at least once during the last five years.

For those movers who relocated from another county, the most common county of origin was Polk. Other common source counties were along the I-5 corridor from the Portland area south to Linn County.

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

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Outer Salem, Marion County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Marion County and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

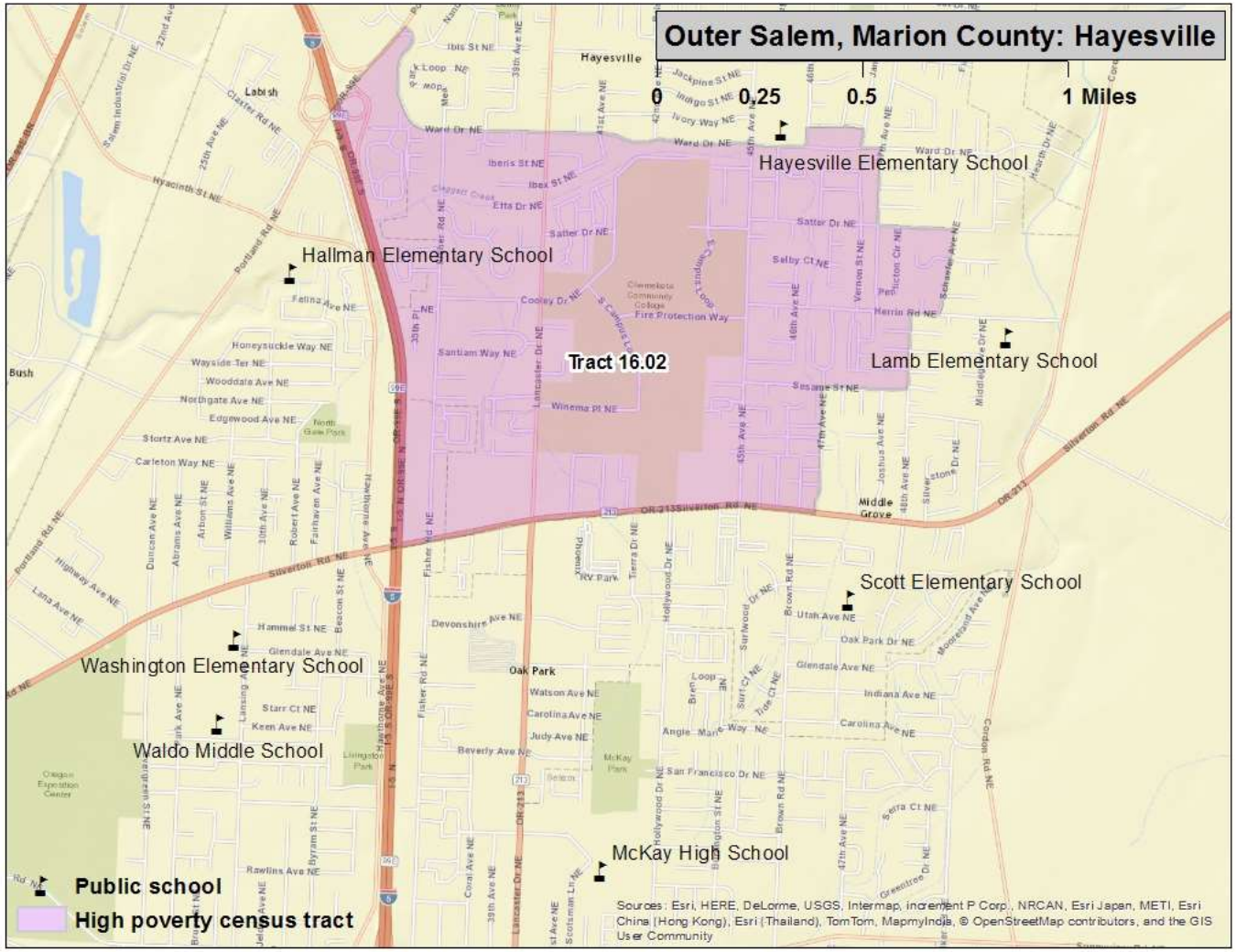
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Several tracts in northeast and southeast Salem are high poverty hotspots as well as several tracts in the Woodburn/Gervais area. The Woodburn hotspots are described in a separate report. Salem hotspots are divided into two reports for separate analyses. This report covers three hotspots in outer Salem. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 15 percent of Marion County's population, 23 percent of its poor, and 23 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Hayesville

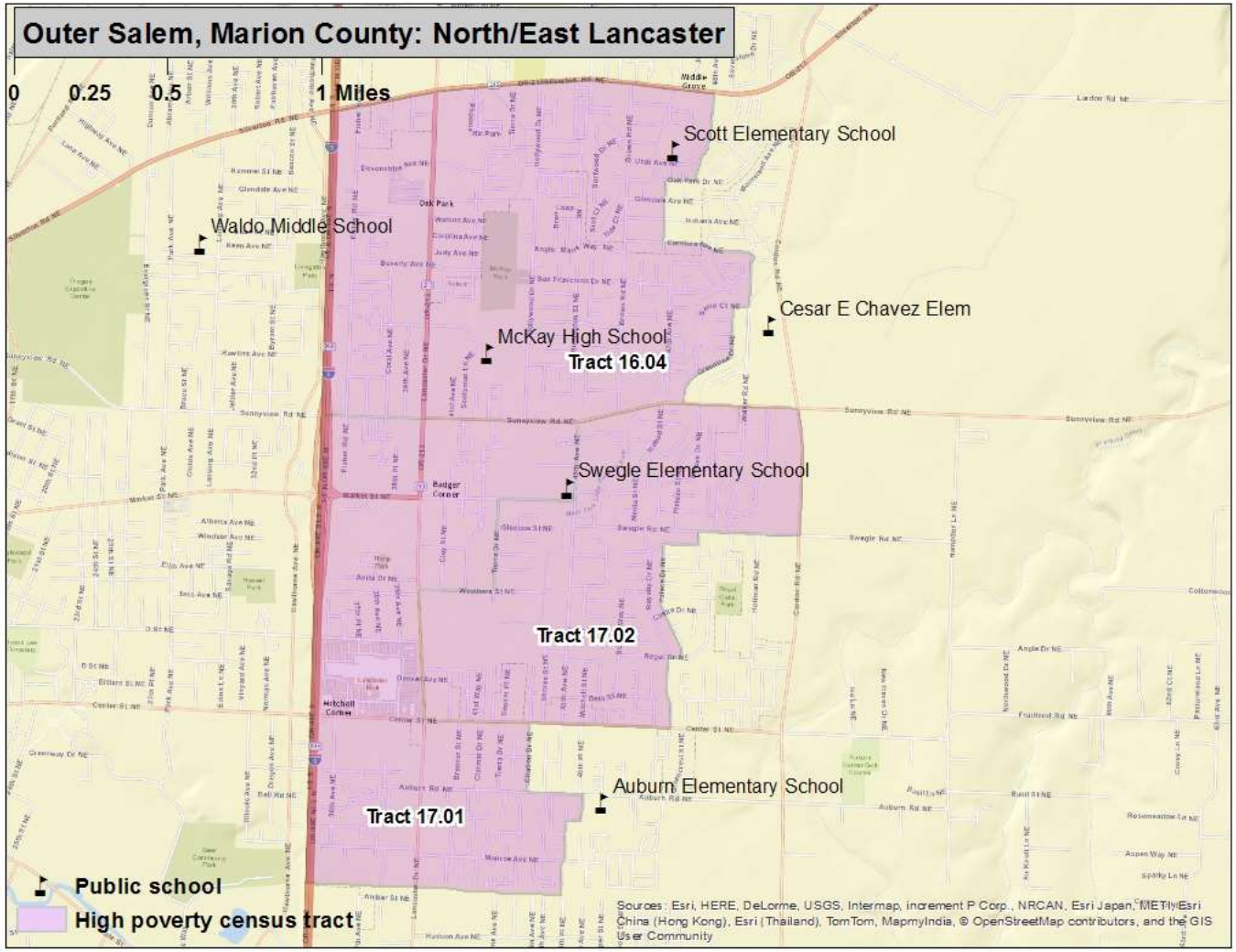


Hayesville (Census Tract 16.02, Figure 1)

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

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: North/East Lancaster

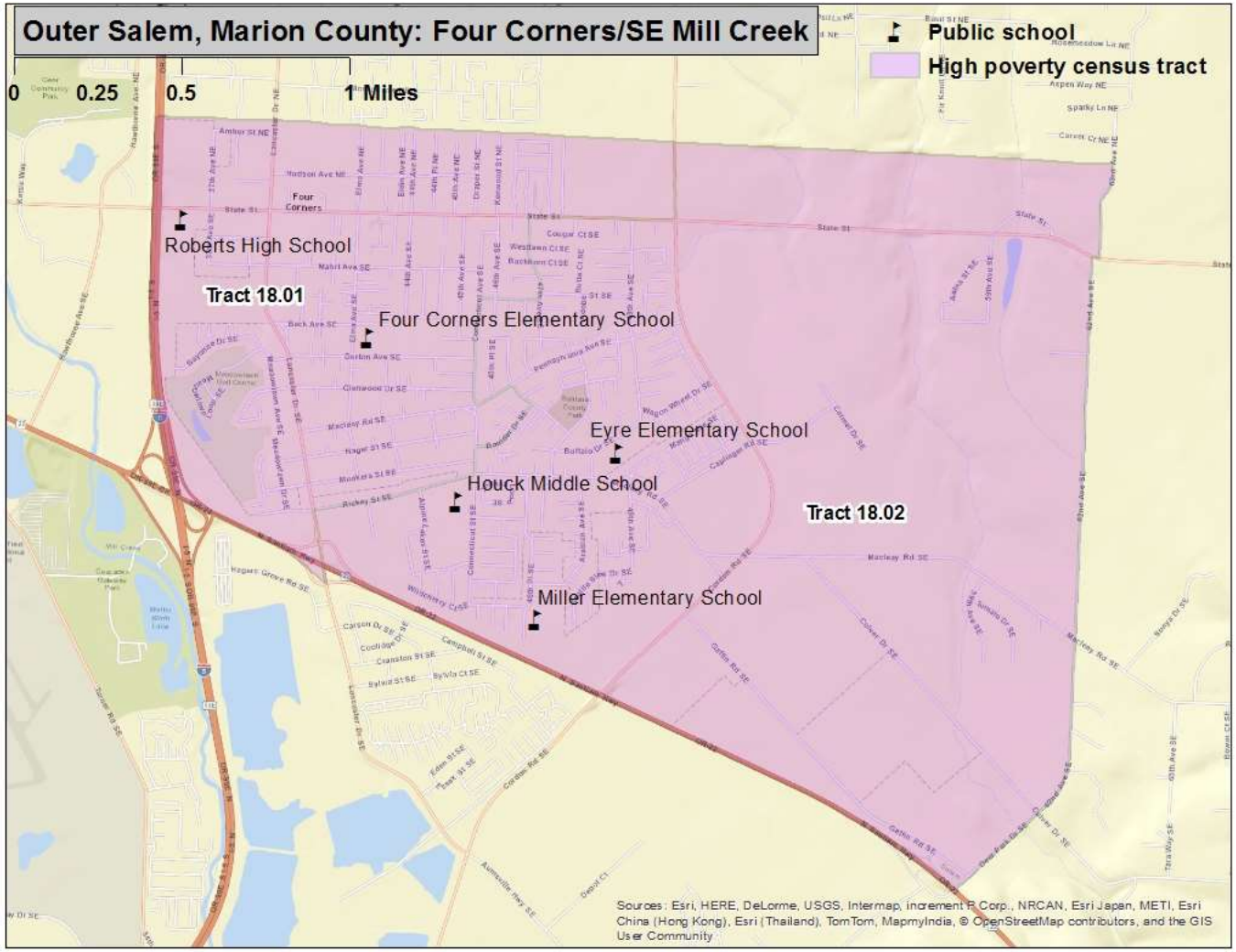


North /East Lancaster
(Census tracts 16.04, 17.01, and 17.02, Figure 2)

Location: Portions of Salem's North East, North Lancaster, and East Lancaster neighborhoods

Boundaries:
North: Silverton Road NE
South: An abandoned rail easement and power transmission lines running south of Monroe Avenue NE and north of State Street
East: 48th Avenue NE, Randi Lane NE, Walker Road NE, Greentree Drive NE, Cordon Road NE, Princess Lane NE, Palace, Royalty, and, Citation drives NE, 45th Avenue NE, Chadbourne Lane NE
West: I-5

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Four Corners/SE Mill Creek

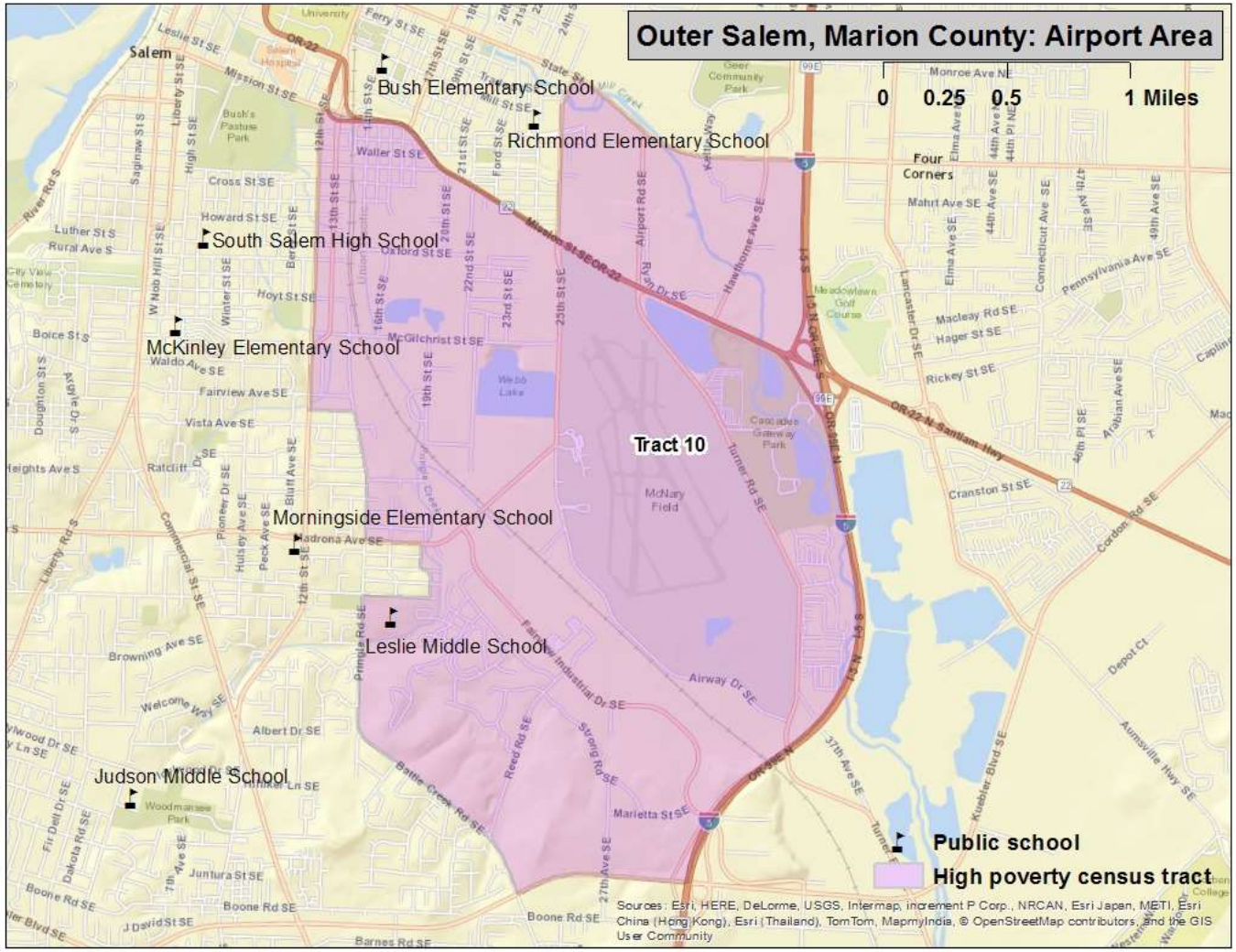


Four Corners/SE Mill Creek area (Census tracts 18.01 and 18.02, Figure 3)

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

Figure 4: Poverty hotspots: Salem Airport area



Salem Airport area (Census Tract 10, Figure 4)

Location: An area surrounding the Salem Airport and including parts of the Southeast Salem, Morningside, and Southeast Mill Creek neighborhoods

Boundaries:
North: Oregon Highway 22 and State Street
South: Pringle and Kuebler roads SE
East: I-5
West: Pringle Road SE, Edward Drive SE, and 12th Street SE

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Outer Salem hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots					
	Hayesville	**North/East Lancaster**	**Four Corners /SE Mill Creek**	**Salem Airport area**	**Marion County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	37%	24%	25%	34%	19%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	8,612	20,379	15,646	4,083	318,441	3,868,719
Housing units	3,383	7,411	5,071	1,692	121,245	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	69%	52%	45%	59%	37%	34%
Total Households	2,986	7,071	4,848	1,566	113,285	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	30%	19%	17%	15%	13%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	32%	45%	47%	30%	51%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.5	27.4	26.5
Percent of population that is						
Female	53%	51%	50%	46%	50%	51%
Under 18	37%	28%	30%	27%	26%	22%
18 to 24	15%	10%	11%	14%	10%	9%
25 to 44	27%	28%	32%	29%	26%	27%
45 to 59	14%	18%	16%	17%	19%	21%
60+ years of age	8%	16%	12%	13%	19%	21%
Latino	56%	41%	39%	32%	25%	12%
White and non-Latino	36%	48%	50%	62%	68%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	8%	11%	10%	6%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	75%	78%	83%	87%	89%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	30%	27%	27%	28%	17%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	9%	12%	15%	11%	21%	30%

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

Poverty rates for the three tracts in the North/East Lancaster area ranged from 20.9 in tract 16.04 to 26.4 in tract 17.02.

Poverty rates for the two tracts in the Four Corners/SE Mill Creek area were 27 percent for tract 18.01 and 34 percent for tract 18.02.

All four areas had relatively low educational attainment compared to other Oregon hotspots. Hayesville had the tenth highest percentage of adults without high school completion or a GED, the Airport area ranked 12th, Four Corners 13th, and NE Lancaster 14th.

Among all Oregon hotspots, Hayesville had the second highest percentage of households headed by single mothers and the ninth highest poverty rate. The Airport area had the 14th highest poverty rate.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Outer Salem hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots					
	Hayesville	**North/East Lancaster**	**Four Corners /SE Mill Creek**	**Salem Airport area**	**Marion County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	3,731	7,176	4,610	1,951	76,596	763,700
Change since January 2010	20%	16%	12%	25%	14%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	74	76	77	84	74	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	43%	35%	29%	48%	24%	20%
Female	55%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%
Children	56%	48%	50%	38%	44%	36%
18 to 24	11%	10%	10%	11%	10%	10%
25 to 44	19%	22%	24%	27%	24%	27%
45 to 59	8%	12%	11%	16%	13%	16%
60 +	6%	9%	6%	8%	8%	11%
English as preferred language	64%	74%	77%	88%	81%	88%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	22%	30%	26%	39%	33%	41%
Clients in single parent households	43%	38%	38%	37%	36%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	23%	25%	30%	22%	27%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]						
TANF	16%	16%	15%	17%	13%	11%
Medical assistance	85%	83%	84%	84%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	8%	9%	7%	9%	8%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]						
Domestic violence	10%	11%	10%	15%	10%	11%
Mental health	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	4%
Alcohol and drug	14%	19%	18%	28%	19%	20%
Child welfare	15%	18%	18%	24%	17%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	1%	5%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	5%	5%	9%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	36	45	51	4	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 6th in SNAP participation rate. Airport SNAP clients ranked third highest in terms of child welfare involvement, 12th in alcohol and drug program participation, 13th in TANF participation, and 18th in mental health program participation. The area's fourth-place hotspot index ranking is the result of high program participation, high geographic mobility (Table 4), low educational attainment, and high poverty rate.

Many clients in these areas have non-English language preferences. More than 1/3 of Hayesville clients, one-quarter of NE Lancaster clients, and 23 percent of Four Corners clients had non-English language preference. The most common non-English languages were Spanish and Russian.

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

Table 3 Outer Salem hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots					
	Hayesville	**North/East Lancaster**	**Four Corners /SE Mill Creek**	**Salem Airport area**	**Marion County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	41%	42%	45%	37%	40%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	46%	43%	46%	39%	42%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13.11	$ 13.86	$ 14.17	$ 12.93	$ 14.17	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.36	$ 12.55	$ 13.05	$ 12.24	$ 12.99	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13,367	$ 14,335	$ 14,171	$ 12,658	$ 14,597	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 13,097	$ 12,698	$ 13,298	$ 11,267	$ 12,948	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-2%	-11%	-6%	-11%	-11%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	19%	20%	19%	22%	20%	21%
in 2014	18%	17%	17%	19%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	13%	14%	13%	20%	14%	18%
in 2014	15%	16%	13%	19%	14%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	15%	15%	14%	17%	14%	15%
in 2014	15%	16%	15%	17%	15%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	9%	12%	11%	9%	10%	10%
in 2014	12%	12%	14%	15%	13%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	17%	15%	15%	10%	14%	8%
in 2014	12%	13%	14%	8%	11%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	4%	3%	5%	4%	4%	4%
in 2014	5%	3%	5%	4%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	22%	22%	21%	18%	24%	24%
in 2014	24%	21%	21%	18%	23%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Half of the employment increase among clients in all four areas combined came from administrative services. Sixty percent of clients with 2014 employment in this sector were primarily employed in temporary help 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 4 Outer Salem hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots					
	Hayesville	**North/East Lancaster**	**Four Corners /SE Mill Creek**	**Salem Airport area**	**Marion County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	3,731	7,176	4,610	1,951	76,596	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.8	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	65%	63%	64%	73%	62%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	63%	63%	65%	76%	62%	62%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2014	32%	33%	33%	42%	32%	32%
In 2013	17%	15%	16%	16%	15%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	16%	15%	15%	15%	15%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	45%	47%	47%	56%	42%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	9%	10%	9%	13%	12%	12%

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.**

Client migration patterns for these four hotspots were largely urban, with nearly 70 percent of moves involving relocation from another census tract in Marion County.

Nearly 40 percent of moves involved relocation from another Oregon hotspot.

Clients in the Salem Airport area were the most mobile for any hotspot with 73 percent having moved at least once during the last five years.

For those who relocated from another county, the most common county of origin was Polk. Other common source counties were along the I-5 corridor from the Portland area south to Linn County.

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

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Woodburn and Gervais Areas, Marion County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies a high poverty hotspot in Marion County and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

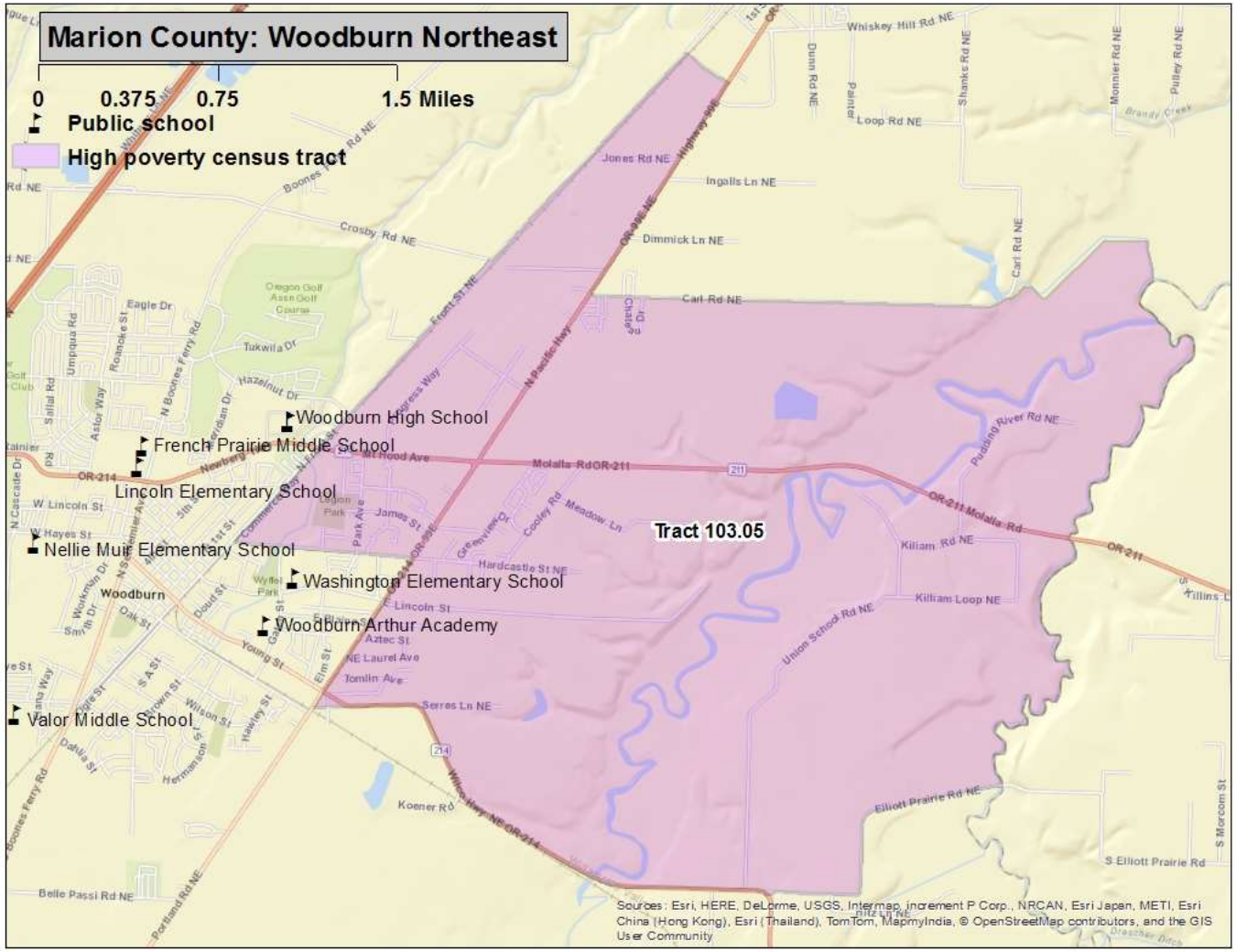
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 hotspot are compared with 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Several tracts in northeast and southeast Salem are high poverty hotspots as well as several tracts in the Woodburn/Gervais area. The Salem hotspots are covered in two separate reports. This report covers four hotspots in and around Woodburn and Gervais. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 8 percent of Marion County's population, 12 percent of its poor, and 9 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Woodburn Northeast

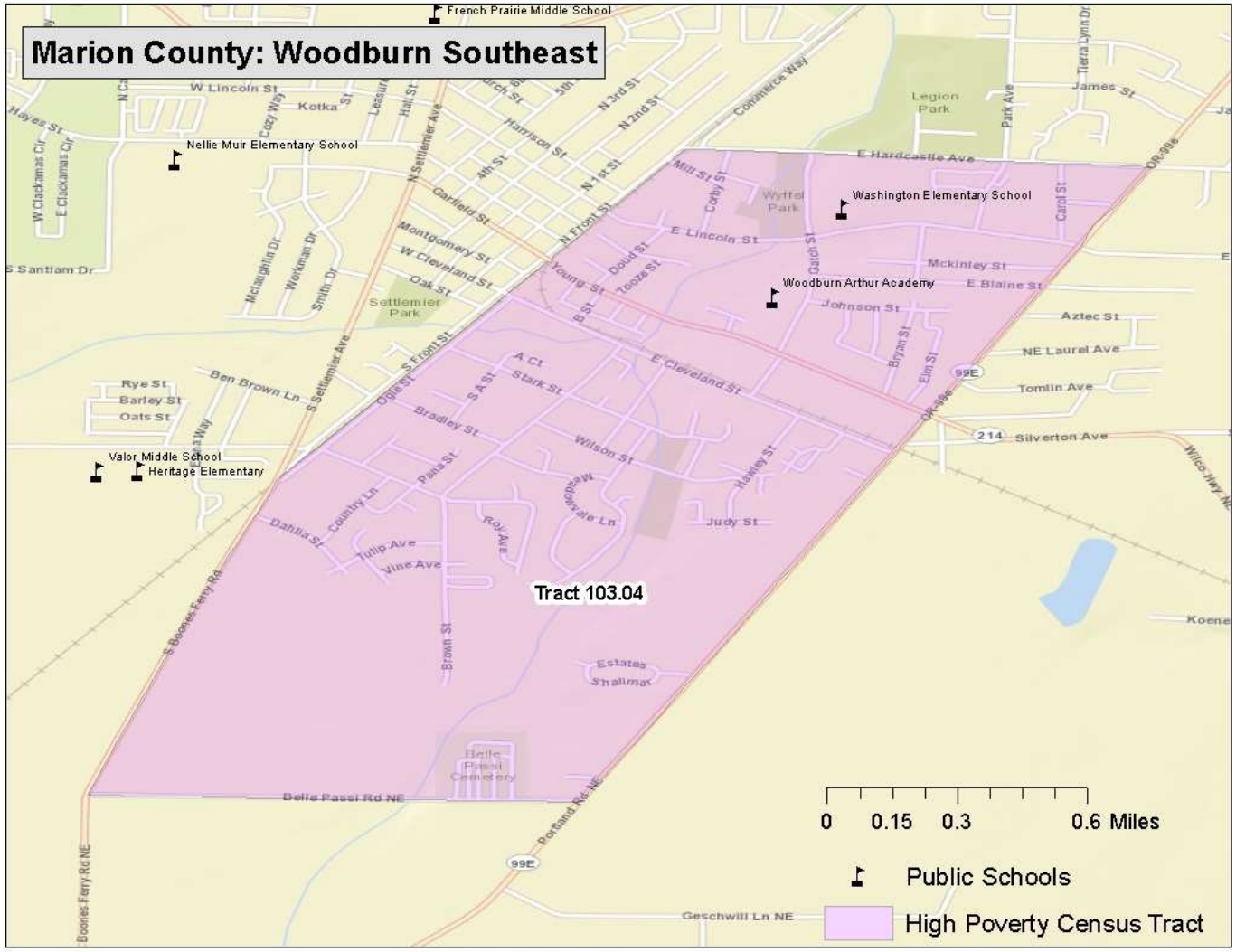


Woodburn Northeast (Census Tract 103.05, Figure 1)

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

Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: Woodburn Southeast

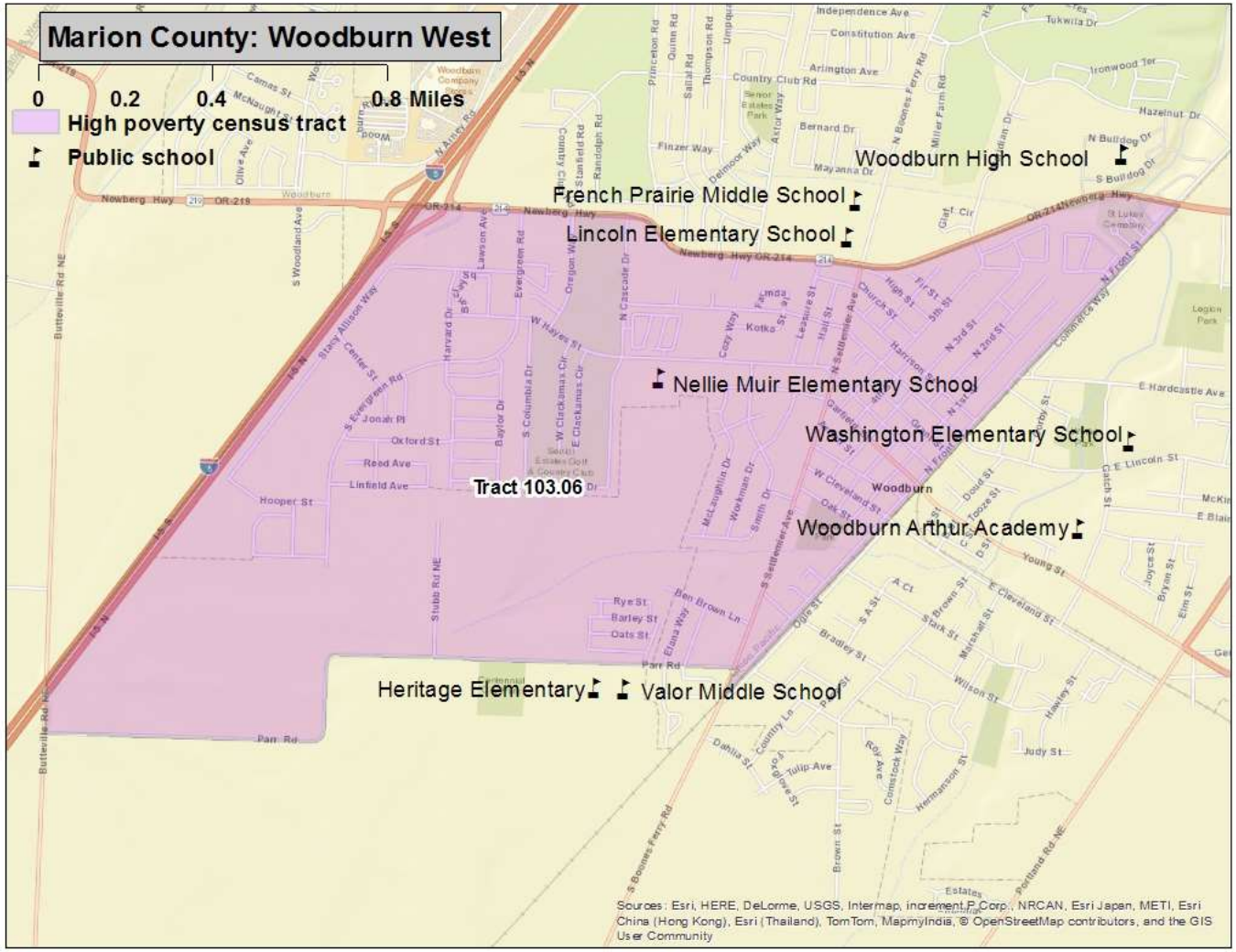


Woodburn Southeast (Census Tract 103.04, Figure 2)

Location: The southeast portion of the city of Woodburn

Boundaries:
North: Hardcastle Avenue
South: Belle Passi Road
East: U.S. Highway 99E
West: The Union Pacific Railroad tracks and S Boones Ferry Road

Figure 3: Poverty hotspots: Woodburn West

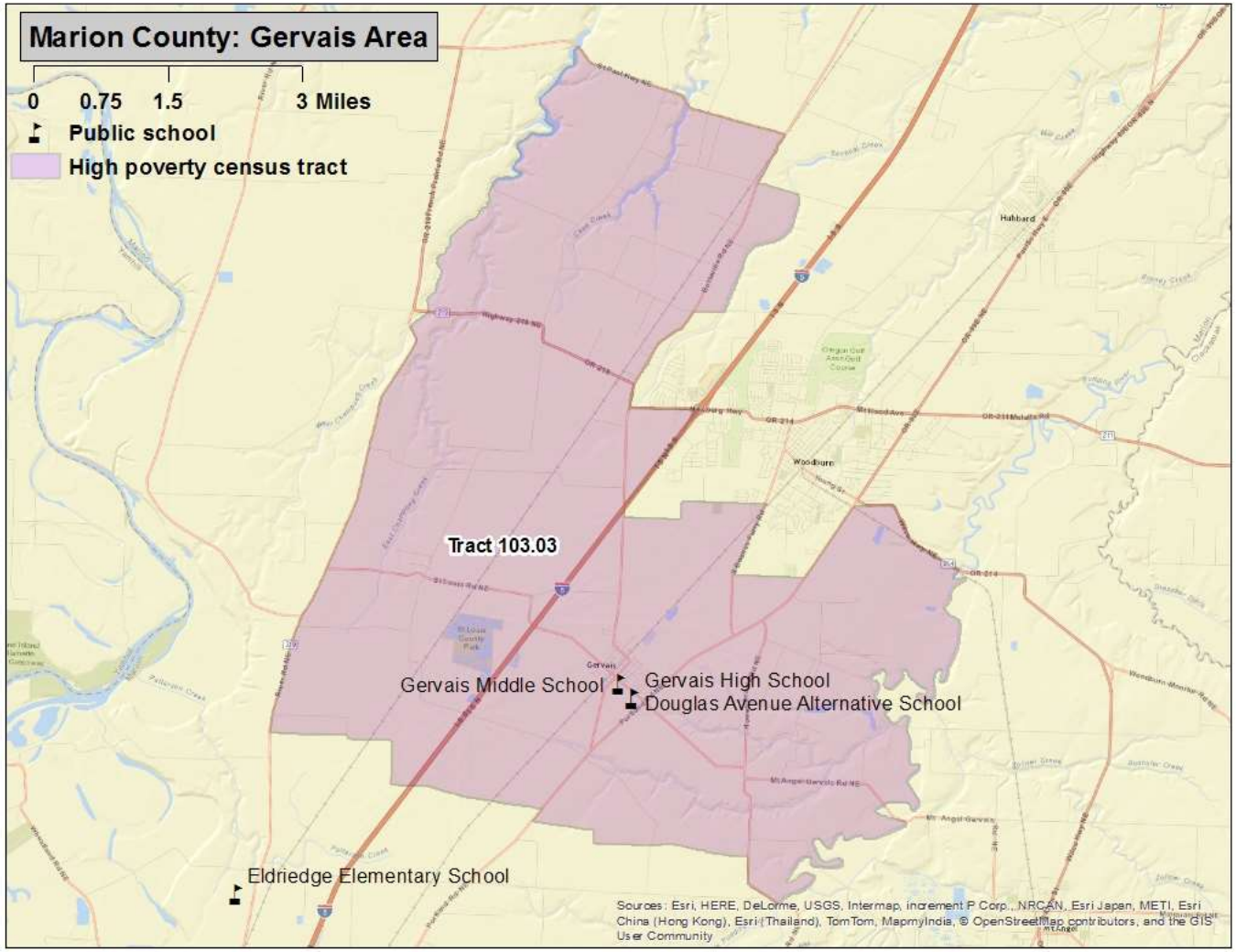


Woodburn West (Census tract 103.06, Figure 3)

Location: A portion of the west side of the city of Woodburn

Boundaries:
North: Oregon Highway 214
South: Parr Road NE
East: The Union Pacific Railroad tracks
West: I-5 and Butteville Road

Figure 4: Poverty hotspots: Gervais



Gervais Area (Census tract 103.03, Figure 4)

Location: The city of Gervais, just south of Woodburn, and surrounding rural area

Boundaries:
North: The St Paul Highway, Broadacres Road NE, Oregon Highway 214, Parr Road NE, and Belle Passi Road
South: Concomly Road NE and Wabash Drive NE
East: Butteville Road, Senecal Creek, I-5, S Boones Ferry Road, and the Pudding River
West: I-5 and Butteville Road

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Woodburn/Gervais hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots					
	Woodburn Northeast	**Woodburn Southeast**	**Woodburn West**	**Gervais**	**Marion County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	37%	27%	28%	20%	19%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	4,464	6,582	9,004	5,135	318,441	3,868,719
Housing units	1,220	1,742	3,293	1,439	121,245	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	49%	40%	55%	21%	37%	34%
Total Households	1,135	1,579	2,856	1,370	113,285	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	15%	15%	10%	16%	13%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	52%	55%	52%	63%	51%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.3	27.5	27.5	27.7	27.4	26.5
Percent of population that is						
Female	42%	46%	50%	48%	50%	51%
Under 18	26%	35%	33%	29%	26%	22%
18 to 24	21%	13%	9%	12%	10%	9%
25 to 44	28%	30%	32%	28%	26%	27%
45 to 59	13%	17%	9%	19%	19%	21%
60+ years of age	12%	6%	17%	11%	19%	21%
Latino	67%	70%	59%	47%	25%	12%
White and non-Latino	31%	25%	38%	48%	68%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	2%	5%	3%	5%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	62%	55%	62%	80%	89%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	44%	56%	40%	29%	17%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	7%	5%	11%	16%	21%	30%

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

Adult residents in the Woodburn Southeast hotspot had the lowest rate of high school completion among all Oregon hotspots. Woodburn Northeast ranked second lowest, Woodburn West ranked third lowest, and Gervais ranked 11th lowest on this measure.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Woodburn hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots					
	Woodburn Northeast	**Woodburn Southeast**	**Woodburn West**	**Gervais**	**Marion County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	1,104	1,963	2,593	1,151	76,596	763,700
Change since January 2010	-2%	1%	11%	-3%	14%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	72	74	70	73	74	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	25%	30%	29%	22%	24%	20%
Female	52%	54%	52%	51%	53%	53%
Children	59%	61%	59%	54%	44%	36%
18 to 24	8%	8%	9%	8%	10%	10%
25 to 44	17%	14%	15%	19%	24%	27%
45 to 59	8%	9%	9%	13%	13%	16%
60 +	9%	8%	7%	6%	8%	11%
English as preferred language	51%	45%	48%	64%	81%	88%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	20%	19%	18%	22%	33%	41%
Clients in single parent households	39%	43%	38%	34%	36%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	29%	24%	32%	37%	27%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]						
TANF	7%	10%	6%	10%	13%	11%
Medical assistance	88%	89%	88%	83%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	4%	5%	3%	5%	8%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]						
Domestic violence	5%	6%	4%	6%	10%	11%
Mental health	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%
Alcohol and drug	10%	10%	10%	13%	19%	20%
Child welfare	12%	15%	13%	12%	17%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	2%	2%	2%	2%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	90	84	99	105	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 hotspot clients, those in the Woodburn Southeast area had the lowest rate of English language preference. Woodburn West was second lowest, Woodburn Northeast was fourth lowest, and Gervais was 6th lowest in this measure. Spanish was the most popular preference for non-English speakers.

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

Table 3 Woodburn hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots					
	Woodburn Northeast	**Woodburn Southeast**	**Woodburn West**	**Gervais**	**Marion County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	41%	42%	42%	47%	40%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	47%	49%	49%	51%	42%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13.65	$ 12.84	$ 13.16	$ 13.75	$ 14.17	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 13.18	$ 12.05	$ 12.34	$ 12.73	$ 12.99	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14,632	$ 14,420	$ 14,623	$ 15,404	$ 14,597	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 14,143	$ 13,885	$ 13,913	$ 14,626	$ 12,948	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-3%	-4%	-5%	-5%	-11%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	16%	17%	20%	14%	20%	21%
in 2014	19%	20%	17%	13%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	10%	7%	9%	5%	14%	18%
in 2014	14%	10%	10%	6%	14%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	10%	9%	12%	15%	14%	15%
in 2014	7%	13%	11%	11%	15%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	10%	14%	14%	11%	10%	10%
in 2014	12%	14%	12%	15%	13%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	14%	19%	14%	19%	14%	8%
in 2014	12%	14%	16%	16%	11%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	5%	5%	3%	8%	4%	4%
in 2014	6%	4%	4%	9%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	35%	30%	28%	29%	24%	24%
in 2014	29%	25%	31%	29%	23%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Employment among Woodburn/Gervais hotspots clients increased more than in most other hotspots, and the decrease in earnings was smaller than in most other hotspots.

The largest employment gains were in accommodation/food services and administrative services.

The relatively large percentage of ‘all other’ employment was in agricultural production including nursery and flower crops and employment with labor contractors.

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 Woodburn hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots					
	Woodburn Northeast	**Woodburn Southeast**	**Woodburn West**	**Gervais**	**Marion County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	1,104	1,963	2,593	1,151	76,596	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	51%	48%	53%	52%	62%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	50%	48%	53%	53%	62%	62%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2014	20%	21%	27%	20%	32%	32%
In 2013	12%	12%	12%	14%	15%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	18%	16%	15%	19%	15%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	32%	30%	30%	27%	42%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	10%	8%	9%	11%	12%	12%

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.**

Client migration patterns for these four hotspots were largely urban, with about 60 percent of moves involving relocation from another census tract Marion County.

One-third of all moves involved relocation from another of the Woodburn/Gervais hotspots.
For those relocating from another county, the most common county of origin was Clackamas which lies just to the east.

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

Morrow County

	Morrow County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	11,204	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	11,155	+/-26	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	3,772	+/-127	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	37.4	+/-1.2	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	28.1%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	7.1%	+/-0.2	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	20.3%	+/-1.4	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	13.6%	+/-0.7	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	6,941	+/-19	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	62.0%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	49	+/-43	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.4%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	62	+/-66	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.6%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	43	+/-22	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	0.4%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	12	+/-18	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0	+/-19	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	286	+/-82	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	2.6%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	3,811	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	34.0%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	5,800	+/-47	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	51.8%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	5,404	+/-47	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	48.2%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	9,785	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	87.3%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	1,419	+/-158	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	12.7%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	1,871	+/-130	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	16.7%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	31.2%	+/-1.6	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	3.3%	+/-1.4	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	3.6%	+/-1.4	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	178	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	35.4%	+/-3.3	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	75.9%	+/-2.8	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	10.5%	+/-1.7	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	2.67	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	3.46	+/-0.18	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	34.0%	+/-3.1	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	42.9%	+/-17.9	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	~4.2	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	~10.9	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	3.8	+/-2.2	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	69.9%	+/-3.8	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	~5.8	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§14.9	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	75.8%	+/-6.9	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	§10.5%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	15.9%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	27.4%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	19.4%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	35.7	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	19.8%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	14.5%	+/-1.5	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	15.4%	+/-1.6	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	1.7%	+/-0.8	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	3.7%	+/-1.4	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	4.2%	+/-1.4	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	7.9%	+/-2.1	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.9%	+/-1.1	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	3.4%	+/-1.1	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	16.5%	+/-3.2	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	25.7%	+/-6.0	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	8.3%	+/-3.7	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	817	+/-248	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	4,068	+/-505	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$50,918	+/-2,042	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	19.1%	+/-2.9	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	31.9%	+/-3.2	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	80.4%	+/-3.0	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	420	+/-97	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	4.4%	+/-1.6	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	5,656	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	278	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	4.9%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	4,430	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	3,480	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	76	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	33	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	163	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	6	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	13	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	1,173	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	13	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	91	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	10	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	18	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

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An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
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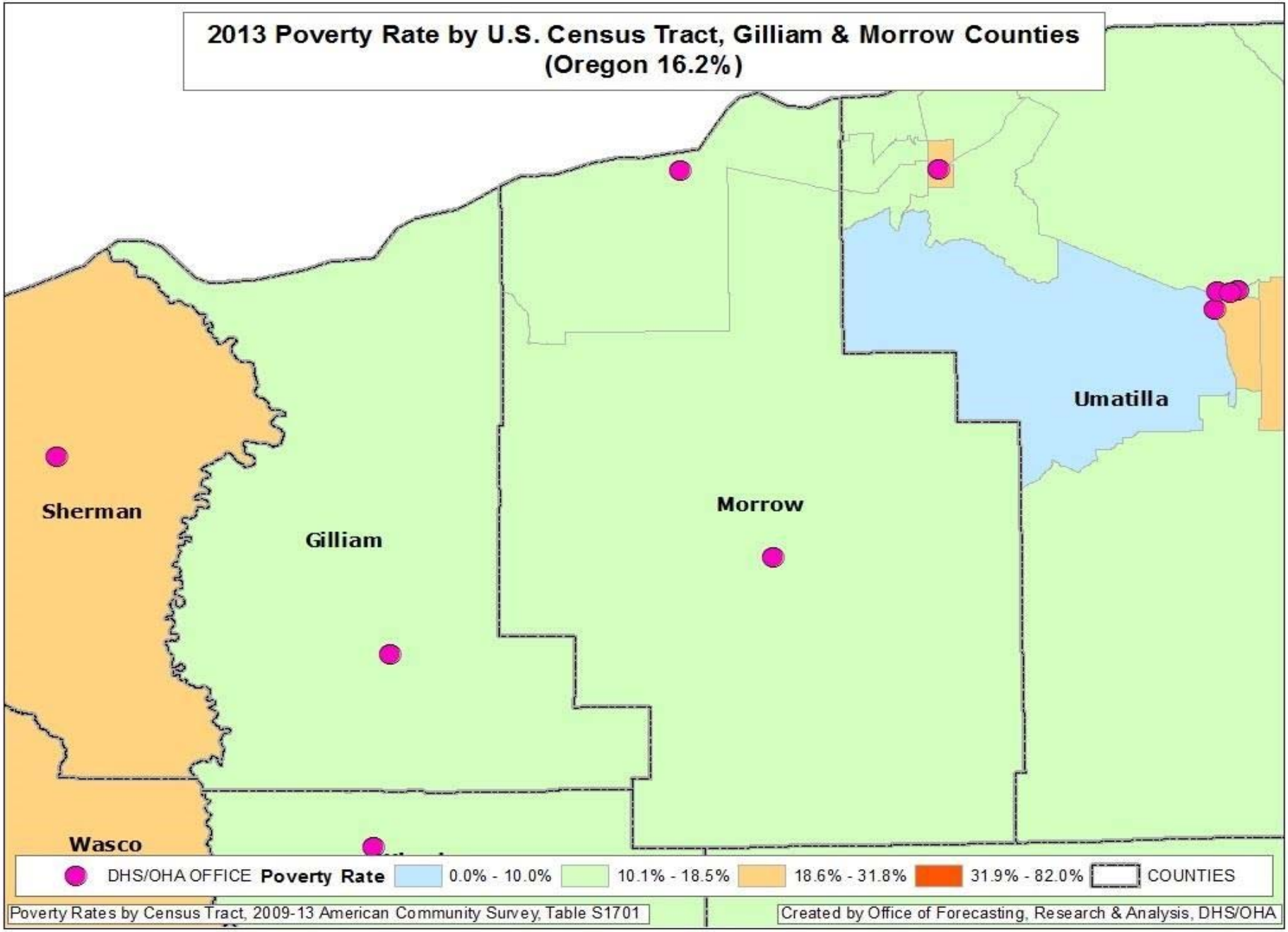
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Gilliam & Morrow Counties
(Oregon 16.2%)
Sherman
Gilliam
Morrow
Umatilla
Wasco
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

Multnomah County

	Multnomah County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	768,418	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	749,924	+/-898	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	310,669	+/-1,070	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	36.5	+/-0.1	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	19.9%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	6.0%	*****	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	17.5%	+/-0.1	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	11.5%	+/-0.1	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	547,919	+/-618	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	71.3%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	40,815	+/-908	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	5.3%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	4,633	+/-492	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.6%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	52,072	+/-922	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	6.8%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	4,710	+/-204	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.6%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	1,741	+/-653	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.2%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	31,326	+/-1,592	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	4.1%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	85,202	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	11.1%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	379,725	+/-76	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.4%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	388,693	+/-76	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.6%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	707,141	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	92.0%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	61,277	+/-2,417	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	8.0%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	109,041	+/-2,590	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	14.2%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	20.0%	+/-0.4	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	13.6%	+/-0.4	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	6.5%	+/-0.3	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	487	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	18.4%	+/-0.4	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	90.3%	+/-0.3	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	41.3%	+/-0.5	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	4.18	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	3.09	+/-0.02	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	24.7%	+/-0.4	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	31.5%	+/-3.1	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	§5.3	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	§13.7	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	1.2	+/-0.2	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	53.8%	+/-0.5	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	5.2	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§12.0	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	67.8%	+/-1.0	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	§6.4%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	16.6%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	20.5%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	24.0%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	34.9	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	13.2%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	11.1%	+/-0.7	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	12.9%	+/-0.3	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.4%	+/-0.2	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.1%	+/-0.1	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	5.4%	+/-0.2	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.8%	+/-0.2	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	1.8%	+/-0.1	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	3.9%	+/-0.2	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	18.1%	+/-0.5	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	23.6%	+/-1.2	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	10.2%	+/-0.7	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	62,644	+/-2,503	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	253,993	+/-4,594	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$54,102	+/-784	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	14.2%	+/-0.4	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	24.2%	+/-0.3	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	80.6%	+/-0.4	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	46,128	+/-1,273	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	4.8%	+/-0.3	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	452,052	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	18,304	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	4.0%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	500,900	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	423,600	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Prof & Bus; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	8,377	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	5,483	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	6,868	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	215	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	1,527	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	76,480	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	2,014	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	4,938	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	421	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	3,061	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

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An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
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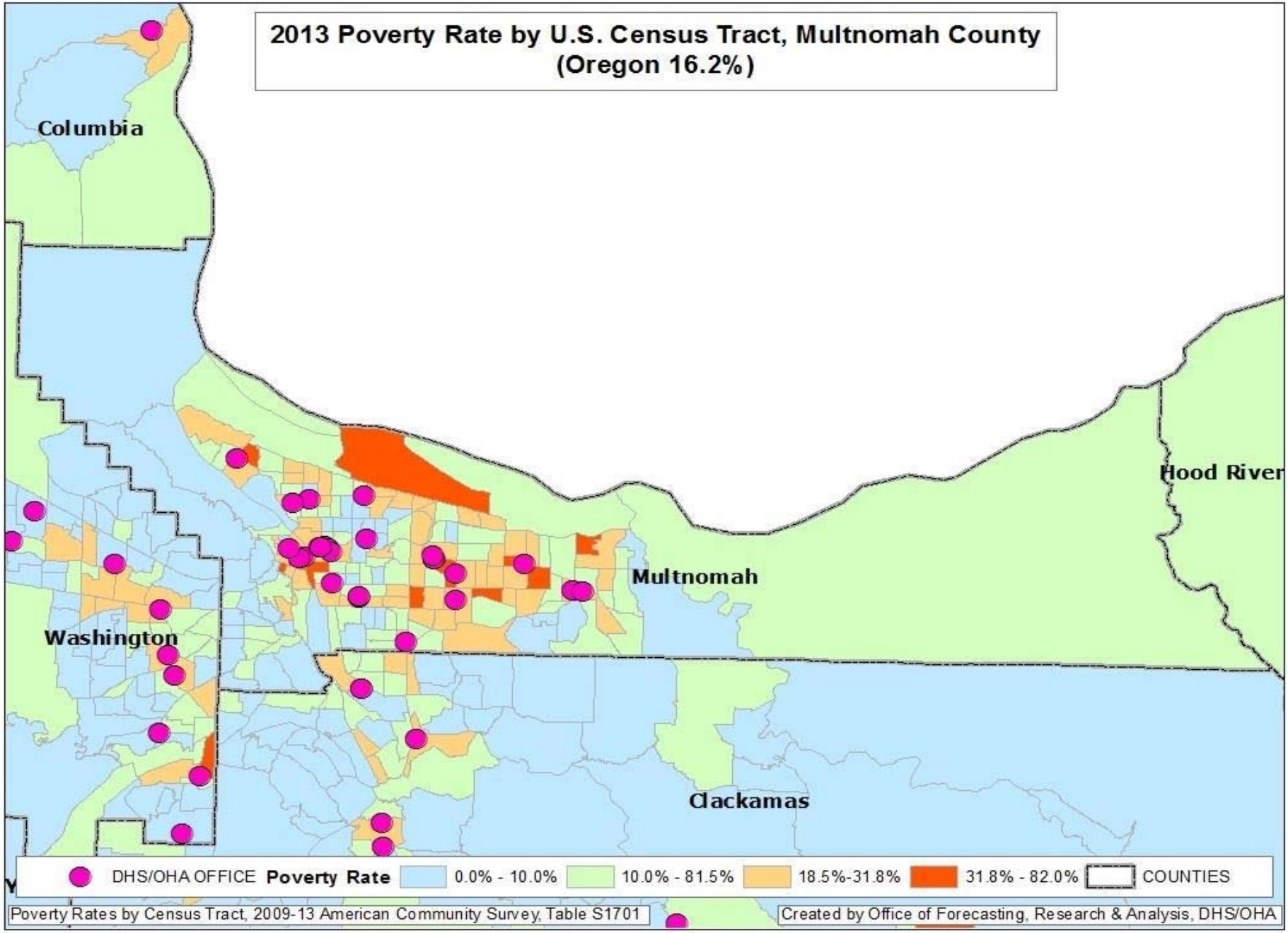
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Multnomah County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Columbia
Hood River
Multnomah
Washington
Clackamas
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.0% - 81.5%
18.5%-31.8%
31.8% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Gresham Area, Multnomah County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in and around the city of Gresham and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. Five other reports cover hotspots in Portland. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

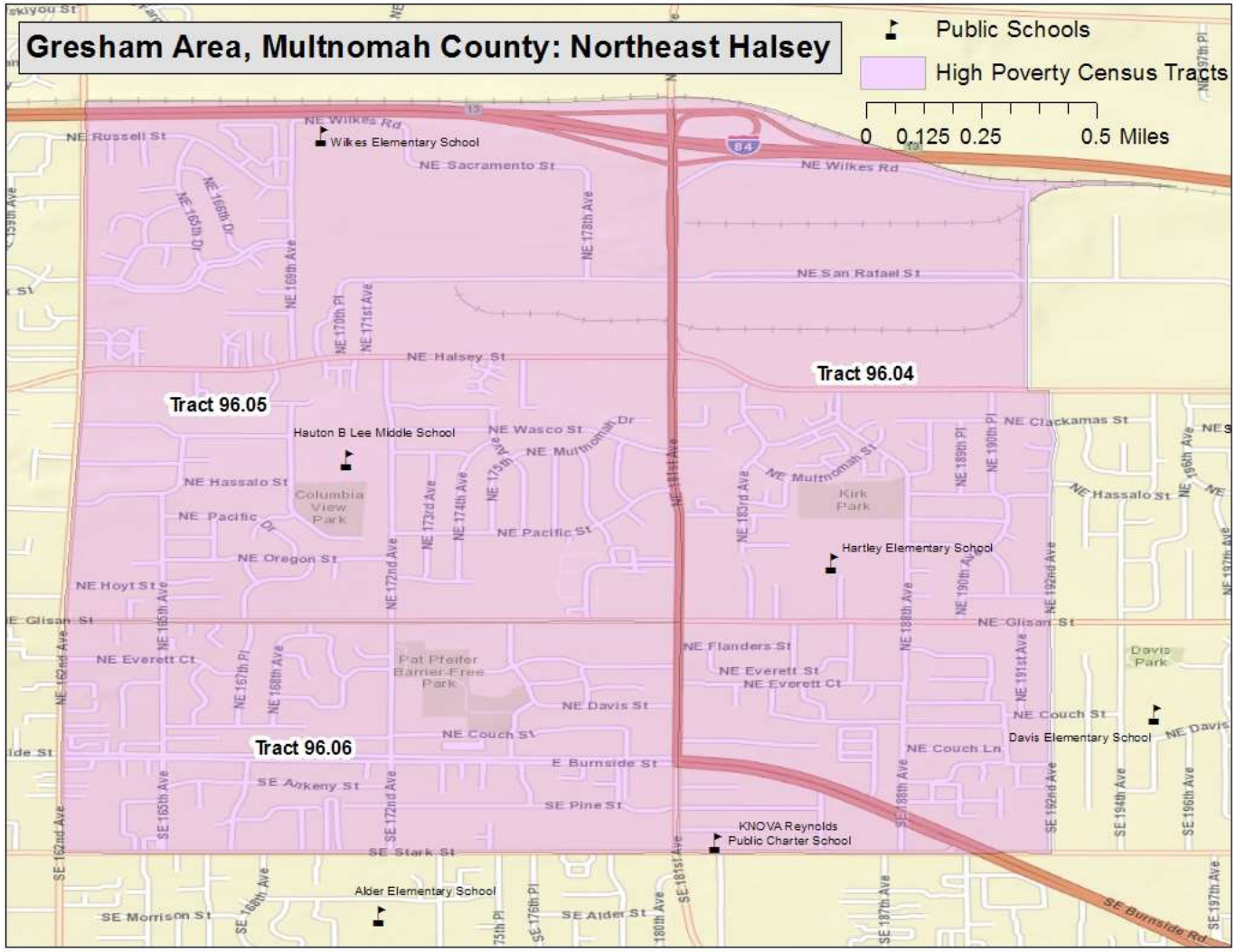
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

The Gresham area contains four high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 8 percent of Multnomah County's population, 13 percent of its poor, and 13 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Northeast Halsey area

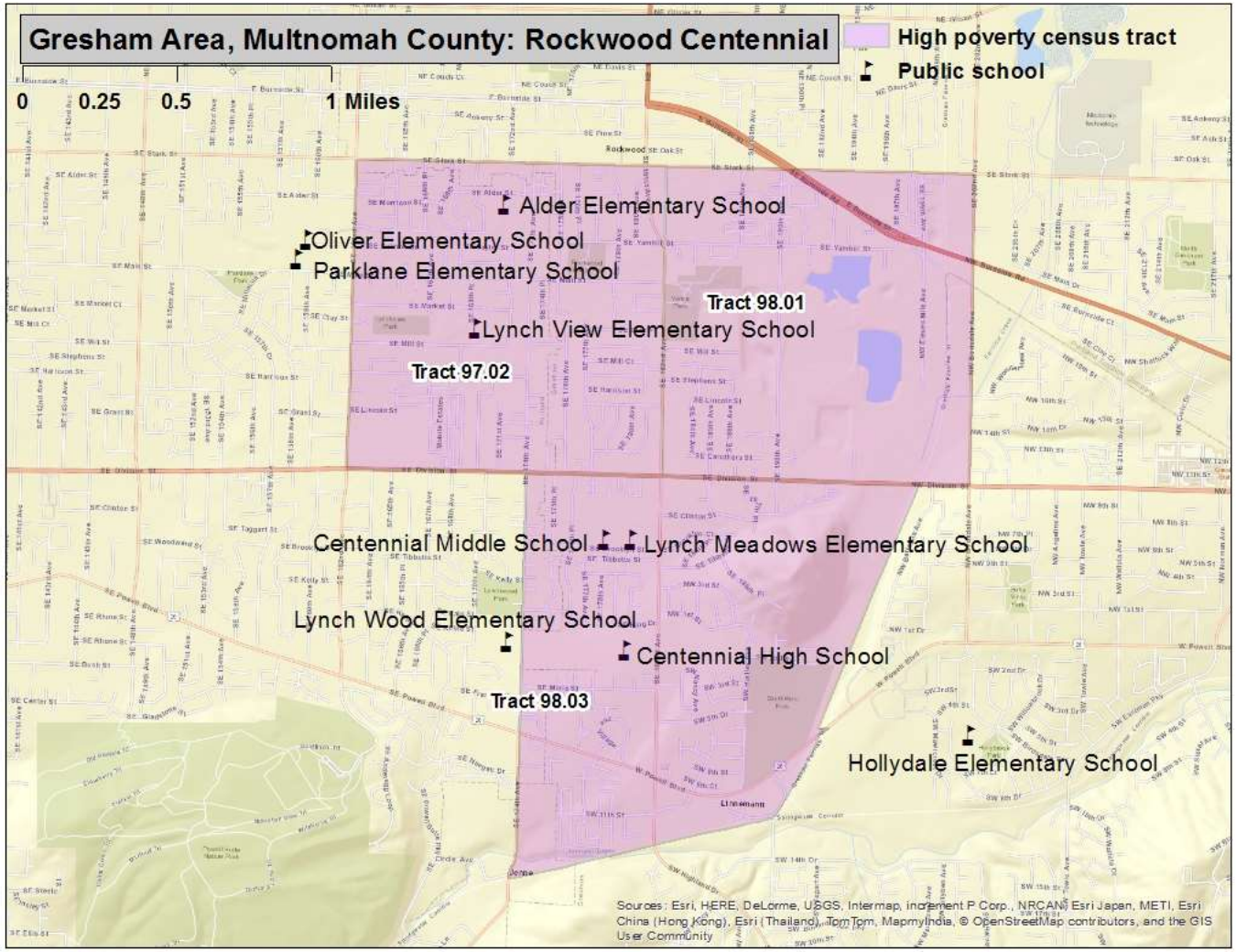


Northeast Halsey (Census tracts 96.04, 96.05, and 96.06, Figure 1)

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

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Rockwood-Centennial Area

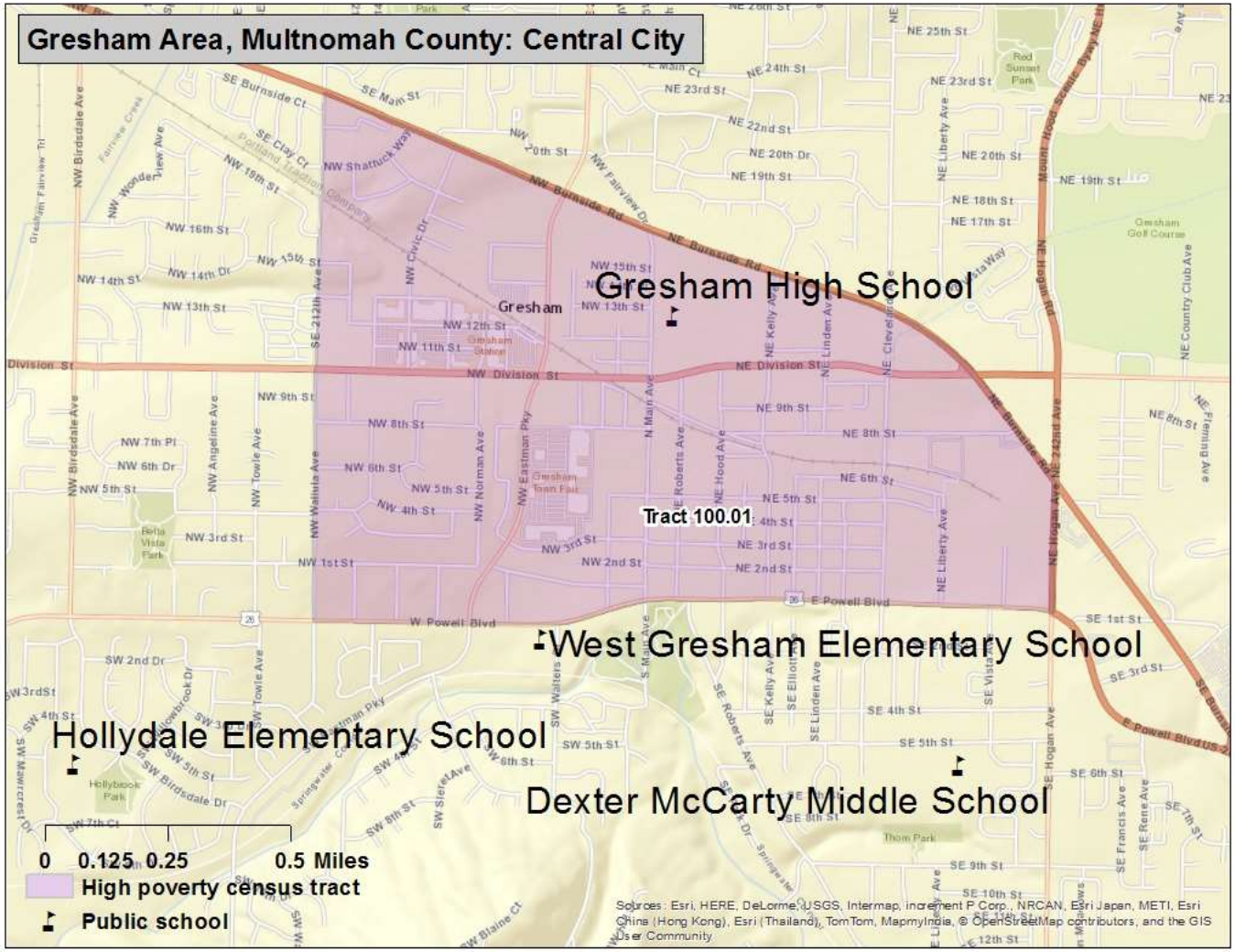


Rockwood-Centennial area (Census tracts 97.02, 98.01, and 98.03, Figure 2)

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: SE and NW Division Street and the Springwater Trail
East: The Gresham-Fairview trail and NW Birdsdale Avenue
West: SE 174th and 162nd avenues

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Central City Area

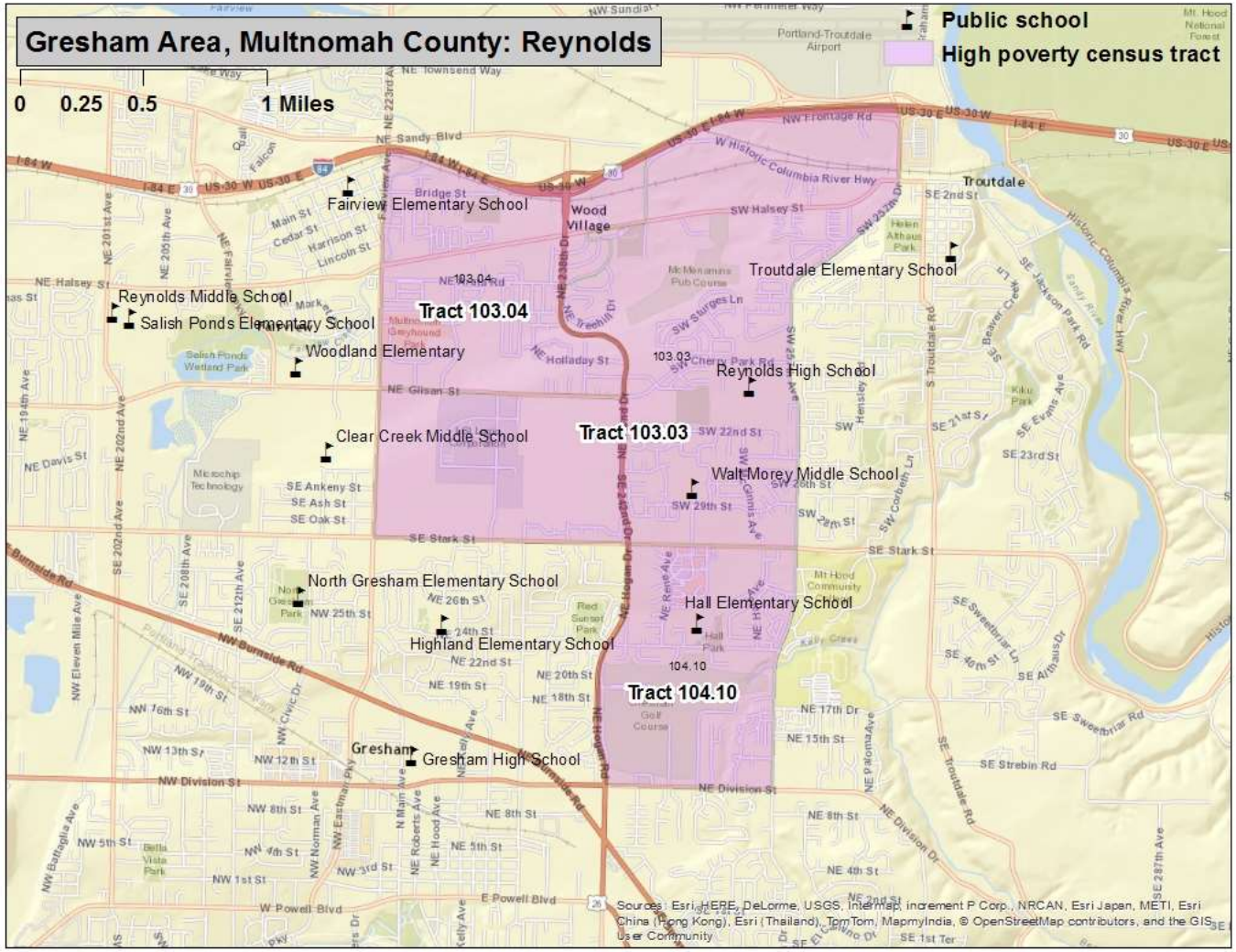


Central City area (Census Tract 100.01, Figure 3)

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 4: Poverty hotspot: Reynolds Area



Reynolds area (Census tracts 103.03, 103.04, and 104.10, Figure 4)

Location: Portions of Gresham's North Central and Northeast neighborhoods, the southeast corner of Fairview, Wood Village south of I-84, and the southwest portion of Troutdale.

Boundaries:
North: I-84
South: SE Stark and NE Division streets
East: NE Kane Drive, 257th Avenue
West: Fairview Avenue, NE 223rd Avenue, NE Hogan Drive

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Gresham hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots					
	Northeast Halsey	**Rockwood-Centennial**	**Central City**	**Reynolds Area**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	32%	30%	28%	29%	18%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	16,664	19,828	5,629	15,382	747,639	3,868,719
Housing units	6,130	7,249	2,525	5,749	325,163	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	58%	49%	79%	57%	43%	34%
Total Households	5,814	6,798	2,470	5,487	305,939	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	16%	19%	20%	20%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	40%	42%	24%	38%	39%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.0	27.5	27.3	27.5	25.8	26.5
Percent of population that is						
Female	47%	53%	54%	49%	51%	51%
Under 18	24%	30%	22%	28%	20%	22%
18 to 24	12%	7%	15%	15%	9%	9%
25 to 44	28%	28%	25%	30%	34%	27%
45 to 59	21%	19%	21%	15%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	14%	16%	17%	12%	16%	21%
Latino	28%	24%	22%	21%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	52%	58%	66%	66%	72%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	21%	18%	12%	13%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	76%	82%	89%	90%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	25%	22%	20%	19%	10%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	16%	10%	18%	15%	40%	30%

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

The poverty rates for the ten individual tracts associated with the four hotspots range from 23 percent for tract 103.03 (Reynolds area) to 42 percent for tract 96.06 (Northeast Halsey area). The combined poverty rate for the Northeast Halsey area was among the highest fifth of all hotspots.

Among all hotspots, the Central City area ranked 15th highest in terms of the percentage of households headed by single mothers. The Reynolds area ranked 14th and the Rockwood area 18th highest in this measure.

The Northeast Halsey area ranked 16th highest among all Oregon hotspots in terms of percentage of adults without a high school diploma or GED.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Gresham hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots					
	Northeast Halsey	**Rockwood-Centennial**	**Central City**	**Reynolds Area**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	6,461	7,139	1,852	4,122	154,625	763,700
Change since January 2010	51%	48%	21%	25%	17%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	72	75	70	68	71	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	39%	36%	33%	27%	21%	20%
Female	53%	53%	55%	55%	52%	53%
Children	44%	44%	43%	43%	33%	36%
18 to 24	9%	9%	7%	12%	10%	10%
25 to 44	25%	24%	22%	26%	29%	27%
45 to 59	14%	14%	13%	13%	16%	16%
60 +	7%	10%	14%	7%	12%	11%
English as preferred language	67%	71%	75%	82%	81%	88%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	34%	34%	38%	32%	47%	41%
Clients in single parent households	37%	35%	35%	37%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	23%	26%	20%	26%	22%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]						
TANF	19%	19%	12%	14%	13%	11%
Medical assistance	85%	86%	85%	83%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	8%	9%	13%	12%	10%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]						
Domestic violence	19%	17%	15%	17%	14%	11%
Mental health	4%	5%	5%	4%	5%	4%
Alcohol and drug	18%	19%	18%	17%	20%	20%
Child welfare	19%	20%	18%	18%	16%	16%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	5%	6%	4%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	12	11	29	30	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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.**

Compared to other hotspots, clients in the Rockwood-Centennial area had the 7th highest rate of TANF participation, the 13th highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs, and the 17th highest rate of child welfare involvement. These factors as well as the high percentage of single mother households resulted in the area's index rank of 11.

Compared to other hotspots, clients in the Northeast Halsey area had the 6th highest rate of TANF participation and the fourth highest rate of involvement in domestic violence programs. These factors along with its high poverty rate and the low educational attainment among residents resulted in the area's index rank of 12.

Clients in the Reynolds area had the 12th highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs while the Central City area ranked 19th highest in this measure.

Clients in the Northeast Halsey area had the 10th lowest rate of English-language preference. Rockwood ranked 15th and Central City ranked 20th lowest on this measure. There were many language preferences, but the most common were Spanish, Russian, Somali, Arabic, Burmese, and Vietnamese.

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

Table 3 Gresham hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots					
	Northeast Halsey	**Rockwood-Centennial**	**Central City**	**Reynolds Area**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	31%	33%	34%	36%	33%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	35%	34%	35%	42%	35%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13.90	$ 14.07	$ 14.77	$ 14.92	$ 14.85	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.83	$ 13.04	$ 12.77	$ 13.18	$ 13.22	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13,962	$ 14,591	$ 15,089	$ 14,547	$ 14,474	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 12,553	$ 12,780	$ 12,505	$ 13,019	$ 11,994	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-10%	-12%	-17%	-11%	-17%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	20%	19%	18%	21%	19%	21%
in 2014	16%	18%	20%	18%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	15%	16%	15%	15%	18%	18%
in 2014	15%	16%	17%	17%	18%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	21%	17%	20%	16%	16%	15%
in 2014	21%	18%	19%	17%	16%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	12%	11%	12%	12%	12%	10%
in 2014	18%	16%	13%	16%	15%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	7%	9%	7%	7%	7%	8%
in 2014	6%	7%	5%	5%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	3%	5%	3%	3%	4%	4%
in 2014	3%	5%	3%	5%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	21%	23%	24%	26%	24%	24%
in 2014	20%	20%	23%	23%	23%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Client employment increased in all Gresham hotspots.

The largest employment gains by far occurred in the administrative services sector, particularly in temporary help 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 4 Gresham hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots					
	Northeast Halsey	**Rockwood-Centennial**	**Central City**	**Reynolds Area**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	6,461	7,139	1,852	4,122	154,625	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	64%	62%	60%	63%	59%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	62%	61%	60%	63%	61%	62%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2014	33%	32%	28%	33%	32%	32%
In 2013	16%	17%	17%	16%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	14%	14%	15%	13%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	52%	50%	47%	49%	45%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	7%	8%	7%	11%	10%	12%

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.**

Client migration patterns for these four hotspots were urban, with about 80 percent of moves involving relocation from another census tract in Multnomah County.

Forty percent of all moves involved relocation from another hotspot, the overwhelming majority being from other hotspots in Multnomah County.

For those who relocated 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.

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Portland Airport Area, Multnomah County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in near the Portland airport and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. Five other reports cover hotspots in other parts of Portland and Gresham. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

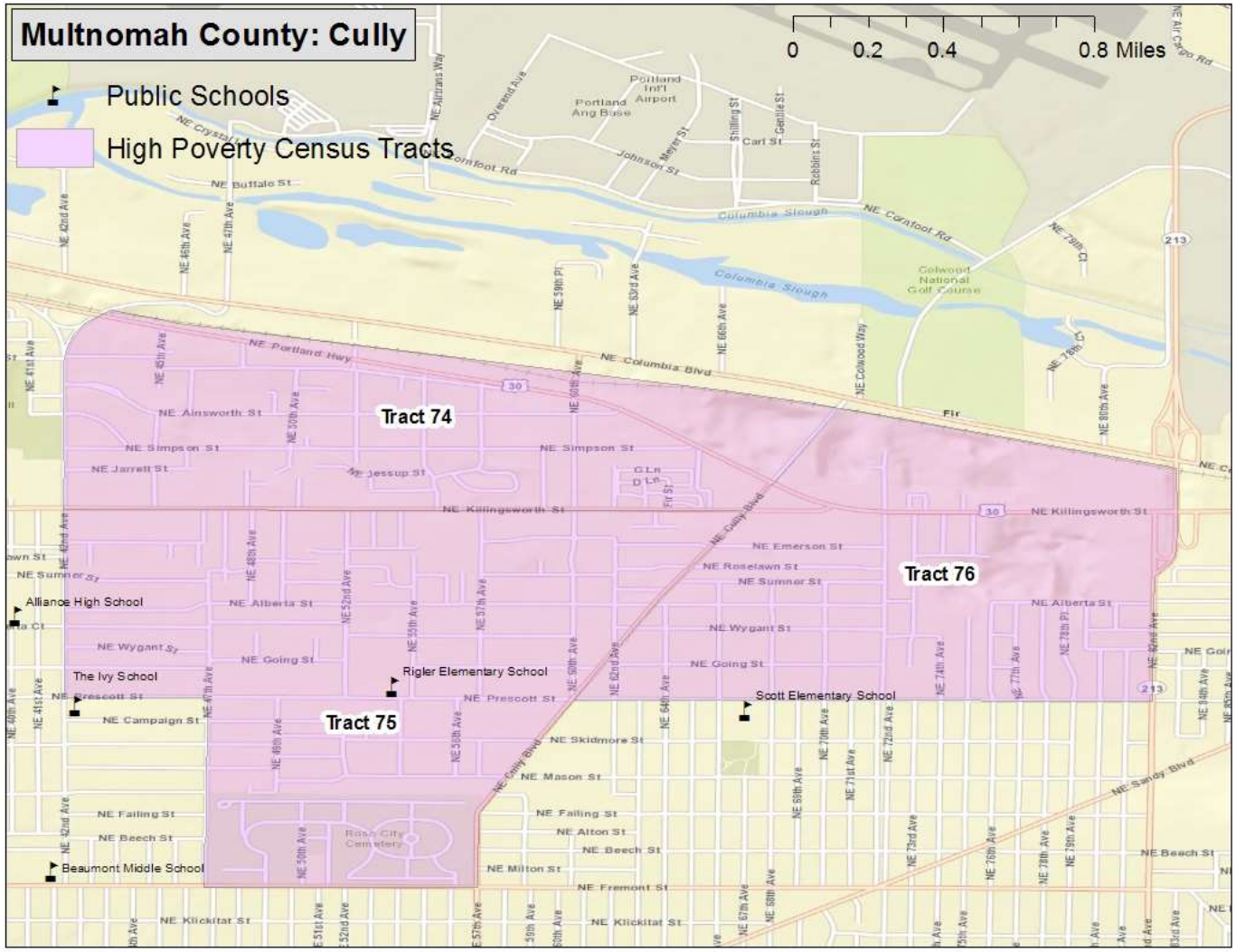
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

The airport area contains two high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 3 percent of Multnomah County's population, 4 percent of its poor, and 3 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Cully area

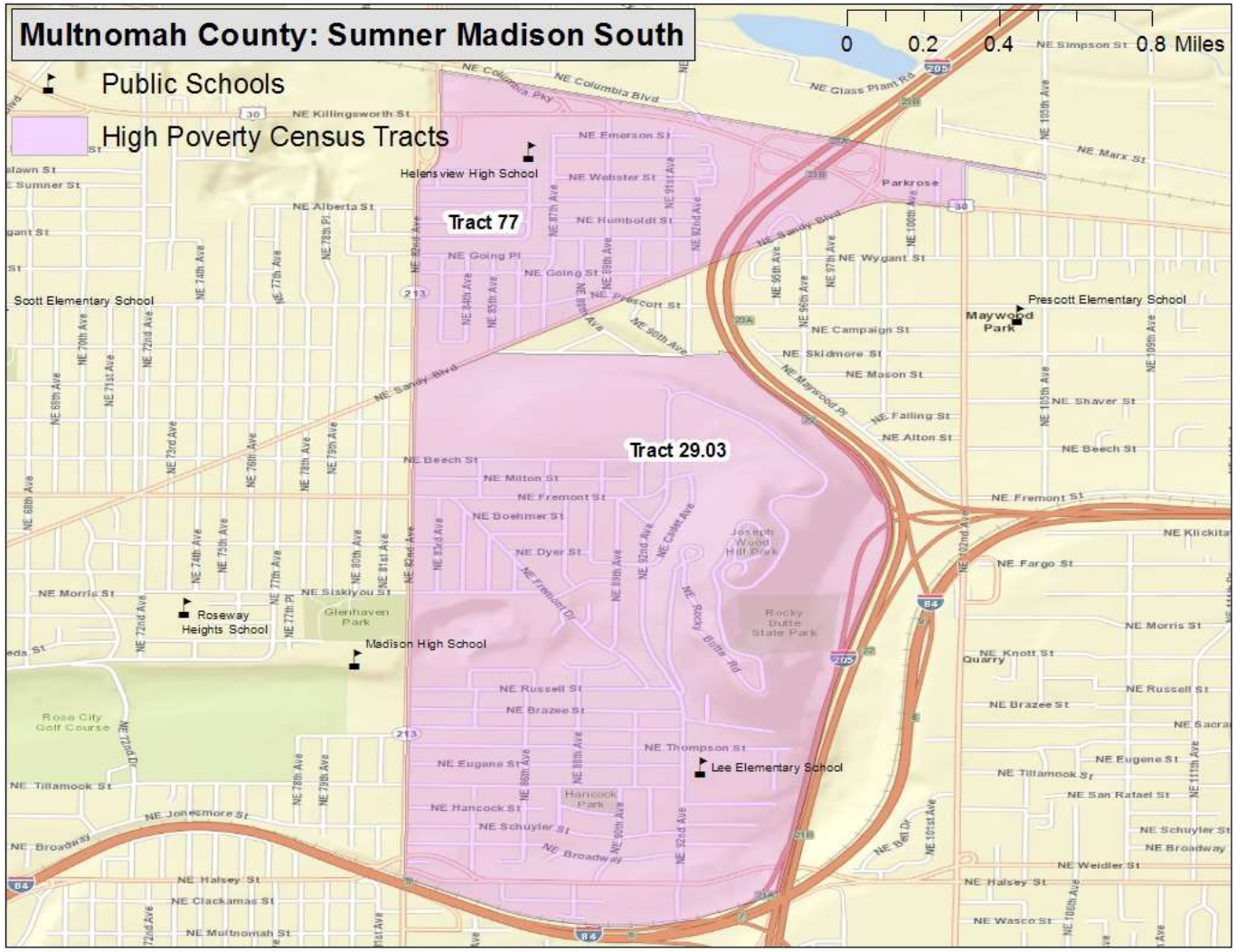


*Cully area (*Census tracts 74, 75, and 76, Figure 1)

Location: Most of northeast Portland's Cully neighborhood

Boundaries:
North: Union Pacific Railroad tracks
South: NE Fremont and NE Prescott streets
East: NE 82nd Avenue and NE Cully Boulevard
West: NE 42nd and NE 47th avenues

Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: Sumner/Madison area



Sumner/ Madison South (Census tracts 29.03 and 77, Figure 2)

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

Boundaries:
North: Union Pacific Railroad tracks
South: I-84
East: I-205
West: NE 82nd Avenue

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Portland Airport area hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots			
	Cully	**Sumner Madison South**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	26%	21%	18%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	12,928	7,205	747,639	3,868,719
Housing units	4,970	3,028	325,163	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	39%	32%	43%	34%
Total Households	4,587	2,864	305,939	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	17%	18%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	40%	35%	39%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	26.3	26.0	25.8	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	50%	49%	51%	51%
Under 18	26%	20%	20%	22%
18 to 24	7%	9%	9%	9%
25 to 44	32%	31%	34%	27%
45 to 59	18%	22%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	17%	18%	16%	21%
Latino	21%	12%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	48%	63%	72%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	31%	25%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	84%	89%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	19%	12%	10%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	29%	32%	40%	30%

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**

The poverty rates in the three tracts that form the Cully hotspot ranged from 24 percent in tract 75 to 29 percent in tract 76. Both tracts that form the Sumner/Madison hotspot had poverty rates of 21 percent.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Portland Airport area hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots			
	Cully	**Sumner Madison South**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	3,580	1,765	154,625	763,700
Change since January 2010	15%	24%	17%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	73	74	71	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	28%	24%	21%	20%
Female	53%	53%	52%	53%
Children	42%	34%	33%	36%
18 to 24	10%	10%	10%	10%
25 to 44	26%	28%	29%	27%
45 to 59	15%	15%	16%	16%
60 +	7%	14%	12%	11%
English as preferred language	74%	84%	81%	88%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	39%	45%	47%	41%
Clients in single parent households	37%	31%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	18%	23%	22%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]				
TANF	17%	13%	13%	11%
Medical assistance	84%	83%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	11%	11%	10%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]				
Domestic violence	18%	19%	14%	11%
Mental health	5%	4%	5%	4%
Alcohol and drug	20%	20%	20%	20%
Child welfare	20%	17%	16%	16%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	5%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	24	54	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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, SNAP clients in the Cully area had the 11th highest rate of TANF participation, 10th highest rate of domestic violence program participation, the 20th highest rate of mental health program participation, and 23rd highest rate of involvement in child welfare. These factors contributed to its hotspot index ranking of 24.

Clients in the Sumner hotspot had the third highest rate of involvement in domestic violence programs among all Oregon hotspots.

The Cully area had the 19th lowest percentage of clients preferring English. The most common non-English preferences were Spanish, Somali, and Vietnamese.

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

Table 3 Portland Airport area hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots			
	Cully	**Sumner Madison South**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	34%	37%	33%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	36%	34%	35%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 15.43	$ 14.64	$ 14.85	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 13.09	$ 12.76	$ 13.22	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14,547	$ 15,100	$ 14,474	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 11,159	$ 12,288	$ 11,994	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-23%	-19%	-17%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	15%	20%	19%	21%
in 2014	18%	19%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	17%	18%	18%	18%
in 2014	17%	15%	18%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	17%	15%	16%	15%
in 2014	16%	16%	16%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	12%	10%	12%	10%
in 2014	18%	19%	15%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	8%	7%	7%	8%
in 2014	4%	3%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	3%	2%	4%	4%
in 2014	4%	2%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	27%	27%	24%	24%
in 2014	24%	26%	23%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

In both areas the largest client employment increase occurred in administrative services employment, particularly temporary help services.

In the Cully area, employment in retail trade also increased so more clients were working in 2014 than in 2009.

In the Sumner area the increase in administrative services employment was not large enough to counteract the decline in 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.[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 Portland Airport area hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots			
	Cully	**Sumner Madison South**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	3,580	1,765	154,625	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move "***Movers*** "	61%	59%	59%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	59%	63%	61%	62%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2014	34%	32%	32%	32%
In 2013	15%	13%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	12%	14%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	48%	46%	45%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	7%	8%	10%	12%

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.**

Client migration patterns for these two hotspots were urban, with nearly 80 percent of moves involving relocation from another census tract in Multnomah County.

One-third of all moves involved relocation from another hotspot, the overwhelming majority being from other hotspots in Multnomah County.

For those who relocated from another county, the most common counties of origin were Clackamas and Washington counties.

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

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Central Portland, Multnomah County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Central Portland and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. Five other reports cover hotspots in other parts of Portland and Gresham. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

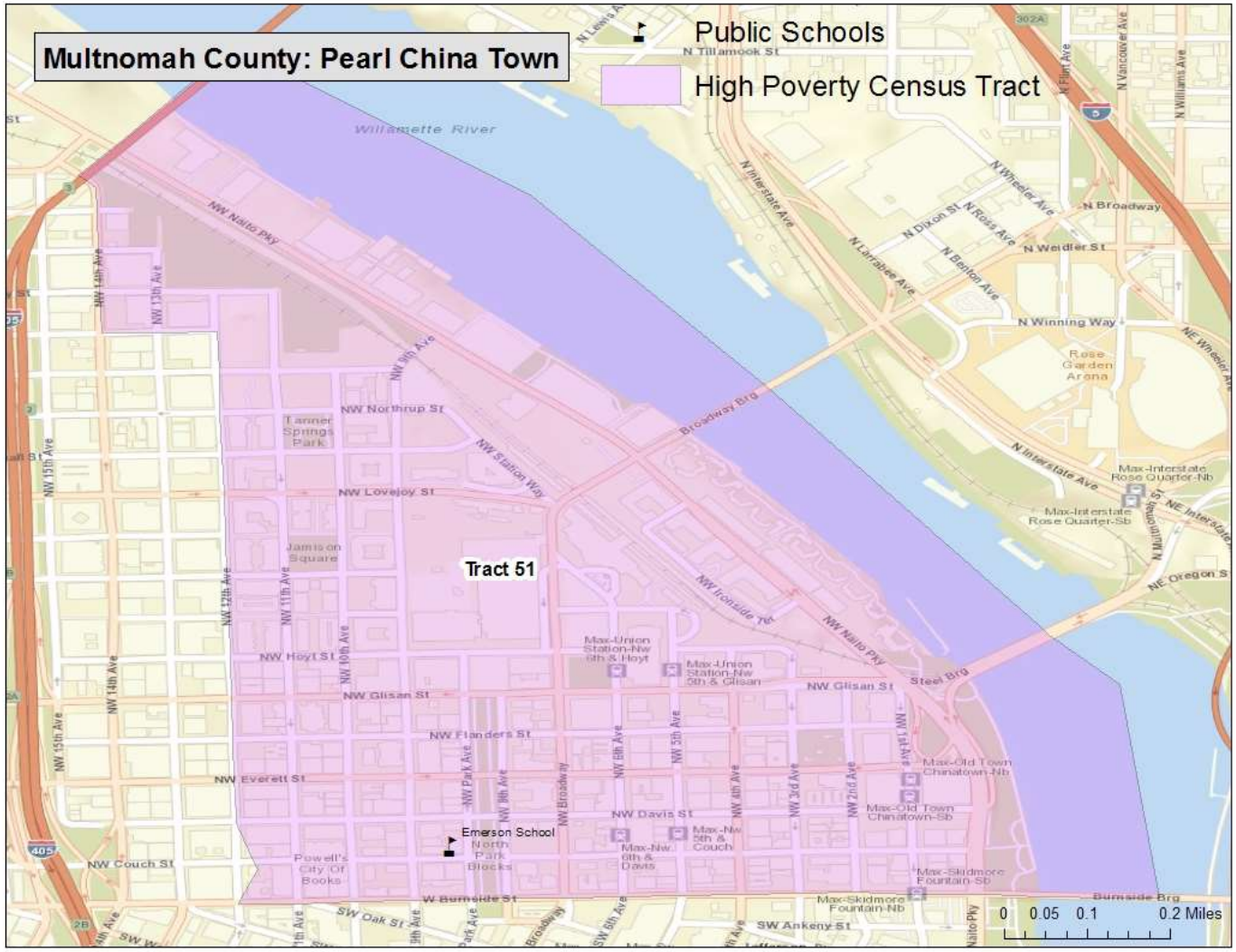
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Three areas in the Portland city center are high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 2 percent of Multnomah County's population, 3 percent of its poor, and 3 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot**: The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 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 tracts 55 and 56 surrounding Portland State University were omitted from this analysis despite having high poverty rates.

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Pearl/China Town

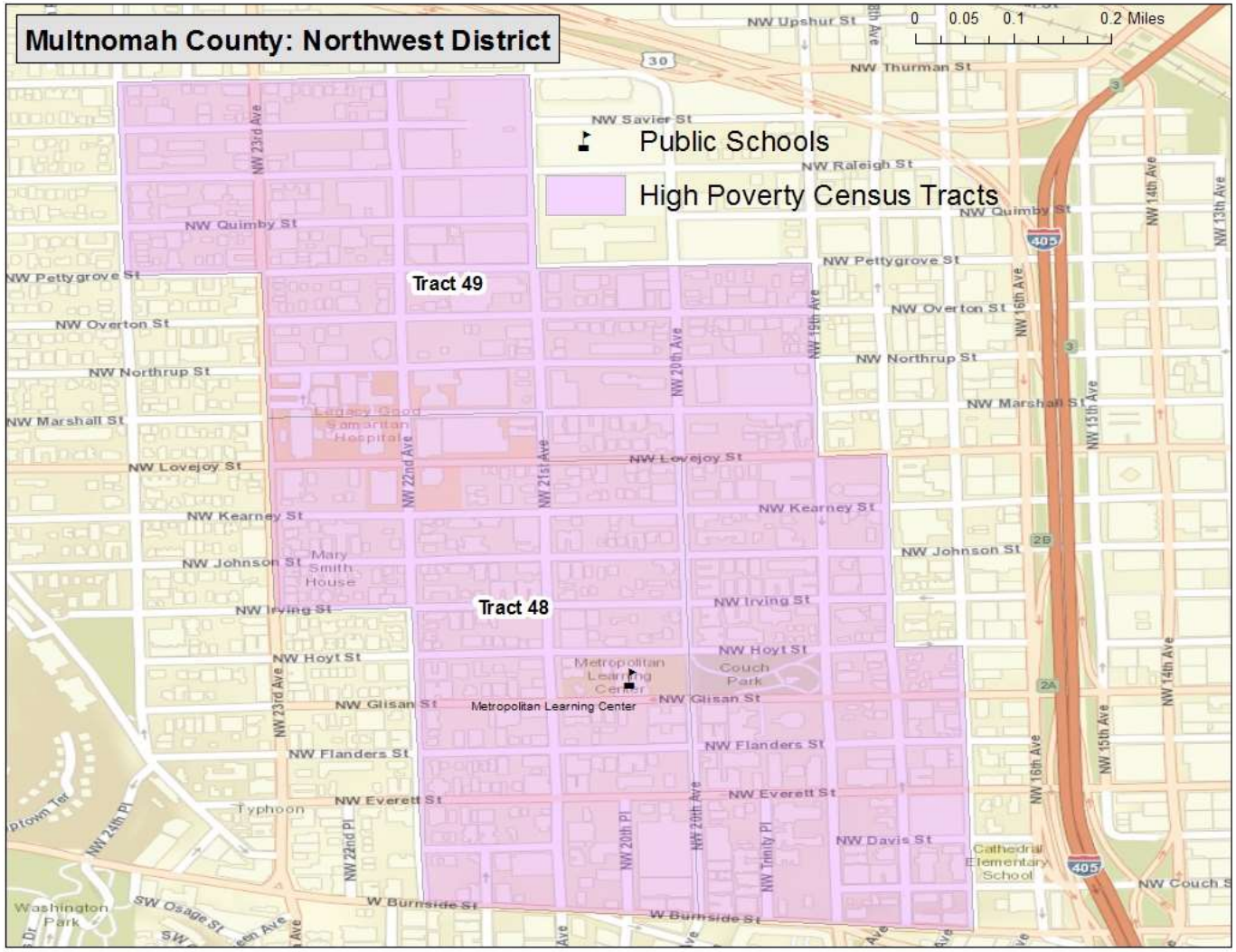


Pearl/China Town (Census Tract 51, Figure 1)

Location: Northwest Portland including portions of the Pearl and Oldtown/China Town neighborhoods

Boundaries:
North: Fremont Bridge (I-405)
South: W Burnside Street
East: The Willamette River
West: NW 12th and NW 12th avenues

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Northwest District

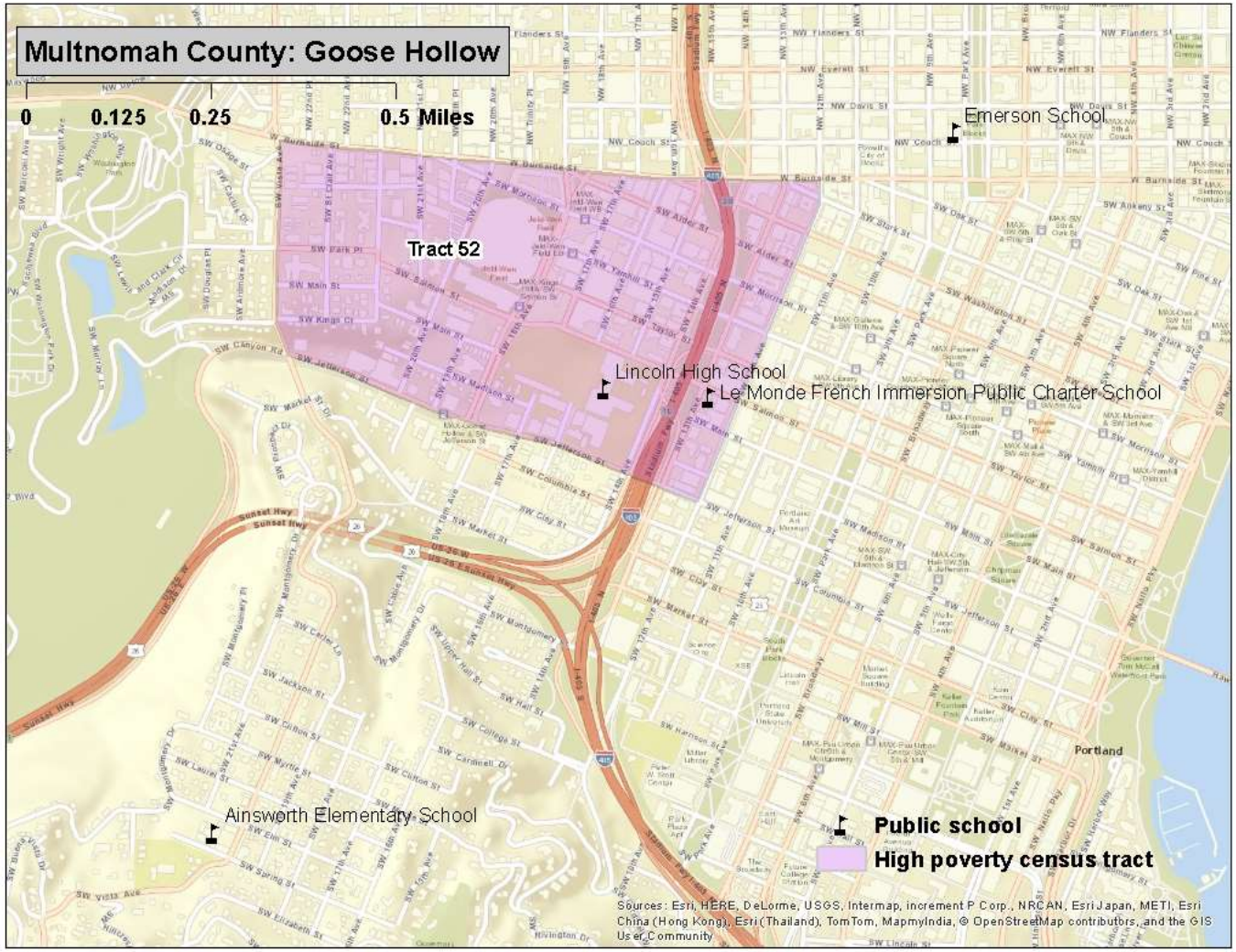


Northwest District (Census tracts 48 and 49, Figure 2)

Location: A portion of Portland's Northwest District neighborhood

Boundaries:
North: NW Thurman and NW Pettygrove streets
South: W Burnside Street
East: NW 21st, NW 19th, NW 18th, and NW 17th avenues
West: NW 24th, NW 23rd, and NW 22nd avenues

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Goose Hollow



Goose Hollow (Census Tract 52, Figure 3)

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 Central Portland hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots				
	Pearl China Town	**Northwest District**	**Goose Hollow**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	24%	25%	22%	18%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	7,352	6,331	4,311	747,639	3,868,719
Housing units	5,925	4,857	3,540	325,163	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	59%	81%	74%	43%	34%
Total Households	5,076	4,525	3,081	305,939	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	1%	3%	0%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	17%	12%	10%	39%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	24.7	24.5	24.7	25.8	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	36%	56%	41%	51%	51%
Under 18	5%	5%	2%	20%	22%
18 to 24	7%	10%	15%	9%	9%
25 to 44	47%	55%	49%	34%	27%
45 to 59	19%	14%	16%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	22%	16%	19%	16%	21%
Latino	4%	9%	6%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	81%	76%	75%	72%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	15%	15%	19%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	98%	96%	97%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	6%	1%	3%	10%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	60%	68%	59%	40%	30%

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**

Within the Northwest District hotspot, the poverty rate was 22 percent for tract 48 and 28 percent for tract 49.

The high percentage of young adults in the Goose Hollow hotspot is likely the result of its proximity to Portland State University.

All Central Portland hotspots had much lower percentages of children than other hotspots around the state. Among all Oregon hotspots, Goose Hollow had the lowest percentage of single-mother households, the Pearl had the second lowest, and the Northwest District had the fourth lowest.

The Northwest District had the lowest percentage of residents without a high school diploma, Goose Hollow had the second lowest, and the Pearl was 106th out of 112 on this measure.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Central Portland hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots				
	Pearl China Town	**Northwest District**	**Goose Hollow**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	3,374	1,128	766	154,625	763,700
Change since January 2010	91%	10%	37%	17%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	70	81	72	71	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	46%	18%	18%	21%	20%
Female	32%	51%	42%	52%	53%
Children	5%	7%	3%	33%	36%
18 to 24	6%	9%	16%	10%	10%
25 to 44	38%	27%	28%	29%	27%
45 to 59	38%	25%	27%	16%	16%
60 +	14%	33%	26%	12%	11%
English as preferred language	96%	88%	96%	81%	88%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	91%	88%	94%	47%	41%
Clients in single parent households	5%	7%	4%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	3%	4%	2%	22%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]					
TANF	2%	5%	2%	13%	11%
Medical assistance	87%	83%	84%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	16%	3%	14%	10%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]					
Domestic violence	5%	7%	3%	14%	11%
Mental health	20%	11%	15%	5%	4%
Alcohol and drug	47%	30%	35%	20%	20%
Child welfare	7%	8%	6%	16%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	14%	12%	17%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	67	101	102	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 hotspots, clients in Pearl/China Town had the lowest participation rate in TANF, the second lowest rate of involvement in child welfare, and they were 105th in domestic violence program participation. Conversely, Pearl clients had the state's highest participation rates in mental health and alcohol and drug programs.

Clients in Goose Hollow had the lowest participation rate in domestic violence programs, the third lowest participation rate in TANF, and the lowest rate of involvement in child welfare. They had the second highest participation rate in mental health programs and the third highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs.

Clients in the Northwest District also had very low participation rates in TANF, domestic violence, and child welfare along with the fourth and fifth highest participation rates in mental health and alcohol and drug programs, respectively.

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

Table 3 Central Portland hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots				
	Pearl China Town	**Northwest District**	**Goose Hollow**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	25%	22%	27%	33%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	24%	21%	22%	35%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 15.18	$ 15.29	$ 13.55	$ 14.85	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.93	$ 15.05	$ 12.65	$ 13.22	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 12,386	$ 12,885	$ 11,797	$ 14,474	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 8,095	$ 11,706	$ 9,278	$ 11,994	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-35%	-9%	-21%	-17%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	20%	17%	16%	19%	21%
in 2014	12%	16%	21%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	16%	18%	18%	18%	18%
in 2014	16%	22%	23%	18%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	13%	16%	17%	16%	15%
in 2014	11%	14%	6%	16%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	19%	15%	19%	12%	10%
in 2014	29%	12%	21%	15%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	6%	3%	3%	7%	8%
in 2014	4%	2%	4%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	4%	2%	1%	4%	4%
in 2014	3%	3%	1%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	23%	30%	26%	24%	24%
in 2014	26%	32%	24%	23%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Clients in the Central Portland hotspots had very low work participation rates compared to other hotspots around the state.

The only area of substantial employment increase was among Pearl/China Town clients in the administrative services sector, nearly all in temporary help 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 4 Central Portland hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots				
	Pearl China Town	**Northwest District**	**Goose Hollow**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	3,374	1,128	766	154,625	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	70%	48%	61%	59%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	72%	66%	52%	61%	62%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2014	46%	26%	35%	32%	32%
In 2013	13%	11%	15%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	11%	11%	12%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	41%	32%	42%	45%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	15%	11%	14%	10%	12%

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.**

Client migration patterns for these hotspots were urban, with 60 percent of moves involving relocation from another census tract in Multnomah County.

Most migration occurred among downtown and central eastside tracts. One-third of all moves involved relocation from another hotspot, mostly from other Multnomah County hotspots.

For those who relocated 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.

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – East Portland, Multnomah County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in east Portland and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. Five other reports cover hotspots in other parts of Portland and Gresham. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the *hotspots* in January 2015. 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.

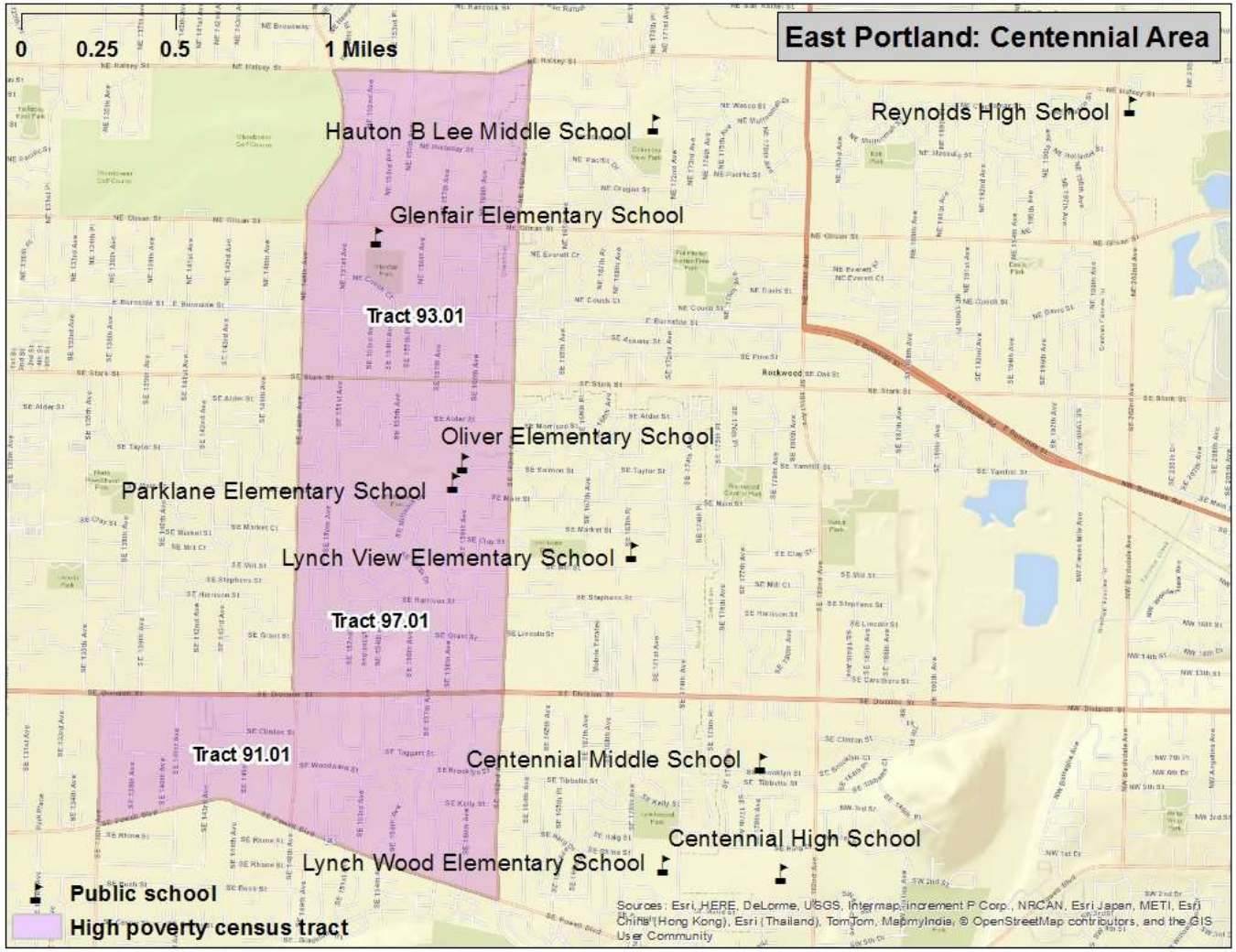
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

East Portland contains four high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 10 percent of Multnomah County's population, 17 percent of its poor, and 18 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2097-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Centennial area

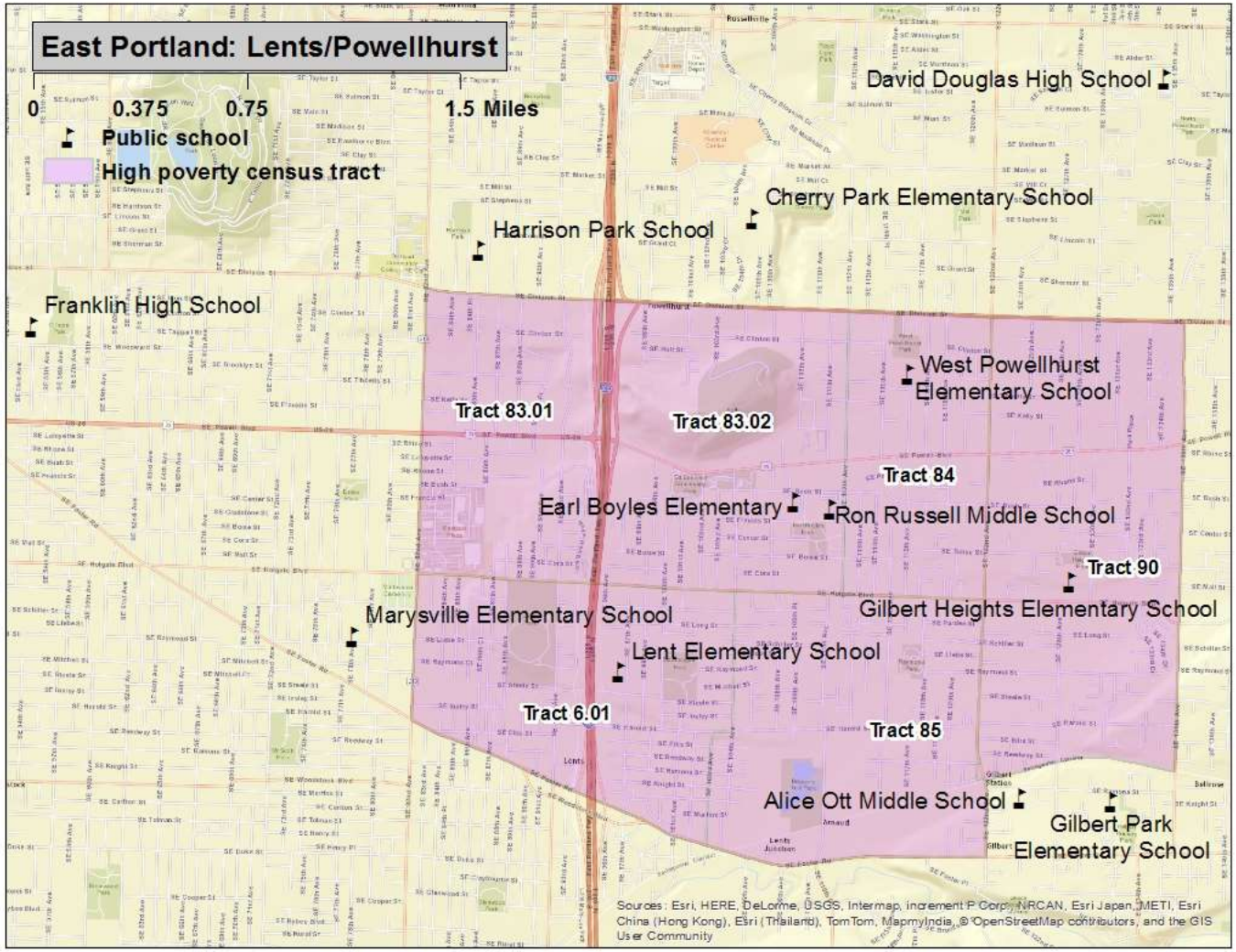


Centennial area (Census tracts 91.01, 93.01, and 97.01, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:
North: NE Halsey and SE Division streets
South: SE Powell Boulevard
East: NE and SE 162nd Avenue
West: SE 135th Avenue and NE and SE 148th Avenue

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Lents/Powellhurst-Gilbert area



Lents/ Powellhurst-Gilbert area (Census tracts 6.01, 83.01, 83.02, 84, 85, and 90, Figure 2)

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

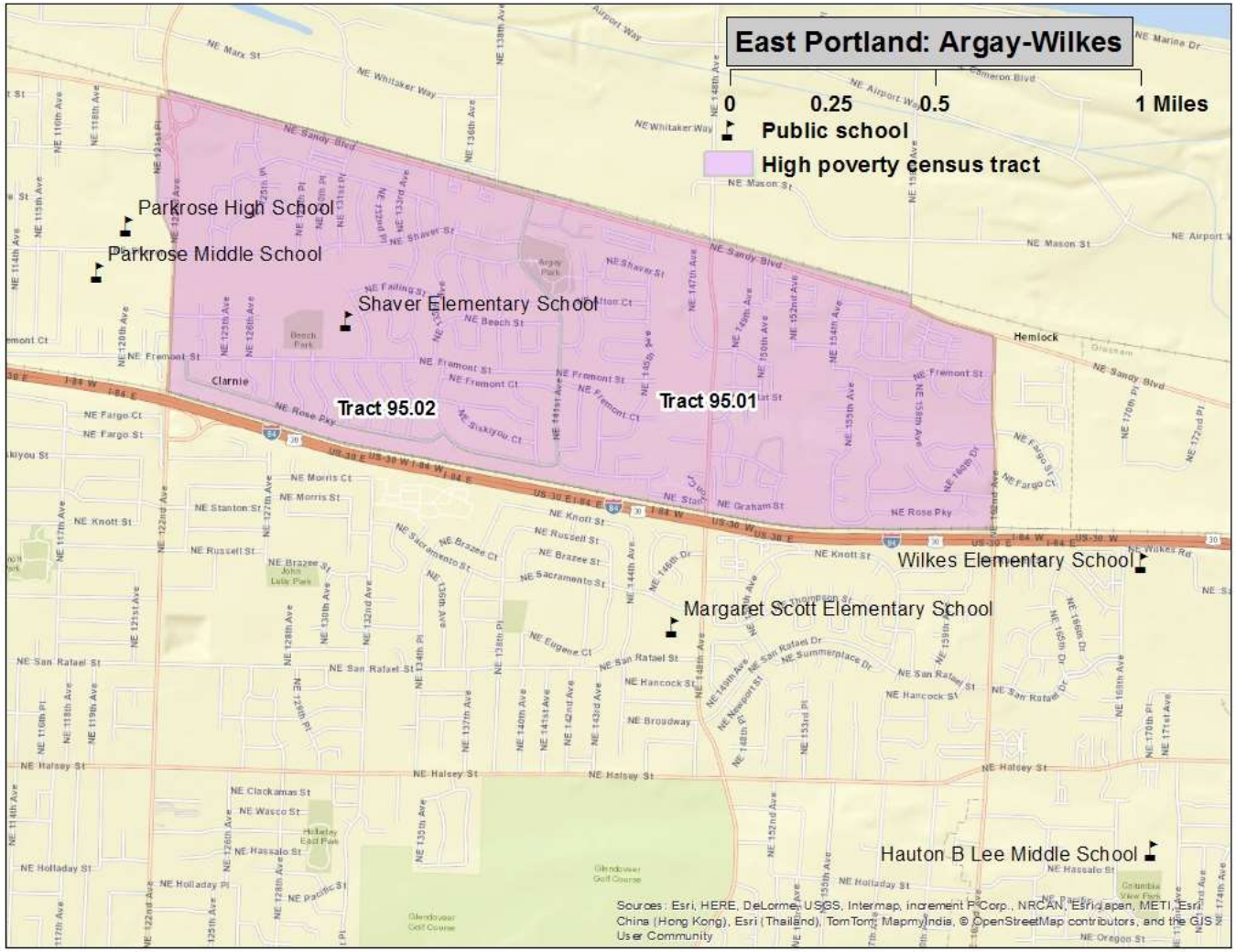
Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Mill Park-Hazelwood area

Mill Park-Hazelwood area (Census tracts 82.02 and 92.01, Figure 3)

Location: Portions of the Mill Park and Hazelwood neighborhoods in southeast Portland

Boundaries:
North: E Burnside Street
South: SE Division Street
East: SE 139th Avenue
West: SE 102nd and 112th avenues, SE Cherry Blossom Drive

Figure 4: Poverty hotspot: Argay-Wilkes



Argay-Wilkes area (Census tract 95.01 and 95.02, Figure 4)

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

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 East Portland hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots					
	Centennial	**Lents-Powellhurst**	**Mill Park-Hazelwood**	**Argay-North Wilkes**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	31%	28%	32%	25%	18%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	17,171	31,364	17,225	9,067	747,639	3,868,719
Housing units	6,556	11,777	6,453	3,779	325,163	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	49%	48%	55%	39%	43%	34%
Total Households	6,062	11,024	5,971	3,499	305,939	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	20%	16%	16%	14%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	39%	43%	39%	46%	39%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.2	26.7	26.6	26.3	25.8	26.5
Percent of population that is						
Female	52%	49%	52%	53%	51%	51%
Under 18	27%	26%	27%	26%	20%	22%
18 to 24	8%	8%	11%	9%	9%	9%
25 to 44	32%	30%	28%	25%	34%	27%
45 to 59	19%	19%	19%	18%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	15%	17%	15%	23%	16%	21%
Latino	23%	16%	20%	9%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	57%	56%	59%	55%	72%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	21%	28%	22%	36%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	75%	75%	69%	89%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	25%	24%	26%	9%	10%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	16%	15%	19%	26%	40%	30%

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

Poverty rates for the individual tracts in the Centennial hotspot ranged from 25 percent in tract 93.01 to 42 percent in tract 91.01. In the Lents/Powellhurst-Gilbert hotspot they ranged from 24 percent in tract 90 to 36 percent in tract 83.01. In the Mill Park-Hazelwood hotspot they were 31 percent in tract 92.01 and 33 percent in tract 82.02. In the Argay-North Wilkes hotspot they were 23 percent in tract 95.02 and 28 percent in tract 95.91.

Among all hotspots, the Centennial area ranked 16th highest in percentage of households headed by single mothers. In terms of percentage of adults without high school completion or a GED, the Mill Park area ranked 15th highest, Centennial ranked and 18th highest, and Lents-Powellhurst ranked 19th highest among all hotspots.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 East Portland hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots					
	Centennial	**Lents-Powellhurst**	**Mill Park-Hazelwood**	**Argay-North Wilkes**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	7,416	13,037	5,867	2,115	154,625	763,700
Change since January 2010	42%	11%	1%	13%	17%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	75	77	73	74	71	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	43%	42%	34%	23%	21%	20%
Female	54%	52%	52%	56%	52%	53%
Children	41%	38%	40%	41%	33%	36%
18 to 24	10%	9%	9%	11%	10%	10%
25 to 44	27%	26%	26%	25%	29%	27%
45 to 59	14%	15%	15%	13%	16%	16%
60 +	8%	13%	10%	9%	12%	11%
English as preferred language	79%	72%	65%	79%	81%	88%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	35%	39%	37%	36%	47%	41%
Clients in single parent households	36%	32%	29%	37%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	26%	27%	31%	22%	22%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]						
TANF	21%	16%	16%	19%	13%	11%
Medical assistance	85%	86%	85%	84%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	12%	11%	10%	11%	10%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]						
Domestic violence	21%	17%	15%	22%	14%	11%
Mental health	5%	5%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Alcohol and drug	21%	19%	17%	17%	20%	20%
Child welfare	24%	18%	15%	20%	16%	16%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	5%	5%	4%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	1	20	35	48	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Centennial area ranked second in terms of concurrent TANF participation and domestic violence program participation, fourth in child welfare involvement, 21st in mental health program participation, and 8th in the rate of client mobility (Table 4). These measures, along with its relatively high percentage of single-mother households and low rate of high school completion earned the area the hotspot index rank of 1.

Among all Oregon hotspots, the Argay-North Wilkes are had the highest percentage of domestic violence program participation and the 8th highest rate of concurrent TANF program participation.

Among all Oregon hotspots, the Mill Park area ranked 9th and Lents ranked 16th in terms of percentage of clients with non-English language preference. Argay ranked 24th and Centennial 25th in this measure. There were many language preferences among East Portland clients. The most common were Spanish, Russian, Vietnamese, Cantonese, Burmese, Somali, and Arabic.

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

Table 3 East Portland hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots					
	Centennial	**Lents-Powellhurst**	**Mill Park-Hazelwood**	**Argay-North Wilkes**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	31%	33%	32%	36%	33%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	35%	34%	35%	38%	35%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.36	$ 14.40	$ 13.93	$ 14.40	$ 14.85	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.76	$ 12.98	$ 12.71	$ 13.03	$ 13.22	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13,583	$ 14,739	$ 14,162	$ 13,805	$ 14,474	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 11,975	$ 12,746	$ 12,451	$ 11,869	$ 11,994	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-12%	-14%	-12%	-14%	-17%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	21%	18%	18%	21%	19%	21%
in 2014	19%	18%	17%	18%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	15%	19%	16%	13%	18%	18%
in 2014	16%	17%	17%	16%	18%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	19%	17%	19%	20%	16%	15%
in 2014	18%	18%	16%	19%	16%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	12%	12%	14%	15%	12%	10%
in 2014	17%	16%	15%	19%	15%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	8%	9%	10%	7%	7%	8%
in 2014	6%	6%	9%	6%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
in 2014	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	21%	20%	19%	20%	24%	24%
in 2014	20%	21%	22%	19%	23%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Client employment increased in all East Portland hotspots between 2009 and 2014. Most of the increase was among clients working in temporary employment services, which is included in Table 3's 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 4 East Portland hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots					
	Centennial	**Lents-Powellhurst**	**Mill Park-Hazelwood**	**Argay-North Wilkes**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	7,416	13,037	5,867	2,115	154,625	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.5	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	69%	60%	60%	66%	59%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	70%	61%	61%	70%	61%	62%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2014	40%	31%	31%	37%	32%	32%
In 2013	18%	15%	14%	15%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	12%	15%	14%	14%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	56%	47%	45%	53%	45%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	9%	9%	9%	8%	10%	12%

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.**

Client migration patterns for these four hotspots were urban, with nearly 80 percent of moves involving relocation from another census tract in Multnomah County.

Thirty-six percent of all moves involved relocation from another hotspot, the overwhelming majority being from other hotspots in Multnomah County.

For those who relocated 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.

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Inner Southeast Portland, Multnomah County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in inner-southeast Portland and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. Five other reports cover hotspots in other parts of Portland and Gresham. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

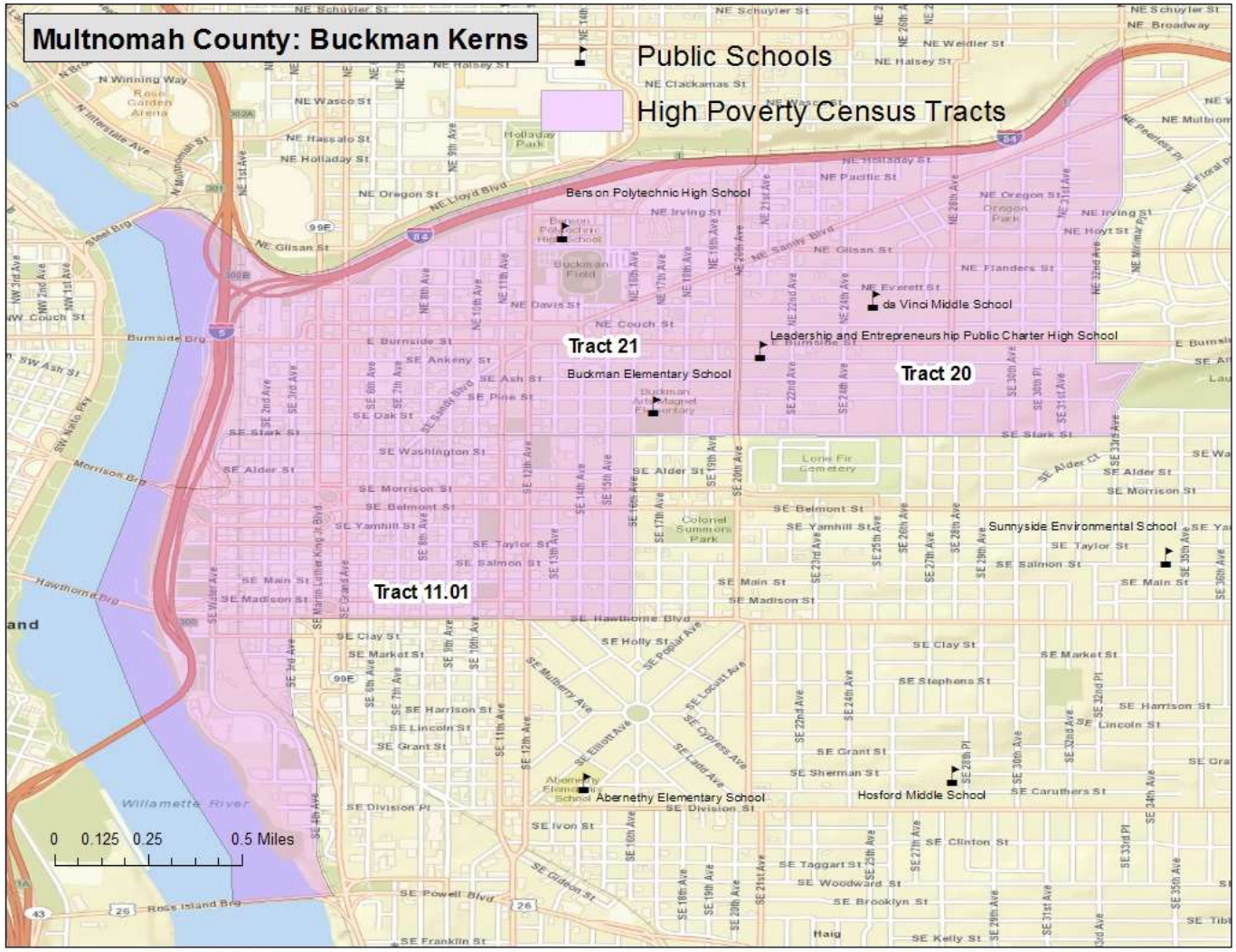
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Three areas of inner-southeast Portland are high poverty hotspots. Portions of these areas are in northeast Portland, but they all lie south of the Banfield Freeway (I-84). According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 3 percent of Multnomah County's population, 5 percent of its poor, and 3 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Buckman-Kerns Area

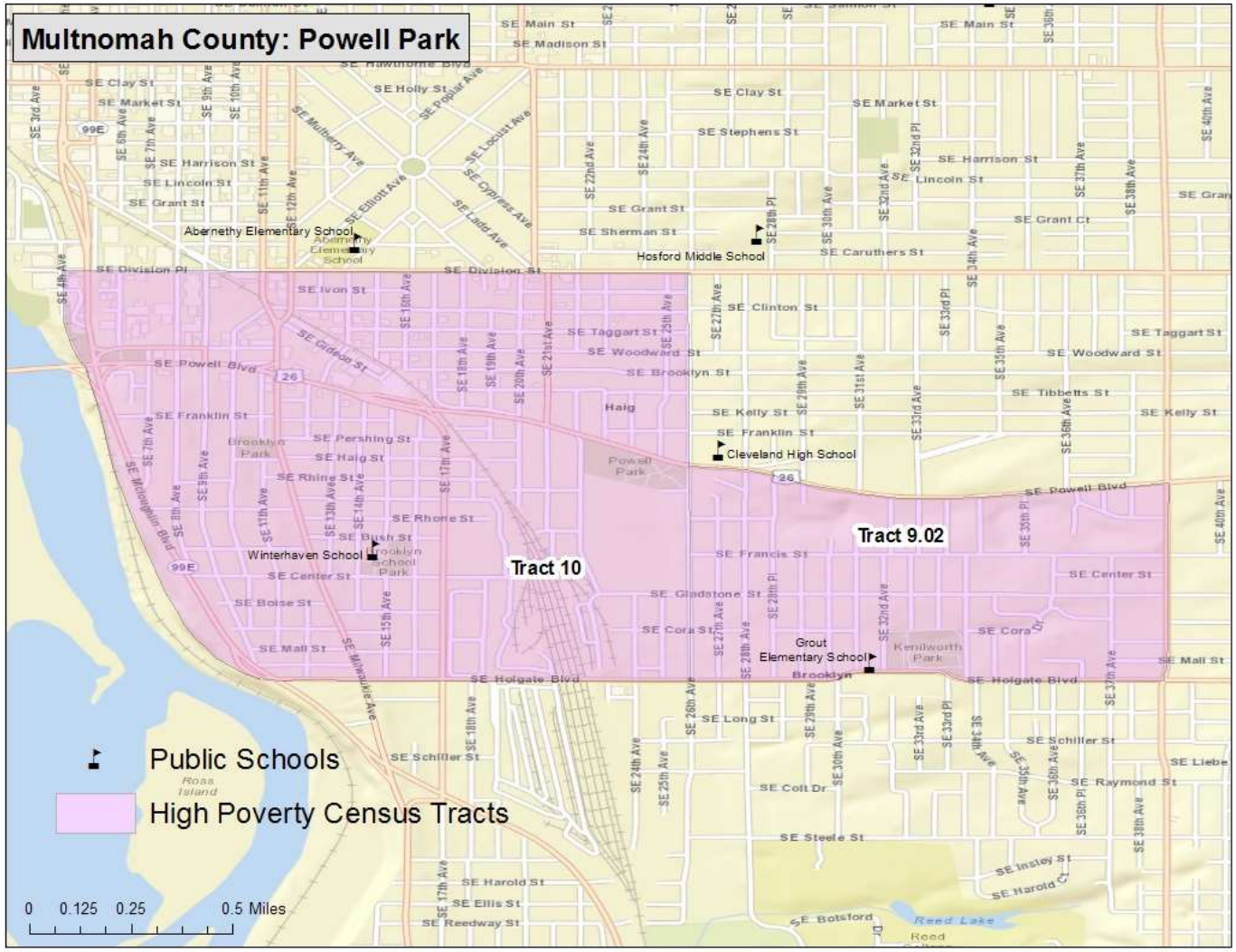


Buckman-Kerns area (Census tracts 11.01, 20, and 21, Figure 1)

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

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Powell Park Area

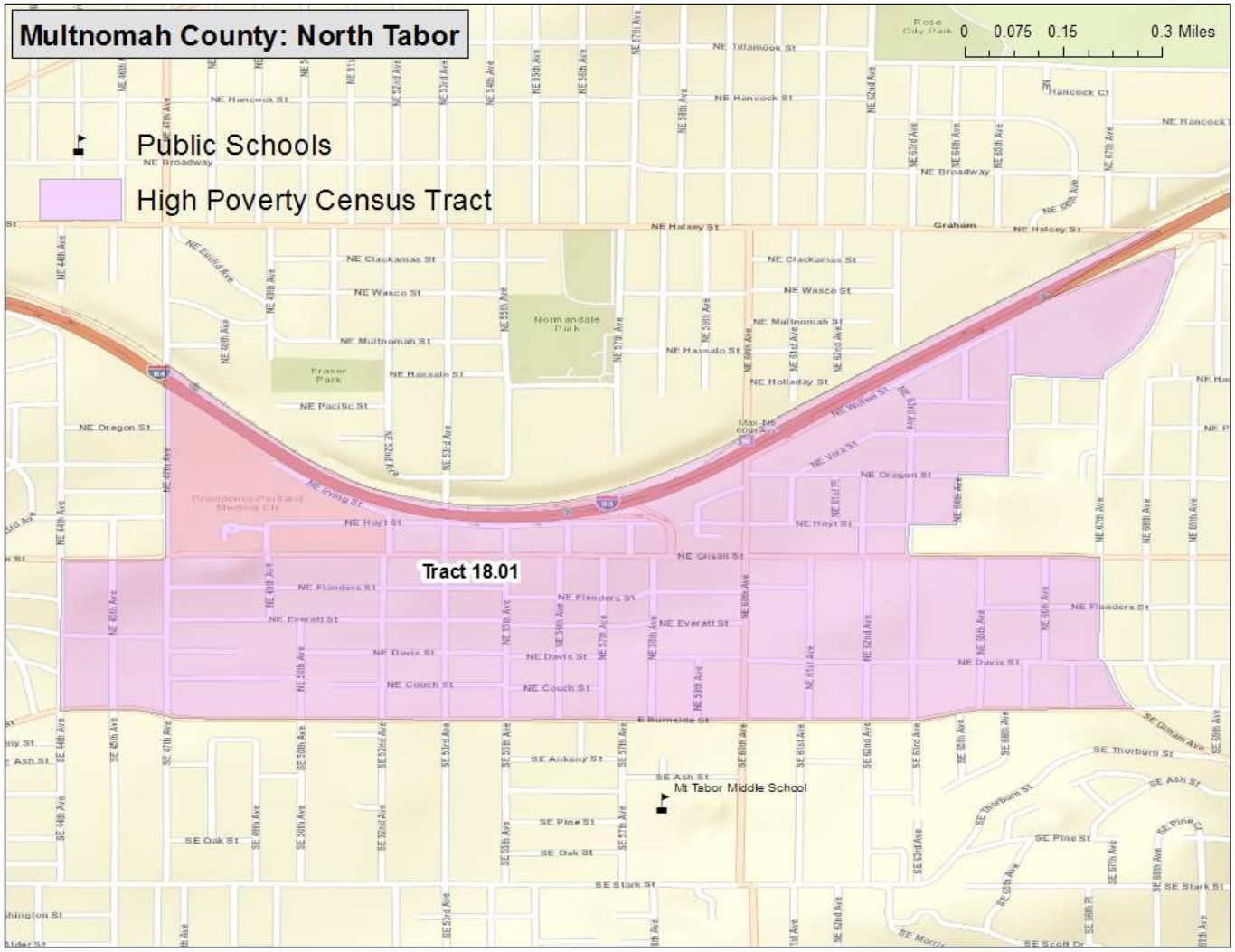


Powell Park area (Census tracts 10 and 9.02, Figure 2)

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

Boundaries:
North: SE Division Place and Street and SE Powell Boulevard
South: SE Holgate Boulevard
East: SE 26th Avenue and SE Cesar Chavez Boulevard
West: The Portland Traction Railroad tracks

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: North Tabor Area



North Tabor (Census Tract 18.01, Figure 3)

Location: The North Tabor neighborhood on Portland's eastside

Boundaries:
North: I-84
South: E Burnside Street
East: NE 68th Place, NE 65th, NE 64th, NE 63rd , NE 67th, and NE Gilham avenues
West: NE 44th and 47th Avenues

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Inner Southeast Portland hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots				
	Buckman Kerns	**Powell Park**	**North Tabor**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	27%	24%	24%	18%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	9,969	9,760	4,486	747,639	3,868,719
Housing units	5,893	4,773	2,098	325,163	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	74%	61%	60%	43%	34%
Total Households	5,622	4,545	2,098	305,939	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	5%	8%	7%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	16%	23%	18%	39%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	24.7	25.2	25.0	25.8	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	49%	50%	48%	51%	51%
Under 18	9%	14%	14%	20%	22%
18 to 24	11%	15%	8%	9%	9%
25 to 44	53%	43%	44%	34%	27%
45 to 59	17%	18%	17%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	10%	9%	17%	16%	21%
Latino	4%	5%	7%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	86%	81%	78%	72%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	9%	14%	16%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	98%	95%	96%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	4%	7%	6%	10%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	56%	48%	43%	40%	30%

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**

Inner Southeast hotspots are distinct from other Oregon poverty hotspots: the population is composed of higher percentages of young adults (18 to 44 years old) and people with at least a four-year college degree and a lower percentage of children.

In the Buckman-Kerns hotspot, the poverty rate ranged from 24 percent in tract 20 to 35 percent in tract 11.01.

In the Powell Park hotspot, the poverty rate was 22 percent in tract 10 and 26 percent in tract 9.02.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Inner Southeast Portland hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots				
	Buckman Kerns	**Powell Park**	**North Tabor**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	1,948	2,218	622	154,625	763,700
Change since January 2010	1%	263%	-71%	17%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	63	61	67	71	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	20%	23%	14%	21%	20%
Female	49%	51%	51%	52%	53%
Children	10%	24%	23%	33%	36%
18 to 24	10%	12%	7%	10%	10%
25 to 44	45%	38%	36%	29%	27%
45 to 59	21%	15%	14%	16%	16%
60 +	14%	12%	19%	12%	11%
English as preferred language	95%	82%	87%	81%	88%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	81%	57%	62%	47%	41%
Clients in single parent households	13%	22%	20%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	6%	20%	18%	22%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]					
TANF	6%	11%	8%	13%	11%
Medical assistance	76%	78%	79%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	14%	12%	10%	10%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]					
Domestic violence	7%	9%	9%	14%	11%
Mental health	11%	5%	4%	5%	4%
Alcohol and drug	28%	18%	16%	20%	20%
Child welfare	10%	13%	10%	16%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	10%	6%	4%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	86	95	111	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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.**

SNAP clients in these hotspots reflect the distinct population in the area: there are high percentages of adult-only households and adults age 25 to 44 and a low percentage of children when compared to other hotspots or Oregon as a whole.

Among all Oregon hotspots, Buckman-Kerns had the fifth highest client participation rate in mental health programs and the 13th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs.

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

Table 3 Inner Southeast Portland hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots				
	Buckman Kerns	**Powell Park**	**North Tabor**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	31%	33%	34%	33%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	34%	37%	33%	35%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.10	$ 14.63	$ 14.60	$ 14.85	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.79	$ 12.86	$ 12.19	$ 13.22	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 11,312	$ 13,665	$ 14,094	$ 14,474	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 10,450	$ 11,656	$ 10,742	$ 11,994	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-8%	-15%	-24%	-17%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	16%	19%	20%	19%	21%
in 2014	16%	18%	18%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	26%	23%	16%	18%	18%
in 2014	30%	24%	18%	18%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	13%	11%	17%	16%	15%
in 2014	10%	11%	17%	16%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	13%	13%	9%	12%	10%
in 2014	13%	13%	13%	15%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	4%	8%	4%	7%	8%
in 2014	5%	7%	3%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	3%	3%	2%	4%	4%
in 2014	3%	3%	1%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	25%	22%	31%	24%	24%
in 2014	24%	25%	30%	23%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Most job growth among clients in the Buckman and Powell hotspots was in the accommodation and food services sector, particularly in full service restaurants.

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 Inner Southeast Portland hotspot: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots				
	Buckman Kerns	**Powell Park**	**North Tabor**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	1,948	2,218	622	154,625	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.0	2.5	1.9	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	62%	58%	45%	59%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	71%	61%	37%	61%	62%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2014	40%	34%	20%	32%	32%
In 2013	11%	13%	12%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	10%	10%	12%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	47%	43%	33%	45%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	12%	10%	7%	10%	12%

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.**

Client migration patterns for these three hotspots were urban, with 70 percent of moves involving relocation from another census tract in Multnomah County

One-third of all moves involved relocation from another hotspot, mostly from other Multnomah County hotspots.

Most inter-county relocations originated in Clackamas County, followed by Washington County.

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

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – North and Inner-Northeast Portland, Multnomah County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in North and inner-Northeast Portland and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. Five other reports cover hotspots in other parts of Portland and Gresham. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

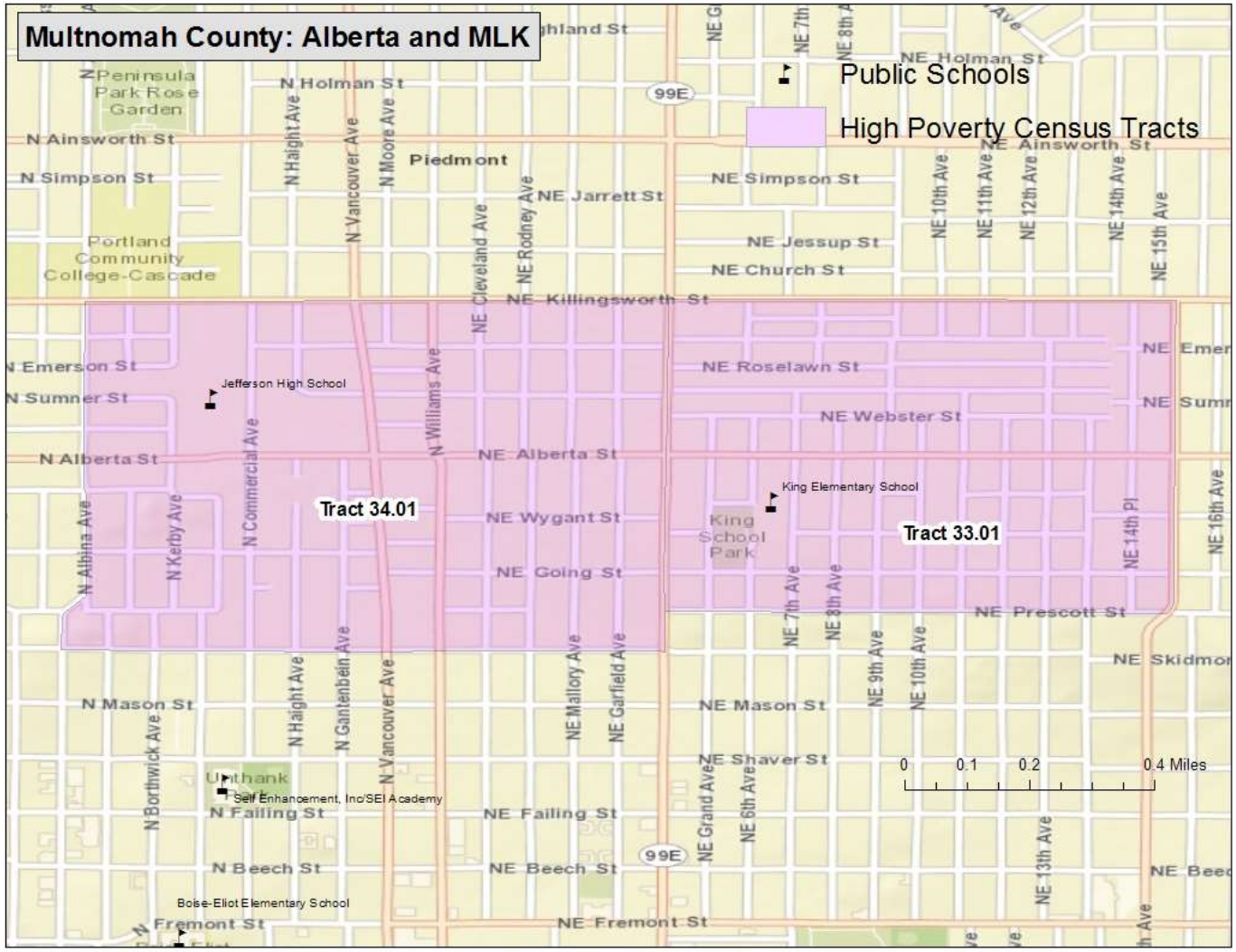
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Four areas of north and inner northeast Portland are high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 4 percent of Multnomah County's population, 7 percent of its poor, and 6 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Alberta & MLK

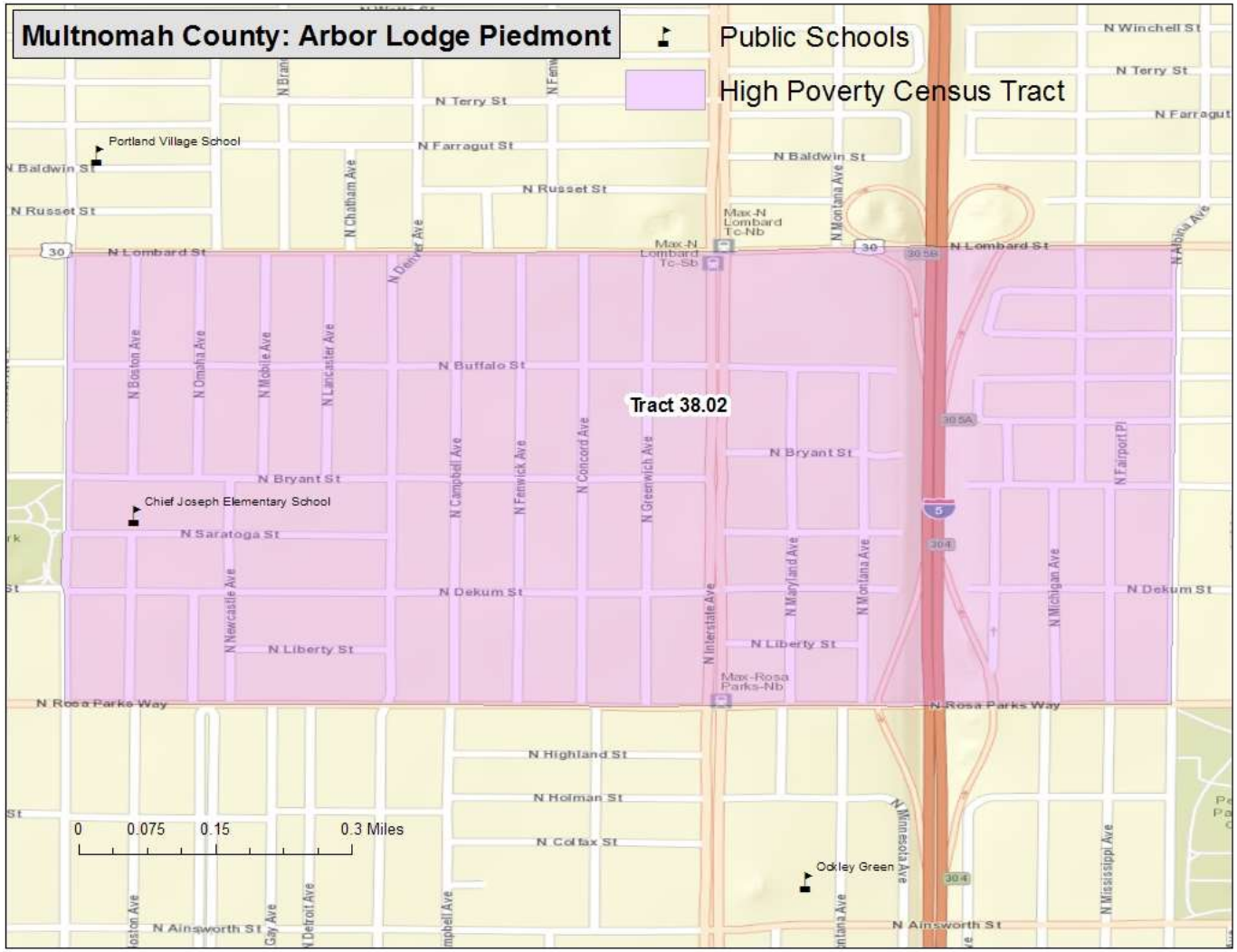


Alberta & MLK (Census tracts 33.01 and 34.01, Figure 1)

Location: Portions of Portland's Humboldt, King, and Vernon neighborhoods and centered at the intersection of NE Alberta Street and NE Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard

Boundaries:
North: N and NE Killingsworth Street
South: N and NE Skidmore Street and NE Prescott Street
East: NE 15th Avenue
West: N Albina Avenue

Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: Arbor Lodge/Piedmont

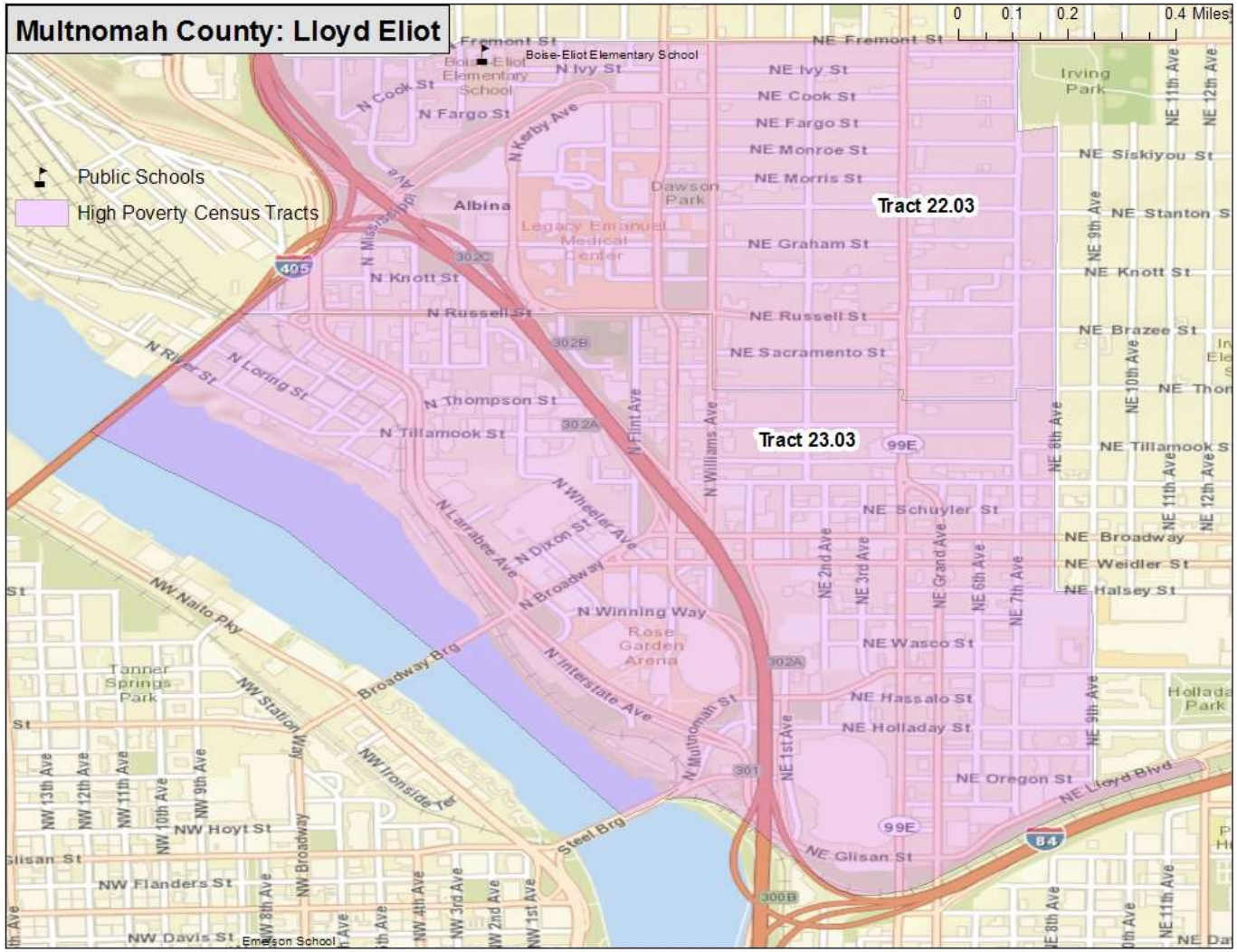


Arbor Lodge/Piedmont (Census Tract 38.02, Figure 2)

Location: Portions of North Portland's Piedmont and Arbor Lodge neighborhoods

Boundaries:
North: N Lombard Street
South: N Rosa Parks Way
East: N Albina Avenue
West: N Delaware Avenue

Figure 3: Poverty hotspots: Lloyd/Eliot

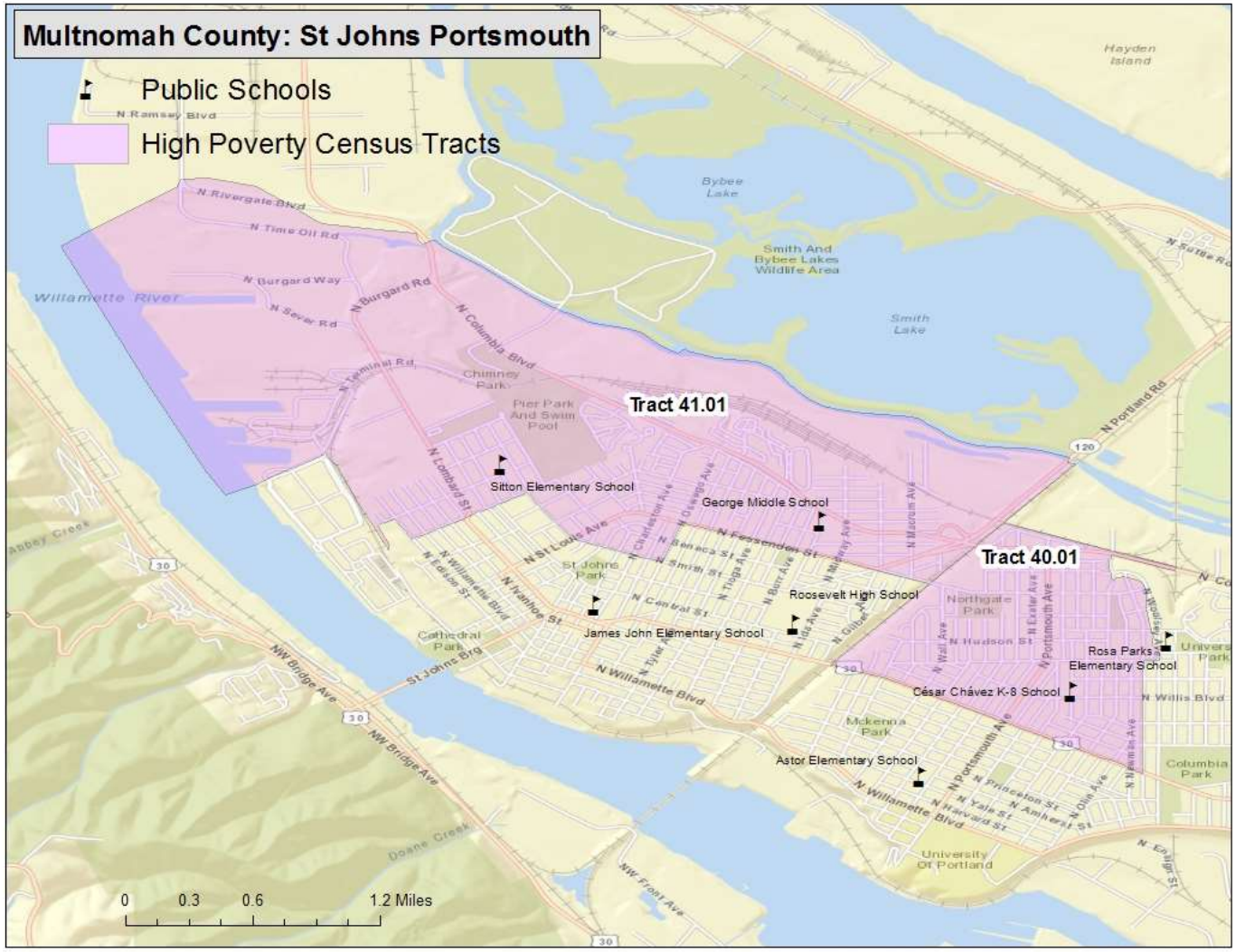


Lloyd/Eliot (Census tracts 22.03 and 23.03, Figure 3)

Location: A portion of northeast Portland encompassing the Lloyd District, the Eliot Neighborhood, and portions of the Irvington and Boise neighborhoods

Boundaries:
North: NE Fremont Street
South: I-84
East: NE 8th and 9th avenues
West: The Willamette River

Figure 4: Poverty hotspots: St. Johns/Portsmouth



St. Johns/Portsmouth (Census tracts 40.01 and 41.01, Figure 4)

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

Boundaries:
North: An electric intertie, the Columbia Slough, and the Union Pacific Railroad tracks
South: N St Johns Avenue and N Smith, N Fessenden, and N Lombard streets
East: N Fiske, N Woolsey, and N Dwight avenues
West: The Willamette River

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 North and Inner-northeast Portland hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots					
	Alberta and MLK	**Arbor Lodge Piedmont**	**Lloyd Eliot**	**St Johns Portsmouth**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	30%	22%	26%	32%	18%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	6,394	2,986	4,996	15,594	747,639	3,868,719
Housing units	2,750	1,345	2,827	5,646	325,163	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	51%	37%	68%	50%	43%	34%
Total Households	2,505	1,326	2,636	5,322	305,939	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	20%	5%	8%	21%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	21%	37%	20%	38%	39%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	26.0	25.8	25.4	27.3	25.8	26.5
Percent of population that is						
Female	45%	47%	48%	51%	51%	51%
Under 18	20%	17%	12%	28%	20%	22%
18 to 24	10%	5%	6%	10%	9%	9%
25 to 44	48%	48%	48%	35%	34%	27%
45 to 59	14%	14%	18%	15%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	8%	16%	16%	11%	16%	21%
Latino	11%	12%	7%	22%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	56%	68%	68%	49%	72%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	33%	19%	25%	28%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	97%	91%	96%	82%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	9%	14%	7%	21%	10%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	43%	42%	47%	22%	40%	30%

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 Alberta/MLK hotspot the poverty rate was 35 percent in tract 34.01 and 25 percent in tract 33.01

In the Lloyd/Eliot hotspot the poverty rate was 27 percent in tract 22.03 and 26 percent in tract 23.03.

In the St. Johns/Portsmouth hotspot the poverty rate was 38 percent in tract 40.01 and 25 percent in tract 41.01. Tract 40.01 includes the New Columbia development which features public and affordable rental housing.

The Alberta, Arbor and Lloyd hotspots have much higher levels of educational attainment than typical for other poverty hotspots in Oregon.

Among all Oregon hotspots, the St. Johns area ranked 10th and the Alberta area ranked 17th in percentage of households headed by single mothers.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 North and Inner-northeast Portland hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots					
	Alberta and MLK	**Arbor Lodge Piedmont**	**Lloyd Eliot**	**St Johns Portsmouth**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	1,904	480	1,411	5,198	154,625	763,700
Change since January 2010	-18%	-12%	22%	5%	17%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	77	60	74	78	71	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	30%	16%	28%	33%	21%	20%
Female	54%	53%	47%	54%	52%	53%
Children	28%	27%	15%	43%	33%	36%
18 to 24	10%	10%	9%	10%	10%	10%
25 to 44	35%	39%	38%	26%	29%	27%
45 to 59	16%	14%	23%	13%	16%	16%
60 +	11%	10%	14%	8%	12%	11%
English as preferred language	92%	90%	94%	79%	81%	88%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	54%	56%	72%	34%	47%	41%
Clients in single parent households	33%	32%	19%	40%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	11%	12%	9%	23%	22%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]						
TANF	14%	10%	8%	21%	13%	11%
Medical assistance	82%	81%	82%	83%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	19%	12%	9%	10%	10%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]						
Domestic violence	19%	12%	11%	19%	14%	11%
Mental health	7%	4%	9%	4%	5%	4%
Alcohol and drug	23%	22%	32%	19%	20%	20%
Child welfare	18%	12%	13%	21%	16%	16%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	7%	5%	10%	5%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	21	96	63	14	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Alberta area had the 6th highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs and the 10th highest participation rate in mental health programs. These factors, along with the high percentage of single mothers (Table 1) accounted for the area's hotspot index rank of 21.

Clients in the Lloyd area had the fourth highest rate of participation in alcohol and drug programs and the 7th highest participation rate in mental health programs.

Clients in the St. Johns area had the third highest rate of concurrent TANF receipt, the fifth highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs, and the 11th highest rate of involvement with child welfare. These factors, along with the high percentage of single mothers (Table 1) accounted for the area's hotspot index rank of 14.

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

Table 3 North and Inner-northeast Portland hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots					
	Alberta and MLK	**Arbor Lodge Piedmont**	**Lloyd Eliot**	**St Johns Portsmouth**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	34%	33%	30%	34%	33%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	37%	42%	33%	38%	35%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13.75	$ 15.67	$ 14.09	$ 15.04	$ 14.85	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.45	$ 13.35	$ 12.94	$ 13.20	$ 13.22	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 11,930	$ 15,913	$ 11,506	$ 14,543	$ 14,474	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 10,961	$ 11,661	$ 10,827	$ 12,488	$ 11,994	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-8%	-27%	-6%	-14%	-17%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	19%	18%	16%	18%	19%	21%
in 2014	17%	18%	18%	18%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	18%	18%	16%	17%	18%	18%
in 2014	21%	23%	17%	17%	18%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	22%	11%	19%	18%	16%	15%
in 2014	19%	12%	18%	18%	16%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	10%	16%	14%	12%	12%	10%
in 2014	15%	10%	18%	16%	15%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	5%	5%	6%	6%	7%	8%
in 2014	4%	5%	3%	6%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	1%	5%	2%	2%	4%	4%
in 2014	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	23%	26%	27%	26%	24%	24%
in 2014	24%	30%	23%	23%	23%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

About half of the employment increase among clients in these areas came from temporary employment services jobs. Employment increases also occurred in full and limited services restaurants.

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 North and Inner-northeast Portland hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots					
	Alberta and MLK	**Arbor Lodge Piedmont**	**Lloyd Eliot**	**St Johns Portsmouth**	**Multnomah County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	1,904	480	1,411	5,198	154,625	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	61%	52%	61%	57%	59%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	65%	55%	57%	55%	61%	62%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2014	34%	29%	36%	26%	32%	32%
In 2013	12%	11%	12%	13%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	16%	12%	13%	17%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	47%	44%	51%	40%	45%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	5%	6%	8%	6%	10%	12%

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.**

Client migration patterns for these four hotspots were urban, with about three-quarters of moves involving relocation from another census tract in Multnomah County.

One-third of all moves involved relocation from another hotspot, mostly from other Multnomah County hotspots.

For those who relocated 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.

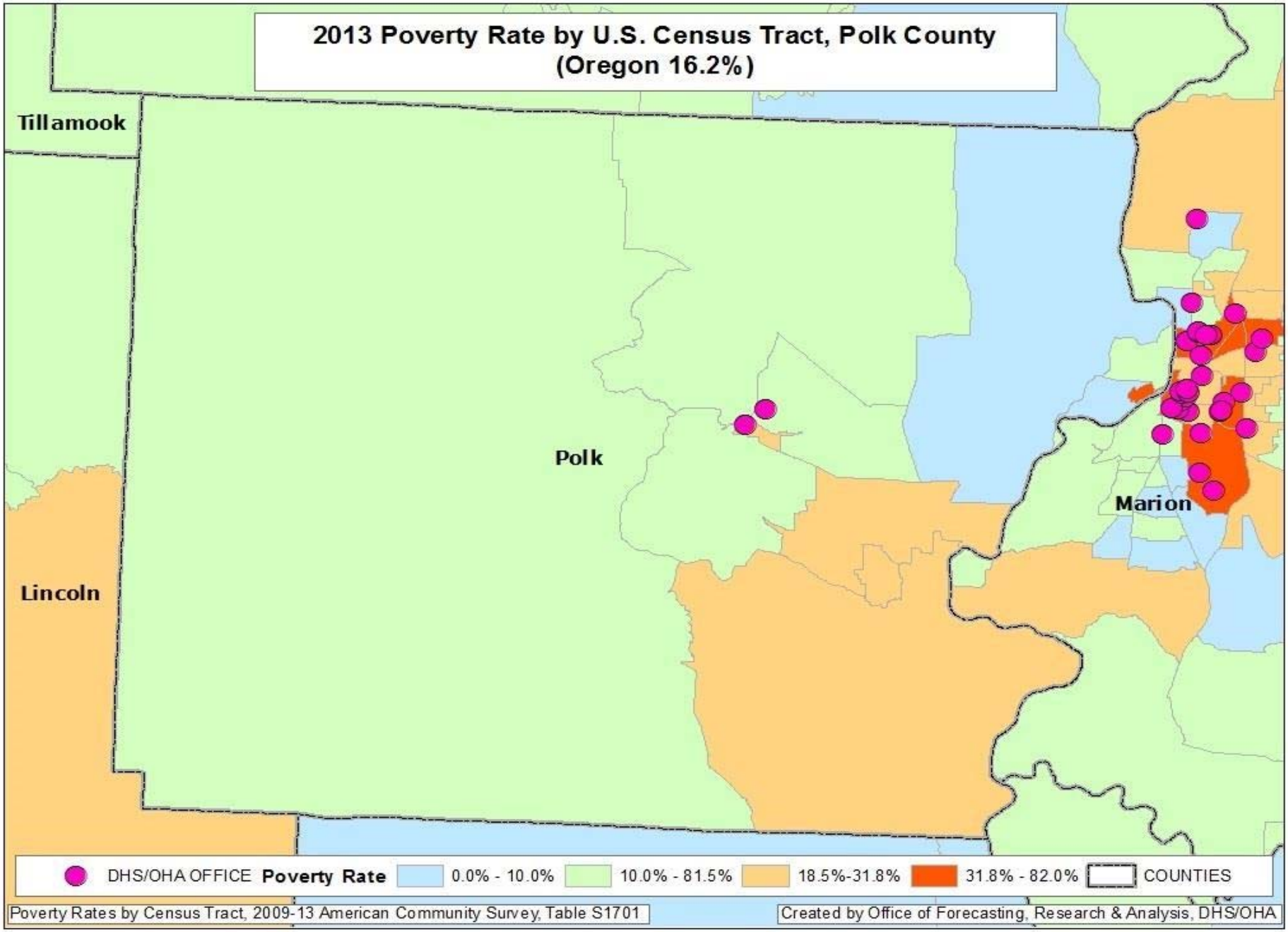
Polk County

	Polk County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	77,264	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	75,387	+/-269	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	28,458	+/-390	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	37.4	+/-0.5	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	23.5%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	5.9%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	22.5%	+/-0.5	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	16.4%	+/-0.1	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	61,558	+/-77	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	79.7%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	525	+/-134	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.7%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	764	+/-164	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	1.0%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	1,592	+/-159	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	2.1%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	278	+/-50	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.4%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0	+/-28	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	2,637	+/-216	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	3.4%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	9,910	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	12.8%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	37,171	+/-161	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	48.1%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	40,093	+/-161	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	51.9%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	73,843	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	95.6%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	3,421	+/-552	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	4.4%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	5,768	+/-638	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	7.5%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	13.3%	+/-1.1	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	5.9%	+/-1.0	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	7.2%	+/-1.1	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	238	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	26.8%	+/-1.5	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	91.3%	+/-0.9	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	29.4%	+/-1.6	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	2.36	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	3.15	+/-0.07	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	27.4%	+/-1.7	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	40.5%	+/-9.9	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	3.5	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	7.7	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	1.4	+/-0.8	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	64.3%	+/-1.6	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	7.0	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	10.9	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	66.7%	+/-3.0	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	5.4%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	16.1%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	34.0%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	20.3%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	29.8	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	17.7%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	11.2%	+/-1.1	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	14.7%	+/-0.9	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.4%	+/-0.4	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.0%	+/-0.5	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	5.8%	+/-0.8	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	6.3%	+/-0.7	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.2%	+/-0.5	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.2%	+/-0.7	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	16.3%	+/-1.5	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	18.9%	+/-3.2	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	7.2%	+/-1.6	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	6,029	+/-805	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	25,344	+/-1,601	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$52,821	+/-1,699	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	22.9%	+/-1.3	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	34.2%	+/-1.3	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	73.4%	+/-1.5	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	3,471	+/-420	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	4.3%	+/-0.7	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	38,957	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	1,898	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	4.9%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	^165,000	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	^121,000	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	^Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	818	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	631	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	703	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	18	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	111	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	5,797	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	137	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	498	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	33	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	408	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Polk County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Tillamook
Polk
Marion
Lincoln
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.0% - 81.5%
18.5%-31.8%
31.8% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Polk County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Polk County and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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, information about them 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 hotspot are compared with 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Polk County has two high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 15 percent of Polk County's population, 27 percent of its poor, and 25 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot**: The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 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. Tract 203.04 surrounding Western Oregon University was omitted from this analysis due to the high population of university students. Tract 202.03 in Dallas was omitted because it was high poverty in the 2009-13 ACS but not the 2008-12 ACS.

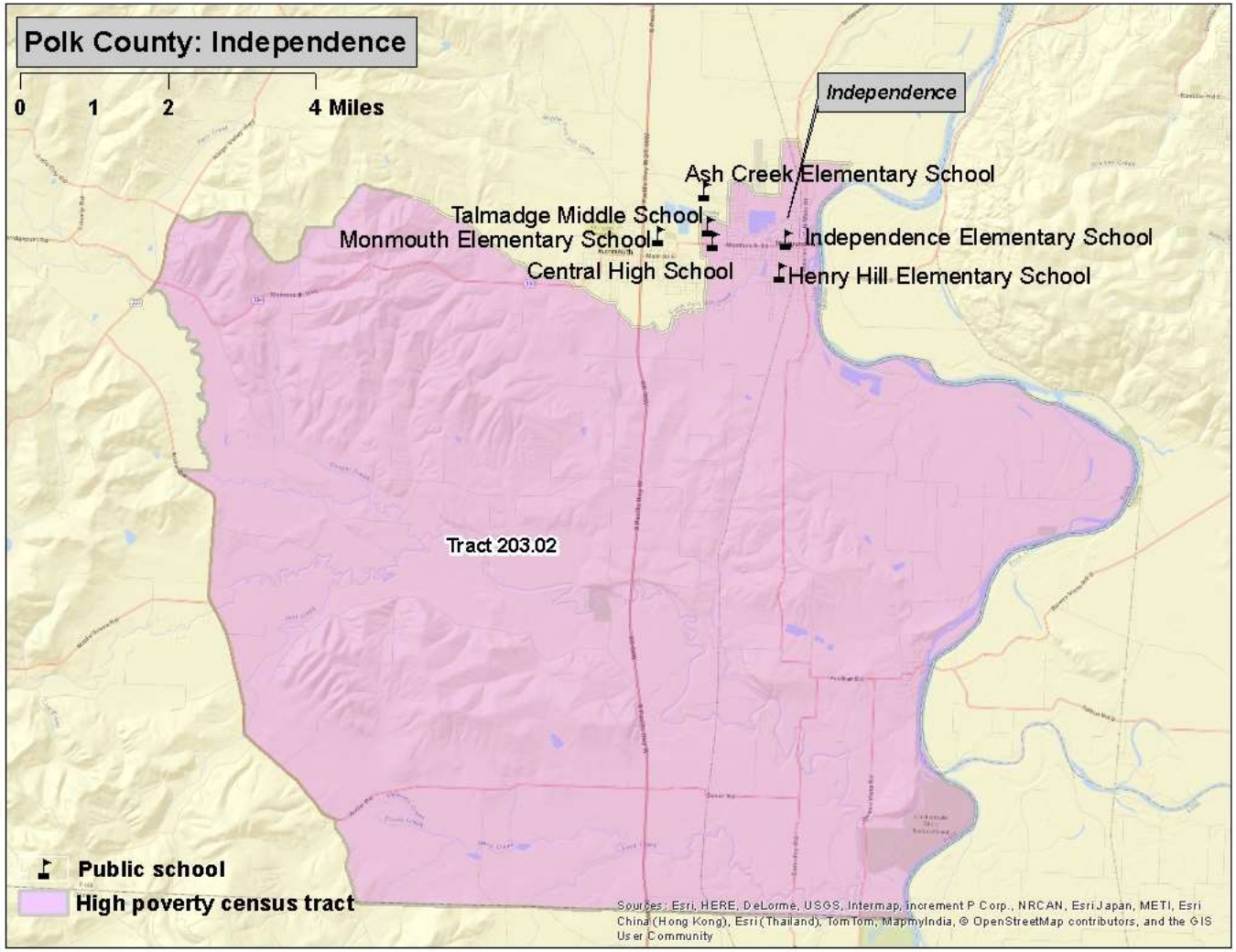
Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: West Salem

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

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Independence



Independence (Census tract 203.02, Figure 2)

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, and 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[1]

	Hotspots			
	West Salem	**Independence**	**Polk County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	39%	26%	16%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	2,058	9,541	75,930	3,868,719
Housing units	1,009	3,315	30,283	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	54%	28%	32%	34%
Total Households	893	3,160	28,239	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	13%	11%	10%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	38%	61%	55%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	28.2	27.9	27.1	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	57%	48%	52%	51%
Under 18	26%	29%	24%	22%
18 to 24	10%	14%	12%	9%
25 to 44	31%	24%	23%	27%
45 to 59	15%	19%	19%	21%
60+ years of age	18%	14%	22%	21%
Latino	27%	35%	12%	12%
White and non-Latino	61%	59%	80%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	12%	6%	7%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	78%	87%	95%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	35%	19%	10%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	15%	21%	29%	30%

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, West Salem had the 6th highest poverty rate and the 6th highest percentage of adults without high school completion or a GED.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Polk County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots			
	West Salem	**Independence**	**Polk County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	877	2,801	14,975	763,700
Change since January 2010	23%	16%	18%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	75	75	73	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	43%	29%	20%	20%
Female	53%	52%	54%	53%
Children	41%	50%	40%	36%
18 to 24	7%	10%	12%	10%
25 to 44	28%	24%	27%	27%
45 to 59	17%	9%	13%	16%
60 +	8%	7%	9%	11%
English as preferred language	83%	77%	90%	88%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	34%	25%	35%	41%
Clients in single parent households	36%	37%	33%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	27%	32%	29%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]				
TANF	17%	15%	14%	11%
Medical assistance	84%	83%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	6%	5%	7%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]				
Domestic violence	10%	13%	12%	11%
Mental health	2%	1%	2%	4%
Alcohol and drug	21%	15%	19%	20%
Child welfare	18%	19%	17%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	8%	4%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	23	56	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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, West Salem had the 12th highest rate of concurrent TANF receipt. This measure, along with the area's low educational attainment and high poverty rate earned the hotspot index rank of 23.

Among all Oregon hotspots, Independence ranked 22nd highest in terms of non-English language preference by clients; nearly one-quarter preferred a language other than English with the majority of those preferring Spanish.

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

Table 3 Polk County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots			
	West Salem	**Independence**	**Polk County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	40%	42%	38%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	39%	46%	41%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13.45	$ 13.96	$ 14.32	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.21	$ 13.14	$ 12.96	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13,935	$ 15,192	$ 14,694	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 11,711	$ 14,157	$ 12,523	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-16%	-7%	-15%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	17%	18%	20%	21%
in 2014	19%	18%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	14%	12%	16%	18%
in 2014	14%	11%	14%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	21%	19%	19%	15%
in 2014	16%	21%	21%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	11%	7%	8%	10%
in 2014	10%	9%	9%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	15%	13%	10%	8%
in 2014	8%	10%	9%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	3%	3%	4%	4%
in 2014	5%	4%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	20%	27%	25%	24%
in 2014	28%	27%	24%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Most of the job gains for *all other* among West Salem clients were in the agricultural and forestry services sectors. Overall employment in the area did not change as gains in *all other* were offset by losses in other sectors.

Employment increases for Independence clients were in the sectors of health care/social assistance, administrative services, and construction.

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 Polk County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots			
	West Salem	**Independence**	**Polk County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	877	2,801	14,975	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move "***Movers*** "	65%	59%	62%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	62%	59%	65%	62%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2014	36%	30%	33%	32%
In 2013	16%	15%	15%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	13%	13%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	15%	17%	22%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	41%	19%	28%	12%

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.**

Migration in the West Salem hotspot fit the urban pattern with one exception: nearly half of movers relocated from the larger portion of Salem which lies across the Willamette River in Marion County. Hence the large number of inter-county moves. One-quarter relocated from another Salem high poverty hotspot.

Migration in the Independence hotspot fit the rural pattern. Forty percent of Independence movers relocated from another area within the hotspot, 13 percent came from the adjacent city of Monmouth, and 17 percent relocated from adjacent Marion County. Eleven percent relocated from another Oregon hotspot.

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

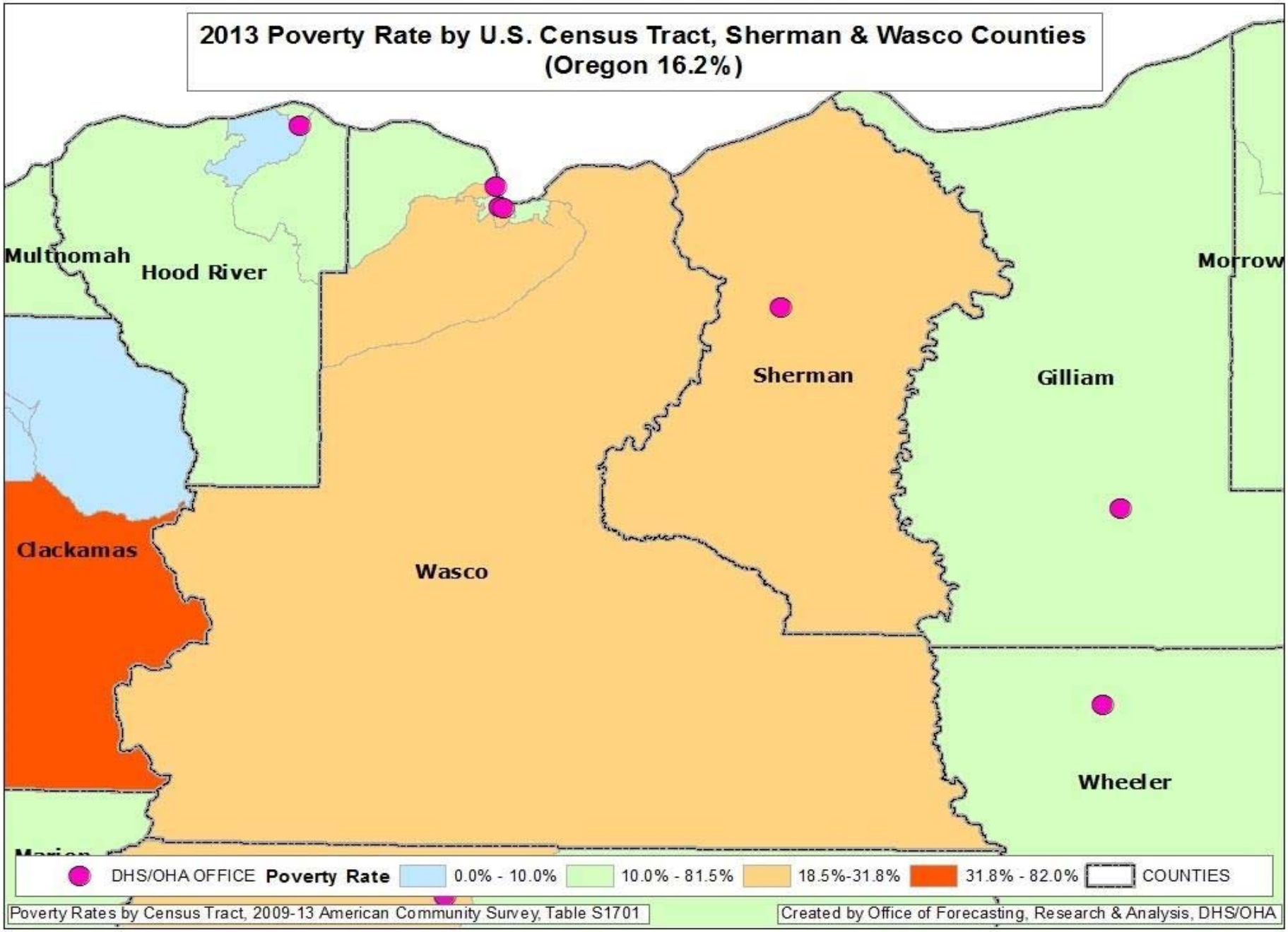
Sherman County

	Sherman County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	1,795	+/- 128	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	1,782	+/-129	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	804	+/-56	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	49.8	+/-1.4	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	17.9%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	6.3%	+/-2.4	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	30.6%	+/-2.6	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	24.3%	+/-2.2	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	1,525	+/-112	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	85.0%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	10	+/-7	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.6%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	57	+/-29	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	3.2%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	4	+/-5	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	0.2%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0	+/-12	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0	+/-12	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	71	+/-26	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	4.0%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	128	+/-52	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	7.1%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	903	+/-75	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	50.3%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	892	+/-78	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	49.7%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	1,741	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	97.0%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	54	+/-37	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	3.0%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	60	+/-40	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	3.3%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	4.8%	+/-2.1	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	3.0%	+/-1.7	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	7.2%	+/-2.5	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	38	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	36.7%	+/-3.6	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	91.9%	+/-2.0	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	17.3%	+/-3.3	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	2.67	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.77	+/-0.20	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	16.0%	+/-3.0	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	48.5%	+/-15.5	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	+	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	+	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	0.2	+/-0.5	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	61.6%	+/-4.8	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	0.0	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	10.1	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	^^70.5%	+/-4.6	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	0.0%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	15.3%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	27.5%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	18.6%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	0.0	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	20.5%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	11.3%	+/-1.3	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	19.5%	+/-2.7	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	4.5%	+/-1.9	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.0%	+/-1.2	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	5.0%	+/-1.7	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	8.3%	+/-2.4	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.2%	+/-1.8	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	3.3%	+/-1.8	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	21.6%	+/-5.0	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	28.7%	+/-13.2	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	7.6%	+/-4.2	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	146	+/-45	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	674	+/-98	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$38,362	+/-5,362	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	18.8%	+/-4.2	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	40.0%	+/-4.1	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	68.8%	+/-4.5	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	111	+/-24	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	3.5%	+/-1.8	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	940	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	42	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	4.5%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	890	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	535	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	14	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	5	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	0	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	0	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	0	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	169	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	0	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	9	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	0	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	5	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Sherman & Wasco Counties
(Oregon 16.2%)
Multnomah
Hood River
Morrow
Sherman
Gilliam
Clackamas
Wasco
Wheeler
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.0% - 81.5%
18.5%-31.8%
31.8% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspot*[1] –Sherman County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies the high poverty hotspot of Sherman County and provides a profile of its residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the county in January 2015. 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 county were pulled, information about them 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 county are compared with 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 low income county residents with respect to family structure, geographic mobility, employment history, and to identify potential barriers to self-sufficiency.

Sherman County is composed of one census tract, and its poverty rate was 22 percent in the 2009-2013 American Community Survey.
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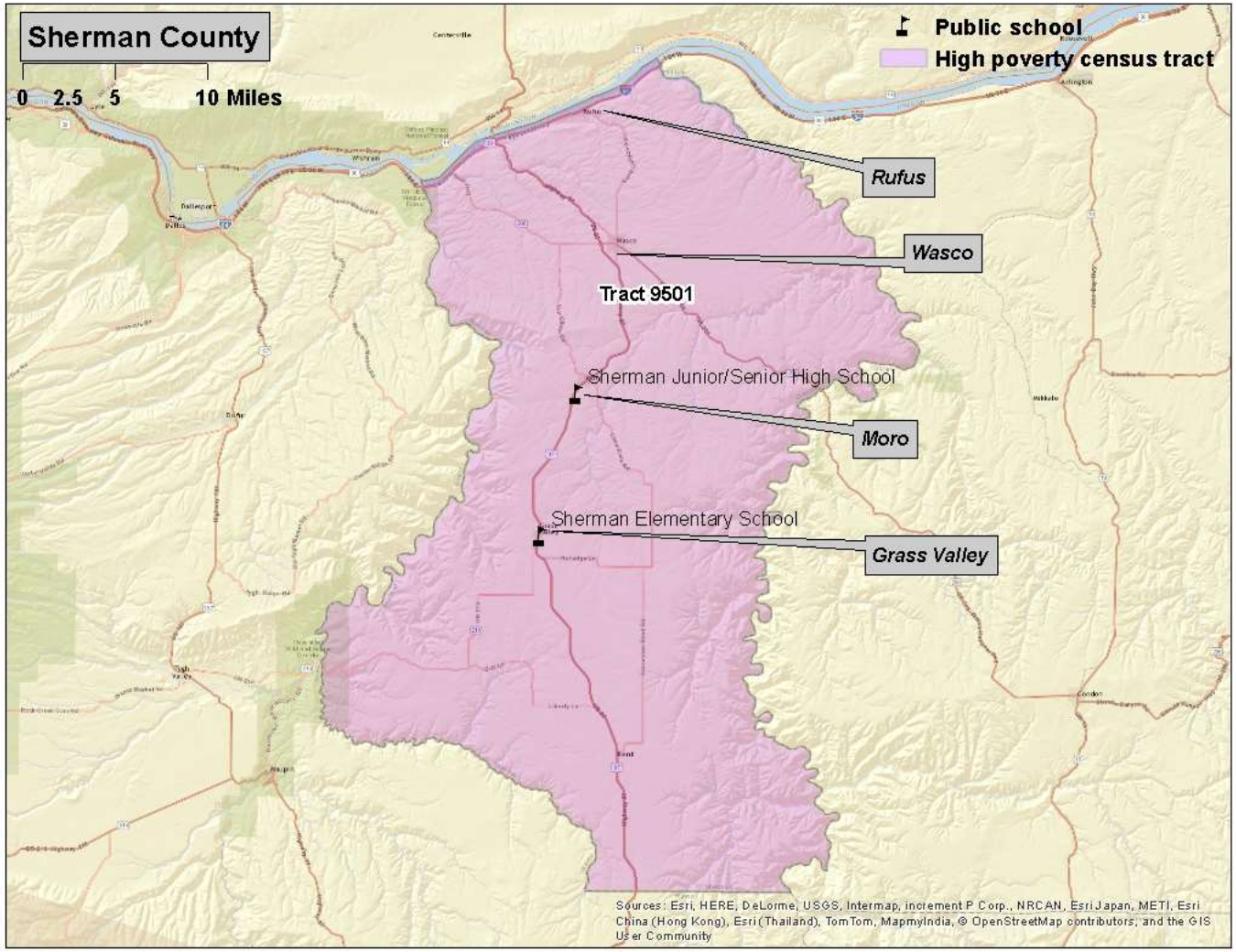
[1] **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *poverty area* is a tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or more. We define a high poverty hotspot as a census tract or contiguous group of tracts with poverty rates of 20 percent or more for two consecutive measurements. Sherman County consists of a single census tract. Poverty rates were measured in the Census Bureau's 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Sherman County



Census Tract 9501 (Figure 1)

Location: North-central Oregon encompassing all of Sherman County including the cities of Rufus, Wasco, Moro, and Grass Valley

Boundaries:
North: The Columbia River.
South: Wasco County
East: John Day River (Gilliam County)
West: Deschutes River (Wasco County)

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Sherman County hotspot: characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspot	
	Sherman County	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	22%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	1,865	3,868,719
Housing units	938	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	31%	34%
Total Households	827	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	7%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	49%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	26.7	26.5
Percent of population that is		
Female	51%	51%
Under 18	20%	22%
18 to 24	8%	9%
25 to 44	18%	27%
45 to 59	24%	21%
60+ years of age	30%	21%
Latino	5%	12%
White and non-Latino	90%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	8%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	17%	30%

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 Sherman County hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspot Sherman County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	223	763,700
Change since January 2010	11%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	77	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	12%	20%
Female	55%	53%
Children	30%	36%
18 to 24	7%	10%
25 to 44	24%	27%
45 to 59	21%	16%
60 +	17%	11%
English as preferred language	94%	88%
Household characteristics		
Clients in childless households	49%	41%
Clients in single parent households	26%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	25%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]		
TANF	3%	11%
Medical assistance	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	4%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]		
Domestic violence	7%	11%
Mental health	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	24%	20%
Child welfare	14%	16%
Developmental disability	0%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	8%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	109	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Sherman County hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspot	
	Sherman County	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults		
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	40%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	30%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13.24	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 13.38	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14,058	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 14,846	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	6%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	31%	21%
in 2014	26%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	11%	18%
in 2014	24%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	13%	15%
in 2014	13%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	n/a	10%
in 2014	n/a	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	n/a	8%
in 2014	n/a	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	n/a	4%
in 2014	n/a	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	31%	24%
in 2014	26%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included. N/A=too small to report**

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 Sherman County hotspot: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspot	
	Sherman County	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	223	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.5	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	54%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	60%	62%
Most recent move occurred:		
In 2014	26%	32%
In 2013	18%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	10%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	0%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	32%	12%

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.**

By definition the migration pattern in Sherman County is rural: the entire county consists of one census tract and is a census-designated rural area.

Forty percent of Sherman county movers relocated within the county and the remaining 60 percent relocated from another county.

Half of movers who relocated from another county came from neighboring Wasco County and one-quarter of them came from another hotspot, the most common being the two hotspots in Wasco County.

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

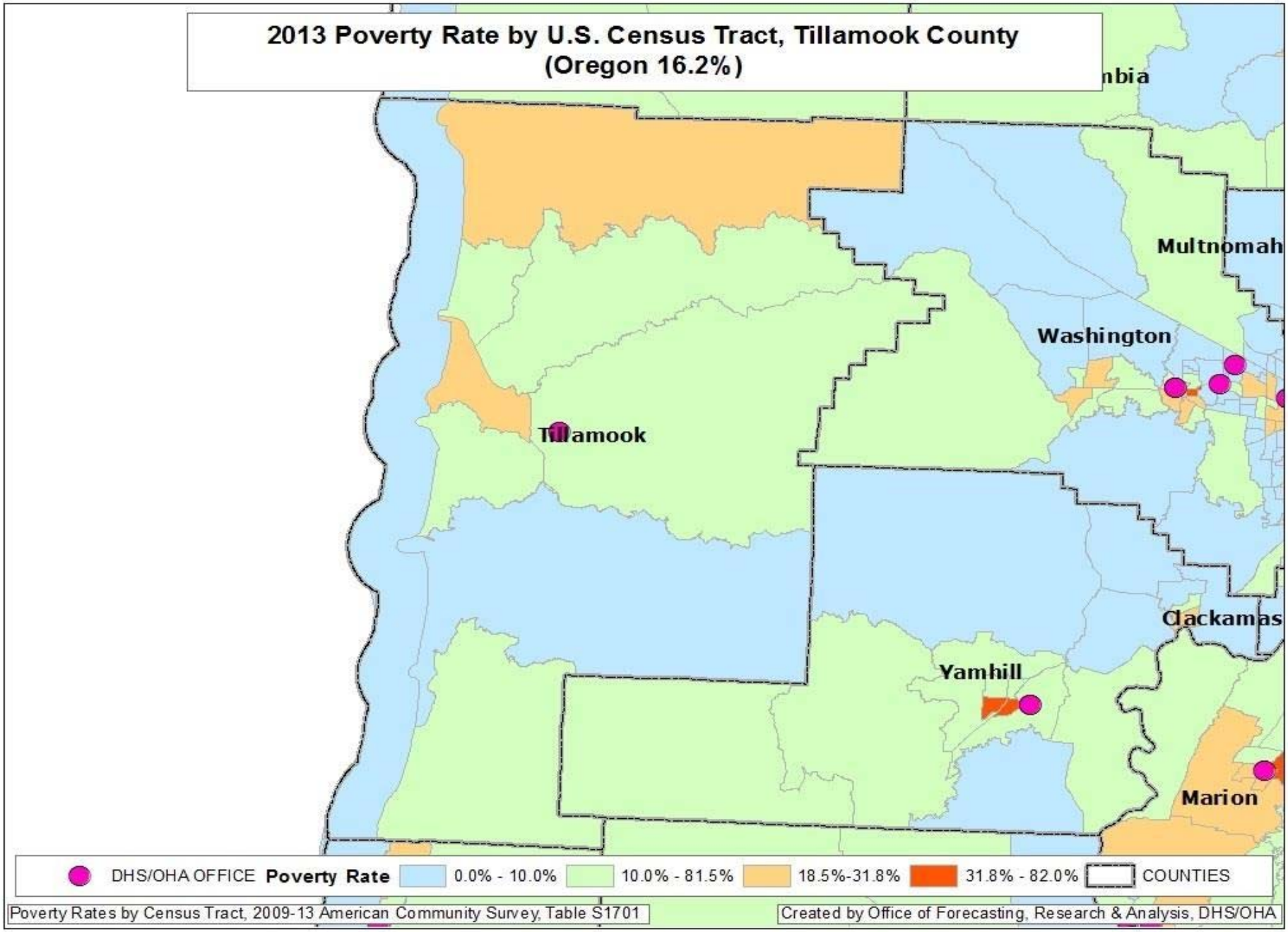
Tillamook County

	Tillamook County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	25,430	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	24,716	+/-106	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	10,094	+/-402	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	48.0	+/-0.5	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	19.1%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	5.1%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	33.1%	+/-0.8	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	22.4%	+/-0.3	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	21,691	+/-13	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	85.3%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	59	+/-45	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.2%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	241	+/-91	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.9%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	217	+/-82	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	0.9%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	89	+/-15	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.3%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	5	+/-7	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	589	+/-111	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	2.3%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	2,539	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	10.0%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	12,875	+/-127	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	50.6%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	12,555	+/-127	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	49.4%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	24,455	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	96.2%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	975	+/-205	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	3.8%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	1,421	+/-196	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	5.6%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	7.5%	+/-1.1	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	5.6%	+/-1.6	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	6.5%	+/-1.9	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	71	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	34.6%	+/-2.6	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	89.5%	+/-1.5	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	21.0%	+/-2.0	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	1.88	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.99	+/-0.15	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	22.2%	+/-1.7	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	44.0%	+/-16.2	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	4.5	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	11.8	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	3.9	+/-1.3	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	72.4%	+/-2.5	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	~16.1	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§9.7	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	67.7%	+/-6.0	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	4.4%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	16.2%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	27.3%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	18.9%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	40.7	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	19.0%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	13.9%	+/-1.4	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	18.0%	+/-1.4	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	3.9%	+/-1.0	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	1.7%	+/-0.7	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	6.6%	+/-1.3	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	7.6%	+/-1.2	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	3.2%	+/-1.0	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	5.8%	+/-1.3	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	17.4%	+/-2.6	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	22.7%	+/-5.4	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	7.9%	+/-2.2	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	1,467	+/-401	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	9,119	+/-819	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$42,581	+/-2,666	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	25.6%	+/-2.3	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	45.9%	+/-1.9	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	63.2%	+/-2.1	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	1,266	+/-177	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	4.0%	+/-1.3	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	11,656	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	557	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	4.8%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	9,030	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	6,830	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	246	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	214	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	320	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	5	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	45	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	2,604	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	28	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	73	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	9	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	125	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Tillamook County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Multnomah
Washington
Tillamook
Clackamas
Yamhill
Marion
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.0% - 81.5%
18.5%-31.8%
31.8% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Tillamook County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Tillamook County and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

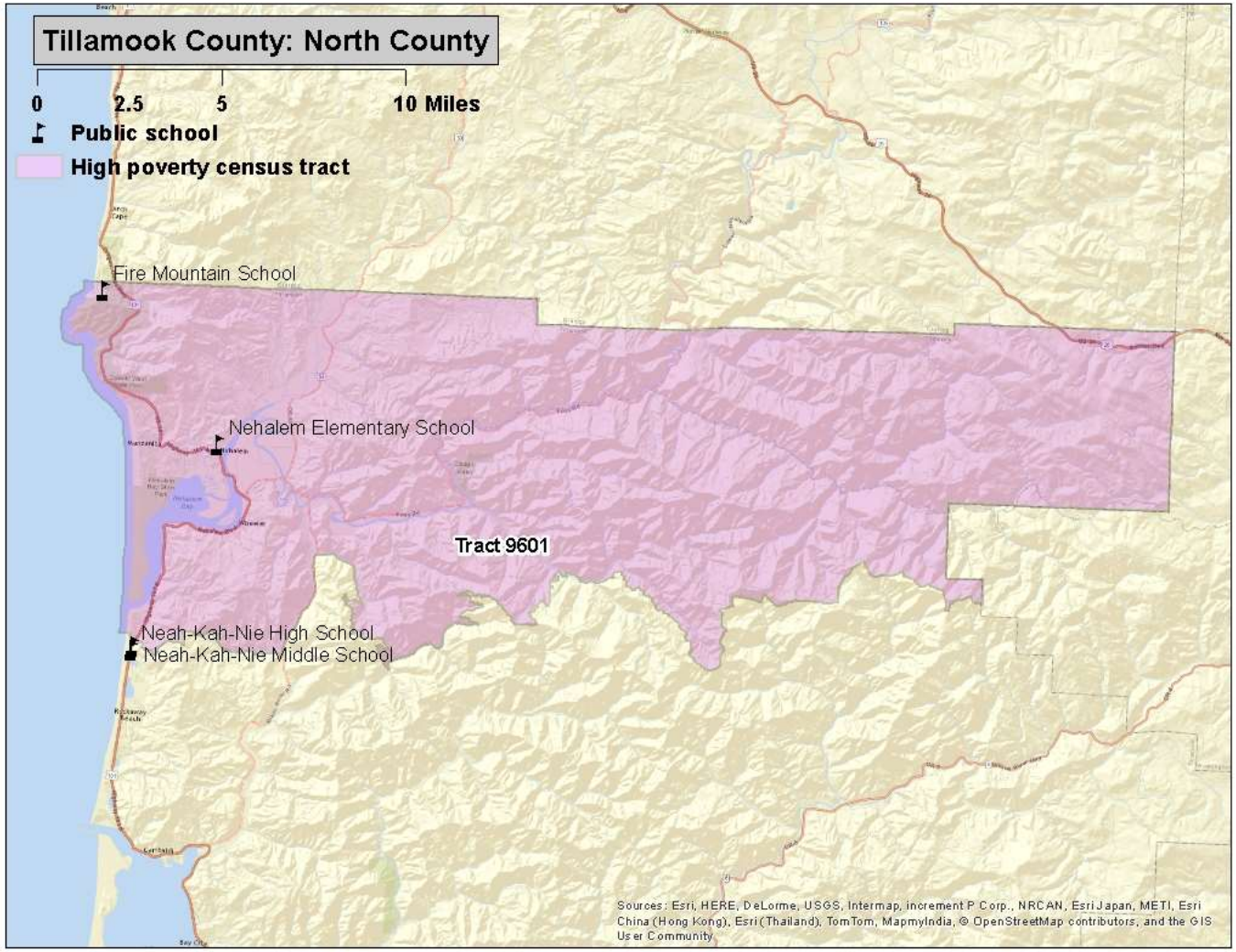
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Tillamook County has two high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 24 percent of the county's population, 36 percent of its poor, and 21 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot**: The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Tillamook North

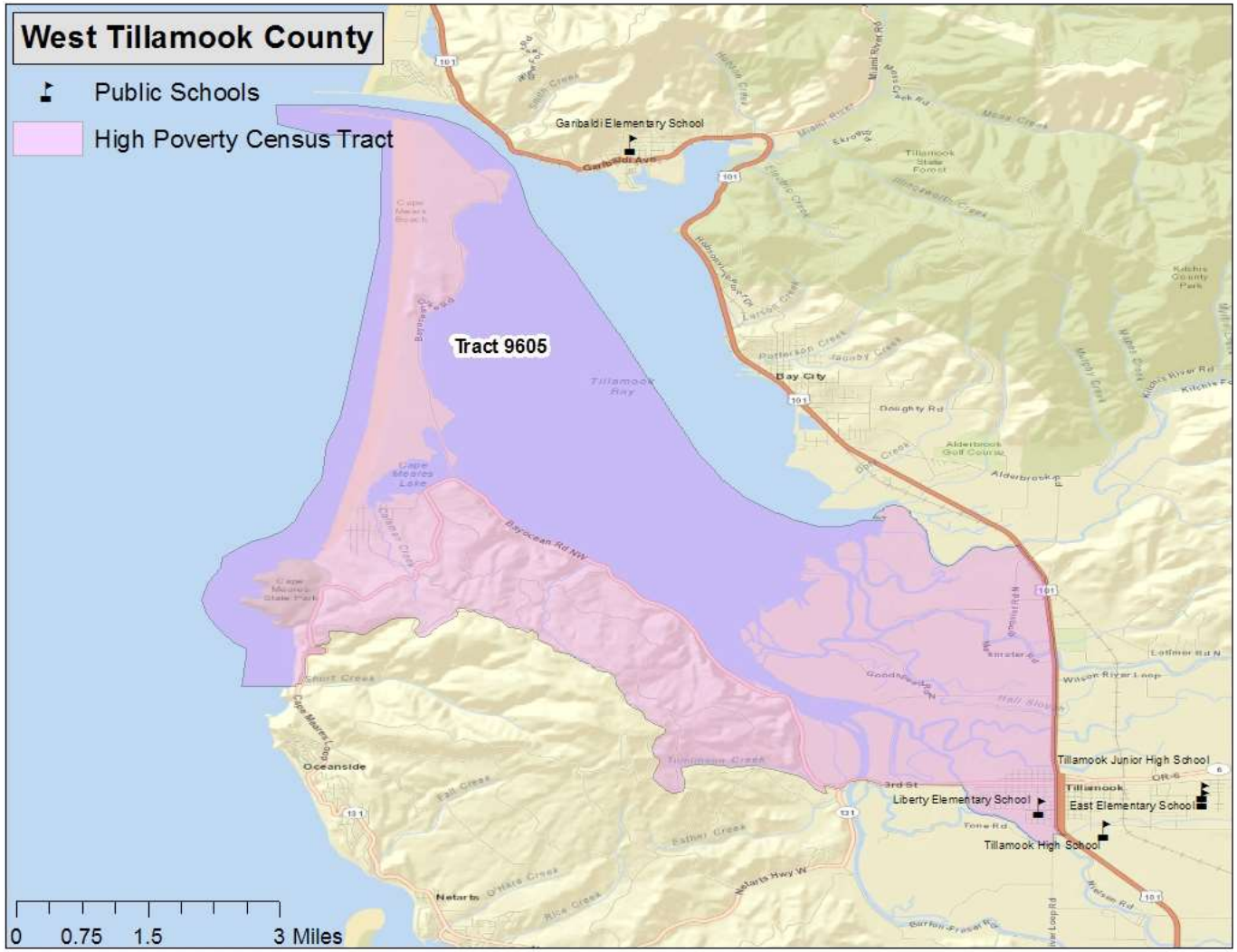


Tillamook North (Census Tract 9601, Figure 1)

Location: The north section of Tillamook County including the cities of Manzanita, Nehalem, and Wheeler

Boundaries:
North: Clatsop County
South: McMillan Creek, Foley Creek, Vermilyea Road, Miami River Road, East Foley Creek, several fire break roads, Cook Creek Road and North Fork Road
East: Washington County
West: The Pacific Ocean

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Tillamook West



Tillamook West (Census Tract 9605, Figure 2)

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

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Tillamook County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots			
	Tillamook West	**North County**	**Tillamook County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	25%	23%	16%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	2,407	3,547	25,300	3,868,719
Housing units	1,162	3,881	18,373	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	45%	10%	17%	34%
Total Households	992	1,465	10,236	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	8%	6%	9%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	50%	49%	51%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	26.7	25.8	26.4	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	53%	45%	49%	51%
Under 18	24%	20%	20%	22%
18 to 24	9%	6%	6%	9%
25 to 44	23%	21%	21%	27%
45 to 59	22%	18%	22%	21%
60+ years of age	22%	35%	31%	21%
Latino	21%	15%	9%	12%
White and non-Latino	76%	79%	86%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	3%	6%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	89%	94%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	22%	13%	12%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	15%	22%	21%	30%

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 Tillamook County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots			
	Tillamook West	**North County**	**Tillamook County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	585	437	4,897	763,700
Change since January 2010	27%	1%	23%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	74	66	68	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	24%	12%	19%	20%
Female	55%	51%	53%	53%
Children	32%	32%	36%	36%
18 to 24	8%	4%	9%	10%
25 to 44	27%	27%	25%	27%
45 to 59	19%	20%	19%	16%
60 +	14%	16%	12%	11%
English as preferred language	90%	96%	92%	88%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	48%	46%	42%	41%
Clients in single parent households	26%	24%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	23%	29%	28%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]				
TANF	8%	2%	5%	11%
Medical assistance	82%	86%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	14%	2%	9%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]				
Domestic violence	18%	13%	15%	11%
Mental health	6%	2%	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	30%	20%	23%	20%
Child welfare	20%	13%	18%	16%
Developmental disability	3%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	8%	5%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	44	107	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 West Tillamook hotspot's index rank of 44 was due to relatively high client participation rates in DHS/OHA programs other than SNAP. Among all Oregon hotspots, West Tillamook clients had the 7th highest rate of participation in alcohol and drug programs, the 9th highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs and the 16th highest rate of participation in mental health programs.

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

Table 3 Tillamook County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots			
	Tillamook West	**North County**	**Tillamook County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	35%	40%	37%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	37%	32%	37%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.54	$ 14.16	$ 14.53	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 11.95	$ 13.79	$ 12.96	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13,383	$ 11,957	$ 14,477	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 12,076	$ 11,898	$ 12,089	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-10%	0%	-16%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	15%	13%	17%	21%
in 2014	19%	13%	17%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	22%	42%	27%	18%
in 2014	23%	43%	28%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	9%	7%	10%	15%
in 2014	10%	10%	12%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	14%	5%	10%	10%
in 2014	13%	10%	12%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	11%	n/a	9%	8%
in 2014	8%	n/a	7%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	4%	7%	5%	4%
in 2014	6%	n/a	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	24%	24%	23%	24%
in 2014	21%	23%	21%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included. N/A=too few to report**

Client employment changed little in the West Tillamook hotspot. In North County, the drop in client employment was led by decreases in accommodation/food service 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 4 Tillamook County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots			
	Tillamook West	**North County**	**Tillamook County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	585	437	4,897	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.2	2.3	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move "***Movers*** "	61%	54%	60%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	64%	62%	63%	62%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2014	35%	27%	33%	32%
In 2013	14%	13%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	12%	14%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	35%	8%	24%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	15%	21%	17%	12%

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.**

Migration in the Tillamook West hotspot fit the urban pattern. Three-quarters of movers relocated within the hotspot or from another part of Tillamook. Of those relocating from another county, nearly half came from Yamhill, Washington, or Multnomah counties.

Migration in the North County hotspot fit the rural pattern. Nearly half of all movers relocated within the hotspot and 38 percent relocated from another county. The most common counties of origin were Clatsop, Multnomah, and Washington.

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

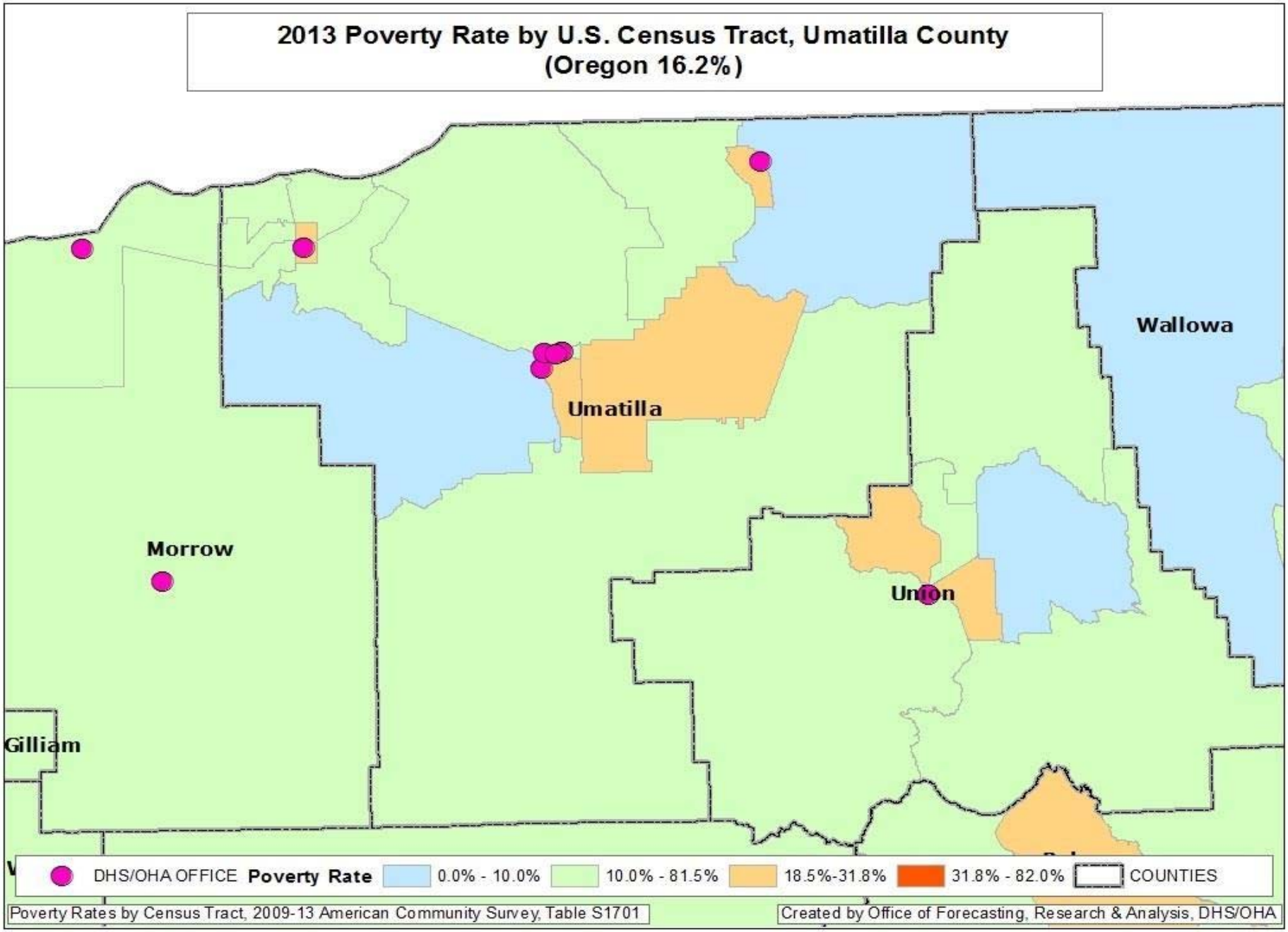
Umatilla County

	Umatilla County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	76,738	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	72,227	+/-376	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	26,794	+/-366	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	36.0	+/-0.3	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	26.1%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	7.2%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	19.8%	+/-0.4	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	13.6%	+/-0.1	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	52,015	+/-63	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	67.8%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	530	+/-111	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.7%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	1,575	+/-181	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	2.1%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	606	+/-109	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	0.8%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	105	+/-24	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	63	+/-60	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	2,467	+/-237	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	3.2%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	19,377	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	25.3%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	40,004	+/-70	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	52.1%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	36,734	+/-70	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	47.9%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	70,998	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	92.5%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	5,740	+/-723	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	7.5%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	8,079	+/-719	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	10.5%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	21.7%	+/-0.9	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	7.7%	+/-1.0	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	3.1%	+/-0.8	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	230	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	29.1%	+/-1.4	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	83.3%	+/-1.2	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	16.3%	+/-1.1	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	3.72	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	3.24	+/-0.06	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	32.6%	+/-1.2	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	45.2%	+/-10.7	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	5.5	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	13.4	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	1.3	+/-0.7	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	62.7%	+/-1.8	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	~2.9	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§12.9	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	71.5%	+/-2.7	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	7.4%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	16.8%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	32.1%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	19.9%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	30.4	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	21.0%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	13.3%	+/-1.3	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	14.5%	+/-0.9	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	3.7%	+/-0.6	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.3%	+/-0.5	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	5.3%	+/-0.8	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	6.3%	+/-0.8	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.1%	+/-0.5	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	3.9%	+/-0.6	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	17.6%	+/-1.9	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	26.6%	+/-4.1	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	8.6%	+/-2.0	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	5,229	+/-753	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	26,839	+/-1,317	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$48,101	+/-1,992	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	17.4%	+/-1.2	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	31.8%	+/-1.3	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	78.0%	+/-1.3	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	3,165	+/-322	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	4.6%	+/-0.8	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	35,983	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	1,924	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	5.3%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	27,720	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	20,180	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	848	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	434	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	658	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	16	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	124	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	7,526	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	130	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	480	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	20	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	231	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Umatilla County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Wallowa
Umatilla
Morrow
Union
Gilliam
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.0% - 81.5%
18.5%-31.8%
31.8% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspot*[1] – Umatilla County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies a high poverty hotspot in Umatilla County and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspot in January 2015. 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.

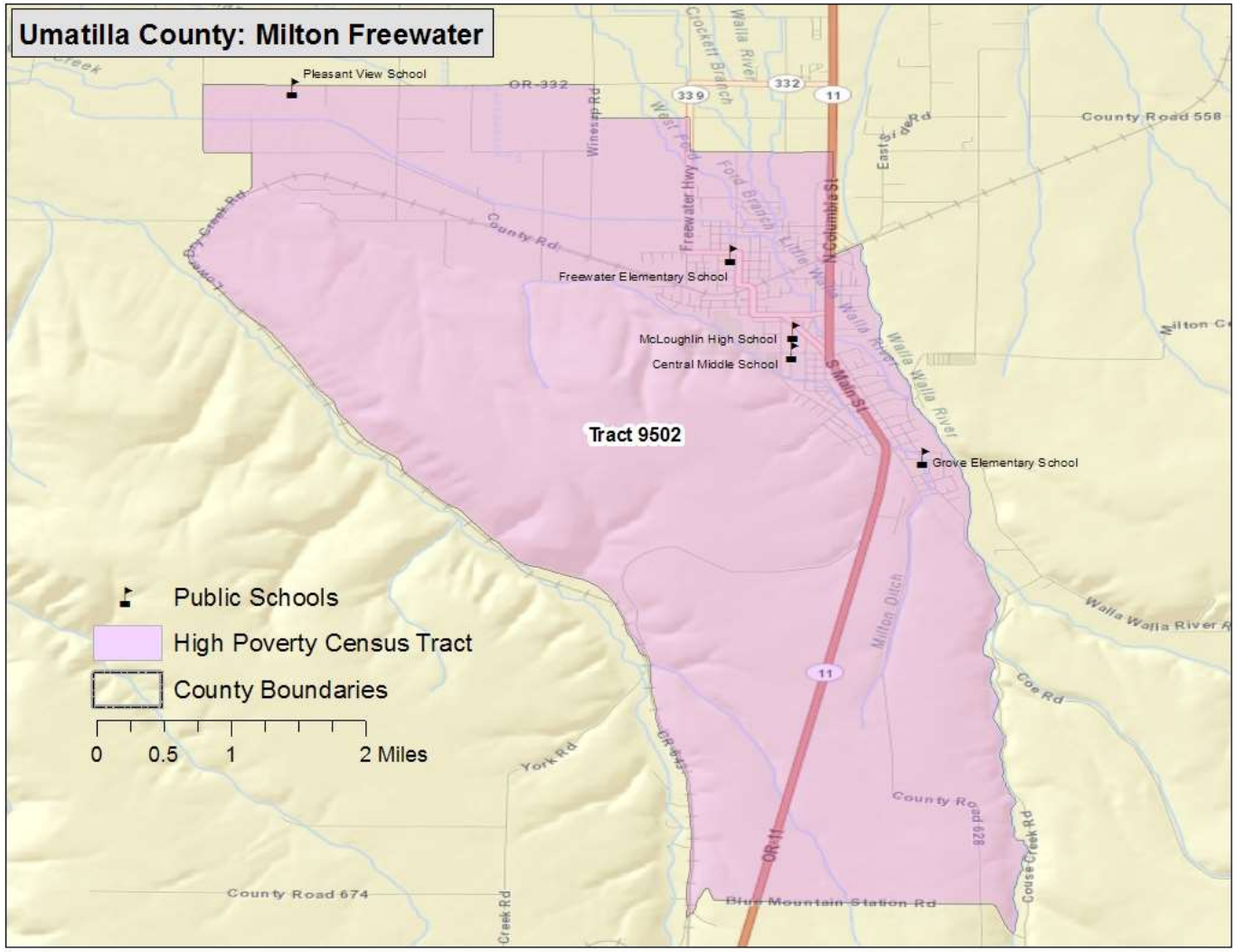
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Umatilla County has one high poverty hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 10 percent of the county's population, 20 percent of its poor, and 13 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area described below.

[1] **Hotspot**: The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Milton-Freewater



Milton-Freewater (Census Tract 9502, Figure 1)

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 hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspot		
	Milton Freewater	**Umatilla County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	31%	17%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	7,684	76,306	3,868,719
Housing units	3,094	29,638	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	38%	33%	34%
Total Households	2,734	26,744	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	21%	14%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	38%	49%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.7	27.7	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	50%	48%	51%
Under 18	31%	26%	22%
18 to 24	9%	9%	9%
25 to 44	26%	26%	27%
45 to 59	17%	19%	21%
60+ years of age	17%	19%	21%
Latino	51%	24%	12%
White and non-Latino	47%	69%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	3%	7%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	79%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	37%	18%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	12%	15%	30%

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, Milton-Freewater ranked fifth highest in percentage of residents without a high school diploma or GED, 7th highest in percentage of households headed by single mothers, and it had the 25th highest poverty rate.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Umatilla County hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspot Milton Freewater	Umatilla County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	2,077	16,196	763,700
Change since January 2010	4%	11%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	66	68	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	27%	21%	20%
Female	53%	54%	53%
Children	44%	43%	36%
18 to 24	9%	10%	10%
25 to 44	22%	24%	27%
45 to 59	13%	13%	16%
60 +	11%	10%	11%
English as preferred language	74%	84%	88%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	29%	32%	41%
Clients in single parent households	32%	36%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	34%	28%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]			
TANF	11%	12%	11%
Medical assistance	81%	80%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	3%	6%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]			
Domestic violence	5%	7%	11%
Mental health	1%	2%	4%
Alcohol and drug	12%	18%	20%
Child welfare	9%	15%	16%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	3%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	77	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 hotspots, the Milton-Freewater area had the 17th lowest percentage of clients who preferred English, 74 percent. Spanish was the most common non-English language preference.

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

Table 3 Umatilla County hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspot		
	Milton Freewater	**Umatilla County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	34%	39%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	31%	41%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 12.83	$ 13.32	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.07	$ 12.66	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 12,935	$ 14,257	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 12,028	$ 12,431	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-7%	-13%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	9%	19%	21%
in 2014	15%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	13%	19%	18%
in 2014	9%	20%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	16%	14%	15%
in 2014	18%	14%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	11%	8%	10%
in 2014	7%	7%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	18%	12%	8%
in 2014	17%	12%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	2%	3%	4%
in 2014	3%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	30%	24%	24%
in 2014	31%	24%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Client employment in the Milton-Freewater hotspot decreased in nearly every sector other than trade. Nearly all clients employed in the 'all other' category in Table 3 worked in agricultural production.

Client employment in the area may appear lower than it actually was due to the close proximity to Walla Walla, Washington. This city of 32,000 lies just 10 miles north of Milton Freewater.

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 Umatilla County hotspot: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspot		
	Milton Freewater	**Umatilla County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	2,077	16,196	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.2	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	49%	58%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	49%	59%	62%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2014	27%	32%	32%
In 2013	12%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	10%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	10%	31%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	3%	8%	12%

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.**

Clients in the Milton-Freewater hotspot had the lowest percentage of movers of any Oregon hotspot. However, Milton-Freewater's close proximity to Walla Walla, Washington may render the mobility figure artificially low. Interstate migration is not detectable in a dataset based on Oregon SNAP clients.

Three-quarters of Milton-Freewater movers relocated within the hotspot and another 20 percent relocated from elsewhere in Umatilla County. This is typical of a rural migration pattern.

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

Union County

	Union County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	25,745	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	24,919	+/-250	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	10,130	+/-230	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	40.0	+/-0.7	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	22.2%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	5.9%	+/-0.2	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	25.0%	+/-0.8	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	18.0%	+/-0.1	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	23,104	+/-8	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	89.7%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	151	+/-40	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.6%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	206	+/-67	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.8%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	291	+/-58	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	1.1%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	266	+/-48	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	1.0%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	14	+/-13	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	583	+/-99	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	2.3%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	1,130	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	4.4%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	12,664	+/-80	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.2%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	13,081	+/-80	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.8%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	25,120	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	97.6%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	625	+/-135	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	2.4%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	966	+/-144	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	3.8%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	5.3%	+/-0.6	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	6.6%	+/-1.5	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	4.1%	+/-1.0	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	157	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	33.4%	+/-2.4	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	92.3%	+/-1.0	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	23.2%	+/-1.6	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	2.20	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.98	+/-0.08	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	24.6%	+/-1.8	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	27.3%	+/-13.7	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	4.8	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	13.2	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	1.7	+/-0.9	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	63.8%	+/-2.2	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	~13.3	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	11.3	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	69.1%	+/-5.3	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	4.7%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	16.5%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	27.1%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	19.7%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	50.7	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	18.7%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	11.4%	+/-1.3	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	17.3%	+/-1.4	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	3.9%	+/-0.9	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	1.8%	+/-0.6	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	7.4%	+/-1.3	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	7.0%	+/-1.2	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.0%	+/-0.6	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.4%	+/-0.9	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	18.6%	+/-2.2	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	22.9%	+/-4.9	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	9.3%	+/-2.6	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	2,207	+/-378	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	10,147	+/-634	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$43,822	+/-2,257	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	21.0%	+/-1.8	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	38.3%	+/-1.5	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	72.4%	+/-1.7	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	1,429	+/-221	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	5.1%	+/-1.2	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	12,124	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	698	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	5.8%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	10,300	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	7,810	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	275	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	216	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	216	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	9	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	37	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	2,638	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	76	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	194	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	9	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	109	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
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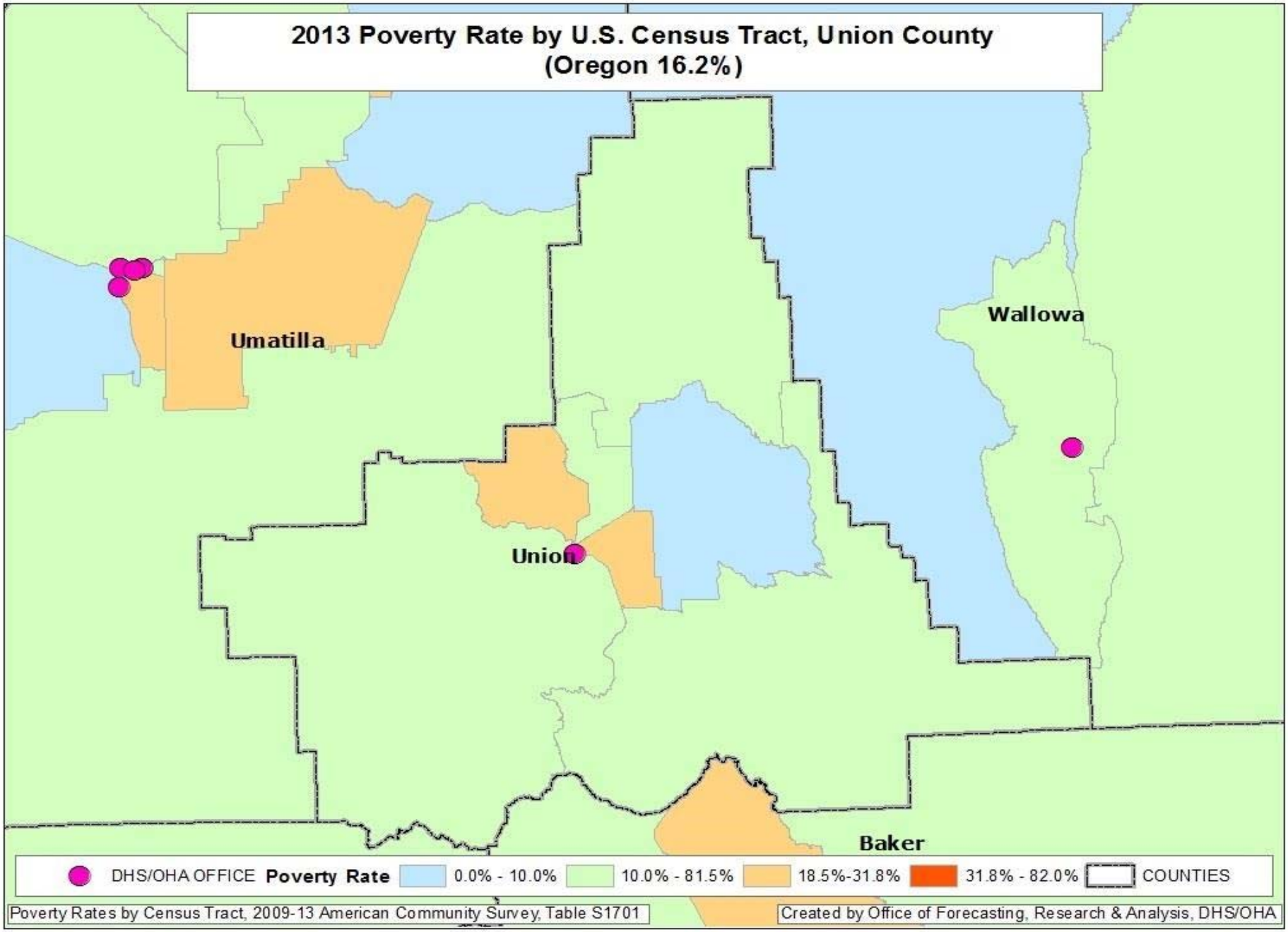
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Union County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Umatilla
Wallowa
Union
Baker
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.0% - 81.5%
18.5%-31.8%
31.8% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspot*[1] – Union County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies a high poverty hotspot in Union County and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the *hotspot* in January 2015. 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.

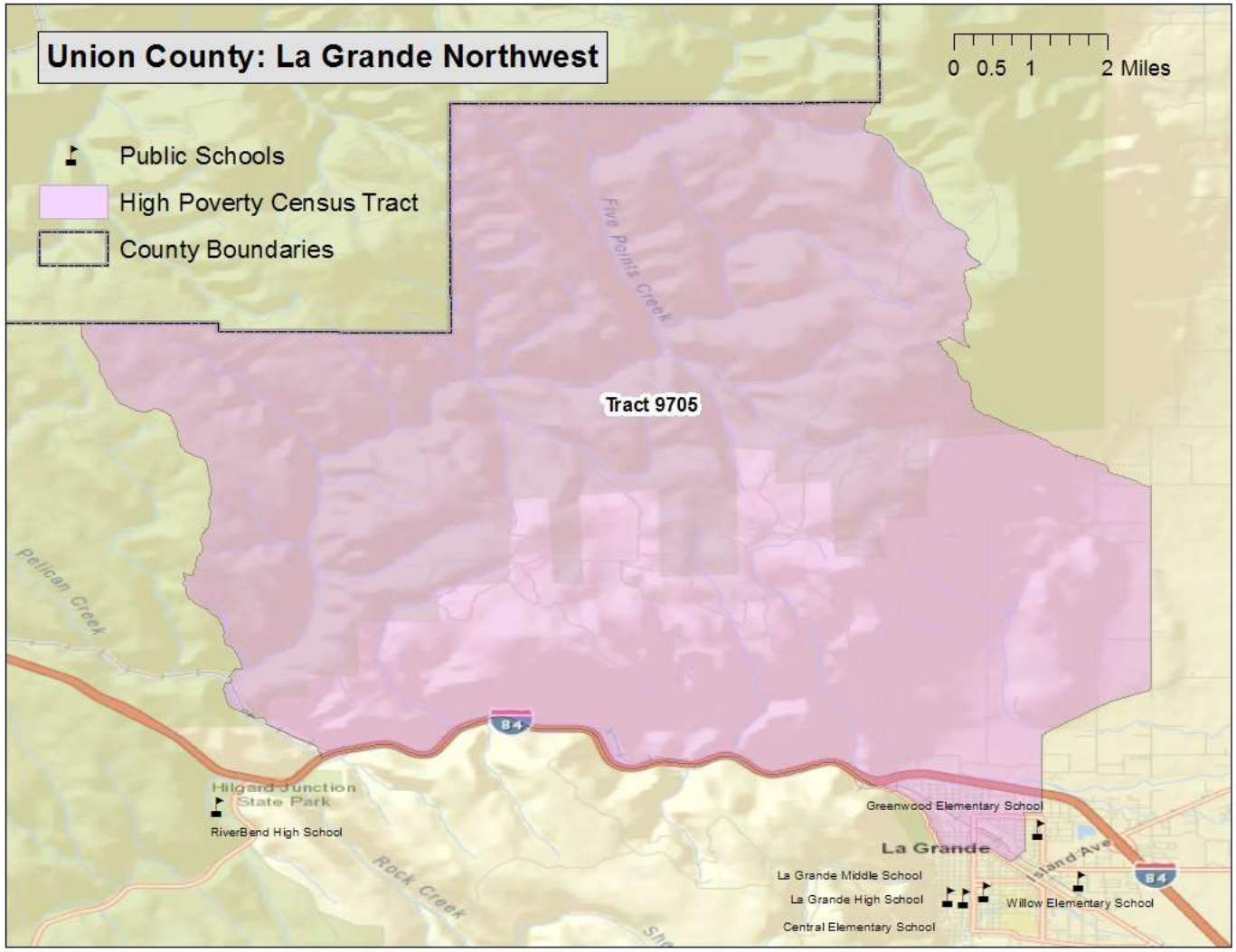
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Union County has one high poverty hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 14 percent of the county's population, 22 percent of its poor, and 16 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area described below.

[1] **Hotspot**: The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 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. Tract 9707 surrounding Eastern Oregon University was omitted from this analysis due to the high population of university students.

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: La Grande Northwest



La Grande Northwest (Census Tract 9705, Figure 1)

Location: Encompasses northwest La Grande and extends north to the Umatilla County line

Boundaries:
North: Umatilla County
South: I-84, U.S. Highway 30, and Adams Avenue
East: N Fir Street, Mt. Glen Road, and Mount Emily Creek
West: National Forest roads 100, 120 and 200 and Five Points Creek Road

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Union County hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspot		
	La Grande Northwest	**Union County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	29%	19%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	3,525	25,741	3,868,719
Housing units	1,498	11,464	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	46%	33%	34%
Total Households	1,369	10,235	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	15%	8%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	44%	53%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.3	26.9	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	52%	51%	51%
Under 18	28%	22%	22%
18 to 24	12%	11%	9%
25 to 44	22%	22%	27%
45 to 59	19%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	19%	24%	21%
Latino	2%	4%	12%
White and non-Latino	95%	90%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	3%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	99%	98%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	11%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	9%	23%	30%

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 Union County hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspot La Grande Northwest	Union County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	845	5,238	763,700
Change since January 2010	3%	8%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	75	73	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	24%	20%	20%
Female	54%	53%	53%
Children	42%	38%	36%
18 to 24	11%	11%	10%
25 to 44	29%	27%	27%
45 to 59	12%	14%	16%
60 +	5%	9%	11%
English as preferred language	99%	98%	88%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	29%	36%	41%
Clients in single parent households	31%	32%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	38%	31%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]			
TANF	18%	14%	11%
Medical assistance	83%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	7%	6%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]			
Domestic violence	14%	12%	11%
Mental health	2%	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	24%	24%	20%
Child welfare	28%	21%	16%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	3%	5%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	34	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Northwest hotspot's high index rank (34) is due to clients' relatively high participation in other DHS/OHA programs. SNAP clients in the tract ranked second highest among all hotspots in percentage with child welfare involvement, 10th highest in TANF program participation, 22nd in domestic violence and 26th in alcohol/drug program participation.

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

Table 3 Union County hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspot La Grande Northwest	Union County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	49%	40%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	46%	40%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13.28	$ 13.25	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.67	$ 12.28	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13,439	$ 13,453	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 13,356	$ 12,347	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-1%	-8%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	23%	20%	21%
in 2014	22%	21%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	22%	22%	18%
in 2014	22%	22%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	17%	19%	15%
in 2014	18%	18%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	8%	6%	10%
in 2014	6%	5%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	8%	8%	8%
in 2014	10%	11%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	4%	4%	4%
in 2014	6%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	18%	20%	24%
in 2014	15%	19%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Although employment decreased overall for La Grande clients, average earnings are nearly the same. The area is one of the few in the state where client employment in manufacturing and construction increased slightly.

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 Union County hotspot: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspot La Grande Northwest	Union County	Oregon
Total number of clients	845	5,238	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	3.3	3.2	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	66%	65%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	67%	67%	62%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2014	35%	36%	32%
In 2013	15%	15%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	16%	14%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	35%	34%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	10%	13%	12%

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 La Grande movers was rural, with 31 percent of clients relocating within the hotspot, 54 percent relocating from another Union County tract, and 15 percent relocating from another county.

Most movers who relocated from another county came from Umatilla County.

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

Wallowa County

	Wallowa County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	6,857	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	6,728	+/-50	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	3,082	+/-141	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	52.2	+/-0.6	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	18.4%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	4.8%	+/-0.3	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	37.0%	+/-1.3	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	26.0%	+/-0.5	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	6,415	+/-17	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	93.6%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	21	+/-24	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.3%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	16	+/-12	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.2%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	16	+/-14	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	0.2%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	13	+/-22	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.2%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	14	+/-16	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.2%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	179	+/-40	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	2.6%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	183	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	2.7%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	3,368	+/-35	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.1%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	3,489	+/-35	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.9%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	6,822	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	99.5%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	35	+/-19	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	0.5%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	123	+/-50	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	1.8%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	3.6%	+/-1.1	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	7.0%	+/-2.4	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	8.1%	+/-2.3	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	24	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	33.1%	+/-3.3	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	93.4%	+/-1.7	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	24.3%	+/-3.0	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	0.77	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.78	+/-0.18	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	19.8%	+/-2.6	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	46.3%	+/-33.9	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	+	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	+	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	3.8	+/-2.4	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	67.4%	+/-3.7	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	~16.1	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§8.7	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	65.0%	+/-11.8	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	9.7%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	14.2%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	25.0%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	18.1%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	45.8	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	19.5%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	12.1%	+/-1.4	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	22.1%	+/-17.3	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	5.8%	+/-2.0	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.1%	+/-1.1	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	4.3%	+/-1.9	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	7.9%	+/-2.5	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.2%	+/-1.2	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.3%	+/-1.6	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	15.3%	+/-3.4	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	22.8%	+/-7.7	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	6.1%	+/-3.5	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	370	+/-146	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	2,190	+/-261	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$40,581	+/-3,918	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	26.2%	+/-3.5	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	45.8%	+/-3.2	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	66.8%	+/-3.2	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	550	+/-98	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	5.9%	+/-2.1	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	3,292	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	215	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	6.5%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	2,420	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	1,670	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	95	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	48	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	63	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	1	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	11	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	597	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	4	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	34	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	3	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	23	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

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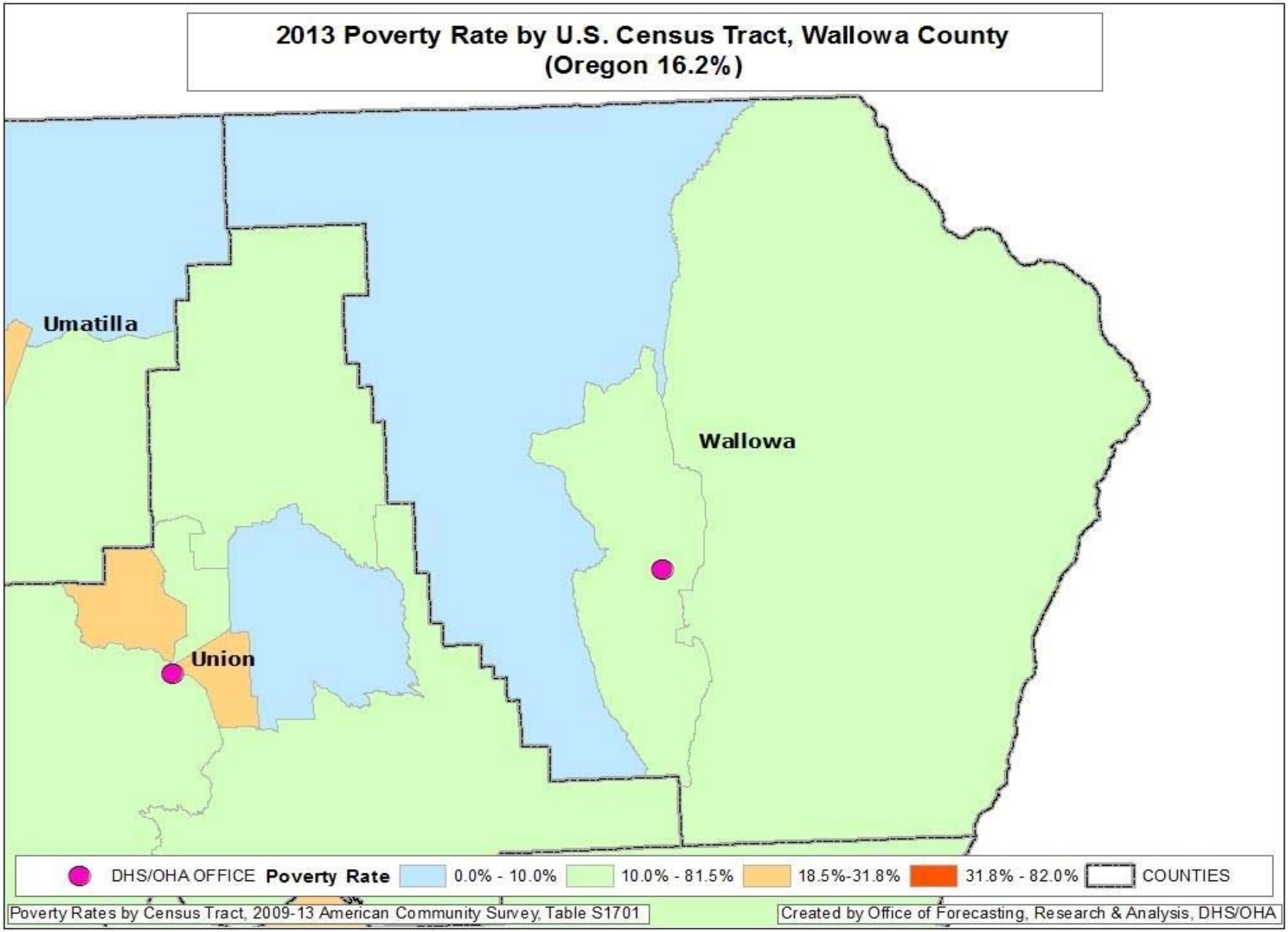
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Wallowa County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Umatilla
Wallowa
Union
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.0% - 81.5%
18.5%-31.8%
31.8% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

Wasco County

	Wasco County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	25,492	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	24,257	+/-648	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	9,704	+/-336	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	41.0	+/-0.7	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	22.5%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	6.3%	+/-0.2	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	26.4%	+/-0.9	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	19.3%	+/-0.3	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	19,387	+/-8	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	76.1%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	107	+/-54	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.4%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	911	+/-116	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	3.6%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	260	+/-83	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	1.0%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	131	+/-48	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.5%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0	+/-22	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	481	+/-149	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	1.9%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	4,215	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	16.5%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	12,634	+/-135	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.6%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	12,858	+/-135	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.4%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	23,898	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	93.7%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	1,594	+/-401	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	6.3%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	2,059	+/-347	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	8.1%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	15.2%	+/-1.6	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	8.6%	+/-1.5	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	3.2%	+/-1.0	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	88	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	28.5%	+/-1.8	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	84.8%	+/-1.8	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	18.7%	+/-2.0	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	5.48	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	3.02	+/-0.09	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	25.8%	+/-1.8	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	30.4%	+/-13.5	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	7.6	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	20.9	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	1.9	+/-1.1	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	64.5%	+/-2.6	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	~5.8	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§13.0	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	^^70.5%	+/-4.6	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	4.7%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	16.1%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	26.9%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	19.2%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	49.4	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	17.7%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	15.0%	+/-1.5	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	17.3%	+/-1.5	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	3.4%	+/-1.0	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.5%	+/-0.8	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	6.3%	+/-1.5	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	6.7%	+/-1.2	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.2%	+/-0.6	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.2%	+/-1.4	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	16.1%	+/-2.7	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	20.7%	+/-6.3	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	8.7%	+/-2.1	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	1,805	+/-402	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	9,210	+/-699	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$43,422	+/-2,729	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	22.3%	+/-1.6	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	37.5%	+/-1.9	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	71.8%	+/-2.1	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	1,354	+/-187	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	5.6%	+/-1.3	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	14,240	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	646	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	4.5%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	10,700	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	8,290	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	396	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	187	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	434	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	16	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	97	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	2,917	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	54	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	93	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	4	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	91	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
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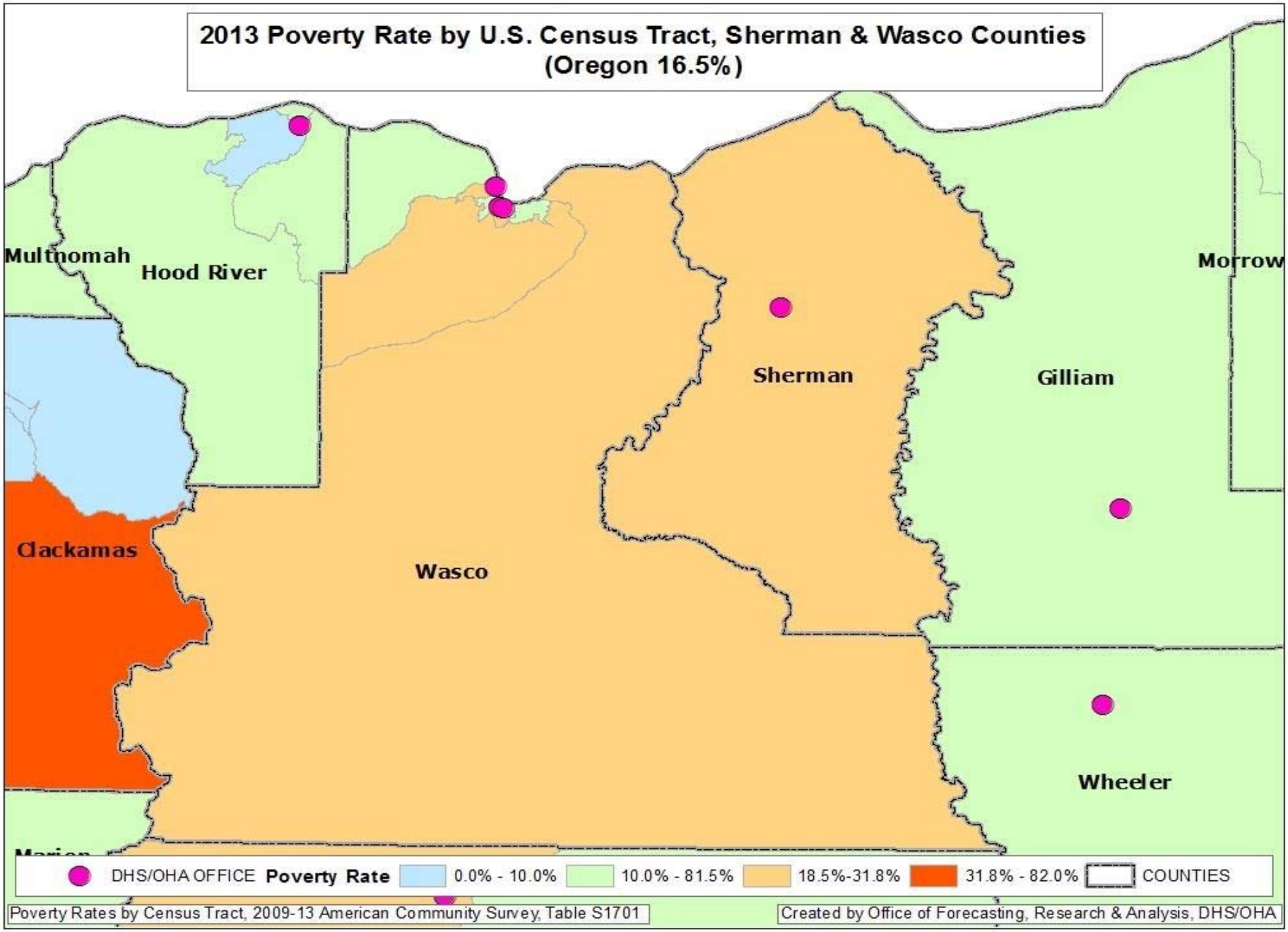

2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Sherman & Wasco Counties
(Oregon 16.5%)
Multnomah
Hood River
Morrow
Sherman
Gilliam
Clackamas
Wasco
Wheeler
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.0% - 81.5%
18.5%-31.8%
31.8% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Wasco County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Wasco County and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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% of SNAP clients have addresses that can be reliably located within a census tract.

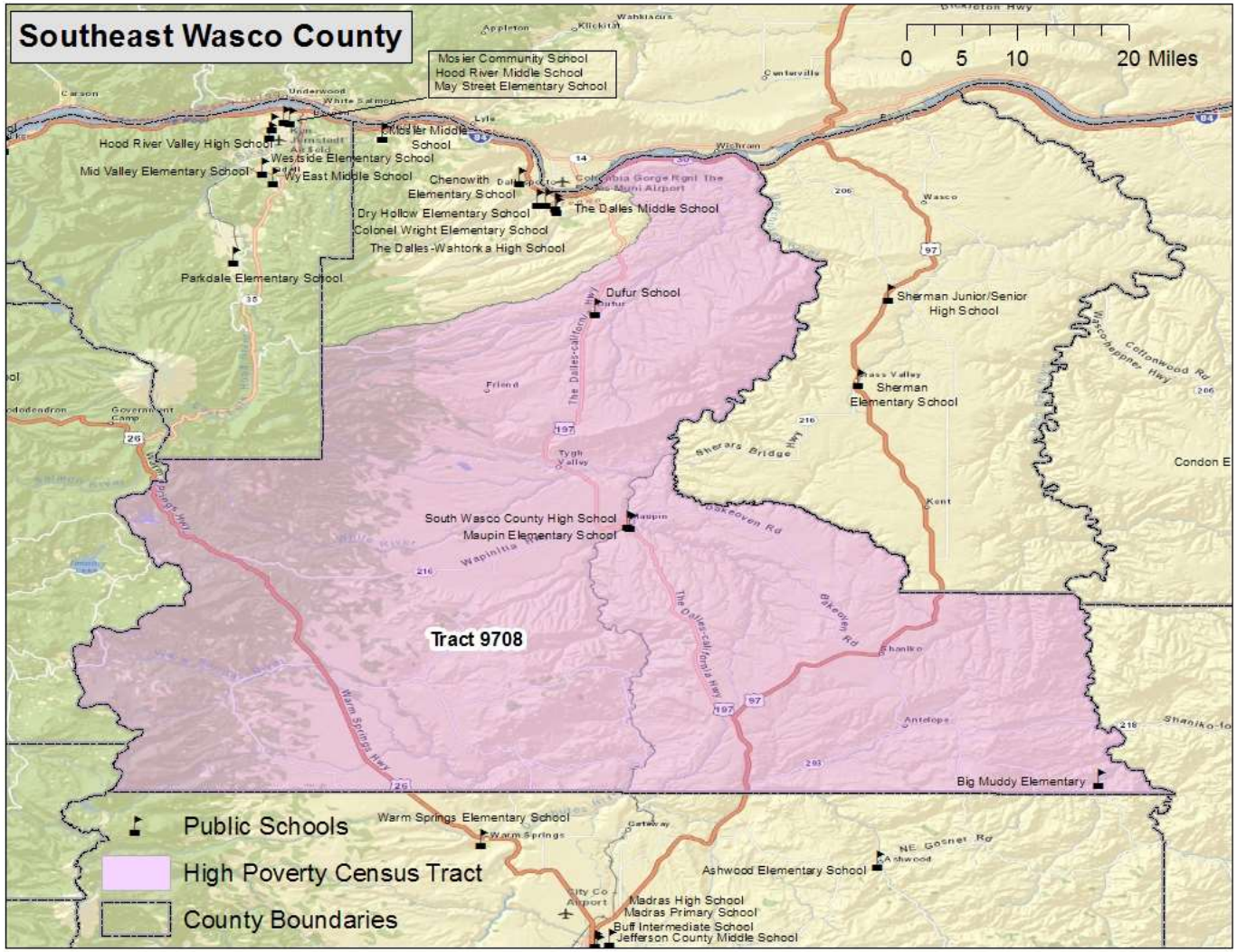
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspots were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings 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 hotspot are compared with 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Wasco County has two high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 28 percent of Wasco County's population, 32 percent of its poor, and 23 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot**: The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Southeast Wasco County

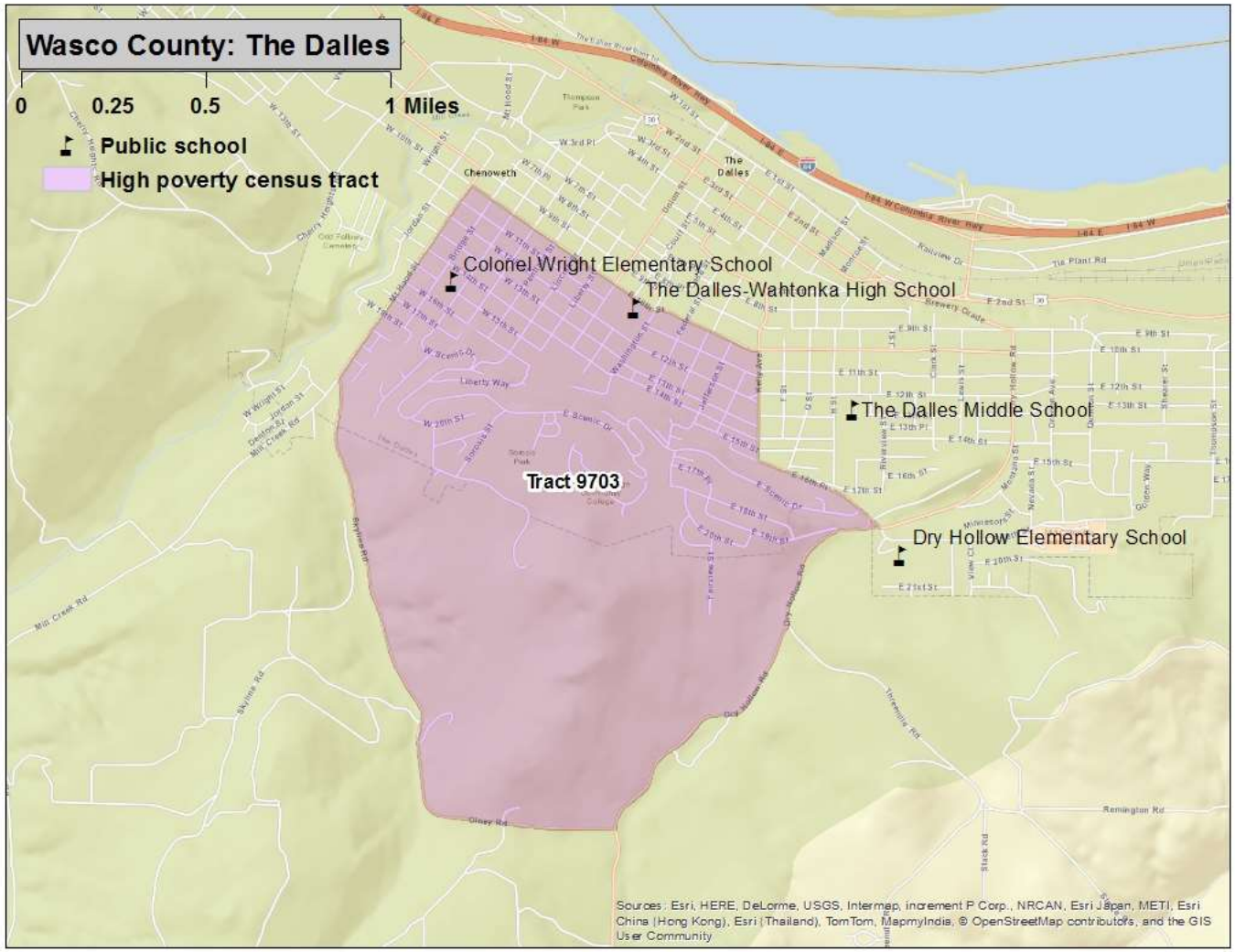


Southeast Wasco County (Census Tract 9708, Figure 1)

Location: The eastern and southern portions of Wasco County in north central Oregon. The area contains the cities of Antelope, Dufur, Maupin, and Shaniko, plus the unincorporated areas of Tygh Valley and Celilo Village. The southwest portion of the tract contains a portion of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Indian Reservation

Boundaries:
North: The Columbia River and Sherman County
South: Jefferson County
East: Sherman and Wheeler counties
West: Clackamas and Hood River counties, Eightmile road and creek

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: The Dalles



The Dalles (Census Tract 9703, Figure 2)

Location: The southern portion of the city of The Dalles and extending south into unincorporated Wasco County

Boundaries:
North: 10th Street
South: Olney Road
East: Kelly Avenue, E 20th Street, Dry Hollow Road
West: Mt Hood Street and Skyline Road, Olney Road

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Wasco County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots			
	Southeast Wasco	**The Dalles**	**Wasco County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	20%	21%	18%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	4,040	3,112	25,281	3,868,719
Housing units	2,467	1,202	11,438	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	20%	32%	30%	34%
Total Households	1,538	1,104	9,612	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	10%	17%	12%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	54%	50%	52%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	26.7	26.6	26.8	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	52%	55%	50%	51%
Under 18	23%	30%	23%	22%
18 to 24	7%	6%	8%	9%
25 to 44	22%	26%	22%	27%
45 to 59	20%	23%	22%	21%
60+ years of age	28%	15%	25%	21%
Latino	8%	20%	16%	12%
White and non-Latino	68%	76%	77%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	24%	4%	7%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	96%	92%	92%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	12%	15%	15%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	18%	24%	20%	30%

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

The Southeast Wasco tract population is composed of a relatively high proportion of Native Americans. A portion of the tract is part of the Warm Springs Reservation.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Wasco County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots			
	Southeast Wasco	**The Dalles**	**Wasco County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	853	500	5,808	763,700
Change since January 2010	20%	8%	12%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	73	69	73	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	21%	16%	23%	20%
Female	49%	55%	53%	53%
Children	36%	39%	38%	36%
18 to 24	9%	11%	10%	10%
25 to 44	24%	27%	25%	27%
45 to 59	17%	15%	16%	16%
60 +	14%	8%	11%	11%
English as preferred language	98%	89%	90%	88%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	40%	33%	38%	41%
Clients in single parent households	29%	31%	31%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	31%	36%	30%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]				
TANF	13%	9%	7%	11%
Medical assistance	79%	81%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	4%	7%	8%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]				
Domestic violence	8%	9%	9%	11%
Mental health	3%	2%	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	24%	22%	22%	20%
Child welfare	11%	21%	17%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	2%	6%	5%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	98	64	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Dalles ranked 13th highest in percentage of clients with child welfare involvement. The Dalles clients were also the 12th most mobile of any hotspot (Table 4).

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

Table 3 Wasco County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots			
	Southeast Wasco	**The Dalles**	**Wasco County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	33%	42%	39%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	30%	47%	42%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.39	$ 13.73	$ 14.49	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 13.57	$ 12.13	$ 13.18	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13,133	$ 13,857	$ 14,383	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 12,350	$ 11,878	$ 12,594	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-6%	-14%	-12%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	14%	21%	21%	21%
in 2014	10%	29%	22%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	21%	12%	20%	18%
in 2014	24%	17%	21%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	5%	15%	16%	15%
in 2014	13%	13%	18%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	4%	6%	4%	10%
in 2014	8%	10%	7%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	8%	9%	7%	8%
in 2014	5%	6%	8%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	7%	5%	4%	4%
in 2014	7%	4%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	41%	32%	27%	24%
in 2014	33%	22%	22%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Employment growth among Southeast Wasco clients was concentrated in health care/social assistance. In The Dalles hotspot, the employment growth driver was the retail 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.[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 Wasco County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots			
	Southeast Wasco	**The Dalles**	**Wasco County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	853	500	5,808	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.3	3.2	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	51%	69%	61%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	60%	72%	63%	62%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2014	29%	45%	35%	32%
In 2013	12%	16%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	9%	8%	11%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	6%	40%	30%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	27%	10%	14%	12%

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.**

Southeast Wasco hotspot clients had one of the lowest mobility rates among all Oregon hotspots, and movers followed a unique pattern. Half of all movers relocated from another county with most coming from Jefferson County. More than 25 percent of movers relocated from another Oregon hotspot with the most common being the Warm Springs and Madras West areas of Jefferson County and The Dalles hotspot.

Twenty-seven percent of movers in The Dalles hotspot relocated within the hotspot, 59 percent relocated from another tract within the county, and 14 percent relocated from another county. Hood River and Multnomah were the most common counties of origin.

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

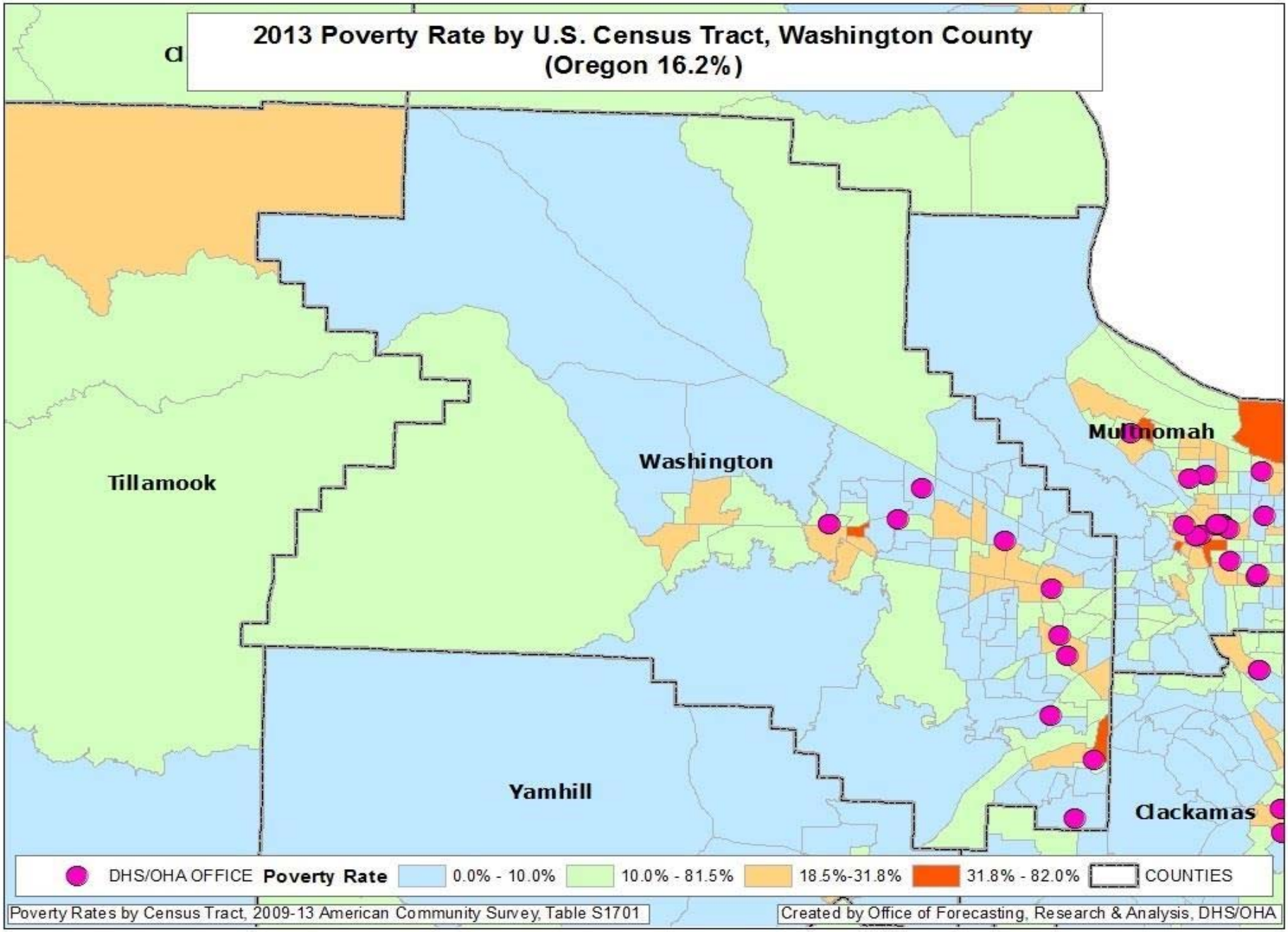
Washington County

	Washington County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	556,210	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	549,163	+/-589	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	206,426	+/-1,074	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	36.1	+/-0.2	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	24.6%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	6.7%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	16.7%	+/-0.2	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	11.4%	+/-0.1	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	379,525	+/-252	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	68.2%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	9,778	+/-683	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	1.8%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	2,257	+/-357	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.4%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	51,128	+/-952	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	9.2%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	2,304	+/-271	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.4%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	639	+/-183	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	20,733	+/-1488	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	3.7%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	89,846	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	16.2%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	273,743	+/-70	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	49.2%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	282,467	+/-70	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	50.8%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	501,755	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	90.2%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	54,455	+/-1,952	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	9.8%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	94,006	+/-2,020	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	16.9%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	23.8%	+/-0.5	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	6.3%	+/-0.4	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	6.0%	+/-0.3	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	160	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	19.0%	+/-0.6	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	90.7%	+/-0.4	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	40.7%	+/-0.7	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	2.19	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	3.19	+/-0.02	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	33.2%	+/-0.6	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	27.1%	+/-3.9	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	§3.2	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	§8.4	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	1.2	+/-0.3	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	60.4%	+/-0.7	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	3.4	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§12.3	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	71.6%	+/-1.0	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	§4.2%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	12.1%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	24.4%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	20.9%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	28.8	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	13.7%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	10.7%	+/-0.7	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	9.9%	+/-0.3	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	1.7%	+/-0.1	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	1.5%	+/-0.2	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	3.9%	+/-0.2	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	3.5%	+/-0.2	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	1.2%	+/-0.1	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.7%	+/-0.2	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	11.8%	+/-0.6	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	15.6%	+/-1.2	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	7.0%	+/-0.9	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	26,301	+/-1,927	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	139,712	+/-3,955	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$66,754	+/-739	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	14.5%	+/-0.5	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	23.9%	+/-0.4	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	83.6%	+/-0.4	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	24,515	+/-937	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	3.0%	+/-0.3	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	316,916	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	12,140	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	3.8%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	283,900	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	262,000	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Prof & Bus	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	3,248	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	2,575	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	3,502	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	123	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	471	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	28,124	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	1,132	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	1,403	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	119	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	1,562	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Washington County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Tillamook
Washington
Multnomah
Yamhill
Clackamas
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.0% - 81.5%
18.5%-31.8%
31.8% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Beaverton/Aloha, Washington County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in the city of Beaverton and community of Aloha and provides a profile of their residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

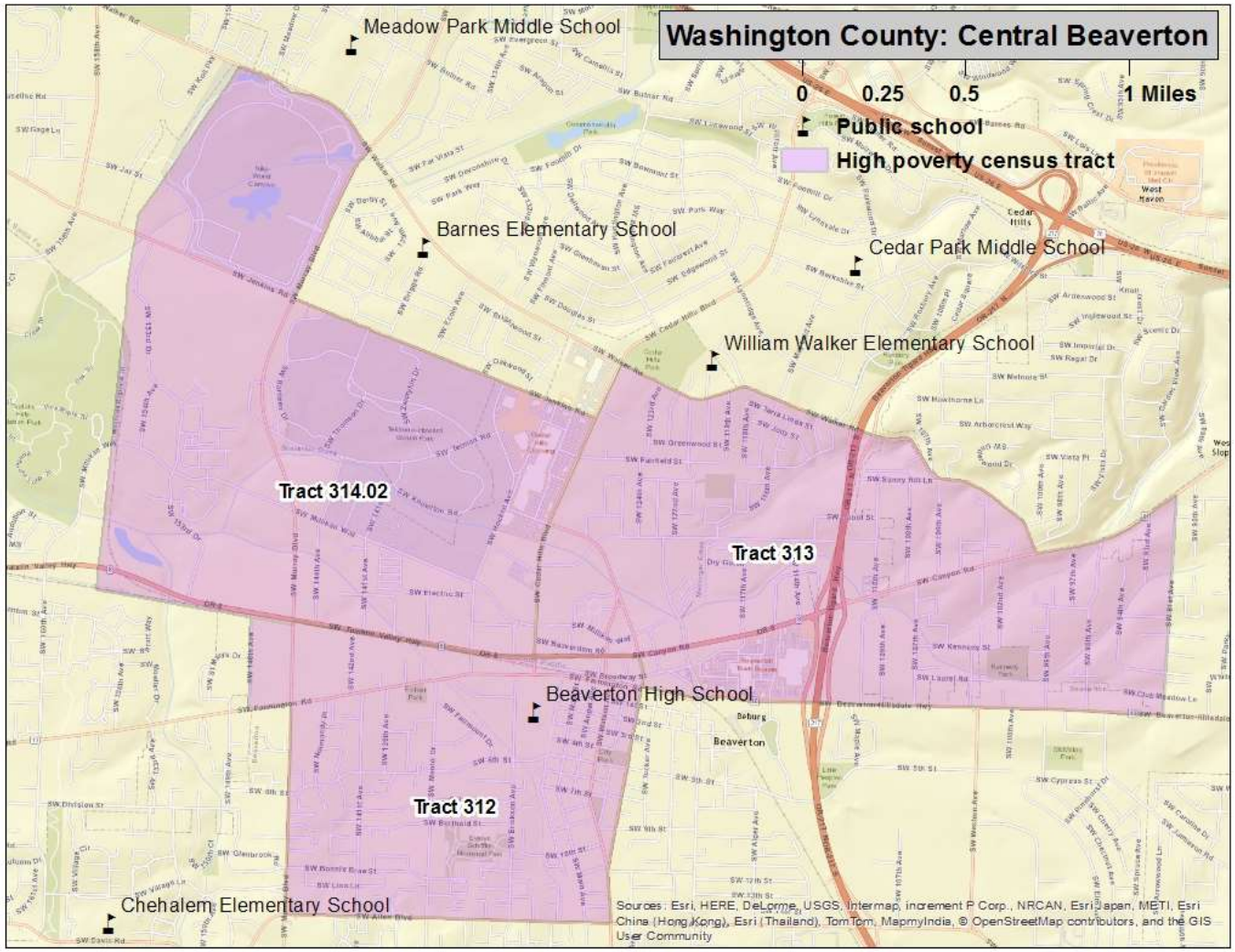
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Four areas in Beaverton/Aloha are high poverty hotspots. Other Washington County hotspots in Forest Grove, Hillsboro, and Tualatin are covered in separate reports. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 8 percent of Washington County's population, 16 of its poor, and 14 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot**: The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Central Beaverton

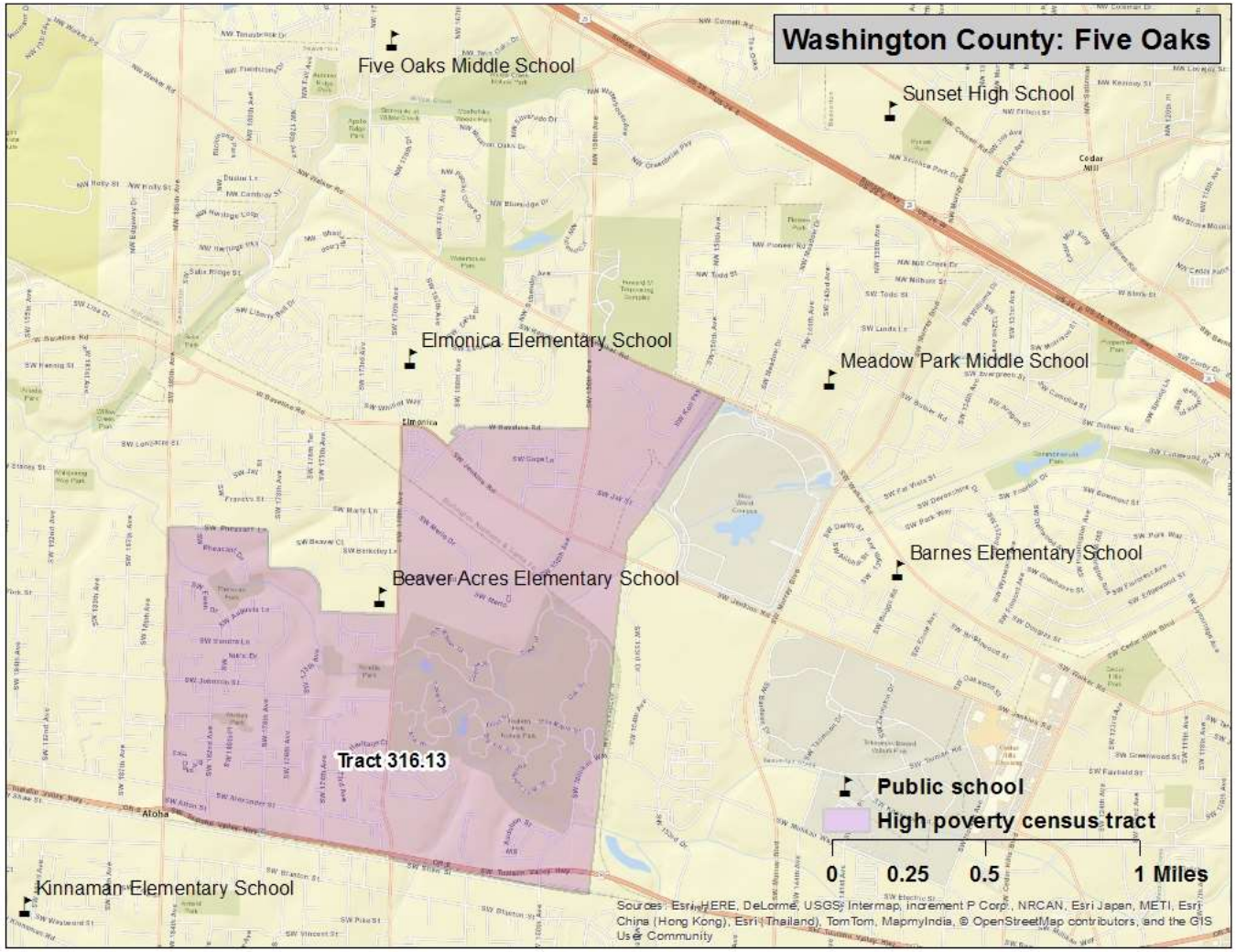


Central Beaverton (Census tracts 312, 313, and 314, Figure 1)

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 Beaverton-Hillsdale Highway
East: SW Murray and Hall boulevards and SW 91st Avenue
West: The Westside Regional Trail and electric transmission intertie, SW 148th Avenue, SW Murray and SW Cedar Hills boulevards

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Five Oaks

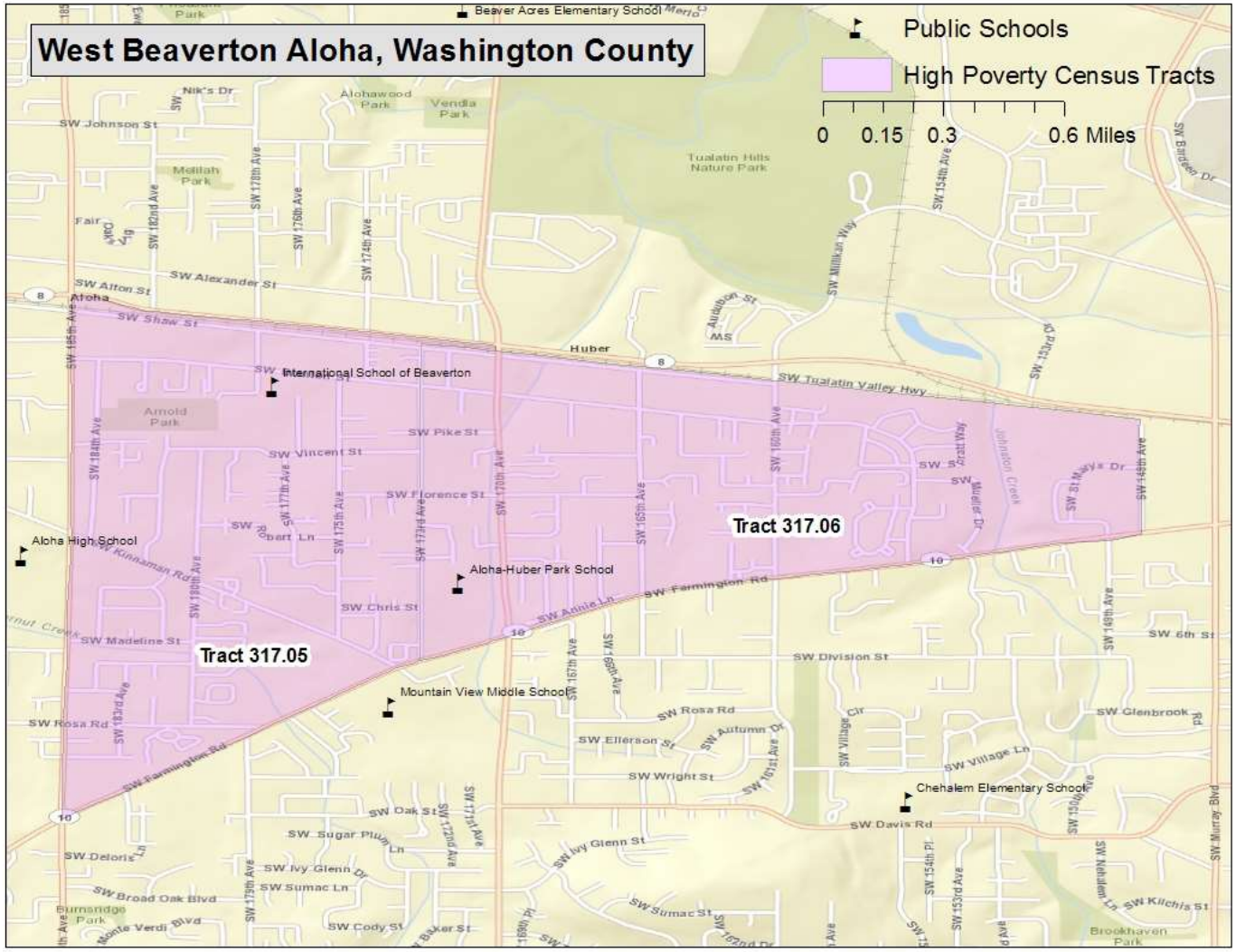


Five Oaks (Census Tract 316.13, Figure 2)

Location: A portion of Beaverton's Five Oaks/ Triple Creek neighborhood

Boundaries:
North: SW Walker and W Baseline roads and SW Pheasant and Augusta lanes
South: SW Tualatin Valley Highway
East: The Westside Regional Trail and electric transmission intertie
West: SW 185th, SW 170th, and SW 158th avenues

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: West Beaverton/Aloha

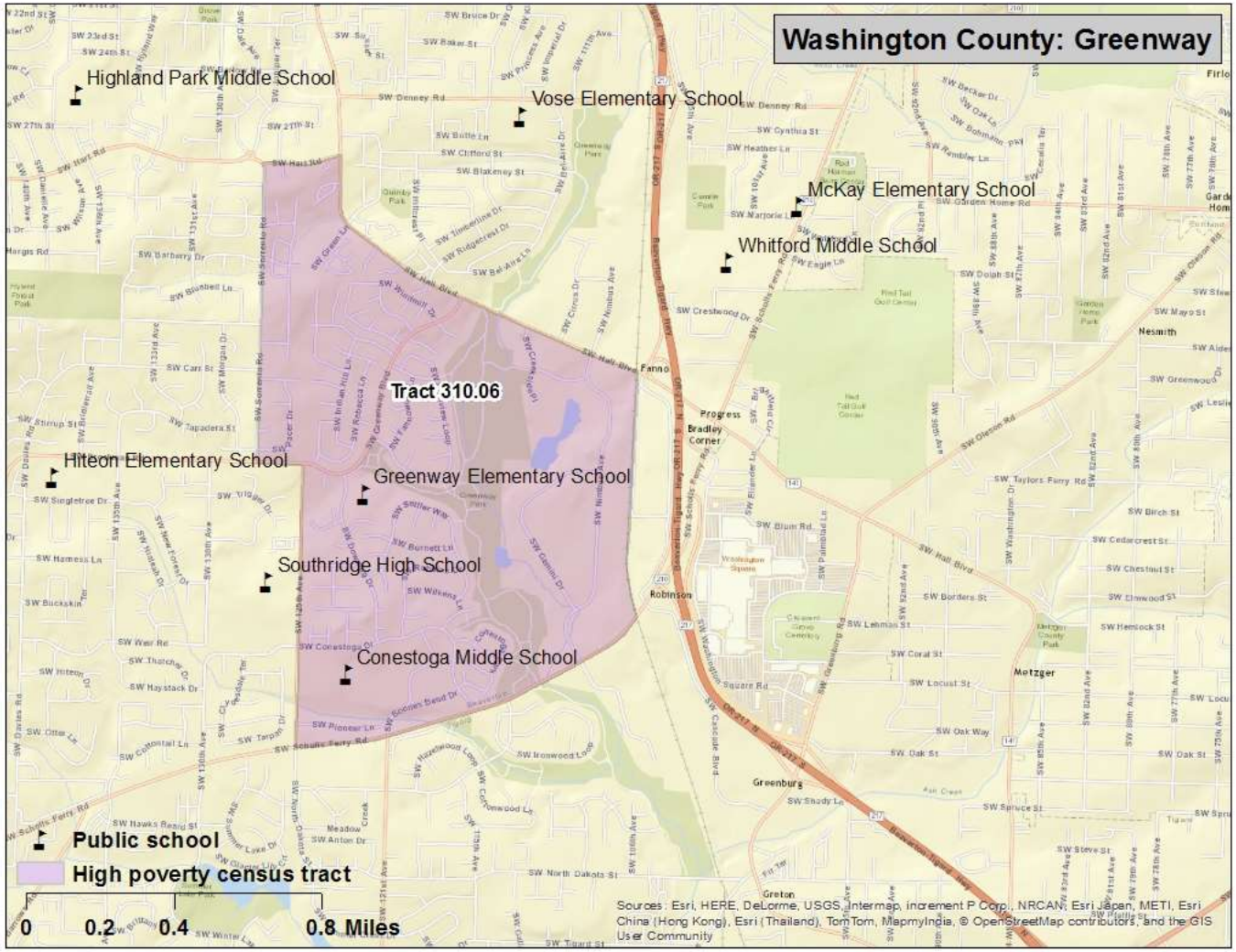


West Beaverton/ Aloha (Census tracts 317.05 and 317.06, Figure 3)

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

Figure 4: Poverty hotspot: Greenway



Greenway (Census Tract 316.06, Figure 4)

Location: Beaverton's Greenway neighborhood

Boundaries:
North: SW Hart Road and SW Hall Boulevard
South: SW Brockman and SW Scholls Ferry roads
East: Union Pacific Railroad tracks
West: SW Sorrento Road and SW 125th Avenue

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Beaverton/Aloha hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots					
	Central Beaverton	**Five Oaks**	**West Beaverton Aloha**	**Greenway**	**Washington County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	24%	22%	24%	26%	11%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	17,554	6,849	10,598	6,234	539,608	3,868,719
Housing units	7,640	2,885	3,861	2,986	213,520	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	67%	58%	63%	57%	37%	34%
Total Households	7,069	2,698	3,603	2,605	201,771	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	13%	18%	15%	21%	10%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	35%	37%	46%	30%	53%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	26.3	26.8	27.0	26.5	26.1	26.5
Percent of population that is						
Female	48%	50%	50%	54%	51%	51%
Under 18	25%	26%	31%	26%	25%	22%
18 to 24	8%	12%	10%	14%	8%	9%
25 to 44	36%	39%	36%	27%	31%	27%
45 to 59	15%	15%	14%	18%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	16%	8%	9%	15%	16%	21%
Latino	27%	25%	30%	16%	16%	12%
White and non-Latino	59%	57%	53%	70%	69%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	14%	18%	17%	15%	15%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	83%	87%	83%	86%	90%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	13%	14%	17%	8%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	28%	32%	22%	35%	39%	30%

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 West Beaverton/Aloha hotspot, the poverty rate was 28 percent in tract 317.05 and 21 percent in tract 317.06.

In the Central Beaverton hotspot, the poverty rate was 25 percent in tracts 312 and 314.02 and 23 percent in tract 313.

Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in Greenway had the 11th highest rate of households headed by single mothers.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Beaverton/Aloha hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots					
	Central Beaverton	**Five Oaks**	**West Beaverton Aloha**	**Greenway**	**Washington County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	4,065	1,173	2,827	1,271	67,687	763,700
Change since January 2010	14%	21%	12%	3%	15%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	59	59	66	61	62	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	23%	17%	27%	20%	13%	20%
Female	52%	56%	54%	55%	54%	53%
Children	46%	41%	48%	42%	43%	36%
18 to 24	10%	11%	9%	9%	10%	10%
25 to 44	23%	29%	23%	28%	25%	27%
45 to 59	11%	10%	11%	13%	12%	16%
60 +	10%	10%	8%	8%	10%	11%
English as preferred language	64%	83%	71%	76%	77%	88%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	34%	37%	28%	36%	34%	41%
Clients in single parent households	33%	35%	39%	36%	35%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	24%	24%	26%	22%	26%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]						
TANF	11%	11%	11%	11%	10%	11%
Medical assistance	83%	80%	83%	82%	80%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	9%	16%	8%	7%	10%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]						
Domestic violence	9%	12%	10%	10%	10%	11%
Mental health	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	12%	16%	15%	16%	15%	20%
Child welfare	11%	14%	16%	15%	14%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	100	70	69	74	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Central Beaverton had the 8th lowest rate of English language preference, 64 percent. West Beaverton clients ranked 14th lowest in this measure. The most popular non-English preferences were Spanish, Arabic, and Somali.

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

Table 3 Beaverton/Aloha hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots					
	Central Beaverton	**Five Oaks**	**West Beaverton Aloha**	**Greenway**	**Washington County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	32%	37%	39%	40%	38%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	38%	43%	43%	43%	41%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.58	$ 15.03	$ 14.65	$ 14.66	$ 15.12	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.70	$ 13.18	$ 13.48	$ 13.73	$ 13.42	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14,835	$ 15,517	$ 15,253	$ 14,506	$ 15,750	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 13,126	$ 12,816	$ 13,877	$ 13,865	$ 13,381	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-12%	-17%	-9%	-4%	-15%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	21%	22%	19%	18%	20%	21%
in 2014	19%	21%	17%	20%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	19%	14%	18%	16%	15%	18%
in 2014	21%	19%	16%	15%	16%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	14%	16%	15%	15%	14%	15%
in 2014	13%	15%	16%	14%	14%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	13%	13%	13%	19%	14%	10%
in 2014	19%	16%	21%	20%	18%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	7%	7%	8%	4%	7%	8%
in 2014	7%	3%	5%	5%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	2%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%
in 2014	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	23%	25%	24%	24%	26%	24%
in 2014	19%	23%	20%	23%	23%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

The largest employment gain by far was in the administrative services sector. More than half of client employment in this sector was in temporary help agencies.

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 Beaverton/Aloha hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots					
	Central Beaverton	**Five Oaks**	**West Beaverton Aloha**	**Greenway**	**Washington County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	4,065	1,173	2,827	1,271	67,687	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	54%	66%	63%	57%	55%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	55%	71%	64%	61%	57%	62%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2014	27%	38%	33%	29%	29%	32%
In 2013	13%	16%	15%	13%	13%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	14%	13%	15%	15%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	32%	46%	43%	36%	37%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	12%	15%	12%	13%	13%	12%

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.**

Client migration patterns for these four hotspots were urban, with most movers relocating from other tracts within Washington County.

Fifteen percent of all moves involved relocating from one hotspot to another within Washington County.

For those relocating from another county, the overwhelming majority came from Multnomah County, followed by Clackamas County.

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

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Forest Grove, Washington County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in the city of Forest Grove and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

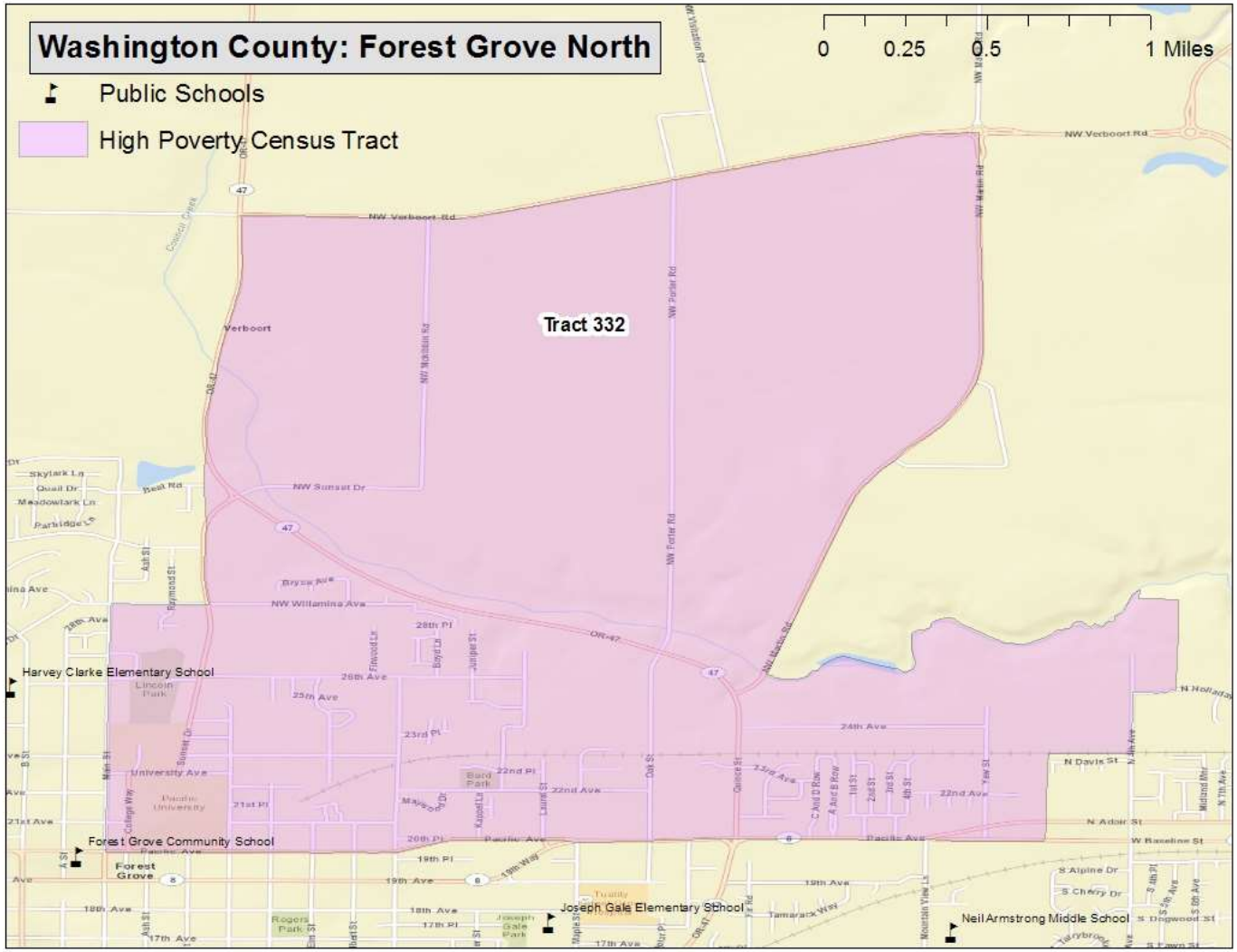
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Two areas in Forest Grove are high poverty hotspots. Other Washington County hotspots in Beaverton/Aloha, Hillsboro, and Tualatin are covered in separate reports. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 2 percent of Washington County's population, 3 percent of its poor, and 4 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot**: The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Forest Grove North

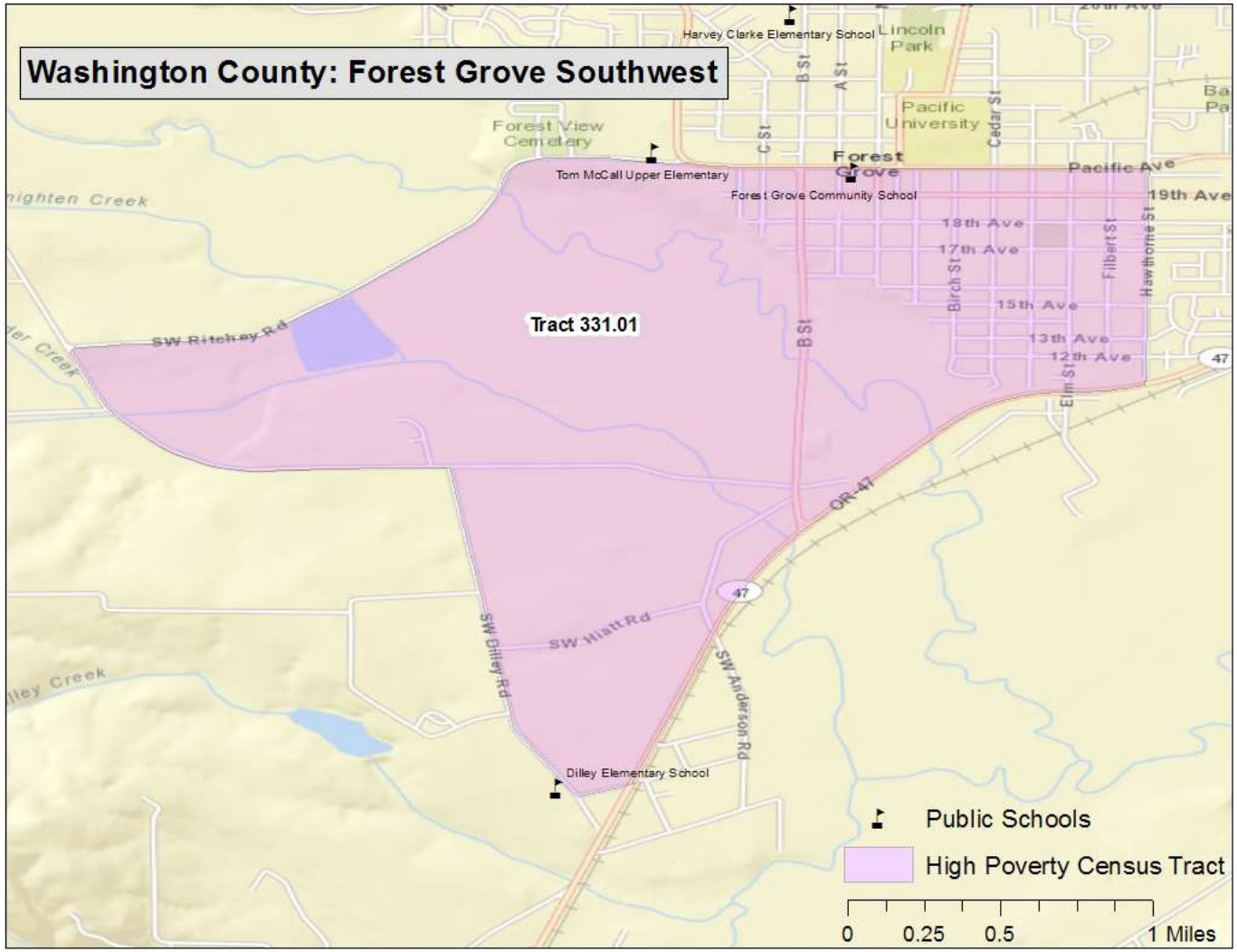


Forest Grove North (Census Tract 332, Figure 1)

Location: The northeast section of the city of Forest Grove and extending north into unincorporated Washington County

Boundaries:
North: Verboort Road
South: Pacific Avenue
East: Yew Street, S 4th Street in Cornelius, and Martin Road
West: Main Street and Oregon Highway 47

Figure 2: Forest Grove Southwest



Forest Grove Southwest (Census Tract 331.01, Figure 2)

Location: The southwest section of the city of Forest Grove and extending south to the unincorporated community of Dilley

Boundaries:
North: Ritchey Road and Pacific Avenue
South: SW Stringtown and Dudney roads and Oregon Highway 47
East: Hawthorne Street

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Forest Grove hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots			
	Forest Grove North	**Forest Grove Southwest**	**Washington County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	20%	21%	11%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	6,663	3,313	539,608	3,868,719
Housing units	2,491	1,236	213,520	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	65%	38%	37%	34%
Total Households	2,336	1,212	201,771	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	13%	17%	10%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	34%	48%	53%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.2	26.4	26.1	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	55%	49%	51%	51%
Under 18	22%	27%	25%	22%
18 to 24	22%	8%	8%	9%
25 to 44	26%	27%	31%	27%
45 to 59	12%	26%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	18%	12%	16%	21%
Latino	29%	13%	16%	12%
White and non-Latino	60%	84%	69%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	11%	3%	15%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	89%	95%	90%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	23%	15%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	16%	20%	39%	30%

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

The North hotspot had a high percentage of 18 to 24 year olds. According to the Census Bureau, 14 percent of tract residents lived in group quarters (likely dormitories on the campus) and 19.8 percent of adults were higher education students.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Forest Grove hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots			
	Forest Grove North	**Forest Grove Southwest**	**Washington County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	2,031	583	67,687	763,700
Change since January 2010	17%	10%	15%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	68	66	62	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	30%	18%	13%	20%
Female	56%	51%	54%	53%
Children	46%	36%	43%	36%
18 to 24	11%	14%	10%	10%
25 to 44	20%	25%	25%	27%
45 to 59	12%	16%	12%	16%
60 +	11%	9%	10%	11%
English as preferred language	68%	88%	77%	88%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	34%	40%	34%	41%
Clients in single parent households	38%	29%	35%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	21%	30%	26%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]				
TANF	11%	8%	10%	11%
Medical assistance	80%	77%	80%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	10%	10%	10%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]				
Domestic violence	11%	9%	10%	11%
Mental health	2%	3%	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	14%	17%	15%	20%
Child welfare	16%	16%	14%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	3%	3%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	80	87	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 hotspots, the Forest Grove North area had the 11th lowest percentage of clients who preferred English, 68 percent. The most common non-English language preference was Spanish.

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

Table 3 Forest Grove hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots			
	Forest Grove North	**Forest Grove Southwest**	**Washington County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	36%	35%	38%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	41%	40%	41%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 13.33	$ 14.87	$ 15.12	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.50	$ 13.71	$ 13.42	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14,581	$ 16,930	$ 15,750	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 13,444	$ 12,758	$ 13,381	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-8%	-25%	-15%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	14%	15%	20%	21%
in 2014	14%	15%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	13%	12%	15%	18%
in 2014	12%	10%	16%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	17%	15%	14%	15%
in 2014	16%	17%	14%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	14%	15%	14%	10%
in 2014	14%	15%	18%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	10%	10%	7%	8%
in 2014	10%	5%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	2%	5%	4%	4%
in 2014	4%	7%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	31%	27%	26%	24%
in 2014	30%	32%	23%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

In the North hotspot, client employment increases occurred in all categories shown in Table 3. The largest job growth occurred in the health care/social assistance and construction sectors.

In the Southwest hotspot, client employment increases were concentrated in the health care/social assistance "all other" category.

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 Forest Grove hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots			
	Forest Grove North	**Forest Grove Southwest**	**Washington County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	2,031	583	67,687	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move "***Movers*** "	54%	59%	55%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	55%	66%	57%	62%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2014	28%	31%	29%	32%
In 2013	12%	17%	13%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	14%	11%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	36%	43%	37%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	8%	10%	13%	12%

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.**

Client migration in both hotspots fit the urban pattern with more than 80 percent of movers relocating within the hotspot or from another tract within Washington County.

Twelve percent of North hotspot movers and one-quarter of Southwest hotspot movers had relocated from another hotspot in Washington County.

Most movers who had relocated from another county came from Multnomah or Clackamas counties.

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

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Hillsboro, Washington County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in the city of Hillsboro and provides a profile of residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

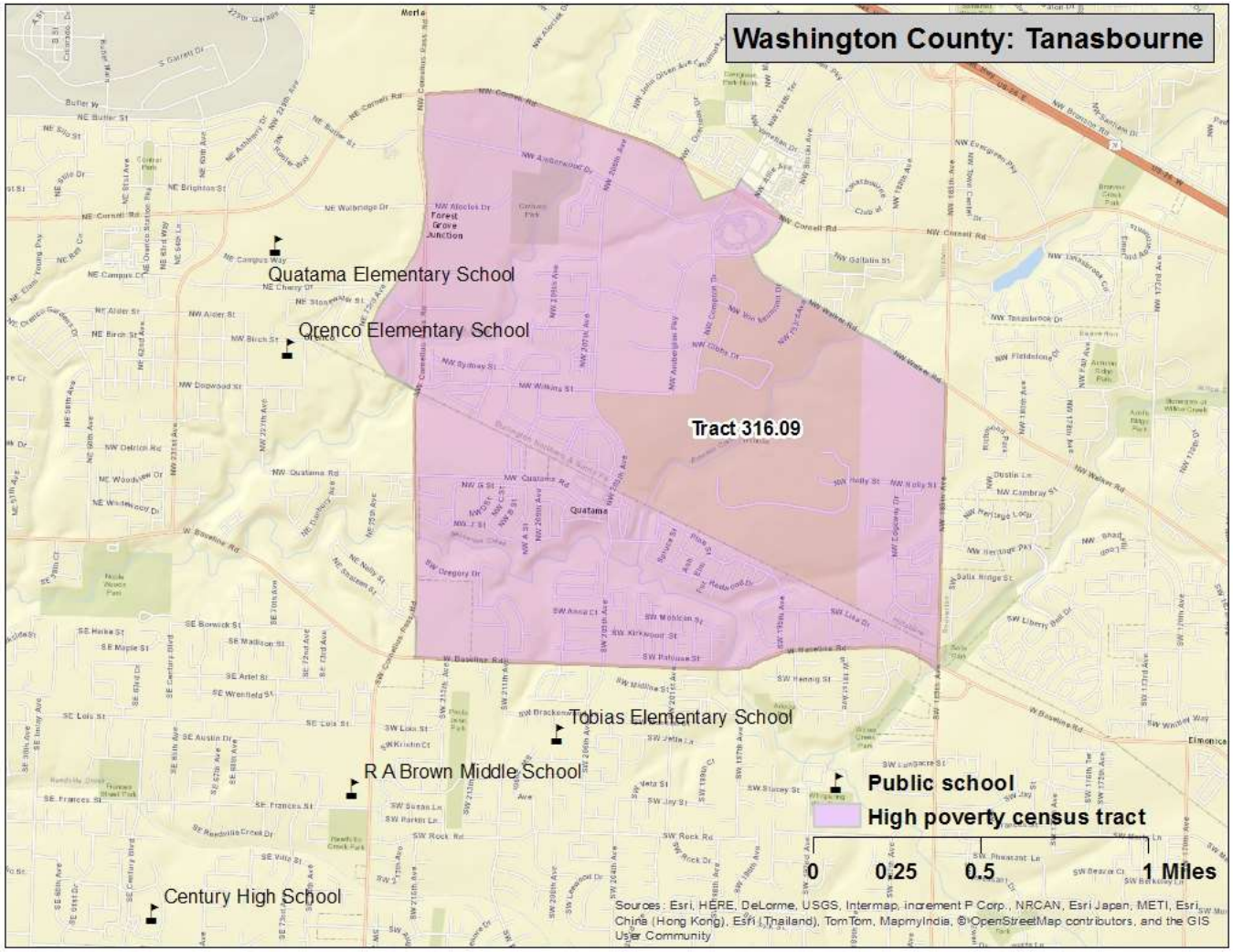
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Two areas in Hillsboro are high poverty hotspots. Other Washington County hotspots in Beaverton/Aloha, Forest Grove, and Tualatin are covered in separate reports. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 3 percent of Washington County's population, 8 percent of its poor, and 6 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot**: The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Tanasbourne area

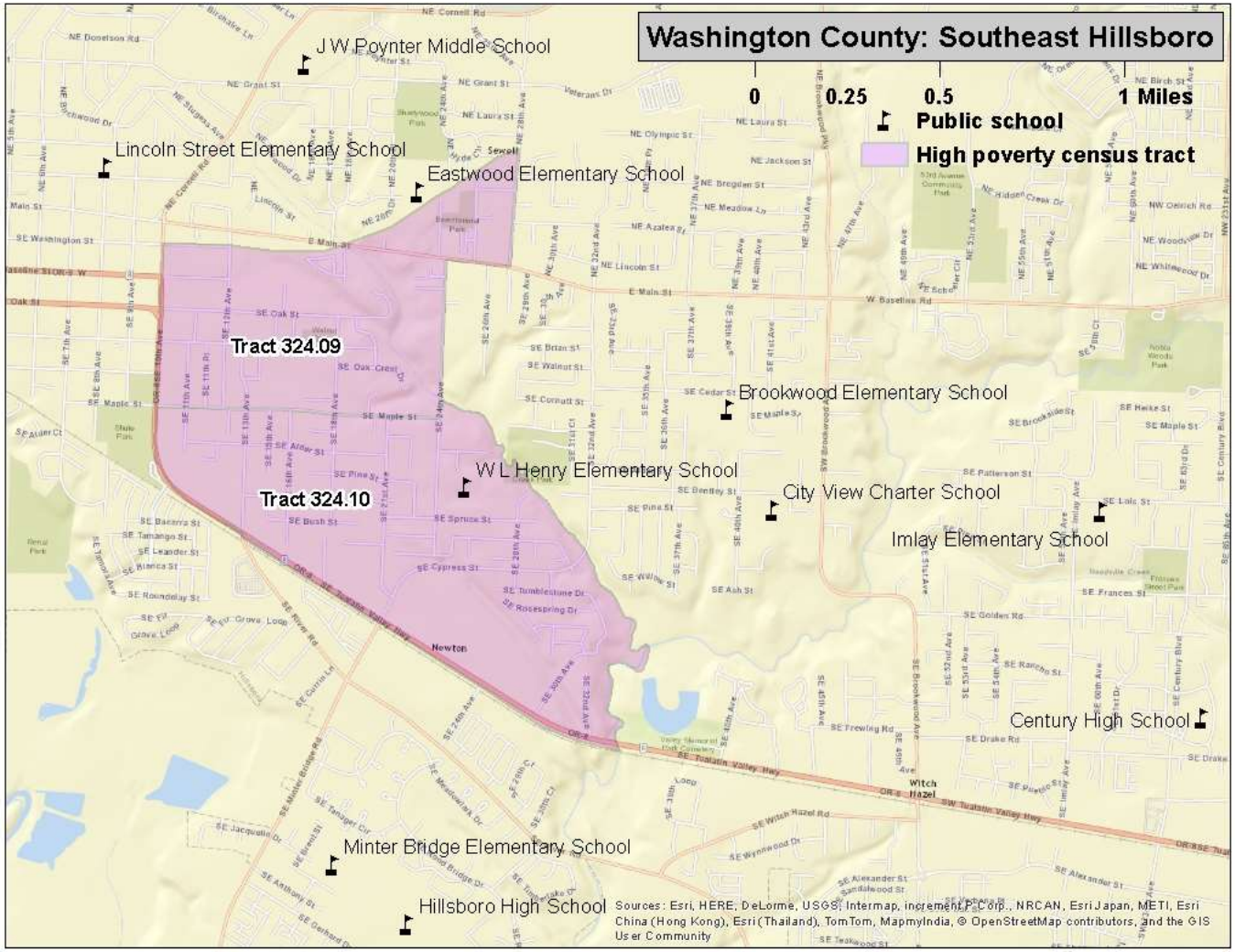


Tanasbourne Area (Census Tract 316.09, Figure 1)

Location: The Tanasbourne area of northwest Hillsboro

Boundaries:
North: NW Cornell and Walker roads
South: W Baseline Road
East: NW 185th Avenue
West: NW Cornelius Pass Road, Rock Creek

Figure 2: Southeast Hillsboro Area



Southeast Hillsboro (Census tracts 324.09 and 324.10, Figure 2)

Location: A portion of southeast Hillsboro

Boundaries:
North: The MAX light rail tracks
South: Tualatin Valley Highway and E Main Street
East: SE 24th and 28th avenues and a Rock Creek tributary
West: SE 10th Avenue

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Hillsboro hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots			
	Tanasbourne	**Southeast Hillsboro**	**Washington County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	20%	34%	11%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	8,950	9,424	539,608	3,868,719
Housing units	3,832	2,840	213,520	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	49%	58%	37%	34%
Total Households	3,420	2,729	201,771	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	18%	25%	10%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	40%	47%	53%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	26.6	27.3	26.1	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	55%	50%	51%	51%
Under 18	28%	35%	25%	22%
18 to 24	12%	11%	8%	9%
25 to 44	36%	31%	31%	27%
45 to 59	12%	14%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	12%	9%	16%	21%
Latino	24%	60%	16%	12%
White and non-Latino	61%	35%	69%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	15%	5%	15%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	89%	67%	90%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	11%	32%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	30%	18%	39%	30%

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

Within the Southeast Hillsboro hotspot, the poverty rate was 45 percent in tract 324.09 and 20 percent in tract 324.10. Combined, the area had the 13th highest poverty rate among all hotspots.

Among all Oregon hotspots, the Southeast Hillsboro area ranked fourth highest in percentage of single-mother households and 8th highest in percentage of adults without high school completion.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Hillsboro hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots			
	Tanasbourne	**Southeast Hillsboro**	**Washington County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	1,382	2,885	67,687	763,700
Change since January 2010	14%	6%	15%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	64	70	62	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	15%	31%	13%	20%
Female	59%	53%	54%	53%
Children	41%	59%	43%	36%
18 to 24	13%	9%	10%	10%
25 to 44	27%	16%	25%	27%
45 to 59	12%	9%	12%	16%
60 +	8%	7%	10%	11%
English as preferred language	82%	51%	77%	88%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	33%	21%	34%	41%
Clients in single parent households	37%	44%	35%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	27%	22%	26%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]				
TANF	11%	14%	10%	11%
Medical assistance	77%	86%	80%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	15%	9%	10%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]				
Domestic violence	12%	12%	10%	11%
Mental health	3%	2%	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	19%	12%	15%	20%
Child welfare	16%	18%	14%	16%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	2%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	75	43	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Southeast hotspot ranked fourth lowest in percentage of clients with English-language preference, 67 percent. The overwhelming majority of those preferring a language other than English spoke Spanish.

The Southeast Hillsboro hotspot's relatively low index rank is due to its high poverty rate and high percentages of single mother households and adults without high school completion.

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

Table 3 Hillsboro hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots			
	Tanasbourne	**Southeast Hillsboro**	**Washington County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	37%	41%	38%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	44%	46%	41%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.67	$ 13.49	$ 15.12	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.75	$ 12.53	$ 13.42	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 15,020	$ 14,856	$ 15,750	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 14,503	$ 12,974	$ 13,381	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-3%	-13%	-15%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	21%	11%	20%	21%
in 2014	19%	12%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	17%	17%	15%	18%
in 2014	18%	15%	16%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	13%	16%	14%	15%
in 2014	15%	16%	14%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	17%	16%	14%	10%
in 2014	20%	21%	18%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	8%	10%	7%	8%
in 2014	5%	5%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	3%	3%	4%	4%
in 2014	2%	3%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	21%	28%	26%	24%
in 2014	22%	28%	23%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

In the Tanasbourne hotspot, client employment increased overall and in the administrative services, health care/social assistance, and accommodation/food sectors.

The Southeast Hillsboro hotspot's 5 percentage point increase in administrative services employment was nearly all in the temporary employment 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 4 Hillsboro hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots			
	Tanasbourne	**Southeast Hillsboro**	**Washington County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	1,382	2,885	67,687	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	62%	58%	55%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	62%	55%	57%	62%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2014	31%	27%	29%	32%
In 2013	15%	14%	13%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	16%	17%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	41%	40%	37%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	13%	7%	13%	12%

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.**

Client migration in both hotspots fit the urban pattern with the vast majority of movers having relocated from another tract in Washington County.

Tanasbourne movers were most likely to have relocated from areas to the south and east between the T-V and Sunset highways. Eighteen percent relocated from another Washington County hotspot.

Twenty-seven percent of Southeast Hillsboro movers relocated within that hotspot and another 9 percent relocated from another hotspot in Washington County.

In both areas, movers relocating from another county were most likely to have come from Multnomah, Marion, or Clackamas counties.

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

High Poverty *Hotspot*[1] – Tualatin, Washington County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies a high-poverty hotspot in the city of Tualatin and provides a profile of its residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. Other Washington County hotspots in Beaverton/Aloha, Forest Grove, and Hillsboro are covered in separate reports DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspot in January 2015. 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.

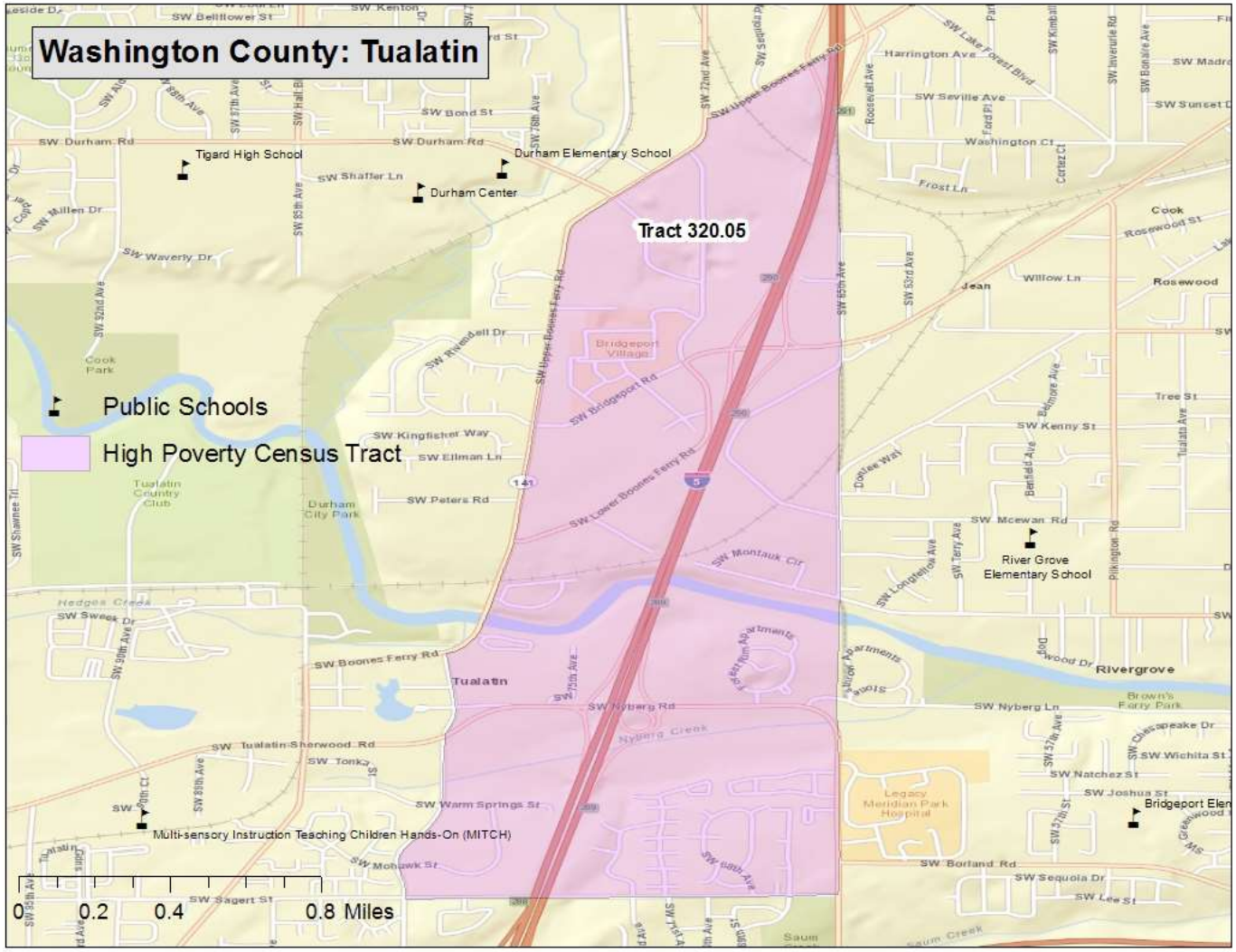
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Several tracts in Beaverton/Aloha, Hillsboro, and Forest Grove are high poverty hotspots. Three separate reports cover those areas. This report covers the Tualatin hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 1 percent of Washington County's population, 2 percent of its poor, and 2 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area described below.

[1] **Hotspot**: The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Bridgeport Area



Bridgeport area (Census Tract 320.05, Figure 1)

Location: encompasses the eastern edge of the city of Tualatin, but also covers portions of the cities of Durham, Tigard, Lake Oswego, and Rivergrove

Boundaries:
North: SW Upper Boones Ferry Road
South: SW Sagert Street
East: SW 65th Street (Clackamas County line)
West: SW Upper Boones Ferry Road and SW Martinazzi Avenue

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1 Tualatin hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspot		
	Bridgeport	**Washington County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	38%	11%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	3,716	539,608	3,868,719
Housing units	1,835	213,520	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	69%	37%	34%
Total Households	1,550	201,771	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	12%	10%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	31%	53%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	26.9	26.1	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	53%	51%	51%
Under 18	28%	25%	22%
18 to 24	11%	8%	9%
25 to 44	40%	31%	27%
45 to 59	13%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	8%	16%	21%
Latino	37%	16%	12%
White and non-Latino	55%	69%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	7%	15%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	80%	90%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	17%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	18%	39%	30%

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

The Bridgeport area had the 7th highest poverty rate among all Oregon hotspots.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2 Tualatin hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspot		
	Bridgeport	**Washington County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	1,045	67,687	763,700
Change since January 2010	31%	15%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	64	62	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	28%	13%	20%
Female	57%	54%	53%
Children	55%	43%	36%
18 to 24	9%	10%	10%
25 to 44	22%	25%	27%
45 to 59	9%	12%	16%
60 +	5%	10%	11%
English as preferred language	69%	77%	88%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	24%	34%	41%
Clients in single parent households	37%	35%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	27%	26%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]			
TANF	7%	10%	11%
Medical assistance	82%	80%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	10%	10%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]			
Domestic violence	7%	10%	11%
Mental health	3%	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	12%	15%	20%
Child welfare	13%	14%	16%
Developmental disability	0%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	82	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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, Bridgeport had the 12th lowest percentage of clients with English language preference, 69 percent. Nearly 95 percent of non-English speaking clients preferred Spanish.

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

Table 3 Tualatin hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspot		
	Bridgeport	**Washington County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	38%	38%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	48%	41%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.56	$ 15.12	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 13.01	$ 13.42	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 15,298	$ 15,750	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 14,478	$ 13,381	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-5%	-15%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	20%	20%	21%
in 2014	22%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	11%	15%	18%
in 2014	15%	16%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	12%	14%	15%
in 2014	12%	14%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	20%	14%	10%
in 2014	20%	18%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	6%	7%	8%
in 2014	6%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	3%	4%	4%
in 2014	4%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	29%	26%	24%
in 2014	22%	23%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

Employment among Bridgeport hotspot clients increased by ten percentage points between 2009 and 2014, but their earnings did not increase. The biggest employment gains among clients were in trade and accommodation/food services.

Client employment in accommodation/food services was concentrated in limited services establishments such as fast food.

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 Tualatin hotspot: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspot		
	Bridgeport	**Washington County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	1,045	67,687	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.4	2.5	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move ***"Movers"***	60%	55%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	62%	57%	62%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2014	28%	29%	32%
In 2013	20%	13%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	13%	13%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	33%	37%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	20%	13%	12%

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.**

Client migration in the Bridgeport area generally fit an urban pattern. However, the close proximity to Clackamas and Multnomah counties resulted in higher in-migration from those two counties.

Ten percent of Bridgeport movers had relocated from another Oregon hotspot.

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

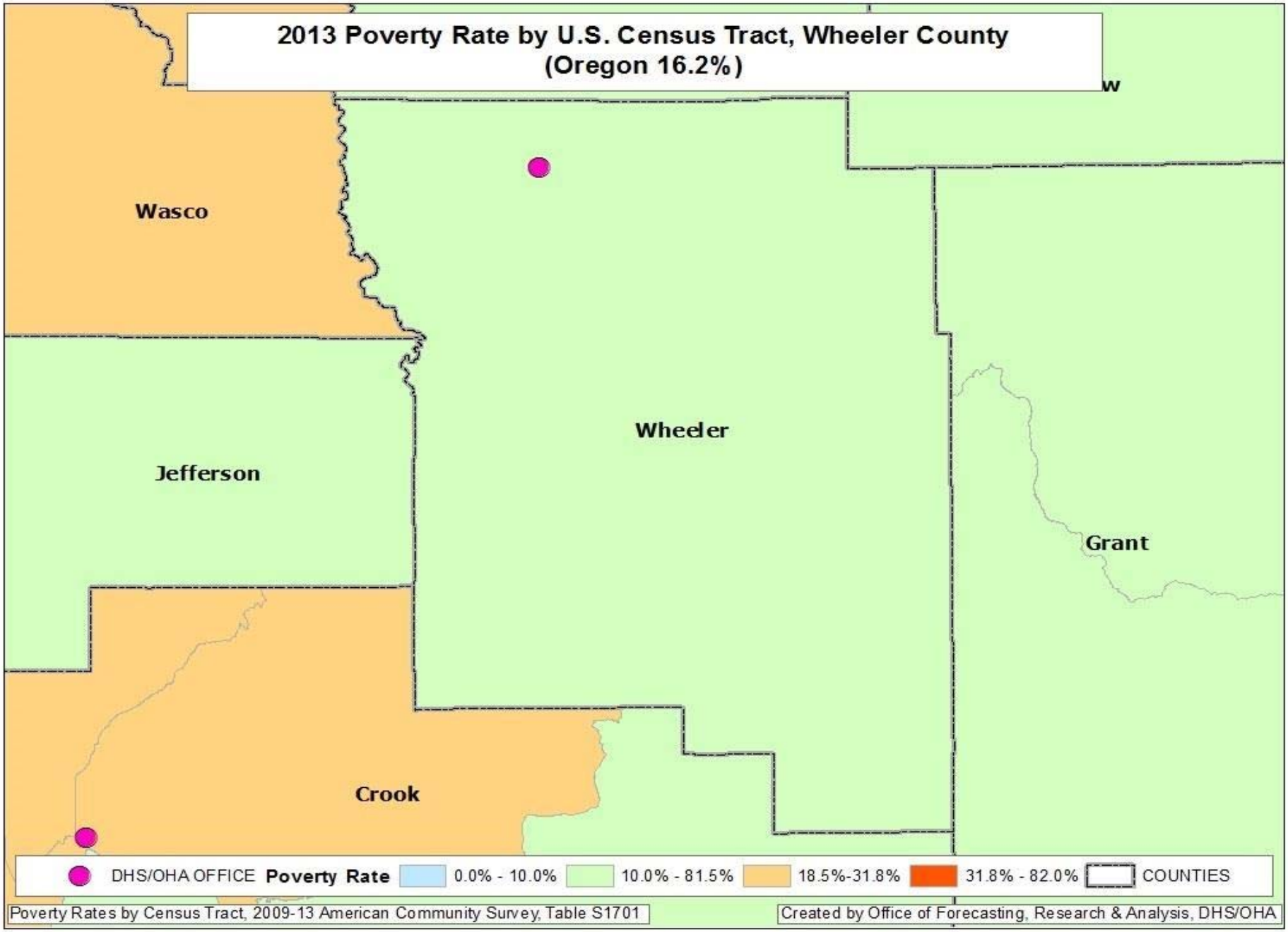
Wheeler County

	Wheeler County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	1,348	+/- 92	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	1,321	+/-88	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	671	+/-45	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	56.5	+/-2.7	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	13.0%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	1.7%	+/-1.0	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	43.8%	+/-4.5	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	34.3%	+/-3.2	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	1,291	+/-90	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	95.8%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0	+/-12	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	9	+/-11	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.7%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	5	+/-4	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	0.4%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0	+/-12	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0	+/-12	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	24	+/-16	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	1.8%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	19	+/-12	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	1.4%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	654	+/-57	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	48.5%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	694	+/-55	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	51.5%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	1,342	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	99.6%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	6	+/-6	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	0.4%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	10	+/-6	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	0.7%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	1.2%	+/-0.9	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	1.8%	+/-1.4	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	7.4%	+/-2.6	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	0	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	36.1%	+/-4.5	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	89.2%	+/-3.4	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	15.4%	+/-2.9	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	52.46	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	2.43	+/-0.16	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	13.0%	+/-3.9	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	53.8%	+/-18.0	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	+	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	+	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	2.7	+/-2.6	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	70.3%	+/-5.0	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	0.0	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	§4.2	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	--	--	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	--	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	14.1%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	26.5%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	16.6%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	0.0	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	20.6%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	14.7%	+/-1.8	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	22.4%	+/-3.2	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	3.1%	+/-1.6	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.3%	+/-1.8	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	2.3%	+/-1.7	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	8.7%	+/-2.9	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.5%	+/-2.3	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	5.4%	+/-2.9	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	19.0%	+/-5.1	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	37.0%	+/-16.8	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	10.4%	+/-4.2	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	79	+/-34	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	477	+/-86	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$33,487	+/-5,978	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	20.6%	+/-3.8	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	53.4%	+/-4.6	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	62.3%	+/-5.2	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	97	+/-25	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	3.1%	+/-1.8	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	719	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	33	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	4.6%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	280	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	135	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	13	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	4	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	0	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	0	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	0	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	131	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	1	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	1	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	0	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	4	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Wheeler County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Wasco
Jefferson
Wheeler
Grant
Crook
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.0% - 81.5%
18.5%-31.8%
31.8% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

Yamhill County

	Yamhill County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	**Number**	**Margin of Error**	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015	101,119	*****	3,939,233	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015	95,744	+/-593	3,852,161	*****
Number of Households, 2011-2015	34,425	+/-495	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Median Age, 2011-2015	38.2	+/-0.4	39.1	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015	23.7%	(X)	21.8%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015	5.9%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015	20.3%	+/-0.4	22.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015	15.0%	+/-0.1	15.4%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	79,112	+/-27	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015	78.2%	(X)	77.2%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	970	+/-93	69,105	+/-1,509
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015	1.0%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	910	+/-187	36,347	+/-1,322
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015	0.9%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	1,251	+/-281	154,496	+/-1,936
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015	1.2%	(X)	3.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	164	+/-92	14,334	+/-620
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015	0.2%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	25	+/-27	5,528	+/-1,065
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	3,088	+/-335	130,767	+/-3,010
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015	3.1%	(X)	3.3%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	15,599	*****	485,646	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015	15.4%	(X)	12.3%	(X)
Number Male, 2011-2015	50,669	+/-102	1,948,453	+/-692
Percent Male, 2011-2015	50.1%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2011-2015	50,450	+/-102	1,990,780	+/-692
Percent Female, 2011-2015	49.9%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2011-2015	95,172	(X)	3,706,753	(X)
Percent Citizens, 2011-2015	94.1%	(X)	94.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	5,947	+/-675	232,480	+/-4,420
Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015	5.9%	(X)	5.9%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	8,842	+/-741	388,692	+/-4,921
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015	8.7%	(X)	9.9%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015	14.3%	+/-0.8	15.1%	+/-0.1
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015	6.1%	+/-0.8	8.1%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015	8.3%	+/-1.0	5.8%	+/-0.2
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012	125	(X)	249	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015	29.8%	+/-1.4	24.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015	87.5%	+/-0.8	26.3%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015	23.2%	+/-1.2	30.8%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016	2.86	(X)	3.93	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2011-2015	3.23	+/-0.06	3.06	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015	29.6%	+/-1.2	26.6%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015	34.6%	+/-9.0	35.2%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015	3.6	(X)	4.4	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015	8.1	(X)	11.2	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015	2.5	+/-0.8	1.7	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015	67.4%	+/-1.5	61.3%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015	6.2	(X)	5.1	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015	10.9	(X)	11.5	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015	70.3%	+/-2.7	70.0%	+/-0.4
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015	§3.4%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014	16.2%	(X)	17.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012	29.9%	(X)	26.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014	21.1%	(X)	18.9%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013	41.5	(X)	34.5	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012	18.0%	(X)	16.0%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014	11.7%	+/-1.1	11.6%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-2015	15.2%	+/-1.0	14.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.7%	+/-0.5	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015	2.3%	+/-0.6	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015	5.8%	+/-0.9	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	6.2%	+/-0.7	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	2.1%	+/-0.4	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015	4.5%	+/-0.6	4.1%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015	16.6%	+/-1.5	16.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015	24.3%	+/-3.1	21.7%	+/-0.6
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015	5.7%	+/-1.3	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015	7,404	+/-1,075	280,544	+/-6,409
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015	32,445	+/-1,743	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Median Household Income, 2011-2015	$53,423	+/-2,829	$51,243	+/-271
Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015	20.8%	+/-1.1	19.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015	35.1%	+/-1.2	32.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015	74.6%	+/-1.4	75.6%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015	4,608	+/-421	7,160	+/-210
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015	5.0%	+/-0.8	4.6%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016	53,785	(X)	2,073,957	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2016	2,344	(X)	95,900	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2016	4.4%	(X)	4.6%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016	33,090	(X)	1,857,700	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2016	28,280	(X)	1,548,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016	Manuf; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016	1,170	(X)	39,651	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016	752	(X)	§§26,004	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016	676	(X)	§§37,320	(X)
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	21	(X)	§§1,331	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016	66	(X)	7,653	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016	9,347	(X)	377,580	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016	210	(X)	8,151	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2016	541	(X)	19,984	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016	22	(X)	1,343	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016	639	(X)	§§16,489	(X)

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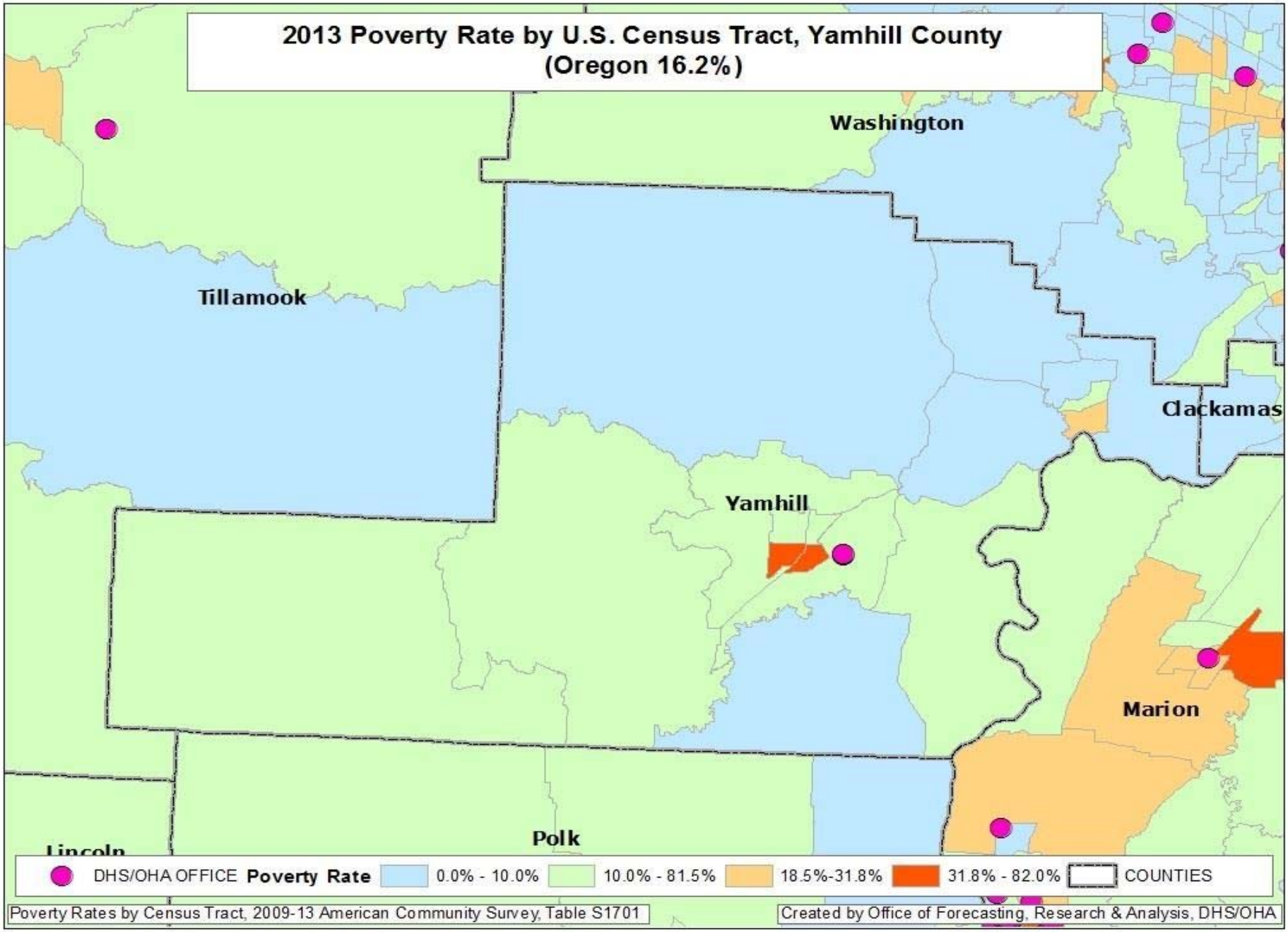
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.


2013 Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Yamhill County
(Oregon 16.2%)
Washington
Tillamook
Clackamas
Yamhill
Marion
Polk
Lincoln
DHS/OHA OFFICE
Poverty Rate
0.0% - 10.0%
10.0% - 81.5%
18.5%-31.8%
31.8% - 82.0%
COUNTIES
Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2009-13 American Community Survey, Table S1701
Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*[1] – Yamhill County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high poverty hotspots in Yamhill County and provides a profile of their residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled for all clients known to be living in the hotspots in January 2015. 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.

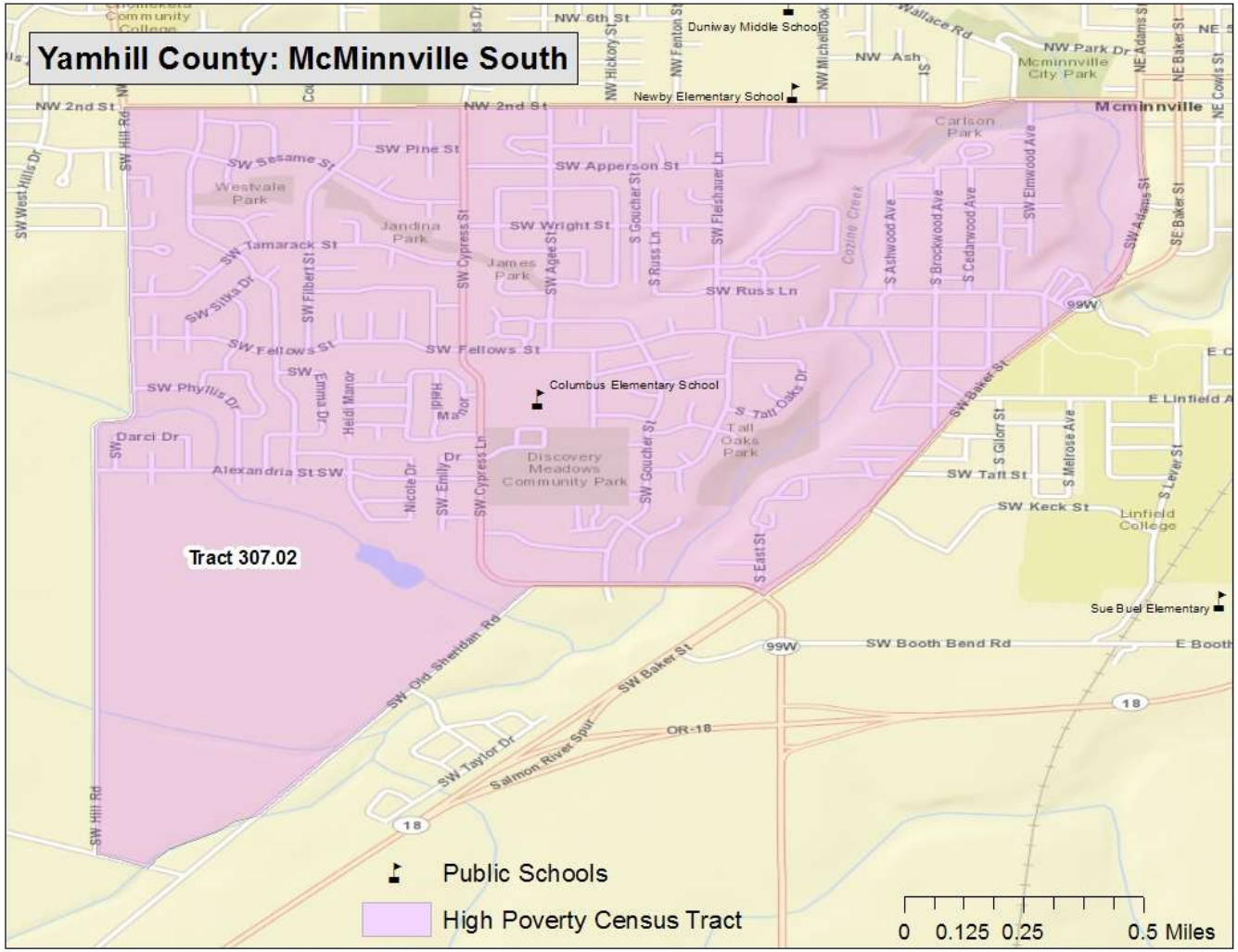
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 a number of challenges for local public schools.

Yamhill County has two high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 14 percent of the county's population, 26 percent of its poor, and 19 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas described below.

[1] **Hotspot**: The Census Bureau's definition of a *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 2009-2013 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: McMinnville South

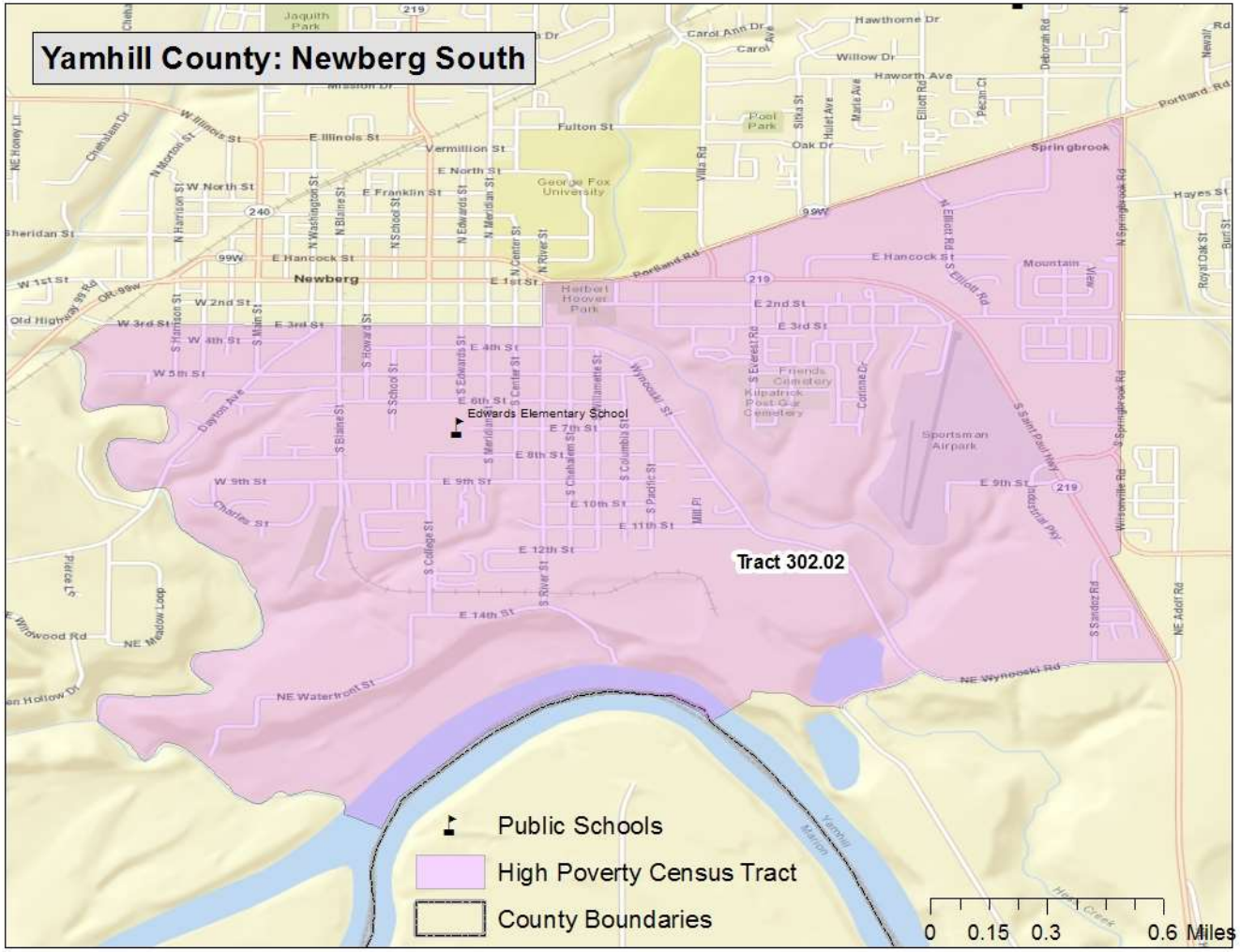


McMinnville South (Census Tract 307.02, Figure 1)

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

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Newberg South



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)

Table 1 Yamhill County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau[1]

	Hotspots			
	McMinnville South	**Newberg South**	**Yamhill County**	**Oregon**
ACS Poverty rate	26%	25%	15%	16%
ACS 2009-13 population estimate	7,655	6,729	99,802	3,868,719
Housing units	3,043	2,454	37,137	1,677,363
Percent renter occupied	45%	33%	29%	34%
Total Households	2,875	2,094	34,138	1,516,456
Percent single-mother with minor children	16%	11%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	49%	45%	57%	49%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults)[2]	27.8	27.9	27.3	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	49%	51%	50%	51%
Under 18	27%	31%	24%	22%
18 to 24	11%	15%	11%	9%
25 to 44	25%	29%	25%	27%
45 to 59	18%	13%	21%	21%
60+ years of age	18%	12%	19%	21%
Latino	26%	24%	15%	12%
White and non-Latino	68%	68%	79%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	5%	8%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	90%	83%	93%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	17%	15%	12%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	10%	23%	23%	30%

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

	Hotspots			
	McMinnville South	**Newberg South**	**Yamhill County**	**Oregon**
Total SNAP clients January 2015[1]	2,059	1,650	19,299	763,700
Change since January 2010	16%	14%	13%	15%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	71	66	71	70
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients[2]	27%	25%	19%	20%
Female	57%	54%	54%	53%
Children	43%	45%	40%	36%
18 to 24	10%	12%	11%	10%
25 to 44	26%	25%	26%	27%
45 to 59	13%	12%	14%	16%
60 +	7%	7%	9%	11%
English as preferred language	86%	82%	88%	88%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	29%	31%	36%	41%
Clients in single parent households	37%	38%	35%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	30%	26%	27%	26%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services[3]				
TANF	10%	9%	10%	11%
Medical assistance	83%	79%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	7%	10%	8%	8%
DHS/OHA service history[4]				
Domestic violence	8%	8%	7%	11%
Mental health	3%	3%	3%	4%
Alcohol and drug	20%	16%	19%	20%
Child welfare	14%	15%	15%	16%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	7%	6%	7%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank[5]	72	88	-	-

1. **Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.**
2. **Proportion of January 2015 caseload to ACS 2009-13 population.**
3. **SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2015.**
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 112 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 Yamhill County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients[1]

	Hotspots			
	McMinnville South	**Newberg South**	**Yamhill County**	**Oregon**
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2009	39%	41%	39%	36%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2014	46%	47%	41%	38%
Average hourly earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 14.25	$ 14.82	$ 14.36	$ 14.33
Average hourly earnings 2014	$ 12.97	$ 13.28	$ 13.02	$ 12.95
Average annual earnings 2009 (in 2014 dollars)	$ 15,358	$ 14,809	$ 15,098	$ 14,347
Average annual earnings 2014	$ 13,359	$ 13,866	$ 13,025	$ 12,294
Percent change in annual earnings 2014 v. 2009	-13%	-6%	-14%	-14%
Percent employed in trade 2009	22%	20%	18%	21%
in 2014	19%	21%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2009	16%	16%	16%	18%
in 2014	14%	18%	16%	18%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2009	16%	15%	15%	15%
in 2014	21%	16%	17%	16%
Percent employed in admin services 2009	8%	11%	9%	10%
in 2014	9%	9%	10%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2009	9%	12%	11%	8%
in 2014	11%	10%	11%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2009	4%	5%	5%	4%
in 2014	4%	3%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2009	25%	21%	25%	24%
in 2014	23%	22%	23%	22%

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 2015 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2014 or 2009. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.**

In the McMinnville hotspot, the largest client employment gains over the five-year period were in assisted living centers, community assistance for the elderly and disabled, and food manufacturing.

In the Newberg hotspot, most employment gains occurred in retail trade and accommodation and food 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 located within 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 Yamhill County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients[1,2]

	Hotspots			
	McMinnville South	**Newberg South**	**Yamhill County**	**Oregon**
Total number of clients	2,059	1,650	19,299	763,700
Average number of residences (including present) since 2010	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move "***Movers*** "	61%	62%	59%	60%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	61%	63%	61%	62%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2014	32%	32%	31%	32%
In 2013	15%	15%	14%	14%
In 2010, 2011, or 2012	15%	16%	15%	14%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	38%	25%	32%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	10%	18%	15%	12%

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.**

Migration in the McMinnville hotspot fit the urban pattern. Eighty-five percent of movers had relocated within the hotspot or from elsewhere in Yamhill County, and 15 percent relocated from another county. One-third of inter-county movers originated in another hotspot.

Migration in the Newberg hotspot fit the rural pattern with 30 percent of movers relocating from another county. One-quarter of inter-county movers originated in another hotspot.

For both hotspots, movers who had relocated from another county were most likely to have come from Washington, Marion, Clackamas, and Multnomah, or Polk, counties. There was little migration between the two Yamhill County hotspots.

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

Section 3: Indicator by County

Persons (incl. group quarters) 2011-2015		
County	**Persons**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	3,939,233	*****
Baker County	16,052	*****
Benton County	86,495	*****
Clackamas County	389,438	*****
Clatsop County	37,382	*****
Columbia County	49,389	*****
Coos County	62,775	*****
Crook County	20,956	*****
Curry County	22,338	*****
Deschutes County	166,622	*****
Douglas County	107,194	*****
Gilliam County	1,883	+/- 134
Grant County	7,276	*****
Harney County	7,229	*****
Hood River County	22,749	*****
Jackson County	208,363	*****
Jefferson County	22,061	*****
Josephine County	83,409	*****
Klamath County	65,972	*****
Lake County	7,842	*****
Lane County	357,060	*****
Lincoln County	46,347	*****
Linn County	118,971	*****
Malheur County	30,551	*****
Marion County	323,259	*****
Morrow County	11,204	*****
Multnomah County	768,418	*****
Polk County	77,264	*****
Sherman County	1,795	+/- 128
Tillamook County	25,430	*****
Umatilla County	76,738	*****
Union County	25,745	*****
Wallowa County	6,857	*****
Wasco County	25,492	*****
Washington County	556,210	*****
Wheeler County	1,348	+/- 92
Yamhill County	101,119	*****

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder S0101

Notes:
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Persons (those in households only), 2011-2015		
County	**Persons**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	3,852,161	*****
Baker County	15,447	+/-160
Benton County	81,238	+/-353
Clackamas County	386,539	+/-404
Clatsop County	36,515	+/-251
Columbia County	48,930	+/-139
Coos County	61,702	+/-198
Crook County	20,821	+/-55
Curry County	22,057	+/-94
Deschutes County	165,309	+/-267
Douglas County	105,522	+/-280
Gilliam County	1,864	+/-131
Grant County	7,111	+/-62
Harney County	7,058	+/-45
Hood River County	21,776	+/-440
Jackson County	204,534	+/-771
Jefferson County	21,250	+/-456
Josephine County	82,186	+/-301
Klamath County	64,930	+/-312
Lake County	7,335	+/-150
Lane County	349,102	+/-718
Lincoln County	45,749	+/-176
Linn County	117,700	+/-224
Malheur County	26,943	+/-245
Marion County	313,220	+/-755
Morrow County	11,155	+/-26
Multnomah County	749,924	+/-898
Polk County	75,387	+/-269
Sherman County	1,782	+/-129
Tillamook County	24,716	+/-106
Umatilla County	72,227	+/-376
Union County	24,919	+/-250
Wallowa County	6,728	+/-50
Wasco County	24,257	+/-648
Washington County	549,163	+/-589
Wheeler County	1,321	+/-88
Yamhill County	95,744	+/-593
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP02		

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Number of Households, 2011-2015

County	Households	Margin of Error
Oregon	1,533,430	+/-4,037
Baker County	7,160	+/-210
Benton County	33,840	+/-449
Clackamas County	149,522	+/-850
Clatsop County	15,726	+/-416
Columbia County	18,785	+/-306
Coos County	25,888	+/-565
Crook County	9,079	+/-269
Curry County	10,454	+/-402
Deschutes County	66,337	+/-946
Douglas County	43,798	+/-575
Gilliam County	833	+/-58
Grant County	3,149	+/-182
Harney County	3,038	+/-155
Hood River County	8,189	+/-333
Jackson County	83,487	+/-855
Jefferson County	7,692	+/-275
Josephine County	34,527	+/-578
Klamath County	27,188	+/-460
Lake County	3,526	+/-169
Lane County	146,235	+/-853
Lincoln County	20,566	+/-443
Linn County	45,100	+/-511
Malheur County	10,286	+/-221
Marion County	113,996	+/-863
Morrow County	3,772	+/-127
Multnomah County	310,669	+/-1,070
Polk County	28,458	+/-390
Sherman County	804	+/-56
Tillamook County	10,094	+/-402
Umatilla County	26,794	+/-366
Union County	10,130	+/-230
Wallowa County	3,082	+/-141
Wasco County	9,704	+/-336
Washington County	206,426	+/-1,074
Wheeler County	671	+/-45
Yamhill County	34,425	+/-495

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP02

Notes:
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Median Age, 2011-2015		
County	**Median Age (years)**	**Margin of Error (years)**
Oregon	39.1	+/-0.2
Baker County	48.2	+/-0.7
Benton County	32.7	+/-0.4
Clackamas County	41.3	+/-0.2
Clatsop County	43.9	+/-0.4
Columbia County	42.9	+/-0.4
Coos County	48.1	+/-0.3
Crook County	48.1	+/-0.7
Curry County	54.6	+/-0.4
Deschutes County	41.9	+/-0.3
Douglas County	46.9	+/-0.3
Gilliam County	48.2	+/-4.0
Grant County	51.1	+/-0.7
Harney County	46.2	+/-0.4
Hood River County	39.4	+/-0.6
Jackson County	42.8	+/-0.3
Jefferson County	39.9	+/-0.8
Josephine County	47.9	+/-0.4
Klamath County	42.5	+/-0.4
Lake County	48.3	+/-0.7
Lane County	39.3	+/-0.3
Lincoln County	50.4	+/-0.3
Linn County	39.5	+/-0.4
Malheur County	36.1	+/-0.4
Marion County	35.8	+/-0.2
Morrow County	37.4	+/-1.2
Multnomah County	36.5	+/-0.1
Polk County	37.4	+/-0.5
Sherman County	49.8	+/-1.4
Tillamook County	48.0	+/-0.5
Umatilla County	36.0	+/-0.3
Union County	40.0	+/-0.7
Wallowa County	52.2	+/-0.6
Wasco County	41.0	+/-0.7
Washington County	36.1	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	56.5	+/-2.7
Yamhill County	38.2	+/-0.4
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0101		

Notes:
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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Percent Under Age 18, 2011-2015		
County	**Percent**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	21.8%	(X)
Baker County	19.7%	(X)
Benton County	17.1%	(X)
Clackamas County	22.6%	(X)
Clatsop County	19.8%	(X)
Columbia County	22.7%	(X)
Coos County	18.6%	(X)
Crook County	19.9%	(X)
Curry County	15.5%	(X)
Deschutes County	21.9%	(X)
Douglas County	19.7%	(X)
Gilliam County	22.7%	(X)
Grant County	18.6%	(X)
Harney County	21.0%	(X)
Hood River County	24.8%	(X)
Jackson County	21.2%	(X)
Jefferson County	24.6%	(X)
Josephine County	19.8%	(X)
Klamath County	21.7%	(X)
Lake County	18.4%	(X)
Lane County	19.2%	(X)
Lincoln County	17.2%	(X)
Linn County	23.5%	(X)
Malheur County	25.0%	(X)
Marion County	25.7%	(X)
Morrow County	28.1%	(X)
Multnomah County	19.9%	(X)
Polk County	23.5%	(X)
Sherman County	17.9%	(X)
Tillamook County	19.1%	(X)
Umatilla County	26.1%	(X)
Union County	22.2%	(X)
Wallowa County	18.4%	(X)
Wasco County	22.5%	(X)
Washington County	24.6%	(X)
Wheeler County	13.0%	(X)
Yamhill County	23.7%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table S0101

Notes:
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Percent Under Age 5, 2011-2015		
County	**Percent**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	5.9%	+/-0.1
Baker County	5.1%	+/-0.1
Benton County	4.3%	+/-0.1
Clackamas County	5.4%	+/-0.1
Clatsop County	5.2%	+/-0.1
Columbia County	5.1%	+/-0.1
Coos County	4.9%	+/-0.1
Crook County	4.4%	+/-0.4
Curry County	4.0%	+/-0.5
Deschutes County	5.5%	+/-0.1
Douglas County	5.1%	+/-0.1
Gilliam County	5.9%	+/-1.5
Grant County	4.3%	+/-0.4
Harney County	5.1%	+/-0.3
Hood River County	6.7%	+/-0.2
Jackson County	5.7%	+/-0.1
Jefferson County	6.8%	+/-0.2
Josephine County	5.0%	+/-0.2
Klamath County	6.0%	+/-0.1
Lake County	4.1%	+/-0.6
Lane County	5.0%	*****
Lincoln County	5.0%	+/-0.1
Linn County	6.2%	+/-0.1
Malheur County	7.0%	+/-0.1
Marion County	7.0%	*****
Morrow County	7.1%	+/-0.2
Multnomah County	6.0%	*****
Polk County	5.9%	+/-0.1
Sherman County	6.3%	+/-2.4
Tillamook County	5.1%	+/-0.1
Umatilla County	7.2%	+/-0.1
Union County	5.9%	+/-0.2
Wallowa County	4.8%	+/-0.3
Wasco County	6.3%	+/-0.2
Washington County	6.7%	+/-0.1
Wheeler County	1.7%	+/-1.0
Yamhill County	5.9%	+/-0.1

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0101

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Percent Age 60+, 2011-2015		
County	**Percent**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	22.1%	+/-0.1
Baker County	32.6%	+/-0.9
Benton County	20.0%	+/-0.4
Clackamas County	22.7%	+/-0.2
Clatsop County	26.3%	+/-0.7
Columbia County	24.5%	+/-0.6
Coos County	32.4%	+/-0.6
Crook County	32.2%	+/-1.1
Curry County	40.8%	+/-1.1
Deschutes County	24.8%	+/-0.4
Douglas County	31.6%	+/-0.5
Gilliam County	32.3%	+/-3.8
Grant County	35.2%	+/-1.2
Harney County	29.1%	+/-1.5
Hood River County	20.4%	+/-0.8
Jackson County	27.2%	+/-0.3
Jefferson County	23.4%	+/-0.8
Josephine County	33.0%	+/-0.5
Klamath County	26.7%	+/-0.5
Lake County	30.9%	+/-1.4
Lane County	23.9%	+/-0.2
Lincoln County	34.4%	+/-0.6
Linn County	23.6%	+/-0.3
Malheur County	22.1%	+/-0.5
Marion County	19.9%	+/-0.2
Morrow County	20.3%	+/-1.4
Multnomah County	17.5%	+/-0.1
Polk County	22.5%	+/-0.5
Sherman County	30.6%	+/-2.6
Tillamook County	33.1%	+/-0.8
Umatilla County	19.8%	+/-0.4
Union County	25.0%	+/-0.8
Wallowa County	37.0%	+/-1.3
Wasco County	26.4%	+/-0.9
Washington County	16.7%	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	43.8%	+/-4.5
Yamhill County	20.3%	+/-0.4

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0101

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Percent Age 65+, 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	15.4%	+/-0.1
Baker County	24.1%	+/-0.2
Benton County	13.7%	+/-0.1
Clackamas County	15.5%	+/-0.1
Clatsop County	18.5%	+/-0.2
Columbia County	16.3%	+/-0.3
Coos County	23.3%	+/-0.2
Crook County	23.4%	+/-0.3
Curry County	30.5%	+/-0.3
Deschutes County	17.4%	+/-0.1
Douglas County	22.9%	+/-0.1
Gilliam County	22.4%	+/-2.9
Grant County	26.0%	+/-0.3
Harney County	21.3%	+/-0.4
Hood River County	14.0%	+/-0.5
Jackson County	19.5%	+/-0.1
Jefferson County	16.8%	+/-0.3
Josephine County	24.1%	+/-0.1
Klamath County	18.7%	+/-0.1
Lake County	22.1%	+/-0.4
Lane County	16.7%	+/-0.1
Lincoln County	24.0%	+/-0.1
Linn County	16.7%	+/-0.1
Malheur County	15.7%	+/-0.1
Marion County	14.0%	+/-0.1
Morrow County	13.6%	+/-0.7
Multnomah County	11.5%	+/-0.1
Polk County	16.4%	+/-0.1
Sherman County	24.3%	+/-2.2
Tillamook County	22.4%	+/-0.3
Umatilla County	13.6%	+/-0.1
Union County	18.0%	+/-0.1
Wallowa County	26.0%	+/-0.5
Wasco County	19.3%	+/-0.3
Washington County	11.4%	+/-0.1
Wheeler County	34.3%	+/-3.2
Yamhill County	15.0%	+/-0.1

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0101

Notes:
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Number Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015

County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	3,043,010	+/-1,114
Baker County	14,735	+/-19
Benton County	71,146	+/-78
Clackamas County	324,872	+/-174
Clatsop County	32,291	+/-35
Columbia County	44,188	+/-30
Coos County	53,860	+/-171
Crook County	18,602	+/-21
Curry County	19,545	+/-38
Deschutes County	146,449	+/-346
Douglas County	95,193	+/-64
Gilliam County	1,697	+/-113
Grant County	6,712	+/-17
Harney County	6,346	+/-45
Hood River County	14,749	+/-22
Jackson County	171,619	+/-170
Jefferson County	13,369	+/-11
Josephine County	73,198	+/-82
Klamath County	52,552	+/-86
Lake County	6,711	+/-45
Lane County	297,692	+/-217
Lincoln County	38,590	+/-151
Linn County	102,802	+/-37
Malheur County	19,009	+/-8
Marion County	216,600	+/-680
Morrow County	6,941	+/-19
Multnomah County	547,919	+/-618
Polk County	61,558	+/-77
Sherman County	1,525	+/-112
Tillamook County	21,691	+/-13
Umatilla County	52,015	+/-63
Union County	23,104	+/-8
Wallowa County	6,415	+/-17
Wasco County	19,387	+/-8
Washington County	379,525	+/-252
Wheeler County	1,291	+/-90
Yamhill County	79,112	+/-27

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03002

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Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2011-2015		
County	**Percent**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	77.2%	(X)
Baker County	91.8%	(X)
Benton County	82.3%	(X)
Clackamas County	83.4%	(X)
Clatsop County	86.4%	(X)
Columbia County	89.5%	(X)
Coos County	85.8%	(X)
Crook County	88.8%	(X)
Curry County	87.5%	(X)
Deschutes County	87.9%	(X)
Douglas County	88.8%	(X)
Gilliam County	90.1%	(X)
Grant County	92.2%	(X)
Harney County	87.8%	(X)
Hood River County	64.8%	(X)
Jackson County	82.4%	(X)
Jefferson County	60.6%	(X)
Josephine County	87.8%	(X)
Klamath County	79.7%	(X)
Lake County	85.6%	(X)
Lane County	83.4%	(X)
Lincoln County	83.3%	(X)
Linn County	86.4%	(X)
Malheur County	62.2%	(X)
Marion County	67.0%	(X)
Morrow County	62.0%	(X)
Multnomah County	71.3%	(X)
Polk County	79.7%	(X)
Sherman County	85.0%	(X)
Tillamook County	85.3%	(X)
Umatilla County	67.8%	(X)
Union County	89.7%	(X)
Wallowa County	93.6%	(X)
Wasco County	76.1%	(X)
Washington County	68.2%	(X)
Wheeler County	95.8%	(X)
Yamhill County	78.2%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002

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Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015

County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	69,105	+/-1,509
Baker County	41	+/-28
Benton County	736	+/-167
Clackamas County	3,162	+/-288
Clatsop County	277	+/-46
Columbia County	235	+/-102
Coos County	380	+/-63
Crook County	58	+/-64
Curry County	73	+/-98
Deschutes County	734	+/-156
Douglas County	340	+/-117
Gilliam County	18	+/-15
Grant County	24	+/-25
Harney County	47	+/-21
Hood River County	112	+/-37
Jackson County	1,324	+/-212
Jefferson County	199	+/-24
Josephine County	283	+/-75
Klamath County	529	+/-105
Lake County	29	+/-30
Lane County	3,395	+/-281
Lincoln County	155	+/-51
Linn County	521	+/-157
Malheur County	290	+/-47
Marion County	3,128	+/-318
Morrow County	49	+/-43
Multnomah County	40,815	+/-908
Polk County	525	+/-134
Sherman County	10	+/-7
Tillamook County	59	+/-45
Umatilla County	530	+/-111
Union County	151	+/-40
Wallowa County	21	+/-24
Wasco County	107	+/-54
Washington County	9,778	+/-683
Wheeler County	0	+/-12
Yamhill County	970	+/-93

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03002

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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	1.8%	(X)
Baker County	0.3%	(X)
Benton County	0.9%	(X)
Clackamas County	0.8%	(X)
Clatsop County	0.7%	(X)
Columbia County	0.5%	(X)
Coos County	0.6%	(X)
Crook County	0.3%	(X)
Curry County	0.3%	(X)
Deschutes County	0.4%	(X)
Douglas County	0.3%	(X)
Gilliam County	1.0%	(X)
Grant County	0.3%	(X)
Harney County	0.7%	(X)
Hood River County	0.5%	(X)
Jackson County	0.6%	(X)
Jefferson County	0.9%	(X)
Josephine County	0.3%	(X)
Klamath County	0.8%	(X)
Lake County	0.4%	(X)
Lane County	1.0%	(X)
Lincoln County	0.3%	(X)
Linn County	0.4%	(X)
Malheur County	0.9%	(X)
Marion County	1.0%	(X)
Morrow County	0.4%	(X)
Multnomah County	5.3%	(X)
Polk County	0.7%	(X)
Sherman County	0.6%	(X)
Tillamook County	0.2%	(X)
Umatilla County	0.7%	(X)
Union County	0.6%	(X)
Wallowa County	0.3%	(X)
Wasco County	0.4%	(X)
Washington County	1.8%	(X)
Wheeler County	0.0%	(X)
Yamhill County	1.0%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002

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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015

County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	36,347	+/-1,322
Baker County	185	+/-77
Benton County	506	+/-130
Clackamas County	1,877	+/-304
Clatsop County	118	+/-52
Columbia County	594	+/-158
Coos County	1,598	+/-303
Crook County	182	+/-104
Curry County	426	+/-151
Deschutes County	890	+/-223
Douglas County	1,401	+/-237
Gilliam County	21	+/-20
Grant County	51	+/-27
Harney County	296	+/-69
Hood River County	170	+/-112
Jackson County	1,162	+/-300
Jefferson County	3,493	+/-152
Josephine County	912	+/-449
Klamath County	2,045	+/-317
Lake County	63	+/-41
Lane County	3,389	+/-473
Lincoln County	1,372	+/-183
Linn County	1,622	+/-296
Malheur County	149	+/-57
Marion County	2,184	+/-320
Morrow County	62	+/-66
Multnomah County	4,633	+/-492
Polk County	764	+/-164
Sherman County	57	+/-29
Tillamook County	241	+/-91
Umatilla County	1,575	+/-181
Union County	206	+/-67
Wallowa County	16	+/-12
Wasco County	911	+/-116
Washington County	2,257	+/-357
Wheeler County	9	+/-11
Yamhill County	910	+/-187

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03002

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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	0.9%	(X)
Baker County	1.2%	(X)
Benton County	0.6%	(X)
Clackamas County	0.5%	(X)
Clatsop County	0.3%	(X)
Columbia County	1.2%	(X)
Coos County	2.5%	(X)
Crook County	0.9%	(X)
Curry County	1.9%	(X)
Deschutes County	0.5%	(X)
Douglas County	1.3%	(X)
Gilliam County	1.1%	(X)
Grant County	0.7%	(X)
Harney County	4.1%	(X)
Hood River County	0.7%	(X)
Jackson County	0.6%	(X)
Jefferson County	15.8%	(X)
Josephine County	1.1%	(X)
Klamath County	3.1%	(X)
Lake County	0.8%	(X)
Lane County	0.9%	(X)
Lincoln County	3.0%	(X)
Linn County	1.4%	(X)
Malheur County	0.5%	(X)
Marion County	0.7%	(X)
Morrow County	0.6%	(X)
Multnomah County	0.6%	(X)
Polk County	1.0%	(X)
Sherman County	3.2%	(X)
Tillamook County	0.9%	(X)
Umatilla County	2.1%	(X)
Union County	0.8%	(X)
Wallowa County	0.2%	(X)
Wasco County	3.6%	(X)
Washington County	0.4%	(X)
Wheeler County	0.7%	(X)
Yamhill County	0.9%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002

Notes:
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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015

County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	154,496	+/-1,936
Baker County	109	+/-27
Benton County	5,271	+/-204
Clackamas County	15,656	+/-642
Clatsop County	353	+/-105
Columbia County	529	+/-98
Coos County	765	+/-122
Crook County	63	+/-63
Curry County	123	+/-105
Deschutes County	1,969	+/-258
Douglas County	860	+/-161
Gilliam County	0	+/-12
Grant County	30	+/-28
Harney County	40	+/-40
Hood River County	400	+/-69
Jackson County	2,110	+/-270
Jefferson County	171	+/-43
Josephine County	622	+/-192
Klamath County	702	+/-112
Lake County	47	+/-24
Lane County	8,861	+/-555
Lincoln County	542	+/-78
Linn County	1,426	+/-174
Malheur County	478	+/-50
Marion County	5,884	+/-418
Morrow County	43	+/-22
Multnomah County	52,072	+/-922
Polk County	1,592	+/-159
Sherman County	4	+/-5
Tillamook County	217	+/-82
Umatilla County	606	+/-109
Union County	291	+/-58
Wallowa County	16	+/-14
Wasco County	260	+/-83
Washington County	51,128	+/-952
Wheeler County	5	+/-4
Yamhill County	1,251	+/-281

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002

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Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	3.9%	(X)
Baker County	0.7%	(X)
Benton County	6.1%	(X)
Clackamas County	4.0%	(X)
Clatsop County	0.9%	(X)
Columbia County	1.1%	(X)
Coos County	1.2%	(X)
Crook County	0.3%	(X)
Curry County	0.6%	(X)
Deschutes County	1.2%	(X)
Douglas County	0.8%	(X)
Gilliam County	0.0%	(X)
Grant County	0.4%	(X)
Harney County	0.6%	(X)
Hood River County	1.8%	(X)
Jackson County	1.0%	(X)
Jefferson County	0.8%	(X)
Josephine County	0.7%	(X)
Klamath County	1.1%	(X)
Lake County	0.6%	(X)
Lane County	2.5%	(X)
Lincoln County	1.2%	(X)
Linn County	1.2%	(X)
Malheur County	1.6%	(X)
Marion County	1.8%	(X)
Morrow County	0.4%	(X)
Multnomah County	6.8%	(X)
Polk County	2.1%	(X)
Sherman County	0.2%	(X)
Tillamook County	0.9%	(X)
Umatilla County	0.8%	(X)
Union County	1.1%	(X)
Wallowa County	0.2%	(X)
Wasco County	1.0%	(X)
Washington County	9.2%	(X)
Wheeler County	0.4%	(X)
Yamhill County	1.2%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002

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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015

County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	14,334	+/-620
Baker County	40	+/-31
Benton County	279	+/-54
Clackamas County	1,029	+/-142
Clatsop County	73	+/-76
Columbia County	118	+/-32
Coos County	88	+/-59
Crook County	15	+/-22
Curry County	5	+/-11
Deschutes County	166	+/-109
Douglas County	95	+/-37
Gilliam County	0	+/-12
Grant County	2	+/-3
Harney County	8	+/-11
Hood River County	8	+/-15
Jackson County	604	+/-216
Jefferson County	115	+/-88
Josephine County	62	+/-82
Klamath County	102	+/-27
Lake County	0	+/-17
Lane County	764	+/-176
Lincoln County	104	+/-60
Linn County	133	+/-89
Malheur County	12	+/-12
Marion County	2,440	+/-310
Morrow County	12	+/-18
Multnomah County	4,710	+/-204
Polk County	278	+/-50
Sherman County	0	+/-12
Tillamook County	89	+/-15
Umatilla County	105	+/-24
Union County	266	+/-48
Wallowa County	13	+/-22
Wasco County	131	+/-48
Washington County	2,304	+/-271
Wheeler County	0	+/-12
Yamhill County	164	+/-92

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002

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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	0.4%	(X)
Baker County	0.2%	(X)
Benton County	0.3%	(X)
Clackamas County	0.3%	(X)
Clatsop County	0.2%	(X)
Columbia County	0.2%	(X)
Coos County	0.1%	(X)
Crook County	0.1%	(X)
Curry County	0.0%	(X)
Deschutes County	0.1%	(X)
Douglas County	0.1%	(X)
Gilliam County	0.0%	(X)
Grant County	0.0%	(X)
Harney County	0.1%	(X)
Hood River County	0.0%	(X)
Jackson County	0.3%	(X)
Jefferson County	0.5%	(X)
Josephine County	0.1%	(X)
Klamath County	0.2%	(X)
Lake County	0.0%	(X)
Lane County	0.2%	(X)
Lincoln County	0.2%	(X)
Linn County	0.1%	(X)
Malheur County	0.0%	(X)
Marion County	0.8%	(X)
Morrow County	0.1%	(X)
Multnomah County	0.6%	(X)
Polk County	0.4%	(X)
Sherman County	0.0%	(X)
Tillamook County	0.3%	(X)
Umatilla County	0.1%	(X)
Union County	1.0%	(X)
Wallowa County	0.2%	(X)
Wasco County	0.5%	(X)
Washington County	0.4%	(X)
Wheeler County	0.0%	(X)
Yamhill County	0.2%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002

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Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015

County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	5,528	+/-1,065
Baker County	0	+/-19
Benton County	87	+/-70
Clackamas County	197	+/-129
Clatsop County	0	+/-25
Columbia County	14	+/-18
Coos County	158	+/-170
Crook County	0	+/-22
Curry County	22	+/-36
Deschutes County	25	+/-34
Douglas County	50	+/-60
Gilliam County	0	+/-12
Grant County	0	+/-17
Harney County	42	+/-45
Hood River County	0	+/-22
Jackson County	213	+/-159
Jefferson County	0	+/-22
Josephine County	107	+/-82
Klamath County	96	+/-86
Lake County	14	+/-22
Lane County	523	+/-203
Lincoln County	100	+/-149
Linn County	13	+/-16
Malheur County	36	+/-40
Marion County	1,330	+/-744
Morrow County	0	+/-19
Multnomah County	1,741	+/-653
Polk County	0	+/-28
Sherman County	0	+/-12
Tillamook County	5	+/-7
Umatilla County	63	+/-60
Union County	14	+/-13
Wallowa County	14	+/-16
Wasco County	0	+/-22
Washington County	639	+/-183
Wheeler County	0	+/-12
Yamhill County	25	+/-27

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03002

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Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	0.1%	(X)
Baker County	0.0%	(X)
Benton County	0.1%	(X)
Clackamas County	0.1%	(X)
Clatsop County	0.0%	(X)
Columbia County	0.0%	(X)
Coos County	0.3%	(X)
Crook County	0.0%	(X)
Curry County	0.1%	(X)
Deschutes County	0.0%	(X)
Douglas County	0.0%	(X)
Gilliam County	0.0%	(X)
Grant County	0.0%	(X)
Harney County	0.6%	(X)
Hood River County	0.0%	(X)
Jackson County	0.1%	(X)
Jefferson County	0.0%	(X)
Josephine County	0.1%	(X)
Klamath County	0.1%	(X)
Lake County	0.2%	(X)
Lane County	0.1%	(X)
Lincoln County	0.2%	(X)
Linn County	0.0%	(X)
Malheur County	0.1%	(X)
Marion County	0.4%	(X)
Morrow County	0.0%	(X)
Multnomah County	0.2%	(X)
Polk County	0.0%	(X)
Sherman County	0.0%	(X)
Tillamook County	0.0%	(X)
Umatilla County	0.1%	(X)
Union County	0.1%	(X)
Wallowa County	0.2%	(X)
Wasco County	0.0%	(X)
Washington County	0.1%	(X)
Wheeler County	0.0%	(X)
Yamhill County	0.0%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002

Notes:
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Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015

County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	130,767	+/-3,010
Baker County	339	+/-69
Benton County	2,495	+/-329
Clackamas County	10,774	+/-862
Clatsop County	1,256	+/-143
Columbia County	1,462	+/-237
Coos County	2,191	+/-350
Crook County	491	+/-146
Curry County	740	+/-198
Deschutes County	3,558	+/-478
Douglas County	3,702	+/-318
Gilliam County	0	+/-12
Grant County	203	+/-47
Harney County	116	+/-63
Hood River County	362	+/-118
Jackson County	6,835	+/-496
Jefferson County	391	+/-132
Josephine County	2,494	+/-478
Klamath County	2,305	+/-333
Lake County	375	+/-64
Lane County	13,668	+/-789
Lincoln County	1,572	+/-191
Linn County	2,598	+/-400
Malheur County	590	+/-99
Marion County	9,786	+/-659
Morrow County	286	+/-82
Multnomah County	31,326	+/-1,592
Polk County	2,637	+/-216
Sherman County	71	+/-26
Tillamook County	589	+/-111
Umatilla County	2,467	+/-237
Union County	583	+/-99
Wallowa County	179	+/-40
Wasco County	481	+/-149
Washington County	20,733	+/-1488
Wheeler County	24	+/-16
Yamhill County	3,088	+/-335

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03002

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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	3.3%	(X)
Baker County	2.1%	(X)
Benton County	2.9%	(X)
Clackamas County	2.8%	(X)
Clatsop County	3.4%	(X)
Columbia County	3.0%	(X)
Coos County	3.5%	(X)
Crook County	2.3%	(X)
Curry County	3.3%	(X)
Deschutes County	2.1%	(X)
Douglas County	3.5%	(X)
Gilliam County	0.0%	(X)
Grant County	2.8%	(X)
Harney County	1.6%	(X)
Hood River County	1.6%	(X)
Jackson County	3.3%	(X)
Jefferson County	1.8%	(X)
Josephine County	3.0%	(X)
Klamath County	3.5%	(X)
Lake County	4.8%	(X)
Lane County	3.8%	(X)
Lincoln County	3.4%	(X)
Linn County	2.2%	(X)
Malheur County	1.9%	(X)
Marion County	3.0%	(X)
Morrow County	2.6%	(X)
Multnomah County	4.1%	(X)
Polk County	3.4%	(X)
Sherman County	4.0%	(X)
Tillamook County	2.3%	(X)
Umatilla County	3.2%	(X)
Union County	2.3%	(X)
Wallowa County	2.6%	(X)
Wasco County	1.9%	(X)
Washington County	3.7%	(X)
Wheeler County	1.8%	(X)
Yamhill County	3.1%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002

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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Number Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015

County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	485,646	*****
Baker County	603	*****
Benton County	5,975	*****
Clackamas County	31,871	*****
Clatsop County	3,014	*****
Columbia County	2,249	*****
Coos County	3,735	*****
Crook County	1,545	*****
Curry County	1,404	*****
Deschutes County	12,831	*****
Douglas County	5,553	*****
Gilliam County	147	+/-56
Grant County	254	*****
Harney County	334	*****
Hood River County	6,948	*****
Jackson County	24,496	*****
Jefferson County	4,323	*****
Josephine County	5,731	*****
Klamath County	7,641	*****
Lake County	603	*****
Lane County	28,768	*****
Lincoln County	3,912	*****
Linn County	9,856	*****
Malheur County	9,987	*****
Marion County	81,907	*****
Morrow County	3,811	*****
Multnomah County	85,202	*****
Polk County	9,910	*****
Sherman County	128	+/-52
Tillamook County	2,539	*****
Umatilla County	19,377	*****
Union County	1,130	*****
Wallowa County	183	*****
Wasco County	4,215	*****
Washington County	89,846	*****
Wheeler County	19	+/-12
Yamhill County	15,599	*****

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03001

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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Percent Hispanic (all races), 2011-2015

County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	12.3%	(X)
Baker County	3.8%	(X)
Benton County	6.9%	(X)
Clackamas County	8.2%	(X)
Clatsop County	8.1%	(X)
Columbia County	4.6%	(X)
Coos County	5.9%	(X)
Crook County	7.4%	(X)
Curry County	6.3%	(X)
Deschutes County	7.7%	(X)
Douglas County	5.2%	(X)
Gilliam County	7.8%	(X)
Grant County	3.5%	(X)
Harney County	4.6%	(X)
Hood River County	30.5%	(X)
Jackson County	11.8%	(X)
Jefferson County	19.6%	(X)
Josephine County	6.9%	(X)
Klamath County	11.6%	(X)
Lake County	7.7%	(X)
Lane County	8.1%	(X)
Lincoln County	8.4%	(X)
Linn County	8.3%	(X)
Malheur County	32.7%	(X)
Marion County	25.3%	(X)
Morrow County	34.0%	(X)
Multnomah County	11.1%	(X)
Polk County	12.8%	(X)
Sherman County	7.1%	(X)
Tillamook County	10.0%	(X)
Umatilla County	25.3%	(X)
Union County	4.4%	(X)
Wallowa County	2.7%	(X)
Wasco County	16.5%	(X)
Washington County	16.2%	(X)
Wheeler County	1.4%	(X)
Yamhill County	15.4%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03001

Notes:
An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
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An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Number Male, 2011-2015

County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	1,948,453	+/-692
Baker County	8,163	+/-55
Benton County	43,624	+/-171
Clackamas County	191,639	+/-107
Clatsop County	18,526	+/-128
Columbia County	24,694	+/-148
Coos County	30,828	+/-157
Crook County	10,352	+/-172
Curry County	10,878	+/-144
Deschutes County	82,129	+/-255
Douglas County	52,932	+/-161
Gilliam County	940	+/-85
Grant County	3,594	+/-47
Harney County	3,632	+/-32
Hood River County	11,326	+/-147
Jackson County	101,395	+/-212
Jefferson County	11,313	+/-156
Josephine County	40,834	+/-186
Klamath County	32,815	+/-122
Lake County	4,201	+/-74
Lane County	175,470	+/-129
Lincoln County	22,551	+/-70
Linn County	58,803	+/-129
Malheur County	16,697	+/-82
Marion County	160,907	+/-259
Morrow County	5,800	+/-47
Multnomah County	379,725	+/-76
Polk County	37,171	+/-161
Sherman County	903	+/-75
Tillamook County	12,875	+/-127
Umatilla County	40,004	+/-70
Union County	12,664	+/-80
Wallowa County	3,368	+/-35
Wasco County	12,634	+/-135
Washington County	273,743	+/-70
Wheeler County	654	+/-57
Yamhill County	50,669	+/-102

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0101

Notes:
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An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Percent Male, 2011-2015		
County	**Percent**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	49.5%	(X)
Baker County	50.9%	(X)
Benton County	50.4%	(X)
Clackamas County	49.2%	(X)
Clatsop County	49.6%	(X)
Columbia County	50.0%	(X)
Coos County	49.1%	(X)
Crook County	49.4%	(X)
Curry County	48.7%	(X)
Deschutes County	49.3%	(X)
Douglas County	49.4%	(X)
Gilliam County	49.9%	(X)
Grant County	49.4%	(X)
Harney County	50.2%	(X)
Hood River County	49.8%	(X)
Jackson County	48.7%	(X)
Jefferson County	51.3%	(X)
Josephine County	49.0%	(X)
Klamath County	49.7%	(X)
Lake County	53.6%	(X)
Lane County	49.1%	(X)
Lincoln County	48.7%	(X)
Linn County	49.4%	(X)
Malheur County	54.7%	(X)
Marion County	49.8%	(X)
Morrow County	51.8%	(X)
Multnomah County	49.4%	(X)
Polk County	48.1%	(X)
Sherman County	50.3%	(X)
Tillamook County	50.6%	(X)
Umatilla County	52.1%	(X)
Union County	49.2%	(X)
Wallowa County	49.1%	(X)
Wasco County	49.6%	(X)
Washington County	49.2%	(X)
Wheeler County	48.5%	(X)
Yamhill County	50.1%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03001

Notes:
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An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Number Female, 2011-2015

County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	1,990,780	+/-692
Baker County	7,889	+/-55
Benton County	42,871	+/-171
Clackamas County	197,799	+/-107
Clatsop County	18,856	+/-128
Columbia County	24,695	+/-148
Coos County	31,947	+/-157
Crook County	10,604	+/-172
Curry County	11,460	+/-144
Deschutes County	84,493	+/-255
Douglas County	54,262	+/-161
Gilliam County	943	+/-80
Grant County	3,682	+/-47
Harney County	3,597	+/-32
Hood River County	11,423	+/-147
Jackson County	106,968	+/-212
Jefferson County	10,748	+/-156
Josephine County	42,575	+/-186
Klamath County	33,157	+/-122
Lake County	3,641	+/-74
Lane County	181,590	+/-129
Lincoln County	23,796	+/-70
Linn County	60,168	+/-129
Malheur County	13,854	+/-82
Marion County	162,352	+/-259
Morrow County	5,404	+/-47
Multnomah County	388,693	+/-76
Polk County	40,093	+/-161
Sherman County	892	+/-78
Tillamook County	12,555	+/-127
Umatilla County	36,734	+/-70
Union County	13,081	+/-80
Wallowa County	3,489	+/-35
Wasco County	12,858	+/-135
Washington County	282,467	+/-70
Wheeler County	694	+/-55
Yamhill County	50,450	+/-102

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0101

Notes:
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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Percent Female, 2011-2015		
County	**Percent**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	50.5%	(X)
Baker County	49.1%	(X)
Benton County	49.6%	(X)
Clackamas County	50.8%	(X)
Clatsop County	50.4%	(X)
Columbia County	50.0%	(X)
Coos County	50.9%	(X)
Crook County	50.6%	(X)
Curry County	51.3%	(X)
Deschutes County	50.7%	(X)
Douglas County	50.6%	(X)
Gilliam County	50.1%	(X)
Grant County	50.6%	(X)
Harney County	49.8%	(X)
Hood River County	50.2%	(X)
Jackson County	51.3%	(X)
Jefferson County	48.7%	(X)
Josephine County	51.0%	(X)
Klamath County	50.3%	(X)
Lake County	46.4%	(X)
Lane County	50.9%	(X)
Lincoln County	51.3%	(X)
Linn County	50.6%	(X)
Malheur County	45.3%	(X)
Marion County	50.2%	(X)
Morrow County	48.2%	(X)
Multnomah County	50.6%	(X)
Polk County	51.9%	(X)
Sherman County	49.7%	(X)
Tillamook County	49.4%	(X)
Umatilla County	47.9%	(X)
Union County	50.8%	(X)
Wallowa County	50.9%	(X)
Wasco County	50.4%	(X)
Washington County	50.8%	(X)
Wheeler County	51.5%	(X)
Yamhill County	49.9%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table S0101

Notes:
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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Number Citizens, 2011-2015		
County	**Persons**	**Margin of Error (persons)**
Oregon	3,706,753	(X)
Baker County	15,863	(X)
Benton County	80,906	(X)
Clackamas County	374,478	(X)
Clatsop County	35,936	(X)
Columbia County	48,480	(X)
Coos County	61,485	(X)
Crook County	20,708	(X)
Curry County	22,019	(X)
Deschutes County	162,139	(X)
Douglas County	105,756	(X)
Gilliam County	1,862	(X)
Grant County	7,238	(X)
Harney County	7,149	(X)
Hood River County	19,956	(X)
Jackson County	200,803	(X)
Jefferson County	21,098	(X)
Josephine County	81,795	(X)
Klamath County	64,276	(X)
Lake County	7,635	(X)
Lane County	343,599	(X)
Lincoln County	44,574	(X)
Linn County	115,951	(X)
Malheur County	27,976	(X)
Marion County	292,999	(X)
Morrow County	9,785	(X)
Multnomah County	707,141	(X)
Polk County	73,843	(X)
Sherman County	1,741	(X)
Tillamook County	24,455	(X)
Umatilla County	70,998	(X)
Union County	25,120	(X)
Wallowa County	6,822	(X)
Wasco County	23,898	(X)
Washington County	501,755	(X)
Wheeler County	1,342	(X)
Yamhill County	95,172	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B05001

Notes:
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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Percent Citizens, 2011-2015		
County	**Percent**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	94.1%	(X)
Baker County	98.8%	(X)
Benton County	93.5%	(X)
Clackamas County	96.2%	(X)
Clatsop County	96.1%	(X)
Columbia County	98.2%	(X)
Coos County	97.9%	(X)
Crook County	98.8%	(X)
Curry County	98.6%	(X)
Deschutes County	97.3%	(X)
Douglas County	98.7%	(X)
Gilliam County	98.9%	(X)
Grant County	99.5%	(X)
Harney County	98.9%	(X)
Hood River County	87.7%	(X)
Jackson County	96.4%	(X)
Jefferson County	95.6%	(X)
Josephine County	98.1%	(X)
Klamath County	97.4%	(X)
Lake County	97.4%	(X)
Lane County	96.2%	(X)
Lincoln County	96.2%	(X)
Linn County	97.5%	(X)
Malheur County	91.6%	(X)
Marion County	90.6%	(X)
Morrow County	87.3%	(X)
Multnomah County	92.0%	(X)
Polk County	95.6%	(X)
Sherman County	97.0%	(X)
Tillamook County	96.2%	(X)
Umatilla County	92.5%	(X)
Union County	97.6%	(X)
Wallowa County	99.5%	(X)
Wasco County	93.7%	(X)
Washington County	90.2%	(X)
Wheeler County	99.6%	(X)
Yamhill County	94.1%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B05001

Notes:
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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Number Non-Citizens, 2011-2015

County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	232,480	+/-4,420
Baker County	189	+/-85
Benton County	5,589	+/-662
Clackamas County	14,960	+/-944
Clatsop County	1,446	+/-218
Columbia County	909	+/-270
Coos County	1,290	+/-335
Crook County	248	+/-164
Curry County	319	+/-154
Deschutes County	4,483	+/-718
Douglas County	1,438	+/-305
Gilliam County	21	+/-15
Grant County	38	+/-37
Harney County	80	+/-43
Hood River County	2,793	+/-376
Jackson County	7,560	+/-709
Jefferson County	963	+/-230
Josephine County	1,614	+/-393
Klamath County	1,696	+/-239
Lake County	207	+/-71
Lane County	13,461	+/968
Lincoln County	1,773	+/-276
Linn County	3,020	+/-714
Malheur County	2,575	+/-314
Marion County	30,260	+/-1,503
Morrow County	1,419	+/-158
Multnomah County	61,277	+/-2,417
Polk County	3,421	+/-552
Sherman County	54	+/-37
Tillamook County	975	+/-205
Umatilla County	5,740	+/-723
Union County	625	+/-135
Wallowa County	35	+/-19
Wasco County	1,594	+/-401
Washington County	54,455	+/-1,952
Wheeler County	6	+/-6
Yamhill County	5,947	+/-675

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B05001

Notes:
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An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Percent Non-Citizens, 2011-2015		
County	**Percent**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	5.9%	(X)
Baker County	1.2%	(X)
Benton County	6.5%	(X)
Clackamas County	3.8%	(X)
Clatsop County	3.9%	(X)
Columbia County	1.8%	(X)
Coos County	2.1%	(X)
Crook County	1.2%	(X)
Curry County	1.4%	(X)
Deschutes County	2.7%	(X)
Douglas County	1.3%	(X)
Gilliam County	1.1%	(X)
Grant County	0.5%	(X)
Harney County	1.1%	(X)
Hood River County	12.3%	(X)
Jackson County	3.6%	(X)
Jefferson County	4.4%	(X)
Josephine County	1.9%	(X)
Klamath County	2.6%	(X)
Lake County	2.6%	(X)
Lane County	3.8%	(X)
Lincoln County	3.8%	(X)
Linn County	2.5%	(X)
Malheur County	8.4%	(X)
Marion County	9.4%	(X)
Morrow County	12.7%	(X)
Multnomah County	8.0%	(X)
Polk County	4.4%	(X)
Sherman County	3.0%	(X)
Tillamook County	3.8%	(X)
Umatilla County	7.5%	(X)
Union County	2.4%	(X)
Wallowa County	0.5%	(X)
Wasco County	6.3%	(X)
Washington County	9.8%	(X)
Wheeler County	0.4%	(X)
Yamhill County	5.9%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B05001

Notes:
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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015

County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	388,692	+/-4,921
Baker County	274	+/-88
Benton County	8,367	+/-637
Clackamas County	31,824	+/-1,169
Clatsop County	2,029	+/-244
Columbia County	1,640	+/-287
Coos County	2,234	+/-390
Crook County	443	+/-169
Curry County	813	+/-231
Deschutes County	7,333	+/-752
Douglas County	2,943	+/-347
Gilliam County	37	+/-19
Grant County	106	+/-58
Harney County	144	+/-67
Hood River County	3,369	+/-439
Jackson County	11,955	+/-835
Jefferson County	1,555	+/-265
Josephine County	3,014	+/-440
Klamath County	3,148	+/-325
Lake County	295	+/-73
Lane County	21,284	+/-1,009
Lincoln County	2,653	+/-311
Linn County	5,031	+/-689
Malheur County	3,358	+/-334
Marion County	42,597	+/-1,645
Morrow County	1,871	+/-130
Multnomah County	109,041	+/-2,590
Polk County	5,768	+/-638
Sherman County	60	+/-40
Tillamook County	1,421	+/-196
Umatilla County	8,079	+/-719
Union County	966	+/-144
Wallowa County	123	+/-50
Wasco County	2,059	+/-347
Washington County	94,006	+/-2,020
Wheeler County	10	+/-6
Yamhill County	8,842	+/-741

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B05002

Notes:
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An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2011-2015		
County	**Percent**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	9.9%	(X)
Baker County	1.7%	(X)
Benton County	9.7%	(X)
Clackamas County	8.2%	(X)
Clatsop County	5.4%	(X)
Columbia County	3.3%	(X)
Coos County	3.6%	(X)
Crook County	2.1%	(X)
Curry County	3.6%	(X)
Deschutes County	4.4%	(X)
Douglas County	2.7%	(X)
Gilliam County	2.0%	(X)
Grant County	1.5%	(X)
Harney County	2.0%	(X)
Hood River County	14.8%	(X)
Jackson County	5.7%	(X)
Jefferson County	7.0%	(X)
Josephine County	3.6%	(X)
Klamath County	4.8%	(X)
Lake County	3.8%	(X)
Lane County	6.0%	(X)
Lincoln County	5.7%	(X)
Linn County	4.2%	(X)
Malheur County	11.0%	(X)
Marion County	13.2%	(X)
Morrow County	16.7%	(X)
Multnomah County	14.2%	(X)
Polk County	7.5%	(X)
Sherman County	3.3%	(X)
Tillamook County	5.6%	(X)
Umatilla County	10.5%	(X)
Union County	3.8%	(X)
Wallowa County	1.8%	(X)
Wasco County	8.1%	(X)
Washington County	16.9%	(X)
Wheeler County	0.7%	(X)
Yamhill County	8.7%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B05002

Notes:
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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	15.1%	+/-0.1
Baker County	4.3%	+/-1.1
Benton County	13.1%	+/-0.9
Clackamas County	12.1%	+/-0.4
Clatsop County	9.0%	+/-0.8
Columbia County	4.8%	+/-0.8
Coos County	5.2%	+/-0.7
Crook County	4.8%	+/-1.1
Curry County	4.7%	+/-1.2
Deschutes County	6.5%	+/-0.6
Douglas County	3.7%	+/-0.4
Gilliam County	6.8%	+/-3.4
Grant County	2.0%	+/-1.1
Harney County	4.8%	+/-1.2
Hood River County	28.2%	+/-1.4
Jackson County	9.6%	+/-0.6
Jefferson County	16.9%	+/-1.5
Josephine County	4.9%	+/-0.7
Klamath County	8.1%	+/-0.7
Lake County	4.9%	+/-1.6
Lane County	8.7%	+/-0.4
Lincoln County	7.3%	+/-1.0
Linn County	7.4%	+/-0.6
Malheur County	23.9%	+/-1.6
Marion County	25.2%	+/-0.5
Morrow County	31.2%	+/-1.6
Multnomah County	20.0%	+/-0.4
Polk County	13.3%	+/-1.1
Sherman County	4.8%	+/-2.1
Tillamook County	7.5%	+/-1.1
Umatilla County	21.7%	+/-0.9
Union County	5.3%	+/-0.6
Wallowa County	3.6%	+/-1.1
Wasco County	15.2%	+/-1.6
Washington County	23.8%	+/-0.5
Wheeler County	1.2%	+/-0.9
Yamhill County	14.3%	+/-0.8

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1601

Notes:
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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	8.1%	+/-0.1
Baker County	7.5%	+/-2.2
Benton County	7.6%	+/-0.9
Clackamas County	5.6%	+/-0.4
Clatsop County	9.2%	+/-1.5
Columbia County	6.1%	+/-1.2
Coos County	7.6%	+/-1.3
Crook County	5.8%	+/-1.9
Curry County	4.6%	+/-1.3
Deschutes County	4.1%	+/-0.7
Douglas County	6.6%	+/-0.8
Gilliam County	4.6%	+/-2.4
Grant County	5.2%	+/-1.9
Harney County	4.0%	+/-2.2
Hood River County	5.4%	+/-1.8
Jackson County	7.1%	+/-0.6
Jefferson County	4.8%	+/-1.5
Josephine County	5.8%	+/-0.9
Klamath County	6.8%	+/-0.9
Lake County	7.5%	+/-2.8
Lane County	8.5%	+/-0.5
Lincoln County	7.3%	+/-0.9
Linn County	5.7%	+/-0.8
Malheur County	9.1%	+/-1.7
Marion County	7.5%	+/-0.5
Morrow County	3.3%	+/-1.4
Multnomah County	13.6%	+/-0.4
Polk County	5.9%	+/-1.0
Sherman County	3.0%	+/-1.7
Tillamook County	5.6%	+/-1.6
Umatilla County	7.7%	+/-1.0
Union County	6.6%	+/-1.5
Wallowa County	7.0%	+/-2.4
Wasco County	8.6%	+/-1.5
Washington County	6.3%	+/-0.4
Wheeler County	1.8%	+/-1.4
Yamhill County	6.1%	+/-0.8

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP04

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Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2011-2015		
County	**Percent**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	5.8%	+/-0.2
Baker County	4.1%	+/-1.4
Benton County	5.0%	+/-0.8
Clackamas County	7.4%	+/-0.5
Clatsop County	4.7%	+/-1.0
Columbia County	15.2%	+/-1.8
Coos County	5.4%	+/-1.1
Crook County	4.3%	+/-1.6
Curry County	1.2%	+/-0.7
Deschutes County	3.2%	+/-0.6
Douglas County	6.1%	+/-1.0
Gilliam County	1.0%	+/-1.4
Grant County	8.2%	+/-2.4
Harney County	5.3%	+/-2.4
Hood River County	3.3%	+/-1.1
Jackson County	3.3%	+/-0.5
Jefferson County	3.7%	+/-1.3
Josephine County	4.5%	+/-1.0
Klamath County	4.1%	+/-0.9
Lake County	5.8%	+/-2.5
Lane County	4.2%	+/-0.3
Lincoln County	5.7%	+/-1.1
Linn County	5.7%	+/-0.8
Malheur County	4.2%	+/-1.8
Marion County	6.6%	+/-0.6
Morrow County	3.6%	+/-1.4
Multnomah County	6.5%	+/-0.3
Polk County	7.2%	+/-1.1
Sherman County	7.2%	+/-2.5
Tillamook County	6.5%	+/-1.9
Umatilla County	3.1%	+/-0.8
Union County	4.1%	+/-1.0
Wallowa County	8.1%	+/-2.3
Wasco County	3.2%	+/-1.0
Washington County	6.0%	+/-0.3
Wheeler County	7.4%	+/-2.6
Yamhill County	8.3%	+/-1.0

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table S0801

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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2010-2012

County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	249	(X)
Baker County	21	(X)
Benton County	116	(X)
Clackamas County	106	(X)
Clatsop County	102	(X)
Columbia County	145	(X)
Coos County	244	(X)
Crook County	252	(X)
Curry County	128	(X)
Deschutes County	295	(X)
Douglas County	116	(X)
Gilliam County	35	(X)
Grant County	13	(X)
Harney County	67	(X)
Hood River County	111	(X)
Jackson County	298	(X)
Jefferson County	82	(X)
Josephine County	210	(X)
Klamath County	234	(X)
Lake County	329	(X)
Lane County	262	(X)
Lincoln County	365	(X)
Linn County	118	(X)
Malheur County	220	(X)
Marion County	232	(X)
Morrow County	178	(X)
Multnomah County	487	(X)
Polk County	238	(X)
Sherman County	38	(X)
Tillamook County	71	(X)
Umatilla County	230	(X)
Union County	157	(X)
Wallowa County	24	(X)
Wasco County	88	(X)
Washington County	160	(X)
Wheeler County	0	(X)
Yamhill County	125	(X)

Source: University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps 2016, data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program 2010-2012

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	24.3%	+/-0.2
Baker County	31.8%	+/-2.4
Benton County	14.9%	+/-1.1
Clackamas County	23.5%	+/-0.7
Clatsop County	26.3%	+/-1.6
Columbia County	33.8%	+/-2.0
Coos County	32.6%	+/-1.7
Crook County	37.8%	+/-2.8
Curry County	27.7%	+/-2.7
Deschutes County	22.9%	+/-1.0
Douglas County	32.1%	+/-1.2
Gilliam County	39.3%	+/-5.4
Grant County	32.3%	+/-3.1
Harney County	33.9%	+/-3.8
Hood River County	25.6%	+/-2.6
Jackson County	27.4%	+/-0.9
Jefferson County	29.5%	+/-2.2
Josephine County	32.1%	+/-1.5
Klamath County	29.9%	+/-1.3
Lake County	33.4%	+/-3.6
Lane County	25.0%	+/-0.7
Lincoln County	28.1%	+/-1.5
Linn County	31.0%	+/-1.2
Malheur County	29.9%	+/-1.6
Marion County	27.2%	+/-0.8
Morrow County	35.4%	+/-3.3
Multnomah County	18.4%	+/-0.4
Polk County	26.8%	+/-1.5
Sherman County	36.7%	+/-3.6
Tillamook County	34.6%	+/-2.6
Umatilla County	29.1%	+/-1.4
Union County	33.4%	+/-2.4
Wallowa County	33.1%	+/-3.3
Wasco County	28.5%	+/-1.8
Washington County	19.0%	+/-0.6
Wheeler County	36.1%	+/-4.5
Yamhill County	29.8%	+/-1.4

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1501

Notes:
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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	26.3%	+/-0.2
Baker County	89.3%	+/-1.4
Benton County	94.9%	+/-0.6
Clackamas County	93.1%	+/-0.3
Clatsop County	91.1%	+/-1.2
Columbia County	89.7%	+/-1.3
Coos County	89.1%	+/-1.1
Crook County	87.1%	+/-2.0
Curry County	90.1%	+/-1.6
Deschutes County	93.5%	+/-0.7
Douglas County	88.7%	+/-0.8
Gilliam County	91.3%	+/-2.6
Grant County	88.8%	+/-1.9
Harney County	87.6%	+/-2.5
Hood River County	81.2%	+/-2.2
Jackson County	88.8%	+/-0.7
Jefferson County	83.9%	+/-2.2
Josephine County	89.1%	+/-0.8
Klamath County	88.1%	+/-0.8
Lake County	84.4%	+/-3.4
Lane County	91.1%	+/-0.5
Lincoln County	88.8%	+/-1.0
Linn County	89.5%	+/-0.6
Malheur County	80.2%	+/-1.9
Marion County	84.3%	+/-0.7
Morrow County	75.9%	+/-2.8
Multnomah County	90.3%	+/-0.3
Polk County	91.3%	+/-0.9
Sherman County	91.9%	+/-2.0
Tillamook County	89.5%	+/-1.5
Umatilla County	83.3%	+/-1.2
Union County	92.3%	+/-1.0
Wallowa County	93.4%	+/-1.7
Wasco County	84.8%	+/-1.8
Washington County	90.7%	+/-0.4
Wheeler County	89.2%	+/-3.4
Yamhill County	87.5%	+/-0.8

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1501

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Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2011-2015		
County	**Percent**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	30.8%	+/-0.2
Baker County	20.6%	+/-2.3
Benton County	52.8%	+/-1.4
Clackamas County	33.1%	+/-0.6
Clatsop County	23.6%	+/-1.7
Columbia County	18.2%	+/-1.4
Coos County	18.3%	+/-1.5
Crook County	15.5%	+/-2.3
Curry County	23.5%	+/-2.6
Deschutes County	32.6%	+/-1.2
Douglas County	15.7%	+/-0.9
Gilliam County	16.1%	+/-3.7
Grant County	19.1%	+/-2.8
Harney County	17.0%	+/-3.2
Hood River County	31.7%	+/-2.5
Jackson County	25.6%	+/-0.9
Jefferson County	16.0%	+/-2.5
Josephine County	16.7%	+/-1.1
Klamath County	19.7%	+/-1.2
Lake County	17.7%	+/-3.3
Lane County	28.4%	+/-0.6
Lincoln County	23.7%	+/-1.4
Linn County	17.3%	+/-1.0
Malheur County	13.8%	+/-1.5
Marion County	22.0%	+/-0.6
Morrow County	10.5%	+/-1.7
Multnomah County	41.3%	+/-0.5
Polk County	29.4%	+/-1.6
Sherman County	17.3%	+/-3.3
Tillamook County	21.0%	+/-2.0
Umatilla County	16.3%	+/-1.1
Union County	23.2%	+/-1.6
Wallowa County	24.3%	+/-3.0
Wasco County	18.7%	+/-2.0
Washington County	40.7%	+/-0.7
Wheeler County	15.4%	+/-2.9
Yamhill County	23.2%	+/-1.2

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1501

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High School Drop-out Rate, 2015-2016

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	3.93	(X)
Baker County	4.40	(X)
Benton County	0.94	(X)
Clackamas County	2.77	(X)
Clatsop County	5.15	(X)
Columbia County	3.22	(X)
Coos County	7.29	(X)
Crook County	4.82	(X)
Curry County	5.16	(X)
Deschutes County	3.58	(X)
Douglas County	7.10	(X)
Gilliam County	1.15	(X)
Grant County	0.73	(X)
Harney County	5.68	(X)
Hood River County	2.85	(X)
Jackson County	3.35	(X)
Jefferson County	5.24	(X)
Josephine County	5.48	(X)
Klamath County	5.57	(X)
Lake County	2.71	(X)
Lane County	4.79	(X)
Lincoln County	5.40	(X)
Linn County	5.13	(X)
Malheur County	1.93	(X)
Marion County	5.24	(X)
Morrow County	2.67	(X)
Multnomah County	4.18	(X)
Polk County	2.36	(X)
Sherman County	2.67	(X)
Tillamook County	1.88	(X)
Umatilla County	3.72	(X)
Union County	2.20	(X)
Wallowa County	0.77	(X)
Wasco County	5.48	(X)
Washington County	2.19	(X)
Wheeler County	52.46	(X)
Yamhill County	2.86	(X)

Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2015-2016

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Average Family Size, 2011-2015

County	Average Size	Margin of Error
Oregon	3.06	+/-0.01
Baker County	2.72	+/-0.10
Benton County	2.93	+/-0.05
Clackamas County	3.08	+/-0.03
Clatsop County	2.91	+/-0.08
Columbia County	3.09	+/-0.06
Coos County	3.00	+/-0.10
Crook County	2.79	+/-0.11
Curry County	2.62	+/-0.12
Deschutes County	2.96	+/-0.05
Douglas County	2.86	+/-0.06
Gilliam County	2.83	+/-0.18
Grant County	2.79	+/-0.19
Harney County	2.76	+/-0.17
Hood River County	3.31	+/-0.15
Jackson County	2.97	+/-0.04
Jefferson County	3.29	+/-0.13
Josephine County	2.89	+/-0.07
Klamath County	2.87	+/-0.06
Lake County	2.78	+/-0.17
Lane County	2.90	+/-0.03
Lincoln County	2.74	+/-0.08
Linn County	3.09	+/-0.05
Malheur County	3.27	+/-0.10
Marion County	3.25	+/-0.03
Morrow County	3.46	+/-0.18
Multnomah County	3.09	+/-0.02
Polk County	3.15	+/-0.07
Sherman County	2.77	+/-0.20
Tillamook County	2.99	+/-0.15
Umatilla County	3.24	+/-0.06
Union County	2.98	+/-0.08
Wallowa County	2.78	+/-0.18
Wasco County	3.02	+/-0.09
Washington County	3.19	+/-0.02
Wheeler County	2.43	+/-0.16
Yamhill County	3.23	+/-0.06

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP02

Notes:
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Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	26.6%	+/-0.2
Baker County	19.9%	+/-2.0
Benton County	22.3%	+/-1.2
Clackamas County	29.1%	+/-0.6
Clatsop County	22.9%	+/-1.4
Columbia County	26.4%	+/-1.5
Coos County	18.0%	+/-1.3
Crook County	22.9%	+/-2.1
Curry County	16.6%	+/-2.2
Deschutes County	26.0%	+/-1.2
Douglas County	21.9%	+/-1.0
Gilliam County	20.0%	+/-4.5
Grant County	21.1%	+/-3.1
Harney County	25.6%	+/-3.3
Hood River County	25.2%	+/-3.0
Jackson County	24.6%	+/-0.8
Jefferson County	24.3%	+/-3.0
Josephine County	20.7%	+/-1.3
Klamath County	25.9%	+/-1.2
Lake County	20.2%	+/-2.3
Lane County	22.9%	+/-0.5
Lincoln County	16.6%	+/-1.1
Linn County	28.3%	+/-1.1
Malheur County	29.2%	+/-2.4
Marion County	32.1%	+/-0.8
Morrow County	34.0%	+/-3.1
Multnomah County	24.7%	+/-0.4
Polk County	27.4%	+/-1.7
Sherman County	16.0%	+/-3.0
Tillamook County	22.2%	+/-1.7
Umatilla County	32.6%	+/-1.2
Union County	24.6%	+/-1.8
Wallowa County	19.8%	+/-2.6
Wasco County	25.8%	+/-1.8
Washington County	33.2%	+/-0.6
Wheeler County	13.0%	+/-3.9
Yamhill County	29.6%	+/-1.2

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table DP02

Notes:
An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	35.2%	+/-1.5
Baker County	68.0%	+/-15.6
Benton County	29.5%	+/-11.6
Clackamas County	29.0%	+/-4.7
Clatsop County	54.0%	+/-14.0
Columbia County	44.5%	+/-15.5
Coos County	40.6%	+/-9.6
Crook County	39.1%	+/-16.4
Curry County	45.8%	+/-24.5
Deschutes County	27.5%	+/-9.2
Douglas County	46.3%	+/-8.2
Gilliam County	50.0%	+/-35.0
Grant County	36.0%	+/-18.9
Harney County	37.9%	+/-23.8
Hood River County	35.1%	+/-16.3
Jackson County	36.0%	+/-6.9
Jefferson County	46.3%	+/-13.7
Josephine County	38.7%	+/-11.5
Klamath County	41.3%	+/-9.7
Lake County	88.2%	+/-16.8
Lane County	39.1%	+/-5.0
Lincoln County	52.2%	+/-12.8
Linn County	44.4%	+/-11.0
Malheur County	44.1%	+/-15.2
Marion County	35.5%	+/-4.7
Morrow County	42.9%	+/-17.9
Multnomah County	31.5%	+/-3.1
Polk County	40.5%	+/-9.9
Sherman County	48.5%	+/-15.5
Tillamook County	44.0%	+/-16.2
Umatilla County	45.2%	+/-10.7
Union County	27.3%	+/-13.7
Wallowa County	46.3%	+/-33.9
Wasco County	30.4%	+/-13.5
Washington County	27.1%	+/-3.9
Wheeler County	53.8%	+/-18.0
Yamhill County	34.6%	+/-9.0

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP02

Notes:
An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
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An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2015		
County	**Rate**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	4.4	(X)
Baker County	~1.4	(X)
Benton County	~§1.1	(X)
Clackamas County	§2.9	(X)
Clatsop County	4.7	(X)
Columbia County	3.9	(X)
Coos County	4.1	(X)
Crook County	§10.3	(X)
Curry County	9.2	(X)
Deschutes County	3.6	(X)
Douglas County	4.3	(X)
Gilliam County	+	(X)
Grant County	+	(X)
Harney County	0.0	(X)
Hood River County	3.7	(X)
Jackson County	4.8	(X)
Jefferson County	7.7	(X)
Josephine County	5.0	(X)
Klamath County	5.3	(X)
Lake County	+	(X)
Lane County	4.5	(X)
Lincoln County	4.1	(X)
Linn County	5.0	(X)
Malheur County	7.2	(X)
Marion County	§6.2	(X)
Morrow County	~4.2	(X)
Multnomah County	§5.3	(X)
Polk County	3.5	(X)
Sherman County	+	(X)
Tillamook County	4.5	(X)
Umatilla County	5.5	(X)
Union County	4.8	(X)
Wallowa County	+	(X)
Wasco County	7.6	(X)
Washington County	§3.2	(X)
Wheeler County	+	(X)
Yamhill County	3.6	(X)

Source: Oregon Vital Statistics, County Data Table 4.3

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2015		
County	**Rate**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	11.2	(X)
Baker County	~3.5	(X)
Benton County	~§2.6	(X)
Clackamas County	§7.2	(X)
Clatsop County	13.1	(X)
Columbia County	10.4	(X)
Coos County	10.4	(X)
Crook County	§27.2	(X)
Curry County	23.2	(X)
Deschutes County	9.8	(X)
Douglas County	10.4	(X)
Gilliam County	+	(X)
Grant County	+	(X)
Harney County	0.0	(X)
Hood River County	9.9	(X)
Jackson County	12.1	(X)
Jefferson County	20.0	(X)
Josephine County	12.7	(X)
Klamath County	14.1	(X)
Lake County	+	(X)
Lane County	11.0	(X)
Lincoln County	11.3	(X)
Linn County	12.9	(X)
Malheur County	18.3	(X)
Marion County	§15.9	(X)
Morrow County	~10.9	(X)
Multnomah County	§13.7	(X)
Polk County	7.7	(X)
Sherman County	+	(X)
Tillamook County	11.8	(X)
Umatilla County	13.4	(X)
Union County	13.2	(X)
Wallowa County	+	(X)
Wasco County	20.9	(X)
Washington County	§8.4	(X)
Wheeler County	+	(X)
Yamhill County	8.1	(X)

Source: Oregon Vital Statistics, County Data Table 4.3

Notes:
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An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

Housing Vacancy Rate, 2011-2015

County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	1.7	+/-0.1
Baker County	2.2	+/-1.1
Benton County	0.6	+/-0.5
Clackamas County	1.3	+/-0.3
Clatsop County	3.8	+/-1.5
Columbia County	2.4	+/-1.1
Coos County	2.7	+/-1.1
Crook County	2.4	+/-1.7
Curry County	3.2	+/-1.8
Deschutes County	2.4	+/-0.9
Douglas County	2.0	+/-0.8
Gilliam County	4.3	+/-3.2
Grant County	6.2	+/-3.8
Harney County	3.3	+/-2.4
Hood River County	0.9	+/-0.7
Jackson County	2.0	+/-0.5
Jefferson County	2.2	+/-1.4
Josephine County	2.1	+/-0.8
Klamath County	2.8	+/-1.0
Lake County	4.3	+/-3.6
Lane County	1.8	+/-0.4
Lincoln County	4.1	+/-1.3
Linn County	1.4	+/-0.6
Malheur County	2.5	+/-1.1
Marion County	1.2	+/-0.4
Morrow County	3.8	+/-2.2
Multnomah County	1.2	+/-0.2
Polk County	1.4	+/-0.8
Sherman County	0.2	+/-0.5
Tillamook County	3.9	+/-1.3
Umatilla County	1.3	+/-0.7
Union County	1.7	+/-0.9
Wallowa County	3.8	+/-2.4
Wasco County	1.9	+/-1.1
Washington County	1.2	+/-0.3
Wheeler County	2.7	+/-2.6
Yamhill County	2.5	+/-0.8

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP04

Notes:
An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
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An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2011-2015

County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	61.3%	+/-0.3
Baker County	66.1%	+/-2.8
Benton County	57.5%	+/-1.2
Clackamas County	68.2%	+/-0.7
Clatsop County	60.7%	+/-2.1
Columbia County	73.4%	+/-2.2
Coos County	65.0%	+/-2.0
Crook County	68.7%	+/-2.9
Curry County	65.4%	+/-3.2
Deschutes County	64.7%	+/-1.4
Douglas County	67.4%	+/-1.3
Gilliam County	60.7%	+/-7.5
Grant County	72.3%	+/-3.1
Harney County	69.0%	+/-3.9
Hood River County	64.9%	+/-3.6
Jackson County	62.0%	+/-1.0
Jefferson County	66.8%	+/-3.4
Josephine County	66.4%	+/-1.5
Klamath County	64.8%	+/-1.7
Lake County	60.0%	+/-4.2
Lane County	58.7%	+/-0.6
Lincoln County	63.8%	+/-1.7
Linn County	64.3%	+/-1.4
Malheur County	59.7%	+/-2.5
Marion County	59.8%	+/-0.9
Morrow County	69.9%	+/-3.8
Multnomah County	53.8%	+/-0.5
Polk County	64.3%	+/-1.6
Sherman County	61.6%	+/-4.8
Tillamook County	72.4%	+/-2.5
Umatilla County	62.7%	+/-1.8
Union County	63.8%	+/-2.2
Wallowa County	67.4%	+/-3.7
Wasco County	64.5%	+/-2.6
Washington County	60.4%	+/-0.7
Wheeler County	70.3%	+/-5.0
Yamhill County	67.4%	+/-1.5

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP04

Notes:
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An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015

County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	5.1	(X)
Baker County	~21.1	(X)
Benton County	~2.7	(X)
Clackamas County	5.5	(X)
Clatsop County	~2.3	(X)
Columbia County	~3.8	(X)
Coos County	~4.9	(X)
Crook County	~9.2	(X)
Curry County	0.0	(X)
Deschutes County	3.9	(X)
Douglas County	8.2	(X)
Gilliam County	0.0	(X)
Grant County	0.0	(X)
Harney County	~13.3	(X)
Hood River County	~3.4	(X)
Jackson County	4.6	(X)
Jefferson County	~14.1	(X)
Josephine County	8.1	(X)
Klamath County	~2.5	(X)
Lake County	0.0	(X)
Lane County	5.8	(X)
Lincoln County	~6.9	(X)
Linn County	4.0	(X)
Malheur County	~2.4	(X)
Marion County	5.2	(X)
Morrow County	~5.8	(X)
Multnomah County	5.2	(X)
Polk County	7.0	(X)
Sherman County	0.0	(X)
Tillamook County	~16.1	(X)
Umatilla County	~2.9	(X)
Union County	~13.3	(X)
Wallowa County	~16.1	(X)
Wasco County	~5.8	(X)
Washington County	3.4	(X)
Wheeler County	0.0	(X)
Yamhill County	6.2	(X)

Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report, Volume 2, Table 7-1

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2015		
County	**Rate**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	11.5	(X)
Baker County	§8.6	(X)
Benton County	§8.2	(X)
Clackamas County	§10.6	(X)
Clatsop County	11.5	(X)
Columbia County	10.5	(X)
Coos County	§9.7	(X)
Crook County	10.3	(X)
Curry County	§8.2	(X)
Deschutes County	§10.4	(X)
Douglas County	§10.0	(X)
Gilliam County	9.1	(X)
Grant County	§8.7	(X)
Harney County	10.3	(X)
Hood River County	12.1	(X)
Jackson County	11.4	(X)
Jefferson County	12.6	(X)
Josephine County	§10.3	(X)
Klamath County	12.1	(X)
Lake County	11.5	(X)
Lane County	§9.9	(X)
Lincoln County	§9.2	(X)
Linn County	§12.5	(X)
Malheur County	§13.3	(X)
Marion County	§13.4	(X)
Morrow County	§14.9	(X)
Multnomah County	§12.0	(X)
Polk County	10.9	(X)
Sherman County	10.1	(X)
Tillamook County	§9.7	(X)
Umatilla County	§12.9	(X)
Union County	11.3	(X)
Wallowa County	§8.7	(X)
Wasco County	§13.0	(X)
Washington County	§12.3	(X)
Wheeler County	§4.2	(X)
Yamhill County	10.9	(X)

Source: Oregon Vital Statistics County Data Book Table 1-3, 2015

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2015

County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	70.0%	+/-0.4
Baker County	72.4%	+/-6.7
Benton County	60.4%	+/-3.5
Clackamas County	69.8%	+/-1.4
Clatsop County	70.8%	+/-5.0
Columbia County	64.4%	+/-4.0
Coos County	54.3%	+/-4.1
Crook County	63.6%	+/-6.1
Curry County	59.1%	+/-7.8
Deschutes County	66.1%	+/-2.3
Douglas County	69.9%	+/-2.7
Gilliam County ^^	^^70.5%	+/-4.6
Grant County	91.3%	+/-8.2
Harney County	80.3%	+/-8.4
Hood River County	70.3%	+/-5.5
Jackson County	65.1%	+/-2.0
Jefferson County	59.1%	+/-5.4
Josephine County	69.4%	+/-3.3
Klamath County	72.3%	+/-3.1
Lake County	75.0%	+/-10.0
Lane County	70.8%	+/-1.6
Lincoln County	59.3%	+/-4.7
Linn County	62.9%	+/-2.7
Malheur County	72.6%	+/-4.3
Marion County	72.1%	+/-1.4
Morrow County	75.8%	+/-6.9
Multnomah County	67.8%	+/-1.0
Polk County	66.7%	+/-3.0
Sherman County ^^	^^70.5%	+/-4.6
Tillamook County	67.7%	+/-6.0
Umatilla County	71.5%	+/-2.7
Union County	69.1%	+/-5.3
Wallowa County	65.0%	+/-11.8
Wasco County ^^	^^70.5%	+/-4.6
Washington County	71.6%	+/-1.0
Wheeler County	--	--
Yamhill County	70.3%	+/-2.7

Source: Oregon Immunization Program, DHS 2015

Notes:
The 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series includes all doses in the 4:3:1:3:3:1 series as well as four doses of pneumococcal vaccine.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '^^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2015

County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	5.7%	(X)
Baker County	7.0%	(X)
Benton County	4.3%	(X)
Clackamas County	5.1%	(X)
Clatsop County	6.3%	(X)
Columbia County	8.0%	(X)
Coos County	§8.2%	(X)
Crook County	4.3%	(X)
Curry County	8.1%	(X)
Deschutes County	§3.2%	(X)
Douglas County	4.5%	(X)
Gilliam County	~16.7%	(X)
Grant County	§13.8%	(X)
Harney County	~1.4%	(X)
Hood River County	3.6%	(X)
Jackson County	5.8%	(X)
Jefferson County	8.3%	(X)
Josephine County	§7.9%	(X)
Klamath County	§8.6%	(X)
Lake County	~4.4%	(X)
Lane County	§6.8%	(X)
Lincoln County	§9.5%	(X)
Linn County	§3.5%	(X)
Malheur County	§15.6%	(X)
Marion County	5.7%	(X)
Morrow County	§10.5%	(X)
Multnomah County	§6.4%	(X)
Polk County	5.4%	(X)
Sherman County	0.0%	(X)
Tillamook County	4.4%	(X)
Umatilla County	7.4%	(X)
Union County	4.7%	(X)
Wallowa County	9.7%	(X)
Wasco County	4.7%	(X)
Washington County	§4.2%	(X)
Wheeler County	--	(X)
Yamhill County	§3.4%	(X)

Source: Oregon Vital Statistics County Data 2013, Table 8.

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.
An '§' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

Percent of Adults Smoking, 2014

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	17.0%	(X)
Baker County	15.9%	(X)
Benton County	14.8%	(X)
Clackamas County	12.6%	(X)
Clatsop County	16.7%	(X)
Columbia County	16.2%	(X)
Coos County	16.9%	(X)
Crook County	17.2%	(X)
Curry County	15.3%	(X)
Deschutes County	14.9%	(X)
Douglas County	17.5%	(X)
Gilliam County	13.3%	(X)
Grant County	15.1%	(X)
Harney County	17.4%	(X)
Hood River County	14.7%	(X)
Jackson County	17.8%	(X)
Jefferson County	18.3%	(X)
Josephine County	17.0%	(X)
Klamath County	17.6%	(X)
Lake County	16.6%	(X)
Lane County	15.4%	(X)
Lincoln County	16.7%	(X)
Linn County	17.0%	(X)
Malheur County	19.1%	(X)
Marion County	15.4%	(X)
Morrow County	15.9%	(X)
Multnomah County	16.6%	(X)
Polk County	16.1%	(X)
Sherman County	15.3%	(X)
Tillamook County	16.2%	(X)
Umatilla County	16.8%	(X)
Union County	16.5%	(X)
Wallowa County	14.2%	(X)
Wasco County	16.1%	(X)
Washington County	12.1%	(X)
Wheeler County	14.1%	(X)
Yamhill County	16.2%	(X)

Source: University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps 2016, data from the National Center for Health Statistics' Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	26.0%	(X)
Baker County	26.1%	(X)
Benton County	19.7%	(X)
Clackamas County	25.5%	(X)
Clatsop County	29.0%	(X)
Columbia County	32.1%	(X)
Coos County	28.3%	(X)
Crook County	26.5%	(X)
Curry County	29.0%	(X)
Deschutes County	23.3%	(X)
Douglas County	31.0%	(X)
Gilliam County	27.4%	(X)
Grant County	25.9%	(X)
Harney County	30.4%	(X)
Hood River County	24.5%	(X)
Jackson County	25.1%	(X)
Jefferson County	31.1%	(X)
Josephine County	26.3%	(X)
Klamath County	29.0%	(X)
Lake County	31.9%	(X)
Lane County	27.3%	(X)
Lincoln County	27.9%	(X)
Linn County	32.3%	(X)
Malheur County	28.5%	(X)
Marion County	33.3%	(X)
Morrow County	27.4%	(X)
Multnomah County	20.5%	(X)
Polk County	34.0%	(X)
Sherman County	27.5%	(X)
Tillamook County	27.3%	(X)
Umatilla County	32.1%	(X)
Union County	27.1%	(X)
Wallowa County	25.0%	(X)
Wasco County	26.9%	(X)
Washington County	24.4%	(X)
Wheeler County	26.5%	(X)
Yamhill County	29.9%	(X)

Source: University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps 2016, data from the National Center for Health Statistics' Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2014

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	18.9%	(X)
Baker County	18.5%	(X)
Benton County	23.2%	(X)
Clackamas County	20.6%	(X)
Clatsop County	20.8%	(X)
Columbia County	20.0%	(X)
Coos County	17.6%	(X)
Crook County	17.1%	(X)
Curry County	17.6%	(X)
Deschutes County	20.5%	(X)
Douglas County	19.0%	(X)
Gilliam County	19.3%	(X)
Grant County	17.7%	(X)
Harney County	18.3%	(X)
Hood River County	20.5%	(X)
Jackson County	21.3%	(X)
Jefferson County	18.9%	(X)
Josephine County	18.1%	(X)
Klamath County	19.1%	(X)
Lake County	18.5%	(X)
Lane County	21.5%	(X)
Lincoln County	18.1%	(X)
Linn County	20.1%	(X)
Malheur County	18.6%	(X)
Marion County	18.4%	(X)
Morrow County	19.4%	(X)
Multnomah County	24.0%	(X)
Polk County	20.3%	(X)
Sherman County	18.6%	(X)
Tillamook County	18.9%	(X)
Umatilla County	19.9%	(X)
Union County	19.7%	(X)
Wallowa County	18.1%	(X)
Wasco County	19.2%	(X)
Washington County	20.9%	(X)
Wheeler County	16.6%	(X)
Yamhill County	21.1%	(X)

Source: University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps 2016, data from the National Center for Health Statistics' Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2013

County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	34.5	(X)
Baker County	31.1	(X)
Benton County	25.3	(X)
Clackamas County	31.7	(X)
Clatsop County	48.8	(X)
Columbia County	34.8	(X)
Coos County	47.8	(X)
Crook County	37.3	(X)
Curry County	32.3	(X)
Deschutes County	23.7	(X)
Douglas County	35.0	(X)
Gilliam County	40.0	(X)
Grant County	39.4	(X)
Harney County	50.6	(X)
Hood River County	31.4	(X)
Jackson County	40.1	(X)
Jefferson County	27.0	(X)
Josephine County	36.8	(X)
Klamath County	35.7	(X)
Lake County	50.6	(X)
Lane County	30.3	(X)
Lincoln County	32.1	(X)
Linn County	40.5	(X)
Malheur County	33.4	(X)
Marion County	31.1	(X)
Morrow County	35.7	(X)
Multnomah County	34.9	(X)
Polk County	29.8	(X)
Sherman County	0.0	(X)
Tillamook County	40.7	(X)
Umatilla County	30.4	(X)
Union County	50.7	(X)
Wallowa County	45.8	(X)
Wasco County	49.4	(X)
Washington County	28.8	(X)
Wheeler County	0.0	(X)
Yamhill County	41.5	(X)

Source: University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps 2016, data from Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care authors using Medicare claims data

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2012

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	16.0%	(X)
Baker County	23.3%	(X)
Benton County	13.2%	(X)
Clackamas County	15.2%	(X)
Clatsop County	16.6%	(X)
Columbia County	19.4%	(X)
Coos County	20.2%	(X)
Crook County	18.8%	(X)
Curry County	18.9%	(X)
Deschutes County	14.6%	(X)
Douglas County	19.3%	(X)
Gilliam County	18.5%	(X)
Grant County	19.2%	(X)
Harney County	19.8%	(X)
Hood River County	16.8%	(X)
Jackson County	19.0%	(X)
Jefferson County	19.0%	(X)
Josephine County	20.3%	(X)
Klamath County	19.5%	(X)
Lake County	18.6%	(X)
Lane County	15.5%	(X)
Lincoln County	17.6%	(X)
Linn County	20.4%	(X)
Malheur County	20.2%	(X)
Marion County	16.4%	(X)
Morrow County	19.8%	(X)
Multnomah County	13.2%	(X)
Polk County	17.7%	(X)
Sherman County	20.5%	(X)
Tillamook County	19.0%	(X)
Umatilla County	21.0%	(X)
Union County	18.7%	(X)
Wallowa County	19.5%	(X)
Wasco County	17.7%	(X)
Washington County	13.7%	(X)
Wheeler County	20.6%	(X)
Yamhill County	18.0%	(X)

Source: University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps 2016, data from the National Center for Health Statistics' Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2014

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	11.6%	+/-0.4
Baker County	12.0%	+/-1.3
Benton County	10.1%	+/-1.2
Clackamas County	9.6%	+/-0.7
Clatsop County	11.7%	+/-1.3
Columbia County	9.5%	+/-1.0
Coos County	12.4%	+/-1.2
Crook County	13.5%	+/-1.5
Curry County	12.9%	+/-1.5
Deschutes County	12.0%	+/-1.1
Douglas County	11.7%	+/-1.1
Gilliam County	9.2%	+/-1.2
Grant County	12.2%	+/-1.4
Harney County	15.3%	+/-1.7
Hood River County	14.2%	+/-1.5
Jackson County	12.9%	+/-1.1
Jefferson County	17.1%	+/-1.7
Josephine County	12.0%	+/-1.2
Klamath County	13.4%	+/-1.3
Lake County	15.7%	+/-1.7
Lane County	12.0%	+/-0.9
Lincoln County	14.1%	+/-1.4
Linn County	10.3%	+/-1.0
Malheur County	15.4%	+/-1.5
Marion County	13.5%	+/-1.0
Morrow County	14.5%	+/-1.5
Multnomah County	11.1%	+/-0.7
Polk County	11.2%	+/-1.1
Sherman County	11.3%	+/-1.3
Tillamook County	13.9%	+/-1.4
Umatilla County	13.3%	+/-1.3
Union County	11.4%	+/-1.3
Wallowa County	12.1%	+/-1.4
Wasco County	15.0%	+/-1.5
Washington County	10.7%	+/-0.7
Wheeler County	14.7%	+/-1.8
Yamhill County	11.7%	+/-1.1

Source: Census Bureau Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE), 2014

Notes:

Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2011-		
County	**Percent**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	14.4%	+/-0.1
Baker County	20.3%	+/-1.5
Benton County	10.1%	+/-0.7
Clackamas County	11.8%	+/-0.3
Clatsop County	20.2%	+/-1.3
Columbia County	16.0%	+/-1.2
Coos County	22.9%	+/-1.3
Crook County	21.9%	+/-2.1
Curry County	25.8%	+/-2.0
Deschutes County	12.6%	+/-0.8
Douglas County	21.8%	+/-0.9
Gilliam County	22.0%	+/-3.5
Grant County	20.9%	+/-1.7
Harney County	20.3%	+/-2.0
Hood River County	10.1%	+/-1.3
Jackson County	17.1%	+/-0.6
Jefferson County	16.9%	+/-1.8
Josephine County	19.2%	+/-1.0
Klamath County	19.6%	+/-1.0
Lake County	23.4%	+/-2.9
Lane County	16.0%	+/-0.4
Lincoln County	21.3%	+/-1.1
Linn County	17.1%	+/-0.8
Malheur County	16.8%	+/-1.3
Marion County	14.7%	+/-0.5
Morrow County	15.4%	+/-1.6
Multnomah County	12.9%	+/-0.3
Polk County	14.7%	+/-0.9
Sherman County	19.5%	+/-2.7
Tillamook County	18.0%	+/-1.4
Umatilla County	14.5%	+/-0.9
Union County	17.3%	+/-1.4
Wallowa County	22.1%	+/-17.3
Wasco County	17.3%	+/-1.5
Washington County	9.9%	+/-0.3
Wheeler County	22.4%	+/-3.2
Yamhill County	15.2%	+/-1.0

Source: Calculated using 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810

Notes:
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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	2.8%	+/-0.1
Baker County	4.8%	+/-1.1
Benton County	1.8%	+/-0.4
Clackamas County	2.1%	+/-0.2
Clatsop County	4.0%	+/-1.0
Columbia County	3.3%	+/-0.6
Coos County	4.1%	+/-0.8
Crook County	6.7%	+/-1.5
Curry County	4.7%	+/-1.8
Deschutes County	3.3%	+/-0.5
Douglas County	5.3%	+/-0.6
Gilliam County	6.9%	+/-2.9
Grant County	6.5%	+/-1.7
Harney County	4.1%	+/-1.4
Hood River County	1.9%	+/-0.7
Jackson County	3.4%	+/-0.4
Jefferson County	4.1%	+/-1.3
Josephine County	4.4%	+/-0.7
Klamath County	4.9%	+/-0.9
Lake County	6.5%	+/-2.2
Lane County	3.1%	+/-0.3
Lincoln County	4.0%	+/-0.6
Linn County	3.4%	+/-0.6
Malheur County	3.7%	+/-1.0
Marion County	2.7%	+/-0.3
Morrow County	1.7%	+/-0.8
Multnomah County	2.4%	+/-0.2
Polk County	2.4%	+/-0.4
Sherman County	4.5%	+/-1.9
Tillamook County	3.9%	+/-1.0
Umatilla County	3.7%	+/-0.6
Union County	3.9%	+/-0.9
Wallowa County	5.8%	+/-2.0
Wasco County	3.4%	+/-1.0
Washington County	1.7%	+/-0.1
Wheeler County	3.1%	+/-1.6
Yamhill County	2.7%	+/-0.5

Source: Calculated using 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810

Notes:
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Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2011-2015		
County	**Percent**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	2.1%	+/-0.1
Baker County	2.5%	+/-0.9
Benton County	1.0%	+/-0.2
Clackamas County	1.3%	+/-0.2
Clatsop County	3.1%	+/-0.9
Columbia County	1.3%	+/-0.4
Coos County	3.5%	+/-0.9
Crook County	3.8%	+/-1.4
Curry County	5.1%	+/-1.7
Deschutes County	1.8%	+/-0.5
Douglas County	3.3%	+/-0.7
Gilliam County	2.8%	+/-2.1
Grant County	2.4%	+/-1.0
Harney County	2.8%	+/-1.3
Hood River County	1.1%	+/-0.7
Jackson County	2.4%	+/-0.3
Jefferson County	4.4%	+/-1.2
Josephine County	2.4%	+/-0.6
Klamath County	2.6%	+/-0.5
Lake County	5.5%	+/-2.4
Lane County	2.2%	+/-0.3
Lincoln County	3.3%	+/-0.6
Linn County	1.8%	+/-0.4
Malheur County	2.9%	+/-1.1
Marion County	2.5%	+/-0.3
Morrow County	3.7%	+/-1.4
Multnomah County	2.1%	+/-0.1
Polk County	2.0%	+/-0.5
Sherman County	2.0%	+/-1.2
Tillamook County	1.7%	+/-0.7
Umatilla County	2.3%	+/-0.5
Union County	1.8%	+/-0.6
Wallowa County	2.1%	+/-1.1
Wasco County	2.5%	+/-0.8
Washington County	1.5%	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	2.3%	+/-1.8
Yamhill County	2.3%	+/-0.6

Source: Calculated using 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810

Notes:
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An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
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An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2011-2015		
County	**Percent**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	5.6%	+/-0.1
Baker County	8.0%	+/-1.9
Benton County	3.5%	+/-0.5
Clackamas County	4.0%	+/-0.3
Clatsop County	9.4%	+/-1.6
Columbia County	6.5%	+/-0.9
Coos County	8.5%	+/-1.2
Crook County	7.0%	+/-1.9
Curry County	6.9%	+/-1.7
Deschutes County	4.4%	+/-0.6
Douglas County	8.2%	+/-0.8
Gilliam County	4.8%	+/-2.3
Grant County	5.1%	+/-1.6
Harney County	6.3%	+/-2.2
Hood River County	4.5%	+/-1.5
Jackson County	6.6%	+/-0.6
Jefferson County	7.0%	+/-1.6
Josephine County	7.9%	+/-1.0
Klamath County	8.2%	+/-0.9
Lake County	10.8%	+/-2.9
Lane County	6.7%	+/-0.4
Lincoln County	7.5%	+/-0.9
Linn County	6.8%	+/-0.8
Malheur County	5.4%	+/-1.0
Marion County	6.4%	+/-0.5
Morrow County	4.2%	+/-1.4
Multnomah County	5.4%	+/-0.2
Polk County	5.8%	+/-0.8
Sherman County	5.0%	+/-1.7
Tillamook County	6.6%	+/-1.3
Umatilla County	5.3%	+/-0.8
Union County	7.4%	+/-1.3
Wallowa County	4.3%	+/-1.9
Wasco County	6.3%	+/-1.5
Washington County	3.9%	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	2.3%	+/-1.7
Yamhill County	5.8%	+/-0.9

Source: Calculated using 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810

Notes:
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An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
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Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015		
County	**Percent**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	5.6%	+/-0.1
Baker County	7.7%	+/-1.3
Benton County	2.7%	+/-0.5
Clackamas County	4.5%	+/-0.3
Clatsop County	8.4%	+/-1.5
Columbia County	6.3%	+/-0.9
Coos County	9.4%	+/-1.2
Crook County	10.6%	+/-2.0
Curry County	10.9%	+/-2.3
Deschutes County	4.9%	+/-0.6
Douglas County	9.3%	+/-0.8
Gilliam County	6.1%	+/-2.6
Grant County	9.9%	+/-2.0
Harney County	6.3%	+/-1.6
Hood River County	3.2%	+/-1.1
Jackson County	6.5%	+/-0.6
Jefferson County	7.8%	+/-1.7
Josephine County	8.3%	+/-1.1
Klamath County	8.3%	+/-0.9
Lake County	11.1%	+/-3.1
Lane County	6.4%	+/-0.4
Lincoln County	9.2%	+/-1.0
Linn County	6.7%	+/-0.7
Malheur County	7.9%	+/-1.3
Marion County	6.2%	+/-0.5
Morrow County	7.9%	+/-2.1
Multnomah County	4.8%	+/-0.2
Polk County	6.3%	+/-0.7
Sherman County	8.3%	+/-2.4
Tillamook County	7.6%	+/-1.2
Umatilla County	6.3%	+/-0.8
Union County	7.0%	+/-1.2
Wallowa County	7.9%	+/-2.5
Wasco County	6.7%	+/-1.2
Washington County	3.5%	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	8.7%	+/-2.9
Yamhill County	6.2%	+/-0.7

Source: Calculated using 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810

Notes:
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An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-		
County	**Percent**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	2.0%	+/-0.1
Baker County	3.4%	+/-1.2
Benton County	1.0%	+/-0.3
Clackamas County	1.6%	+/-0.2
Clatsop County	1.8%	+/-0.6
Columbia County	1.5%	+/-0.4
Coos County	3.6%	+/-0.8
Crook County	4.6%	+/-1.4
Curry County	3.9%	+/-1.2
Deschutes County	2.0%	+/-0.5
Douglas County	2.9%	+/-0.6
Gilliam County	3.0%	+/-1.6
Grant County	5.3%	+/-1.7
Harney County	3.2%	+/-1.3
Hood River County	1.1%	+/-0.6
Jackson County	2.6%	+/-0.5
Jefferson County	2.3%	+/-1.0
Josephine County	3.6%	+/-0.7
Klamath County	2.7%	+/-0.5
Lake County	4.0%	+/-1.9
Lane County	2.3%	+/-0.2
Lincoln County	3.4%	+/-0.6
Linn County	3.0%	+/-0.5
Malheur County	2.9%	+/-1.0
Marion County	2.2%	+/-0.3
Morrow County	2.9%	+/-1.1
Multnomah County	1.8%	+/-0.1
Polk County	2.2%	+/-0.5
Sherman County	4.2%	+/-1.8
Tillamook County	3.2%	+/-1.0
Umatilla County	2.1%	+/-0.5
Union County	2.0%	+/-0.6
Wallowa County	2.2%	+/-1.2
Wasco County	2.2%	+/-0.6
Washington County	1.2%	+/-0.1
Wheeler County	4.5%	+/-2.3
Yamhill County	2.1%	+/-0.4

Source: Calculated using 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810

Notes:
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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	4.1%	+/-0.1
Baker County	1.0%	+/-0.3
Benton County	2.5%	+/-0.4
Clackamas County	3.0%	+/-0.2
Clatsop County	6.3%	+/-1.2
Columbia County	4.2%	+/-0.9
Coos County	7.6%	+/-1.2
Crook County	5.8%	+/-1.6
Curry County	7.9%	+/-1.8
Deschutes County	3.6%	+/-0.6
Douglas County	5.2%	+/-0.7
Gilliam County	2.5%	+/-1.7
Grant County	4.9%	+/-1.4
Harney County	3.9%	+/-1.5
Hood River County	2.6%	+/-0.7
Jackson County	4.8%	+/-0.6
Jefferson County	4.0%	+/-1.4
Josephine County	6.4%	+/-0.9
Klamath County	6.5%	+/-0.8
Lake County	4.8%	+/-1.7
Lane County	5.0%	+/-0.3
Lincoln County	6.3%	+/-1.0
Linn County	5.2%	+/-0.6
Malheur County	4.8%	+/-1.2
Marion County	4.1%	+/-0.3
Morrow County	3.4%	+/-1.1
Multnomah County	3.9%	+/-0.2
Polk County	4.2%	+/-0.7
Sherman County	3.3%	+/-1.8
Tillamook County	5.8%	+/-1.3
Umatilla County	3.9%	+/-0.6
Union County	4.4%	+/-0.9
Wallowa County	4.3%	+/-1.6
Wasco County	4.2%	+/-1.4
Washington County	2.7%	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	5.4%	+/-2.9
Yamhill County	4.5%	+/-0.6

Source: Calculated using 3-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810

Notes:
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Persons in Poverty, 2011-2015		
County	**Percent**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	16.5%	+/-0.3
Baker County	15.2%	+/-2.8
Benton County	22.3%	+/-1.4
Clackamas County	9.5%	+/-0.6
Clatsop County	15.8%	+/-1.9
Columbia County	13.6%	+/-1.5
Coos County	18.3%	+/-1.8
Crook County	19.4%	+/-3.3
Curry County	16.6%	+/-2.6
Deschutes County	14.6%	+/-1.2
Douglas County	19.3%	+/-1.3
Gilliam County	10.0%	+/-3.6
Grant County	15.9%	+/-2.9
Harney County	17.8%	+/-3.9
Hood River County	14.3%	+/-3.2
Jackson County	19.0%	+/-1.2
Jefferson County	20.5%	+/-2.7
Josephine County	20.1%	+/-1.7
Klamath County	19.3%	+/-1.6
Lake County	18.6%	+/-3.8
Lane County	20.1%	+/-0.6
Lincoln County	16.9%	+/-1.6
Linn County	18.9%	+/-1.2
Malheur County	25.5%	+/-3.0
Marion County	18.4%	+/-0.9
Morrow County	16.5%	+/-3.2
Multnomah County	18.1%	+/-0.5
Polk County	16.3%	+/-1.5
Sherman County	21.6%	+/-5.0
Tillamook County	17.4%	+/-2.6
Umatilla County	17.6%	+/-1.9
Union County	18.6%	+/-2.2
Wallowa County	15.3%	+/-3.4
Wasco County	16.1%	+/-2.7
Washington County	11.8%	+/-0.6
Wheeler County	19.0%	+/-5.1
Yamhill County	16.6%	+/-1.5

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1701

Notes:
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Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2011-2015		
County	**Percent**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	21.7%	+/-0.6
Baker County	25.0%	+/-7.1
Benton County	15.1%	+/-3.3
Clackamas County	12.0%	+/-1.1
Clatsop County	22.3%	+/-4.7
Columbia County	19.3%	+/-3.3
Coos County	25.2%	+/-5.0
Crook County	28.2%	+/-7.6
Curry County	17.8%	+/-6.3
Deschutes County	18.8%	+/-2.6
Douglas County	30.0%	+/-3.6
Gilliam County	1.4%	+/-2.1
Grant County	18.1%	+/-6.7
Harney County	27.5%	+/-8.7
Hood River County	23.5%	+/-9.1
Jackson County	26.5%	+/-2.6
Jefferson County	32.0%	+/-5.9
Josephine County	30.1%	+/-4.0
Klamath County	24.4%	+/-3.3
Lake County	20.1%	+/-7.3
Lane County	22.2%	+/-1.7
Lincoln County	24.3%	+/-4.0
Linn County	27.8%	+/-3.1
Malheur County	36.1%	+/-5.5
Marion County	27.5%	+/-2.0
Morrow County	25.7%	+/-6.0
Multnomah County	23.6%	+/-1.2
Polk County	18.9%	+/-3.2
Sherman County	28.7%	+/-13.2
Tillamook County	22.7%	+/-5.4
Umatilla County	26.6%	+/-4.1
Union County	22.9%	+/-4.9
Wallowa County	22.8%	+/-7.7
Wasco County	20.7%	+/-6.3
Washington County	15.6%	+/-1.2
Wheeler County	37.0%	+/-16.8
Yamhill County	24.3%	+/-3.1

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1701

Notes:
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Age 65+ in Poverty, 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	8.1%	+/-0.3
Baker County	7.4%	+/-1.9
Benton County	6.9%	+/-1.8
Clackamas County	6.4%	+/-0.7
Clatsop County	7.0%	+/-2.1
Columbia County	5.8%	+/-1.6
Coos County	10.9%	+/-1.7
Crook County	10.5%	+/-3.7
Curry County	11.1%	+/-3.2
Deschutes County	8.4%	+/-1.5
Douglas County	7.7%	+/-1.2
Gilliam County	12.5%	+/-6.7
Grant County	10.2%	+/-3.7
Harney County	9.8%	+/-4.3
Hood River County	4.6%	+/-2.5
Jackson County	8.4%	+/-1.1
Jefferson County	6.1%	+/-2.6
Josephine County	8.2%	+/-1.6
Klamath County	8.0%	+/-1.7
Lake County	11.4%	+/-4.3
Lane County	8.1%	+/-0.7
Lincoln County	7.8%	+/-1.5
Linn County	7.9%	+/-1.3
Malheur County	13.9%	+/-2.8
Marion County	7.5%	+/-1.0
Morrow County	8.3%	+/-3.7
Multnomah County	10.2%	+/-0.7
Polk County	7.2%	+/-1.6
Sherman County	7.6%	+/-4.2
Tillamook County	7.9%	+/-2.2
Umatilla County	8.6%	+/-2.0
Union County	9.3%	+/-2.6
Wallowa County	6.1%	+/-3.5
Wasco County	8.7%	+/-2.1
Washington County	7.0%	+/-0.9
Wheeler County	10.4%	+/-4.2
Yamhill County	5.7%	+/-1.3

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1701

Notes:
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Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2011-2015

County	Number	Margin of Error
Oregon	280,544	+/-6,409
Baker County	1,037	+/-278
Benton County	9,738	+/-731
Clackamas County	16,818	+/-1,256
Clatsop County	1,667	+/-306
Columbia County	3,123	+/-572
Coos County	5,084	+/-914
Crook County	1,815	+/-503
Curry County	1,483	+/-326
Deschutes County	10,198	+/-1,355
Douglas County	8,705	+/-938
Gilliam County	116	+/-54
Grant County	453	+/-145
Harney County	501	+/-199
Hood River County	1,432	+/-367
Jackson County	15,930	+/-1,710
Jefferson County	2,218	+/-443
Josephine County	7,429	+/-948
Klamath County	4,833	+/-793
Lake County	414	+/-143
Lane County	34,840	+/-1,711
Lincoln County	2,667	+/-414
Linn County	8,578	+/-923
Malheur County	2,486	+/-484
Marion County	24,481	+/-2,209
Morrow County	817	+/-248
Multnomah County	62,644	+/-2,503
Polk County	6,029	+/-805
Sherman County	146	+/-45
Tillamook County	1,467	+/-401
Umatilla County	5,229	+/-753
Union County	2,207	+/-378
Wallowa County	370	+/-146
Wasco County	1,805	+/-402
Washington County	26,301	+/-1,927
Wheeler County	79	+/-34
Yamhill County	7,404	+/-1,075

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table S1701

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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2011-2015		
County	**Number**	**Margin of Error**
Oregon	1,296,204	+/-12,790
Baker County	6,019	+/-485
Benton County	29,618	+/-1,363
Clackamas County	87,090	+/-2,972
Clatsop County	12,937	+/-1,018
Columbia County	14,857	+/-993
Coos County	24,845	+/-1,316
Crook County	9,150	+/-836
Curry County	8,200	+/-740
Deschutes County	51,740	+/-2,798
Douglas County	40,872	+/-1,953
Gilliam County	650	+/-120
Grant County	2,722	+/-289
Harney County	3,065	+/-299
Hood River County	6,512	+/-940
Jackson County	79,904	+/-2,751
Jefferson County	8,829	+/-757
Josephine County	35,889	+/-1,688
Klamath County	26,078	+/-1,389
Lake County	3,468	+/-363
Lane County	135,016	+/-2,921
Lincoln County	16,831	+/-892
Linn County	44,887	+/-2,021
Malheur County	12,550	+/-795
Marion County	120,257	+/-3,896
Morrow County	4,068	+/-505
Multnomah County	253,993	+/-4,594
Polk County	25,344	+/-1,601
Sherman County	674	+/-98
Tillamook County	9,119	+/-819
Umatilla County	26,839	+/-1,317
Union County	10,147	+/-634
Wallowa County	2,190	+/-261
Wasco County	9,210	+/-699
Washington County	139,712	+/-3,955
Wheeler County	477	+/-86
Yamhill County	32,445	+/-1,743

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table S1701

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Median Household Income, 2011-2015

County	Median Income	Margin of Error ($)
Oregon	$51,243	+/-271
Baker County	$41,098	+/-1,708
Benton County	$49,802	+/-1,596
Clackamas County	$65,965	+/-1,014
Clatsop County	$46,408	+/-2,755
Columbia County	$53,179	+/-2,207
Coos County	$38,605	+/-1,445
Crook County	$37,106	+/-3,149
Curry County	$40,884	+/-3,055
Deschutes County	$51,223	+/-1,841
Douglas County	$41,312	+/-1,316
Gilliam County	$44,293	+/-4,106
Grant County	$38,046	+/-4,595
Harney County	$37,580	+/-2,496
Hood River County	$55,827	+/-3,214
Jackson County	$44,028	+/-1,107
Jefferson County	$46,366	+/-3,506
Josephine County	$37,665	+/-1,789
Klamath County	$40,336	+/-1,774
Lake County	$32,369	+/-4,018
Lane County	$44,103	+/-729
Lincoln County	$42,101	+/-1,209
Linn County	$45,644	+/-1,566
Malheur County	$35,418	+/-2,923
Marion County	$48,432	+/-1,215
Morrow County	$50,918	+/-2,042
Multnomah County	$54,102	+/-784
Polk County	$52,821	+/-1,699
Sherman County	$38,362	+/-5,362
Tillamook County	$42,581	+/-2,666
Umatilla County	$48,101	+/-1,992
Union County	$43,822	+/-2,257
Wallowa County	$40,581	+/-3,918
Wasco County	$43,422	+/-2,729
Washington County	$66,754	+/-739
Wheeler County	$33,487	+/-5,978
Yamhill County	$53,423	+/-2,829

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1901

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Households with Retirement Income, 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	19.2%	+/-0.2
Baker County	24.2%	+/-2.3
Benton County	18.0%	+/-1.0
Clackamas County	19.9%	+/-0.6
Clatsop County	23.8%	+/-1.6
Columbia County	25.0%	+/-1.8
Coos County	28.4%	+/-1.7
Crook County	24.4%	+/-2.7
Curry County	27.2%	+/-3.1
Deschutes County	20.7%	+/-1.0
Douglas County	27.4%	+/-1.1
Gilliam County	17.5%	+/-4.3
Grant County	25.3%	+/-3.1
Harney County	18.5%	+/-3.2
Hood River County	22.7%	+/-2.7
Jackson County	22.1%	+/-0.8
Jefferson County	21.6%	+/-2.4
Josephine County	27.0%	+/-1.5
Klamath County	22.6%	+/-1.5
Lake County	21.5%	+/-4.4
Lane County	19.7%	+/-0.5
Lincoln County	23.6%	+/-1.6
Linn County	22.2%	+/-1.1
Malheur County	17.1%	+/-1.5
Marion County	21.0%	+/-0.8
Morrow County	19.1%	+/-2.9
Multnomah County	14.2%	+/-0.4
Polk County	22.9%	+/-1.3
Sherman County	18.8%	+/-4.2
Tillamook County	25.6%	+/-2.3
Umatilla County	17.4%	+/-1.2
Union County	21.0%	+/-1.8
Wallowa County	26.2%	+/-3.5
Wasco County	22.3%	+/-1.6
Washington County	14.5%	+/-0.5
Wheeler County	20.6%	+/-3.8
Yamhill County	20.8%	+/-1.1

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP03

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Households with Social Security Income, 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	32.2%	+/-0.2
Baker County	42.8%	+/-2.3
Benton County	27.1%	+/-1.0
Clackamas County	31.3%	+/-0.5
Clatsop County	38.9%	+/-1.8
Columbia County	36.7%	+/-1.4
Coos County	46.4%	+/-1.3
Crook County	46.6%	+/-2.7
Curry County	52.7%	+/-2.7
Deschutes County	33.7%	+/-0.8
Douglas County	46.6%	+/-1.1
Gilliam County	36.5%	+/-5.1
Grant County	46.1%	+/-2.9
Harney County	39.4%	+/-2.8
Hood River County	31.4%	+/-2.5
Jackson County	38.8%	+/-0.7
Jefferson County	37.3%	+/-2.4
Josephine County	48.0%	+/-1.4
Klamath County	39.4%	+/-1.3
Lake County	40.7%	+/-3.5
Lane County	34.3%	+/-0.5
Lincoln County	45.7%	+/-1.3
Linn County	37.1%	+/-1.0
Malheur County	37.1%	+/-1.6
Marion County	32.0%	+/-0.7
Morrow County	31.9%	+/-3.2
Multnomah County	24.2%	+/-0.3
Polk County	34.2%	+/-1.3
Sherman County	40.0%	+/-4.1
Tillamook County	45.9%	+/-1.9
Umatilla County	31.8%	+/-1.3
Union County	38.3%	+/-1.5
Wallowa County	45.8%	+/-3.2
Wasco County	37.5%	+/-1.9
Washington County	23.9%	+/-0.4
Wheeler County	53.4%	+/-4.6
Yamhill County	35.1%	+/-1.2

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP03

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Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	75.6%	+/-0.2
Baker County	65.3%	+/-2.4
Benton County	75.9%	+/-1.4
Clackamas County	78.5%	+/-0.5
Clatsop County	72.2%	+/-1.6
Columbia County	71.0%	+/-1.7
Coos County	64.1%	+/-1.8
Crook County	65.7%	+/-3.4
Curry County	55.7%	+/-2.7
Deschutes County	73.5%	+/-1.1
Douglas County	64.7%	+/-1.3
Gilliam County	71.3%	+/-5.0
Grant County	67.6%	+/-4.0
Harney County	75.0%	+/-3.8
Hood River County	78.2%	+/-2.5
Jackson County	70.2%	+/-0.9
Jefferson County	73.8%	+/-2.2
Josephine County	59.5%	+/-1.6
Klamath County	68.0%	+/-1.4
Lake County	67.3%	+/-3.7
Lane County	72.8%	+/-0.6
Lincoln County	65.8%	+/-1.6
Linn County	71.3%	+/-1.0
Malheur County	71.6%	+/-2.0
Marion County	76.8%	+/-0.6
Morrow County	80.4%	+/-3.0
Multnomah County	80.6%	+/-0.4
Polk County	73.4%	+/-1.5
Sherman County	68.8%	+/-4.5
Tillamook County	63.2%	+/-2.1
Umatilla County	78.0%	+/-1.3
Union County	72.4%	+/-1.7
Wallowa County	66.8%	+/-3.2
Wasco County	71.8%	+/-2.1
Washington County	83.6%	+/-0.4
Wheeler County	62.3%	+/-5.2
Yamhill County	74.6%	+/-1.4

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP03

Notes:
An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Households with Self Employment Income, 2011-2015

County	Number	Margin of Error
Oregon	7,160	+/-210
Baker County	1,021	+/-134
Benton County	4,354	+/-367
Clackamas County	21,671	+/-832
Clatsop County	2,242	+/-255
Columbia County	2,284	+/-342
Coos County	3,125	+/-362
Crook County	1,013	+/-187
Curry County	1,440	+/-254
Deschutes County	10,825	+/-837
Douglas County	4,363	+/-472
Gilliam County	88	+/-27
Grant County	494	+/-85
Harney County	601	+/-100
Hood River County	1,205	+/-212
Jackson County	11,545	+/-706
Jefferson County	917	+/-173
Josephine County	3,940	+/-428
Klamath County	2,895	+/-258
Lake County	620	+/-121
Lane County	19,424	+/-805
Lincoln County	2,746	+/-288
Linn County	4,428	+/-448
Malheur County	1,516	+/-203
Marion County	11,986	+/-705
Morrow County	420	+/-97
Multnomah County	46,128	+/-1,273
Polk County	3,471	+/-420
Sherman County	111	+/-24
Tillamook County	1,266	+/-177
Umatilla County	3,165	+/-322
Union County	1,429	+/-221
Wallowa County	550	+/-98
Wasco County	1,354	+/-187
Washington County	24,515	+/-937
Wheeler County	97	+/-25
Yamhill County	4,608	+/-421

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B19053

Notes:
An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2011-2015

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	4.6%	+/-0.1
Baker County	6.7%	+/-1.4
Benton County	2.6%	+/-0.6
Clackamas County	3.4%	+/-0.3
Clatsop County	6.1%	+/-1.2
Columbia County	5.3%	+/-1.1
Coos County	6.6%	+/-1.0
Crook County	6.3%	+/-1.6
Curry County	6.6%	+/-1.7
Deschutes County	3.3%	+/-0.5
Douglas County	5.3%	+/-0.7
Gilliam County	2.0%	+/-1.4
Grant County	5.1%	+/-1.3
Harney County	6.1%	+/-3.0
Hood River County	5.4%	+/-2.0
Jackson County	5.3%	+/-0.5
Jefferson County	5.1%	+/-1.5
Josephine County	5.9%	+/-0.9
Klamath County	7.0%	+/-1.0
Lake County	4.9%	+/-2.1
Lane County	4.9%	+/-0.3
Lincoln County	5.6%	+/-0.8
Linn County	6.0%	+/-0.8
Malheur County	8.4%	+/-1.4
Marion County	4.8%	+/-0.5
Morrow County	4.4%	+/-1.6
Multnomah County	4.8%	+/-0.3
Polk County	4.3%	+/-0.7
Sherman County	3.5%	+/-1.8
Tillamook County	4.0%	+/-1.3
Umatilla County	4.6%	+/-0.8
Union County	5.1%	+/-1.2
Wallowa County	5.9%	+/-2.1
Wasco County	5.6%	+/-1.3
Washington County	3.0%	+/-0.3
Wheeler County	3.1%	+/-1.8
Yamhill County	5.0%	+/-0.8

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP03

Notes:
An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2016

County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	2,073,957	(X)
Baker County	7,068	(X)
Benton County	46,510	(X)
Clackamas County	215,947	(X)
Clatsop County	18,955	(X)
Columbia County	24,055	(X)
Coos County	26,513	(X)
Crook County	9,287	(X)
Curry County	8,977	(X)
Deschutes County	90,700	(X)
Douglas County	46,424	(X)
Gilliam County	822	(X)
Grant County	3,157	(X)
Harney County	3,428	(X)
Hood River County	14,196	(X)
Jackson County	101,421	(X)
Jefferson County	9,912	(X)
Josephine County	34,360	(X)
Klamath County	30,015	(X)
Lake County	3,480	(X)
Lane County	177,609	(X)
Lincoln County	20,970	(X)
Linn County	56,553	(X)
Malheur County	12,602	(X)
Marion County	162,050	(X)
Morrow County	5,656	(X)
Multnomah County	452,052	(X)
Polk County	38,957	(X)
Sherman County	940	(X)
Tillamook County	11,656	(X)
Umatilla County	35,983	(X)
Union County	12,124	(X)
Wallowa County	3,292	(X)
Wasco County	14,240	(X)
Washington County	316,916	(X)
Wheeler County	719	(X)
Yamhill County	53,785	(X)

Source: OED, Local Area Employment Statistics, seasonally adjusted

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Number Unemployed, December 2016

County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	95,900	(X)
Baker County	435	(X)
Benton County	1,701	(X)
Clackamas County	9,144	(X)
Clatsop County	855	(X)
Columbia County	1,390	(X)
Coos County	1,643	(X)
Crook County	606	(X)
Curry County	611	(X)
Deschutes County	3,955	(X)
Douglas County	2,827	(X)
Gilliam County	43	(X)
Grant County	228	(X)
Harney County	205	(X)
Hood River County	569	(X)
Jackson County	5,338	(X)
Jefferson County	606	(X)
Josephine County	1,991	(X)
Klamath County	1,895	(X)
Lake County	217	(X)
Lane County	8,457	(X)
Lincoln County	1,127	(X)
Linn County	2,823	(X)
Malheur County	647	(X)
Marion County	7,519	(X)
Morrow County	278	(X)
Multnomah County	18,304	(X)
Polk County	1,898	(X)
Sherman County	42	(X)
Tillamook County	557	(X)
Umatilla County	1,924	(X)
Union County	698	(X)
Wallowa County	215	(X)
Wasco County	646	(X)
Washington County	12,140	(X)
Wheeler County	33	(X)
Yamhill County	2,344	(X)

Source: OED, Local Area Employment Statistics, seasonally adjusted

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Unemployment Rate, December 2016

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	4.6%	(X)
Baker County	6.2%	(X)
Benton County	3.7%	(X)
Clackamas County	4.2%	(X)
Clatsop County	4.5%	(X)
Columbia County	5.8%	(X)
Coos County	6.2%	(X)
Crook County	6.5%	(X)
Curry County	6.8%	(X)
Deschutes County	4.4%	(X)
Douglas County	6.1%	(X)
Gilliam County	5.2%	(X)
Grant County	7.2%	(X)
Harney County	6.0%	(X)
Hood River County	4.0%	(X)
Jackson County	5.3%	(X)
Jefferson County	6.1%	(X)
Josephine County	5.8%	(X)
Klamath County	6.3%	(X)
Lake County	6.2%	(X)
Lane County	4.8%	(X)
Lincoln County	5.4%	(X)
Linn County	5.0%	(X)
Malheur County	5.1%	(X)
Marion County	4.6%	(X)
Morrow County	4.9%	(X)
Multnomah County	4.0%	(X)
Polk County	4.9%	(X)
Sherman County	4.5%	(X)
Tillamook County	4.8%	(X)
Umatilla County	5.3%	(X)
Union County	5.8%	(X)
Wallowa County	6.5%	(X)
Wasco County	4.5%	(X)
Washington County	3.8%	(X)
Wheeler County	4.6%	(X)
Yamhill County	4.4%	(X)

Source: OED, Local Area Employment Statistics, seasonally adjusted

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2016

County	Number	Margin of Error
Oregon	1,857,700	(X)
Baker County	5,370	(X)
Benton County	41,490	(X)
Clackamas County	156,500	(X)
Clatsop County	18,210	(X)
Columbia County	10,770	(X)
Coos County	22,060	(X)
Crook County	5,720	(X)
Curry County	6,510	(X)
Deschutes County	79,640	(X)
Douglas County	37,130	(X)
Gilliam County	750	(X)
Grant County	2,290	(X)
Harney County	2,270	(X)
Hood River County	11,120	(X)
Jackson County	85,400	(X)
Jefferson County	6,260	(X)
Josephine County	25,720	(X)
Klamath County	23,080	(X)
Lake County	2,220	(X)
Lane County	157,100	(X)
Lincoln County	18,010	(X)
Linn County	43,790	(X)
Malheur County	12,040	(X)
Marion County	^165,000	(X)
Morrow County	4,430	(X)
Multnomah County	500,900	(X)
Polk County	^165,000	(X)
Sherman County	890	(X)
Tillamook County	9,030	(X)
Umatilla County	27,720	(X)
Union County	10,300	(X)
Wallowa County	2,420	(X)
Wasco County	10,700	(X)
Washington County	283,900	(X)
Wheeler County	280	(X)
Yamhill County	33,090	(X)

Source: OED, Current Employment Statistics, seasonally adjusted

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

Private Sector Employment, December 2016

County	Number	Margin of Error
Oregon	1,548,000	(X)
Baker County	4,030	(X)
Benton County	26,840	(X)
Clackamas County	139,700	(X)
Clatsop County	14,560	(X)
Columbia County	8,500	(X)
Coos County	16,040	(X)
Crook County	4,400	(X)
Curry County	4,980	(X)
Deschutes County	68,860	(X)
Douglas County	29,260	(X)
Gilliam County	485	(X)
Grant County	1,240	(X)
Harney County	1,110	(X)
Hood River County	10,080	(X)
Jackson County	74,110	(X)
Jefferson County	3,660	(X)
Josephine County	21,970	(X)
Klamath County	17,150	(X)
Lake County	1,120	(X)
Lane County	127,700	(X)
Lincoln County	13,500	(X)
Linn County	36,120	(X)
Malheur County	8,730	(X)
Marion County	^121,000	(X)
Morrow County	3,480	(X)
Multnomah County	423,600	(X)
Polk County	^121,000	(X)
Sherman County	535	(X)
Tillamook County	6,830	(X)
Umatilla County	20,180	(X)
Union County	7,810	(X)
Wallowa County	1,670	(X)
Wasco County	8,290	(X)
Washington County	262,000	(X)
Wheeler County	135	(X)
Yamhill County	28,280	(X)

Source: OED, Current Employment Statistics, not seasonally adjusted

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2016

County	Sector	Margin of Error
Oregon	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Baker County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov; Ed & Health	(X)
Benton County	Gov; Ed & Health; Trade, Trans, Utilities	(X)
Clackamas County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Clatsop County	Leisure & Hosp; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)
Columbia County	Manuf; Trade, Trans, & Utilities; Gov	(X)
Coos County	Trad, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Crook County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Curry County	Trade, Trans, & Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)
Deschutes County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Leisure & Hosp	(X)
Douglas County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Gilliam County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Prof & Bus; Gov	(X)
Grant County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Harney County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Hood River County	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp	(X)
Jackson County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Jefferson County	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)
Josephine County	Trade; Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Klamath County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Lake County	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)
Lane County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Lincoln County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)
Linn County	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)
Malheur County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Marion County	^Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Morrow County	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)
Multnomah County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Prof & Bus; Gov	(X)
Polk County	^Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Sherman County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)
Tillamook County	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)
Umatilla County	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)
Union County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Wallowa County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Wasco County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Washington County	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Prof & Bus	(X)
Wheeler County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)
Yamhill County	Manuf; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)

Source: OED, Current Employment Statistics, not seasonally adjusted

Notes:
Top 3 Employment Sectors in no particular order.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

Persons Receiving APD Services, 2016

County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	39,651	(X)
Baker County	136	(X)
Benton County	375	(X)
Clackamas County	3,239	(X)
Clatsop County	372	(X)
Columbia County	458	(X)
Coos County	1,180	(X)
Crook County	247	(X)
Curry County	352	(X)
Deschutes County	1,151	(X)
Douglas County	1,274	(X)
Gilliam County	21	(X)
Grant County	88	(X)
Harney County	60	(X)
Hood River County	132	(X)
Jackson County	2,166	(X)
Jefferson County	226	(X)
Josephine County	1,200	(X)
Klamath County	659	(X)
Lake County	58	(X)
Lane County	4,380	(X)
Lincoln County	698	(X)
Linn County	1,780	(X)
Malheur County	388	(X)
Marion County	3,435	(X)
Morrow County	76	(X)
Multnomah County	8,377	(X)
Polk County	818	(X)
Sherman County	14	(X)
Tillamook County	246	(X)
Umatilla County	848	(X)
Union County	275	(X)
Wallowa County	95	(X)
Wasco County	396	(X)
Washington County	3,248	(X)
Wheeler County	13	(X)
Yamhill County	1,170	(X)

Source: DHS Office Business Intelligence Data Pull, 2016 Calendar Year

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2016

County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	§§26,004	(X)
Baker County	110	(X)
Benton County	549	(X)
Clackamas County	2,371	(X)
Clatsop County	208	(X)
Columbia County	343	(X)
Coos County	411	(X)
Crook County	107	(X)
Curry County	133	(X)
Deschutes County	834	(X)
Douglas County	678	(X)
Gilliam County	6	(X)
Grant County	44	(X)
Harney County	26	(X)
Hood River County	136	(X)
Jackson County	1,312	(X)
Jefferson County	109	(X)
Josephine County	660	(X)
Klamath County	574	(X)
Lake County	30	(X)
Lane County	2,751	(X)
Lincoln County	317	(X)
Linn County	943	(X)
Malheur County	183	(X)
Marion County	2,618	(X)
Morrow County	33	(X)
Multnomah County	5,483	(X)
Polk County	631	(X)
Sherman County	5	(X)
Tillamook County	214	(X)
Umatilla County	434	(X)
Union County	216	(X)
Wallowa County	48	(X)
Wasco County	187	(X)
Washington County	2,575	(X)
Wheeler County	4	(X)
Yamhill County	752	(X)

Source: DHS Office Business Intelligence Data Pull, December 2016

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '(§§)' means services may be received in more than one county, the statewide number is unduplicated and therefore does not equal the sum of the counties.

Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2016

County	Number	Margin of Error
Oregon	§§37,320	(X)
Baker County	185	(X)
Benton County	604	(X)
Clackamas County	2,295	(X)
Clatsop County	559	(X)
Columbia County	569	(X)
Coos County	847	(X)
Crook County	242	(X)
Curry County	233	(X)
Deschutes County	1,316	(X)
Douglas County	1,478	(X)
Gilliam County	48	(X)
Grant County	92	(X)
Harney County	90	(X)
Hood River County	169	(X)
Jackson County	2,254	(X)
Jefferson County	372	(X)
Josephine County	1,096	(X)
Klamath County	1,258	(X)
Lake County	157	(X)
Lane County	3,921	(X)
Lincoln County	581	(X)
Linn County	1,516	(X)
Malheur County	394	(X)
Marion County	3,193	(X)
Morrow County	163	(X)
Multnomah County	6,868	(X)
Polk County	703	(X)
Sherman County	0	(X)
Tillamook County	320	(X)
Umatilla County	658	(X)
Union County	216	(X)
Wallowa County	63	(X)
Wasco County	434	(X)
Washington County	3,502	(X)
Wheeler County	0	(X)
Yamhill County	676	(X)

Source: DHS Office Business Intelligence Data Pull, December 2016

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '§§' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016

County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	§§1,331	(X)
Baker County	7	(X)
Benton County	6	(X)
Clackamas County	34	(X)
Clatsop County	12	(X)
Columbia County	29	(X)
Coos County	26	(X)
Crook County	4	(X)
Curry County	0	(X)
Deschutes County	20	(X)
Douglas County	36	(X)
Gilliam County	3	(X)
Grant County	2	(X)
Harney County	7	(X)
Hood River County	10	(X)
Jackson County	146	(X)
Jefferson County	6	(X)
Josephine County	19	(X)
Klamath County	37	(X)
Lake County	2	(X)
Lane County	292	(X)
Lincoln County	14	(X)
Linn County	19	(X)
Malheur County	14	(X)
Marion County	106	(X)
Morrow County	6	(X)
Multnomah County	215	(X)
Polk County	18	(X)
Sherman County	0	(X)
Tillamook County	5	(X)
Umatilla County	16	(X)
Union County	9	(X)
Wallowa County	1	(X)
Wasco County	16	(X)
Washington County	123	(X)
Wheeler County	0	(X)
Yamhill County	21	(X)

Source: DHS Office Business Intelligence Data Pull, December 2016

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '§§' indicates that State Total includes 50 in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2016

County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	7,653	(X)
Baker County	57	(X)
Benton County	66	(X)
Clackamas County	323	(X)
Clatsop County	84	(X)
Columbia County	250	(X)
Coos County	273	(X)
Crook County	34	(X)
Curry County	33	(X)
Deschutes County	195	(X)
Douglas County	386	(X)
Gilliam County	18	(X)
Grant County	28	(X)
Harney County	32	(X)
Hood River County	22	(X)
Jackson County	527	(X)
Jefferson County	84	(X)
Josephine County	315	(X)
Klamath County	290	(X)
Lake County	16	(X)
Lane County	1,083	(X)
Lincoln County	149	(X)
Linn County	190	(X)
Malheur County	130	(X)
Marion County	566	(X)
Morrow County	13	(X)
Multnomah County	1,527	(X)
Polk County	111	(X)
Sherman County	0	(X)
Tillamook County	45	(X)
Umatilla County	124	(X)
Union County	37	(X)
Wallowa County	11	(X)
Wasco County	97	(X)
Washington County	471	(X)
Wheeler County	0	(X)
Yamhill County	66	(X)

Source: DHS Office Business Intelligence Data Pull, December 2016

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Families Receiving SNAP, December 2016

County	Cases	Margin of Error
Oregon	377,580	(X)
Baker County	1,886	(X)
Benton County	5,412	(X)
Clackamas County	24,150	(X)
Clatsop County	4,333	(X)
Columbia County	5,011	(X)
Coos County	0	(X)
Crook County	2,614	(X)
Curry County	2,894	(X)
Deschutes County	14,185	(X)
Douglas County	14,740	(X)
Gilliam County	161	(X)
Grant County	679	(X)
Harney County	774	(X)
Hood River County	1,525	(X)
Jackson County	26,240	(X)
Jefferson County	3,419	(X)
Josephine County	13,591	(X)
Klamath County	9,767	(X)
Lake County	900	(X)
Lane County	45,420	(X)
Lincoln County	6,456	(X)
Linn County	15,159	(X)
Malheur County	3,999	(X)
Marion County	36,762	(X)
Morrow County	1,173	(X)
Multnomah County	76,480	(X)
Polk County	5,797	(X)
Sherman County	169	(X)
Tillamook County	2,604	(X)
Umatilla County	7,526	(X)
Union County	2,638	(X)
Wallowa County	597	(X)
Wasco County	2,917	(X)
Washington County	28,124	(X)
Wheeler County	131	(X)
Yamhill County	9,347	(X)

Source: Calculated from DHS SSP Branch and District Data Report, December 2016

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Families Receiving ERDC, December 2016

County	Cases	Margin of Error
Oregon	8,151	(X)
Baker County	37	(X)
Benton County	61	(X)
Clackamas County	532	(X)
Clatsop County	51	(X)
Columbia County	98	(X)
Coos County	112	(X)
Crook County	25	(X)
Curry County	26	(X)
Deschutes County	274	(X)
Douglas County	193	(X)
Gilliam County	2	(X)
Grant County	5	(X)
Harney County	2	(X)
Hood River County	22	(X)
Jackson County	466	(X)
Jefferson County	46	(X)
Josephine County	171	(X)
Klamath County	94	(X)
Lake County	5	(X)
Lane County	991	(X)
Lincoln County	44	(X)
Linn County	220	(X)
Malheur County	54	(X)
Marion County	821	(X)
Morrow County	13	(X)
Multnomah County	2,014	(X)
Polk County	137	(X)
Sherman County	0	(X)
Tillamook County	28	(X)
Umatilla County	130	(X)
Union County	76	(X)
Wallowa County	4	(X)
Wasco County	54	(X)
Washington County	1,132	(X)
Wheeler County	1	(X)
Yamhill County	210	(X)

Source: DHS SSP Branch and District Data Report, December 2016

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Families Receiving TANF, December 2016

County	Cases	Margin of Error
Oregon	19,984	(X)
Baker County	113	(X)
Benton County	241	(X)
Clackamas County	1,018	(X)
Clatsop County	91	(X)
Columbia County	206	(X)
Coos County	344	(X)
Crook County	95	(X)
Curry County	65	(X)
Deschutes County	359	(X)
Douglas County	756	(X)
Gilliam County	9	(X)
Grant County	20	(X)
Harney County	39	(X)
Hood River County	52	(X)
Jackson County	1,425	(X)
Jefferson County	269	(X)
Josephine County	872	(X)
Klamath County	466	(X)
Lake County	20	(X)
Lane County	1,794	(X)
Lincoln County	240	(X)
Linn County	691	(X)
Malheur County	252	(X)
Marion County	2,192	(X)
Morrow County	91	(X)
Multnomah County	4,938	(X)
Polk County	498	(X)
Sherman County	9	(X)
Tillamook County	73	(X)
Umatilla County	480	(X)
Union County	194	(X)
Wallowa County	34	(X)
Wasco County	93	(X)
Washington County	1,403	(X)
Wheeler County	1	(X)
Yamhill County	541	(X)

Source: Calculated from DHS SSP Branch and District Data Report, December 2016

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2016

County	Number	Margin of Error
Oregon	1,343	(X)
Baker County	4	(X)
Benton County	15	(X)
Clackamas County	94	(X)
Clatsop County	9	(X)
Columbia County	14	(X)
Coos County	14	(X)
Crook County	9	(X)
Curry County	2	(X)
Deschutes County	24	(X)
Douglas County	31	(X)
Gilliam County	0	(X)
Grant County	3	(X)
Harney County	1	(X)
Hood River County	7	(X)
Jackson County	68	(X)
Jefferson County	12	(X)
Josephine County	57	(X)
Klamath County	48	(X)
Lake County	2	(X)
Lane County	94	(X)
Lincoln County	18	(X)
Linn County	27	(X)
Malheur County	15	(X)
Marion County	125	(X)
Morrow County	10	(X)
Multnomah County	421	(X)
Polk County	33	(X)
Sherman County	0	(X)
Tillamook County	9	(X)
Umatilla County	20	(X)
Union County	9	(X)
Wallowa County	3	(X)
Wasco County	4	(X)
Washington County	119	(X)
Wheeler County	0	(X)
Yamhill County	22	(X)

Source: Calculated from DHS SSP Branch and District Data Report, December 2016

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services , FFY 2016

County	Number Served	Margin of Error
Oregon	§§16,489	(X)
Baker County	186	(X)
Benton County	428	(X)
Clackamas County	1,291	(X)
Clatsop County	93	(X)
Columbia County	243	(X)
Coos County	279	(X)
Crook County	67	(X)
Curry County	110	(X)
Deschutes County	536	(X)
Douglas County	473	(X)
Gilliam County	3	(X)
Grant County	24	(X)
Harney County	34	(X)
Hood River County	74	(X)
Jackson County	702	(X)
Jefferson County	77	(X)
Josephine County	376	(X)
Klamath County	158	(X)
Lake County	5	(X)
Lane County	1,814	(X)
Lincoln County	238	(X)
Linn County	781	(X)
Malheur County	191	(X)
Marion County	2,012	(X)
Morrow County	18	(X)
Multnomah County	3,061	(X)
Polk County	408	(X)
Sherman County	5	(X)
Tillamook County	125	(X)
Umatilla County	231	(X)
Union County	109	(X)
Wallowa County	23	(X)
Wasco County	91	(X)
Washington County	1,562	(X)
Wheeler County	4	(X)
Yamhill County	639	(X)

Source: Vocational Rehabilitation Services data pull by Vocational Rehabilitation Research Analyst, ORCA database FFY 2016

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
An '§§' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.