

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 counts¹. 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.

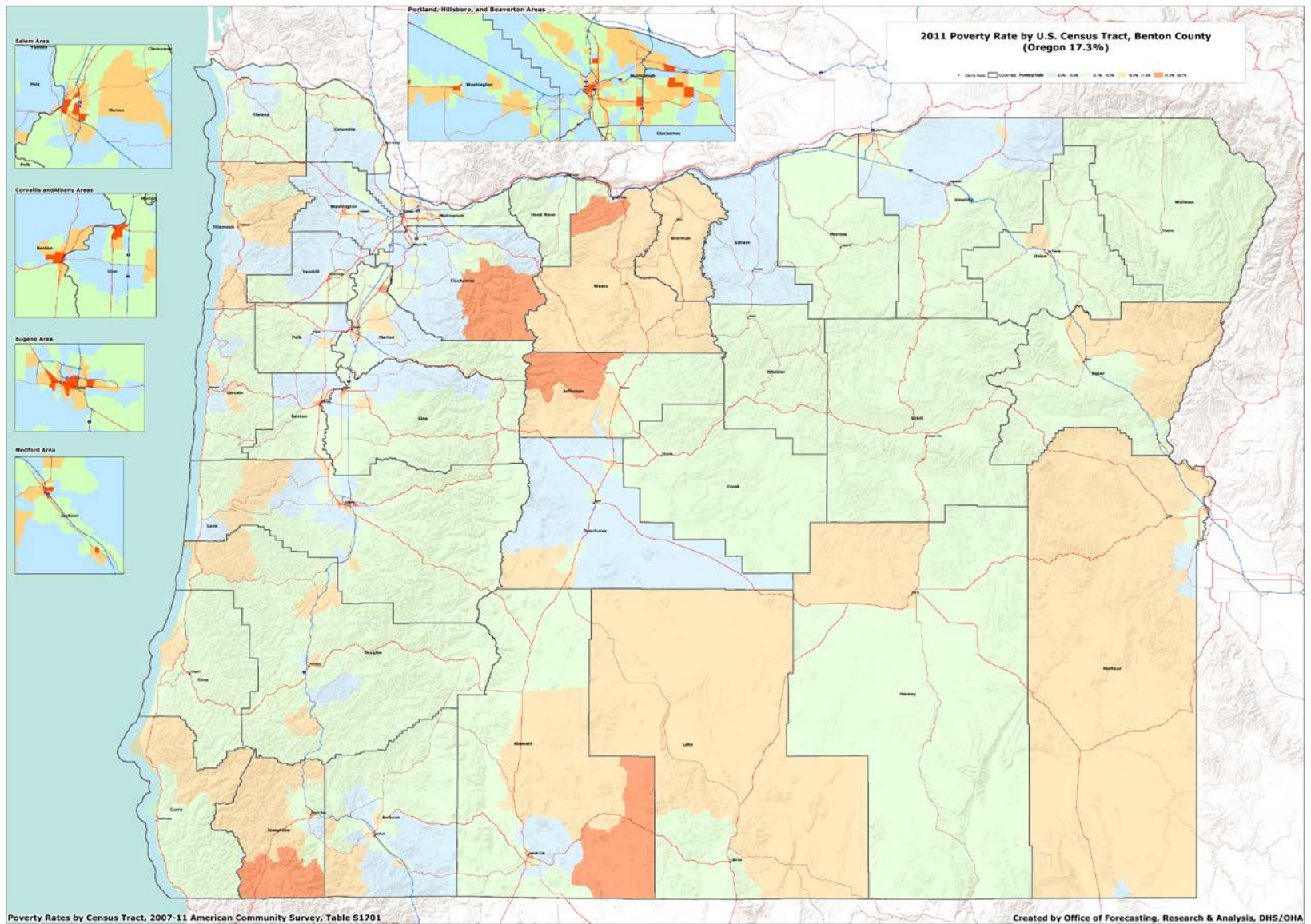
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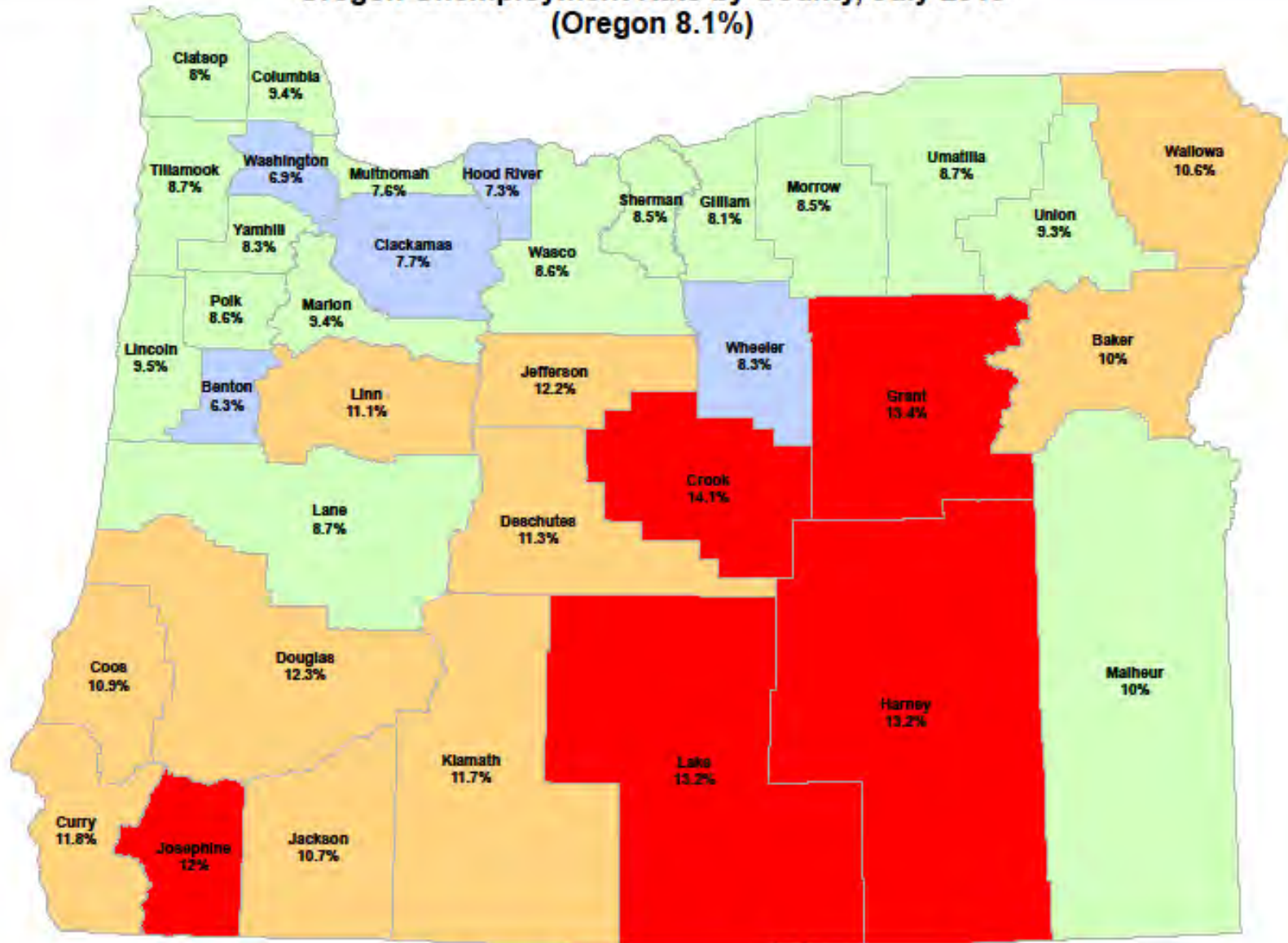
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Section 1: Maps of Statewide Poverty and Unemployment Rates



Oregon Unemployment Rate by County, July 2013 (Oregon 8.1%)

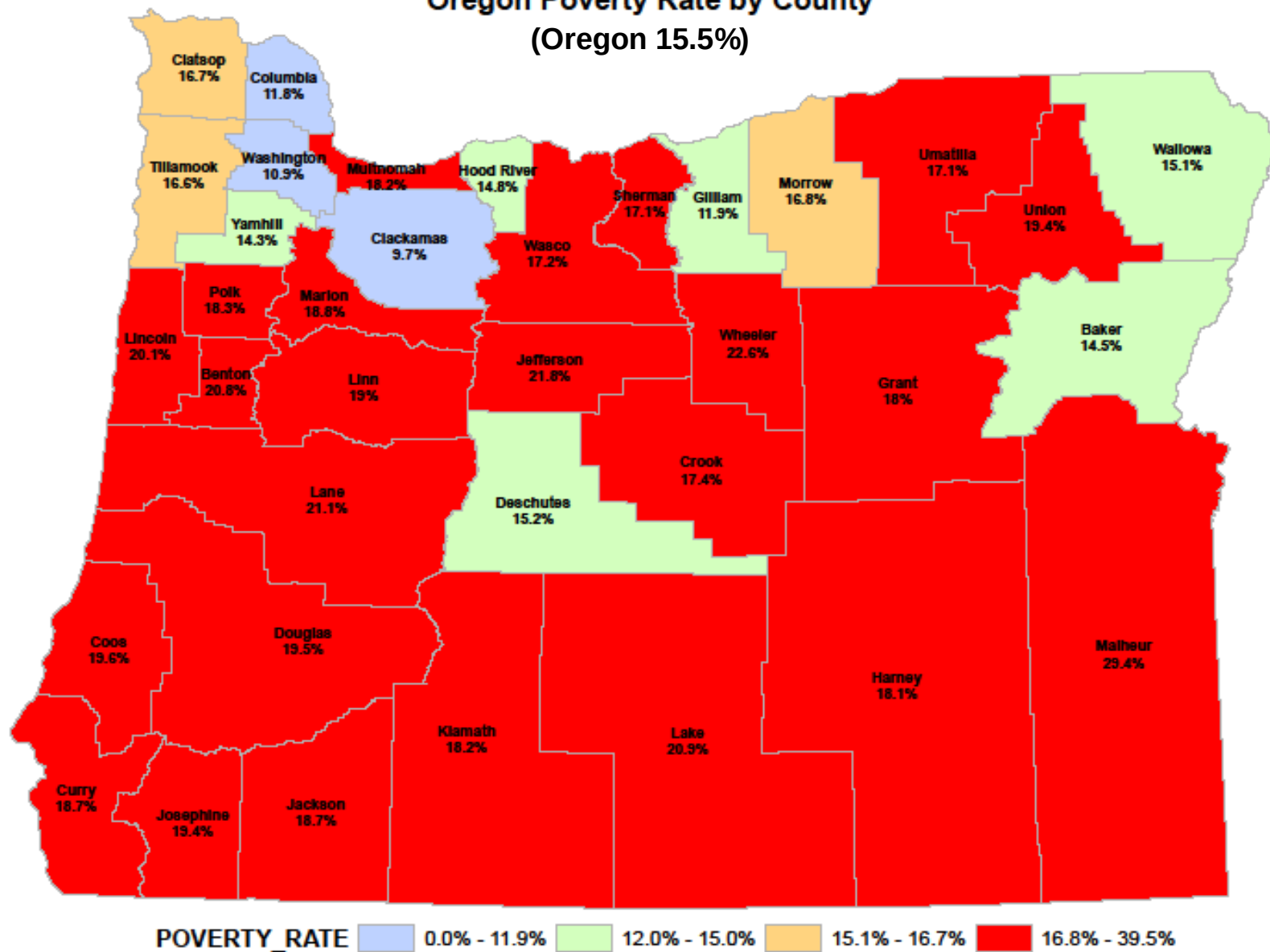


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 6% - 7% 7% - 9% 9% - 11% 11% - 13%

Source: OED, Local Area Employment Statistics, seasonally adjusted

Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

Oregon Poverty Rate by County (Oregon 15.5%)



Source: Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), 2013

Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

Section 2: County Fact Sheets

Baker County

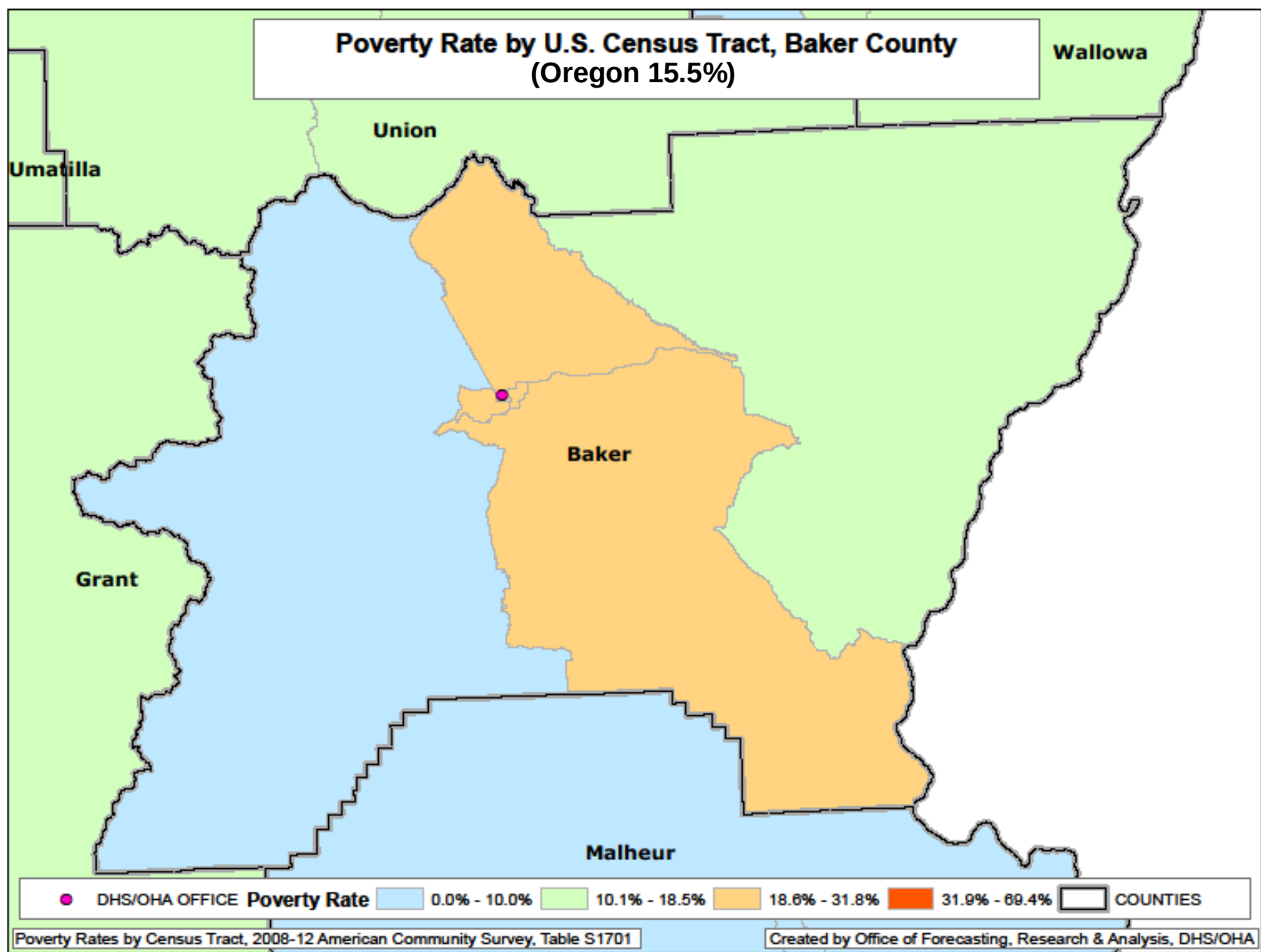
	Baker County		Oregon	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	16092	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	15590	+/-161	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	7074	+/-258	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	48.1	+/-1.0	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	20.2%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	5.0%	+/-0.2	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	30.7%	+/-0.9	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	22.3%	+/-0.2	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	14897	+/-19	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	92.6%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	32	+/-33	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.2%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	240	+/-65	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1.5%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	69	+/-28	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0.4%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	0	+/-19	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	0	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	293	+/-77	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	1.8%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	536	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	3.4%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	8,098	+/-93	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	50.3%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	7,994	+/-93	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	49.7%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	15745	+/-111	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	99.1%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	146	+/-87	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	0.9%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	218	+/-100	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	1.3%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	3.3%	+/-1.0	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	5.1%	+/-1.4	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	3.5%	+/-2.0	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	33	N/A	251	N/A

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	38.9%	+/-4.1	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	87.2%	+/-3.6	64.4%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	14.8%	+/-3.4	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	1.2%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	1.98	+/-0.11	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	14.1%	+/-3.9	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	87.5%	+/-18.4	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	--	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	--	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	29.0%	+/-4.6	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	73.6%	+/-5.8	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	Unavailable	Unavailable	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	8.4	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	Unavailable	Unavailable	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	--	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	Unavailable	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	25.7%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	Unavailable	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	Unavailable	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	12%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	20.3%	+/-2.1	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	19.1%	+/-1.6	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	4.6%	+/-1.2	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.0%	+/-1.1	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	7.2%	+/-1.9	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	6.9%	+/-1.5	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.6%	+/-1.2	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	4.9%	+/-1.3	3.6%	+/-0.1

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	19.6%	+/-2.7	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	12.0%	+/-8.3	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	8.7%	+/-3.6	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	8.7%	+/-3.6	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	40.4%	+/-7.0	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	36,357	+/-2,565	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	26.4%	+/-4.3	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	52.1%	+/-4.5	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	67.9%	+/-5.3	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	18.8%	+/-4.3	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	3.8%	+/-1.9	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	285	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	47	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	7.2%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	275	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	155	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	90	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	112	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	7	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care on 9/30/2013	70	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	117	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	+	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	N/A	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	+	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRs Services State Fiscal Year 2014	**	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

- * Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.
- ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
- ^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.
- ^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
- + Values masked to assure confidentiality
- ~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*² – 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 2014. 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.

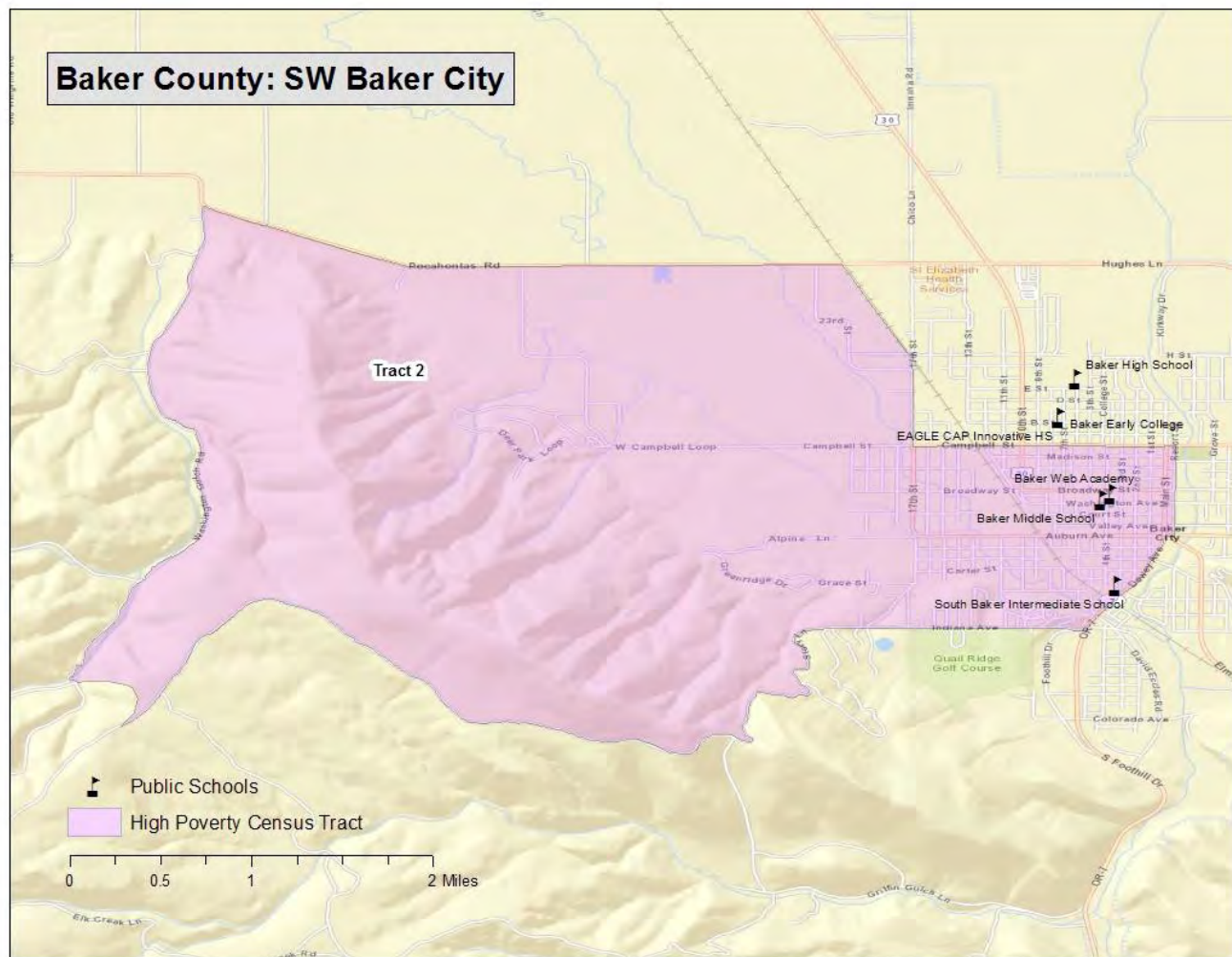
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 three high-poverty hotspots composed of three contiguous census tracts in and around Baker City. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 57 percent of the county’s population, 66 percent of its poor, and 64 percent of its SNAP clients live in one of these areas:

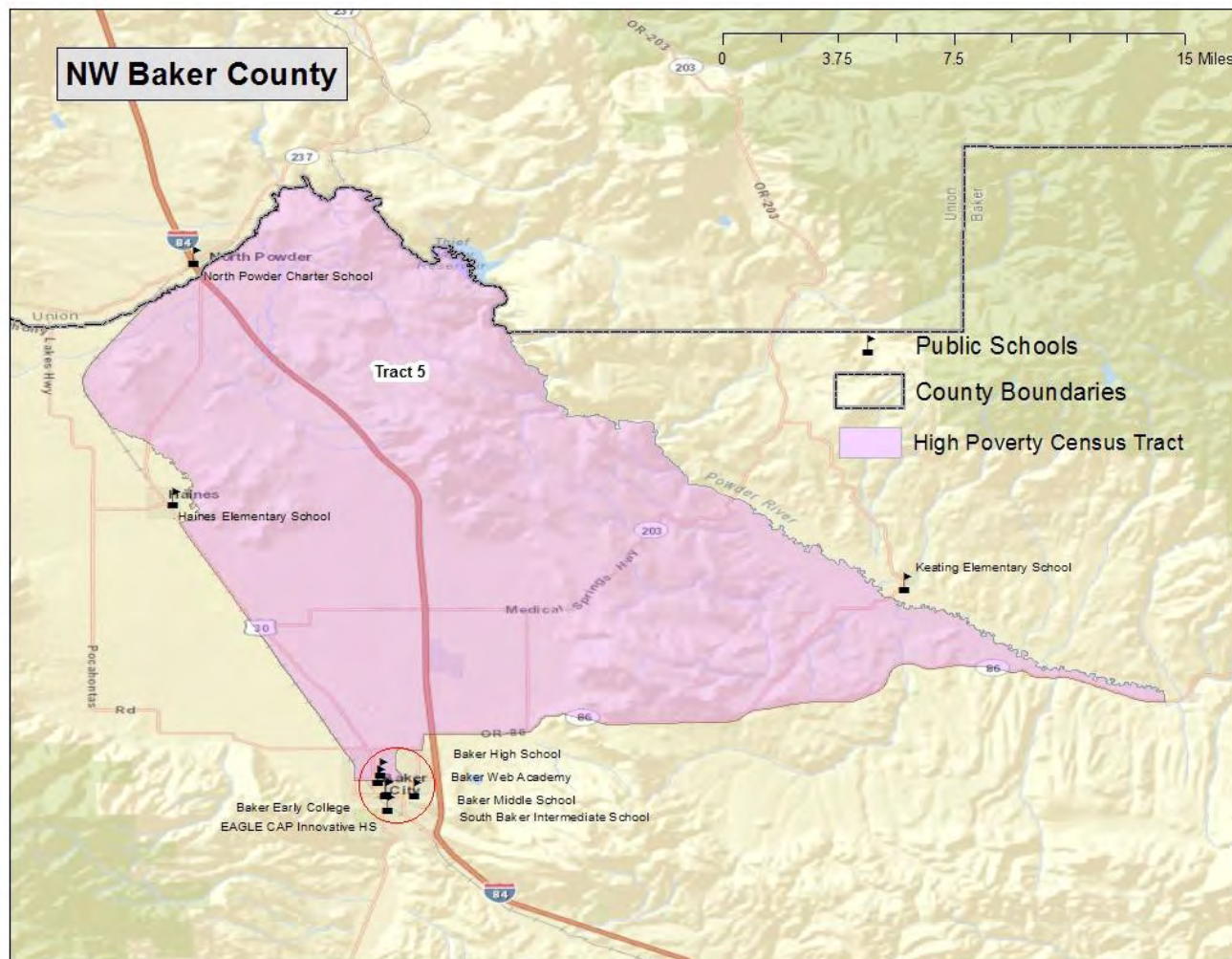
² **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau’s definition of a *poverty area* is a tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or more. We define a high poverty hotspot as a census tract or contiguous group of tracts with poverty rates of 20 percent or more for two consecutive measurements. Poverty rates were measured in the Census Bureau’s 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Census Tract 2



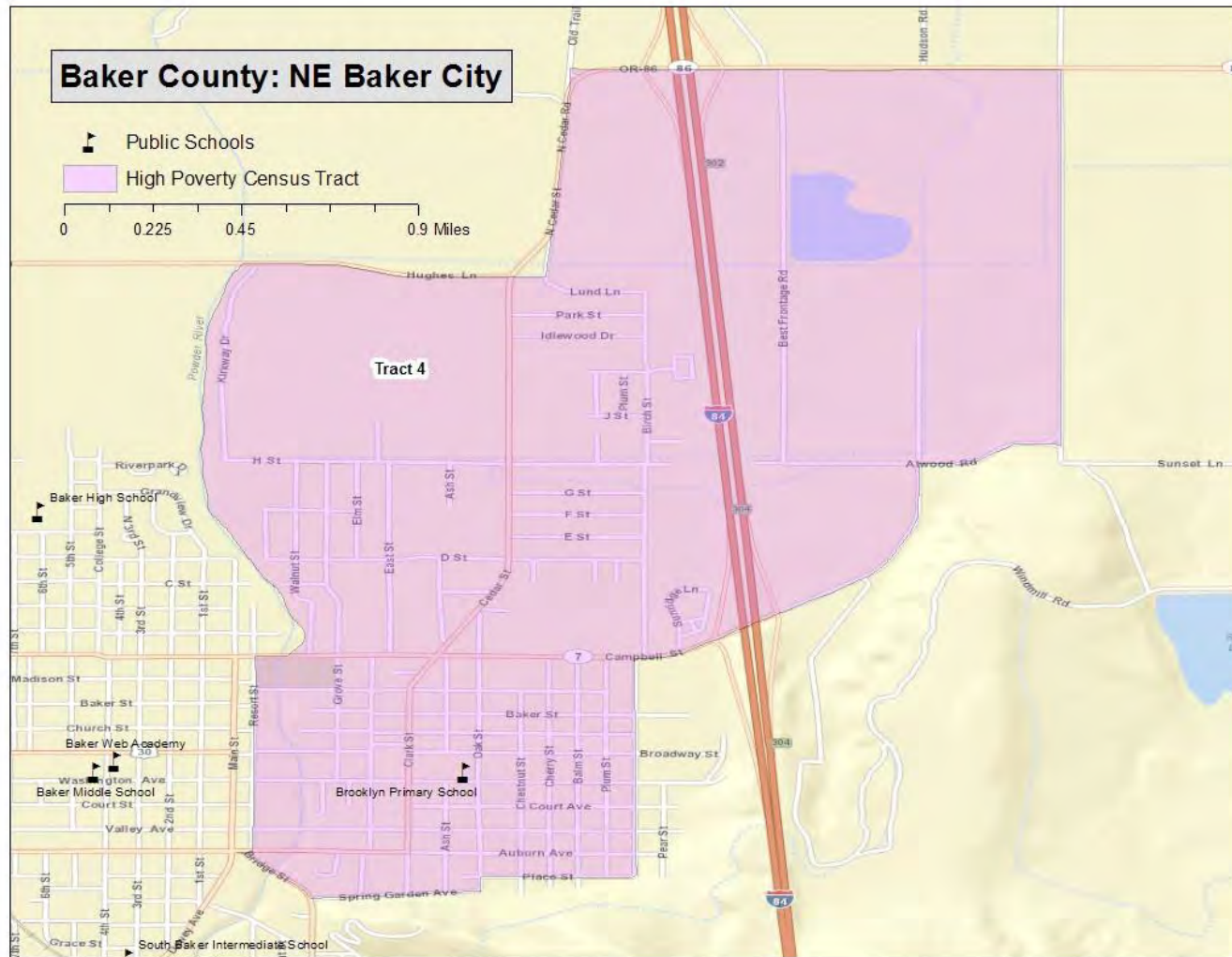
- *Southwest Baker City:* Census Tract 2 contains southwest Baker City and an expanse of land west of the city. Within Baker City, the north side is bordered by Campbell Street. The south side is bordered by Indiana Avenue and the east side is bordered by Resort Street, Dewey Avenue, and Highway 7 (Figure 1).

Figure 2: Census Tract 5



- *Northwest Baker County:* Census Tract 5 comprises northwestern Baker City and extends northward to the Union County line. Within Baker City it adjoins Tract 2 along Campbell Street. It is bounded on the west by 17th Street and the Union Pacific Railroad and on the east by the Powder River (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Census Tract 4



- **Northeast Baker City:** Census Tract 4 comprises northeastern Baker City. It is bounded on the north by Hughes Lane and Highway 86 and on the south by Bridge Street, Spring Garden Avenue, and Place Street. It is bounded by Resort Street and the Powder River on the west and by Birch Street, Campbell Street and Atwood Road on the east (Figure 3).

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Baker County	Oregon
	Baker City Southwest	Baker County Northwest	Baker City Northeast		
ACS Poverty rate	24%	23%	22%	20%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	3,170	3,011	3,040	16,092	3,836,623
Housing units	1,532	1,190	1,455	8,826	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	28%	41%	36%	25%	34%
Total Households	1,289	1,133	1,393	7,074	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	9%	4%	9%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	19%	22%	13%	17%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.7	26.7	26.6	26.5	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	51%	46%	51%	50%	50%
Under 18	27%	19%	21%	20%	23%
18 to 24	7%	11%	5%	6%	9%
25 to 44	20%	26%	21%	19%	27%
45 to 59	23%	17%	23%	23%	21%
60+ years of age	23%	27%	30%	31%	20%
Latino	7%	7%	1%	3%	12%
White and non-Latino	88%	87%	95%	93%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	5%	7%	3%	4%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	97%	99%	100%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	17%	13%	10%	12%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	23%	20%	17%	21%	29%

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, 13 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 January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Baker City Southwest	Baker County Northwest	Baker City Northeast	Baker County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	856	680	899	3,790	782,927
Change since January 2008	36%	83%	77%	62%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	71	62	64	66	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	27%	23%	30%	24%	20%
Female	51%	50%	55%	52%	53%
Children	32%	33%	34%	32%	37%
18 to 24	12%	14%	11%	11%	11%
25 to 44	28%	27%	26%	26%	27%
45 to 59	18%	16%	17%	18%	15%
60 +	10%	10%	12%	12%	10%
English as preferred language	99%	98%	99%	99%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	44%	44%	42%	44%	40%
Clients in single parent households	28%	27%	28%	26%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	28%	29%	31%	30%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	14%	14%	12%	13%	13%
Medical assistance	81%	79%	74%	79%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	12%	14%	9%	9%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	9%	8%	8%	9%	11%
Mental health	35%	29%	30%	29%	23%
Alcohol and drug	25%	26%	21%	22%	21%
Child welfare	19%	16%	17%	17%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	14%	8%	11%	11%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	36	58	62	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 City Southwest area had the 5th highest participation rate in mental health programs and the 23rd highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs. They had the 12th highest rate of child welfare involvement. These factors contributed to its hotspot index rank of 36.
- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Baker County Northwest area had the 17th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs and the 19th highest participation rate in mental health programs. Baker City Northeast clients had the 16th highest participation rate in mental health programs.

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Baker City Southwest	Baker County Northwest	Baker City Northeast	Baker County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	43%	41%	42%	41%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	37%	39%	39%	37%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 11.38	\$ 12.57	\$ 12.04	\$ 12.08	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 10.89	\$ 11.74	\$ 11.37	\$ 11.53	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 11,413	\$ 12,817	\$ 13,137	\$ 12,620	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 9,947	\$ 11,079	\$ 10,676	\$ 10,485	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-13%	-14%	-19%	-17%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	19%	19%	16%	19%	21%
in 2013	24%	21%	20%	21%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	28%	23%	34%	27%	17%
in 2013	25%	21%	34%	26%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	13%	9%	12%	12%	12%
in 2013	17%	12%	14%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	4%	5%	4%	4%	11%
in 2013	5%	6%	3%	4%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	13%	12%	10%	11%	10%
in 2013	8%	16%	8%	9%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	5%	10%	6%	8%	6%
in 2013	5%	7%	5%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	19%	22%	16%	20%	22%
in 2013	16%	19%	17%	20%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

Employment among Baker County clients has declined in all sectors except for health care/social assistance. In 2013, most Baker County clients working in this sector worked in residential care/nursing facilities or providing services or 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.³

Table 4 Baker County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Baker County	Oregon
	Baker City Southwest	Baker County Northwest	Baker City Northeast		
Total number of clients	856	680	899	3,790	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	67%	67%	65%	64%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	68%	66%	69%	67%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2013	33%	38%	36%	34%	31%
In 2012	18%	13%	15%	15%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	16%	16%	15%	15%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	37%	38%	37%	34%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	13%	18%	13%	14%	13%

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

- Thirty-four percent of clients who had moved most recently moved from one Baker City hotspot to another. Another fifth had most recently moved from one location to another within the same hotspot.
- One-quarter of those who had most recently moved in from another county came from neighboring Union County. Eleven percent came from Umatilla County and 10 percent came from Multnomah County.

³ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	85501	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	80425	+/-465	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	33502	+/-430	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	32.1	+/-0.2	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	17.6%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	4.5%	+/-0.1	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	18%	+/-0.4	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	12.2%	+/-0.1	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	71,390	+/-91	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	83.5%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	818	+/-112	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	1%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	541	+/-142	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	0.6%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	4,723	+/-231	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	5.5%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	145	+/-111	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	2.5%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	2,095	+/-267	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	2.5%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	5486	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	6.4%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	42842	+/-122	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	50.1%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	42,659	+/-122	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	49.9%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	76,782	+/-665	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	94.6%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	4,633	+/-598	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	5.4%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	7,577	+/-640	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	8.9%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	11.8%	+/-0.9	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	7.9%	+/-1.0	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	4.1%	+/-6.7	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	129.83	N/A	251	N/A

EDUCATION				
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	15.8%	+/-1.1	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	94.0%	+/-0.7	64.4%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	48.6%	+/-1.5	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	2.1%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.4	+/-0.03	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	22.0%	+/-1.0	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	34.2%	+/-13.8	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	3	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	7.1	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	7.7%	+/-1.1	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	57.7%	+/-1.5	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	7.9	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	7.4	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	46.8%	+/-3.7%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	5.4%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	11.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	22.5%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	14.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	35.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	7.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	15.9%	+/-1.6	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	10.1%	+/-0.7	14.1%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.0%	+/-0.4	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	0.8%	+/-0.2	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.8%	+/-0.6	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.9%	+/-0.5	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.0%	+/-0.3	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	2.3%	+/-0.4	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	21.6%	+/-1.3	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	16.4%	+/-3.4	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	4.1%	+/-1.0	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	4.1%	+/-1.0	8.3%	+/-0.3

Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	33.4%	+/-1.9	31.6%	+/-0.4
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (con't)	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error	Number
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	47716	+/-2,574	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	17.1%	+/-1.1	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	23.1%	+/-0.9	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	78.7%	+/-1.4	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	14.2%	+/-1.3	13.8%	0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	2.3%	+/-0.5	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	Unavailable	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	2640	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	6.3%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	36870	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	24730	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	2116	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	504	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	11	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	88	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	6046	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	95	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	322	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	20	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRs Services State Fiscal Year 2014	421	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

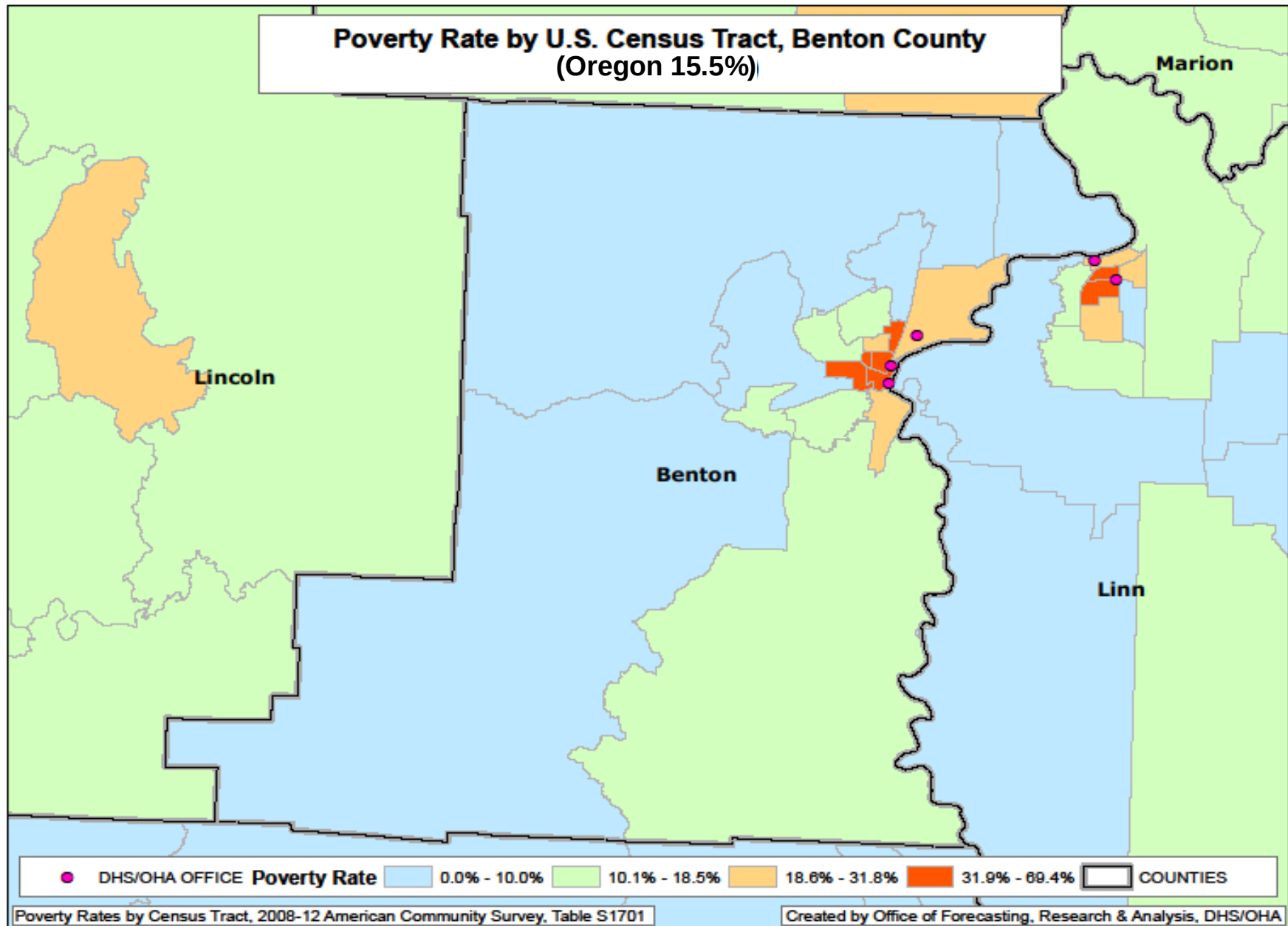
-- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*⁴ – 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 2014. 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 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.⁵ According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 20 percent of the county’s population, 25 percent of its poor, and 36 percent of its SNAP clients live in one of these areas:

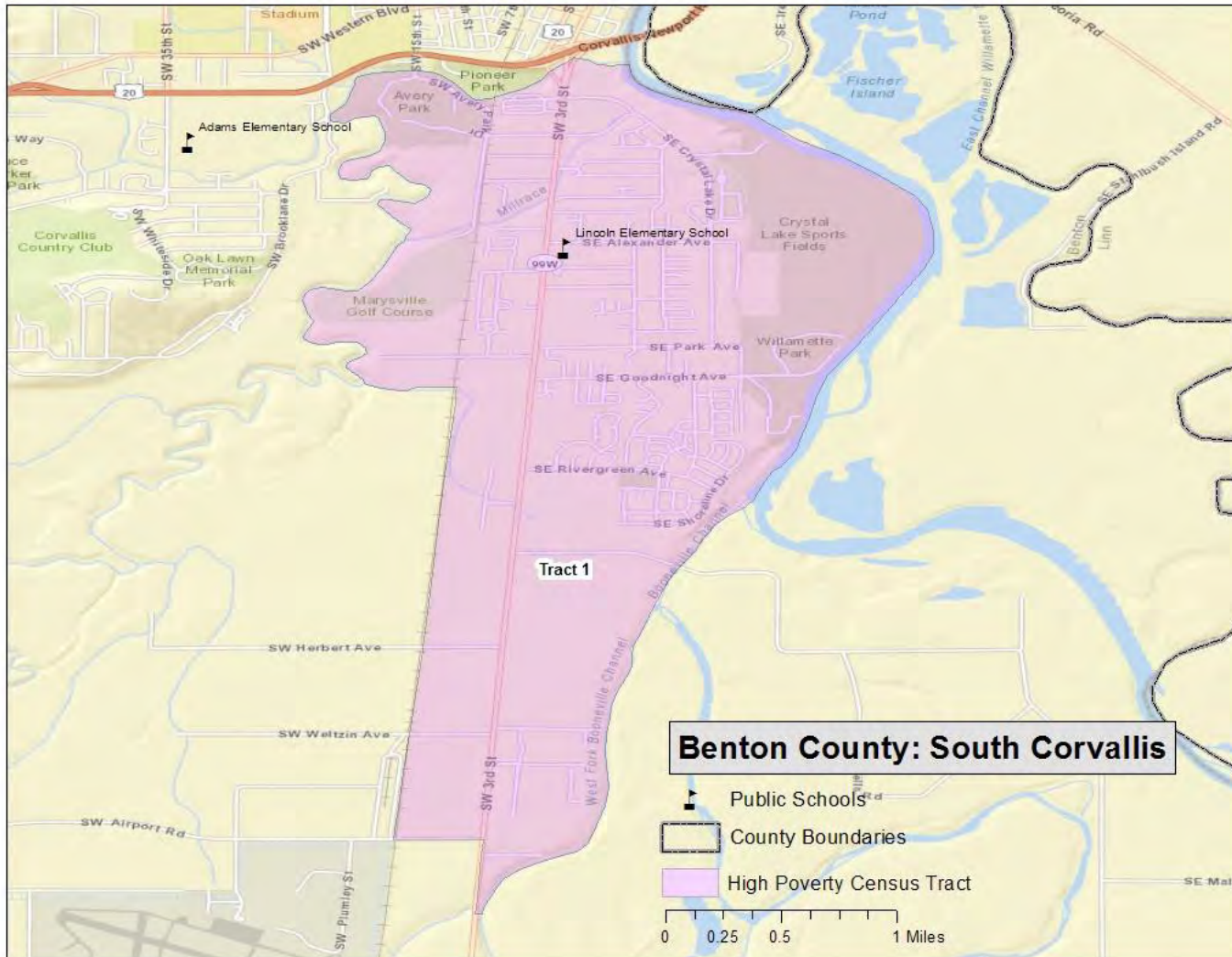
⁴ **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau’s definition of a *poverty area* is a tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or more. We define a high poverty hotspot as a census tract or contiguous group of tracts with poverty rates of 20 percent or more for two consecutive measurements. Poverty rates were measured in the Census Bureau’s 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

⁵ Several tracts around Oregon State University also had high poverty rates. These tracts contain college dormitories and a large amount of private student housing. The high percentage of student housing in these tracts affects the tracts’ Census characteristics. Therefore no analysis was done for these tracts.

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: North Corvallis

- *North Corvallis*: Census Tracts 6 and 10.01 on the north side of Corvallis. The area lies north of Beca and Cornell and east of Highland/13th. West of Highway 99W the area lies south of Conifer. On the east side of 99W the area extends to the Willamette River and north to NE Granger Avenue (Figure 1).

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: South Corvallis



- *South Corvallis:* Census Tract 1 is bounded by the Marys and Willamette rivers, the railroad tracks, the West Fork of Bonneville Channel, and Airport Road (Figure 2).

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Benton County	Oregon
	Corvallis North	Corvallis South		
ACS Poverty rate	30%	21%	22%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	9,673	7,333	85,501	3,836,623
Housing units	4,111	2,946	36,301	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	54%	52%	39%	34%
Total Households	3,924	2,852	33,502	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	8%	9%	4%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	13%	14%	16%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.7	26.5	25.8	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	51%	49%	50%	50%
Under 18	22%	19%	18%	23%
18 to 24	20%	20%	23%	9%
25 to 44	26%	33%	22%	27%
45 to 59	14%	16%	19%	21%
60+ years of age	18%	11%	18%	20%
Latino	17%	11%	6%	12%
White and non-Latino	70%	83%	83%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	13%	6%	10%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	92%	96%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	15%	7%	6%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	34%	43%	49%	29%

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 has a poverty rate of 26.4 percent and tract 10.01 has a rate of 34.6 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area is 30 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 January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Benton County	Oregon
	Corvallis North	Corvallis South		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	2,239	1,393	9,989	782,927
Change since January 2008	46%	37%	53%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	69	66	62	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	23%	19%	12%	20%
Female	55%	51%	52%	53%
Children	40%	34%	33%	37%
18 to 24	13%	16%	18%	11%
25 to 44	26%	31%	28%	27%
45 to 59	13%	13%	14%	15%
60 +	9%	7%	8%	10%
English as preferred language	90%	94%	95%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	37%	42%	46%	40%
Clients in single parent households	32%	30%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	25%	25%	25%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	12%	12%	9%	13%
Medical assistance	79%	74%	74%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	10%	10%	8%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	11%	9%	9%	11%
Mental health	27%	23%	23%	23%
Alcohol and drug	22%	20%	20%	21%
Child welfare	15%	13%	12%	14%
Developmental disability	3%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	10%	7%	8%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	52	83	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 clients¹

	Hotspots			
	Corvallis North	Corvallis South	Benton County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults ²				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	42%	46%	42%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	42%	46%	43%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.06	\$ 13.29	\$ 13.77	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.73	\$ 11.96	\$ 12.04	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13,041	\$ 13,642	\$ 13,512	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 10,293	\$ 10,259	\$ 10,206	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-21%	-25%	-24%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	19%	21%	20%	21%
in 2013	21%	21%	20%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	20%	20%	20%	17%
in 2013	21%	19%	22%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	14%	12%	13%	12%
in 2013	20%	15%	16%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	9%	10%	9%	11%
in 2013	9%	12%	10%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	7%	8%	8%	10%
in 2013	2%	6%	4%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	4%	4%	4%	6%
in 2013	3%	3%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	26%	25%	27%	22%
in 2013	24%	25%	26%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- While the percentage of employed clients did not decline in Benton County or its hotspots, earnings did. Client job loss in more lucrative manufacturing and construction was offset by job gains in health care and social assistance where clients worked fewer hours and earned a lower hourly wage.
- Most clients working in health care/social assistance in 2013 worked in nursing/residential care facilities or otherwise providing services to the elderly or 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.

Table 4 Benton County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Benton County	Oregon
	Corvallis North	Corvallis South		
Total number of clients	2,239	1,393	9,989	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	61%	64%	60%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	62%	66%	61%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2013	29%	34%	31%	31%
In 2012	15%	12%	14%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	18%	18%	16%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	34%	26%	28%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	20%	24%	23%	13%

- Eighteen percent of clients who had moved had most recently moved from one Corvallis hotspot tract to another, 15 percent had most recently moved from one location to another within the same hotspot, and 15 percent had most recently moved from neighboring Linn County.

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.

⁶ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	377206	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	374217	+/-301	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	145004	+/-1070	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	40.6	+/-0.2	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	23.5%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	5.6%	*****	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	20.6%	+/-0.2	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	13.8%	+/-0.1	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	318,687	+/-216	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	84.5%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	2679	+/-350	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.7%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1,639	+/-335	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	0.4%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	13,366	+/-476	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	3.5%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	194	+/-113	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	2.8%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	10,703	+/-723	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	2.8%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	29,137	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	7.7%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	185,962	+/-191	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.3%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	191244	+/-191	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.7%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	341,606	+/-1,643	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	95.7%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	16,402	+/-1,254	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	4.3%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	32,136	+/-1,572	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	8.5%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	11.6%	+/-0.5	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	5.7%	+/-0.4	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	6.7%	+/'0.9	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	117.74	N/A	251	N/A

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	23.7%	+/-0.6	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	92.4%	+/-0.4	64.4%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	31.8%	+/-0.7	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	3.6%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.58	+/-0.02	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	30.2%	+/-0.7	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	34.2%	+/-4.8	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	3.2	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	8.2	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	7.6%	+/-0.7	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	69.5%	+/-0.8	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	56.5%	+/-1.5%	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	5.5%	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	15.0%	*	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	26.4%	*	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	17.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	37.0%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	8.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	14.0%	+/- .9	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	11.6%	+/-0.5	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	3.7%	+/-0.3	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	11.3%	+/-0.4	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.1%	+/-0.2	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.1%	+/-0.2	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.8%	+/-0.3	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	4.2%	+/-0.3	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.6%	+/-0.2	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	2.8%	+/-0.3	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	9.7%	+/-0.7	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	12.7%	+/-1.4	18.3%	+/-0.5

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	12.7%	+/-1.4	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	5.8%	+/-0.9	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	5.8%	+/-0.9	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	21.7%	+/-1.0	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	63,951	+/-1,133	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	18.9%	+/-0.6	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	28.8%	+/-0.6	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	79.4%	+/-0.5	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	14.9%	+/-0.6	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	145400	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	12951	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	6.4%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	139500	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	124600	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	12425	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	1842	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	64	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	778	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	28059	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	566	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	1573	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	131	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRs Services State Fiscal Year 2014	1330	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

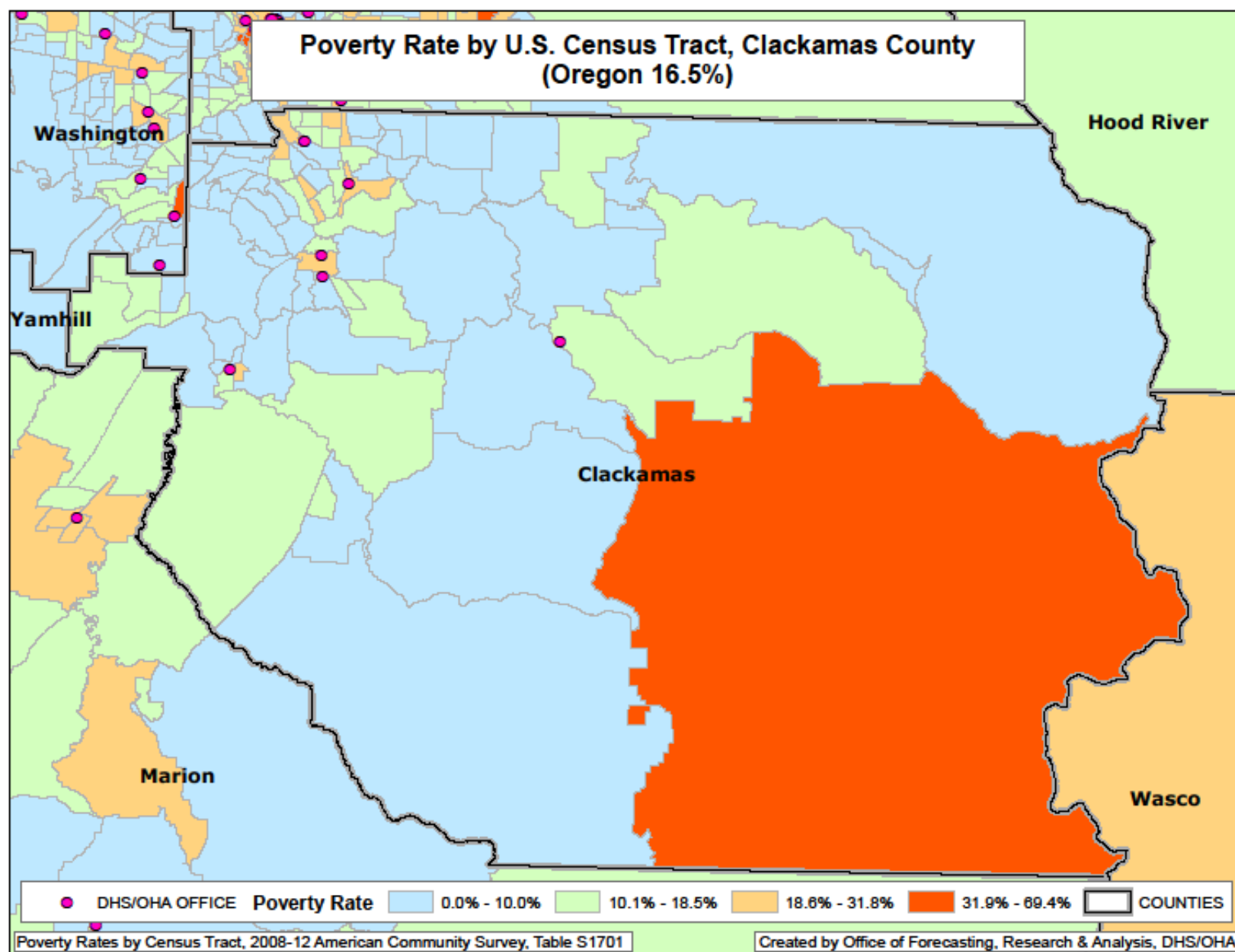
-- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ Values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*⁷ – 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 2014. 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 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.

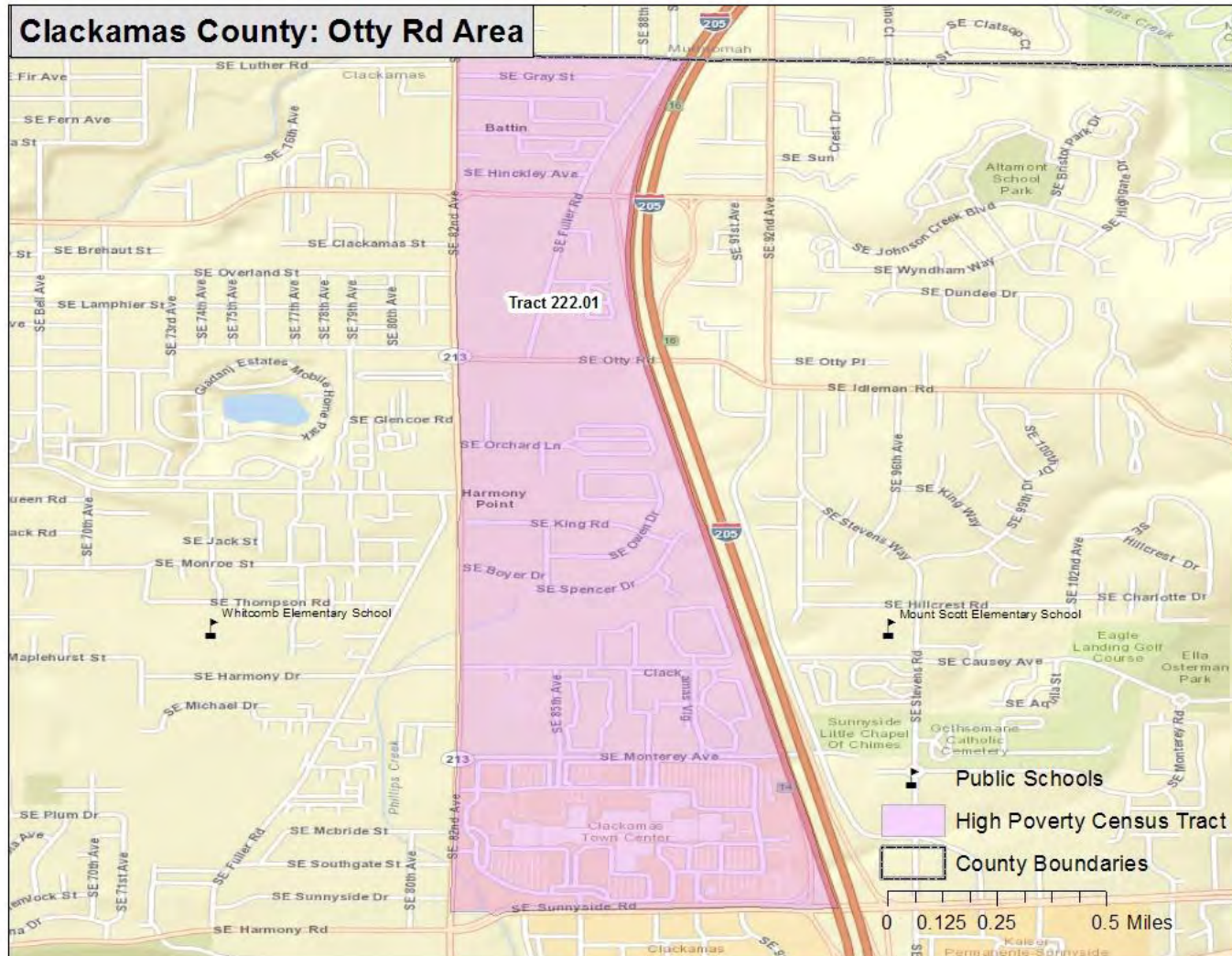
Clackamas County has three high-poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 4 percent of the county’s population, 8 percent of its poor, and 7 percent of its SNAP clients live in one of these areas:

⁷ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Canby Southeast area

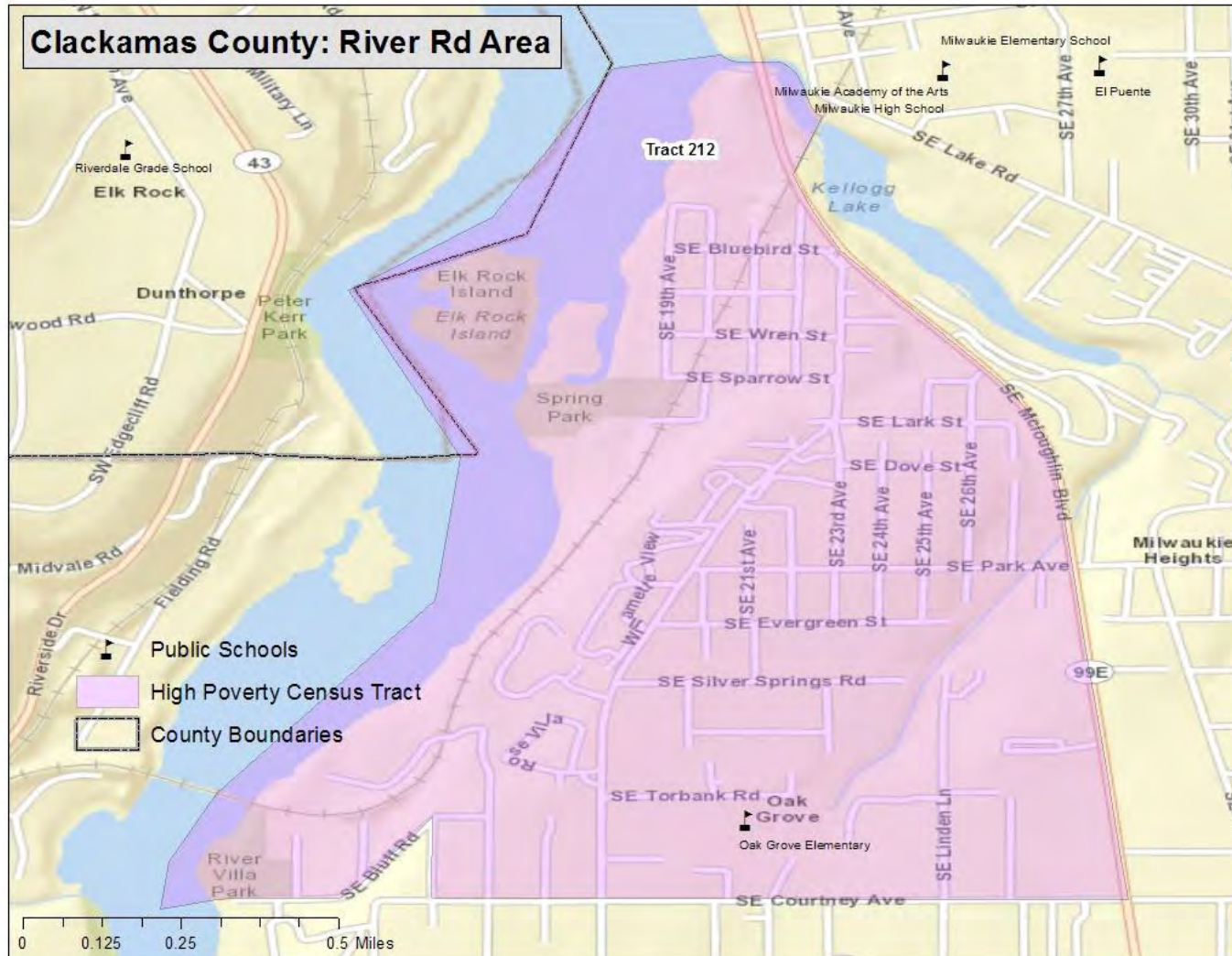
- Census Tract 229.07 located on the southeast side of Canby. It is bounded on the north by Highway 99E and the Molalla Western Railroad tracks. It is bounded by S Ivy Street on the west and by S Redwood Street on the east (Figure 1).

Figure 2: Otty Road area



- Census Tract 222.01 which lies in an unincorporated area in the vicinity of Otty Road. It lies east of Milwaukie and west of Happy Valley, bounded by SE 82nd Avenue on the west, I-205 on the east, Sunnyside Road on the south, and Clatsop Street (Multnomah County line) on the north (Figure 2).

Figure 3: River Road
area



- Census Tract 212 which lies along River Road just south of Milwaukie. It extends south to Courtney Avenue and is bounded by the Willamette River and McLoughlin Boulevard (Figure 3).

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Canby Southeast	Otty Rd Area	River Rd Area	Clackamas County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	21%	22%	22%	10%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	4,398	4,871	4,294	377,206	3,836,623
Housing units	1,443	2,613	2,157	156,933	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	46%	71%	51%	28%	34%
Total Households	1,443	2,331	1,923	145,004	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	4%	7%	11%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	32%	17%	15%	22%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.0	27.0	26.6	26.4	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	53%	54%	52%	51%	50%
Under 18	33%	24%	24%	24%	23%
18 to 24	9%	14%	7%	8%	9%
25 to 44	30%	33%	22%	25%	27%
45 to 59	16%	15%	17%	23%	21%
60+ years of age	11%	14%	32%	21%	20%
Latino	40%	39%	17%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	55%	55%	78%	84%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	5%	6%	5%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	85%	69%	93%	95%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	21%	23%	12%	8%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	20%	19%	32%	32%	29%

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 River Road hotspot, the higher concentration of adults 60 years and older and possibly the high rate of educational attainment are affected by the presence of the Willamette View and Rose Villa retirement communities within the tract.
- The Canby and Otty Road areas have nearly equal percentages of Latino residents, but English proficiency is higher in the Canby area. Some of the difference may be attributable to the higher percentage of children living in the Canby area compared to the Otty Road area.

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

Table 2 Clackamas County hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Clackamas County	Oregon
	Canby Southeast	Otty Rd Area	River Rd Area		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	1,103	1,438	847	50,464	782,927
Change since January 2008	73%	98%	76%	102%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	62	61	70	61	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	25%	30%	20%	13%	20%
Female	55%	54%	54%	54%	53%
Children	56%	41%	33%	38%	37%
18 to 24	9%	14%	10%	10%	11%
25 to 44	17%	24%	29%	28%	27%
45 to 59	11%	13%	17%	15%	15%
60 +	7%	9%	11%	10%	10%
English as preferred language	58%	78%	95%	90%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	21%	39%	45%	38%	40%
Clients in single parent households	40%	34%	33%	32%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	28%	20%	21%	27%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	13%	10%	16%	10%	13%
Medical assistance	81%	77%	77%	75%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	4%	12%	8%	9%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	9%	13%	18%	11%	11%
Mental health	14%	21%	28%	22%	23%
Alcohol and drug	12%	16%	24%	20%	21%
Child welfare	13%	12%	20%	15%	14%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	3%	7%	7%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	91	71	37	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 proportion of adults age 60 and older among SNAP clients is only slightly higher in the River Road hotspot than in the other areas shown. Despite the concentration of seniors among the general population in the River Road hotspot, the vast majority of SNAP clients are younger than 60.
- Among all Oregon hotspots, River Road clients had the 7th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs and the 11th rate of involvement in child welfare. Clients also had the 25th, 26th, and 27th highest participation rates in TANF, mental health programs, and alcohol and drug programs, respectively. Hence, the hotspot index rank of 37.

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

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

	Hotspots			Clackamas County	Oregon
	Canby Southeast	Otty Rd Area	River Rd Area		
Oregon employment history for adults ²					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	50%	38%	43%	45%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	47%	40%	36%	40%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.66	\$ 12.96	\$ 13.46	\$ 14.97	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 12.47	\$ 11.28	\$ 12.59	\$ 12.96	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 16,527	\$ 13,901	\$ 14,778	\$ 16,740	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 14,054	\$ 11,383	\$ 11,195	\$ 12,105	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-15%	-18%	-24%	-28%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	20%	24%	20%	23%	21%
in 2013	19%	29%	22%	22%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	13%	19%	17%	15%	17%
in 2013	14%	19%	23%	16%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	13%	13%	12%	12%	12%
in 2013	13%	14%	15%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	10%	13%	15%	12%	11%
in 2013	13%	15%	14%	12%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	16%	6%	10%	9%	10%
in 2013	10%	3%	3%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	4%	4%	5%	7%	6%
in 2013	3%	2%	-	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	24%	21%	21%	23%	22%
in 2013	27%	19%	22%	24%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- Client employment declines in manufacturing and construction were partially offset by increases in other sectors, mostly retail trade and accommodation and food services.
- The relatively high percentage of retail workers in the Otty Road area may be attributable to its proximity to Clackamas Town Center, which is located at the south end of the tract.

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.⁸

Table 4 Clackamas County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Canby Southeast	Otty Rd Area	River Rd Area	Clackamas County	Oregon
Total number of clients	1,103	1,438	847	50,464	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	58%	65%	67%	59%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	58%	60%	70%	59%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2013	28%	31%	31%	28%	31%
In 2012	9%	14%	17%	14%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	21%	20%	19%	17%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	28%	22%	36%	30%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	12%	37%	26%	24%	13%

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

- In the Canby hotspot, 30 percent of clients who had moved most recently moved from one location to another within the hotspot, and 27 percent moved from another part of Canby. An additional 9 percent moved from neighboring Marion County.
- In the Otty Road hotspot, 48 percent of all clients who moved most recently came from Multnomah County which borders the tract on the north. An additional 19 percent moved from Clackamas County tracts along the south side of Johnson Creek Boulevard that lie west of the hotspot or from tracts that lie along I-205 to the south of the hotspot. Eight percent had most recently moved from one location to another within the hotspot.

In the River Road hotspot, 26 percent of all clients who moved most recently came from neighboring Multnomah County. An additional 22 percent moved from Clackamas County tracts that lie to the south and east of the tract in the Oak Grove, Jennings Lodge, and Johnson City areas. Eight percent had most recently moved from one location to another within the hotspot.

⁸ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	37068	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	36088	+/-241	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	15757	+/-362	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	43.5	+/-0.5	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	20.4%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	5.3%	+/-0.1	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	24.6%	+/-0.8	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	17.2%	+/-0.2	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	32,308	+/-59	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	87.2%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	204	+/-35	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.6%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	132	+/-50	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	0.4%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	470	+/-116	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	1.3%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	33	+/-36	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	2.8%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	1,050	+/-144	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	2.8%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	2,820	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	7.6%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	18,215	+/-100	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.1%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	18,853	+/-100	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.9%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	34,757	+/-239	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	96.7%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	1,219	+/-193	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	3.3%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	2019	+/-219	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	5.4%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	7.9%	+/-0.9	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	8.2%	+/-1.4	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	4.9%	+/-3.4	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	136.59	N/A	251	N/A

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	28.9%	+/-2.0	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	91.8%	+/-1.2	64.4%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	22.1%	+/-1.8	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	3.6%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.29	+/-0.05	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	24.6%	+/-1.6	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	53.1%	+/-14.3	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	4.1	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	11.3	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	26.9%	+/-1.6	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	62.3%	+/-2.2	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	69.4%	+/-5.2%	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	7.0%	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	18.0%	*	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	25.9%	*	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	15.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	60.0%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	10.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	18.6%	+/-1.7	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	20.8%	+/-2.0	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	4.6%	+/-0.8	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	17.7%	+/-1.6	14.1%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.9%	+/-0.6	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.2%	+/-0.7	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	7.3%	+/-1.5	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	7.8%	+/-1.6	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.6%	+/-0.8	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	5.6%	+/-1.3	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	15.8%	+/-1.8	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	25.0%	+/-4.8	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	8.0%	+/-2.0	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	8.0%	+/-2.0	8.3%	+/-0.3

Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	32.7%	+/-3.4	31.6%	+/-0.4
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	44,330	+/-1,892	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	22.4%	+/-1.8	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	35.0%	+/-1.7	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	74.2%	+/-1.8	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	14.4%	+/-1.6	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	5.5%	+/-1.2	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	17020	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	1167	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	5.6%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	17960	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	15510	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	2200	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	189	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	12	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care on 9/30/13	115	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	4702	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	79	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	117	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	9	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRS Services State Fiscal Year 2014	128	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

-- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

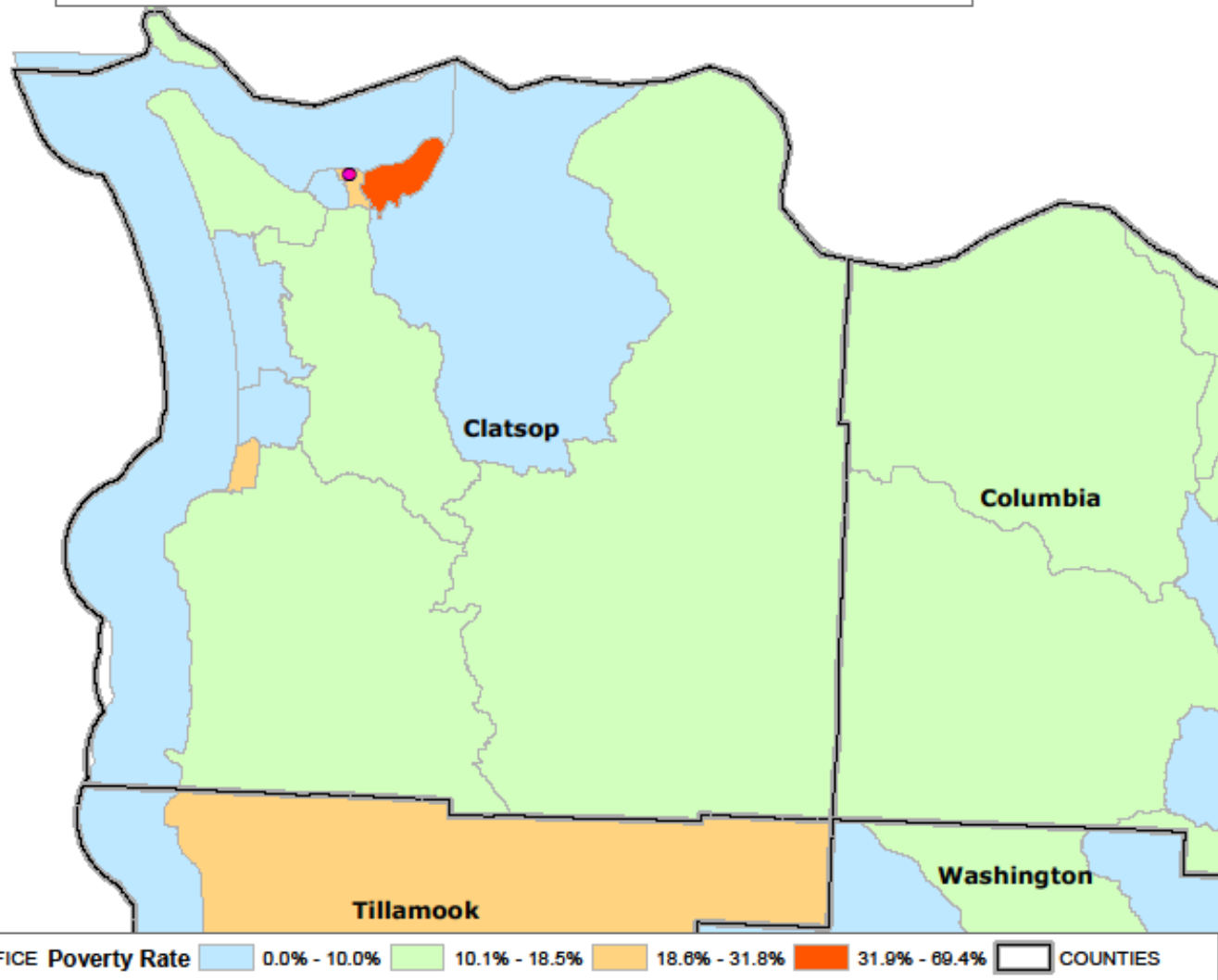
^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties

**Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Clatsop County
(Oregon 16.5%)**



Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2008-12 American Community Survey, Table S1701

Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*⁹ – 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 2014. 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 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.

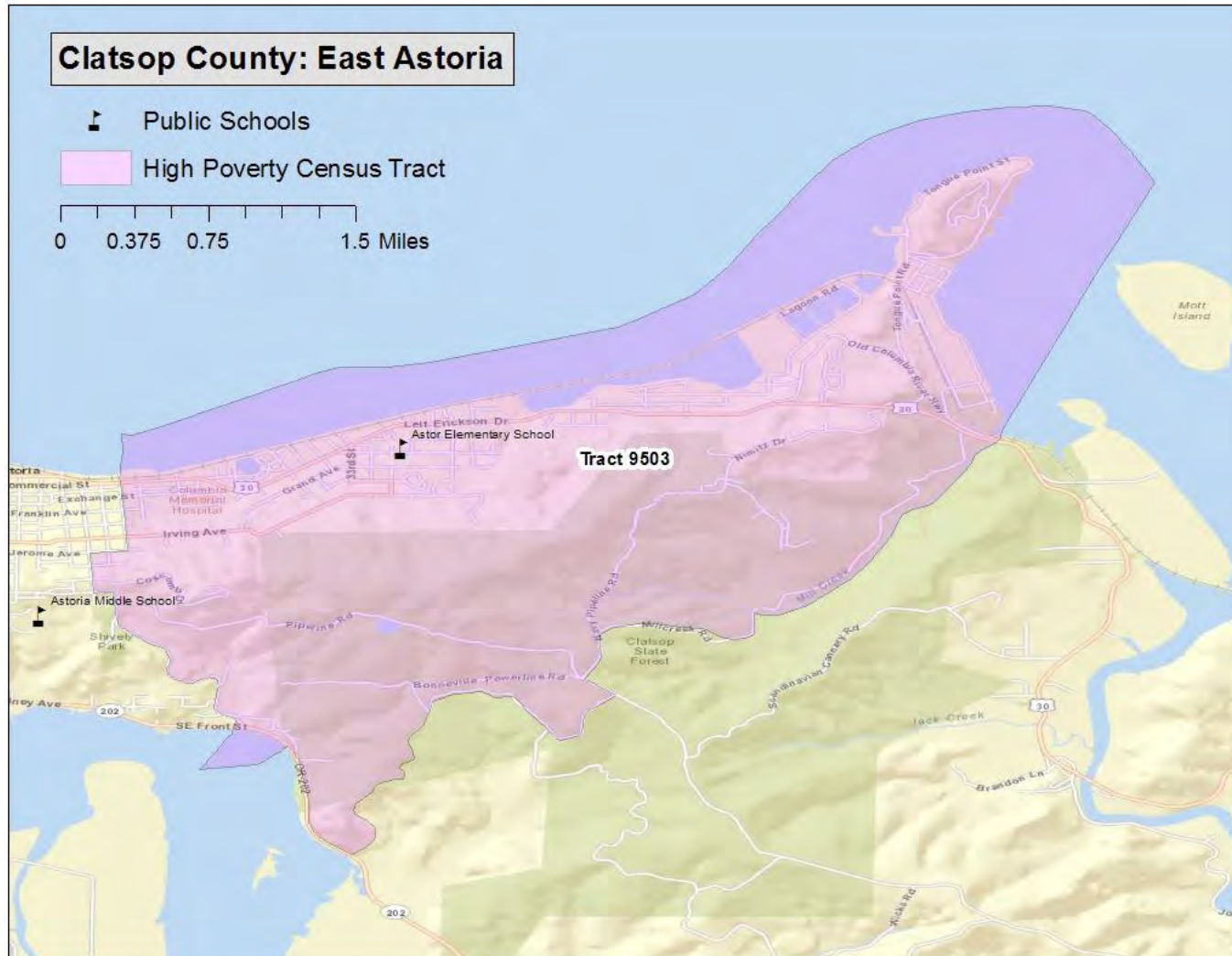
The purpose of this report is to identify high poverty areas and describe residents and SNAP clients living in them. Characteristics of the hotspot are compared with the county and Oregon. Data are presented in a series of tables that follow. Bullet points are provided when there is pertinent information 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, 9 percent of Clatsop County’s population, 17 percent of its poor, and 10 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area:

- Census tract 3 encompasses the eastern portion of Astoria, its western edge bordered by 17th Street and Williamsport Road. It contains Clatsop Community College and Columbia Memorial Hospital, and its area extends to Tongue Point (Figure 1).

⁹ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: East Astoria



- Census tract 3 encompasses the eastern portion of Astoria, its western edge bordered by 17th Street and Williamsport Road. It contains Clatsop Community College and Columbia Memorial Hospital, and its area extends to Tongue Point (Figure 1).

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

Table 1 East Astoria hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹			
	Hotspot		
	Astoria East	Clatsop County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	33%	16%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	3,168	37,068	3,836,623
Housing units	1,406	21,563	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	51%	28%	34%
Total Households	1,218	15,757	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	7%	7%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	12%	16%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.0	27.0	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	45%	51%	50%
Under 18	22%	20%	23%
18 to 24	12%	9%	9%
25 to 44	25%	22%	27%
45 to 59	24%	24%	21%
60+ years of age	17%	25%	20%
Latino	17%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	77%	87%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	6%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	91%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	6%	8%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	22%	22%	29%

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

- Twelve percent of the population in this tract lives in group quarters – likely the Tongue Point Job Corps Center. The presence of the Center may explain the relatively low percentage of females and higher percentage of young adults (18 to 24 years of age) when compared to the county and state. Persons living in group quarters are not included the poverty rate calculation.
- The East Astoria tract has the 13th highest poverty rate of all Oregon hotspots.

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

Table 2 East Astoria hotspot: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Astoria East	Clatsop County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	757	7,959	782,927
Change since January 2008	37%	95%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	61	58	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	24%	21%	20%
Female	53%	54%	53%
Children	38%	33%	37%
18 to 24	11%	10%	11%
25 to 44	25%	28%	27%
45 to 59	14%	17%	15%
60 +	12%	12%	10%
English as preferred language	88%	96%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	40%	44%	40%
Clients in single parent households	31%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	24%	28%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	4%	4%	13%
Medical assistance	81%	76%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	10%	8%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	7%	6%	11%
Mental health	22%	25%	23%
Alcohol and drug	15%	21%	21%
Child welfare	12%	13%	14%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	92	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 clients¹

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Astoria East	Clatsop County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	40%	44%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	43%	44%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.98	\$ 13.45	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 12.02	\$ 11.96	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 14,184	\$ 13,764	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 9,347	\$ 10,407	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-34%	-24%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	16%	18%	21%
in 2013	16%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	25%	30%	17%
in 2013	31%	34%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	20%	11%	12%
in 2013	18%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	6%	8%	11%
in 2013	-	6%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	5%	6%	10%
in 2013	11%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	10%	8%	6%
in 2013	4%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	20%	19%	22%
in 2013	19%	17%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- The percentage of SNAP clients employed increased between 2008 and 2013, but their earnings declined more than clients in the county or state overall.
- The Astoria hotspot is distinct in that the percentage of clients employed in manufacturing rose and the percentage employed in health care and social assistance fell. The opposite is true for the state as a whole as well as most other hotspots.
- The increase in manufacturing employment did not result in an increase in earnings as most of these clients were employed in food manufacturing. Clients employed in this industry worked fewer hours and had a lower hourly wage compared with clients who worked in other types of 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.¹⁰

Table 4 Clatsop County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspot</i> Astoria East	Clatsop County	Oregon
Total number of clients	757	7,959	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.5	2.6	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	58%	61%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	60%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2013	28%	29%	31%
In 2012	18%	15%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	13%	16%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	32%	31%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	10%	14%	13%

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

- Forty percent of movers had most recently moved from another tract in Astoria, Warrenton, or a rural tract that adjoins the hotspot on the south.
- Twenty-seven percent of movers had most recently moved from another location within the hotspot.
- Among those who had most recently moved in from another county, 24 percent had come from Multnomah County.

¹⁰ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

Columbia County

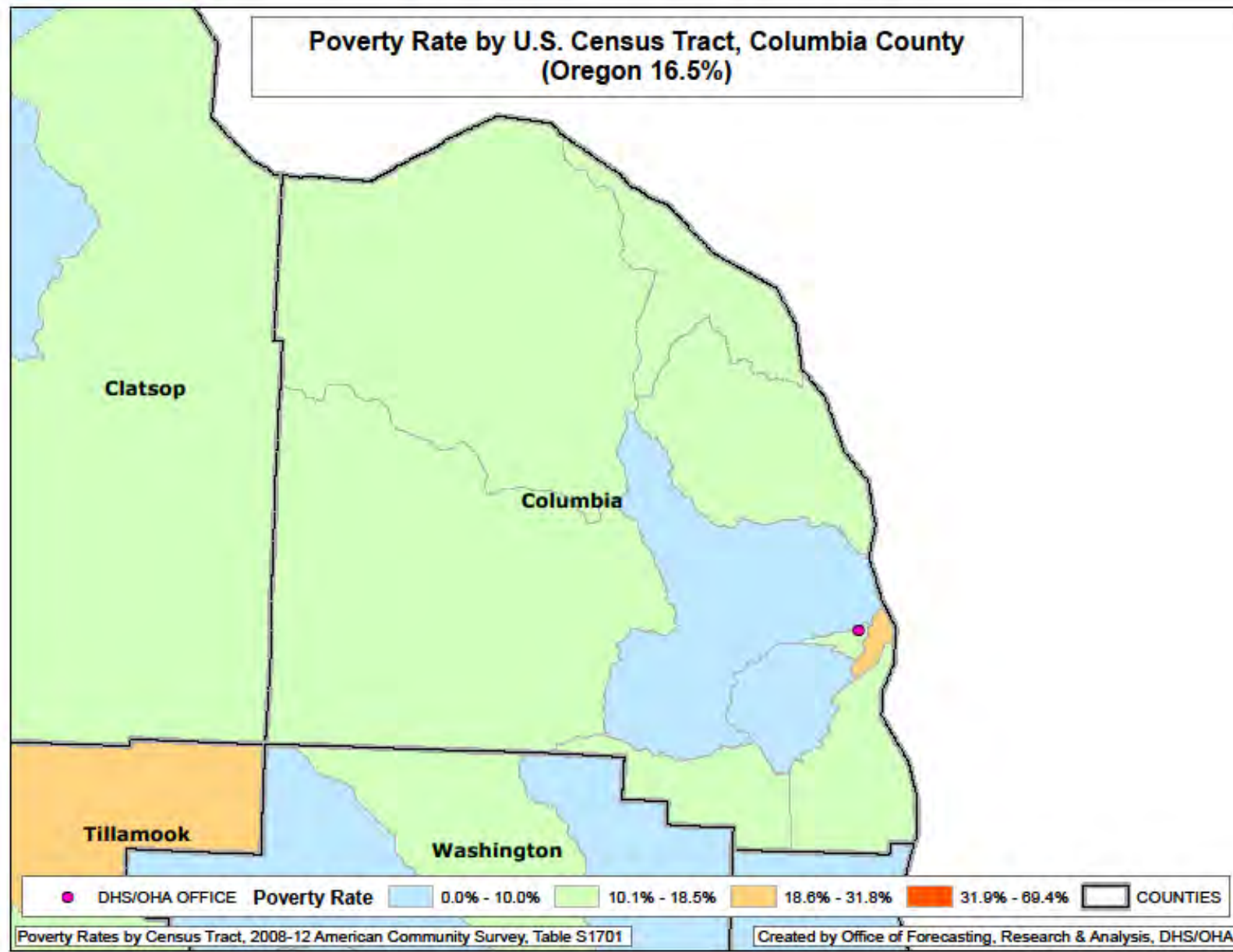
	Columbia County		Oregon	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	49317	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	48960	+/-152	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	19060	+/-279	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	41.5	+/-0.3	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	23.7%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	5.6%	+/-0.2	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	21.1%	+/-0.5	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	14.0%	+/-0.2	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	44,513	+/-30	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	90.3%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	111	+/-87	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.2%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	675	+/-187	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1.4%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	465	+/-100	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0.9%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	19	+/-20	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	2.9%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	1,447	+/-210	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	2.9%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	2,035	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	4.1%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	24,665	+/-143	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	50.0%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	24,652	+/-143	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.0%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	47,277	+/-375	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	98.3%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	860	+/-269	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	1.7%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	1,685	+/-345	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	3.4%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	4.8%	+/-0.9	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	4.5%	+/-0.8	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	12.9%	+/-1.8	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	92.01	N/A	251	N/A

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	34.0%	+/-1.5	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	88.9%	+/-1.2	64.4%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	17.4%	+/-1.5	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	3.1%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.57	+/-0.04	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	28.0%	+/-1.3	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	46.4%	+/-15.2	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	4.9	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	12.1	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	0.077	+/-1.3	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	0.755	+/-1.8	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	58.7%	+/-4.2%	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	6.3%	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	19.0%	*	66.6%	+/-6.5
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	28.2%	*	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	16.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	53.0%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	10.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	15.0%	+/-1.3	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	14.5%	+/-1.2	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	4.5%	+/-0.7	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	14.2%	+/-1.0	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.2%	+/-0.6	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.2%	+/-0.4	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.8%	+/-1.0	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.6%	+/-0.9	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.8%	+/-0.5	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	4.2%	+/-0.9	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	13.9%	+/-1.5	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	19.6%	+/-3.5	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	8.6%	+/-2.0	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	8.6%	+/-2.0	8.3%	+/-0.3

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	25.5%	+/-2.4	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	55,358	+/-2,413	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	23.2%	+/-1.8	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	32.4%	+/-1.6	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	75.1%	+/-1.5	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	12.6%	+/-1.6	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	3.6%	+/-0.9	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	10160	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	1889	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	7.8%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	9490	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	7920	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	2433	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	322	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	62	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care on 9/30/13	259	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	5497	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	95	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	371	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	32	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRs Services State Fiscal Year 2014	255	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

- * Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.
- ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
- ^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.
- ^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
- + Values masked to assure confidentiality
- ~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*¹¹ – 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 2014. 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 80% 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.

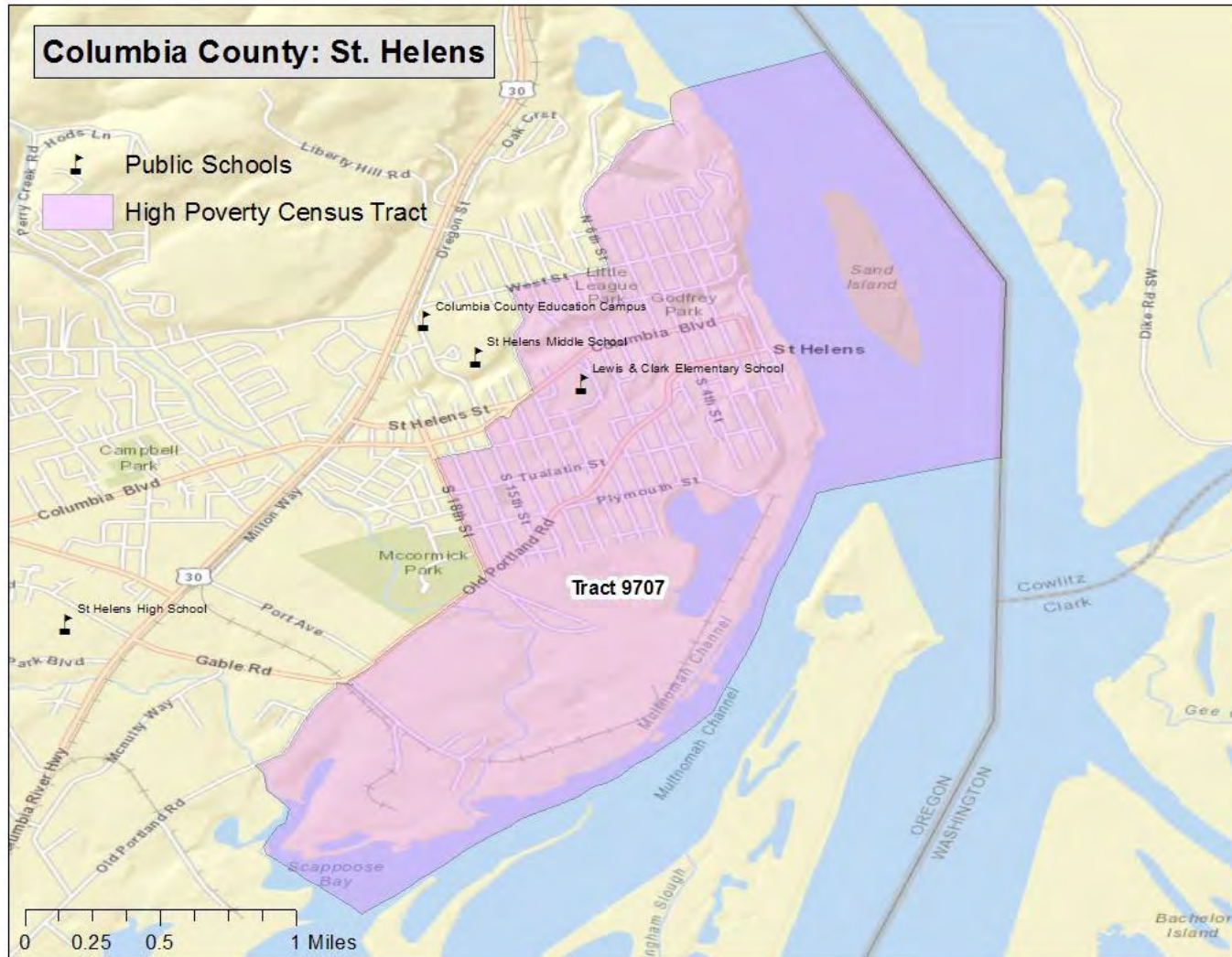
The purpose of this report is to identify high poverty areas and describe residents and SNAP clients living in them. Characteristics of the hotspot are compared with the county and Oregon. Data are presented in a series of tables that follow. Bullet points are provided when there is pertinent information 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, 8 percent of Columbia County’s population, 17 percent of its poor, and 15 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area:

- Census tract 97.07 in St. Helens. It is bounded on the south and east by the Columbia River and extends north to 6th Street and west to approximately 18th Street. The southernmost portion includes the site of the former Boise paper mill (Figure 1).

¹¹ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: St. Helens



- Census tract 97.07 in St. Helens. It is bounded on the south and east by the Columbia River and extends north to 6th Street and west to approximately 18th Street. The southernmost portion includes the site of the former Boise paper mill (Figure 1).

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

Table 1 St. Helens hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<u>Hotspot</u>	Columbia	
	St. Helens	County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	28%	14%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	4,117	49,317	3,836,623
Housing units	1,770	20,639	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	40%	23%	34%
Total Households	1,553	19,060	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	11%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	17%	19%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.7	27.2	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	50%	50%	50%
Under 18	25%	24%	23%
18 to 24	12%	8%	9%
25 to 44	30%	24%	27%
45 to 59	19%	24%	21%
60+ years of age	14%	21%	20%
Latino	10%	4%	12%
White and non-Latino	83%	90%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	7%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	97%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	17%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	17%	17%	29%

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 January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	St. Helens	Columbia County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	1,469	9,606	782,927
Change since January 2008	63%	85%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	68	64	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	36%	19%	20%
Female	53%	53%	53%
Children	32%	34%	37%
18 to 24	13%	12%	11%
25 to 44	30%	28%	27%
45 to 59	16%	17%	15%
60 +	9%	10%	10%
English as preferred language	98%	99%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	43%	42%	40%
Clients in single parent households	32%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	25%	28%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	14%	11%	13%
Medical assistance	80%	76%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	11%	8%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	14%	11%	11%
Mental health	34%	26%	23%
Alcohol and drug	30%	25%	21%
Child welfare	17%	15%	14%
Developmental disability	3%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	10%	7%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	5	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 7th highest participation rate in mental health programs, the 9th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs, and the fourth highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4). They had the 22nd highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs and the 26th highest rate of child welfare involvement. Hence, the area had a hotspot index rank of 5.

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

Table 3 St. Helens hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	St. Helens	Columbia County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	41%	40%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	36%	33%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 14.21	\$ 14.46	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 12.69	\$ 12.99	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 15,460	\$ 15,635	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 11,643	\$ 11,503	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-25%	-26%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	22%	21%	21%
in 2013	21%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	15%	17%	17%
in 2013	17%	17%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	16%	13%	12%
in 2013	23%	18%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	9%	10%	11%
in 2013	10%	12%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	10%	10%	10%
in 2013	7%	9%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	5%	8%	6%
in 2013	5%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	23%	22%	22%
in 2013	18%	21%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- Client employment declined in nearly every sector, especially retail trade and manufacturing. Those losses were partially offset by an increase in client employment in health care/social assistance. Clients employed in that sector worked in the offices of health care providers, in nursing/residential care facilities, or providing services to 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.¹²

Table 4 Columbia County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	St. Helens	Columbia County	Oregon
Total number of clients	1,469	9,606	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	3.2	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	74%	62%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	74%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2013	41%	32%	31%
In 2012	17%	15%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	16%	16%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	32%	28%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	17%	18%	13%

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

- One-third of movers had most recently moved from another location within the St. Helens hotspot. One fifth had most recently moved from Tract 97.08 which encompasses the western portion of St. Helens.
- Among those who had most recently moved in from another county, one-third came from Multnomah County and one-fifth came from Washington County.

¹² 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	62937	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	61658	+/-195	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	26567	+/-475	1512718	+/-4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	47.2	+/-0.3	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	19.0%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	5.0%	+/-0.1	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	29.7%	+/-0.6	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	21.7%	+/-0.1	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	54,647	+/-161	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	86.8%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	200	+/-72	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.3%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1,399	+/-305	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	2.2%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	696	+/-80	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	1.1%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	133	+/-159	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	3.8%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	2,379	+/-350	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	3.8%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	3,456	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	5.5%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	31,324	+/-150	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.8%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	31,613	+/-150	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.2%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	60,526	+/-307	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	98.9%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	703	+/-181	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	1.1%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	1,892	+/-283	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	3.0%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	4.5%	+/-0.7	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	5.9%	+/-1.0	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	4.8%	+/-2.9	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2014 data	218.42	N/A	251	N/A

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	31.6%	+/-1.6	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	87.8%	+/-1.2	64.4%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	17.8%	+/-1.5	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	7.0%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.32	+/-0.04	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	19.6%	+/-1.3	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	37.7%	+/-10.2	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	4.1	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	9.2	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	13.1%	+/-1.5	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	66.5%	+/-1.9	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	1.6	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	9.7	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	48.2%	+/-4.8%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	7.7%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	26.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	30.1%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	18.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	67.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	10.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	18.6%	+/-1.6	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	22.6%	+/-1.3	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.3%	+/-0.9	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.3%	+/-0.7	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	8.1%	+/-1.2	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	10.6%	+/-1.2	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.9%	+/-0.8	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	6.8%	+/-1.0	3.6%	+/-0.1

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	17.3%	+/-1.7	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	23.1%	+/-3.9	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	8.9%	+/-1.7	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	8.9%	+/-1.7	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	36.6%	+/-2.7	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	37,853	+/-2,175	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	25.7%	+/-1.6	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	44.0%	+/-1.8	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	65.6%	+/-1.8	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	13.1%	+/-1.4	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	5.9%	+/-0.9	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	22040	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	2443	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	9.1%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	21040	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	15810	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	5515	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	322	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	23	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	323	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	10153	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	133	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	700	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	20	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRs Services State Fiscal Year 2014	249	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

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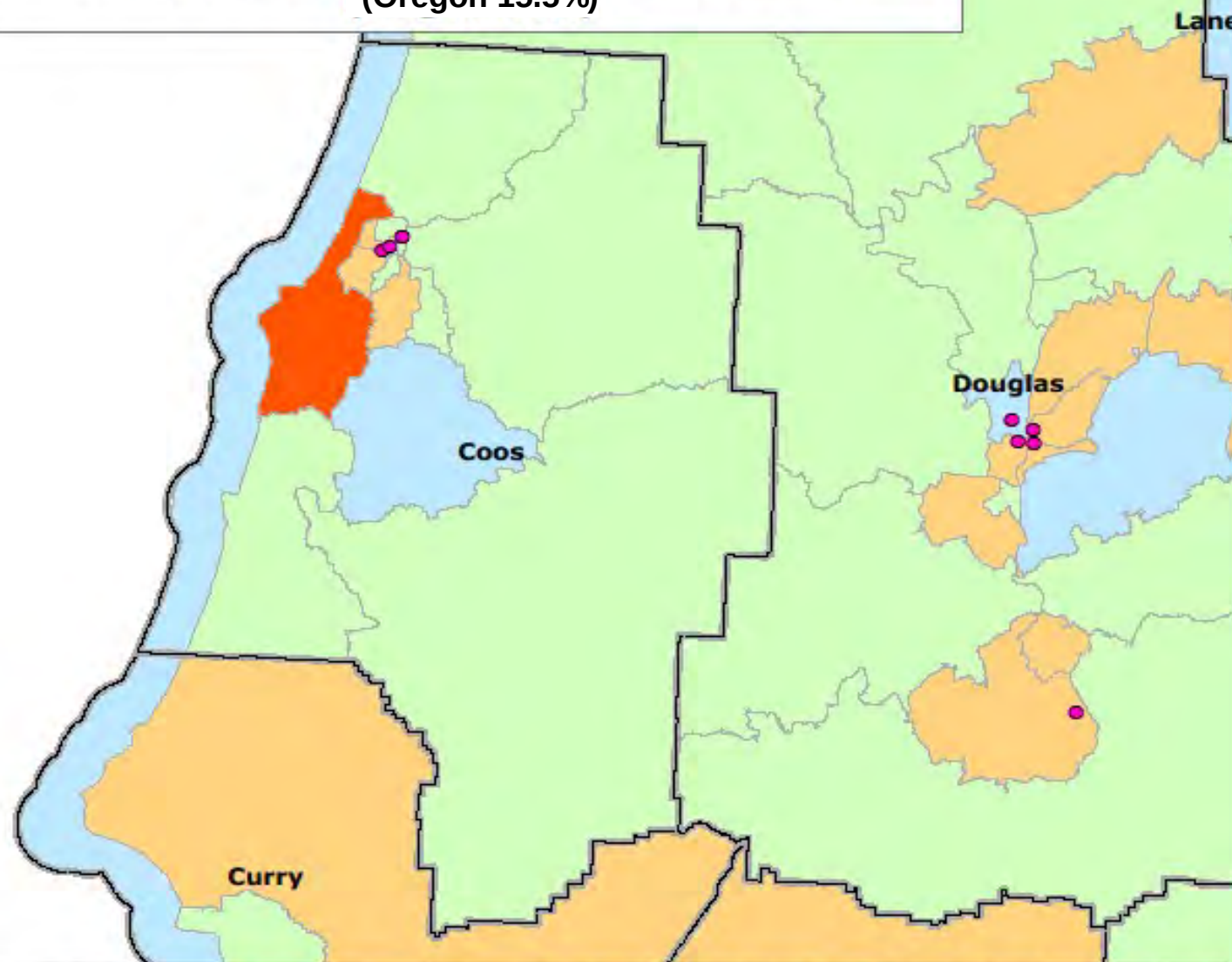
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Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Coos County (Oregon 15.5%)



● DHS/OHA OFFICE **Poverty Rate**
 0.0% - 10.0%
 10.1% - 18.5%
 18.6% - 31.8%
 31.9% - 69.4%
 COUNTIES

Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2008-12 American Community Survey, Table S1701

Created by Office of Forecasting, Research & Analysis, DHS/OHA

High Poverty *Hotspots*¹³ – 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 2014. 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 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 two high-poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 19 percent of the county’s population, 29 percent of its poor, and 25 percent of its SNAP clients live in one of these two areas:

- *Barview/Charleston* (Census Tract 5.02) lies south of Tarheel Creek and Libby Drive and north of Whiskey Run Road. It is bounded on the east by Bright Mills Road and U.S. Highway 101 and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It includes the Barview and Charleston areas.

¹³ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Barview/Charleston

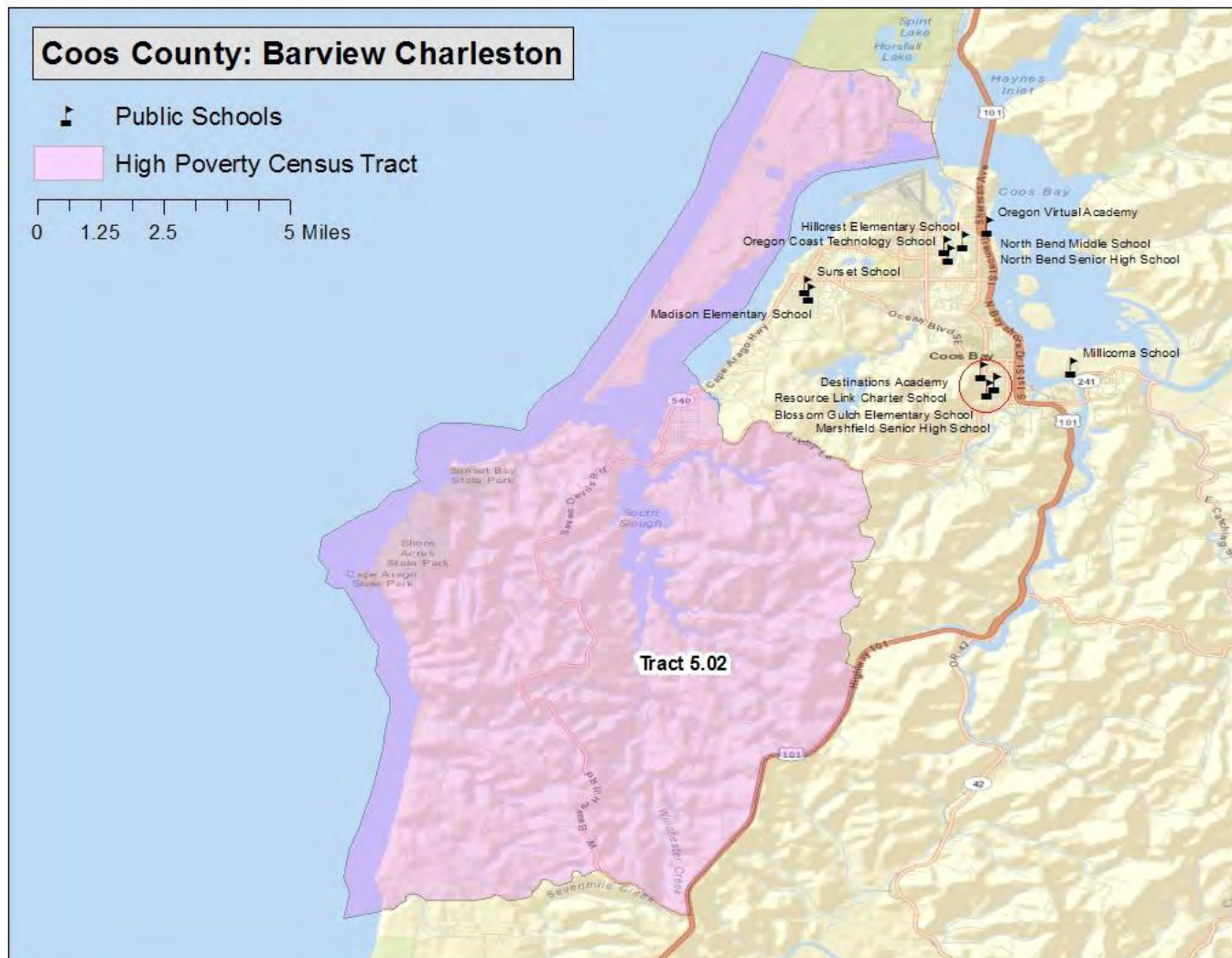
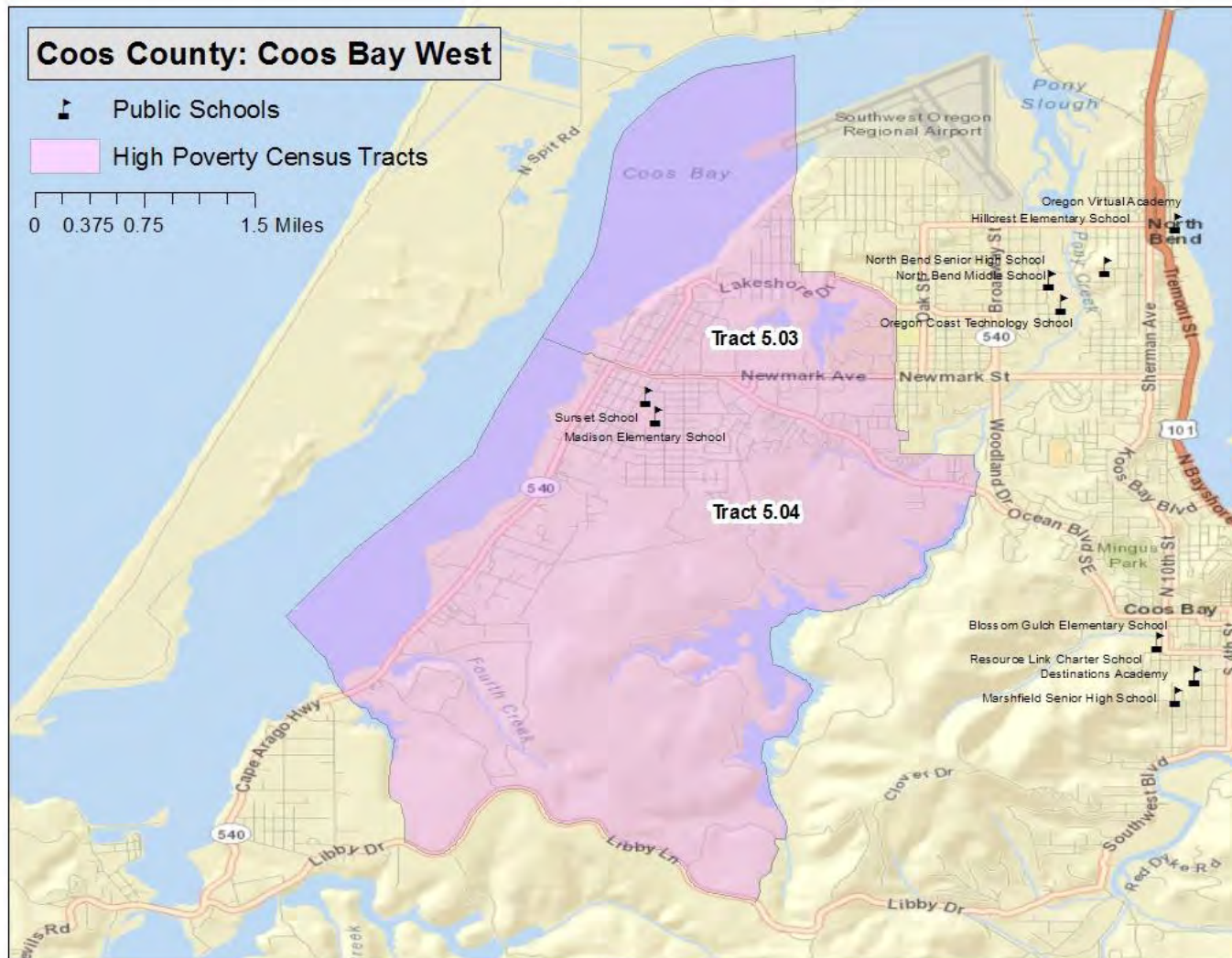


Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Coos Bay West



- *Coos Bay West* (Census tracts 5.03 and 5.04) extends along the entrance of Coos Bay from Tarheel Creek on the south to the city of North Bend on the north. The east side is bounded by North Bend and Pony Creek and the south side is bounded by Libby Lane and Tarheel Creek.

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

Table 1 Coos County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹				
	<i>Hotspots</i>		Coos	
	Barview Charleston	Coos Bay West	County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	36%	25%	17%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	2,771	9,146	62,937	3,836,623
Housing units	1,425	3,969	30,569	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	29%	39%	29%	34%
Total Households	1,198	3,528	26,567	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	4%	7%	5%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	11%	17%	13%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.6	28.1	27.6	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	50%	50%	50%	50%
Under 18	16%	24%	19%	23%
18 to 24	8%	11%	8%	9%
25 to 44	22%	23%	20%	27%
45 to 59	26%	17%	23%	21%
60+ years of age	27%	25%	30%	20%
Latino	2%	13%	5%	12%
White and non-Latino	91%	75%	87%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	7%	12%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	98%	97%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	19%	18%	12%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	8%	11%	18%	29%

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

4. 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 has a poverty rate of 29.8 percent and tract 5.04 has a rate of 22.5 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area is 25 percent.
- The poverty rate in the Barview Charleston area was the 7th highest among all Oregon hotspots.

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

Table 2 Coos County hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Coos County	Oregon
	Barview Charleston	Coos Bay West		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	896	3,307	16,844	782,927
Change since January 2008	67%	50%	66%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	73	73	71	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	32%	36%	27%	20%
Female	50%	53%	52%	53%
Children	27%	31%	30%	37%
18 to 24	9%	11%	11%	11%
25 to 44	28%	28%	27%	27%
45 to 59	25%	20%	20%	15%
60 +	11%	11%	12%	10%
English as preferred language	100%	98%	99%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	50%	47%	47%	40%
Clients in single parent households	20%	28%	25%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	30%	25%	27%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	10%	15%	13%	13%
Medical assistance	77%	79%	80%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	9%	8%	7%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	9%	11%	10%	11%
Mental health	21%	26%	24%	23%
Alcohol and drug	24%	24%	22%	21%
Child welfare	16%	14%	13%	14%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	5%	5%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	48	38	-	-

6. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
7. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
8. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
9. Clients with *any* record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
10. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Coos County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspots		Coos County	Oregon
	Barview Charleston	Coos Bay West		
Oregon employment history for adults ²				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	40%	37%	38%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	35%	38%	37%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 11.86	\$ 12.19	\$ 12.66	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.51	\$ 11.41	\$ 11.61	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12,930	\$ 13,340	\$ 13,574	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 10,140	\$ 9,557	\$ 9,831	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-22%	-28%	-28%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	18%	20%	19%	21%
in 2013	22%	18%	17%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	23%	21%	22%	17%
in 2013	16%	16%	20%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	13%	15%	15%	12%
in 2013	18%	20%	18%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	14%	16%	14%	11%
in 2013	20%	17%	16%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	13%	8%	7%	10%
in 2013	6%	6%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	-	4%	5%	6%
in 2013	3%	2%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	20%	17%	19%	22%
in 2013	15%	20%	21%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- The number of hotspot clients primarily employed in accommodation/food services, manufacturing, or construction declined during the Great Recession while the number of clients employed in administrative services, health care/social assistance, and 'all other' increased.
- In 2008, most manufacturing work among clients was in food processing or wood products and most accommodation/food services work was in restaurants.
- In 2013, most administrative services work among clients was in temporary help agencies or telemarketing centers. Most health care/social assistance work was in nursing/residential care facilities or other services to the elderly or disabled. The most common employment in the 'all other' category was in financial services or forestry.

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.¹⁴

Table 4 Coos County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Coos County	Oregon
	Barview Charleston	Coos Bay West		
Total number of clients	896	3,307	16,844	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	67%	68%	66%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	76%	70%	70%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2013	36%	37%	35%	31%
In 2012	16%	14%	15%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	16%	17%	16%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	42%	45%	36%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	12%	11%	13%	13%

3. 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.
4. 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.

- In the Barview Charleston hotspot, 46 percent of movers had most recently come from another tract in the Coos Bay/North Bend area, and 20 percent had most recently moved from one location to another within the hotspot. Among those who had most recently moved in from another county, 24 percent came from Lane County and 22 percent came from Douglas County.

- In the Coos Bay West hotspot, 43 percent of movers had most recently come from another tract in the Coos Bay/North Bend area, and 30 percent had most recently moved from one location to another within the hotspot. Among those who had most recently moved in from another county, 21 percent came from Douglas County and 14 percent came from Lane County.

¹⁴ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	21102	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	20865	+/-96	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	8745	+/-287	1512718	+/- 3,623
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	45.7	+/-0.4	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	21.7%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	5.10%	+/-0.4	6.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	28.6%	+/-1.5	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	20.4%	+/-0.2	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	18,772	+/-77	3008356	+/-1,231
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	89.0%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	46	+/-34	65612	+/-1,301
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.2%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	278	+/-101	38684	+/-1,212
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1.3%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	53	+/-40	141497	+/-1,606
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0.3%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	66	+/-77	5885	+/-1,279
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	1.6%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	335	+/-101	113065	+/-2,263
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	1.6%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	1544	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	7.3%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	10501	+/-100	1,899,186	+/-112
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.8%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	10,601	+/-100	1,937,442	+/-756
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.2%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	20,375	+/-162	3602055	+/-5,624
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	98.6%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	299	+/-120	234573	+/-4096
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	1.4%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	583	+/-142	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	2.8%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	4.7%	+/-1.0	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	4.4%	+/-1.6	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	5.0%	+/-5.0	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2014 data	234.72	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	35.2%	+/-2.5	24.8%	+/-0.2

Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	85.4%	+/-2.1	64.4%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	14.4%	+/-2.1	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	16.3%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.39	+/-0.11	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	25.9%	+/-8.2	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	55.9%	+/-18.4	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	4	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	10.6	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	14.3%	+/-2.7	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	72.2%	+/-2.9	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	Unavailable	Unavailable	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	9.3	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	55.6%	+/-3.0%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	5.0%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	21.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	27.6%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	Unavailable	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	39.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	10.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	18.3%	+/-1.7	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	18.3%	+/-1.7	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.4%	+/-1.5	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.8%	+/-1.1	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	6.7%	+/-1.6	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	8.3%	+/-1.7	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.7%	+/-1.1	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	3.2%	+/-1.1	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	17.4%	+/-2.7	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	26.1%	+/-6.3	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	8.0%	+/-3.1	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	8.0%	+/-3.1	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	36.1%	+/-4.9	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	40,263	+/-2,379	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	24.4%	+/-2.3	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	39.9%	+/-2.6	29.0%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	67.1%	+/-2.8	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	13.1%	+/-2.5	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	4.6%	+/-1.3	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	5600	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	834	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	9.6%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	5840	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	4590	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	1343	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	100	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home	+	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care on 9/30/13	68	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	2742	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	26	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	218	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	6	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRS Services State Fiscal Year 2014	61	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

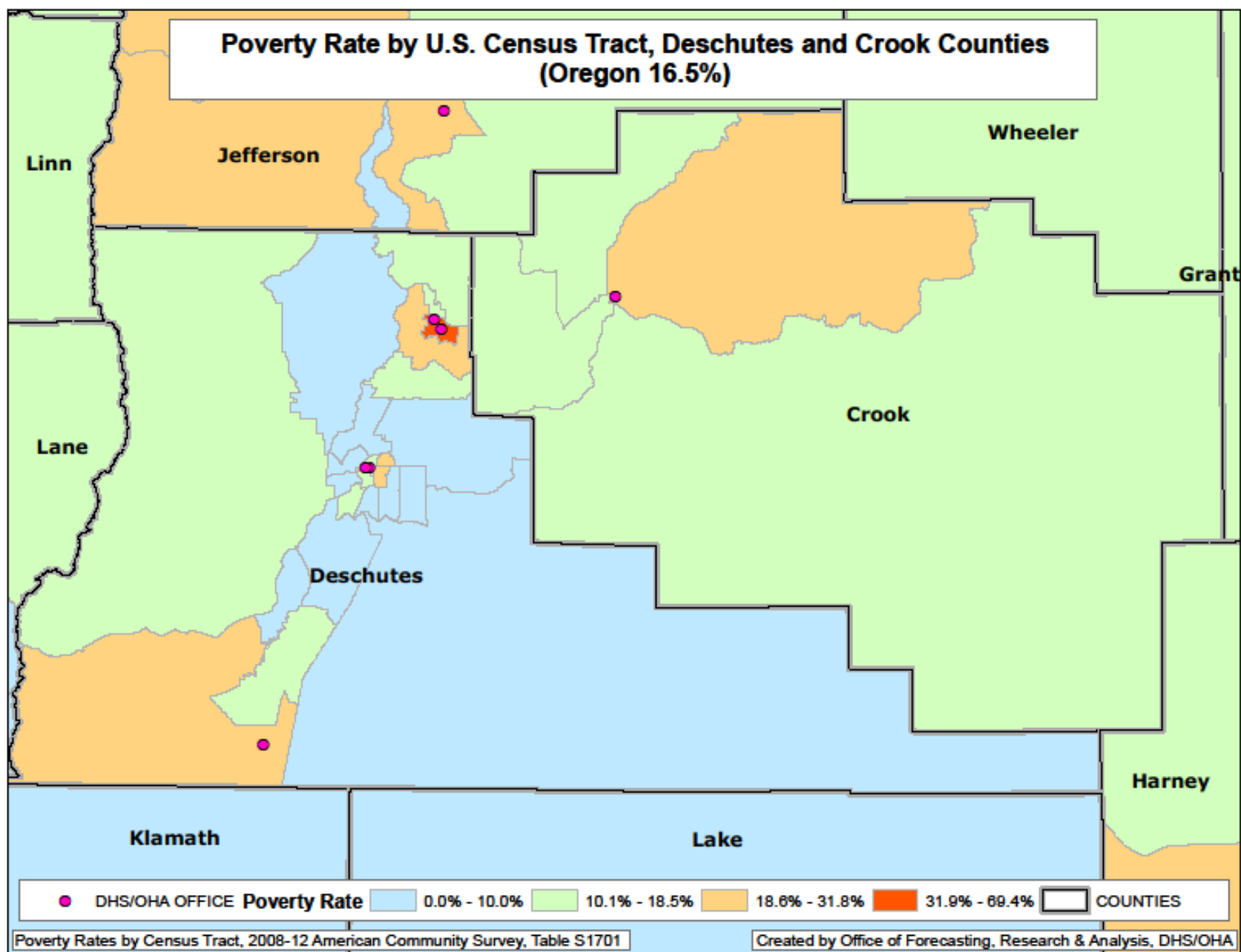
-- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



Curry County

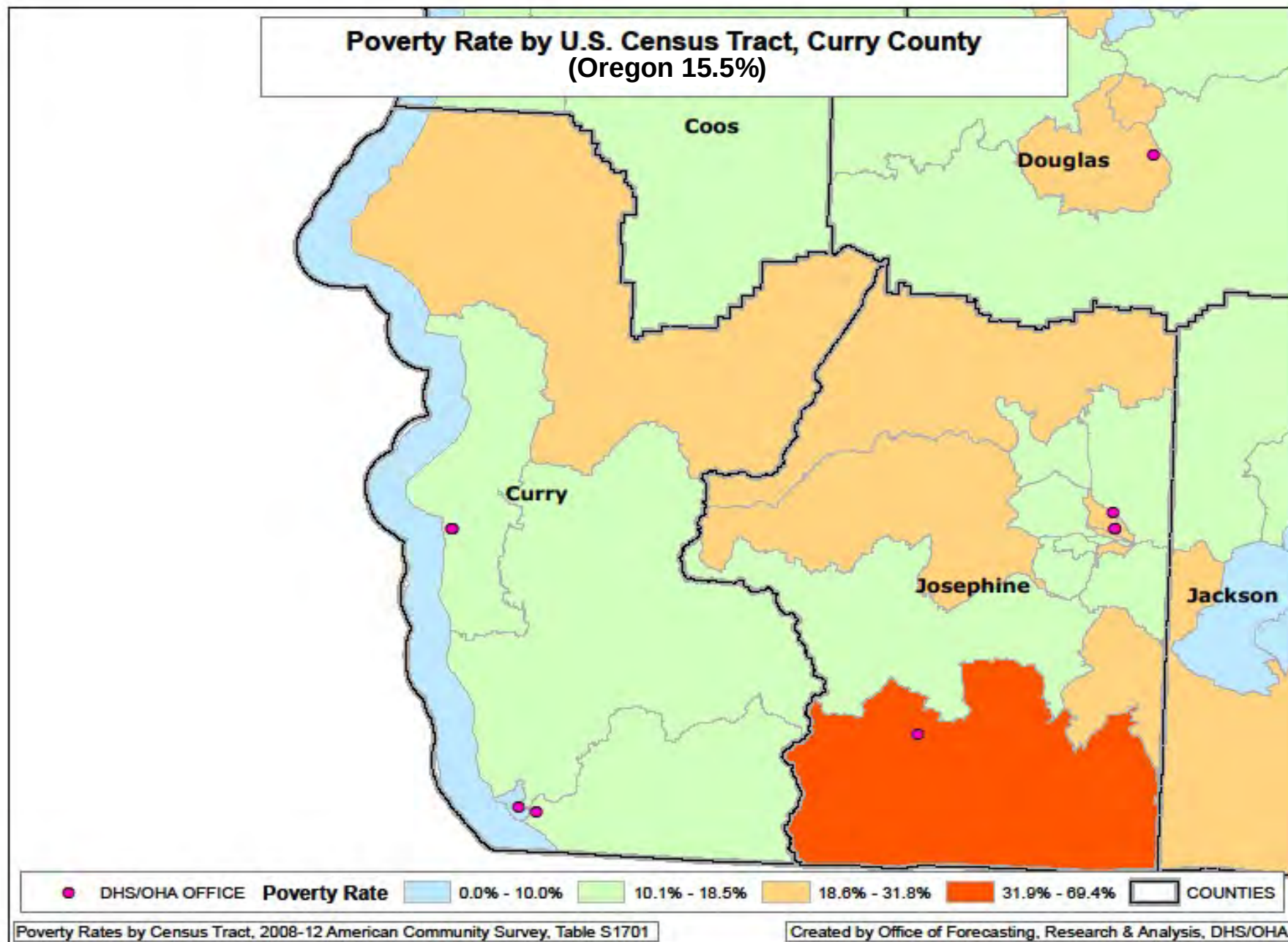
	Curry County		Oregon	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	22344	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	22088	+/-114	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	10320	+/-359	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	53.2	+/-0.4	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	16.1%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	4%	+/-0.3	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	39.3%	+/-1.4	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	27.9%	+/-0.3	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	19,755	+/-40	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	88.4%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	27	+/-39	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.1%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	291	+/-121	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1.3%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	77	+/-102	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0.3%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	0	+/-23	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	0.0420	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	932	+/-164	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	4.2%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	1,258	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	5.6%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	10,932	+/-146	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	48.9%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	11,412	+/-146	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	51.1%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	21,542	+/-203	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	98.9%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	244	+/-120	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	1.1%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	692	+/-205	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	3.1%	**	9.8%	**
Percent 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	5.1%	+/-1.3	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	4.8%	+/-1.4	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	2.2%	+/-1.2	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2014 data	133.67	N/A	251	N/A

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	29.9%	+/-2.9	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	90.8%	+/-1.7	64.4%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	20.4%	+/-2.9	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	5.2%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.14	+/-0.07	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	17.1%	+/-2.8	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	54.7%	+/-23.7	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	7.6	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	18.8	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	17.9%	+/-2.8	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	69.4%	+/-3.5	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	5.4	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	8.7	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	41.2%	+/-8.3%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	10.3%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	21.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	29.7%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	17.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	43.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	11.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	18.7%	+/-1.7	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	25.0%	+/-2.5	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.5%	+/-1.9	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.7%	+/-2.1	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	7.5%	+/-2.1	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	11.0%	+/-2.4	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.9%	+/-1.1	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	6.3%	+/-1.8	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	13.7%	+/-2.4	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	14.8%	+/-5.6	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	7.9%	+/-2.8	8.1%	+/-0.3

Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	7.9%	+/-2.8	8.3%	+/-0.3
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	35.0%	+/-4.7	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	38,401	+/-2,433	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	31.2%	+/-3.3	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	49.2%	+/-2.2	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	57.0%	+/-2.7	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	13.1%	+/-2.4	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	6.2%	+/-1.9	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	5880	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	870	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	9.9%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	6360	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	5200	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	1839	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	986	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	+	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care on 9/30/13	65	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	2787	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	44	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	87	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	6	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRs Services State Fiscal Year 2014	103	N/A	1812	N/A

Notes:

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- ^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.
- ^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
- + values masked to assure confidentiality
- ~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*¹⁵ – 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 2014. 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 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, 29 percent of its poor, and 16 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area:

- *Port Orford* (Census tracts 9501) is bounded on the north and east by the Coos, Douglas, and Josephine county lines and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It extends down the coast to Humbug Mountain State Park then follows national forest roads east and south to the Rogue River. The Rogue River forms the southern boundary. The tract includes the city of Port Orford.

¹⁵ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Port Orford



- *Port Orford* (Census tracts 9501) is bounded on the north and east by the Coos, Douglas, and Josephine county lines and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It extends down the coast to Humbug Mountain State Park then follows national forest roads east and south to the Rogue River. The Rogue River forms the southern boundary. The tract includes the city of Port Orford.

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

Table 1 Port Orford hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹			
	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Port Orford	Curry County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	25%	14%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	3,464	22,344	3,836,623
Housing units	1,900	12,569	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	29%	25%	34%
Total Households	1,589	10,320	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	4%	3%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	8%	11%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.5	27.0	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	45%	51%	50%
Under 18	15%	16%	23%
18 to 24	5%	6%	9%
25 to 44	15%	17%	27%
45 to 59	25%	22%	21%
60+ years of age	41%	39%	20%
Latino	4%	6%	12%
White and non-Latino	91%	88%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	6%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	100%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	12%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	21%	20%	29%
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 has a low percentage of females, children, and young adults compared to the state as a whole.

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

Table 2 Port Orford hotspot: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspot</i>	Curry	Oregon
	Port Orford	County	
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	724	4,394	782,927
Change since January 2008	65%	66%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	66	60	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	21%	20%	20%
Female	53%	53%	53%
Children	25%	29%	37%
18 to 24	9%	9%	11%
25 to 44	22%	24%	27%
45 to 59	24%	21%	15%
60 +	20%	17%	10%
English as preferred language	99%	99%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	52%	49%	40%
Clients in single parent households	18%	22%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	29%	29%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	12%	7%	13%
Medical assistance	83%	79%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	-	10%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	6%	6%	11%
Mental health	22%	19%	23%
Alcohol and drug	22%	20%	21%
Child welfare	8%	10%	14%
Developmental disability	-	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	5%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	93	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 clients¹

	<i>Hotspot</i>	Curry	
	Port Orford	County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	33%	34%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	23%	32%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12.81	\$ 12.87	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 12.45	\$ 12.03	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 11,841	\$ 12,820	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 9,147	\$ 10,032	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-23%	-22%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	15%	16%	21%
in 2013	25%	20%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	30%	31%	17%
in 2013	25%	29%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	9%	14%	12%
in 2013	13%	18%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	7%	7%	11%
in 2013	11%	6%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	6%	5%	10%
in 2013	5%	4%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	6%	8%	6%
in 2013	-	6%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	28%	18%	22%
in 2013	22%	17%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

Client employment declined by 10 percentage points. The largest decreases occurred in accommodation and food services and in agricultural employment which is included in the 'all other' category 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.¹⁶

Table 4 Port Orford hotspot: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<u>Hotspot</u>	Curry	Oregon
	Port Orford	County	
Total number of clients	724	4,394	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.3	2.4	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	55%	55%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	61%	63%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2013	28%	29%	31%
In 2012	16%	13%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	11%	14%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	4%	18%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	23%	15%	13%

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

- Fifty-two percent of movers had most recently moved from one location to another within the Port Orford hotspot. One-fifth of movers had most recently moved in from neighboring Coos County.

¹⁶ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	158884	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	157793	+/-204	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	63935	+/-778	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	39.5	+/-0.4	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	22.9%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	6%	+/-0.1	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	21.9%	+/-0.3	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	15.1%	+/-0.1	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	140,410	+/-199	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	88.4%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	458	+/-101	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.3%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1,209	+/-298	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	0.6%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	1,766	+/-218	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	1.1%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	59	+/-53	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	1.8%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	2,913	+/-460	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	1.8%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	11,827	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	7.5%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	78546	+/-144	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.4%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	80,338	+/-144	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.6%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	150,330	+/-695	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	97.1%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	4,536	+/-705	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	2.9%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	7,366	+/-670	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	4.6%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	6.6%	+/-0.6	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	4.4%	+/-0.7	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	3.2%	+/-1.7	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	298.47	N/A	251	N/A

EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	23.3%	+/-1.1	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	93.0%	+/-0.7	64.4%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	30.5%	+/-1.1	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	2.8%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.45	+/-0.04	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	28.3%	+/-1.0	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	39.6%	+/-9.6	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	3.9	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	10.4	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	19.5%	+/-1.3	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	66.1%	+/-1.2	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	4.3	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	10.6	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	53.4%	+/-2.3%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	4.9%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	12.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	20.1%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	17.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	33.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	8.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	18.3%	+/-1.4	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	12.1%	+/-0.7	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.9%	+/-0.4	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.3%	+/-0.5	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	4.4%	+/-0.5	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.4%	+/-0.6	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.7%	+/-0.5	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	3.6%	+/-0.5	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	13.1%	+/-1.3	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	18.3%	+/-3.0	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	7.3%	+/-1.5	8.1%	+/-0.3

Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	7.3%	+/-1.5	8.3%	+/-0.3
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	28.3%	+/-1.8	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	51,468	+/-1,909	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	18.5%	+/-1.0	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	31.1%	+/-0.9	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	75.5%	+/-1.0	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	16.8%	+/-1.0	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	2.9%	+/-0.5	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	N/A	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	6080	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	7.7%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	65060	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	58220	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	6023	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	635	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	37	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care on 9/30/13	242	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	17263	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	367	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	1205	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	52	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRs Services State Fiscal Year 2014	479	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

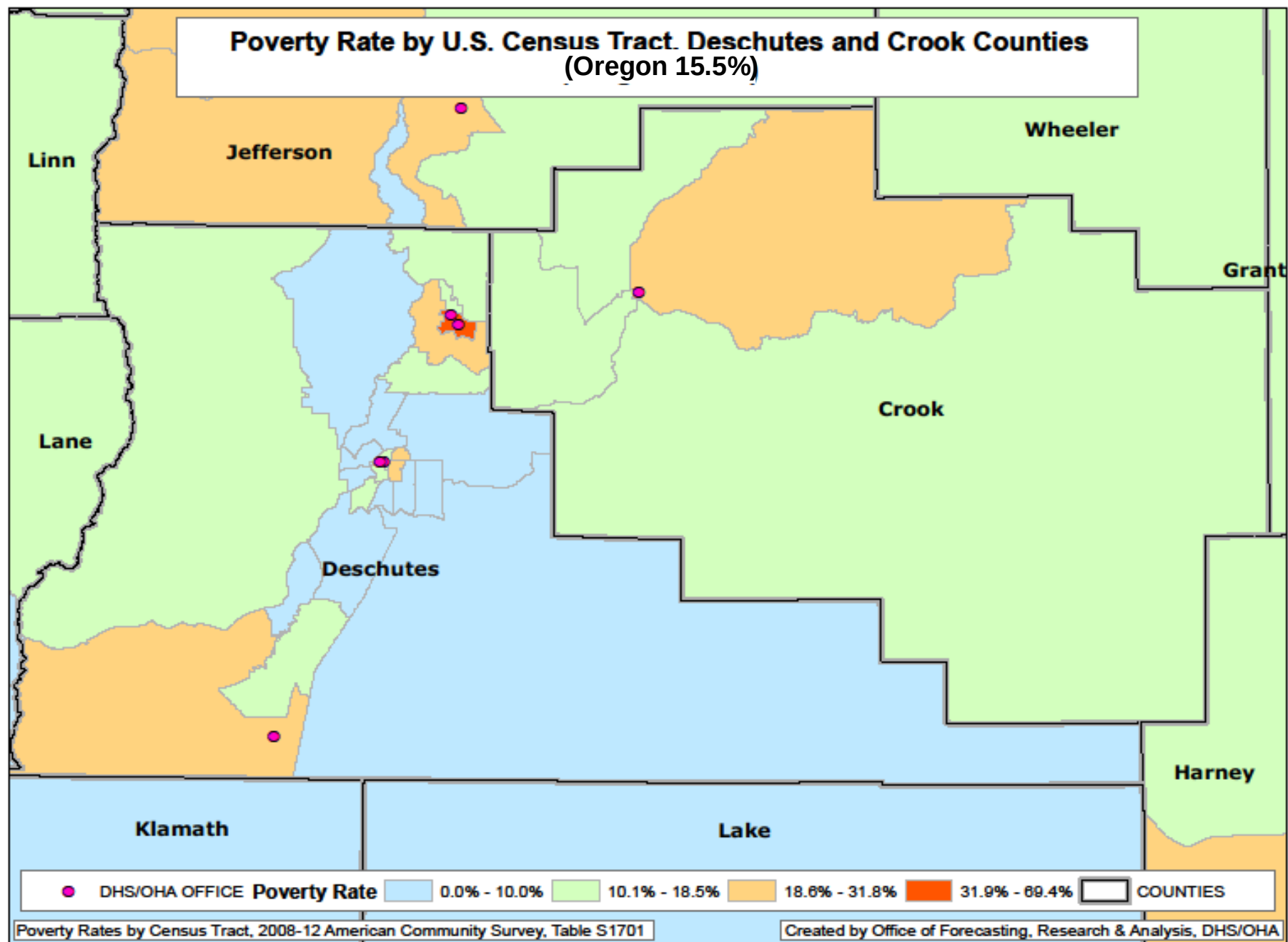
-- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*¹⁷ – 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 2014. 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.

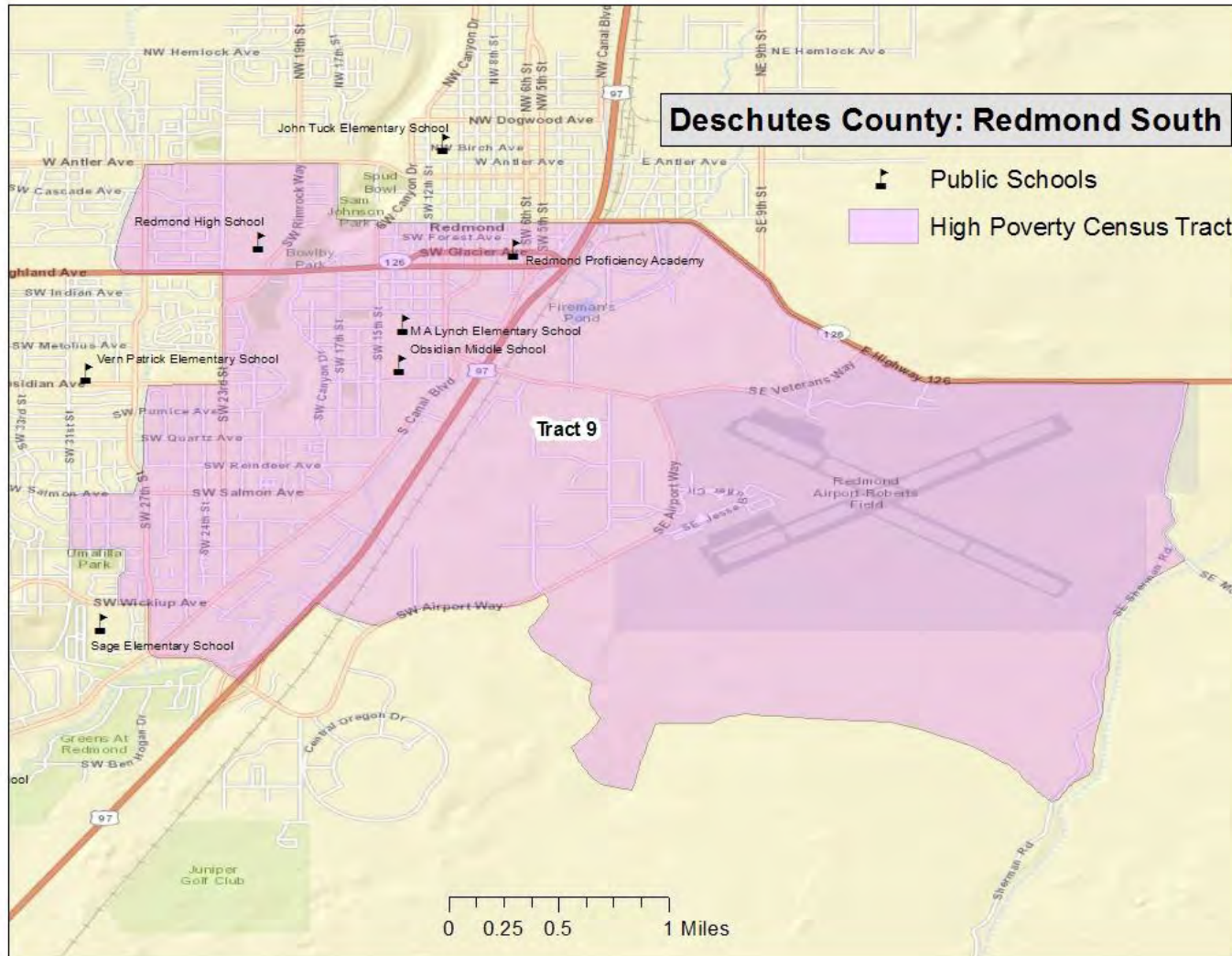
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Deschutes County has three high-poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 13 percent of Deschutes County’s population, 26 percent of its poor, and 20 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas:

- Census Tract 9 on the south side of Redmond. It is bounded on the west by SW 23rd, 27th, 28th, and 31st streets and the irrigation canal. The western boundary extends north to W Antler Avenue, then runs east along Antler, Evergreen, and the Ochoco Highway to approximately the eastern edge of the Redmond Airport. The eastern boundary extends south along the airport and the irrigation canal to maintenance roads south of the airport. The southern boundary follows maintenance roads back to Airport Way, Wickiup Avenue, U.S. Hwy 97, Yew Avenue, and Wilson Road (Figure 1).

¹⁷ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Redmond South

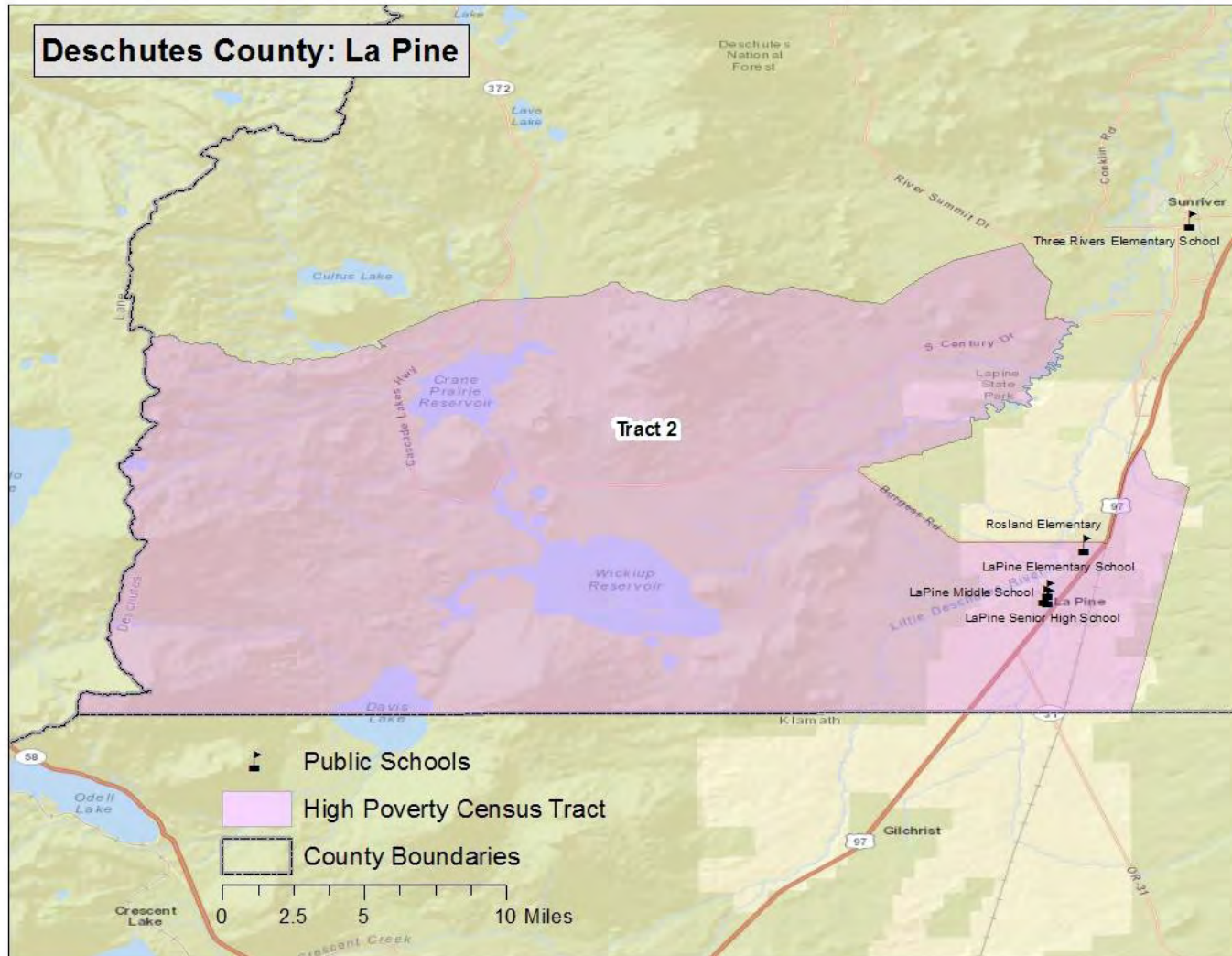


- Census Tract 9 on the south side of Redmond. It is bounded on the west by SW 23rd, 27th, 28th, and 31st streets and the irrigation canal. The western boundary extends north to W Antler Avenue, then runs east along Antler, Evergreen, and the Ochoco Highway to approximately the eastern edge of the Redmond Airport. The eastern boundary extends south along the airport and the irrigation canal to maintenance roads south of the airport. The southern boundary follows maintenance roads back to Airport Way, Wickiup Avenue, U.S. Hwy 97, Yew Avenue, and Wilson Road (Figure 1).

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Northeast Bend

- Census tract 17 contains a portion of northeast Bend. It is bounded on the west by NE 12th, on the east by Eagle Road, and on the south by Neff Road. The northern edge follows Butler Market Road from NE 12th to NE 27th where it turns south and then follows a canal in a southeasterly direction to NE Eagle Road near Puffin Drive (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: La Pine



- Census Tract 2 includes most of the city of La Pine. It is bounded on the west by Lane County, on the south by Klamath County, and on the east by Powerline Road. The northern boundary follows National Forest Road 40 (Upper Deschutes Road) from the Cascades crest to the junction with Edison Ice Cave Road, then turns south to the Deschutes River. The boundary follows the river just past La Pine State Park, then follows several national forest roads until it cuts across the northern portion of La Pine back to Powerline Road (Figure 3).

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Deschutes County	Oregon
	Redmond South	Bend Northeast	La Pine		
ACS Poverty rate	33%	21%	25%	13%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	7,132	8,233	4,685	158,884	3,836,623
Housing units	3,147	3,464	2,756	80,039	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	60%	41%	21%	27%	34%
Total Households	2,918	3,296	1,952	64,459	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	13%	5%	5%	5%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	12%	27%	15%	20%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.8	25.6	26.4	25.6	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	51%	53%	46%	51%	50%
Under 18	26%	29%	23%	23%	23%
18 to 24	11%	8%	5%	7%	9%
25 to 44	32%	29%	17%	26%	27%
45 to 59	18%	20%	24%	22%	21%
60+ years of age	13%	14%	31%	22%	20%
Latino	15%	15%	4%	7%	12%
White and non-Latino	83%	83%	95%	88%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	2%	2%	1%	4%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	96%	94%	99%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	15%	7%	17%	7%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	14%	27%	10%	31%	29%

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 12th highest poverty rate among all Oregon hotspots.

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

Table 2 Deschutes County hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Deschutes County	Oregon
	Redmond South	Bend Northeast	La Pine		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	3,143	1,735	1,522	31,470	782,927
Change since January 2008	216%	104%	-9%	115%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	65	58	69	59	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	44%	21%	32%	20%	20%
Female	53%	52%	53%	52%	53%
Children	38%	41%	29%	36%	37%
18 to 24	13%	12%	11%	11%	11%
25 to 44	29%	33%	26%	29%	27%
45 to 59	13%	10%	20%	15%	15%
60 +	7%	5%	13%	9%	10%
English as preferred language	94%	97%	99%	95%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	35%	30%	47%	38%	40%
Clients in single parent households	32%	35%	23%	29%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	31%	34%	30%	31%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	13%	15%	10%	11%	13%
Medical assistance	81%	79%	81%	78%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	8%	11%	4%	8%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	11%	13%	9%	10%	11%
Mental health	24%	24%	24%	23%	23%
Alcohol and drug	20%	19%	22%	20%	21%
Child welfare	13%	12%	14%	11%	14%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	3%	4%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	32	76	57	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Redmond South area had the 15th highest per capita SNAP participation rate. Clients in the area also had the 7th highest percentage of clients who had moved (Table 4). These factors along with the high poverty rate resulted in the area's index rank of 32.

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

Table 3 Deschutes County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹					
	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Redmond South	Bend Northeast	La Pine	Deschutes County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	46%	48%	40%	47%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	47%	50%	35%	45%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.01	\$ 14.75	\$ 13.96	\$ 14.24	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 12.17	\$ 12.83	\$ 12.19	\$ 12.56	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13,935	\$ 15,883	\$ 14,168	\$ 15,414	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 10,651	\$ 11,423	\$ 9,276	\$ 10,861	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-24%	-28%	-35%	-30%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	26%	21%	20%	23%	21%
in 2013	22%	23%	17%	21%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	21%	21%	19%	19%	17%
in 2013	21%	19%	24%	21%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	12%	9%	10%	10%	12%
in 2013	15%	12%	11%	13%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	9%	12%	12%	11%	11%
in 2013	12%	15%	17%	14%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	9%	8%	9%	8%	10%
in 2013	5%	5%	8%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	8%	10%	10%	9%	6%
in 2013	5%	5%	6%	6%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	16%	19%	21%	20%	22%
in 2013	19%	21%	17%	20%	23%
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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included. 2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.					

- In the Bend and Redmond hotspots, client employment declines in manufacturing and construction during the Great Recession were offset by increases in health care/social assistance and administrative services employment.
- Bend and Redmond hotspot clients who were employed in administrative services during 2013 were mostly men and primarily worked for temporary employment agencies or in telemarketing. Health care/social assistance workers were primarily women and worked in assisted living facilities or provided services to the elderly or disabled.
- There was also a decline in manufacturing and construction employment among La Pine hotspot clients, but gains in administrative services employment were not large enough to counteract losses in other sectors.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss, a change in household composition, or eviction. Children who move frequently are more likely to experience academic and social challenges in school.¹⁸

Table 4 Deschutes County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Deschutes County	Oregon
	Redmond South	Bend Northeast	La Pine		
Total number of clients	3,143	1,735	1,522	31,470	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	73%	67%	68%	66%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	72%	67%	74%	68%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2013	34%	31%	36%	32%	31%
In 2012	18%	14%	14%	16%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	20%	22%	18%	18%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	39%	48%	26%	41%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	15%	11%	19%	14%	13%

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

- One-third of La Pine movers had most recently moved from one location to another within the hotspot, and one-fifth had most recently moved in from adjoining tract 3 which encompasses the northern part of La Pine and a portion of Sunriver. Among those moving from another county, 18 percent came from Lane County and 17 percent from Klamath County.

- Thirty-five percent of Redmond movers had most recently moved from another Redmond area tract, and 26 percent had most recently moved from one location to another within the Redmond hotspot. Among those moving in from another county, 24 percent had most recently moved in from Jefferson County and 16 percent came from Crook County.
- One-third of Bend movers had most recently moved from adjoining or nearby census tracts within Bend. Among those moving in from another county, the most common sending counties were Crook, Lane, Linn, and Washington.

¹⁸ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

Douglas County

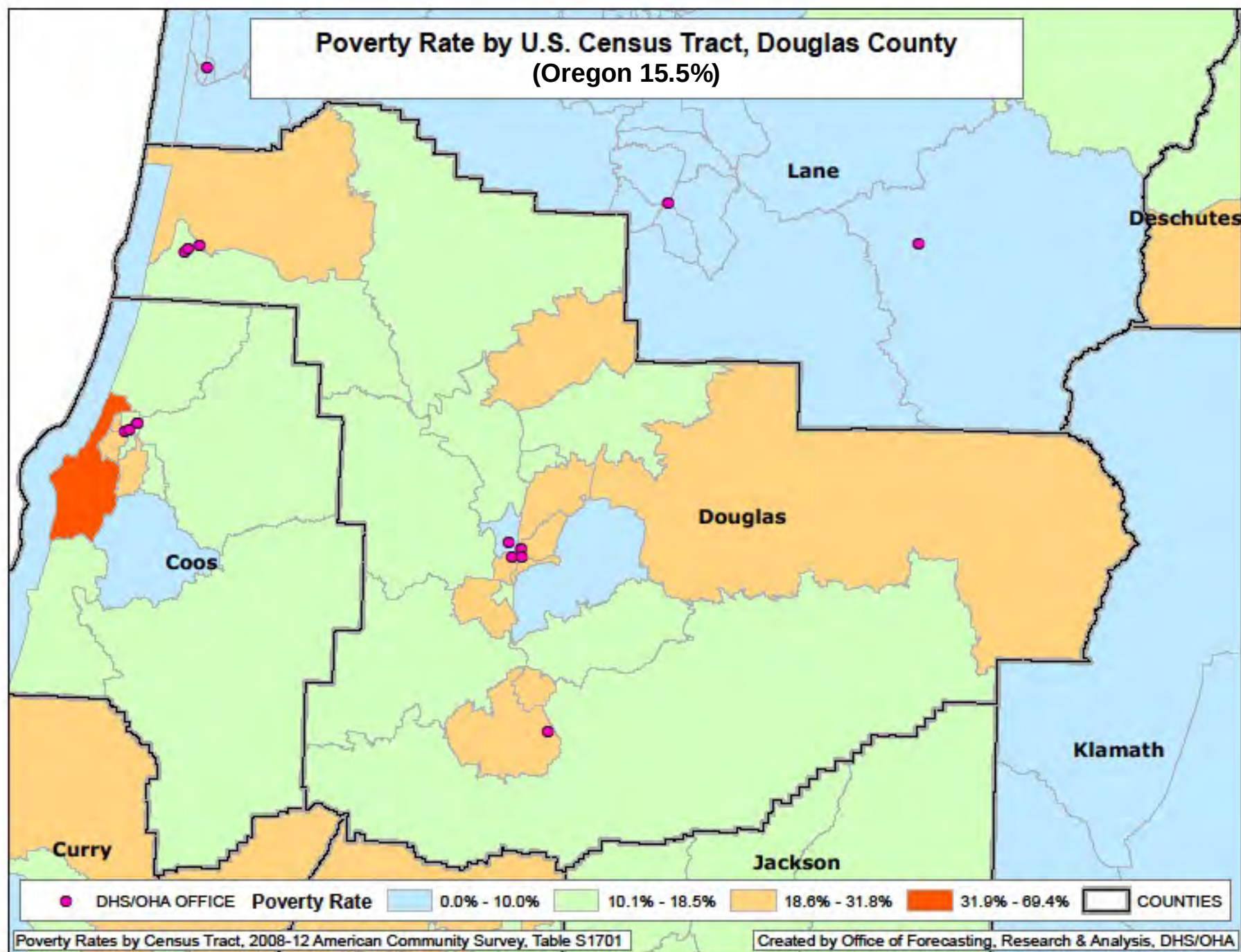
	Douglas County		Oregon	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	107,391	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	105,945	+/-292	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	43,895	+/-571	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	46.1	+/-0.3	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	20.4%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	5.1%	+/-0.1	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	29.3%	+/-0.4	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	21.2%	+/-0.1	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	96,074	+/-76	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	89.5%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	339	+/-86	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.3%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1,816	+/-300	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1.7%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	882	+/-148	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0.8%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	99	+/-71	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	2.8%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	2,986	+/-365	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	2.8%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	5,042	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	4.7%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	53,036	+/-144	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.4%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	54,355	+/-144	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.6%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	103,884	+/-381	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	98.7%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	1,416	+/-290	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	1.3%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	2,919	+/-373	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	2.7%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	4.0%	+/-0.5	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	5.3%	+/-0.9	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	5.4%	+/-2.5	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	113.8	N/A	251	N/A

EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	32.7%	+/-1.2	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	86.8%	+/-0.9	64.4%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	15.2%	+/-1.0	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	4.5%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.43	+/-0.04	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	21.9%	+/-1.0	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	49.1%	+/-7.2	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	6.2	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	15.6	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	10.5%	+/-1.3	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	69.5%	+/-1.4	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	6.4	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	9.8	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	65.2%	+/-3.0%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	5.0%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	24.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	31.1%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	15.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	42.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	12.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	17.5%	+/-1.4	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	21.4%	+/-1.1	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	6.5%	+/-0.8	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.6%	+/-0.5	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	7.3%	+/-0.7	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	8.9%	+/-0.9	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.2%	+/-0.5	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	4.5%	+/-0.6	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	17.8%	+/-1.4	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	27.7%	+/-3.2	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	9.8%	+/-1.4	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	9.8%	+/-1.4	8.3%	+/-0.3

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	37.7%	+/-2.1	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	40,096	+/-1,174	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	25.3%	+/-1.1	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	44.1%	+/-1.2	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	66.6%	+/-1.3	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	11.4%	+/-1.0	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	5.3%	+/-0.7	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	34920	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	4166	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	9.6%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	34530	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	26940	N/A	1397200	N/A
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, July 2013	Trade, transp & utilities	N/A	Trade, transp & utilities: Retail trade	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	7404	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	606	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	49	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care on 9/30/13	442	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	15764	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	239	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	1288	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	63	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRs Services State Fiscal Year 2014	410	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

- * Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.
- ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
- ^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.
- ^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
- + values masked to assure confidentiality
- ~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*¹⁹ –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 2014. 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 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.

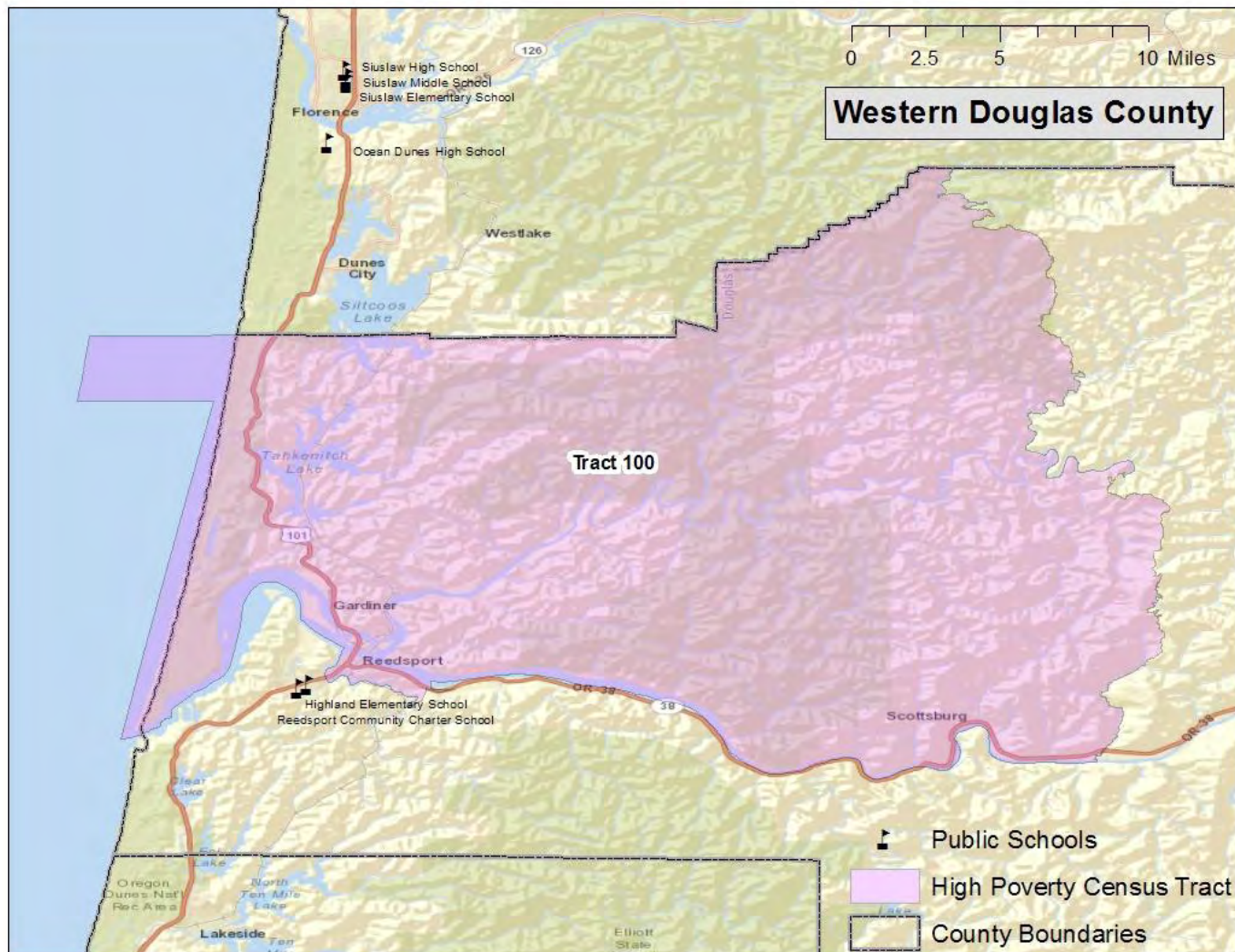
The purpose of this report is to identify high poverty areas and describe residents and SNAP clients living in them. Characteristics of the hotspot are compared with the county and Oregon. Data are presented in a series of tables that follow. Bullet points are provided when there is pertinent information 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 three high-poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 12 percent of Douglas County's population, 17 percent of its poor, and 16 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area:

- Census Tract 100. It is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by Lane County, on the south by the Umpqua River and Scholfield Creek, and on the east by the crest of the Coast Range. It includes the portion of Reedsport north of Scholfield Creek and the communities of Gardiner and Scottsburg (Figure 1).

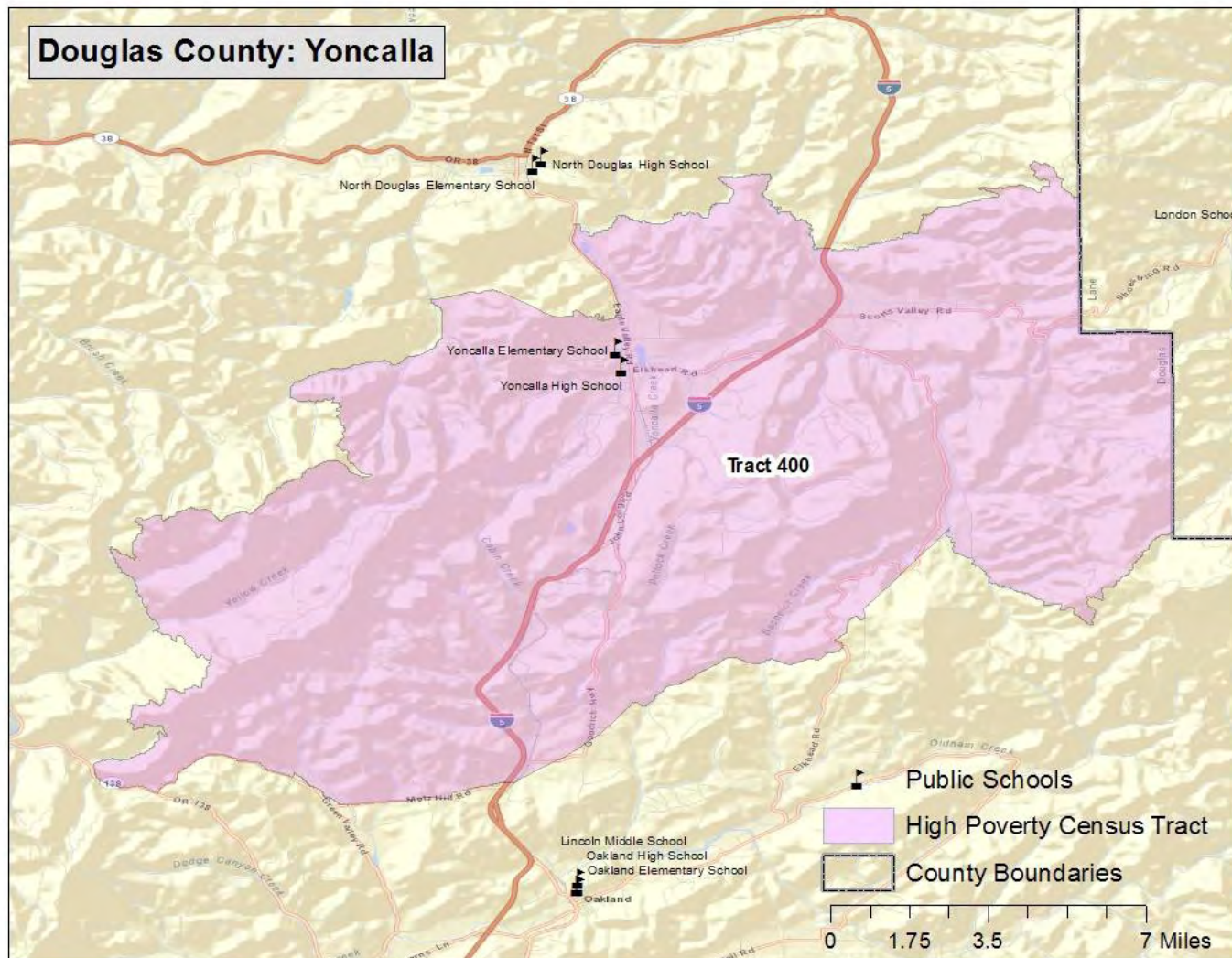
¹⁹ **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *poverty area* is a tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or more. We define a high poverty hotspot as a census tract or contiguous group of tracts with poverty rates of 20 percent or more for two consecutive measurements. Poverty rates were measured in the Census Bureau's 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Western Douglas County



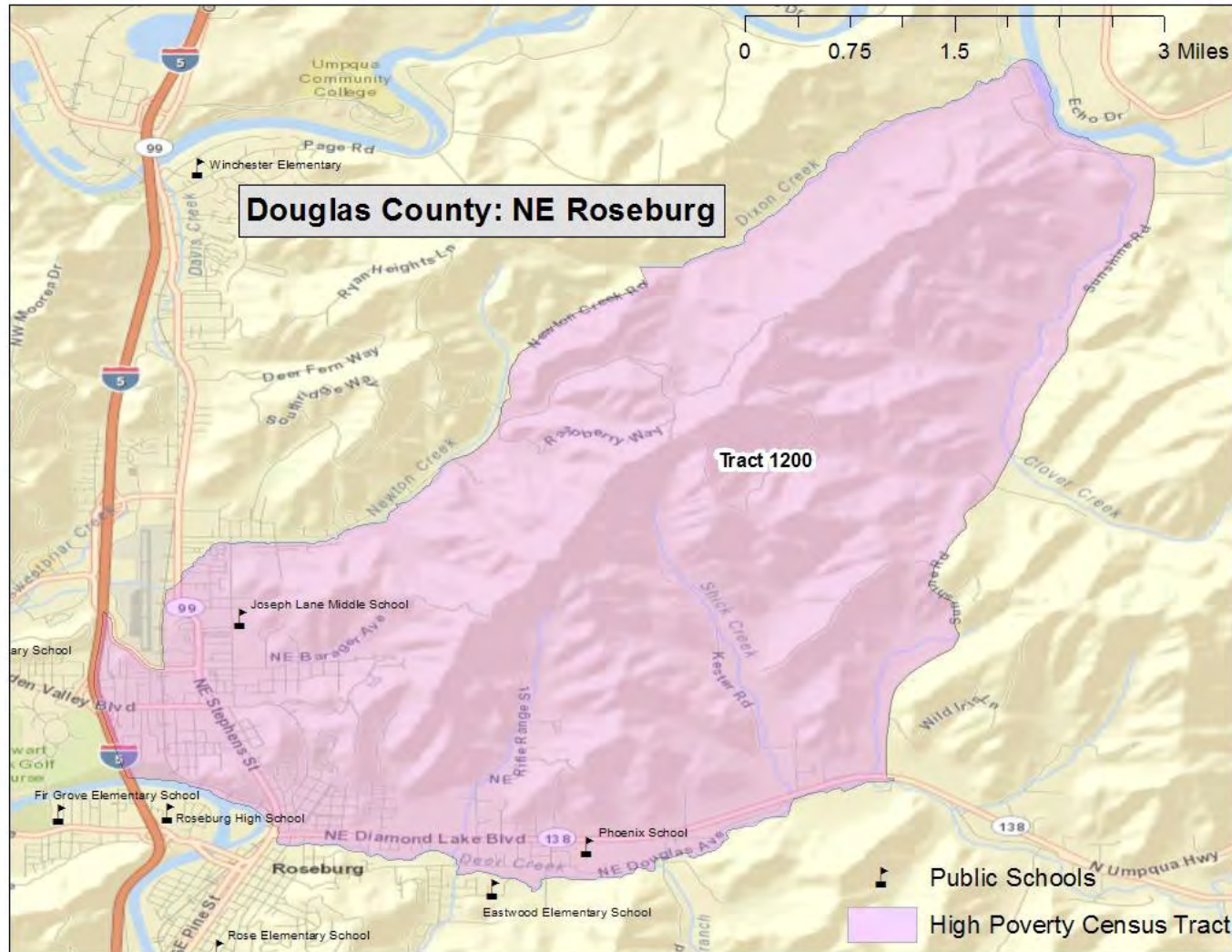
- Census Tract 100. It is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by Lane County, on the south by the Umpqua River and Scholfield Creek, and on the east by the crest of the Coast Range. It includes the portion of Reedsport north of Scholfield Creek and the communities of Gardiner and Scottsburg (Figure 1).

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: North-central Douglas County



- Census Tract 400 in north-central Douglas County. It lies roughly between the Umpqua River on the southwest and Lane County on the northeast. It is bounded by several creeks and BLM roads. Notable boundaries include Boswell and Cox roads on the north, Eagle Valley Road north of Yoncalla, and Hogan, Metz Hill, and Green Valley roads on the south. It includes the city of Yoncalla and the Rice Hill area (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Northeast Roseburg



- Census Tract 1200 which includes a portion of NE Roseburg. It is bounded by I-5 on the west and extends northeast along the southern edge of the airport, Newton Creek, and Dixon Creek. The eastern boundary is the North Umpqua River, and it is bounded on the south by Sunshine Road, Deer Creek, and the South Umpqua River (Figure 3).

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

Table 1 Douglas County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹					
	<i>Hotspots</i>			Douglas County	Oregon
	Douglas West	Yoncalla	Roseburg Northeast		
ACS Poverty rate	27%	22%	28%	18%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	2,377	2,559	7,484	107,391	3,836,623
Housing units	1,313	1,218	3,720	48,775	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	36%	14%	45%	27%	34%
Total Households	1,083	1,115	3,434	43,678	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	6%	3%	13%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	8%	15%	7%	14%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.4	27.6	27.7	27.5	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	44%	52%	52%	51%	50%
Under 18	18%	18%	22%	20%	23%
18 to 24	7%	3%	13%	8%	9%
25 to 44	13%	19%	24%	21%	27%
45 to 59	26%	25%	19%	22%	21%
60+ years of age	36%	35%	22%	29%	20%
Latino	6%	4%	4%	5%	12%
White and non-Latino	87%	89%	88%	89%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	7%	7%	8%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	98%	99%	98%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	23%	12%	10%	13%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	14%	8%	11%	15%	29%

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 Roseburg Northeast area had the 17th highest percentage of households headed by single mothers among all Oregon hotspots.

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

Table 2 Douglas County hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	Hotspots			Douglas County	Oregon
	Douglas West	Yoncalla	Roseburg Northeast		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	767	682	2,964	27,760	782,927
Change since January 2008	60%	-63%	594%	55%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	74	70	74	72	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	32%	27%	40%	26%	20%
Female	51%	54%	54%	53%	53%
Children	24%	30%	32%	32%	37%
18 to 24	10%	11%	11%	11%	11%
25 to 44	23%	25%	31%	28%	27%
45 to 59	26%	20%	16%	18%	15%
60 +	17%	15%	10%	11%	10%
English as preferred language	100%	99%	99%	99%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	56%	44%	43%	43%	40%
Clients in single parent households	16%	25%	29%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	28%	32%	28%	30%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	8%	13%	16%	15%	13%
Medical assistance	79%	79%	80%	78%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	-	7%	11%	8%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	9%	8%	11%	9%	11%
Mental health	24%	22%	31%	25%	23%
Alcohol and drug	21%	19%	26%	23%	21%
Child welfare	13%	11%	16%	14%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	4%	5%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	59	96	16	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Roseburg Northeast area had the 10th highest rate of participation in mental health programs and the 19th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs. They also had the 8th highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4). These factors along with the high percentage of single mother households among residents resulted in the area's index rank of 16.

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Douglas West	Yoncalla	Roseburg Northeast	Douglas County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	35%	40%	43%	40%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	32%	37%	39%	36%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.03	\$ 13.25	\$ 12.28	\$ 13.03	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 10.96	\$ 11.36	\$ 11.54	\$ 11.88	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13,533	\$ 15,132	\$ 13,071	\$ 14,065	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 9,795	\$ 10,341	\$ 11,157	\$ 10,947	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-28%	-32%	-15%	-22%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	16%	23%	20%	20%	21%
in 2013	15%	21%	18%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	29%	18%	20%	20%	17%
in 2013	31%	19%	20%	21%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	9%	12%	11%	11%	12%
in 2013	13%	13%	16%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	11%	4%	14%	11%	11%
in 2013	8%	19%	19%	15%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	10%	15%	8%	10%	10%
in 2013	10%	6%	4%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%
in 2013	-	4%	3%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	17%	22%	21%	21%	22%
in 2013	23%	19%	20%	21%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- In the Yoncalla and Roseburg hotspots, client employment declines in manufacturing and construction during the Great Recession were partially offset by increases in health care/social assistance or administrative services employment.
- Yoncalla hotspot clients who were employed in administrative services during 2013 were mostly men and primarily worked for temporary employment agencies. In the Roseburg hotspot they were mostly female and worked in telemarketing or call centers.
- Roseburg hotspot clients who were employed in health care/social assistance in 2013 were primarily employed in nursing facilities, child care centers, or providing services to the elderly or disabled.
- In the Douglas West hotspot, declines in client employment in construction were partially offset by increases in employment in nursing facilities or providing services to the elderly or 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.

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Table 4 Douglas County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Douglas County	Oregon
	Douglas West	Yoncalla	Roseburg Northeast		
Total number of clients	767	682	2,964	27,760	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	66%	61%	72%	66%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	75%	68%	74%	69%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2013	33%	34%	36%	34%	31%
In 2012	14%	16%	18%	15%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	19%	11%	19%	17%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	23%	26%	49%	39%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	25%	16%	9%	12%	13%

- Twenty-eight percent of Douglas West movers had most recently relocated from tract 200 which includes the portion of Reedsport that lies across Scholfeld Creek from the hotspot. Another 27 percent had most recently moved from one location to another within the hotspot. Among those who most recently moved from another county, 37 percent came from Coos County and 27 percent came from Lane County.
- One-third of movers in the Yoncalla hotspot had most recently moved from one location to another within the hotspot, and one-quarter had most recently moved in from one of the adjoining tracts that include the Elkton, Oakland, or Sutherlin areas. Among movers who most recently came from another county, 51 percent came from Lane County.

- Nearly half of all movers in the Roseburg Northeast hotspot had most recently relocated from an adjoining Roseburg tract or from tracts to the south that include the Green, Winston, and Dillard areas. One-fifth had most recently moved from one location to another within the hotspot. Among those who most recently moved from another county, one-fifth came from Lane County and 13 percent came from Coos County.

²⁰ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	1904	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	1893	+/-19	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	901	+/-61	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	49.5	+/-2.3	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	19.0%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	4.40%	+/-1.6	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	28.7%	+/-4.0	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	21.3%	+/-3.5	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	1,716	+/-72	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	90.1%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	15	+/-12	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.8%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	15	+/-14	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	0.8%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0	+/-12	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	0	+/-12	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	1.7%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	33	+/-23	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	1.7%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	120	+/-68	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	6.3%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	1,010	+/-49	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	53.0%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	1,010	+/-49	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	47.0%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	1,833	+/-41	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	96.7%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	63	+/-41	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	3.3%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	63	+/-41	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	3.3%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	6.4%	+/-3.0	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	4.7%	+/-2.5	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	3.4%	+/-3.2	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	36.4	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	31.8%	+/-5.0	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	89.6%	+/-2.7	64.4%	+/-0.2

Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	16.1%	+/-4.0	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	6.2%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.12	+/-0.15	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	20.7%	+/-5.0	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	55.6%	+/-49.5	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	--	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	--	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	22.0%	+/-2.5	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	62.8%	+/-5.6	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	Unavailable	Unavailable	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	9.3	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	70.1%	+/-6.4%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	--	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	Unavailable	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	27.2%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	Unavailable	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	Unavailable	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	10.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	16.8%	+/-1.7	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	22.4%	+/-3.6	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	10.5%	+/-3.7	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.9%	+/-1.6	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.8%	+/-3.2	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	8.2%	+/-3.2	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.7%	+/-2.8	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	1.7%	+/-2.3	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	12.6%	+/-3.5	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	11.6%	+/-8.0	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	15.0%	+/-7.2	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	15.0%	+/-7.2	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	31.8%	+/-6.4	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	45,833	+/-8,149	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	12.2%	+/-3.4	18.2%	+/-0.2

Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	32.1%	+/-5.4	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	76.3%	+/-4.7	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	8.4%	+/-3.9	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	0.7%	+/-0.9	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	715	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	62	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	6.0%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	750	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	520	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	90	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	7	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home on 9/30/13	+	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care on 9/30/13	16	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	140	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	+	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	9	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	+	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRS Services State Fiscal Year 2014	+	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

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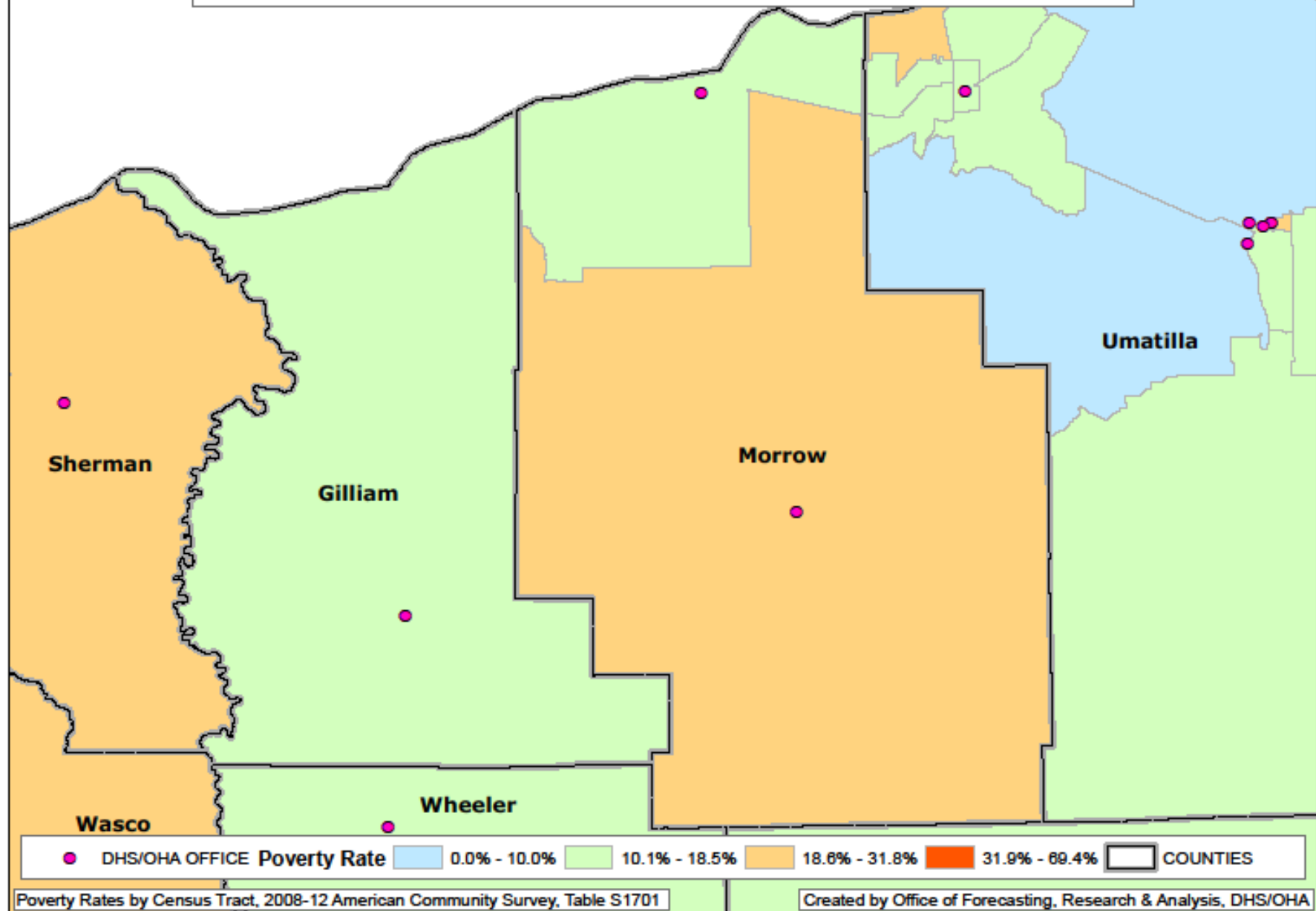
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^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties

Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Gilliam & Morrow Counties (Oregon 15.5%)



Grant County

	Grant County		Oregon	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	7366	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	7218	+/-62	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	3380	+/-107	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	50.1	+/-0.4	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	19.3%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	4.6%	+/-0.4	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	33.3%	+/-1.4	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	23.7%	+/-0.4	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	6,857	+/-11	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	93.1%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	16	+/-16	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.2%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	35	+/-30	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	0.5%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	9	+/-16	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0.1%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	8	+/-11	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	3.0%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	222	+/-38	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	3.0%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	217	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	2.9%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	3,649	+/-38	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.5%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	3,717	+/-37	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.5%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	7,227	+/-70	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	99.7%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	25	+/-17	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	0.3%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	85	+/-40	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	1.2%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	1.6%	+/-0.6	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	6.0%	+/-1.8	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	6.9%	+/-4.4	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	18.37	N/A	251	N/A

EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	35.2%	+/-3.0	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	88.8%	+/-2.8	64.4%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	17.5%	+/-2.7	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	3.6%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.14	+/-0.07	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	22.4%	+/-2.4	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	51.0%	+/-19.5	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	3	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	8.5	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	22.0%	+/-2.5	9.2%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	70.1%	+/-3.5	63.8%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	Unavailable	Unavailable	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	8.1	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	63.9%	+/-13.7%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	10.2%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	26.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	24.3%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	22.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	55.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	10.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	19.3%	+/-1.8	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	21.1%	+/-2.5	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	8.0%	+/-2.0	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.4%	+/-1.0	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	4.5%	+/-1.8	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	7.2%	+/-1.9	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.2%	+/-1.6	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	3.8%	+/-1.4	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	15.7%	+/-3.9	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	19.6%	+/-8.7	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	12.6%	+/-6.5	8.1%	+/-0.3

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	12.6%	+/-6.5	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	38.8%	+/-5.2	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	34,337	+/-1,728	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	20.4%	+/-2.7	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	42.7%	+/-2.8	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	67.2%	+/-2.9	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	16.4%	+/-2.9	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	4.6%	+/-1.2	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	2340	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	291	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	8.9%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	2280	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	1280	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	435	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	40	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	11	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	13	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	634	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	12	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	21	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	0	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRs Services State Fiscal Year 2014	20	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

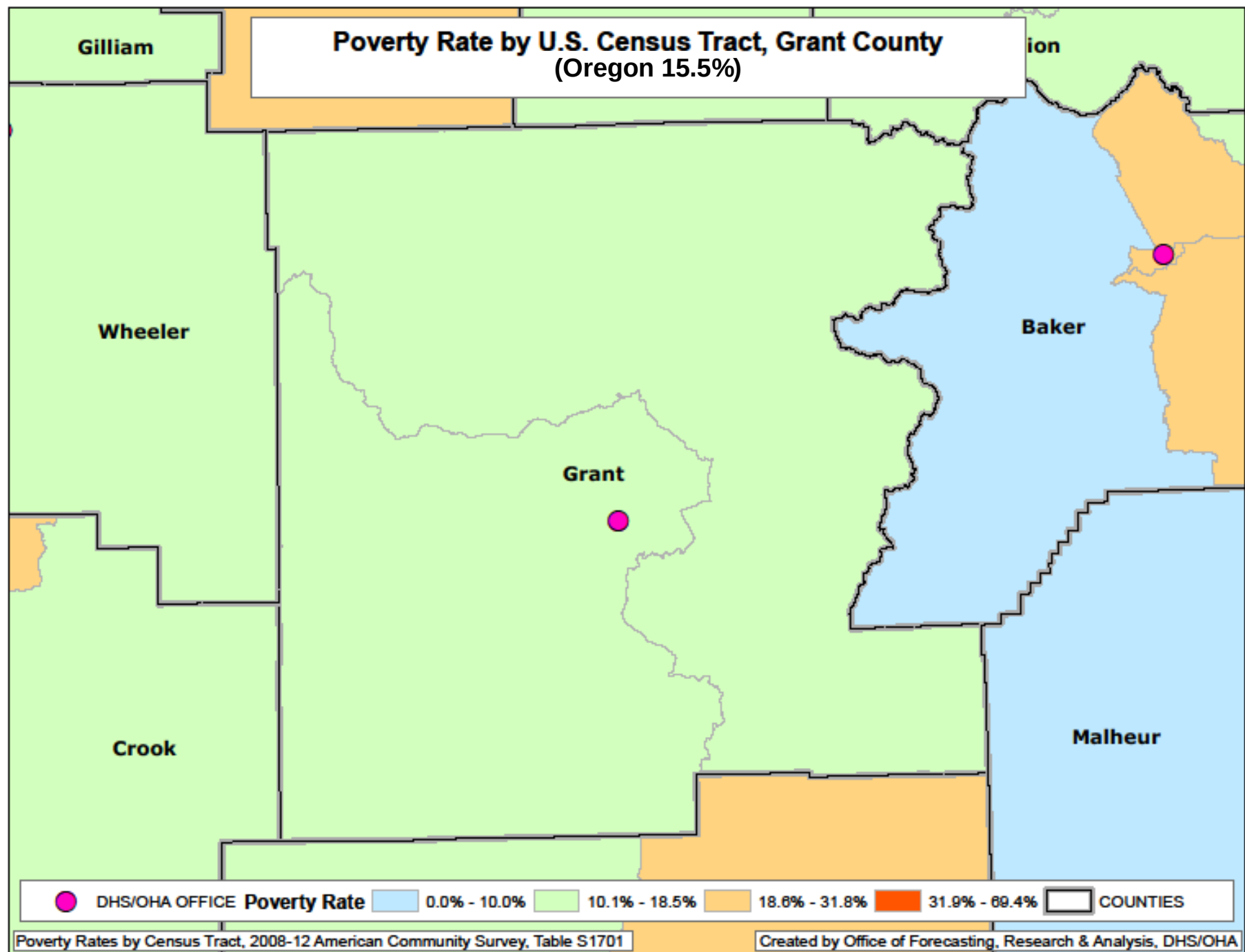
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^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



Harney County

	Harney County		Oregon	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	7359	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	7163	+/-109	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	3290	+/-131	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	46.1	+/-1.0	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	22.4%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	5.40%	+/-0.5	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	25.10%	+/-1.4	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	19.10%	+/-0.5	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	6581	+/-17	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	89.4%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	16	+/-23	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.2%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	218	+/-65	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	3.0%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	54	+/-21	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0.7%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	0	+/-17	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	2.5%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	185	+/-64	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	2.5%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	299	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	4.1%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	3,809	+/-65	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	51.8%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	3550	+/-65	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	48.2%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	7,206	+/-74	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	99.6%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	31	+/-26	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	0.4%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	84	+/-39	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	1.1%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	2.3%	+/-1.0	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	5.1%	+/-2.5	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	2.0%	+/-0.9	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	74.19	N/A	251	N/A

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	37.2%	+/-4.0	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	89.4%	+/-2.5	64.4%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	15.7%	+/-3.4	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	2.6%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.25	+/-0.10	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	24.6%	+/-4.0	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	51.2%	+/-14.2	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	2.8	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	7.1	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	13.5%	+/-2.5	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	64.2%	+/-4.7	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	Unavailable	Unavailable	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	12.4	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	49.2%	+/-12.1%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	7.2%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	Unavailable	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	26.1%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	Unavailable	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	37.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	10.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	21.5%	+/-2.0	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	21.2%	+/-2.6	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.3%	+/-1.7	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.0%	+/-1.7	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.4%	+/-2.1	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	9.8%	+/-2.9	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.7%	+/-1.9	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	5.4%	+/-2.0	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	19.1%	+/-4.7	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	29.0%	+/-11.6	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	9.4%	+/-4.2	8.1%	+/-0.3

Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	9.4%	+/-4.2	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	37.2%	+/-6.6	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	39,674	+/-4,556	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	21.4%	+/-4.3	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	36.5%	+/-3.3	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	77.6%	+/-4.6	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	22.6%	+/-4.2	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	7.8%	+/-3.4	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	2140	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	292	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	9.2%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	2190	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	1140	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	511	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	53	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	+	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care on 9/30/13	26	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	825	N/A	8303	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	4	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	31	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	1	N/A	32633	N/A
Person Receiving OVRS Services State Fiscal Year 2014	48	N/A	1812	N/A
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	511	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

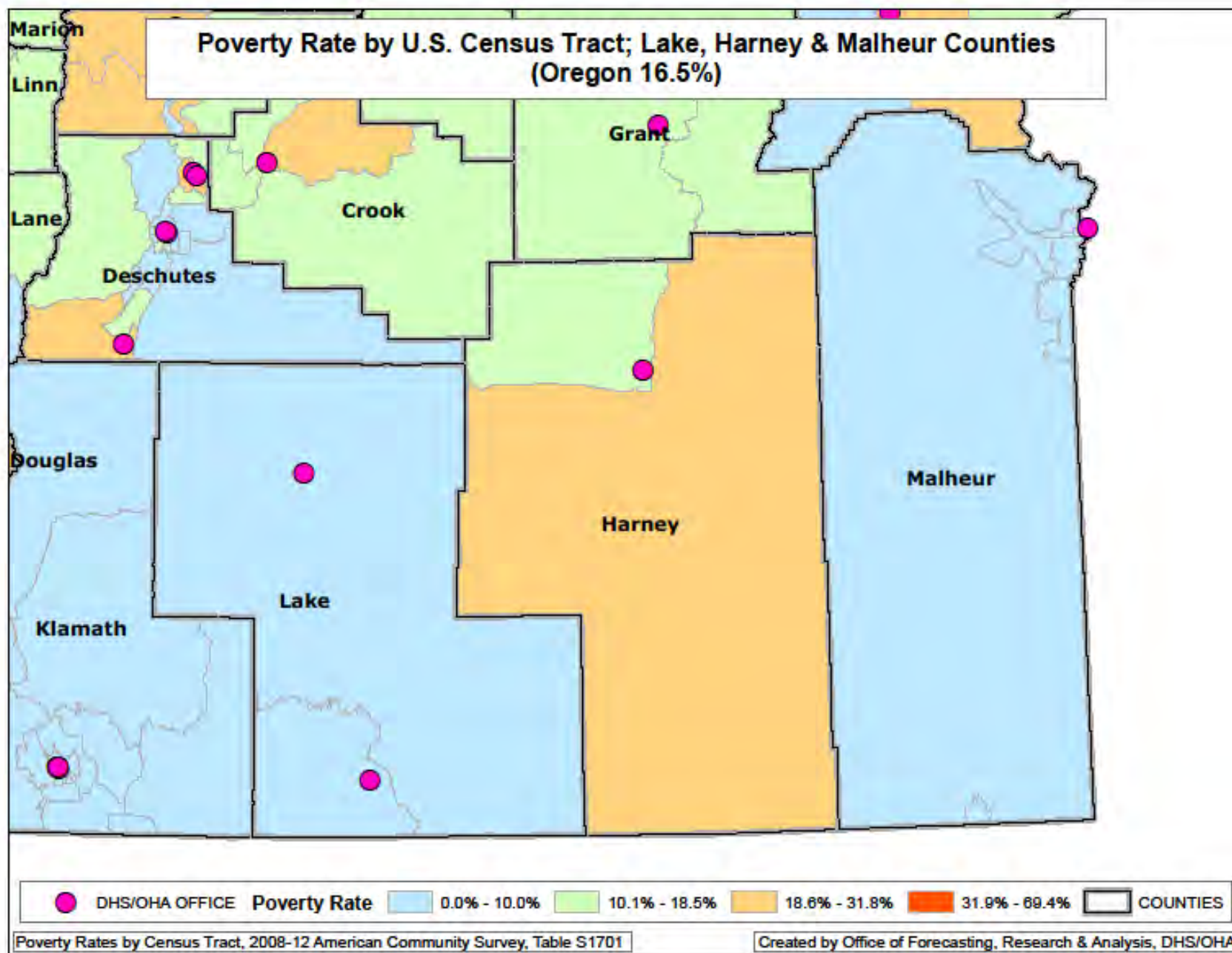
-- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



Hood River County

	Hood River County		Oregon	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	22207	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	21043	+/-649	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	8204	+/-349	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	37.8	+/-1.0	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	15.9%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	6.5%	+/-0.2	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	18%	+/-0.6	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	12.6%	+/-0.4	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	14,662	+/-23	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	66.0%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	105	+/-44	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.5%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	55	+/-66	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	0.2%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	316	+/-82	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	1.4%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	26	+/-36	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	2.0%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	447	+/-124	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	2.0%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	6,546	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	29.5%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	10,967	+/-172	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.4%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	11,240	+/-172	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.6%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	17,852	+/-329	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	84.3%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	3,486	+/-368	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	15.7%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	4,123	+/-315	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	18.6%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	29.0%	+/-1.4	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	3.6%	+/-1.6	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	4.2%	+/-1.7	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	70.14	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	27.4%	+/-2.6	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	82.3%	+/-1.9	64.4%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	26.4%	+/-2.8	39.3%	+/-0.2

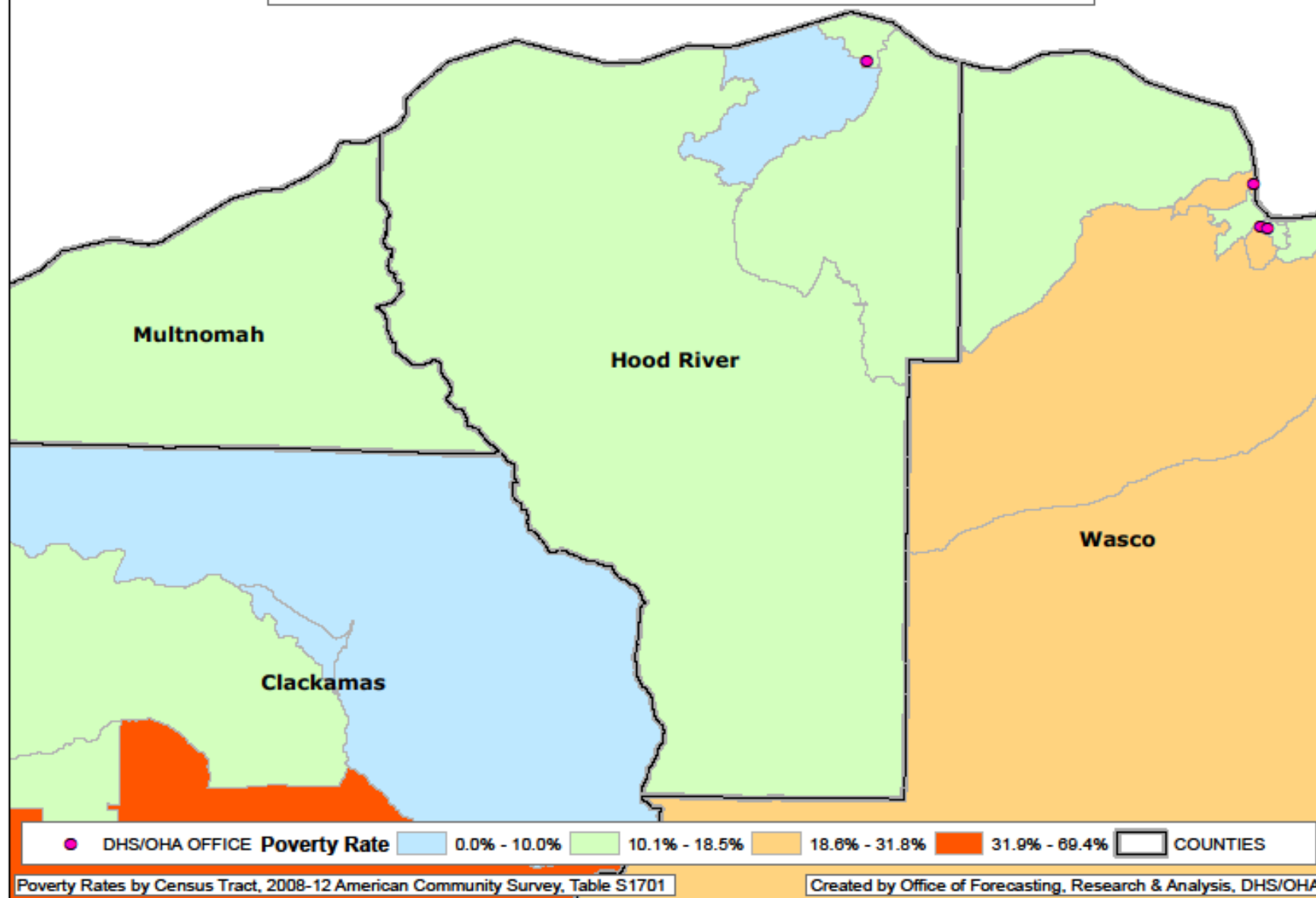
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	3.0%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.62	+/-0.07	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	31.7%	+/-3.4	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	30.3%	+/-25.3	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	4.5	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	11.9	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	22.0%	+/-2.5	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	68.5%	+/-3.1	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	Unavailable	Unavailable	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	12.1	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	65.8%	+/-5.5%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	4.7%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	10.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	22.5%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	18.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	33.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	8.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	22.5%	+/-1.8	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	10.0%	+/-1.4	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.3%	+/-0.8	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.3%	+/-0.7	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.8%	+/-1.0	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.9%	+/-1.1	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.5%	+/-0.8	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	3.0%	+/-1.0	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	10.1%	+/-2.6	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	12.0%	+/-5.3	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	6.7%	+/-5.1	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	6.7%	+/-5.1	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	33.0%	+/-4.5	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	56,355	+/-3,986	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	17.2%	+/-2.1	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	28.6%	+/-2.1	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	80.5%	+/-2.2	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	16.8%	+/-2.4	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	2.7%	+/-1.0	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	11160	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	808	N/A	138452	N/A

Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	5.1%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	10500	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	9350	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	681	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	39	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	6	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care on 9/30/13	34	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	1644	N/A	8303	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	36	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	48	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	4	N/A	32633	N/A
Person Receiving OVRS Services State Fiscal Year 2014	68	N/A	1812	N/A

Notes:

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- ^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.
- ^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
- + Values masked to assure confidentiality
- ~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties

**Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Hood River County
(Oregon 15.5%)**



Jackson County

	Jackson County		Oregon	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	203613	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	199833	+/-867	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	83897	+/-783	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	40.9	+/-0.3	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	21.8%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	5.9%	*****	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	25%	+/-0.3	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	17.8%	+/-0.1	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	170,315	+/-70	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	83.6%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	1,063	+/-236	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.5%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1,296	+/-280	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	0.6%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	2,019	+/-242	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	1.0%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	48	+/-51	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	3.2%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	6,472	+/-420	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	3.2%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	21,894	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	10.8%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	99,285	+/-172	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	48.8%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	104,328	+/-172	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	51.2%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	190,095	+/-964	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	96.5%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	7,213	+/-994	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	3.5%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	11,688	+/-924	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	5.7%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	9.5%	+/-0.6	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	6.4%	+/-0.7	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	3.0%	+/-1.6	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	272.41	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	27.9%	+/-0.9	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	89.4%	+/-0.8	64.4%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	24.4%	+/-0.9	39.3%	+/-0.2

High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	3.9%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.40	+/-0.02	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	25.9%	+/-0.9	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	45.1%	+/-6.6	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	6.6	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	15.5	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	8.2%	+/-0.7	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	61.9%	+/-1.2	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	3.5	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	11.3	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	58.2%	+/-2.1%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	6.6%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	19.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	23.0%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	14.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	39.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	9.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	19.7%	+/-1.4	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	15.9%	+/-0.6	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.2%	+/-0.4	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.8%	+/-0.3	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.9%	+/-0.6	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	6.6%	+/-0.6	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.3%	+/-0.4	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	4.3%	+/-0.4	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	16.6%	+/-1.0	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	22.9%	+/-2.6	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	7.3%	+/-0.9	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	7.3%	+/-0.9	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	35.0%	+/-1.6	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	43,664	+/-1,146	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	20.6%	+/-0.8	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	36.5%	+/-0.9	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	72.5%	+/-1.0	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	15.5%	+/-0.8	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	4.2%	+/-0.5	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	N/A	N/A	1752300	N/A

Number Unemployed, July 2014	8567	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	9.0%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	76010	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	66710	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND OTHER SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	11886	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	1073	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	169	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care on 9/30/13	656	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	28982	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	546	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	2202	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	96	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRs Services State Fiscal Year 2014	789	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

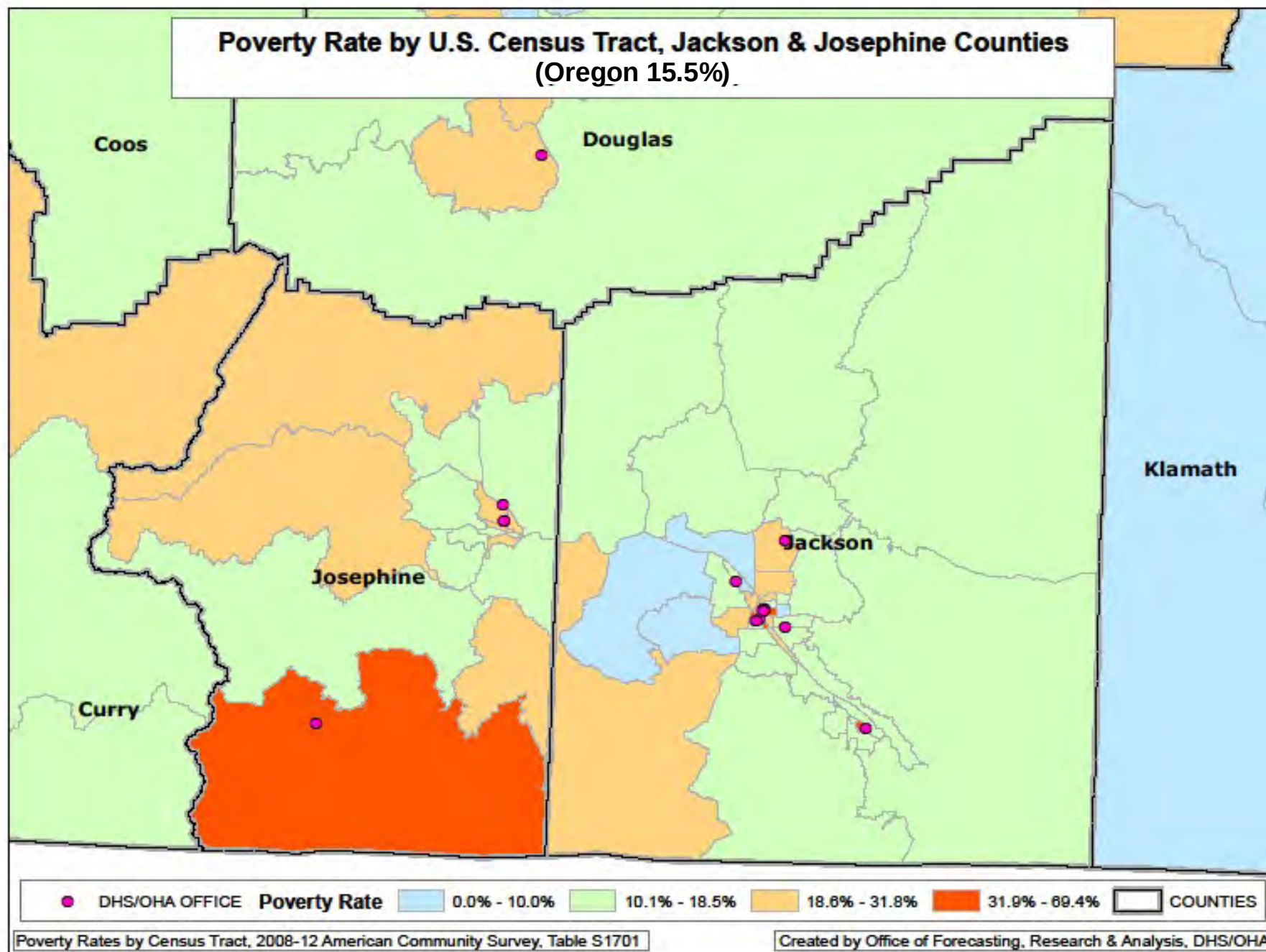
-- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*²¹ –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 2014. 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 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.

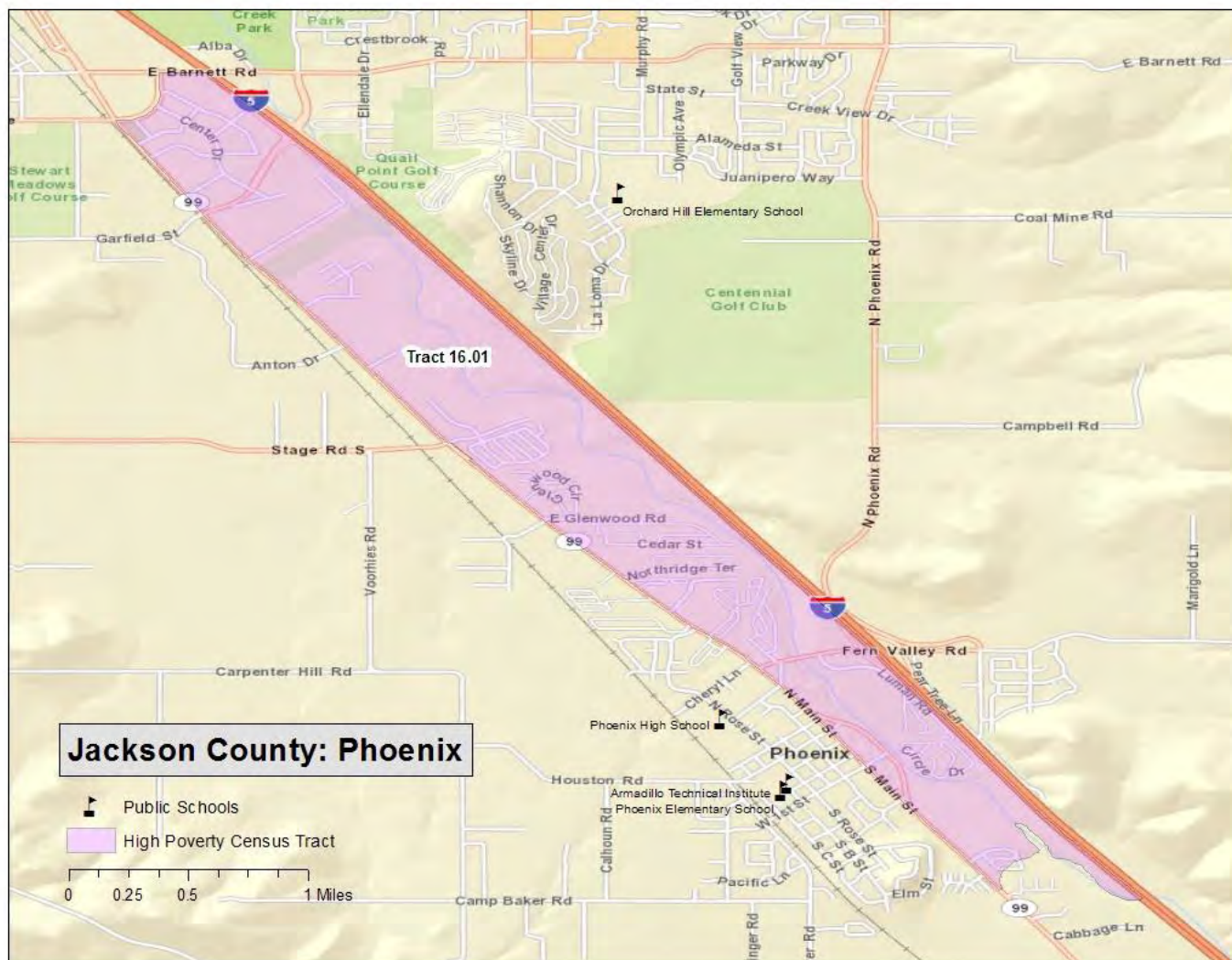
The purpose of this report is to identify high poverty areas and describe residents and SNAP clients living in them. Characteristics of the hotspots are compared with each other, the county, and Oregon. Data are presented in a series of tables that follow. Bullet points are provided when there is pertinent 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.²² Four of them are in Medford and covered in a separate report. This report covers the hotspots in Phoenix and White City. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 4 percent of the county’s population, 6 percent of its poor, and 5 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas:

²¹ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

²² Tract 19 contains Southern Oregon University (Ashland) and has a high poverty rate, but one-quarter of its population resides in college dormitories. The high percentage of university students affects the poverty rate and other characteristics of the tract. Therefore no analysis was done for Tract 19.

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot:
Phoenix



- Phoenix Tract 16.01 is bounded on the north by Stewart and Barnett Roads at the south end of Medford. It extends south between Pacific Highway on the west and I-5 on the east, cutting through the center of Phoenix. The southern boundary is Anderson Creek (Figure 1).

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: White City

The map displays Jackson County, Oregon, with a focus on the White City area. A legend in the top left corner identifies black triangles as 'Public Schools' and pink shading as 'High Poverty Census Tract'. The map shows Tract 13.01, which is shaded pink. Several public schools are marked with black triangles: White Mountain Middle School, White City Elementary School, and Mountain View Elementary. The map includes a scale bar at the bottom right indicating distances from 0 to 1.3 miles. Various roads and landmarks are labeled, including Nick Young Rd, Antelope Rd, and Jackson County Sports Park.

- White City Tract 13.01 lies south of the Rogue River and Little Butte Creek, north of Vilas Rd, and east of Table Rock Rd. The eastern boundary is the Hopkins Canal up to Antelope Rd where the boundary turns west and continues along Avenue A. The boundary then turns north along Hale Way to Division and back east along Avenue G to Wilson Way. It turns north at Wilson Way and extends to Dutton Rd back to Little Butte Creek (Figure 2).

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

Table 1 Jackson County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹				
	<i>Hotspots</i>		Jackson	
	Phoenix	White City	County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	26%	21%	17%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	3,751	4,914	203,613	3,836,623
Housing units	1,920	1,646	90,814	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	34%	29%	35%	34%
Total Households	1,761	1,460	83,370	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	5%	8%	7%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	9%	24%	17%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.8	28.1	26.5	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	53%	46%	51%	50%
Under 18	17%	23%	22%	23%
18 to 24	13%	8%	8%	9%
25 to 44	19%	25%	23%	27%
45 to 59	16%	25%	22%	21%
60+ years of age	35%	19%	25%	20%
Latino	20%	18%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	75%	75%	84%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	4%	7%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	95%	97%	96%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	17%	20%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	10%	5%	24%	29%
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				

- Fifteen percent of the population in the White City tract lives in group quarters – likely the VA’s Southern Oregon Rehabilitation Center. The presence of the center may explain the relatively low percentage of females when compared to the county and state. Persons living in group quarters are not included the poverty rate calculation.

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

Table 2 Jackson County hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Jackson	
	Phoenix	White City	County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	1,173	1,613	50,956	782,927
Change since January 2008	106%	66%	88%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	66	68	64	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	31%	33%	25%	20%
Female	55%	53%	53%	53%
Children	33%	38%	35%	37%
18 to 24	10%	12%	11%	11%
25 to 44	23%	26%	28%	27%
45 to 59	18%	16%	16%	15%
60 +	17%	8%	10%	10%
English as preferred language	85%	94%	94%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	46%	35%	40%	40%
Clients in single parent households	29%	32%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	23%	33%	29%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	12%	14%	13%	13%
Medical assistance	78%	77%	78%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	11%	7%	9%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	9%	11%	10%	11%
Mental health	18%	18%	19%	23%
Alcohol and drug	19%	21%	21%	21%
Child welfare	10%	15%	14%	14%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	4%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	82	60	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 clients¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Jackson County	Oregon
	Phoenix	White City		
Oregon employment history for adults²				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	42%	48%	44%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	40%	42%	41%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12.28	\$ 12.99	\$ 13.12	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.46	\$ 11.79	\$ 12.01	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13,426	\$ 14,704	\$ 14,060	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 10,103	\$ 11,063	\$ 10,756	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-25%	-25%	-23%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	31%	27%	27%	21%
in 2013	33%	29%	26%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	16%	17%	18%	17%
in 2013	13%	14%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	14%	10%	12%	12%
in 2013	14%	16%	16%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	11%	10%	9%	11%
in 2013	14%	11%	11%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	7%	12%	8%	10%
in 2013	4%	8%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	4%	8%	6%	6%
in 2013	2%	3%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	17%	17%	20%	22%
in 2013	19%	19%	19%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- Most client employment and earnings declines in the White City hotspot occurred in the manufacturing and construction sectors. The decline was partially offset by increases in the health care/social assistance sector.
- White City clients employed in health care/social assistance in 2013 were mostly women and primarily worked in assisted living or nursing facilities or provided services to elderly or disabled persons.
- In the Phoenix hotspot, client employment declines in accommodation and food services, construction, and manufacturing were partially offset by increases in administrative services employment, mostly at temporary employment 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.²³

Table 4 Jackson County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Jackson County	Oregon
	Phoenix	White City		
Total number of clients	1,173	1,613	50,956	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	59%	62%	65%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	62%	63%	67%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2013	24%	30%	32%	31%
In 2012	15%	16%	16%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	20%	16%	18%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	51%	46%	48%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	6%	7%	8%	13%

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

- Thirty-eight percent of movers in the Phoenix hotspot had most recently moved from one of the other Jackson County/Medford hotspots or from the adjacent Phoenix tract. One-fifth of those who had most recently moved in from another county came from Josephine County.
- One third of White City movers came from one of the other Jackson County/Medford hotspots or from the adjacent White City Tract. Twenty-nine percent of those who had most recently moved in from another county came from Josephine County and 16 percent came from Klamath County.

²³ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

High Poverty *Hotspots*²⁴ –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 2014. 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 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 four high-poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 16 percent of the county's population, 28 percent of its poor, and 28 percent of its SNAP clients live in one of these areas:

- *Medford West* consists of contiguous tracts 1, 2.01, 2.02, and 8 and includes portions of the Liberty Park, Washington, and McLoughlin neighborhoods. It is bounded on the north by Rossanley Drive, Sage Road, and McAndrews Road. It is bounded on the south by the Phoenix Canal, Stage Road, Stewart Avenue, several streets between Dakota and 11th, and Barnett Road. It is bounded the east by I-5 and extends west to the outskirts of Jacksonville. (Figure 1).

²⁴ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Medford West

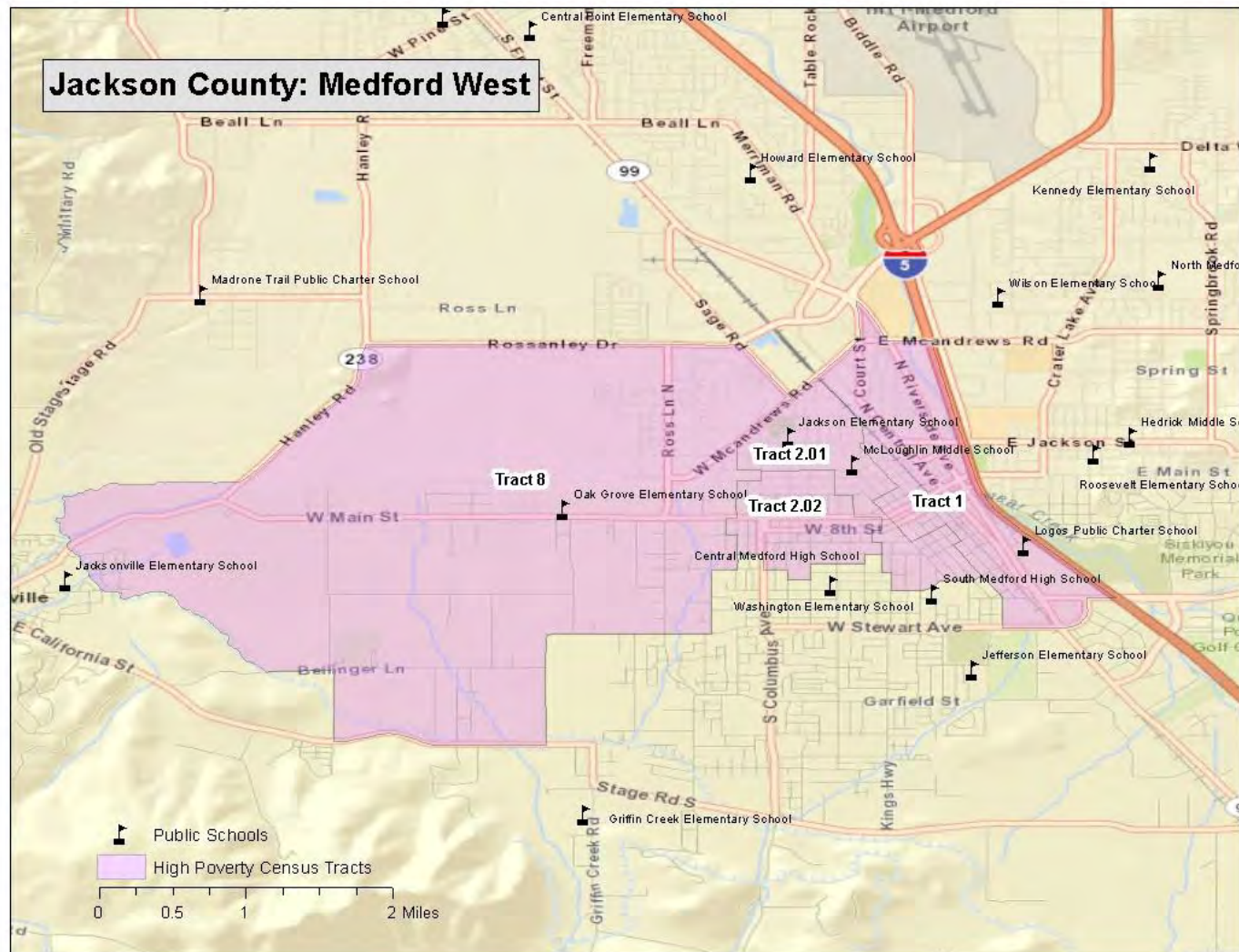
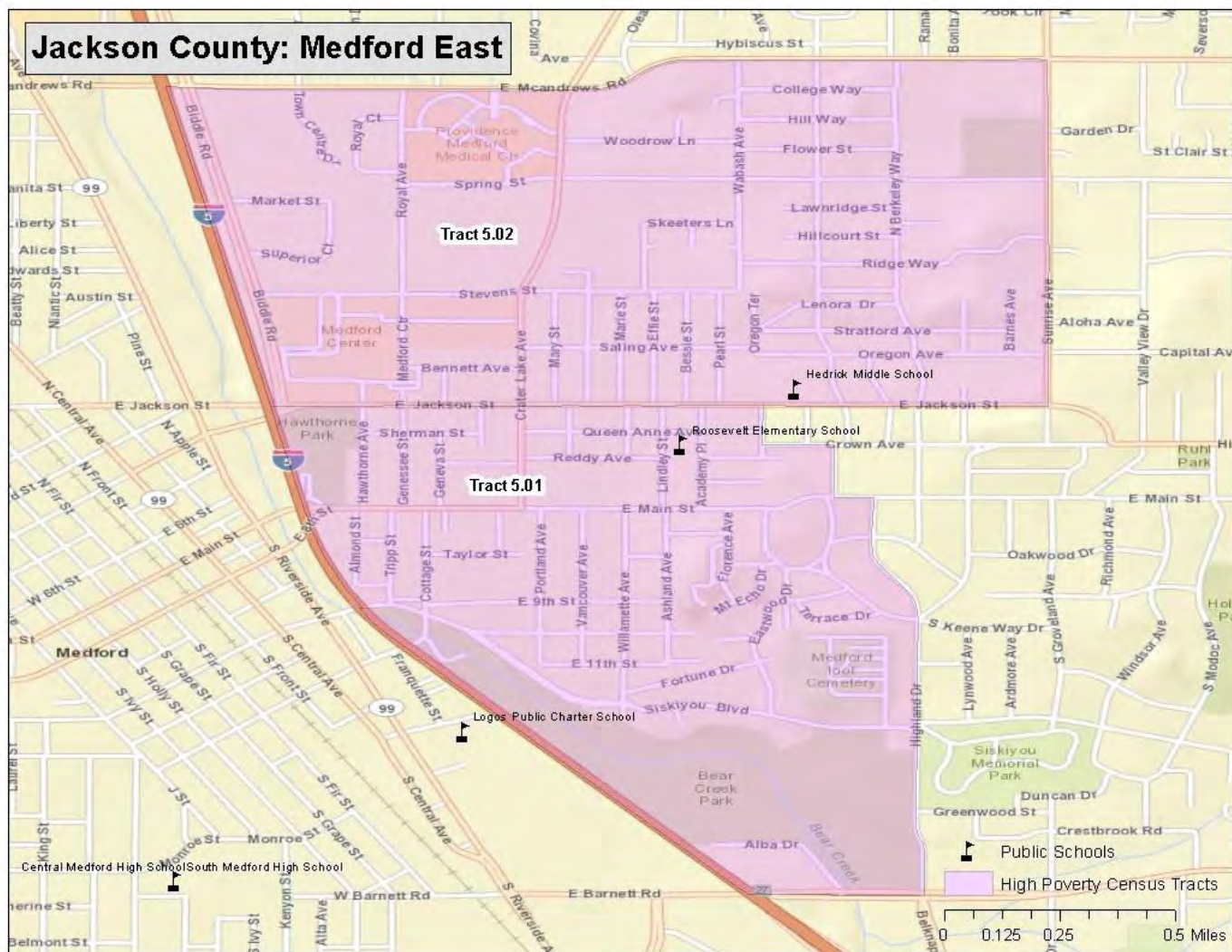
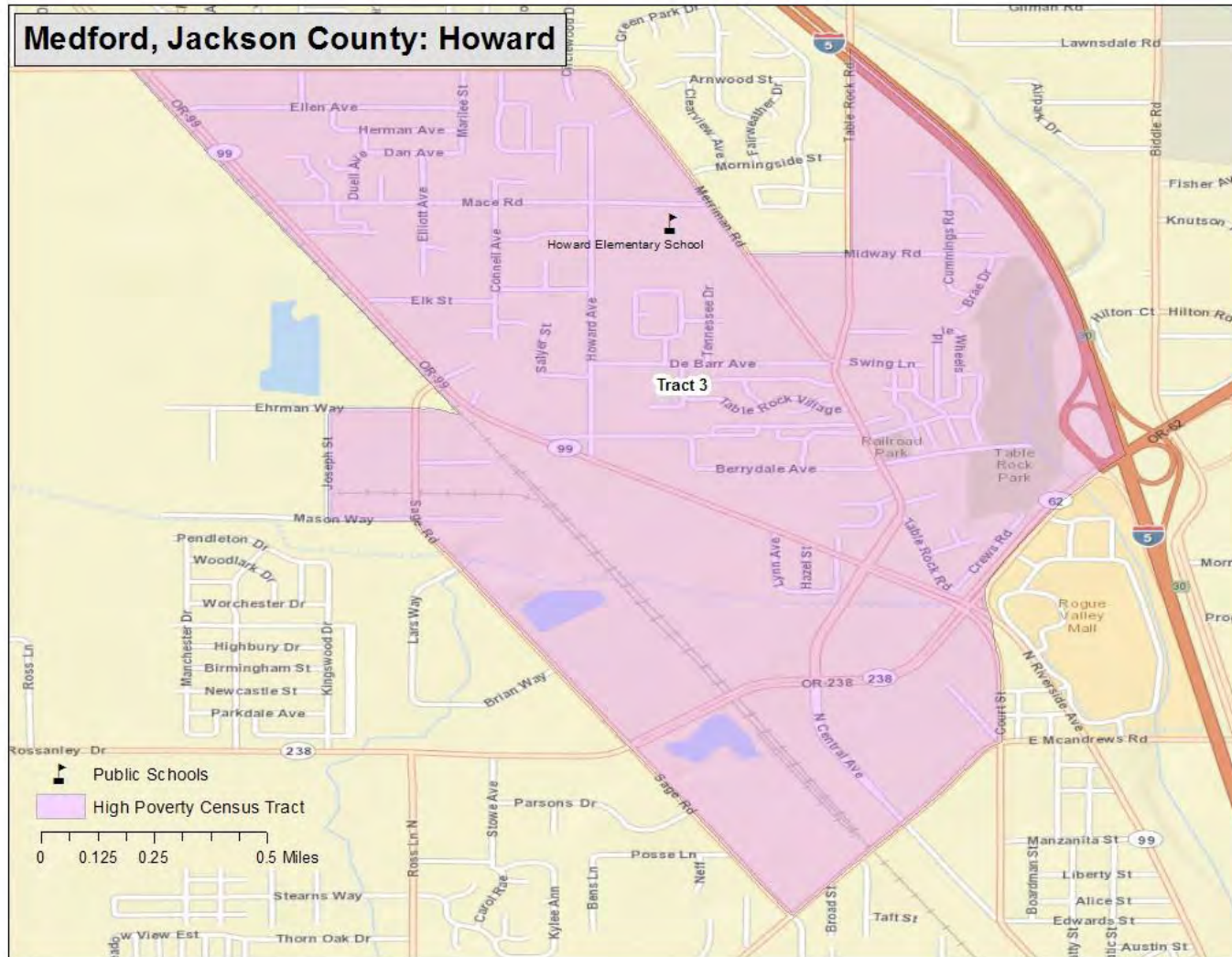


Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Medford East



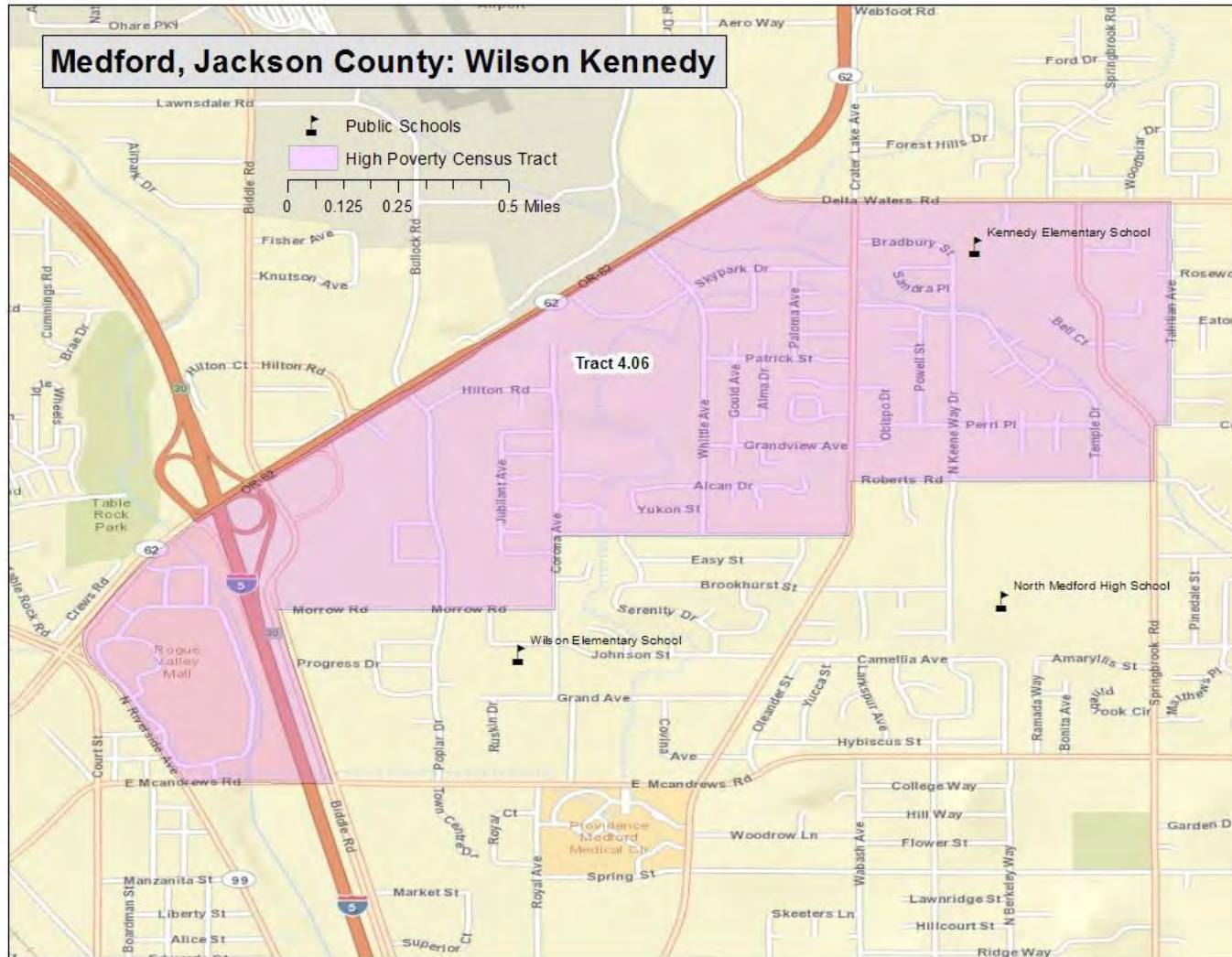
- *Medford East* consists of contiguous tracts 5.01 and 5.2 which are bounded on the north by McAndrews Road, on the south by Barnett, on the east by Highland and Sunrise, and on the west by I-5 (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot:
Howard



- *Howard* consists of Census Tract 3 and includes most of the Howard Elementary school catchment. It is bounded on the north by the Central Point city limit, on the south by McAndrews Road and Crater Lake Highway, on the east by I-5, and on the west by Sage Rd and N Pacific Highway (Figure 3).

Figure 4: Poverty hotspot:
Wilson/Kennedy



- *Wilson/Kennedy* consists of Census Tract 4.06 and includes much of the Wilson and Kennedy elementary schools catchments. It is bounded on the north by Crater Lake Highway and Delta Waters Road, on the south by Morrow and Roberts roads, on the east by Tahitian Avenue, and on the N Riverside Avenue (Figure 4).

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

Table 1 Jackson County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics

	<i>Hotspots</i>				Jackson County	Oregon
	Medford West	Medford East	Howard	Wilson Kennedy		
ACS Poverty rate	31%	31%	27%	24%	17%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	14,928	7,857	5,296	4,242	203,613	3,836,623
Housing units	6,284	4,031	2,488	2,044	90,814	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	54%	60%	55%	49%	35%	34%
Total Households	5,889	3,597	2,300	1,767	83,370	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	9%	10%	11%	8%	7%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	17%	10%	16%	16%	17%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.5	26.9	28.0	27.3	26.5	26.5
Percent of population that is						
Female	51%	50%	46%	54%	51%	50%
Under 18	24%	20%	23%	29%	22%	23%
18 to 24	12%	11%	13%	7%	8%	9%
25 to 44	27%	27%	28%	22%	23%	27%
45 to 59	20%	19%	19%	20%	22%	21%
60+ years of age	17%	22%	16%	23%	25%	20%
Latino	22%	8%	28%	12%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	71%	86%	68%	79%	84%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	7%	6%	4%	9%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	91%	96%	84%	95%	96%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	19%	11%	22%	11%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	12%	21%	9%	18%	24%	29%

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 Medford West hotspot is composed of 4 tracts with poverty rates ranging from 21 percent in tract 8 to 54 percent in tract 1. It had the 17th highest poverty rate among all Oregon hotspots.
- The Medford East hotspot is composed of two tracts. The poverty rate was 23 percent in tract 5.01 and 35 percent in tract 5.02.

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

Table 2 Jackson County hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	Hotspots					
	Medford West	Medford East	Howard	Wilson Kennedy	Jackson County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	7,163	3,350	2,604	1,117	50,956	782,927
Change since January 2008	69%	69%	63%	93%	88%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	69	70	68	62	64	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	48%	43%	49%	26%	25%	20%
Female	50%	54%	54%	54%	53%	53%
Children	35%	33%	39%	37%	35%	37%
18 to 24	11%	14%	12%	13%	11%	11%
25 to 44	28%	28%	25%	27%	28%	27%
45 to 59	17%	16%	14%	13%	16%	15%
60 +	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%
English as preferred language	91%	96%	91%	96%	94%	89%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	42%	42%	36%	35%	40%	40%
Clients in single parent households	31%	32%	33%	29%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	24%	25%	29%	35%	29%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services ³						
TANF	17%	16%	13%	12%	13%	13%
Medical assistance	79%	80%	81%	76%	78%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	9%	11%	13%	6%	9%	9%
DHS/OHA service history ⁴						
Domestic violence	12%	13%	11%	9%	10%	11%
Mental health	24%	25%	21%	20%	19%	23%
Alcohol and drug	27%	26%	21%	20%	21%	21%
Child welfare	19%	17%	15%	14%	14%	14%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	7%	4%	4%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	8	20	34	79	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
 2. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
 3. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
 4. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
 5. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
- The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Medford West hotspot ranked among the highest 20 percent of all Oregon hotspots in terms of poverty rate, per capita SNAP participation and SNAP client participation in TANF, child welfare, alcohol/drug programs, and percent of clients who had moved (Table 4). Hence the area's poverty index ranking of 8.

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

Table 2 Jackson County hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>				Jackson County	Oregon
	Medford West	Medford East	Howard	Wilson Kennedy		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	7,163	3,350	2,604	1,117	50,956	782,927
Change since January 2008	69%	69%	63%	93%	88%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	69	70	68	62	64	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	48%	43%	49%	26%	25%	20%
Female	50%	54%	54%	54%	53%	53%
Children	35%	33%	39%	37%	35%	37%
18 to 24	11%	14%	12%	13%	11%	11%
25 to 44	28%	28%	25%	27%	28%	27%
45 to 59	17%	16%	14%	13%	16%	15%
60 +	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%
English as preferred language	91%	96%	91%	96%	94%	89%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	42%	42%	36%	35%	40%	40%
Clients in single parent households	31%	32%	33%	29%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	24%	25%	29%	35%	29%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³						
TANF	17%	16%	13%	12%	13%	13%
Medical assistance	79%	80%	81%	76%	78%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	9%	11%	13%	6%	9%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴						
Domestic violence	12%	13%	11%	9%	10%	11%
Mental health	24%	25%	21%	20%	19%	23%
Alcohol and drug	27%	26%	21%	20%	21%	21%
Child welfare	19%	17%	15%	14%	14%	14%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	7%	4%	4%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	8	20	34	79	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
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 3. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
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- The Medford West hotspot ranked among the highest 20 percent of all Oregon hotspots in terms of poverty rate, per capita SNAP participation and SNAP client participation in TANF, child welfare, alcohol/drug programs, and percent of clients who had moved (Table 4). Hence the area's poverty index ranking of 8.

Work history of SNAP clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

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

	Hotspots					Oregon
	Medford West	Medford East	Howard	Wilson Kennedy	Jackson County	
Oregon employment history for adults ²						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	45%	44%	43%	47%	44%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	40%	42%	40%	47%	41%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12.65	\$ 12.40	\$ 12.44	\$ 13.63	\$ 13.12	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.42	\$ 11.46	\$ 11.60	\$ 11.77	\$ 12.01	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12,996	\$ 13,087	\$ 13,386	\$ 14,958	\$ 14,060	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 10,090	\$ 10,023	\$ 10,997	\$ 10,878	\$ 10,756	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-22%	-23%	-18%	-27%	-23%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	30%	28%	27%	29%	27%	21%
in 2013	27%	27%	27%	25%	26%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	19%	19%	18%	16%	18%	17%
in 2013	21%	19%	17%	21%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	11%	14%	12%	13%	12%	12%
in 2013	14%	20%	19%	19%	16%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	11%	11%	10%	9%	9%	11%
in 2013	13%	12%	12%	11%	11%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	7%	6%	9%	7%	8%	10%
in 2013	5%	3%	5%	4%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	6%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%
in 2013	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	22%
in 2013	17%	17%	17%	18%	19%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- Employment patterns in all four hotspots were similar. There were half as many clients employed in manufacturing or construction in 2013 as in 2008, while employment in health care/social assistance and administrative services increased during the period.
 - Among those primarily employed in manufacturing or construction in 2008, 23 percent were still employed in those sectors during 2013, 12 percent were employed in trade, 8 percent were employed in administrative services, and 38 percent had no employment in 2013. Three-quarters of them were men.
 - The number of clients primarily employed in health care/social assistance increased by 28 percent between 2008 and 2013. Clients employed in this sector most commonly worked in nursing or residential care facilities, provided services to the elderly or disabled, provided home health services, or worked in medical offices. Three-quarters of them were women.

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.²⁵

Table 4 Jackson County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>				Jackson County	Oregon
	Medford West	Medford East	Howard	Wilson Kennedy		
Total number of clients	7,163	3,350	2,604	1,117	50,956	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	71%	71%	68%	67%	65%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	70%	73%	71%	67%	67%	63%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2013	37%	36%	33%	33%	32%	31%
In 2012	17%	18%	16%	17%	16%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	18%	17%	20%	16%	18%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	56%	56%	53%	55%	48%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	7%	8%	7%	6%	8%	13%

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

- Sixty percent of hotspot movers most recently moved from another location within or adjacent to Medford.
- Thirty percent of clients who most recently moved from another county came from neighboring Josephine County.

²⁵ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	21746	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	20883	+/-337	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	7844	+/-318	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	40.1	+/-1.0	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	25%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	7.20%	+/-0.1	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	22.3%	+/-0.9	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	15.3%	+/-0.5	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	13354	+/-49	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	61.4%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	146	+/-26	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.7%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	3,343	+/-179	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	15.4%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	126	+/-38	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0.6%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	35	+/-49	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	1.6%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	347	+/-138	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	1.6%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	4,286	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	19.8%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	11,297	+/-106	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	51.9%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	11,297	+/-106	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	48.1%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	19,896	+/-257	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	94.5%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	1,188	+/-246	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	5.5%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	1,624	+/-251	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	7.5%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	18.2%	+/-1.9	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	4.9%	+/-1.5	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	6.0%	+/-2.7	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	106.1	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	34.2%	+/-2.7	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	83.7%	+/-2.3	64.4%	+/-0.2

Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	15.5%	+/-2.2	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	5.7%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.61	+/-0.08	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	27.6%	+/-3.1	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	67.7%	+/-13.0	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	5	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	13	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	18.4%	+/-2.4	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	64.5%	+/-3.1	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	Unavailable	Unavailable	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	13.7	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	71.6%	+/-4.8%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	9.4%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	17.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	28.7%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	19.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	47.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	9.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	24.1%	+/-1.8	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	16.9	+/-2.0	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.6%	+/-1.2	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	4.5%	+/-1.4	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	6.5%	+/-1.8	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	7.3%	+/-1.8	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.5%	+/-1.0	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	4.2%	+/-1.4	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	19.2%	+/-3.5	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	30.0%	+/-7.6	19.6%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	5.5%	+/-2.6	8.10%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	5.5%	+/-2.6	6.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	42.3%	+/-5.7	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	43,330	+/-2,221	\$49,850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	19.2%	+/-2.4	18.0%	+/-0.2

Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	33.7%	+/-2.0	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	74.2%	+/-2.5	77.5%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	10.2%	+/-2.3	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	3.9%	+/-1.2	3.5%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	6080	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	809	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	8.6%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	5880	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	3580	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	1219	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	89	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	12	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care on 9/30/13	71	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	3529	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	44	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	452	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	16	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRS Services State Fiscal Year 2014	68	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

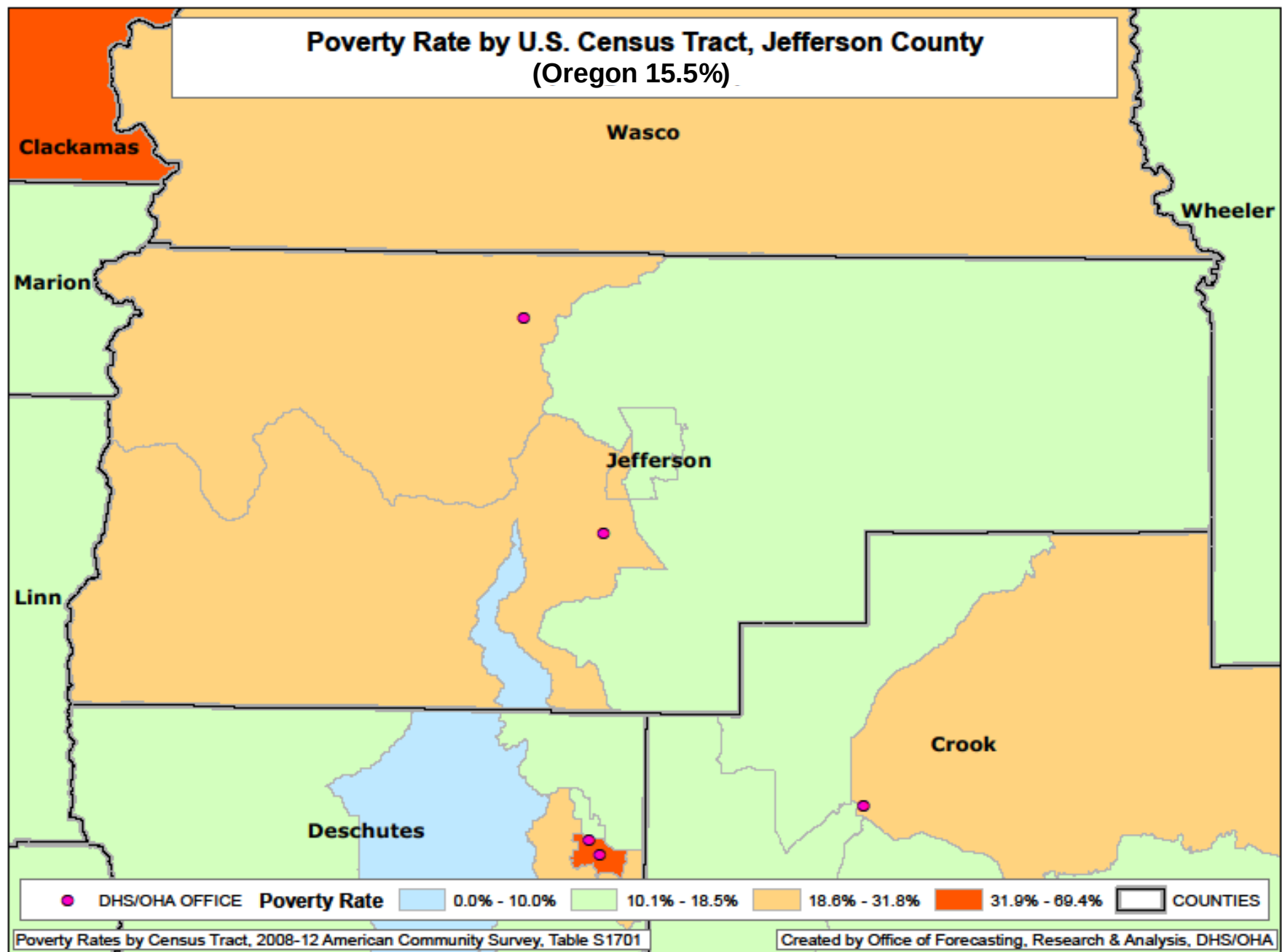
-- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ Values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*²⁶ – 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 2014. 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 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, 72 percent of its poor, and 62 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas:

- Census Tract 9602.01 which covers the western portion of the city of Madras. The tract is triangular, with the northern point formed by the intersection of U.S. Highway 26/97 and the Oregon Trunk Railway. The eastern boundary is formed by U.S. 26/97 and then U.S. 26. The western boundary extends south along the railroad to the irrigation canal, then follows the canal to SW Dover Lane, which forms the southern boundary of the tract (Figure 1).

²⁶ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Madras West
West

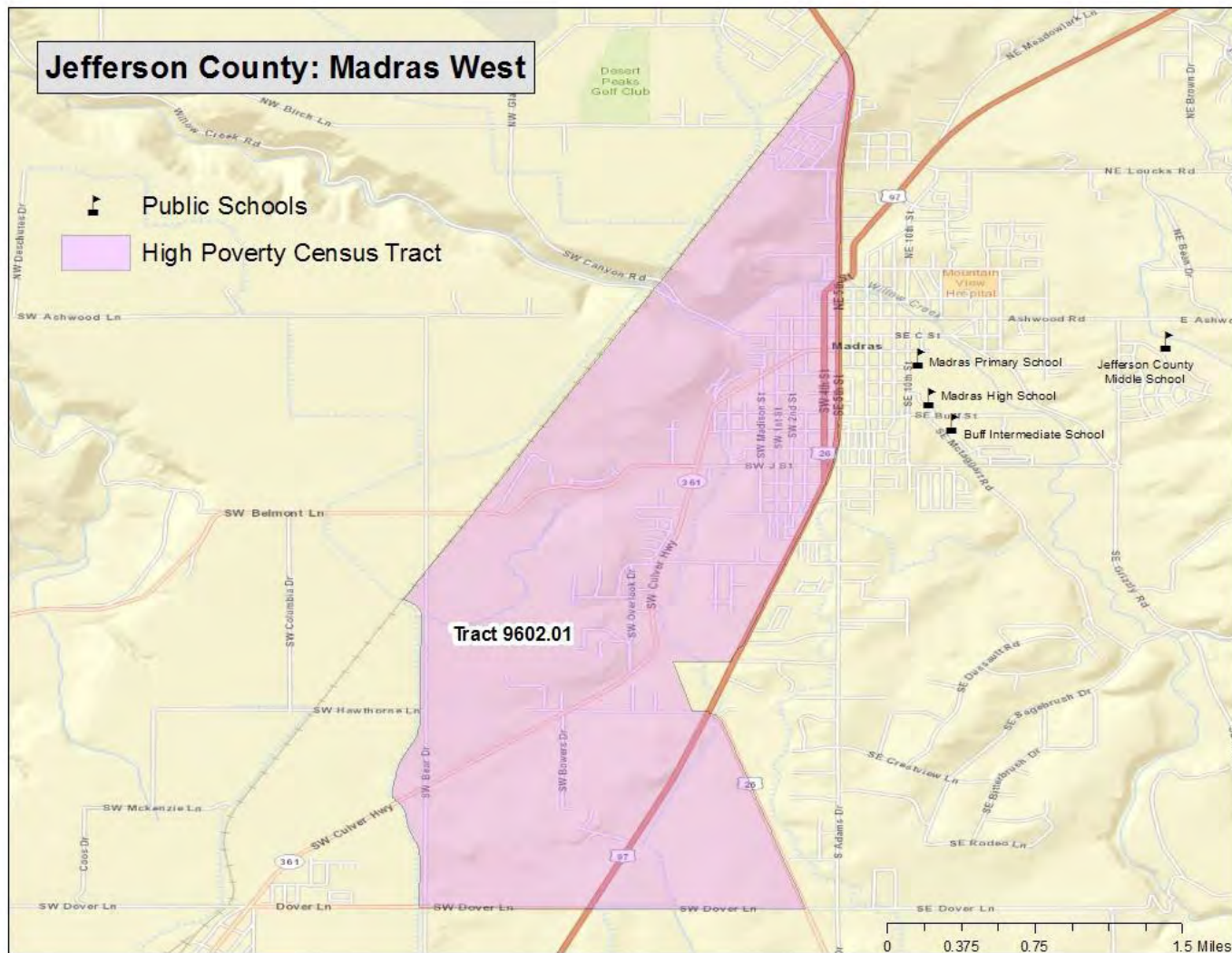
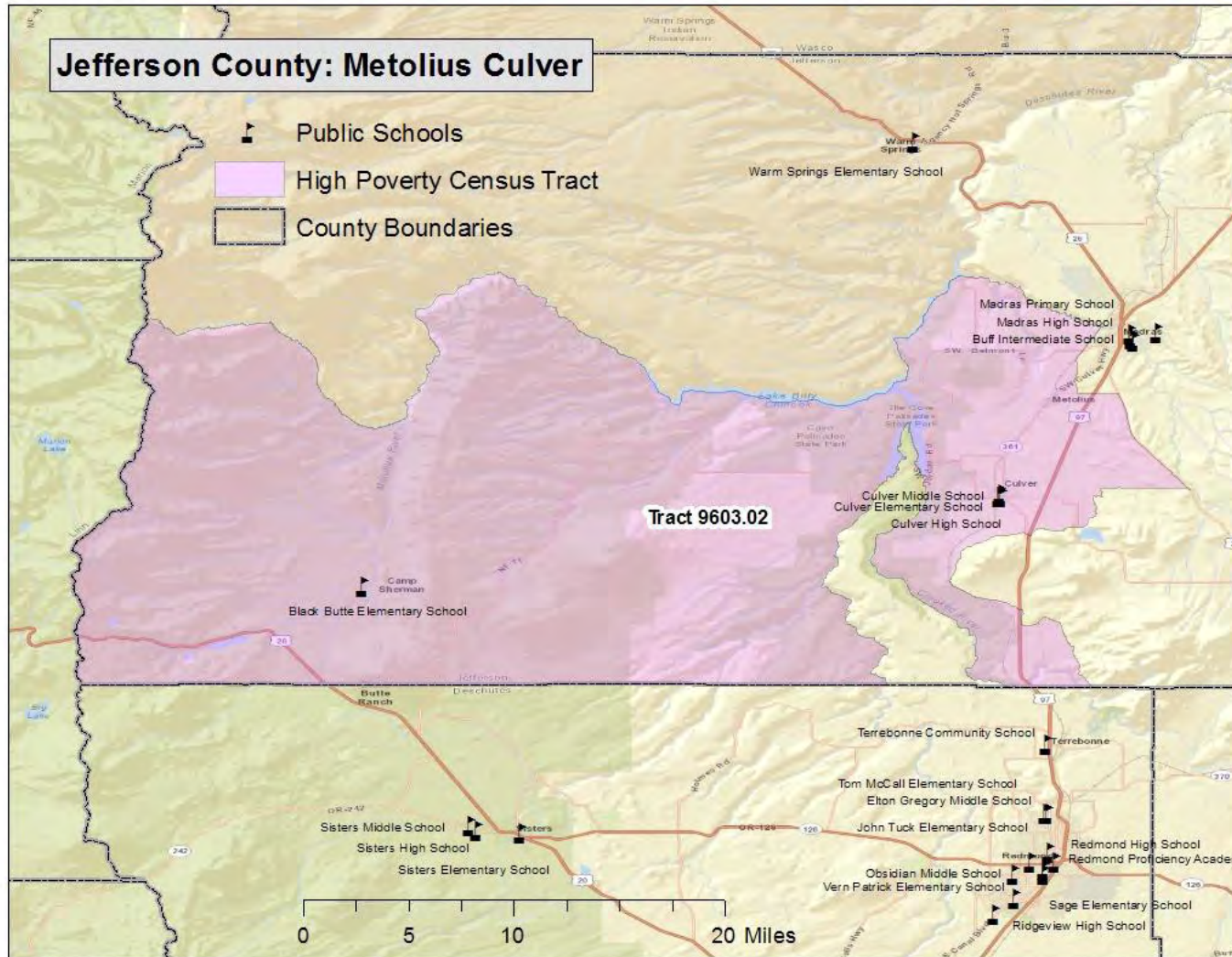
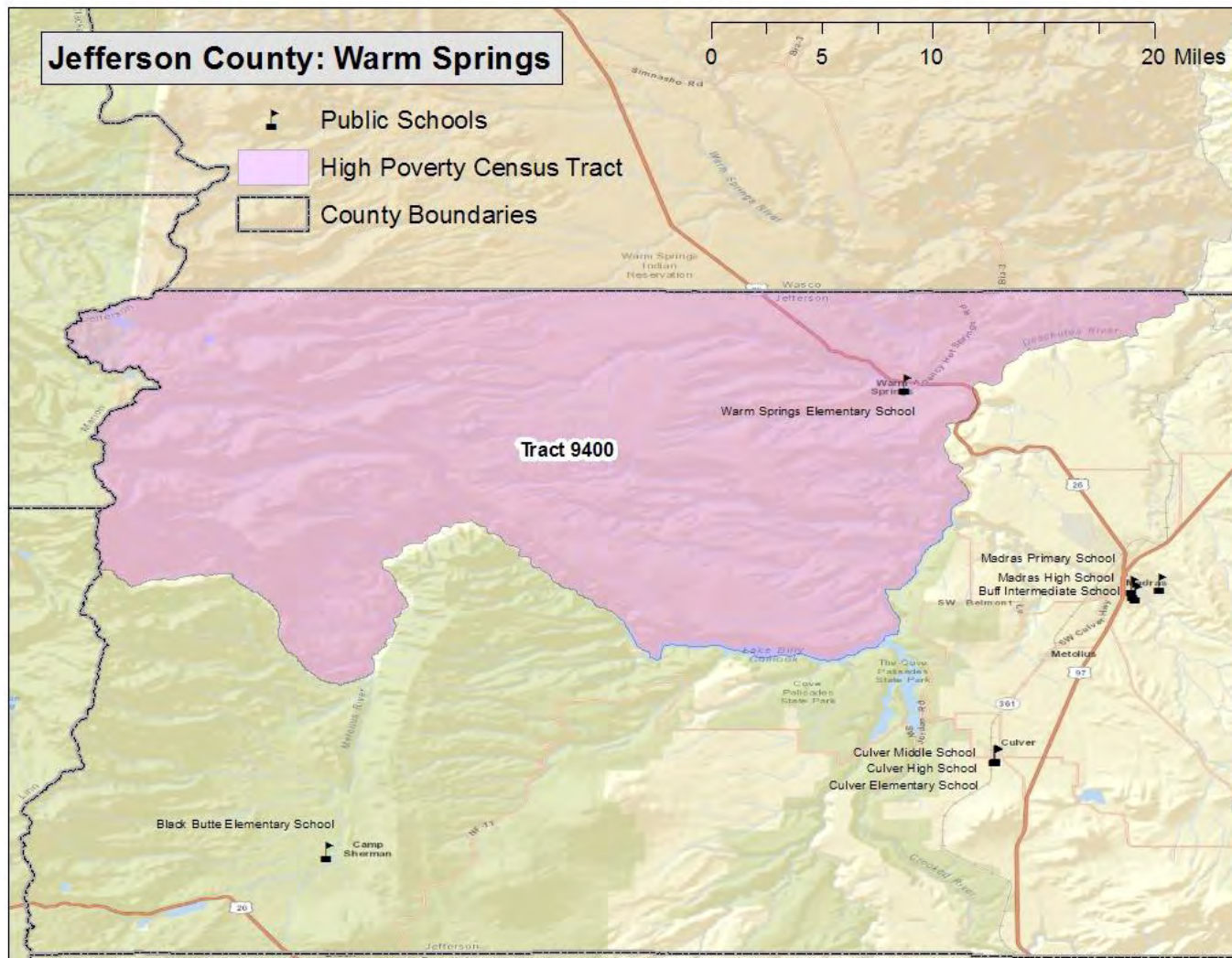


Figure 2: Poverty hotspot:
Metolius/Culver



- Census Tract 9603.02 which covers nearly the entire southwestern portion of Jefferson County including the cities of Metolius and Culver and the community of Camp Sherman. It is bounded by Linn County on the west and Deschutes County on the south. It is bounded by the Warm Springs reservation and Willow Creek on the north. The eastern border runs south along the Oregon Trunk Railroad, the irrigation canal, Dover Lane, U.S. Highway 26, Holly Lane, and the Crooked River to the Deschutes County Line (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Warm Springs



- Census Tract 9400 which comprises the portion of the Warm Springs Reservation that lies within Jefferson County. It contains the city of Warm Springs (Figure 3).

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Madras West	Metolius Culver	Warm Springs	Jefferson County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	29%	23%	24%	19%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	3,975	4,355	3,141	21,746	3,836,623
Housing units	1,517	2,629	857	9,807	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	52%	22%	35%	29%	34%
Total Households	1,419	1,652	811	8,005	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	4%	9%	14%	7%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	24%	12%	19%	16%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.5	27.1	30.3	27.3	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	49%	53%	48%	48%	50%
Under 18	29%	27%	34%	25%	23%
18 to 24	16%	7%	12%	9%	9%
25 to 44	21%	23%	29%	23%	27%
45 to 59	19%	19%	13%	21%	21%
60+ years of age	15%	24%	12%	22%	20%
Latino	44%	25%	10%	20%	12%
White and non-Latino	44%	71%	5%	61%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	12%	4%	86%	19%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	77%	94%	100%	93%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	30%	17%	25%	16%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	18%	14%	8%	16%	29%

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 10th highest percentage of adults with less than a high school diploma.
- Among all Oregon hotspots, Warm Springs had the 8th highest percentage of households headed by single mothers and the 18th highest percentage of adults with less than a high school diploma.

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

Table 2 Jefferson County hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Jefferson County	Oregon
	Madras West	Metolius Culver	Warm Springs		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	1,666	1,075	1,636	7,112	782,927
Change since January 2008	66%	70%	33%	63%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	69	65	84	71	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	42%	25%	52%	33%	20%
Female	54%	52%	53%	53%	53%
Children	42%	43%	43%	42%	37%
18 to 24	12%	10%	11%	11%	11%
25 to 44	22%	24%	29%	25%	27%
45 to 59	14%	14%	12%	14%	15%
60 +	9%	9%	4%	8%	10%
English as preferred language	83%	86%	100%	89%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	32%	31%	30%	32%	40%
Clients in single parent households	35%	32%	40%	35%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	29%	35%	29%	31%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	21%	13%	27%	20%	13%
Medical assistance	80%	79%	71%	78%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	6%	6%	5%	6%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	16%	10%	14%	14%	11%
Mental health	24%	18%	27%	25%	23%
Alcohol and drug	20%	17%	40%	24%	21%
Child welfare	17%	14%	15%	16%	14%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	5%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	3%	1%	3%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	22	73	14	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Madras West area had the 7th highest rate of TANF receipt, the 15th highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs, and the 19th highest per capita SNAP receipt. These factors and the low educational attainment among residents resulted in the area's index rank of 22.
- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Warm Springs area had the highest rate of TANF receipt, the second highest rate of participation in alcohol and drug programs, and the second highest per capita SNAP receipt. These factors plus the low educational attainment and high percentage of single-mother households among residents resulted in the area's index rank of 14.

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

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

	Hotspots			Jefferson County	Oregon
	Madras West	Metolius Culver	Warm Springs		
Oregon employment history for adults ²					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	43%	49%	41%	45%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	42%	44%	35%	41%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12.86	\$ 14.25	\$ 12.66	\$ 13.33	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.38	\$ 12.60	\$ 11.66	\$ 11.91	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 14,023	\$ 17,730	\$ 11,443	\$ 14,684	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 11,115	\$ 12,843	\$ 11,691	\$ 11,370	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-21%	-28%	2%	-23%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	19%	21%	8%	16%	21%
in 2013	18%	18%	4%	15%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	20%	13%	21%	18%	17%
in 2013	23%	17%	21%	20%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	11%	10%	4%	9%	12%
in 2013	13%	11%	4%	12%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	7%	8%	2%	7%	11%
in 2013	6%	7%	-	6%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	16%	14%	8%	14%	10%
in 2013	10%	10%	6%	9%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	4%	7%	3%	4%	6%
in 2013	2%	6%	2%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	24%	26%	54%	32%	22%
in 2013	29%	30%	62%	36%	23%

3. 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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
4. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- In the Madras hotspot, client employment declines in construction and manufacturing were partially offset by increases in accommodation/food services and health care/social assistance employment.
- In the Metolius/Culver hotspot the major employment declines among clients occurred in the trade and manufacturing sectors. These declines were partially offset by an increase in employment in the accommodation/food services sector.
- Employment among Warm Springs clients declined in all sectors except for tribal government where it was unchanged ('all other' in Table 3). Working clients put in more hours in 2013 than in 2008, so they earned slightly more even though average hourly wages declined.

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.²⁷

Table 4 Jefferson County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>				<i>Oregon</i>
	<i>Madras West</i>	<i>Metolius Culver</i>	<i>Warm Springs</i>	<i>Jefferson County</i>	
Total number of clients	1,666	1,075	1,636	7,112	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	69%	64%	52%	64%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	69%	65%	51%	65%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2013	36%	35%	20%	32%	31%
In 2012	14%	14%	13%	14%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	18%	15%	18%	17%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	34%	24%	10%	23%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	15%	23%	14%	20%	13%

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

- Twenty-nine percent of Madras West movers had most recently moved within the hotspot, and 27 percent had most recently relocated from the other tract in Madras, 9602.02. One-third of those who most recently moved in from another county came from neighboring Deschutes County and another 18 percent came from Multnomah County.
- Thirty-one percent of Metolius/Culver movers had most recently relocated from one of the two Madras tracts, and 28 percent had most recently moved within the hotspot. Forty-six percent of inter-county movers came from Deschutes County.

- Fifty-five percent of Warm Springs movers had most recently relocated within the hotspot. Thirty percent of those who had most recently moved from another county came from neighboring Wasco County and 27 percent came from Multnomah County.

²⁷ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

Josephine County

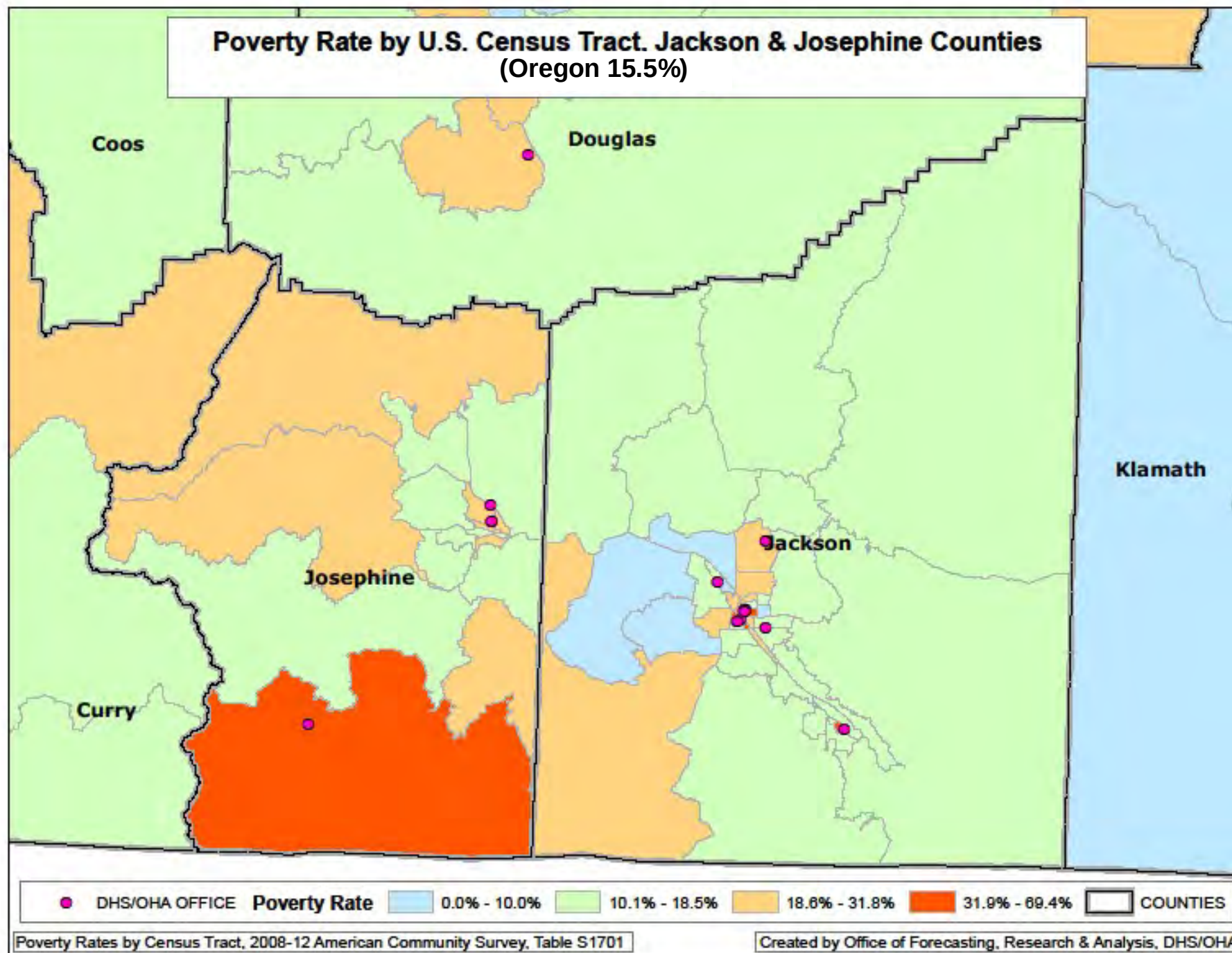
	Josephine County		Oregon	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	82636	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	81414	+/-178	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	34482	+/-525	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	47.1	+/-1.0	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	20.4%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	5.1%	+/-0.1	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	30.4%	+/-0.5	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	22.3%	+/-0.1	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	73,175	+/-96	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	88.6%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	288	+/-82	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.3%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1,244	+/-304	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1.5%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	521	+/-113	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0.6%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	101	+/-93	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	2.3%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	1,896	+/-339	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	2.3%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	5,274	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	6.4%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	40,195	+/-157	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	48.6%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	42,441	+/-157	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	51.4%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	79,510	+/-411	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	98.6%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	1,162	+/-274	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	1.4%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	2371	+/-331	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	2.9%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	4.5%	+/-0.7	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	6.3%	+/-0.9	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	4.0%	+/-1.7	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	166.65	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	31.5%	+/-1.4	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	88.2%	+/-0.9	64.4%	+/-0.2

Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	16.4%	+/-1.1	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	4.3%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.37	+/-0.04	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	22.8%	+/-1.4	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	37.9%	+/-11.3	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	6.7	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	17.9	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	9.4%	+/-1.4	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	66.5%	+/-1.5	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	12.2	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	10.1	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	64.3%	+/-3.7%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	6.9%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	24.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	25.1%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	14.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	41.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	11.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	18.0%	+/-1.5	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	16.9%	+/-0.9	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.0%	+/-0.5	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.8%	+/-0.4	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	6.1%	+/-1.0	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	7.4%	+/-0.9	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.1%	+/-0.7	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	5.4%	+/-0.8	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	20.0%	+/-1.7	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	30.8%	+/-3.9	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	8.3%	+/-1.5	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	8.3%	+/-1.5	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	38.7%	+/-2.4	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	36,699	+/-1,474	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	25.6%	+/-1.5	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	45.7%	+/-1.4	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	61.5%	+/-1.4	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	13.6%	+/-1.3	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	4.9%	+/-0.9	3.8%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	24140	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	3225	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	9.8%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	22800	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	19770	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	6594	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	986	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	43	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care on 9/30/13	371	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	14548	N/A	8303	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	200	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	1382	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	89	N/A	32633	N/A
Person Receiving OVRs Services State Fiscal Year 2014	321	N/A	1812	N/A

Notes:

- * Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.
- ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
- ^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.
- ^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
- + values masked to assure confidentiality
- ~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*²⁸ – 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 2014. 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 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.

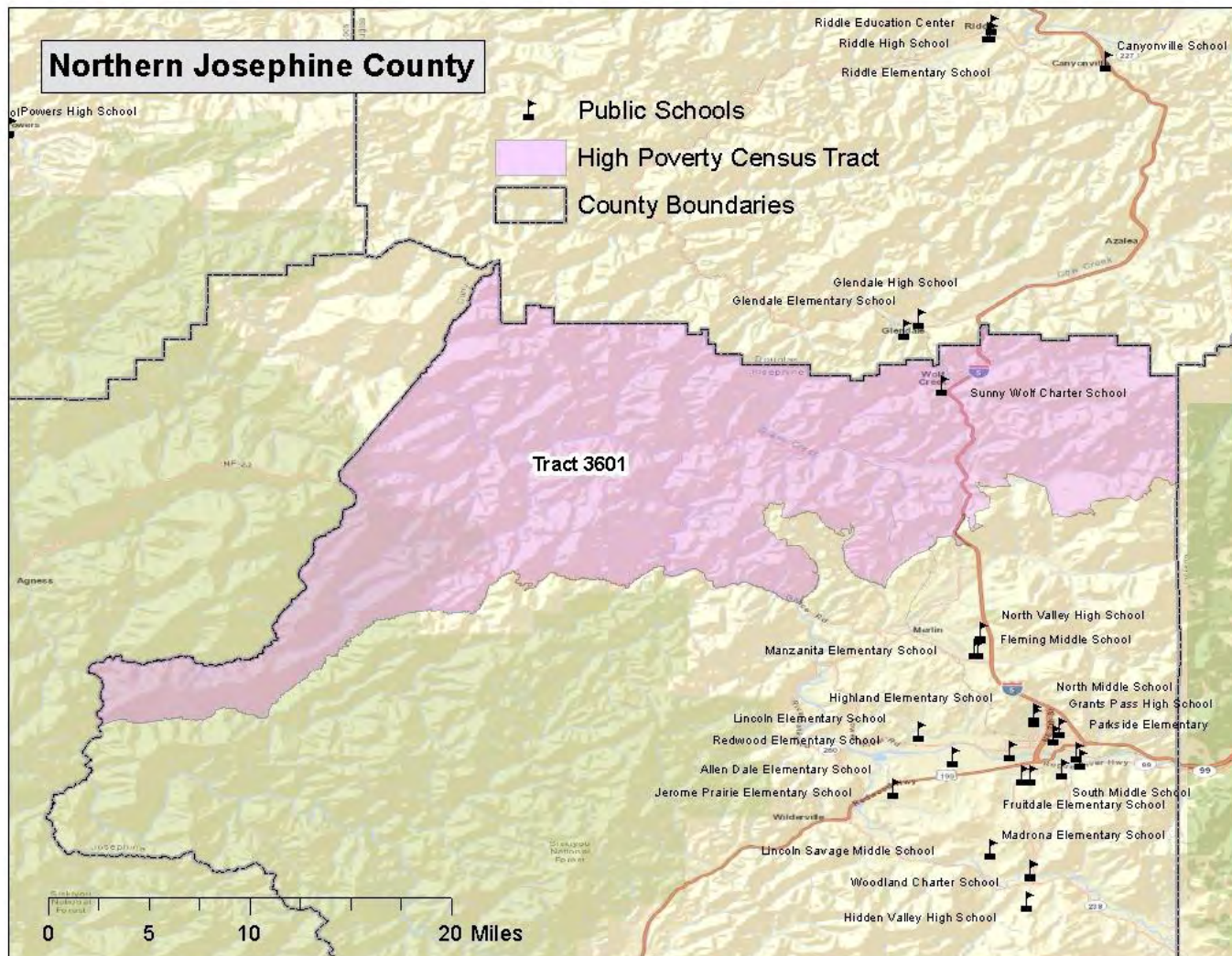
The purpose of this report is to identify high poverty areas and describe residents and SNAP clients living in them. Characteristics of the hotspots are compared with each other, the county, and Oregon. Data are presented in a series of tables that follow. Bullet points are provided when there is pertinent 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, 25 percent of its poor, and 19 percent of its SNAP clients live in these three areas:

- *Northern Josephine*: Census Tract 3601 covering northern Josephine County. The tract is bounded by Douglas County on the north, Jackson County on the east, Curry County on the west, and several rural roads, the north fork of Galice Creek, and the Rogue River on the south (Figure 1).

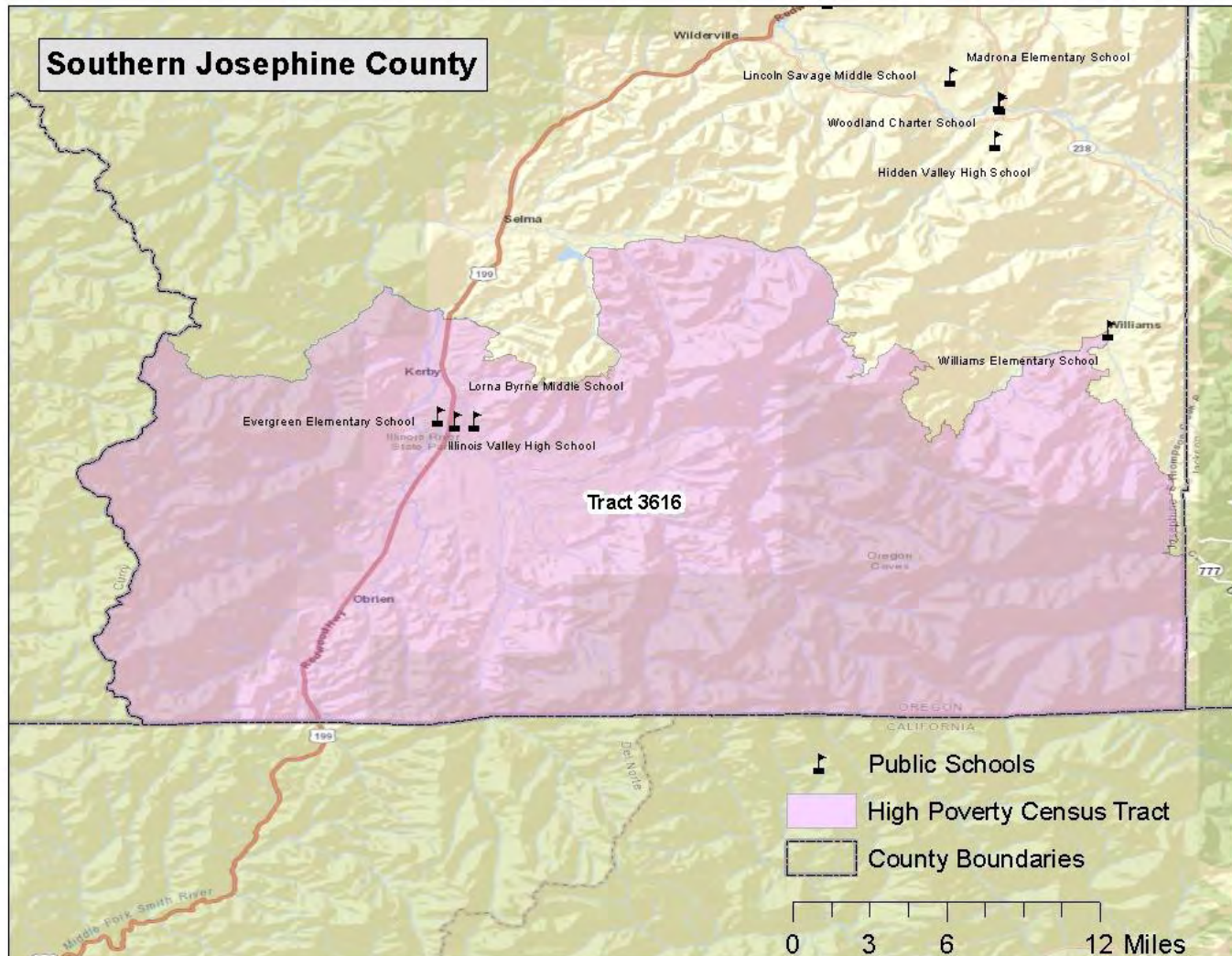
²⁸ **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau’s definition of a *poverty area* is a tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or more. We define a high poverty hotspot as a census tract or contiguous group of tracts with poverty rates of 20 percent or more for two consecutive measurements. Poverty rates were measured in the Census Bureau’s 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Northern Josephine County



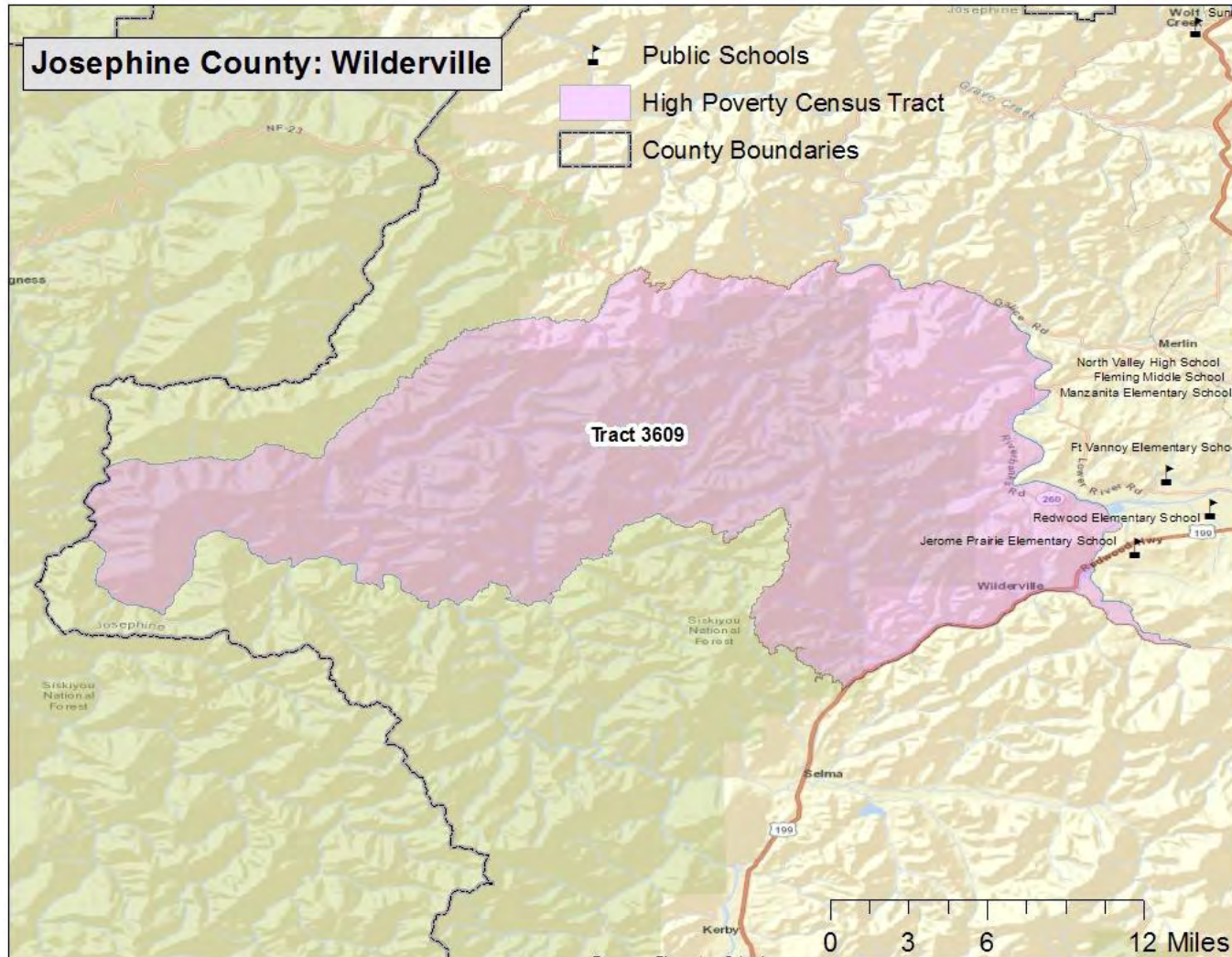
- *Southern Josephine: Census Tract 3616 covering southern Josephine County. The area is bounded by California on the south, Curry County on the west, and Jackson County on the east.*

Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: Southern Josephine County



From the Curry County line the northern border follows a number of creeks and national forest roads before crossing through Williams, turning south and reaching the Jackson County line. It includes the city of Cave Junction and the communities of Kerby, O'Brien, Takilma, and a portion of Williams (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Poverty hotspots:
Wilderville



- *Wilderville:* Census Tract 3609 begins just west of Grants Pass and extends westward to the Curry County line. It includes the Wilderville community. Much of the southern border is formed by U.S. Highway 199 and the Illinois River. The northern boundary is formed by several rural roads, the north fork of Galice Creek, and the Rogue River (Figure 3).

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Josephine County North	Josephine County South	Wilderville	Josephine County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	27%	34%	31%	20%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	2,682	7,351	2,758	82,636	3,836,623
Housing units	972	3,890	1,177	37,955	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	13%	24%	21%	30%	34%
Total Households	908	3,093	1,081	34,373	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	9%	7%	7%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	11%	13%	12%	14%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.6	26.6	26.1	26.8	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	50%	50%	46%	51%	50%
Under 18	23%	22%	19%	20%	23%
18 to 24	7%	3%	8%	7%	9%
25 to 44	15%	21%	18%	20%	27%
45 to 59	23%	23%	23%	22%	21%
60+ years of age	32%	30%	32%	30%	20%
Latino	4%	5%	4%	6%	12%
White and non-Latino	94%	89%	93%	89%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	2%	6%	3%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	100%	99%	99%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	11%	18%	20%	12%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	14%	14%	22%	16%	29%

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 Josephine County South area had the 9th highest poverty rate of all Oregon hotspots. The Wilderville hotspot had the 19th highest poverty rate.

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

Table 2 Josephine County hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Josephine County North	Josephine County South	Wilderville	Josephine County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	697	3,402	599	24,349	782,927
Change since January 2008	65%	49%	84%	73%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	72	76	66	69	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	26%	46%	22%	29%	20%
Female	47%	50%	49%	51%	53%
Children	26%	27%	29%	31%	37%
18 to 24	7%	9%	9%	11%	11%
25 to 44	29%	28%	27%	28%	27%
45 to 59	24%	22%	21%	18%	15%
60 +	15%	14%	14%	12%	10%
English as preferred language	100%	99%	99%	99%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	53%	50%	49%	45%	40%
Clients in single parent households	19%	21%	24%	25%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	28%	29%	27%	30%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	19%	11%	12%	15%	13%
Medical assistance	82%	82%	77%	81%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	3%	4%	6%	7%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	10%	12%	12%	15%	11%
Mental health	20%	22%	21%	25%	23%
Alcohol and drug	22%	19%	19%	21%	21%
Child welfare	13%	12%	10%	13%	14%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	-	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	3%	2%	2%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	68	54	70	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 14th 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 clients¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Josephine County North	Josephine County South	Wilderville	Josephine County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	31%	29%	37%	37%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	22%	24%	26%	33%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.06	\$ 12.32	\$ 14.56	\$ 12.95	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 10.67	\$ 11.43	\$ 12.39	\$ 11.76	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13,555	\$ 11,252	\$ 13,618	\$ 13,789	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 8,267	\$ 9,481	\$ 9,638	\$ 10,843	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-39%	-16%	-29%	-21%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	19%	18%	21%	22%	21%
in 2013	24%	19%	21%	22%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	15%	22%	16%	19%	17%
in 2013	27%	21%	16%	20%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	11%	11%	13%	13%	12%
in 2013	10%	16%	21%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	13%	7%	7%	8%	11%
in 2013	15%	4%	9%	11%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	15%	12%	9%	11%	10%
in 2013	-	14%	-	7%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	6%	9%	16%	8%	6%
in 2013	-	3%	8%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	21%	22%	18%	20%	22%
in 2013	24%	23%	24%	19%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- The decline in employment and earnings among clients in the North County and Wilderville hotspots was due to a decrease in manufacturing and construction jobs.
- In the South County hotspot, employment and earnings declines were due to reductions in the number of clients working in construction, accommodation/food services, and administrative services. Most employment in administrative services was in temporary employment agencies or 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.

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Table 4 Josephine County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Josephine County North	Josephine County South	Wilderville	Josephine County	Oregon
Total number of clients	697	3,402	599	24,349	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	51%	55%	53%	61%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	55%	59%	57%	64%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2013	23%	25%	22%	29%	31%
In 2012	15%	12%	15%	15%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	12%	18%	17%	18%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	21%	12%	39%	37%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	18%	12%	9%	12%	13%

3. 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*.
4. 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.

- One-quarter of movers in the North County hotspot had most recently moved from the Merlin area and 18 percent had relocated from the Grants Pass South hotspot. Half of those who had most recently moved from another county came from neighboring Jackson or Douglas Counties.
- Sixty percent of South County hotspot movers most recently relocated within the hotspot.
- Two-thirds of Wilderville movers had most recently come from one of the Grants Pass tracts. Sixty percent of those who most recently moved from another county came from Jackson County.

²⁹ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

High Poverty *Hotspots*³⁰ – 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 2014. 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 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, 14 percent of the county's population, 19 percent of its poor, and 18 percent of its SNAP clients live in these two areas:

- *Grants Pass Central*: Census Tract 3607.01. The area is bounded on the north by the Central Oregon and Pacific Railroad tracks and SW Foundry Street. It is bounded on the south by Upper River Road, Rogue River Loop Road, SW Bridge Street, M Street, and SE N Street. From SE Gladiola Drive the boundary cuts through the Gladiola Campus to the railroad spur on Shannon Lane, then follows the spur back to the main rail line and the easternmost point of the area. The tract is bounded on the west by Marslan Road, Pine Crest Drive, and Plum Tree Lane (Figure 1).

³⁰ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Grants Pass Central

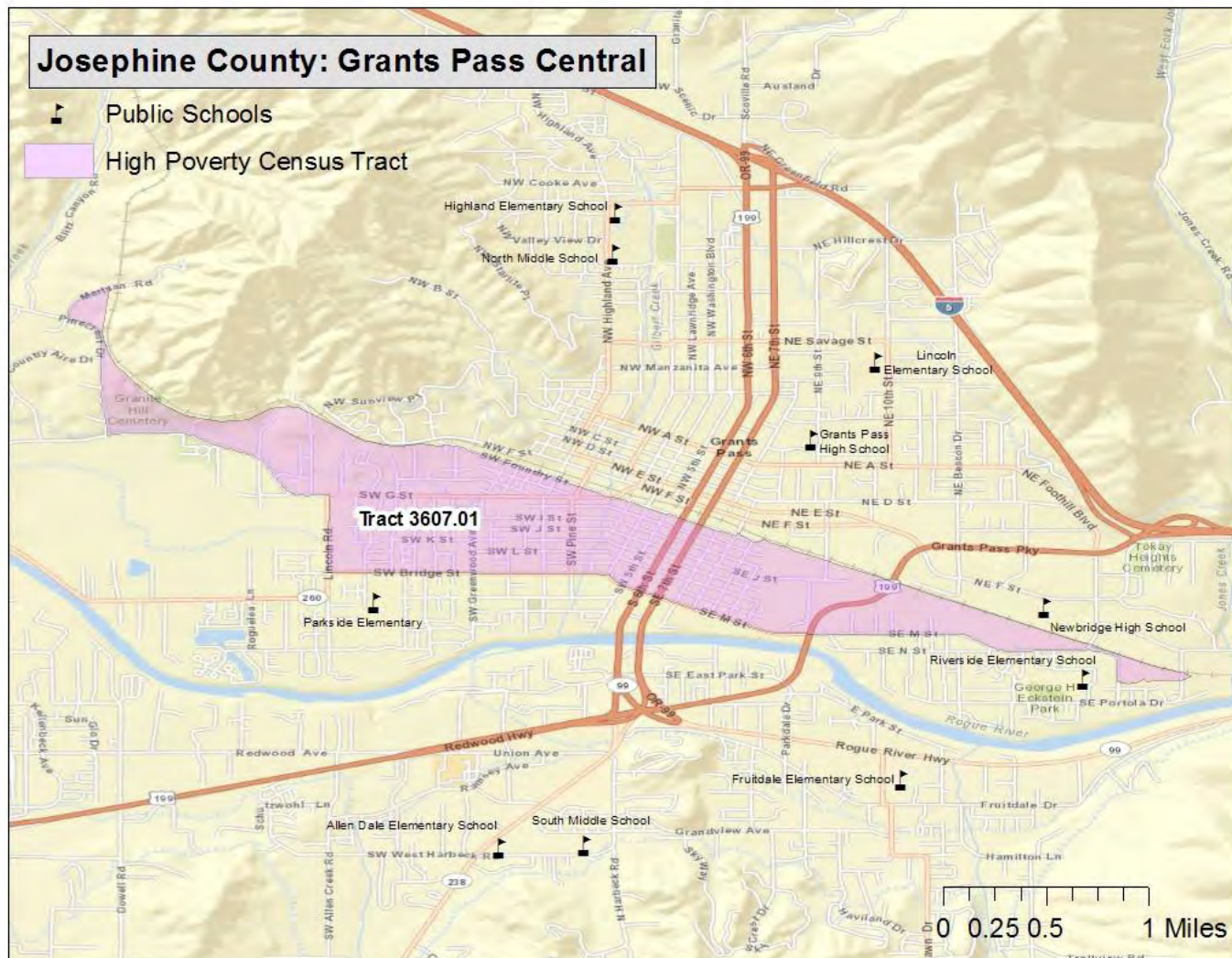
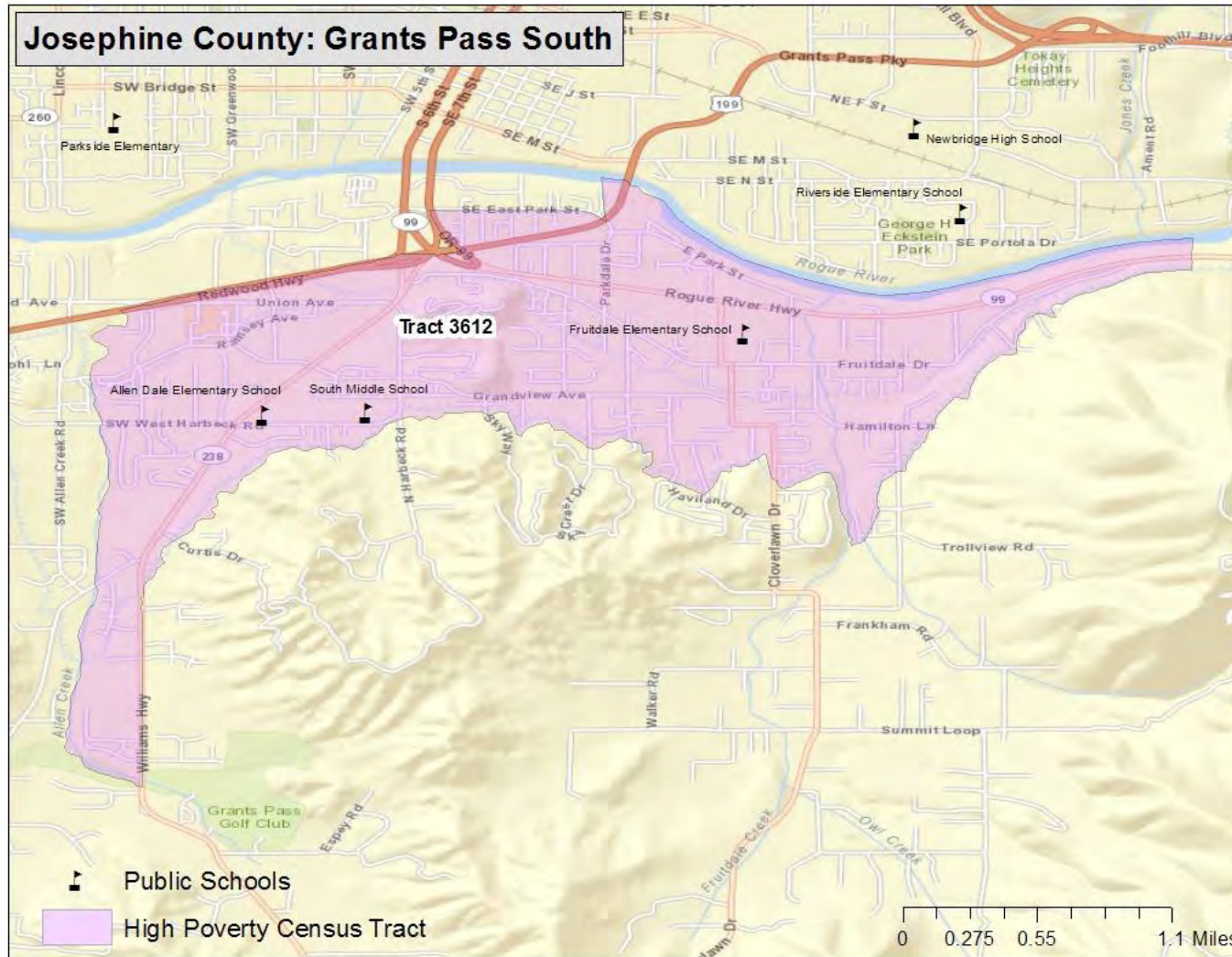


Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: Grants Pass South



- *Grants Pass South:* Census Tract 3612 is bounded on the north by U.S. Highway 99, E Park Street, and the Rogue River, on the south by Allen Creek and the South Highline Canal, on the east by the electric intertie and the South Highline Canal, and on the west by Allen Creek (Figure 2).

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

Table 1 Grants Pass hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Josephine County	Oregon
	Grants Pass Central	Grants Pass South		
ACS Poverty rate	29%	27%	20%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	4,492	6,863	82,636	3,836,623
Housing units	1,928	3,084	37,955	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	52%	46%	30%	34%
Total Households	1,762	2,850	34,373	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	7%	9%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	21%	15%	14%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.4	27.1	26.8	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	50%	54%	51%	50%
Under 18	28%	23%	20%	23%
18 to 24	13%	9%	7%	9%
25 to 44	24%	23%	20%	27%
45 to 59	19%	18%	22%	21%
60+ years of age	16%	27%	30%	20%
Latino	5%	6%	6%	12%
White and non-Latino	92%	88%	89%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	2%	6%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	99%	99%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	12%	14%	12%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	7%	15%	16%	29%

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 January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>		<i>Josephine County</i>	<i>Oregon</i>
	<i>Grants Pass Central</i>	<i>Grants Pass South</i>		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	1,998	2,322	24,349	782,927
Change since January 2008	71%	69%	73%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	73	70	69	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	44%	34%	29%	20%
Female	53%	53%	51%	53%
Children	33%	38%	31%	37%
18 to 24	14%	10%	11%	11%
25 to 44	30%	28%	28%	27%
45 to 59	15%	15%	18%	15%
60 +	8%	8%	12%	10%
English as preferred language	99%	99%	99%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	39%	35%	45%	40%
Clients in single parent households	28%	33%	25%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	33%	31%	30%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	19%	23%	15%	13%
Medical assistance	80%	84%	81%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	7%	9%	7%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	19%	18%	15%	11%
Mental health	29%	29%	25%	23%
Alcohol and drug	24%	23%	21%	21%
Child welfare	17%	16%	13%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	4%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	17	26	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Central area had the 14th highest per capita SNAP receipt. Area clients had the fourth highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs and the 15th highest rate of TANF receipt. These factors resulted in the area's index rank of 17.
- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Grants Pass South area had the fourth highest rate of TANF receipt and the 9th highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs. These factors resulted in the area's index rank of 26.

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

Table 3 Grants Pass hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspots		Josephine County	Oregon
	Grants Pass Central	Grants Pass South		
Oregon employment history for adults ²				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	39%	41%	37%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	38%	38%	33%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12.10	\$ 12.36	\$ 12.95	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.44	\$ 11.56	\$ 11.76	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12,978	\$ 13,645	\$ 13,789	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 11,361	\$ 11,674	\$ 10,843	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-12%	-14%	-21%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	22%	24%	22%	21%
in 2013	23%	26%	22%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	22%	18%	19%	17%
in 2013	23%	18%	20%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	13%	12%	13%	12%
in 2013	15%	18%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	8%	11%	8%	11%
in 2013	13%	14%	11%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	10%	11%	11%	10%
in 2013	6%	6%	7%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	9%	6%	8%	6%
in 2013	5%	4%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	15%	18%	20%	22%
in 2013	16%	15%	19%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- In both hotspots, client employment in manufacturing and construction during the Great Recession were partially offset by increases in health care/social assistance and administrative services employment.
- Hotspot clients who were employed in administrative services during 2013 primarily worked for temporary employment agencies or in call centers. Health care/social assistance workers were mostly female and primarily worked in assisted living facilities or provided services to the elderly or 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.³¹

Table 4 Grants Pass hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>		<i>Josephine County</i>	<i>Oregon</i>
	<i>Grants Pass Central</i>	<i>Grants Pass South</i>		
Total number of clients	1,998	2,322	24,349	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	67%	66%	61%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	68%	67%	64%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2013	30%	30%	29%	31%
In 2012	18%	17%	15%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	20%	20%	18%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	47%	45%	37%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	11%	13%	12%	13%

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

- Migration patterns for both hotspots were identical: nearly half of all movers had most recently moved to their current location from another tract in Grants Pass. Nearly half of all those who most recently moved in from another county had come from neighboring Jackson County.

³¹ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	66350	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	65260	+/-297	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	27378	+/-531	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	41.6	+/-0.4	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	22.4%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	5.9%	+/-0.1	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	24.6%	+/-0.5	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	17.3%	+/-0.1	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	53,730	+/-58	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	81.0%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	419	+/-86	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.6%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	2,301	+/-220	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	3.5%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	679	+/-133	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	1.0%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	59	+/-58	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	3.1%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	2,083	+/-258	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	3.1%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	6,990	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	10.5%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	32,917	+/-135	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.6%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	33,433	+/-135	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.4%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	62,632	+/-366	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	97.0%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	2,013	+/-343	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	3.0%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	3,186	+/-334	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	4.8%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	8.3%	+/-0.9	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	6.9%	+/-1.0	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	4.8%	+/-1.7	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	248.04	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	31.5%	+/-1.5	24.8%	+/-0.2

Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	19.5%	+/-1.3	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	6.0%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.35	+/-0.03	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	26.7%	+/-1.4	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	59.2%	+/-10.5	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	5.5	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	14.3	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	15.2%	+/-1.2	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	66.3%	+/-1.8	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	15.6	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	11.7	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	72.0%	+/-3.5%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	4.7%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	23.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	26.5%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	14.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	38.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	9.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	20.3%	+/-1.5	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	17.6%	+/-1.1	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.1%	+/-0.8	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.4%	+/-0.5	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	7.5%	+/-1.0	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	7.9%	+/-0.8	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.4%	+/-0.5	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	5.6%	+/-0.8	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	18.7%	+/-1.7	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	24.6%	+/-4.0	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	10.6%	+/-1.9	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	10.6%	+/-1.2	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	36.4%	+/-2.4	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	41,066	+/-1,757	49,850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	26.1%	+/-1.4	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	36.7%	+/-1.2	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	69.8%	+/-1.6	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	11.2%	+/-1.1	13.8%	+/-0.1

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	5.9%	+/-1.0	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	21670	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	2662	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	9.4%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	21750	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	16960	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	4333	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	510	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	37	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	403	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	9949	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	112	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	567	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	34	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRs Services State Fiscal Year 2014	170	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

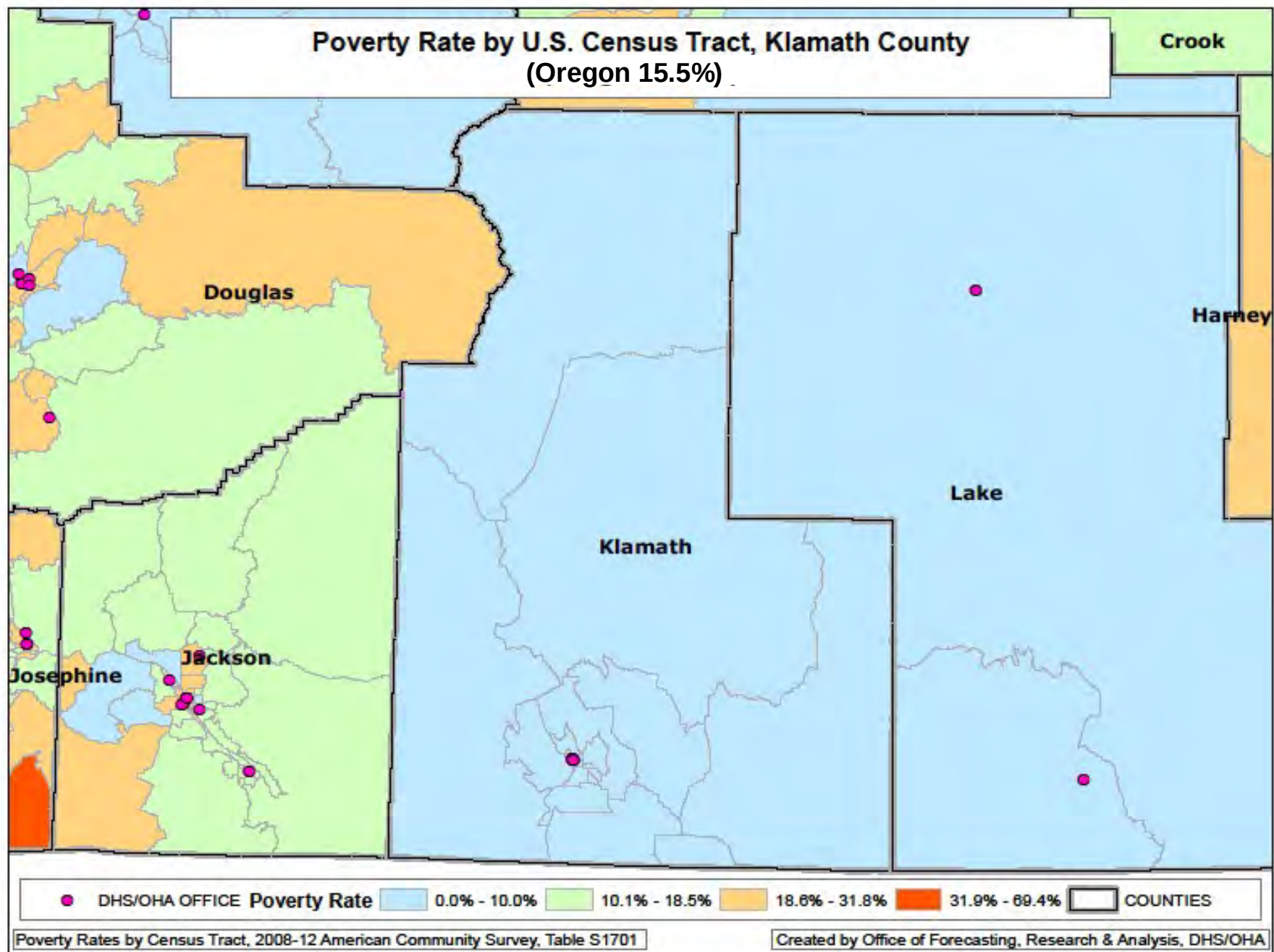
-- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*³² – 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 2014. 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 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, 30 percent of the county’s population, 50 percent of its poor, and 47percent of its SNAP clients live in these hotspots:

- *Altamont*: Census Tract 9712 is the northern section of the unincorporated area of Altamont which is adjacent to the city of Klamath Falls. It is bounded on the north by Shasta Way and Frieda Avenue, on the west by Austin Street, on the east by Homedale Road, and on the south by S Sixth Street (Figure 1).

³² **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Altamont

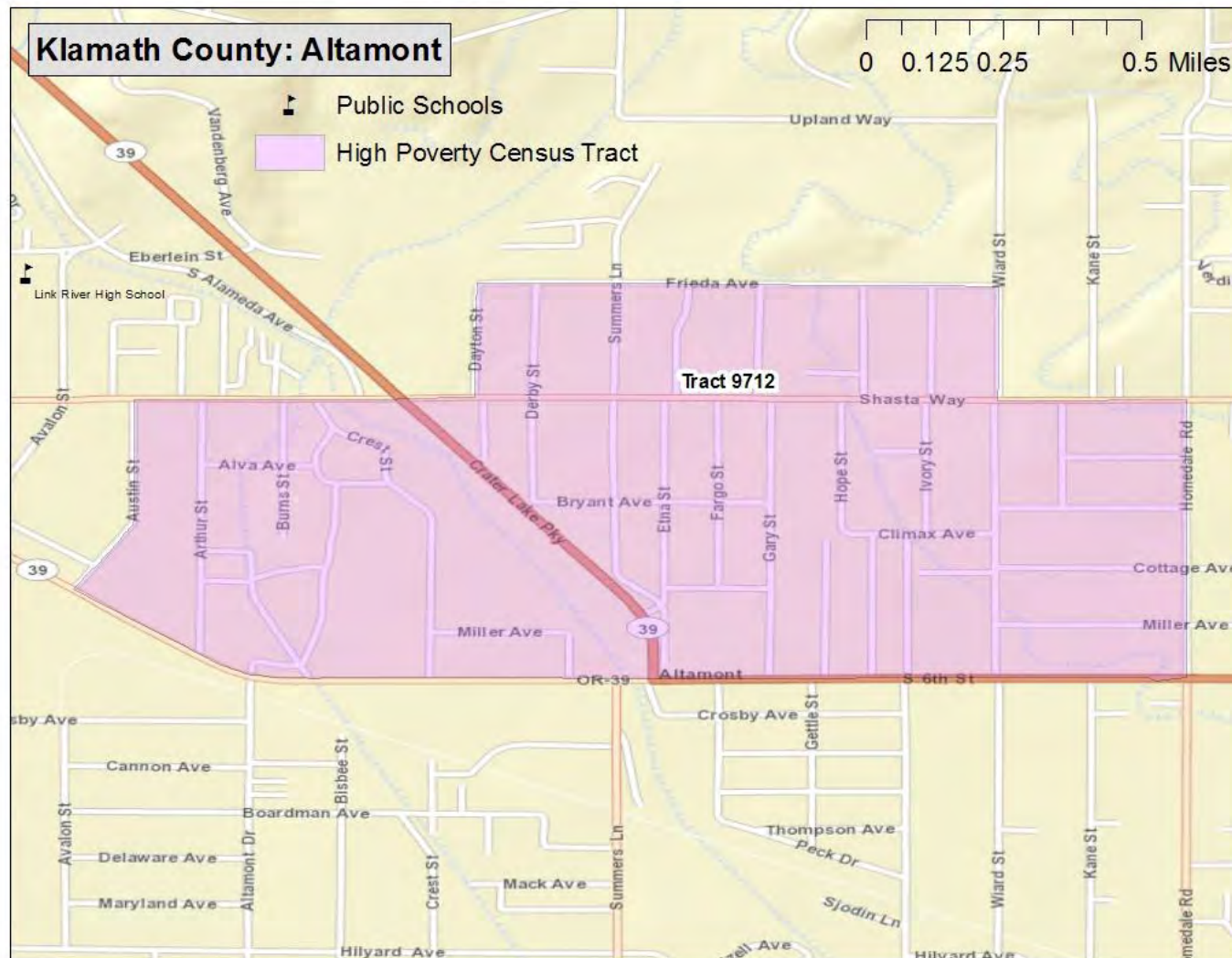
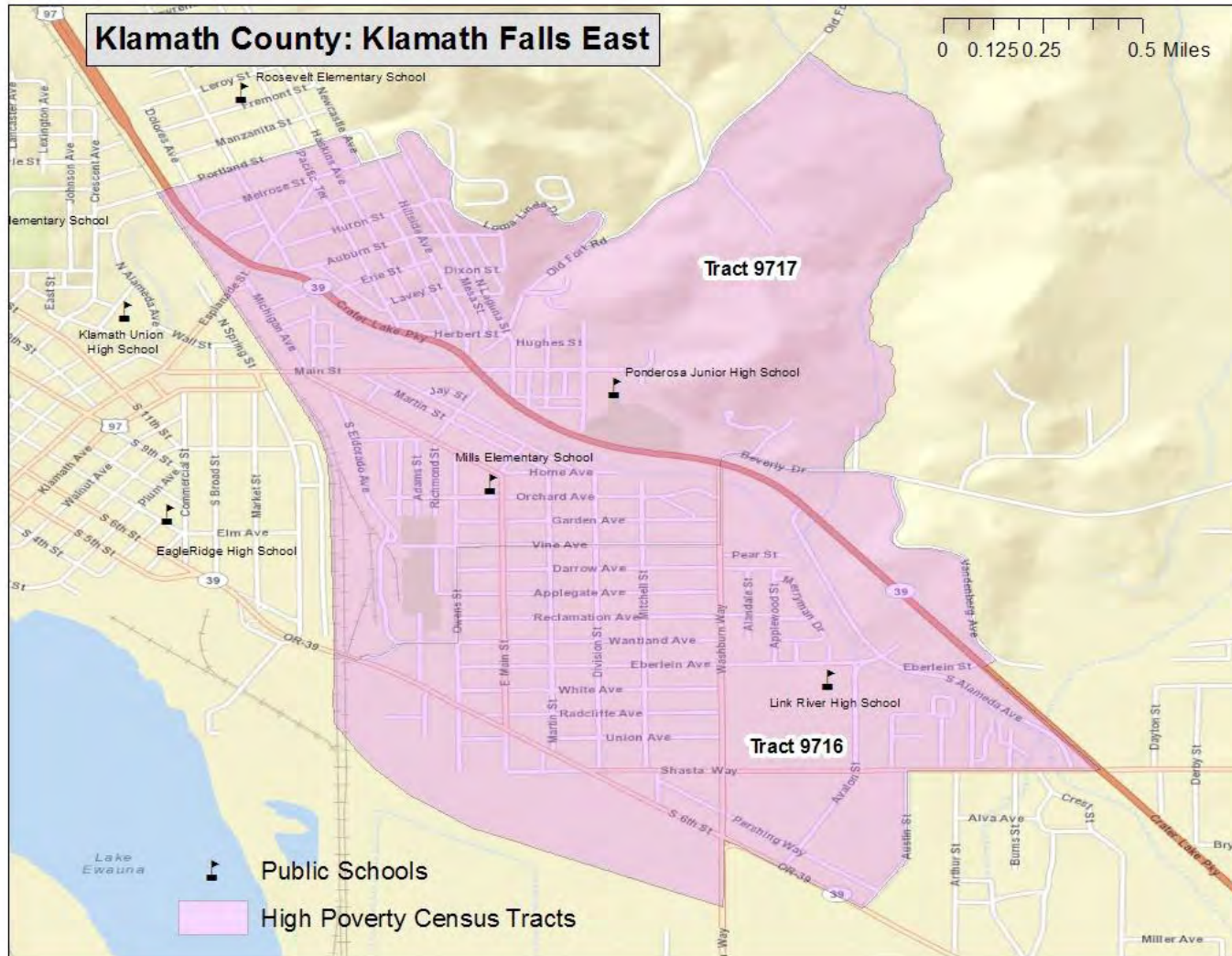
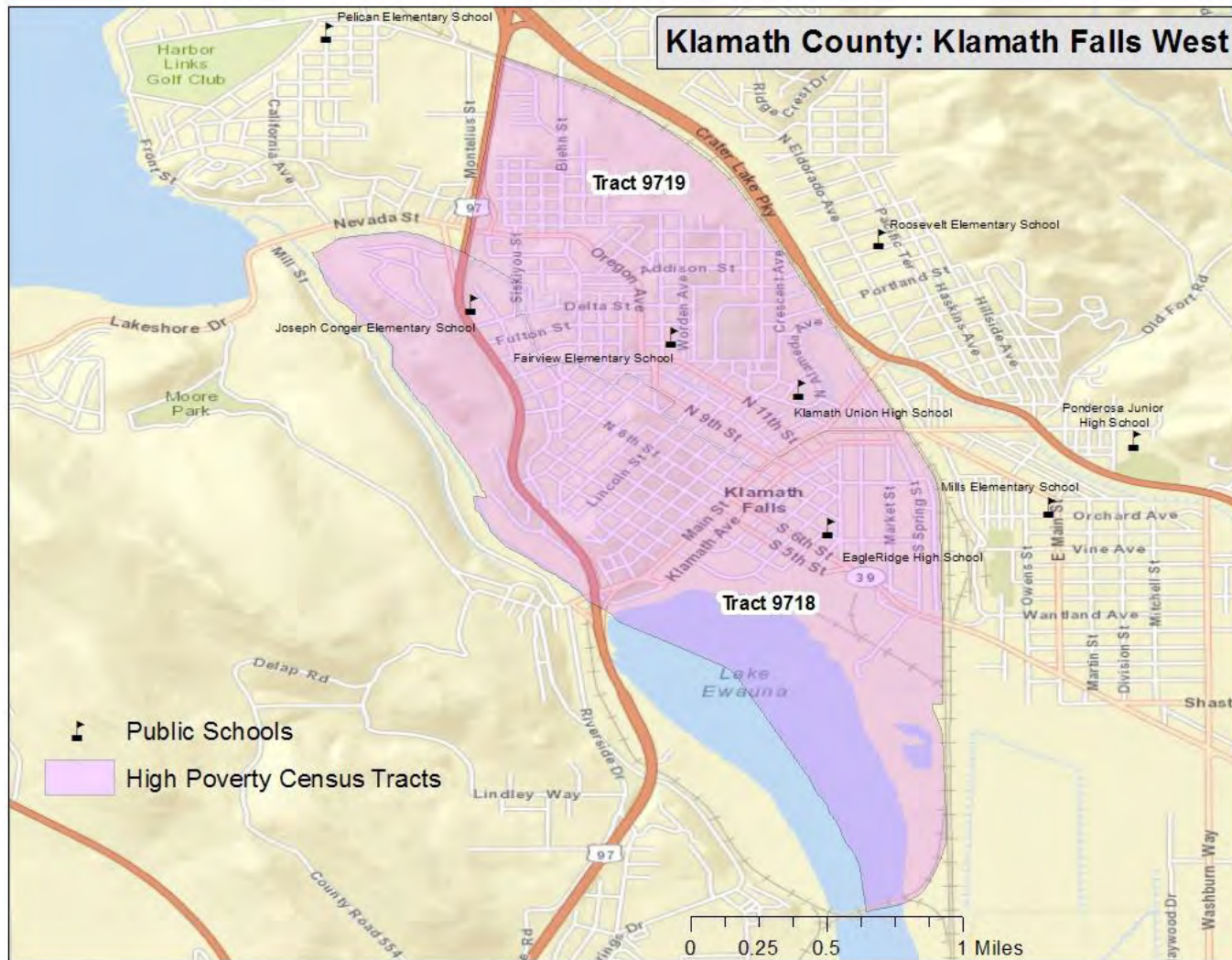


Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: Klamath Falls - East



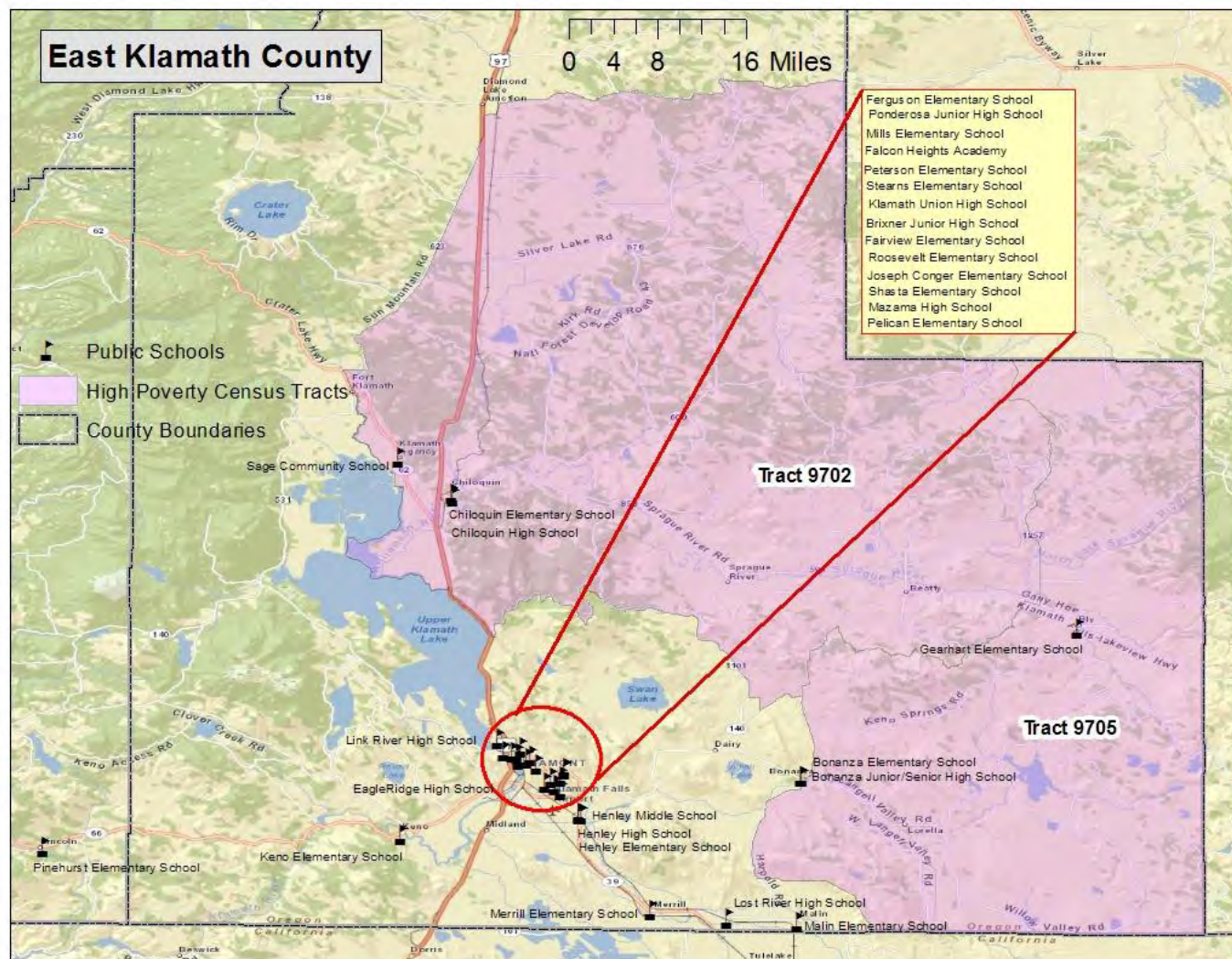
- *Klamath Falls East:* Census tracts 9716 and 9717 cover the eastern portion of Klamath Falls. The area is bounded on the west by the railroad tracks, on the north by Portland Street, Loma Linda Drive, and Old Fort Road. The southern boundary follows the railroad tracks on the west side of Washburn Way, S Sixth Street between Washburn and Austin, and Shasta Way between Austin and Alameda Bypass. The eastern boundary runs north along Alameda Bypass to Vandenberg Avenue. At Foothills Road the boundary continues past the landfill along a wash and intersects with Old Fort Road (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Poverty hotspots: Klamath Falls - West



- **Klamath Falls West:** Census Tracts 9718 and 9719 form a leaf-shaped area covering the western portion of Klamath Falls. The area extends south from the point where U.S. Highway 97 crosses the railroad tracks to the railroad crossing over Lake Ewauna. The area is bounded on the east by the railroad tracks and by U.S. Highway 97, Link River, and Lake Ewauna on the west (Figure 3).

Figure 4: Poverty hotspots: Eastern Klamath County



- *East Klamath County:* The eastern, rural Klamath County hotspot contains census tracts 97.02 and 97.05. The town of Bonanza, Upper Klamath Lake, and Sun Mountain Rd make up the western border. The northern border extends horizontally from Diamond Lake Junction (OR-138) on the west to the Lake County border on the east. The hotspot is bordered on the east by Lake County and on the south by California (Figure 4).

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

Table 1 Klamath County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹						
	<i>Hotspots</i>				Klamath County	Oregon
	Altamont	Klamath Falls East	Klamath Falls West	Klamath County East		
ACS Poverty rate	34%	37%	27%	26%	19%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	2,644	5,915	5,520	5,895	66,350	3,836,623
Housing units	1,143	3,166	3,029	3,435	32,737	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	47%	55%	50%	16%	29%	34%
Total Households	1,097	2,789	2,506	2,693	27,747	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	14%	10%	8%	7%	7%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	10%	10%	12%	9%	16%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.7	28.0	27.7	27.8	27.4	26.5
Percent of population that is						
Female	49%	51%	53%	49%	50%	50%
Under 18	28%	23%	20%	17%	22%	23%
18 to 24	7%	15%	16%	4%	9%	9%
25 to 44	23%	26%	32%	13%	22%	27%
45 to 59	21%	21%	19%	26%	22%	21%
60+ years of age	21%	15%	13%	40%	25%	20%
Latino	16%	24%	6%	5%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	74%	66%	82%	78%	81%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	10%	10%	12%	16%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	98%	93%	99%	100%	96%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	18%	23%	17%	12%	13%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	15%	14%	21%	13%	19%	29%

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

- Three of the hotspots consist of multiple census tracts. In the Klamath Falls East hotspot, the poverty rate was 42 percent in tract 9716 and 32.3 percent in tract 9717. In the Klamath Falls West hotspot the poverty rate was 33.8 percent in tract 9718 and 21.6 percent in tract 9719. In the Klamath County East hotspot the poverty rate was 24.5 percent in tract 9702 and 31.5 percent in tract 9705.
- The Klamath County East hotspot had an unusually high percentage of older adults compared to most other areas in the state.
- The poverty rate for Klamath Falls East was fifth-highest among all hotspots. The poverty rate for Altamont was 10th-highest. Altamont also had the 7th-highest percentage of single-mother households among all hotspots.

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

Table 2 Klamath County hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>					<i>Oregon</i>
	<i>Altamont</i>	<i>Klamath Falls East</i>	<i>Klamath Falls West</i>	<i>Klamath County East</i>	<i>Klamath County</i>	
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	1,064	3,062	2,658	1,610	17,852	782,927
Change since January 2008	56%	56%	50%	63%	64%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	70	71	67	70	66	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	40%	52%	48%	27%	27%	20%
Female	52%	54%	50%	49%	53%	53%
Children	34%	36%	30%	28%	34%	37%
18 to 24	14%	13%	14%	10%	12%	11%
25 to 44	27%	27%	29%	23%	27%	27%
45 to 59	16%	16%	18%	23%	17%	15%
60 +	9%	8%	9%	16%	10%	10%
English as preferred language	95%	95%	99%	99%	96%	89%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	40%	40%	48%	50%	41%	40%
Clients in single parent households	29%	31%	27%	23%	29%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	30%	28%	26%	27%	29%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³						
TANF	12%	15%	11%	10%	11%	13%
Medical assistance	78%	80%	76%	81%	78%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	7%	5%	7%	3%	6%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴						
Domestic violence	12%	14%	11%	10%	11%	11%
Mental health	27%	31%	31%	22%	26%	23%
Alcohol and drug	25%	24%	24%	21%	22%	21%
Child welfare	20%	20%	17%	15%	17%	14%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	7	3	24	80	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Klamath Falls East area had the third-highest per capita SNAP participation, the 9th highest rate of child welfare involvement, the 15th highest rate of participation in mental health programs, and the 13th highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4). These factors and its high poverty rate resulted in the area's index rank of 3.
- Compared to other hotspots, clients in Altamont had the 10th highest rate of child welfare involvement and the 15th highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4). These factors along with its high poverty rate and high percentage of single-mother households resulted in the area's index rank of 7.
- Clients in the Klamath Falls West area had the 9th highest per capita SNAP participation, the 12th-highest rate of participation in mental health programs, and the fifth highest rate of geographic mobility. Hence, its index rank is 24.

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>					
	Altamont	Klamath Falls East	Klamath Falls West	Klamath County East	Klamath County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	43%	39%	39%	31%	40%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	37%	38%	38%	26%	37%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12.17	\$ 11.43	\$ 12.01	\$ 13.29	\$ 12.39	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.93	\$ 11.25	\$ 11.14	\$ 11.99	\$ 11.78	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13,037	\$ 12,756	\$ 12,489	\$ 13,258	\$ 13,484	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 11,608	\$ 9,573	\$ 9,552	\$ 9,134	\$ 10,508	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-11%	-25%	-24%	-31%	-22%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	21%	18%	21%	19%	20%	21%
in 2013	25%	21%	21%	20%	20%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	20%	22%	24%	12%	20%	17%
in 2013	23%	25%	22%	13%	20%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	9%	12%	12%	8%	10%	12%
in 2013	12%	14%	15%	10%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	15%	15%	15%	13%	13%	11%
in 2013	13%	15%	20%	14%	14%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	8%	7%	7%	9%	8%	10%
in 2013	6%	4%	4%	5%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	6%	4%	5%	7%	7%	6%
in 2013	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	22%	21%	18%	30%	23%	22%
in 2013	19%	18%	16%	35%	22%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- The decline in employment and earnings among clients in the three Klamath Falls hotspots was due to the decline in manufacturing and construction jobs. Those declines were partially offset by increases in health care/social assistance, administrative services, and retail trade.
- Employment declined in all sectors for East Klamath County clients with the exception of the 'all other' category which was unchanged. Most clients who were counted in the 'all other' category worked in agriculture, timber harvesting, tribal government, or in gaming.

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.³³

Table 4: Klamath County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>					<i>Oregon</i>
	<i>Altamont</i>	<i>Klamath Falls East</i>	<i>Klamath Falls West</i>	<i>Klamath County East</i>	<i>Klamath County</i>	
Total number of clients	1,064	3,062	2,658	1,610	17,852	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.5	3.1	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	70%	71%	73%	50%	66%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	66%	73%	73%	56%	69%	63%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2013	36%	39%	40%	26%	36%	31%
In 2012	16%	15%	18%	11%	15%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	19%	17%	15%	13%	15%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	57%	52%	51%	21%	45%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	7%	7%	9%	11%	10%	13%

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

- Most movers in the Klamath Falls hotspots had most recently changed locations within Klamath Falls. For those moving in from another county, the most common county of origin was Jackson.
- In the East County hotspot, most movers had most recently come from a tract in Klamath Falls, although rural tracts in Klamath County were also popular source areas. For those who had most recently come from another county, the most common county of origin was Multnomah.

³³ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

Lake County

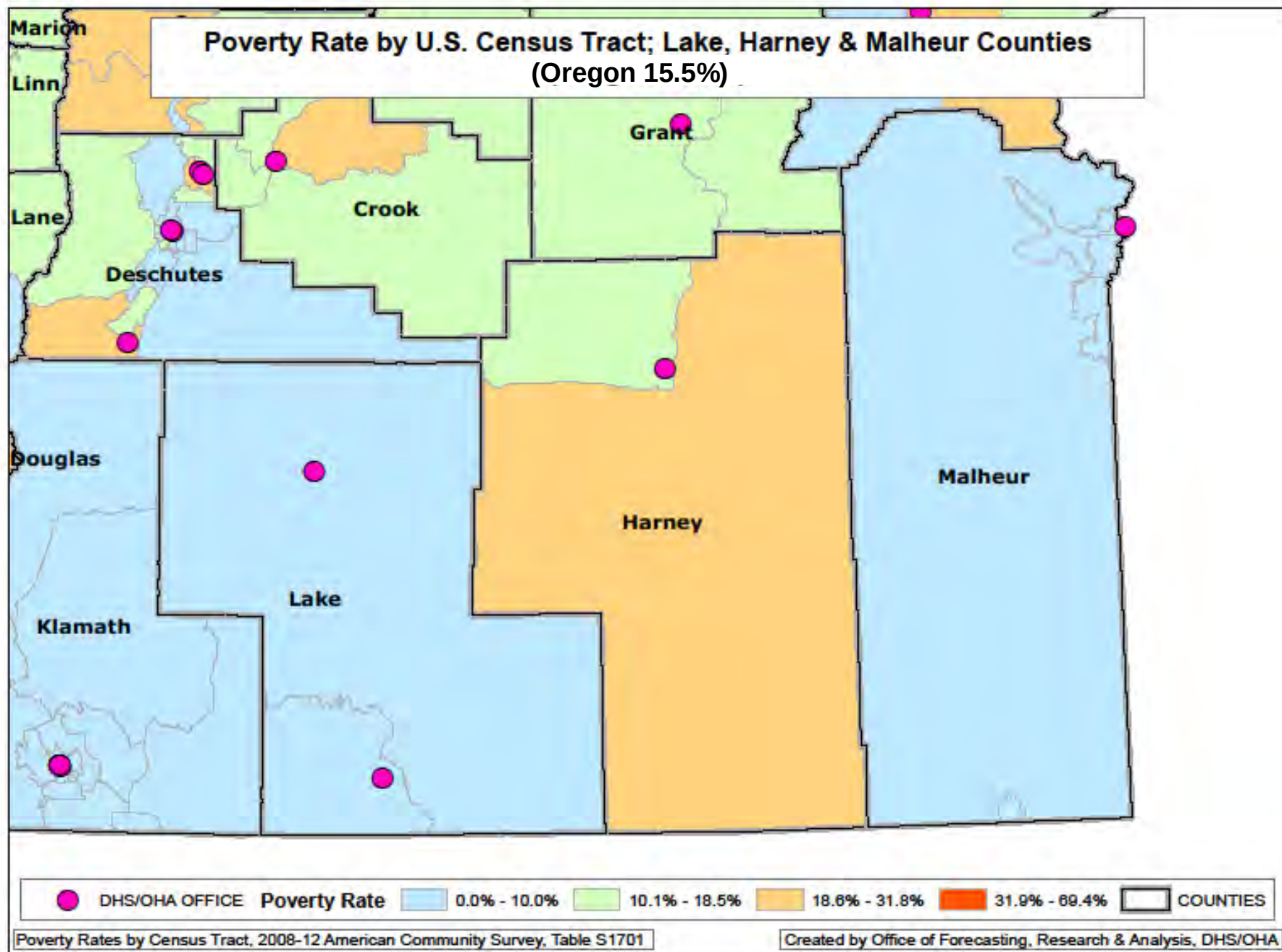
	Lake County		Oregon	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	7886	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	7456	+/-170	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	3516	+/-224	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	48	+/-0.8	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	19.1%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	3.7%	+/-0.2	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	28.5%	+/-1.5	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	20.2%	+/-0.3	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	6,860	+/-17	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	87.0%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	22	+/-22	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.3%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	132	+/-67	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1.7%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	39	+/-23	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0.5%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	0	+/-17	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	3.3%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	262	+/-69	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	3.3%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	560	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	7.1%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	4,179	+/-67	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	53.0%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	3,707	+/-67	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	47.0%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	7,504	+/-96	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	97.3%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	214	+/-80	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	2.7%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	302	+/-76	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	3.8%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	5.0%	+/-1.4	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	4.7%	+/-2.1	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	2.9%	+/-1.5	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	329.32	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION				
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	34.0%	+/-3.1	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	86.4%	+/-2.2	64.4%	+/-0.2

EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	19.8%	+/-3.4	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	2.3%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.09	+/-0.08	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	23.1%	+/-2.6	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	55.7%	+/-30.8	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	--	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	--	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	19.2%	+/-3.1	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	67.4%	+/-3.6	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	Unavailable	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	10.3	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	68.7%	+/-11.8%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	7.4%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	Unavailable	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	25.6%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	Unavailable	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	72.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	10.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	19.1%	+/-1.8	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	20.1%	+/-2.3	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.2%	+/-1.6	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.6%	+/-1.8	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	7.6%	+/-2.2	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	8.2%	+/-2.3	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.6%	+/-1.6	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	4.8%	+/-1.9	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	17.2%	+/-3.7	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	23.7%	+/-11.7	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	5.0%	+/-2.8	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	5.0%	+/-2.8	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	41.2%	+/-6.4	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	40,049	+/-5,348	49850	+/-311

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	40,049	+/-5,348	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	20.6%	+/-1.5	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	38.1%	+/-2.7	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	74.0%	+/-3.5	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	21.4%	+/-4.2	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	2190	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	320	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	8.3%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	2180	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	1090	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	509	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	53	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	15	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care on 9/30/13	43	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	853	N/A	8303	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	4	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	62	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	+	N/A	32633	N/A
Person Receiving OVRS Services State Fiscal Year 2014	17	N/A	1812	N/A

Notes:

- * Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.
- ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
- ^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.
- ^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
- + values masked given to assure confidentiality
- ~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*³⁴ –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 2014. 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 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.

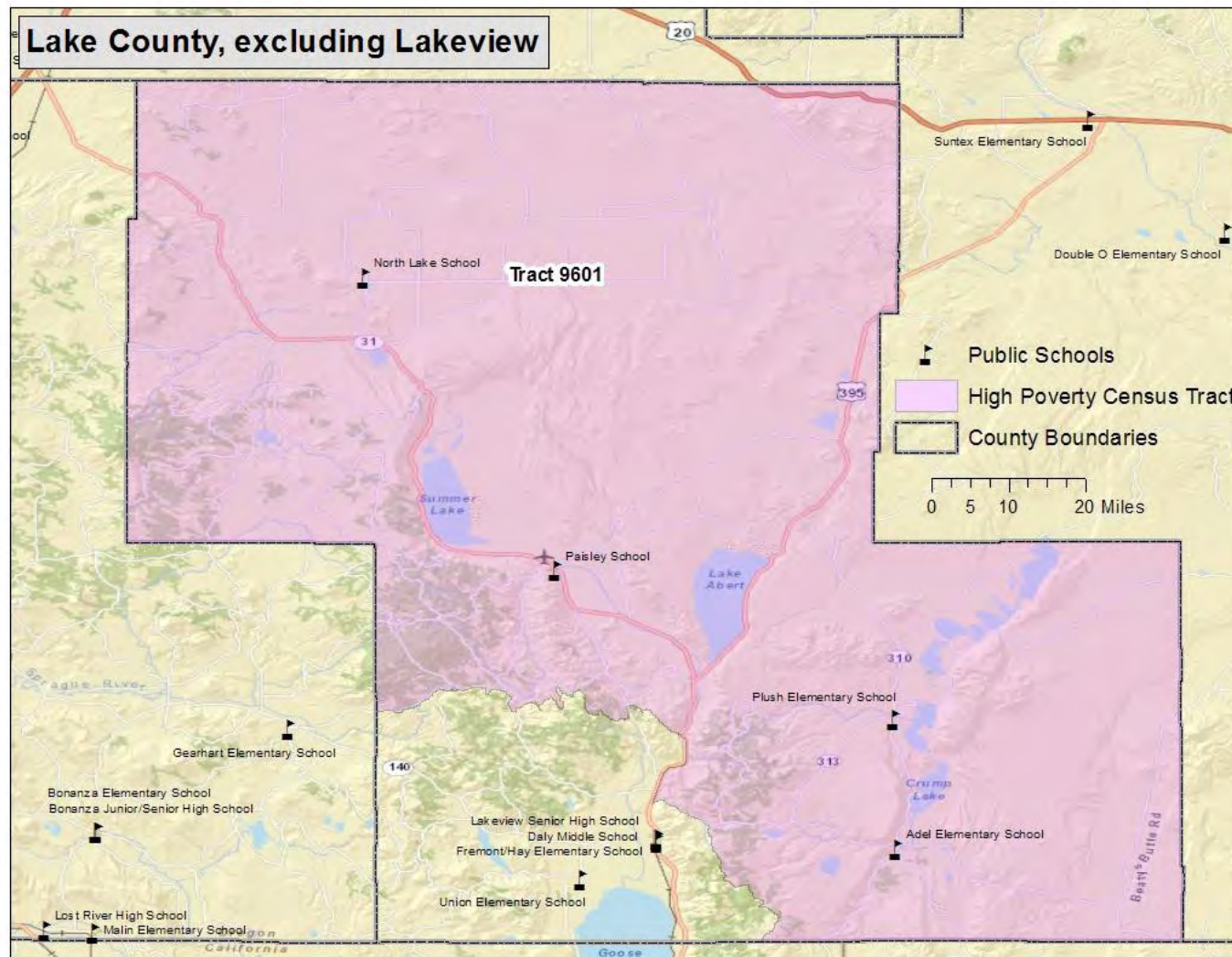
The purpose of this report is to identify high poverty areas and describe residents and SNAP clients living in them. Characteristics of the hotspot are compared with the county and Oregon. Data are presented in a series of tables that follow. Bullet points are provided when there is pertinent information 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, 33 percent of Lake County’s population, 45 percent of its poor, and 35 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area:

- Census Tract 9601 encompasses all of Lake County except for the southeastern portion surrounding Lakeview. Tract 9601 includes the city of Paisley and the communities of Silver Lake, Fort Rock, Summer Lake, Plush, Adel, and Christmas Valley (Figure 1).

³⁴ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Lake County Tract 9601



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

Table 1 Lake County hotspot: characteristics from the Census Bureau¹			
	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Lake County excl Lakeview	Lake County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	22%	17%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	2,575	7,886	3,836,623
Housing units	1,794	4,413	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	30%	26%	34%
Total Households	1,271	3,566	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	3%	4%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	17%	18%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.0	27.2	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	48%	47%	50%
Under 18	21%	19%	23%
18 to 24	7%	6%	9%
25 to 44	17%	21%	27%
45 to 59	28%	26%	21%
60+ years of age	27%	29%	20%
Latino	5%	7%	12%
White and non-Latino	89%	87%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	6%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	98%	98%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	13%	14%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	14%	20%	29%

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 January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Lake County excl Lakeview	Lake County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	498	1,436	782,927
Change since January 2008	74%	44%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	78	69	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	19%	18%	20%
Female	54%	53%	53%
Children	33%	34%	37%
18 to 24	7%	9%	11%
25 to 44	22%	22%	27%
45 to 59	21%	21%	15%
60 +	17%	15%	10%
English as preferred language	99%	96%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	46%	45%	40%
Clients in single parent households	18%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	37%	28%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	4%	4%	13%
Medical assistance	84%	81%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	0%	1%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	9%	6%	11%
Mental health	22%	24%	23%
Alcohol and drug	18%	22%	21%
Child welfare	20%	18%	14%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	88	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 8th 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 clients¹

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Lake County excl Lakeview	Lake County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	37%	37%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	32%	34%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12.01	\$ 12.33	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.44	\$ 11.85	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 11,392	\$ 11,756	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 10,673	\$ 9,912	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-6%	-16%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	18%	20%	21%
in 2013	21%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	18%	19%	17%
in 2013	7%	18%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	10%	11%	12%
in 2013	11%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	10%	9%	11%
in 2013	5%	5%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	5%	11%	10%
in 2013	6%	9%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	6%	5%	6%
in 2013	-	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	34%	25%	22%
in 2013	49%	32%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- The decline in employment among clients in the hotspot was largely due to a decline in restaurant jobs. That decline was partially offset by an increase in employment in the 'all other' category in Table 3. Most employment in that 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.³⁵

Table 4 Lake County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Lake County excl Lakeview	Lake County	Oregon
Total number of clients	498	1,436	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.6	3.0	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	57%	63%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	64%	68%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2013	28%	34%	31%
In 2012	14%	14%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	15%	14%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	1%	1%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	34%	22%	13%

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

- Forty percent of hotspot movers had most recently changed locations within the hotspot, 16 percent had come from Deschutes County, and 12 percent had come from the Portland metropolitan area.

³⁵ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	351794	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	343462	+/-857	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	144806	+/-1,077	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	37.3	+/-0.2	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	19.8%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	5.2%	+/-0.1	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	21.8%	+/-0.2	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	15.2%	+/-0.1	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	297,479	+/-244	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	84.6%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	3,125	+/-299	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.9%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	3,227	+/-472	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	0.9%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	8,358	+/-508	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	2.4%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	518	+/-220	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	3.5%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	12,149	+/-799	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	3.5%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	26,125	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	7.4%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	173,048	+/-106	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.2%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	178,746	+/-106	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.8%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	328,552	+/-1,149	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	96.3%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	214	+/-80	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	3.7%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	19,850	+/-1,120	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	5.6%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	9.3%	+/-0.4	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	8.6%	+/-0.5	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	4.2%	+/-1.8	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	291.28	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION				
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	25.1%	+/-0.7	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	90.6%	+/-0.5	64.4%	+/-0.2

EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	27.5%	+/-0.7	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	4.5%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.36	+/-0.01	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	24.3%	+/-0.5	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	38.9%	+/-5.4	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	6.3	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	15.4	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	6.6%	+/-0.6	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	59.6%	+/-0.8	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	4.6	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	9.9	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	61.0%	+/-1.7%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	6.2%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	18.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	27.1%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	17.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	41.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	9.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	17.7%	+/-1.1	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	14.7%	+/-0.4	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.0%	+/-0.3	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.8%	+/-0.2	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.9%	+/-0.4	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.8%	+/-0.4	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.0%	+/-0.2	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	4.1%	+/-0.3	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	18.8	+/-0.7	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	20.3%	+/-1.7	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	8.5%	+/-0.9	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	8.5%	+/-0.9	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	35.5%	+/-1.1	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	42,628	+/-858	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	18.2%	+/-0.5	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	31.4%	+/-0.5	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	73.9%	+/-0.6	77.5%	+/-0.2

Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	13.3%	+/-0.6	13.8%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	4.4%	+/-0.3	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	N/A	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	12375	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	7.2%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	140500	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	116000	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	19821	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	2159	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	216	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care on 9/30/13	1532	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	47735	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	1106	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	2843	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	104	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRS Services State Fiscal Year 2014	1802	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

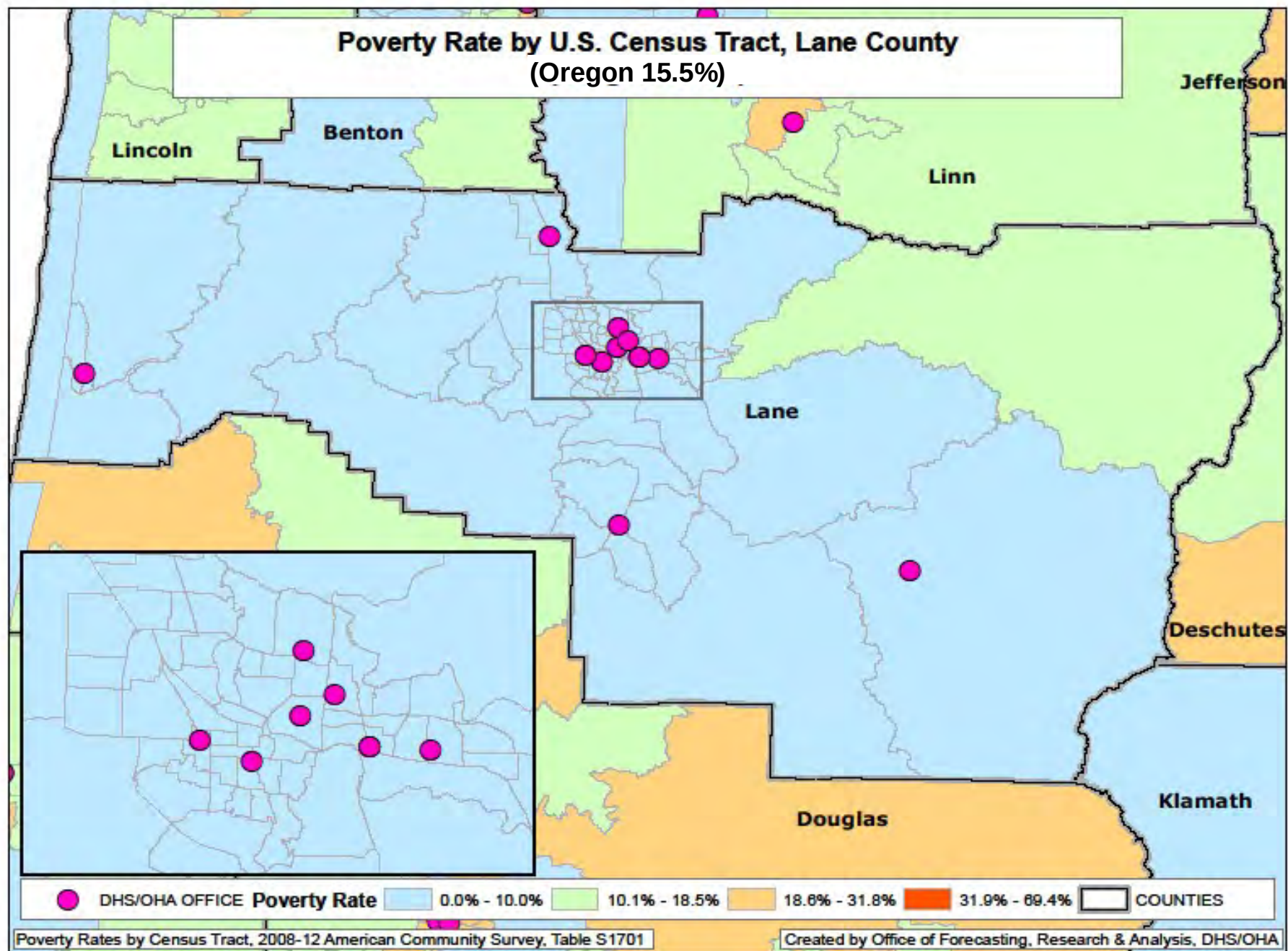
-- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*³⁶ –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 2014. 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 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.

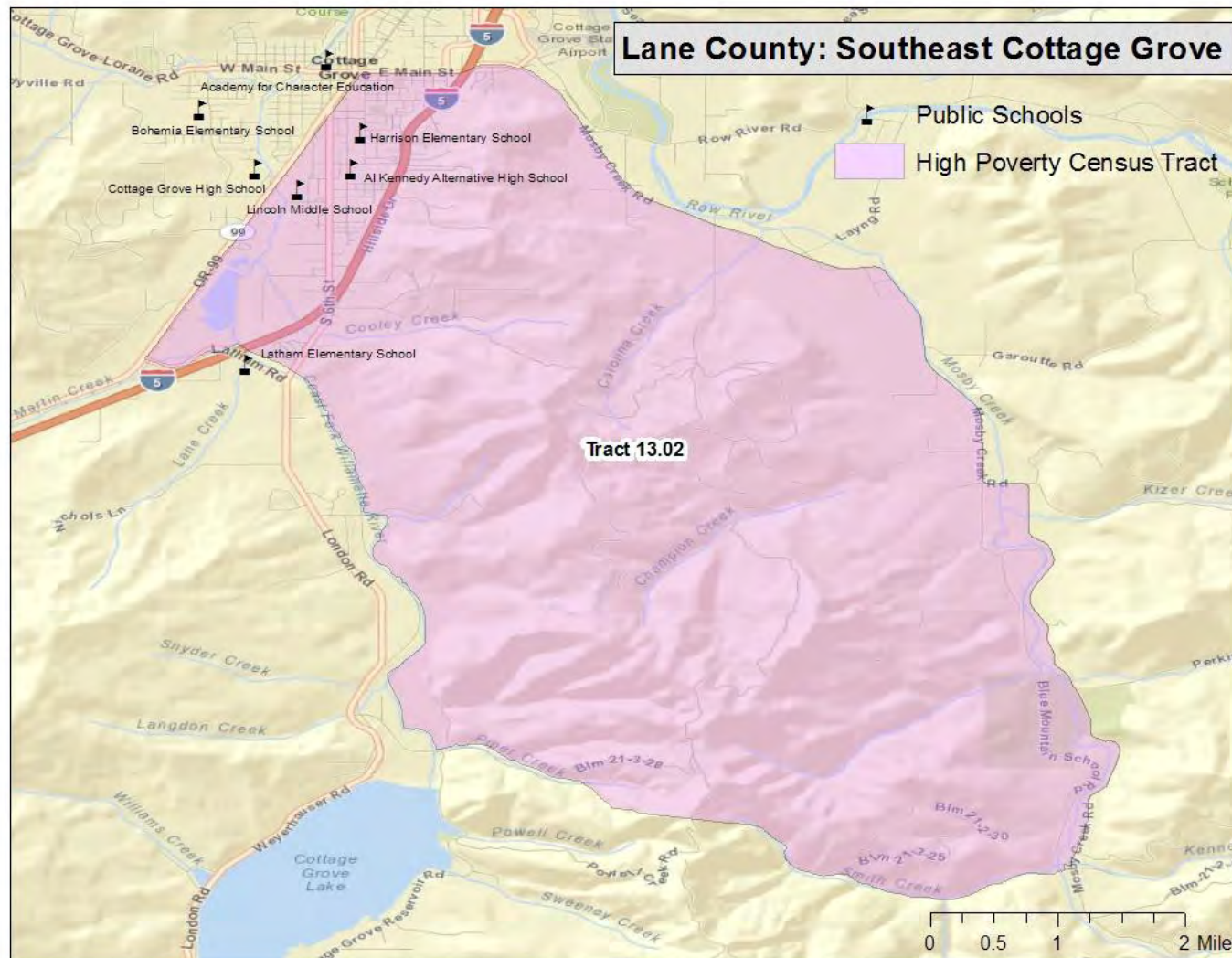
The purpose of this report is to identify high poverty areas and describe residents and SNAP clients living in them. Characteristics of the hotspot are compared with the county and Oregon. Data are presented in a series of tables that follow. Bullet points are provided when there is pertinent information 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 Cottage Grove. Two separate reports cover the Eugene-Springfield hotspots, and another the Mapleton hotspot. 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 this area:

- Census Tract 13.02 covering the southeast portion of Cottage Grove and surrounding rural area. It is bounded on north by E Main Street and E Whitaker Avenue and on the south by Piper and Smith creeks. The eastern boundary is Mosby Creek Road, and the western boundary extends south from Main Street along the Central Oregon and Pacific Railroad tracks, Martin Creek, and the Coast Fork of the Willamette River. (Figure 1).

³⁶ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Southeast Cottage Grove



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

Table 1 Cottage Grove hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹			
	Hotspot		
	Cottage Grove Southeast	Lane County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	23%	19%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	5,065	351,794	3,836,623
Housing units	2,010	155,815	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	34%	38%	34%
Total Households	1,819	145,474	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	11%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	23%	16%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.6	26.4	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	52%	51%	50%
Under 18	30%	20%	23%
18 to 24	9%	13%	9%
25 to 44	25%	24%	27%
45 to 59	17%	21%	21%
60+ years of age	19%	22%	20%
Latino	7%	7%	12%
White and non-Latino	86%	85%	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)	14%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	14%	27%	29%

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 January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Cottage Grove Southeast	Lane County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	1,781	78,792	782,927
Change since January 2008	53%	65%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	74	69	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	35%	22%	20%
Female	53%	52%	53%
Children	37%	32%	37%
18 to 24	10%	12%	11%
25 to 44	28%	30%	27%
45 to 59	16%	17%	15%
60 +	9%	10%	10%
English as preferred language	98%	96%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	38%	46%	40%
Clients in single parent households	31%	28%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	30%	26%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	15%	10%	13%
Medical assistance	80%	76%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	8%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	10%	9%	11%
Mental health	32%	25%	23%
Alcohol and drug	24%	24%	21%
Child welfare	13%	13%	14%
Developmental disability	0%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	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 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Cottage Grove Southeast area had the 9th highest participation rate in mental health programs.

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

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Cottage Grove Southeast	Lane County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	44%	43%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	37%	39%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.58	\$ 13.40	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 12.56	\$ 12.25	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 14,899	\$ 14,355	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 11,393	\$ 10,784	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-24%	-25%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	22%	22%	21%
in 2013	19%	21%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	17%	17%	17%
in 2013	22%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	13%	13%	12%
in 2013	18%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	8%	12%	11%
in 2013	9%	13%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	10%	11%	10%
in 2013	5%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	9%	6%	6%
in 2013	5%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	21%	20%	22%
in 2013	22%	22%	23%
3. 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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included. 4. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.			

- There was a substantial decline in the number of hotspot clients employed in manufacturing, construction, or retail trade over the Great Recession. The number of clients employed in health care/social assistance increased slightly over the same period, but not enough to overcome job losses in other sectors.
- Among the clients who worked in manufacturing or construction in 2008, one-fifth still worked in those sectors, 30 percent worked in another sector, and 49 percent were not employed during 2013.
- In 2013, most clients employed in health care/social assistance worked in nursing or rehabilitation facilities or provided other services to the elderly or 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.³⁷

Table 4 Cottage Grove hotspot: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspot</i> Cottage Grove Southeast	Lane County	Oregon
Total number of clients	1,781	78,792	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.8	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	67%	65%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	69%	66%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2013	31%	32%	31%
In 2012	17%	16%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	19%	17%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	44%	49%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	7%	8%	13%

- One-third of movers had most recently relocated from another tract in or around Cottage Grove, and one-quarter had most recently moved from one location to another within the hotspot. Among those who most recently moved from another county, 29 percent came from Douglas County.

5. 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*.

6. 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.

³⁷ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

High Poverty *Hotspots*³⁸ – Eugene, Lane County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high-poverty hotspots in and around the city of Eugene in Lane 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 2014. 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 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.

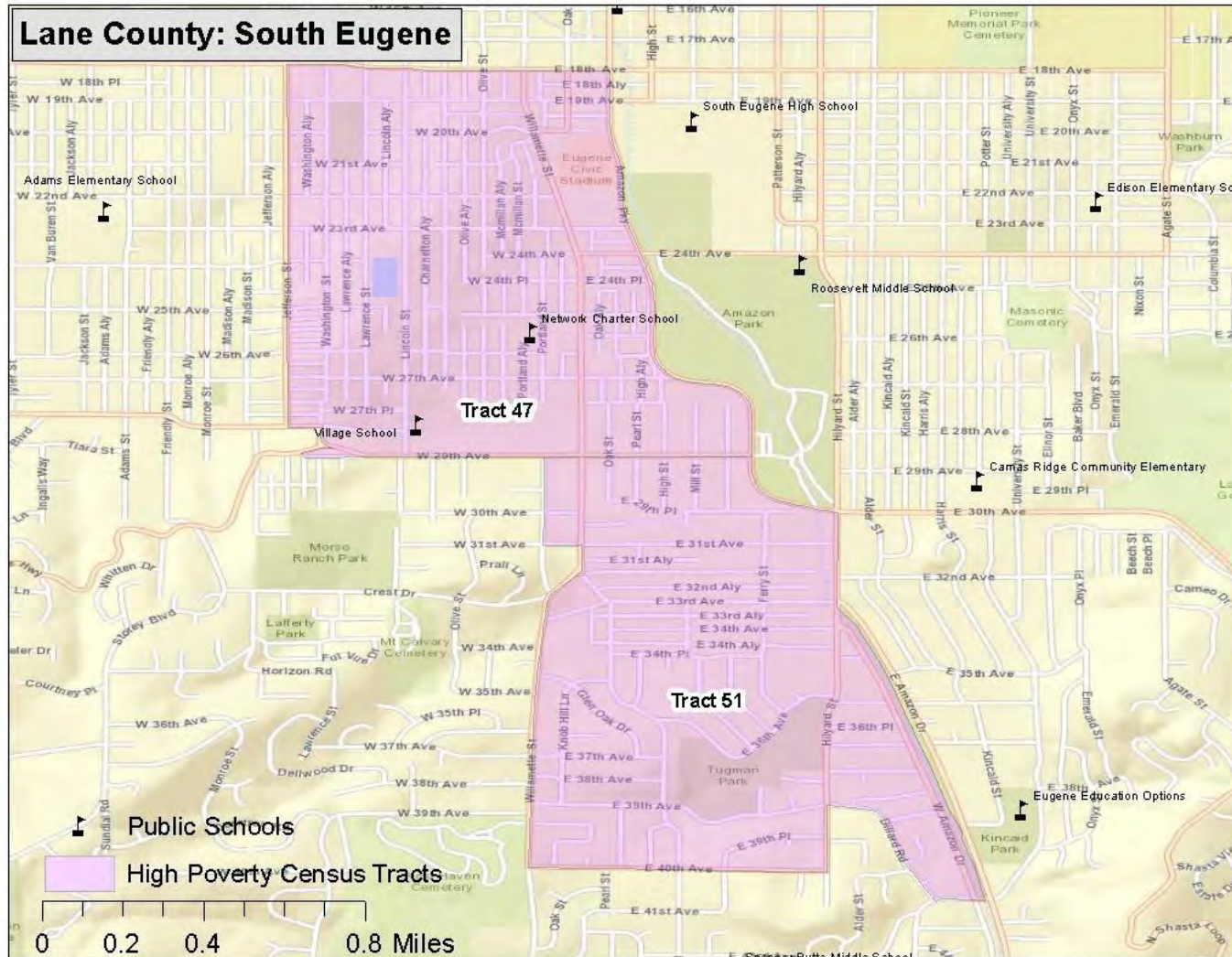
Four areas of Eugene are high poverty hotspots.³⁹ Hotspots in Springfield, Cottage Grove, and around Mapleton are covered in separate reports.

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 9 percent of Lane County's population, 14 percent of its poor, and 12 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas:

³⁸ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

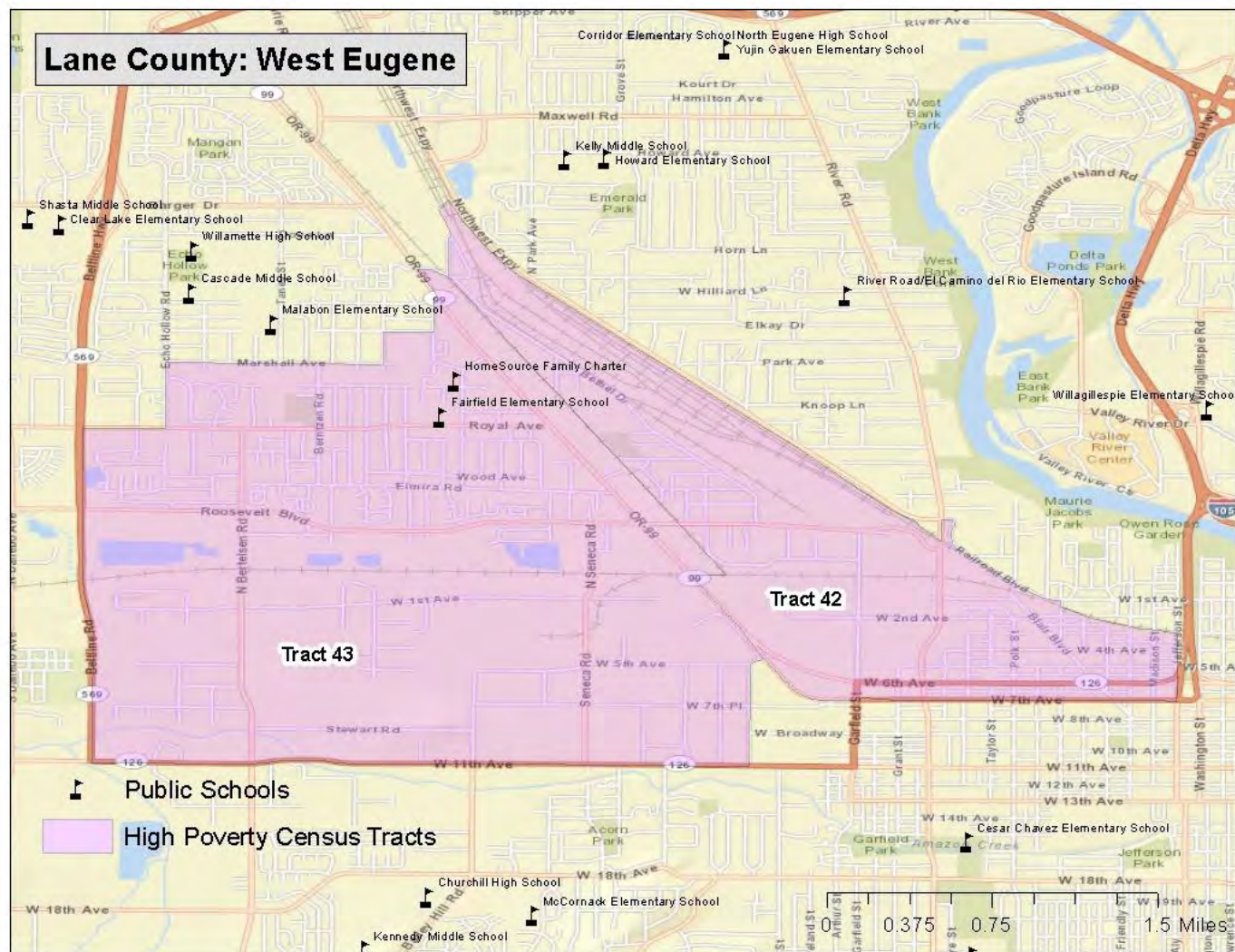
³⁹ Several tracts around University of Oregon also had high poverty rates. These tracts contain college dormitories and a large amount of private student housing. The high percentage of student housing in these tracts affects the tracts' Census characteristics including the poverty rate. Therefore no analysis was done for these tracts.

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: South Eugene



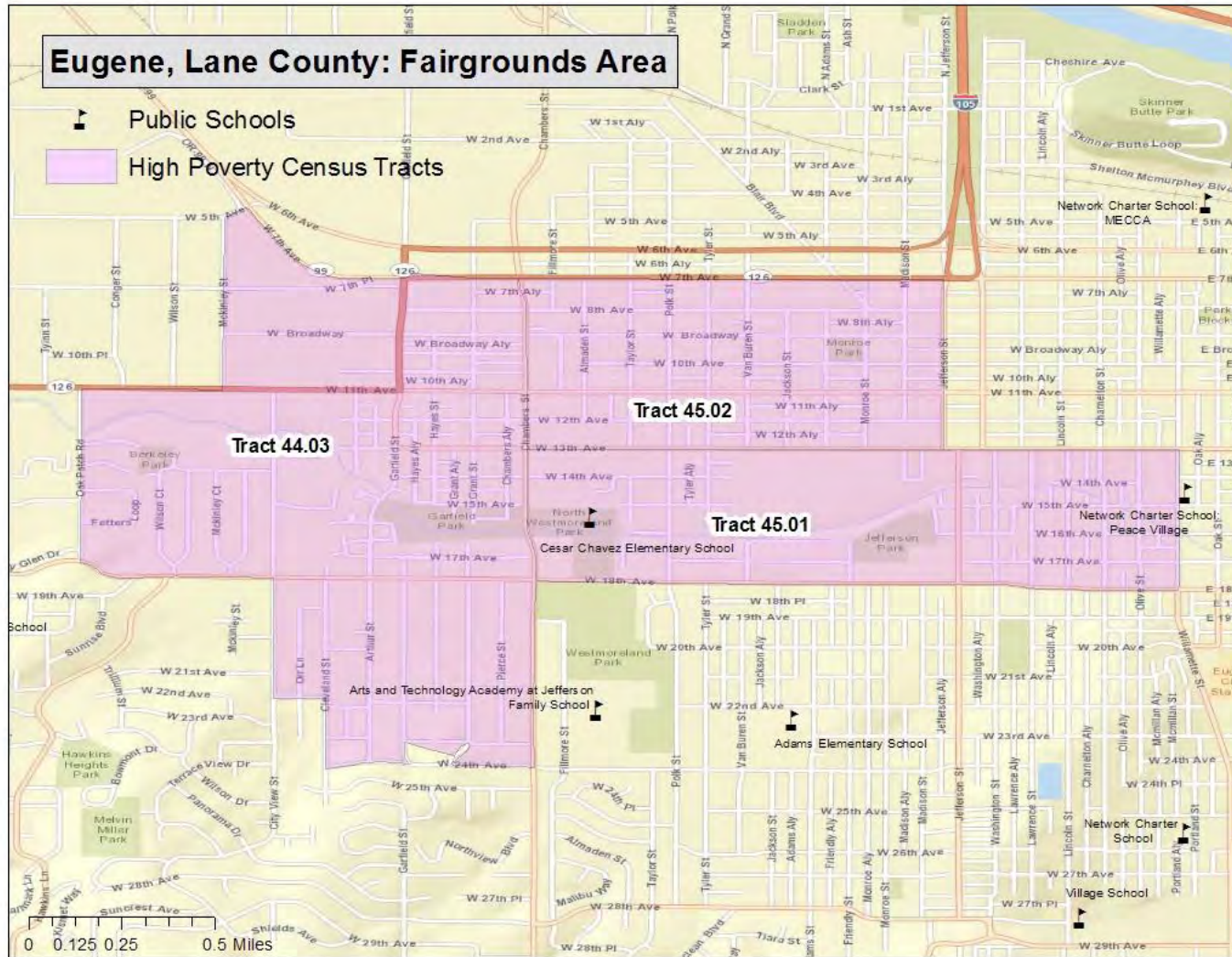
- *South Eugene:* Census tracts 47 and 51 encompassing portions of the Southeast Neighbors and Friendly neighborhoods. The area is bounded on the north by W 18th Avenue, on the east by Amazon Parkway and Amazon Canal, on the south by Fox Hollow and Dillard roads and 40th and 29th avenues. The western boundary is formed by Willamette and Jefferson Streets (Figure 1).

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: West Eugene



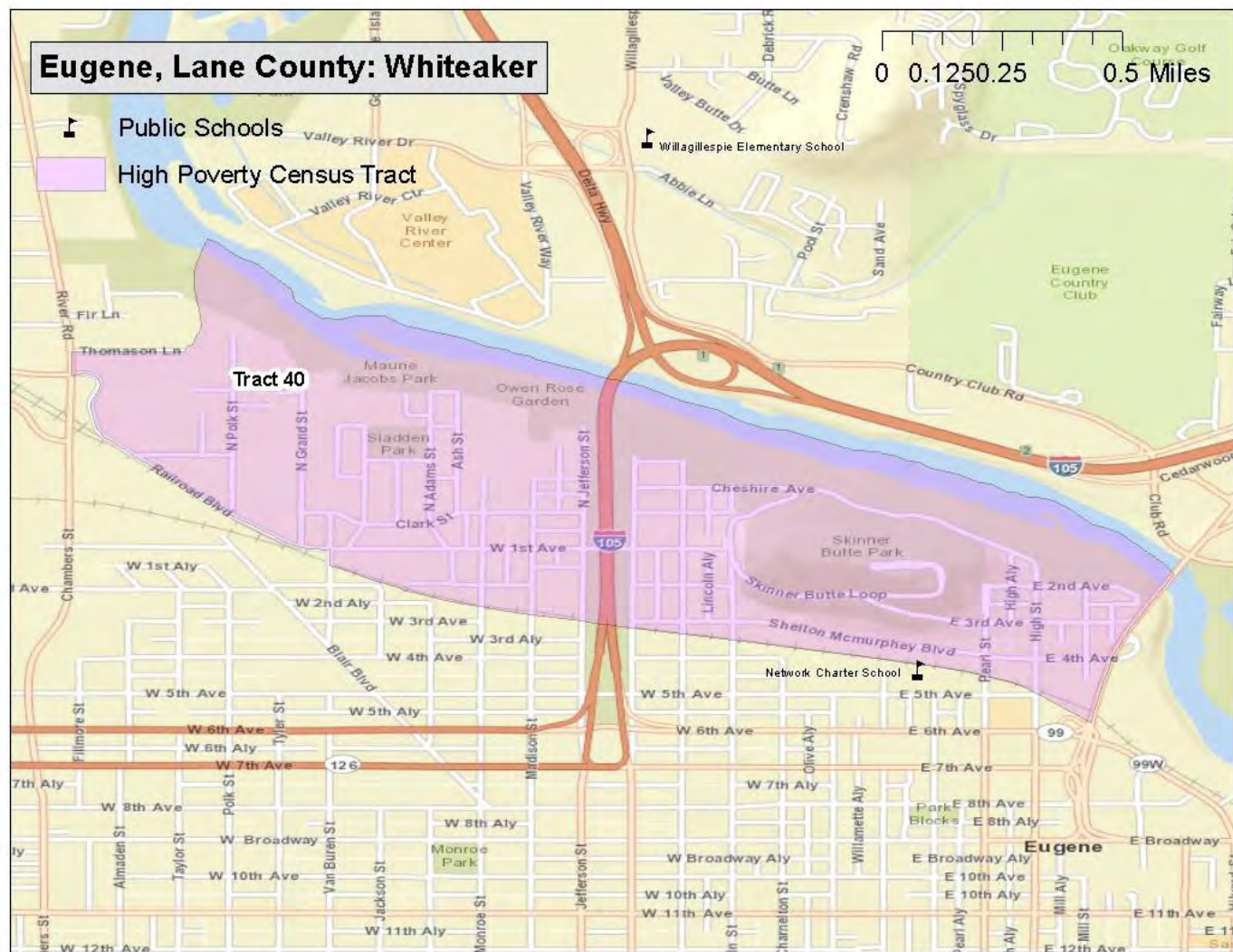
- *West Eugene:* Census tracts 42 and 43 in the Bethel and Trainsong neighborhoods. The area is roughly triangular with the northern point located where Kintyre Street meets the Union Pacific Railroad. It is bounded on the north by the railroad, Highway 99, Concorde Street, and Marshall Avenue, and Royal Avenue. It is bounded on the west by Beltline Road, Echo Hollow Road, and Hughes Street. It is bounded on the east by Jefferson Street and on the south by W 7th Avenue, Highway 99, and W 11th Avenue (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Eugene – Fairgrounds Area



- Fairgrounds area:* Census tracts 45.02, 45.01, and 44.3 encompassing portions of the Far West, Jefferson, and Westside neighborhoods. It is bounded on the north by Highway 99, W 7th Avenue, and W 13th Avenue. It is bounded on the east by Jefferson and Willamette streets. The southern boundary is W 18th and 24th avenues and the western boundary is Cleveland and City View streets, Oak Patch Road, and McKinley Street (Figure 3).

Figure 4: Poverty hotspot: Eugene – Whiteaker Area



- *Whiteaker*: Census Tract 40 in the Whiteaker and Market districts of Eugene. The area is bounded on the north by the Willamette River, on the west by River Road and the western limit of Jacobs Park, on the south by the Union Pacific Railroad, and on the east by Coburg Road (Figure 4).

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

Table 1 Eugene hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>				Lane County	Oregon
	Eugene South	Eugene West	Fairgrounds Area	Whiteaker		
ACS Poverty rate	23%	31%	32%	38%	19%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	6,951	10,473	10,009	2,916	351,794	3,836,623
Housing units	3,234	4,503	5,596	1,444	155,815	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	50%	54%	67%	76%	38%	34%
Total Households	3,110	4,283	5,182	1,362	145,474	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	5%	5%	7%	11%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	15%	10%	6%	11%	16%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	24.7	27.2	25.4	25.6	26.4	26.5
Percent of population that is						
Female	50%	46%	50%	49%	51%	50%
Under 18	16%	20%	13%	22%	20%	23%
18 to 24	20%	9%	18%	7%	13%	9%
25 to 44	29%	34%	38%	35%	24%	27%
45 to 59	16%	21%	18%	18%	21%	21%
60+ years of age	20%	16%	13%	19%	22%	20%
Latino	4%	17%	11%	11%	7%	12%
White and non-Latino	88%	77%	78%	80%	85%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	9%	6%	11%	9%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	98%	95%	95%	95%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	4%	16%	7%	9%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	57%	13%	41%	33%	27%	29%

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 in multi-tract hotspots ranged from 23 percent in both South Eugene tracts to 43 percent in tract 42 in West Eugene. The Whiteaker area had the third highest poverty rate among all Oregon hotspots.
- The influence of University of Oregon is apparent in the South Eugene and Fairgrounds area. Those areas have a relatively high percentage of 18 to 24 year olds and higher educational attainment compared to the county and state.

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

Table 2 Eugene hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>					Oregon
	Eugene South	Eugene West	Fairgrounds Area	Whiteaker	Lane County	
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	1,037	4,246	3,536	890	78,792	782,927
Change since January 2008	74%	50%	62%	29%	65%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	62	75	66	77	69	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	15%	41%	35%	31%	22%	20%
Female	50%	48%	51%	49%	52%	53%
Children	25%	23%	26%	16%	32%	37%
18 to 24	17%	11%	14%	13%	12%	11%
25 to 44	34%	31%	35%	29%	30%	27%
45 to 59	15%	22%	16%	18%	17%	15%
60 +	9%	13%	9%	24%	10%	10%
English as preferred language	98%	95%	96%	96%	96%	89%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	57%	59%	56%	70%	46%	40%
Clients in single parent households	25%	20%	26%	17%	28%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	17%	20%	17%	11%	26%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³						
TANF	7%	10%	9%	10%	10%	13%
Medical assistance	70%	77%	73%	78%	76%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	11%	8%	11%	11%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴						
Domestic violence	6%	10%	8%	7%	9%	11%
Mental health	26%	30%	27%	33%	25%	23%
Alcohol and drug	23%	30%	27%	33%	24%	21%
Child welfare	8%	14%	12%	12%	13%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	9%	8%	8%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	99	40	53	44	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 West Eugene area had the 8th highest rate of participation in alcohol and drug programs.
- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Fairgrounds area had the 15th highest per capita SNAP receipt. Clients in the area had the 16th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs.
- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Whiteaker area had the fifth highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs and the 8th highest participation rate in mental health programs.

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

Table 3 Eugene hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspots				Lane County	Oregon
	Eugene South	Eugene West	Fairgrounds Area	Whiteaker		
Oregon employment history for adults ²						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	41%	42%	43%	33%	43%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	47%	34%	42%	27%	39%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.21	\$ 12.96	\$ 12.64	\$ 12.01	\$ 13.40	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.92	\$ 11.68	\$ 11.69	\$ 11.42	\$ 12.25	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 11,918	\$ 13,385	\$ 12,117	\$ 10,778	\$ 14,355	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 9,378	\$ 9,072	\$ 9,815	\$ 8,831	\$ 10,784	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-21%	-32%	-19%	-18%	-25%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	23%	21%	20%	23%	22%	21%
in 2013	21%	18%	21%	21%	21%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	23%	16%	22%	18%	17%	17%
in 2013	21%	16%	24%	23%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	13%	12%	13%	15%	13%	12%
in 2013	15%	15%	14%	13%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	9%	15%	11%	13%	12%	11%
in 2013	9%	19%	10%	9%	13%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	4%	12%	8%	7%	11%	10%
in 2013	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	3%	7%	3%	2%	6%	6%
in 2013	2%	4%	3%	-	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	24%	17%	23%	22%	20%	22%
in 2013	28%	23%	24%	31%	22%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- In the South Eugene hotspot, the number of employed clients increased between 2008 and 2013, but most growth occurred in the relatively low-paying health care/social assistance sector; hence the overall decline in earnings.
- In the West Eugene hotspot, declines in manufacturing and construction employment during the Great Recession were partially offset by increases in health care/social assistance and administrative services employment.
- West Eugene hotspot clients who were employed in administrative services during 2013 were mostly men and primarily worked for temporary employment agencies. Health care/social assistance workers were primarily female and worked in assisted living facilities or provided services to the elderly or disabled.
- In the Whiteaker and Fairgrounds areas, employment in all sectors declined during the Great Recession.

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.⁴⁰

Table 4 Eugene hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>				Lane County	Oregon
	Eugene South	Eugene West	Fairgrounds Area	Whiteaker		
Total number of clients	1,037	4,246	3,536	890	78,792	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	62%	68%	68%	63%	65%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	60%	67%	67%	68%	66%	63%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2013	34%	35%	36%	33%	32%	31%
In 2012	17%	17%	16%	13%	16%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	11%	16%	16%	17%	17%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	54%	52%	54%	52%	49%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	6%	9%	7%	8%	8%	13%

7. 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*.
8. 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.

- Seventy percent of movers in the hotspots most recently moved from one tract to another within the Eugene-Springfield area, and 10 percent most recently moved from one location to another within the same tract. Among those moving in from another county, 17 percent came from Multnomah County, 11 percent came from Linn County, 10 percent came from Marion County, and 9 percent came from Douglas County.

⁴⁰ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

High Poverty *Hotspots*⁴¹ –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 2014. 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 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.

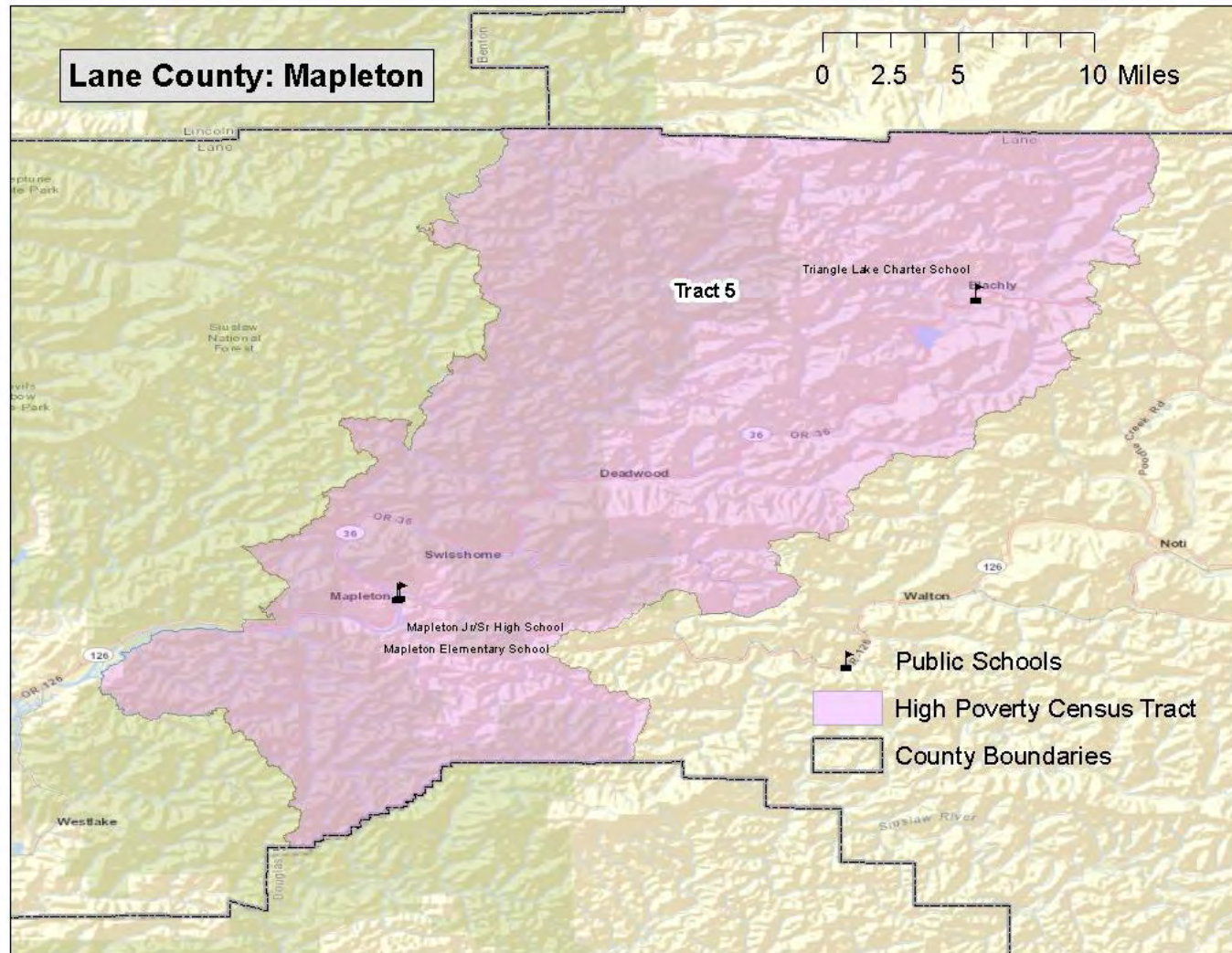
The purpose of this report is to identify high poverty areas and describe residents and SNAP clients living in them. Characteristics of the hotspot are compared with the county and Oregon. Data are presented in a series of tables that follow. Bullet points are provided when there is pertinent information 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 in and around Cottage Grove and one area surrounding Mapleton. Two separate reports cover the Eugene-Springfield hotspots, and another the Cottage Grove hotspot. 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 this area:

- Census Tract 5 encompassing the area in and around Mapleton. It is bounded by Lincoln and Benton Counties on the north, Douglas County on the south, and national forest roads and the Siuslaw River on the west. It extends east along Hwy 36 past Triangle Lake and Blachly. The eastern border follows several back roads and creeks. The tract includes the communities of Swisshome, Deadwood, Greenleaf, Triangle Lake, and Blachly (Figure 1).

⁴¹ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot:
Mapleton



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

Table 1 Mapleton hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspot</i>	Lane	
	Mapleton	County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	25%	19%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	1,975	351,794	3,836,623
Housing units	1,200	155,815	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	19%	38%	34%
Total Households	864	145,474	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	2%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	11%	16%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.6	26.4	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	48%	51%	50%
Under 18	17%	20%	23%
18 to 24	5%	13%	9%
25 to 44	18%	24%	27%
45 to 59	29%	21%	21%
60+ years of age	31%	22%	20%
Latino	2%	7%	12%
White and non-Latino	92%	85%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	6%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	99%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	12%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	16%	27%	29%

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 January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Mapleton	Lane County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	550	78,792	782,927
Change since January 2008	37%	65%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	70	69	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	28%	22%	20%
Female	49%	52%	53%
Children	26%	32%	37%
18 to 24	7%	12%	11%
25 to 44	27%	30%	27%
45 to 59	26%	17%	15%
60 +	14%	10%	10%
English as preferred language	100%	96%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	50%	46%	40%
Clients in single parent households	19%	28%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	32%	26%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	7%	10%	13%
Medical assistance	80%	76%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	5%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	7%	9%	11%
Mental health	18%	25%	23%
Alcohol and drug	23%	24%	21%
Child welfare	10%	13%	14%
Developmental disability	-	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	3%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	98	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Lane County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Mapleton	Lane County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	36%	43%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	26%	39%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 14.06	\$ 13.40	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.96	\$ 12.25	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 14,852	\$ 14,355	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 11,216	\$ 10,784	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-24%	-25%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	21%	22%	21%
in 2013	13%	21%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	22%	17%	17%
in 2013	24%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	12%	13%	12%
in 2013	23%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	9%	12%	11%
in 2013	10%	13%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	12%	11%	10%
in 2013	8%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	9%	6%	6%
in 2013	-	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	15%	20%	22%
in 2013	22%	22%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- January 2014 SNAP clients residing in the Mapleton hotspot underwent a substantial decrease in employment and earnings since 2008. Employment has declined in retail trade, construction, 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.⁴²

Table 4 Lane County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Mapleton	Lane County	Oregon
Total number of clients	550	78,792	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.1	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	50%	65%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	63%	66%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2013	23%	32%	31%
In 2012	9%	16%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	18%	17%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	21%	49%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	11%	8%	13%

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

- One-third of movers in the hotspot most recently relocated within the hotspot, and 17 percent came from tracts surrounding Florence and Dunes City. Among those who most recently relocated from another county, nearly half came from Linn, Benton, or Lincoln counties.

⁴² The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

High Poverty *Hotspots*⁴³ – 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 2014. 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 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.

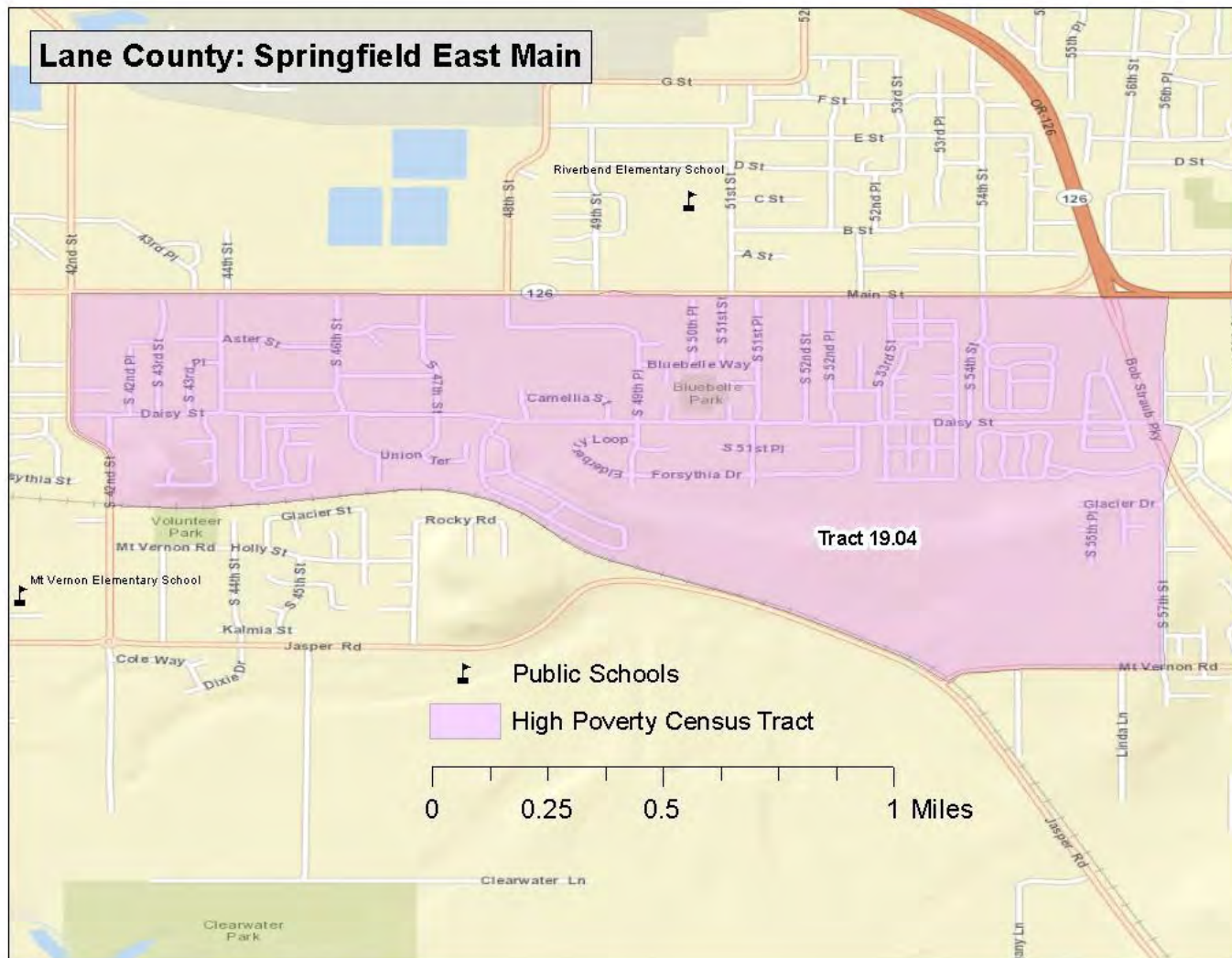
The purpose of this report is to identify high poverty areas and describe residents and SNAP clients living in them. Characteristics of the hotspots are compared with each other, the county, and Oregon. Data are presented in a series of tables that follow. Bullet points are provided when there is pertinent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

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

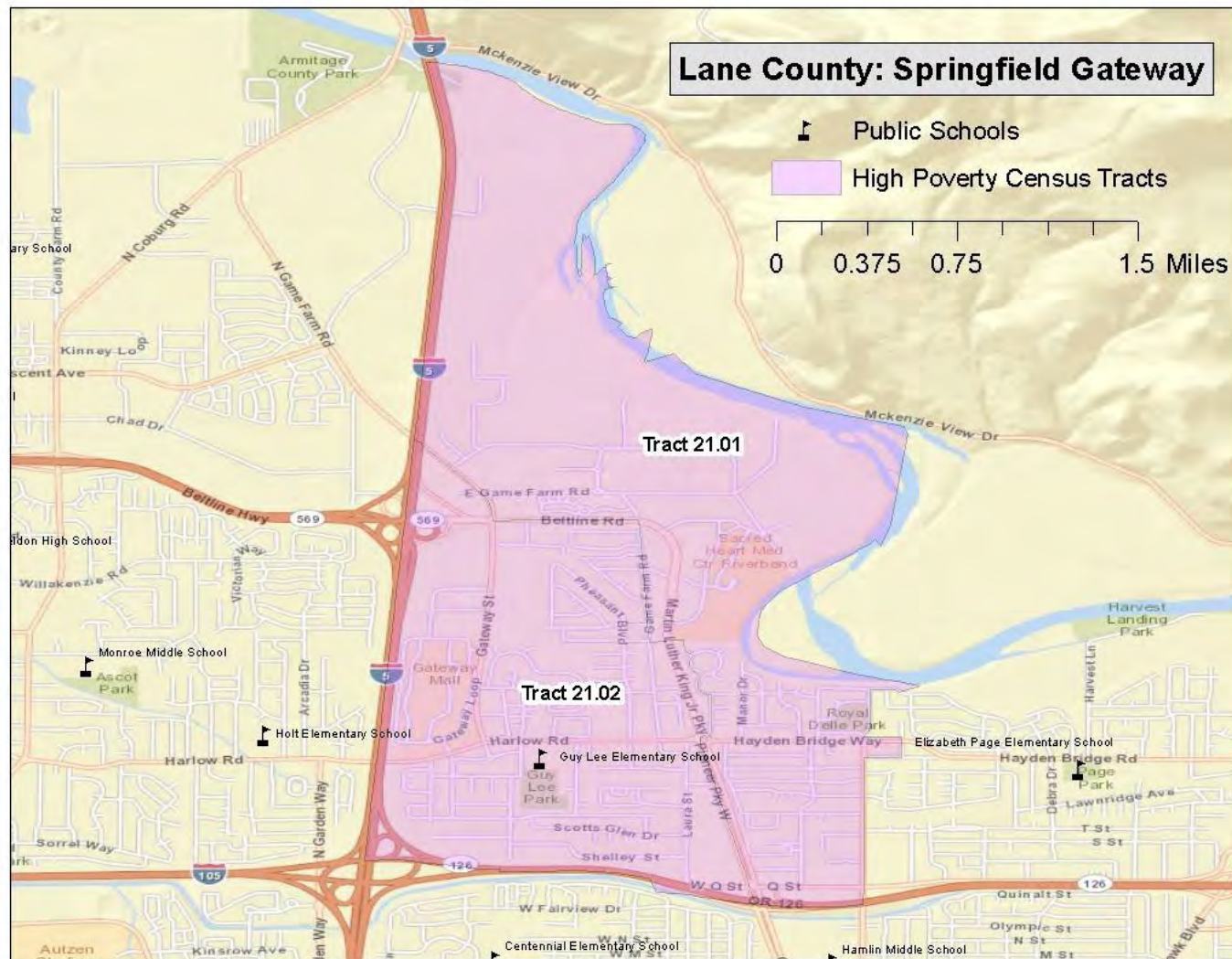
⁴³ **Hotspot:** The Census Bureau's definition of a *poverty area* is a tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or more. We define a high poverty hotspot as a census tract or contiguous group of tracts with poverty rates of 20 percent or more for two consecutive measurements. Poverty rates were measured in the Census Bureau's 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Springfield – East Main Area



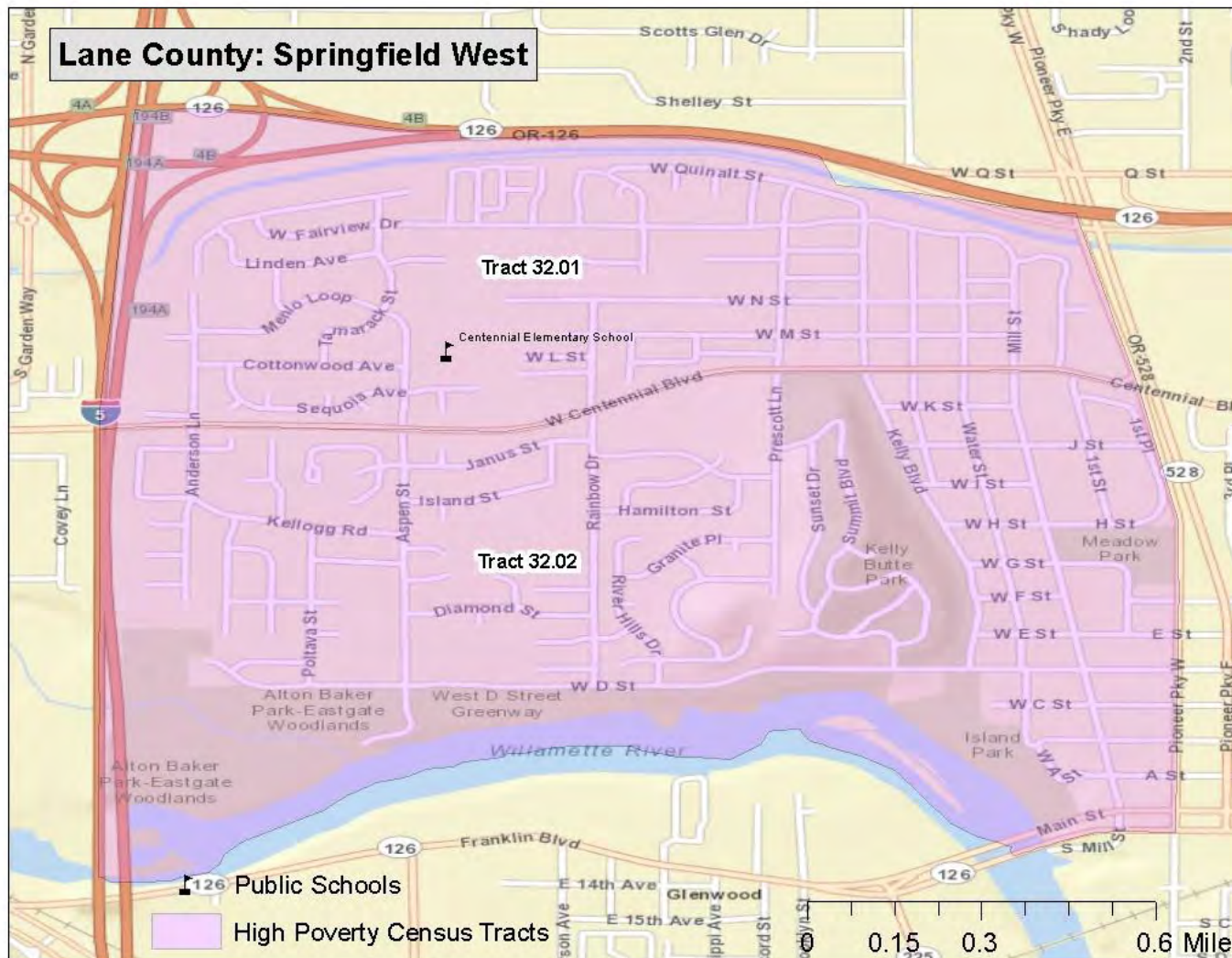
- *East Main: Census Tract 19.04* which encompasses a portion of Springfield’s East Main neighborhood. It is bounded on the north by U.S. Highway 126, on the south by the Union Pacific Railroad and Mt. Vernon Road, on the west by S 42nd Street, and on the east by S 57th Street.

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Springfield – Gateway Area



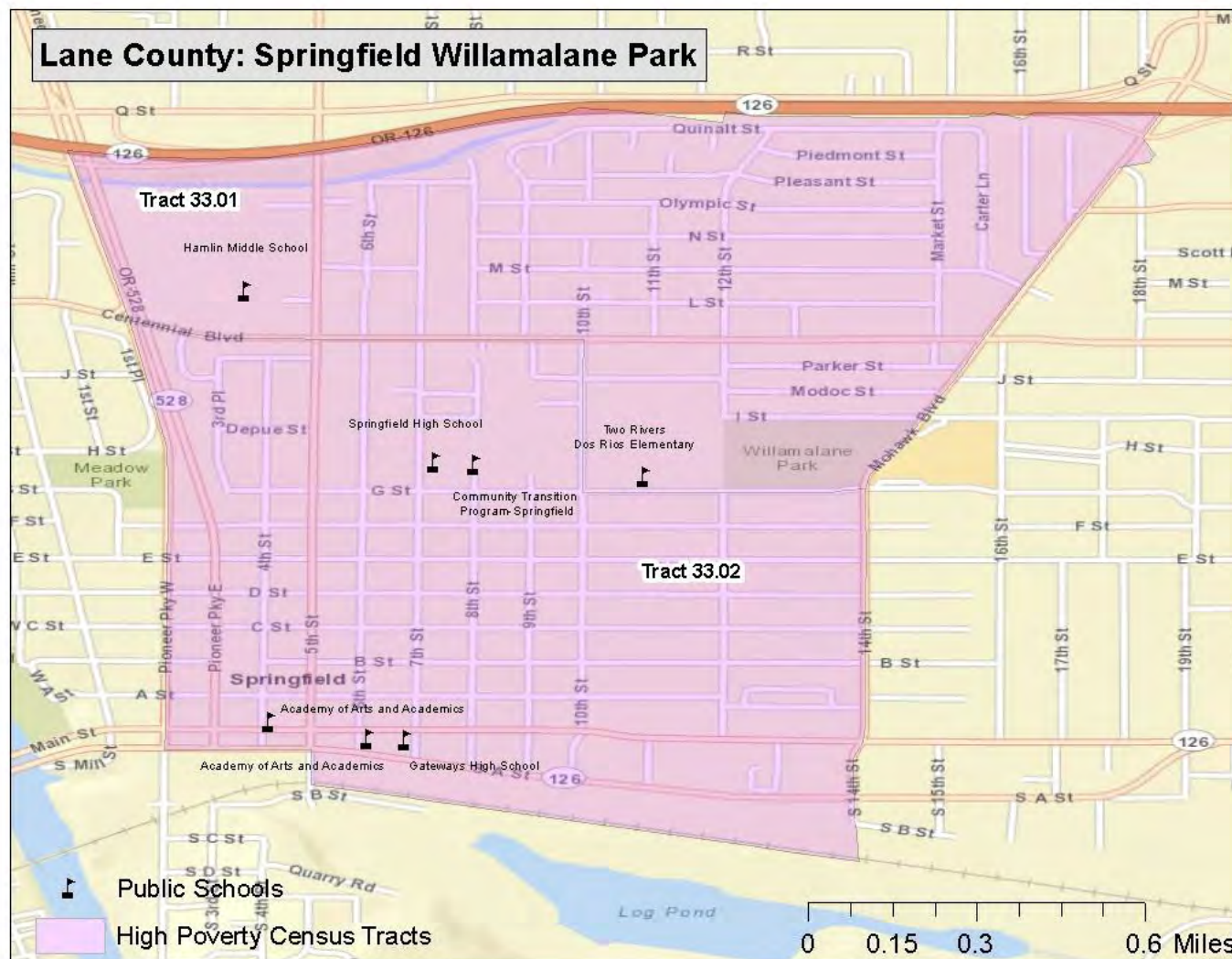
- **Gateway:** Census tracts 21.01 and 21.02 in the Gateway area and unincorporated land north of the city along the McKenzie River. The area is bounded on the west by I-5, on the north by the McKenzie River, and on the south by U.S. Highway 126. The eastern boundary follows the McKenzie River southeast to the vicinity of 6th and Mansfield. From there it continues south along 5th and 7th streets until reaching Highway 126.

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Springfield – West Springfield Area



- **West Springfield:** Census tracts 32.01 and 32.02 on the western edge of Springfield. The area is bounded on the north by U.S. Highway 126, on the west by I-5, on the south by the Willamette River and A Street, and on the east by Pioneer Parkway.

Figure 4: Poverty hotspot: Springfield – Willamalane Park Area



- **Willamalane Park:** Census tracts 33.01 and 33.02 in the Willamalane area of Springfield. The area is bounded on the north by U.S. Highway 126, on the south by the Union Pacific Railroad, on the west by Pioneer Parkway, and on the east by 14th Street and Mohawk Boulevard.

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

Table 1 Springfield hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>				<i>Lane County</i>	<i>Oregon</i>
	<i>East Main</i>	<i>Gateway</i>	<i>Springfield West</i>	<i>Willamalane Park Area</i>		
ACS Poverty rate	24%	26%	27%	35%	19%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	4,820	9,878	6,606	6,728	351,794	3,836,623
Housing units	2,209	4,253	3,130	2,975	155,815	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	42%	60%	47%	45%	38%	34%
Total Households	2,087	4,039	2,874	2,852	145,474	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	9%	8%	9%	9%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	10%	12%	14%	13%	16%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.6	27.5	26.9	27.4	26.4	26.5
Percent of population that is						
Female	49%	54%	54%	51%	51%	50%
Under 18	21%	21%	21%	21%	20%	23%
18 to 24	14%	11%	11%	15%	13%	9%
25 to 44	26%	30%	27%	27%	24%	27%
45 to 59	18%	19%	22%	22%	21%	21%
60+ years of age	21%	19%	19%	14%	22%	20%
Latino	14%	12%	10%	9%	7%	12%
White and non-Latino	80%	81%	82%	80%	85%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	5%	8%	8%	11%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	96%	95%	97%	98%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	19%	19%	12%	15%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	10%	12%	22%	23%	27%	29%

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 24 percent in tract 21.01 and 27 percent in tract 21.02.
- In the West Springfield hotspot, the poverty rate was 32 percent in tract 32.01 and 22 percent in tract 32.02.
- In the Willamalane hotspot, the poverty rate was 37 percent in tract 33.01 and 33 percent in tract 33.2. The combined poverty rate was the 8th highest among all Oregon hotspots.

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

Table 2 Springfield hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	Hotspots				Lane County	Oregon
	East Main	Gateway	Springfield West	Willamalane Park Area		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	1,703	3,445	2,394	2,591	78,792	782,927
Change since January 2008	59%	52%	35%	39%	65%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	71	72	76	77	69	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	35%	35%	36%	39%	22%	20%
Female	52%	54%	53%	54%	52%	53%
Children	36%	36%	34%	32%	32%	37%
18 to 24	11%	13%	12%	13%	12%	11%
25 to 44	27%	28%	30%	29%	30%	27%
45 to 59	16%	14%	16%	18%	17%	15%
60 +	10%	9%	8%	9%	10%	10%
English as preferred language	90%	95%	94%	94%	96%	89%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	40%	40%	42%	46%	46%	40%
Clients in single parent households	29%	31%	32%	28%	28%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	28%	26%	24%	24%	26%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³						
TANF	10%	13%	12%	14%	10%	13%
Medical assistance	78%	78%	81%	80%	76%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	14%	12%	16%	14%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴						
Domestic violence	11%	12%	11%	13%	9%	11%
Mental health	21%	25%	28%	29%	25%	23%
Alcohol and drug	21%	22%	26%	27%	24%	21%
Child welfare	13%	15%	16%	16%	13%	14%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	6%	7%	8%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	63	33	41	11	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 12th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs and the 17th highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4). Those factors and its high poverty rate contributed to the area's hotspot index rank of 11.

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

Table 3 Springfield hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>					
	East Main	Gateway	Springfield West	Willamalane Park Area	Lane County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	48%	45%	43%	46%	43%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	40%	42%	41%	39%	39%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.08	\$ 12.82	\$ 12.36	\$ 12.58	\$ 13.40	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 12.02	\$ 11.75	\$ 11.76	\$ 11.60	\$ 12.25	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 14,978	\$ 13,864	\$ 13,281	\$ 13,497	\$ 14,355	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 11,960	\$ 11,012	\$ 10,109	\$ 10,183	\$ 10,784	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-20%	-21%	-24%	-25%	-25%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	18%	23%	23%	20%	22%	21%
in 2013	20%	23%	23%	21%	21%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	16%	19%	18%	16%	17%	17%
in 2013	15%	20%	18%	19%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	17%	15%	13%	16%	13%	12%
in 2013	18%	18%	14%	19%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	14%	13%	12%	15%	12%	11%
in 2013	18%	13%	14%	16%	13%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	12%	10%	12%	9%	11%	10%
in 2013	9%	4%	7%	2%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	5%	5%	4%	6%	6%	6%
in 2013	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	19%	16%	19%	19%	20%	22%
in 2013	17%	18%	21%	21%	22%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- Employment among clients in all of the Springfield hotspots declined. The increases in health care/social assistance and administrative services were too small to offset the larger declines in the other sectors 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.

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Table 4 Springfield hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>					
	East Main	Gateway	Springfield West	Willamalane Park Area	Lane County	Oregon
Total number of clients	1,703	3,445	2,394	2,591	78,792	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	62%	70%	66%	70%	65%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	59%	70%	64%	69%	66%	63%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2013	33%	35%	33%	33%	32%	31%
In 2012	14%	16%	16%	17%	16%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	16%	19%	17%	19%	17%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	50%	55%	55%	58%	49%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	6%	9%	6%	7%	8%	13%

3. 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*.
4. 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.

- Well over 60 percent of Springfield hotspot clients most recently relocated within Springfield – either from within the same hotspot, from another Springfield hotspot, or from another Springfield tract – particularly the east end of town. For clients that had most recently relocated from another county, the most common were Linn, Deschutes, and Douglas.

⁴⁴ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	45992	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	45300	+/-252	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	20769	+/-554	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	49.6	+/-0.2	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	17.4%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	4.9%	+/-0.1	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	31.6%	+/-0.6	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	21.9%	+/-0.4	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	101,743	+/-143	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	84.2%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	129	+/-55	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.3%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1269	+/-225	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	2.8%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	588	+/-62	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	1.3%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	71	+/-112	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	3.2%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	1,456	+/-236	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	3.2%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	3,662	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	8.0%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	22,348	+/-86	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	48.6%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	23,644	+/-86	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	51.4%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	43,042	+/-314	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	96.3%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	1,721	+/-322	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	3.7%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	2,545	+/-310	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	5.5%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	6.6%	+/-0.8	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	5.9%	+/-1.1	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	5.3%	+/-2.1	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	335.51	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION				
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	27.9%	+/-1.8	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	89.3%	+/-1.2	64.4%	+/-0.2

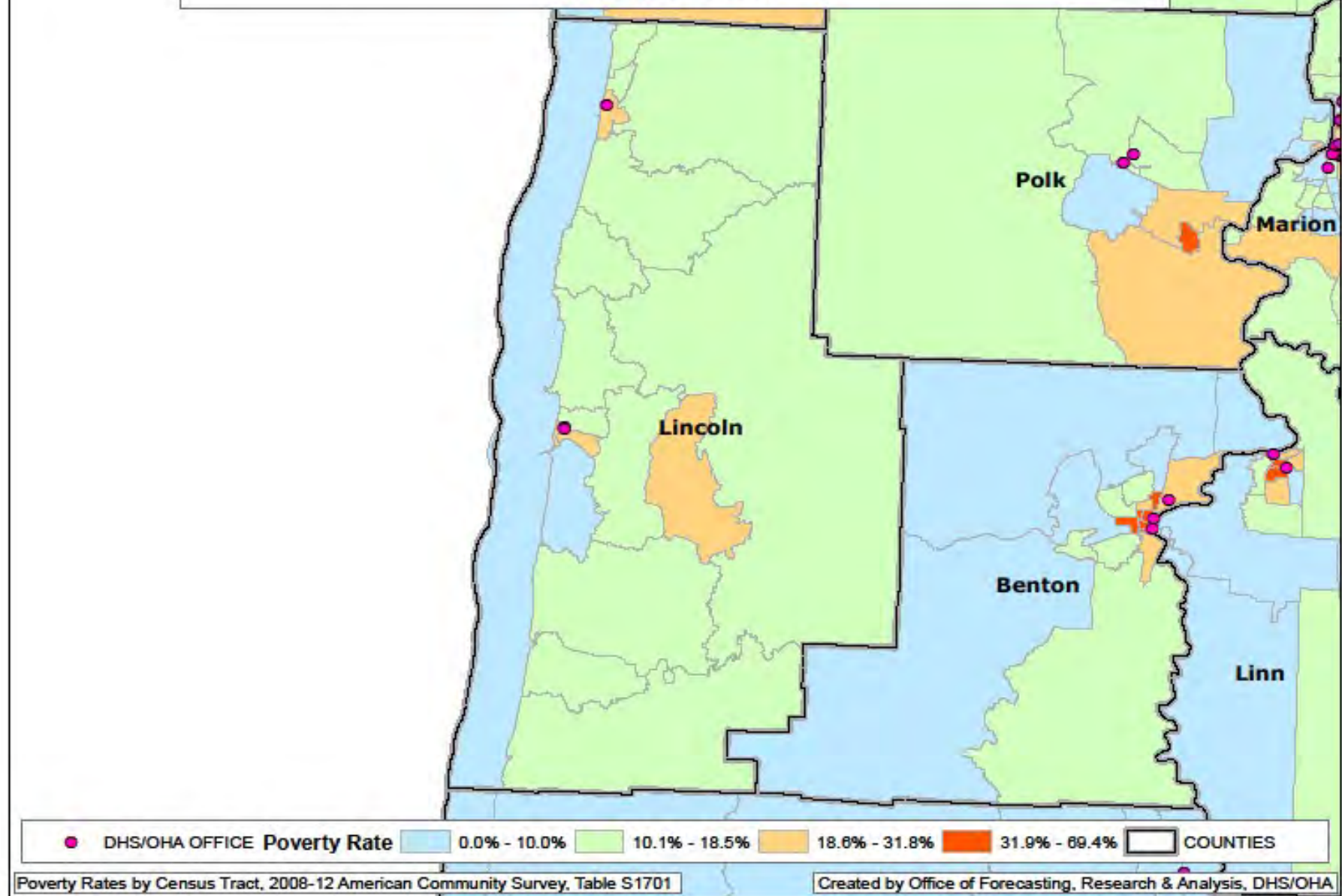
EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	24.0%	+/-1.6	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	4.3%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.15	+/-0.06	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	18.9%	+/-1.6	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	55.7%	+/-14.3	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	7.6	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	18.7	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	31.1%	+/-1.9	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	66.3%	+/-2.0	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	4.3	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	9.1	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	53.0%	+/-5.0%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	6.9%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	24.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	27.1%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	19.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	48.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	12.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	21.3%	+/-1.6	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	19.2%	+/-1.1	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.6%	+/-0.7	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.2%	+/-0.7	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	6.9%	+/-1.1	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	9.3%	+/-1.3	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.3%	+/-0.7	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	5.4%	+/-0.9	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	16.0%	+/-1.6	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	20.5%	+/-4.4	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	8.5%	+/-1.8	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	8.5%	+/-1.8	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	36.2%	+/-2.9	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	41,996	+/-1,930	49850	+/-311

Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	21.0%	+/-1.6	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	41.5%	+/-1.6	29.0%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	67.5%	+/-1.9	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	12.6%	+/-1.3	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	5.9%	+/-1.1	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	17320	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	1604	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	7.1%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	18420	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	14460	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	3456	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	289	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	8	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care on 9/30/13	193	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	6764	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	88	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	340	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	22	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRS Services State Fiscal Year 2014	283	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

- * Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.
- ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
- ^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.
- ^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
- + values masked to assure confidentiality
- ~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties

Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Lincoln County (Oregon 15.5%)



High Poverty *Hotspots*⁴⁵ – Lincoln County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high-poverty hotspots 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 2014. 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 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 contains two high poverty hotspots (Figure 1). According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 10 percent of Lincoln County’s population, 14 percent of its poor, and 14 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

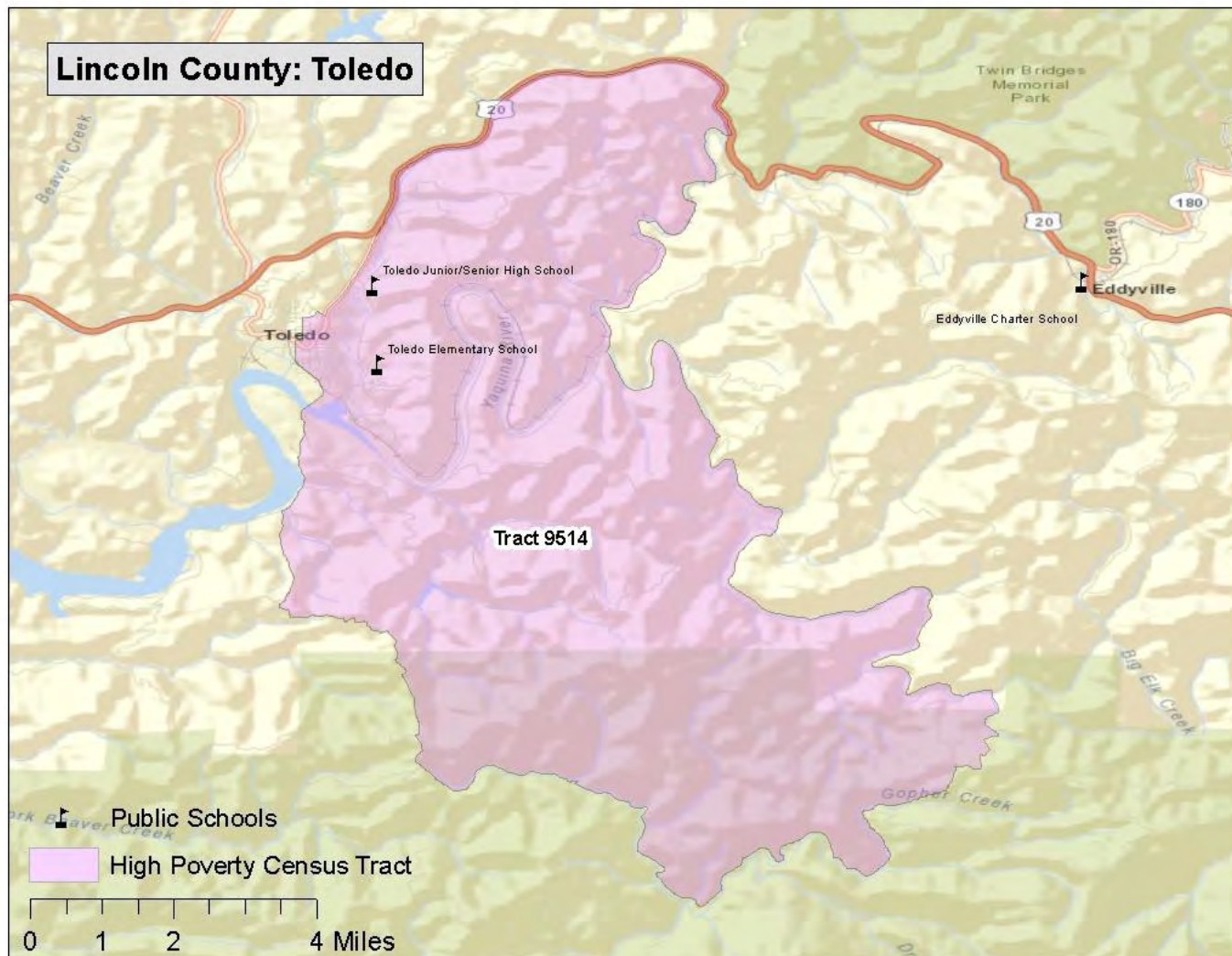
- Tract 9510 covers the north side of Newport. It lies between the Pacific Ocean and Highway 101 and extends along the coast from NW 10th Street to the north jetty at the entrance to Yaquina Bay (Figure 1).

⁴⁵ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot:
Newport

The map displays the coastal area of Newport, Oregon, with the Yaquina River and Yaquina Bay State Park to the west. A large area in the center is shaded pink, representing high poverty census tracts. A specific tract, Tract 9510, is highlighted in purple. A legend in the top left corner identifies public schools with a school icon and high poverty census tracts with a pink square. A scale bar indicates distances from 0 to 0.8 miles. The map includes numerous street names, such as NW 12th St, NW 11th St, NW 10th St, NW 9th St, NW 8th St, NW 7th St, NW 6th St, NW 5th St, NW 4th St, NW 3rd St, NW 2nd St, NW 1st St, NE 12th St, NE 11th St, NE 10th St, NE 9th St, NE 8th St, NE 7th St, NE 6th St, NE 5th St, NE 4th St, NE 3rd St, NE 2nd St, NE 1st St, SE 1st St, SE 2nd St, SE 3rd St, SE 4th St, SE 5th St, SE 6th St, SE 7th St, SE 8th St, SE 9th St, SE 10th St, SE 11th St, SE 12th St, SW 1st St, SW 2nd St, SW 3rd St, SW 4th St, SW 5th St, SW 6th St, SW 7th St, SW 8th St, SW 9th St, SW 10th St, SW 11th St, SW 12th St, SW 13th St, SW 14th St, SW 15th St, SW 16th St, SW 17th St, SW 18th St, SW 19th St, SW 20th St, SW 21st St, SW 22nd St, SW 23rd St, SW 24th St, SW 25th St, SW 26th St, SW 27th St, SW 28th St, SW 29th St, SW 30th St, SW 31st St, SW 32nd St, SW 33rd St, SW 34th St, SW 35th St, SW 36th St, SW 37th St, SW 38th St, SW 39th St, SW 40th St, SW 41st St, SW 42nd St, SW 43rd St, SW 44th St, SW 45th St, SW 46th St, SW 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Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Central/Eastern Toledo



- Tract 9514 covers the central and eastern portions of Toledo. Highway 20 is the northern border of the tract, and its western border is N Main St. down to SE Butler Bridge Rd. The boundary runs over the Butler Bridge and down to S Bay Rd. The eastern edge is Elk City Rd., continuing down to Harlan Rd. and into the Siuslaw National Forest (Figure 2).

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Lincoln	
	Newport	Toledo	County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	27%	20%	16%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	1,939	2,630	45,992	3,836,623
Housing units	1,339	1,231	30,516	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	43%	39%	23%	34%
Total Households	893	1,046	21,039	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	4%	7%	5%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	11%	19%	13%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.1	27.8	27.2	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	49%	49%	51%	50%
Under 18	12%	25%	17%	23%
18 to 24	9%	9%	6%	9%
25 to 44	33%	25%	20%	27%
45 to 59	26%	24%	25%	21%
60+ years of age	21%	17%	32%	20%
Latino	9%	6%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	82%	91%	84%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	9%	4%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	96%	100%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	13%	15%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	28%	12%	24%	29%

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 hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Lincoln County	Oregon
	Newport	Toledo		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	730	862	10,990	782,927
Change since January 2008	50%	40%	73%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	65	72	68	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	38%	33%	24%	20%
Female	54%	53%	53%	53%
Children	34%	32%	31%	37%
18 to 24	10%	12%	10%	11%
25 to 44	26%	29%	26%	27%
45 to 59	18%	16%	20%	15%
60 +	12%	10%	13%	10%
English as preferred language	89%	100%	96%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	46%	44%	47%	40%
Clients in single parent households	29%	27%	25%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	18%	29%	26%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	11%	9%	10%	13%
Medical assistance	83%	80%	81%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	10%	4%	6%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	11%	15%	12%	11%
Mental health	26%	24%	25%	23%
Alcohol and drug	24%	29%	25%	21%
Child welfare	15%	23%	17%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	9%	7%	7%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	50	45	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Toledo area had the third highest participation rate in child welfare and the 11th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs.

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Lincoln	
	Newport	Toledo	County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	36%	43%	40%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	40%	39%	39%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12.24	\$ 12.33	\$ 12.92	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.81	\$ 12.05	\$ 11.94	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13,015	\$ 13,055	\$ 13,833	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 10,491	\$ 11,844	\$ 10,632	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-19%	-9%	-23%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	19%	22%	22%	21%
in 2013	19%	22%	21%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	30%	32%	27%	17%
in 2013	29%	27%	30%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	13%	7%	10%	12%
in 2013	12%	9%	13%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	5%	8%	8%	11%
in 2013	10%	13%	10%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	6%	6%	6%	10%
in 2013	5%	5%	4%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	6%	8%	7%	6%
in 2013	4%	6%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	21%	16%	21%	22%
in 2013	21%	17%	19%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- In both areas, employment in the administrative services sector increased between 2008 and 2013. Nearly all of this growth came from employment with 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.⁴⁶

Table 4 Lincoln County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Lincoln County	Oregon
	Newport	Toledo		
Total number of clients	730	862	10,990	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	65%	65%	61%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	67%	66%	65%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2013	36%	35%	31%	31%
In 2012	13%	14%	14%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	15%	17%	16%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	39%	36%	32%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	15%	12%	17%	13%

5. 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.

6. 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.

- Forty-one percent of movers in the Newport hotspot had most recently relocated from tract adjacent tracts 9508 (to the north) or 9509 which is east of Hwy 101 and north of Hwy 20. Nearly half of those relocating from another county came from Benton, Lane, or Marion counties.
- Twenty-seven percent of Toledo movers had most recently relocated within the hotspot and another quarter relocated from adjacent tracts 9513 (the west side of Toledo) or 9518 which includes the Siletz area. Nearly one-third of those relocating from another county came from Lane or Linn counties.

⁴⁶ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	116871	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	114758	+/-196	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	44787	+/-547	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	39	+/-0.3	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	24.2%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	6.5%	+/-0.1	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	22.3%	+/-0.4	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	15.5%	+/-0.1	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	101,743	+/-143	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	87.1%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	496	+/-54	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.4%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1,998	+/-285	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1.7%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	1,054	+/-138	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0.9%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	65	+/-47	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	1.9%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	2,185	+/-355	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	1.9%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	9,097	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	7.8%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	57,667	+/-130	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.3%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	59,204	+/-130	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.7%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	110,747	+/-577	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	97.0%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	3,516	+/-551	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	3.0%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	5,348	+/-562	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	4.6%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	6.8%	+/-0.7	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	5.7%	+/-0.8	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	5.0%	+/-2.0	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	123.3	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION				
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	32.6%	+/-1.2	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	88.7%	+/-0.7	64.4%	+/-0.2

EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	16.1%	+/-0.9	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	3.7%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.60	+/-0.03	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	27.6%	+/-1.3	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	37.6%	+/-8.8	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	5.4	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	14.5	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	8.5%	+/-1.2	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	66.7%	+/-1.3	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	0.7	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	12	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	44.0%	+/-2.6%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	4.4%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	20.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	29.1%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	17.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	56.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	10.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	16.6%	+/-1.4	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	16.4%	+/-0.8	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	4.1%	+/-0.6	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.4%	+/-0.5	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	6.0%	+/-0.7	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	6.4%	+/-0.6	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.3%	+/-0.4	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	3.8%	+/-0.5	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	16.7%	+/-1.3	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	25.2%	+/-2.7	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	7.4%	+/-1.4	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	7.4%	+/-1.4	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	32.1%	+/-2.0	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	47,129	+/-1,304	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	20.8%	+/-1.1	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	34.8%	+/-1.0	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	72.5%	+/-1.2	77.5%	+/-0.2

Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	11.1%	+/-0.9	13.8%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	4.2%	+/-0.7	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	40760	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	4553	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	8.6%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	37710	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	32240	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	7224	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	776	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	57	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care on 9/30/13	435	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	16199	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	231	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	1146	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	40	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRS Services State Fiscal Year 2014	619	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

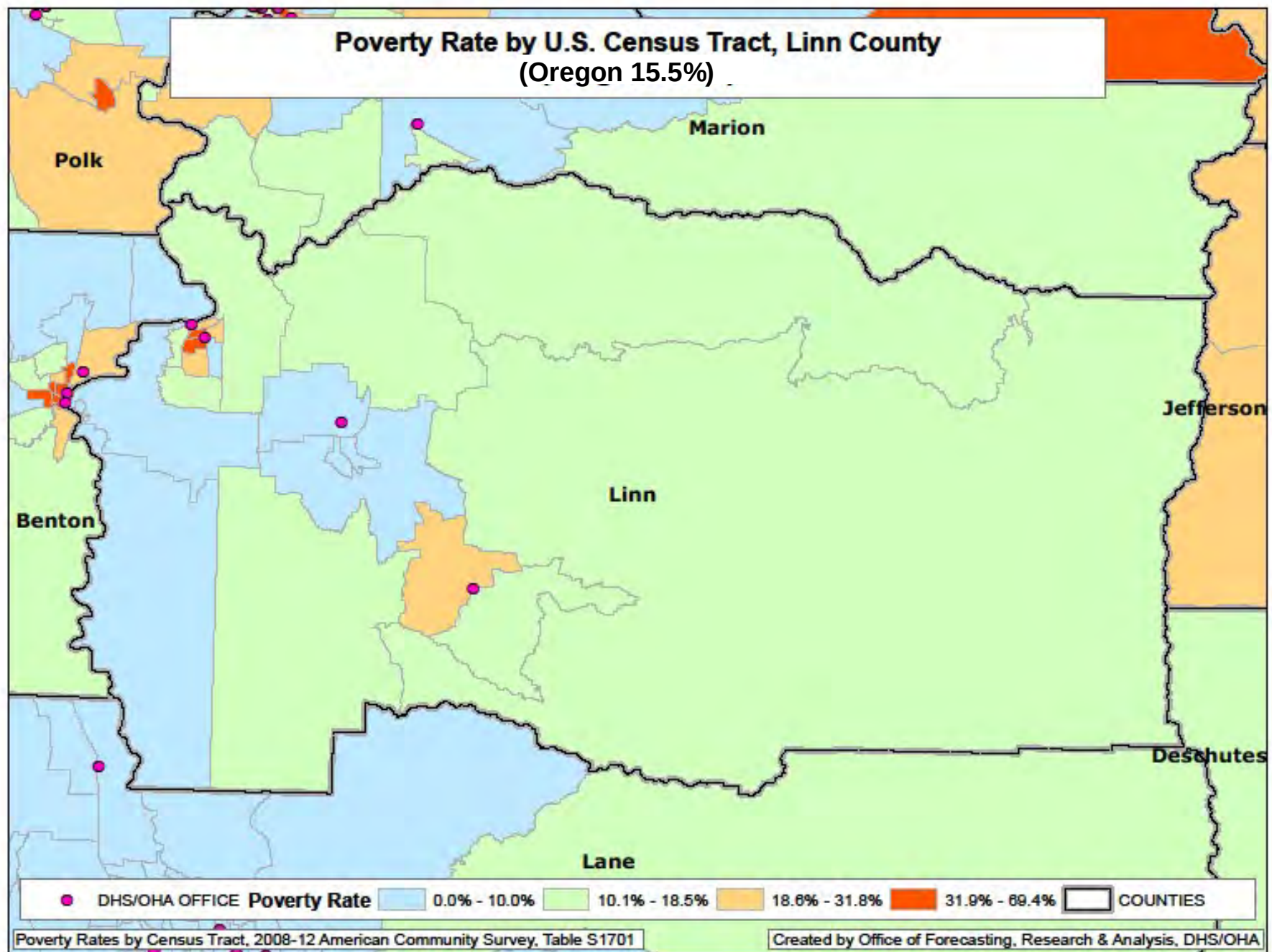
-- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*⁴⁷ – 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 2014. 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 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 three high-poverty hotspots. They are all located in the city of Albany. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 17 percent of the county’s population, 30 percent of its poor, and 23 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas:

- *Central Albany*: Census Tract 204 covers most of Central Albany. It is bounded on the north by the Willamette River, on the east by the Waverly Lake outflow, on the south by Pacific Boulevard, and on the west by the Calapooia River, the Albany-Santiam Canal along Vine Street, SW Broadalbin, and SW 10th (Figure 1).

⁴⁷ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Central Albany

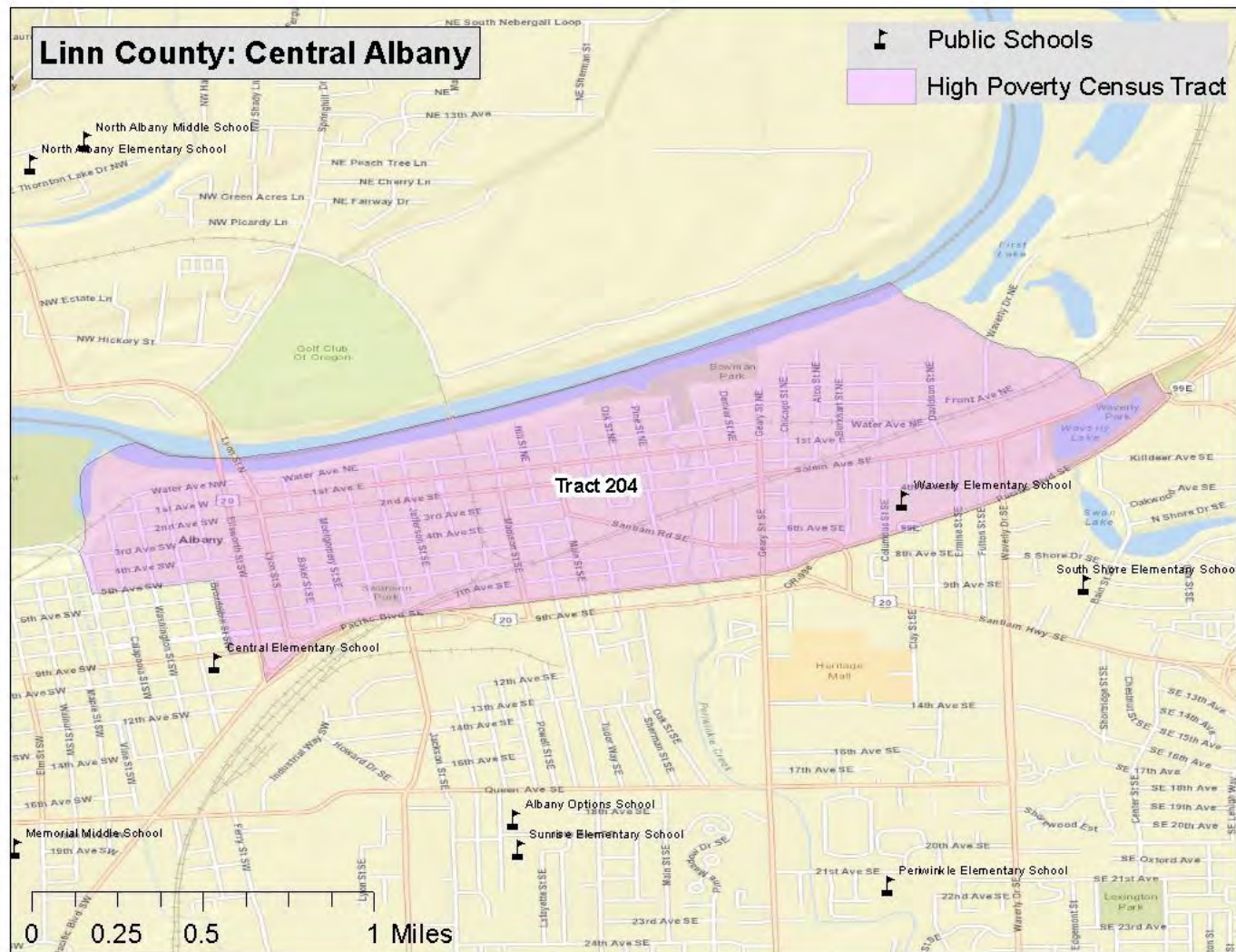
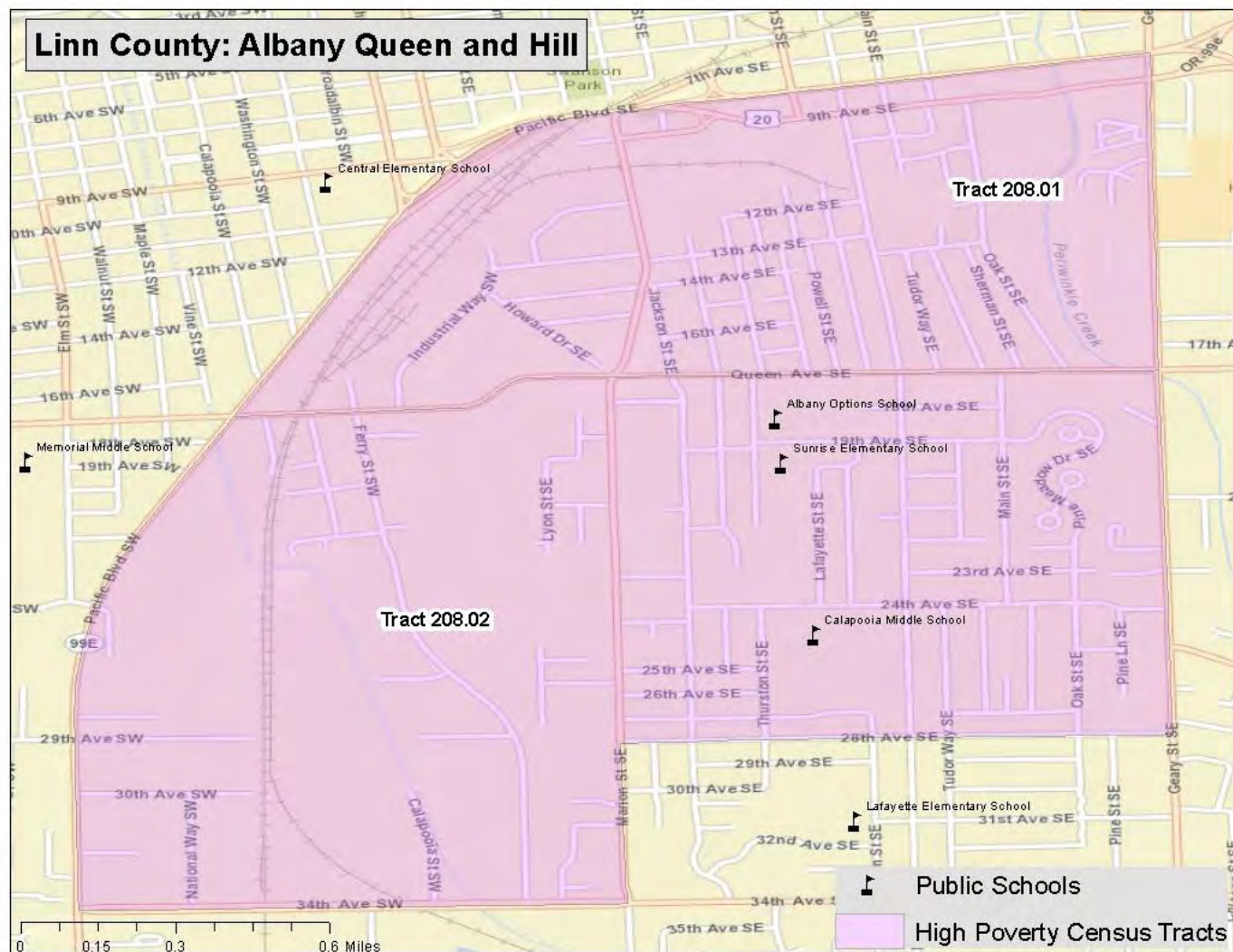
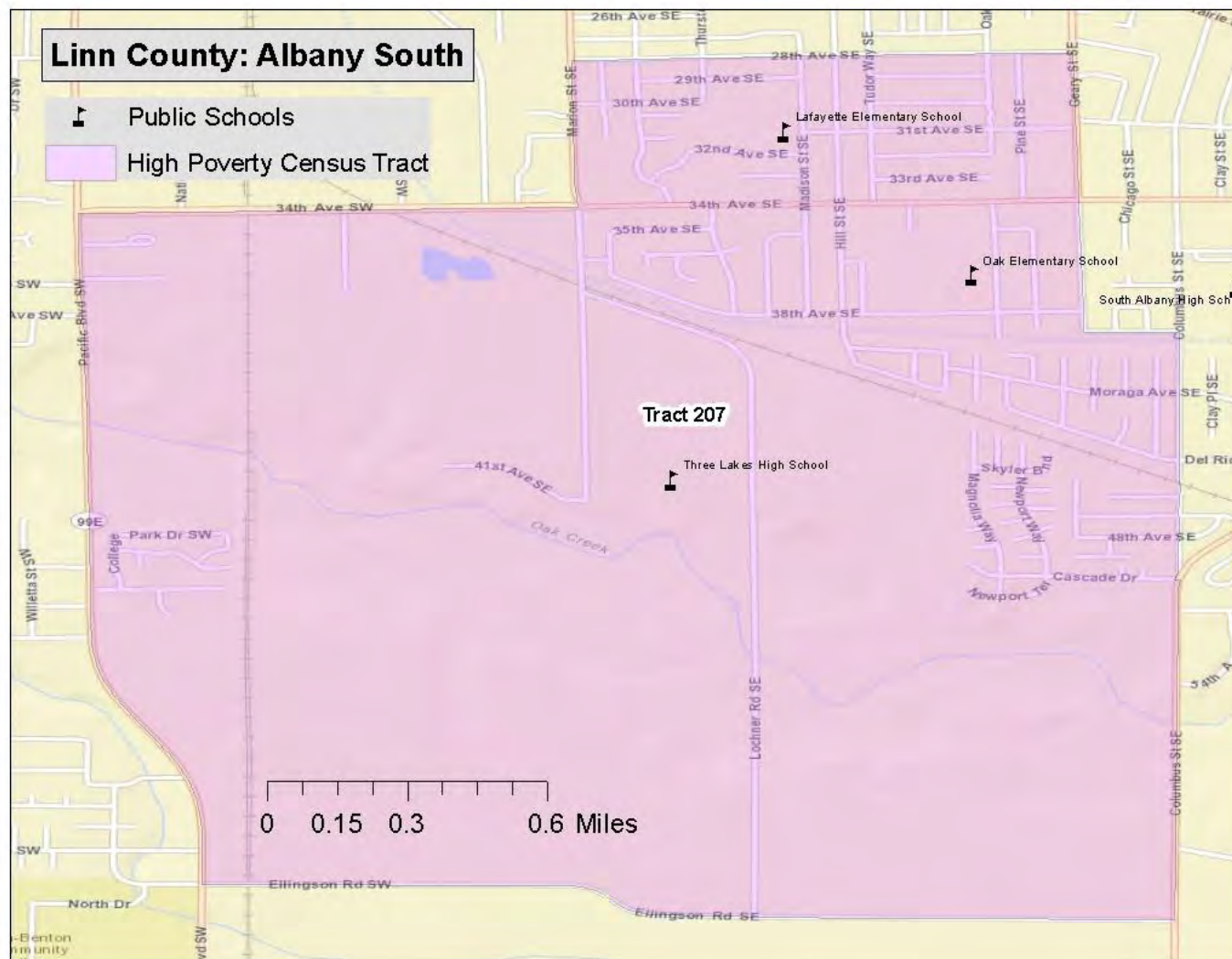


Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: Queen and Hill



- *Queen & Hill:* Census tracts 208.01 and 208.02 lie immediately south of Tract 204, above. They are roughly centered around the intersection of SE Queen Avenue and SE Hill Street. The area is bounded on the north and west by Pacific Boulevard, on the east by Geary Street, and on the south by SE 28th and SW 34th streets (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Poverty hotspots: South Albany



- *South Albany:* Census Tract 207 lies immediately south of Tract 208.02, above. The area is bounded on the west by Pacific Boulevard (U.S. Highway 99E), on the south by Ellingson Road, on the east by Geary and Columbus streets, and on the north by SE 28th and SW 34th streets (Figure 3).

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Linn County	Oregon
	Albany Central	Queen and Hill	Albany South		
ACS Poverty rate	28%	37%	25%	17%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	4,508	8,882	6,076	116,871	3,836,623
Housing units	1,936	3,401	2,180	48,718	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	48%	64%	35%	30%	34%
Total Households	1,691	3,127	2,045	44,566	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	10%	18%	11%	7%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	20%	14%	17%	18%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.2	28.4	28.2	27.6	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	50%	52%	54%	51%	50%
Under 18	26%	32%	31%	24%	23%
18 to 24	9%	9%	10%	8%	9%
25 to 44	31%	30%	26%	25%	27%
45 to 59	18%	18%	16%	21%	21%
60+ years of age	15%	11%	17%	22%	20%
Latino	21%	18%	13%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	74%	75%	79%	87%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	5%	7%	8%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	92%	94%	94%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	12%	18%	15%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	15%	8%	12%	16%	29%

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

Two census tracts comprise the Queen and Hill hotspot. The poverty rate was 43.6 percent in tract 208.01 and 34.7 percent in tract 208.02. Combined, the poverty rate is the sixth highest among all Oregon hotspots. The area also has 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 Linn County hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Linn County	Oregon
	Albany Central	Queen and Hill	Albany South		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	2,090	3,191	1,556	29,643	782,927
Change since January 2008	59%	60%	82%	76%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	76	72	66	71	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	46%	36%	26%	25%	20%
Female	49%	54%	52%	53%	53%
Children	31%	40%	37%	36%	37%
18 to 24	10%	11%	14%	11%	11%
25 to 44	32%	27%	27%	27%	27%
45 to 59	18%	13%	15%	16%	15%
60 +	9%	8%	7%	9%	10%
English as preferred language	97%	90%	94%	96%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	49%	35%	37%	39%	40%
Clients in single parent households	27%	35%	31%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	22%	27%	29%	30%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	13%	14%	10%	13%	13%
Medical assistance	80%	82%	80%	79%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	9%	8%	7%	6%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	11%	11%	10%	11%	11%
Mental health	36%	28%	26%	27%	23%
Alcohol and drug	31%	24%	21%	22%	21%
Child welfare	21%	18%	15%	17%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	9%	8%	7%	7%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	10	6	55	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Queen and Hill area had the 20th-highest child welfare participation rate and the 14th highest percentage of movers (Table 4). These factors, along with its high poverty rate and high percentage of single mother households resulted in the area's 6th place ranking in the hotspot indices.
- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Albany Central area had the 11th highest per capita SNAP participation rate. Clients in the area had the third highest participation rate in mental health programs and the 7th highest participation rate in child welfare and alcohol/drug programs. Albany Central clients also ranked third in percentage of movers (Table 4). These factors resulted in the area's 10th place ranking in the hotspot indices.

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

Table 3 Linn County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹					
	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Albany Central	Queen and Hill	Albany South	Linn County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	45%	45%	47%	43%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	37%	41%	45%	37%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12.91	\$ 12.90	\$ 13.24	\$ 13.48	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.90	\$ 11.68	\$ 11.95	\$ 12.19	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12,625	\$13,735	\$ 14,563	\$ 14,860	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 10,060	\$10,834	\$ 10,774	\$ 11,039	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-20%	-21%	-26%	-26%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	19%	20%	23%	22%	21%
in 2013	20%	18%	22%	20%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	18%	18%	17%	15%	17%
in 2013	17%	19%	18%	15%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	11%	11%	13%	12%	12%
in 2013	16%	18%	19%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	13%	14%	13%	12%	11%
in 2013	17%	16%	15%	15%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	9%	10%	10%	12%	10%
in 2013	5%	5%	5%	7%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	6%	5%	5%	6%	6%
in 2013	6%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	24%	21%	18%	22%	22%
in 2013	19%	20%	17%	21%	23%
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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included. 2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.					

- Client employment in these areas declined in all sectors other than health care and social assistance.
- Most clients employed in health care/social assistance in 2013 were women and worked as home caregivers for seniors or in assisted living or nursing facilities.

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.

Table 4 Linn County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Albany Central	Queen and Hill	Albany South	Linn County	Oregon
Total number of clients	2,090	3,191	1,556	29,643	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	74%	71%	67%	67%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	74%	68%	64%	67%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2013	42%	36%	35%	34%	31%
In 2012	16%	16%	14%	15%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	17%	19%	18%	17%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	42%	46%	42%	37%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	18%	17%	18%	18%	13%

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

- Forty percent of movers in the hotspots had most recently relocated from somewhere within the three areas and 15 percent had moved from Benton, Marion, or Lane counties.

⁴⁸ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	31057	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	27410	+/-390	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	10243	+/-304	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	36.2	+/-0.5	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	24.2%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	7.2%	+/-0.1	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	20.4%	+/-0.5	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	15.1%	+/-0.1	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	19,735	+/-28	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	63.5%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	293	+/-65	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.9%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	144	+/-54	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	0.5%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	373	+/-89	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	1.2%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	0	+/-26	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	2.2%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	684	+/-96	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	2.2%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	9793	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	31.6%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	16,950	+/-69	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	54.6%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	16,950	+/-69	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	45.4%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	27,749	+/-308	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	92.1%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	2,447	+/-294	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	7.9%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	3,130	+/-314	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	10.1%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	24.7%	+/-1.6	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	6.7%	+/-1.3	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	9.2%	+/-2.3	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	193.09	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION				
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	30.1%	+/-2.0	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	79.8%	+/-1.7	64.4%	+/-0.2

EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	13.7%	+/-1.3	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	4.7%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.70	+/-0.06	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	31.9%	+/-2.2	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	60.0%	+/-13.1	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	7.6	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	19.4	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	13.2%	+/-1.9	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	64.4%	+/-2.5	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	5.1	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	14.9	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	69.6%	+/-4.6%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	12.4%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	23.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	26.3%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	14.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	53.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	9.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	20.7%	+/-1.8	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	15.8%	+/-1.2	13.5%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.0%	+/-0.7	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.1%	+/-0.9	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	6.0%	+/-1.3	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	6.2%	+/-1.1	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.6%	+/-0.7	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	4.6%	+/-1.2	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	25.0%	+/-2.5	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	33.0%	+/-5.7	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	12.0%	+/-2.8	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	12.0%	+/-2.8	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	47.0%	+/-4.6	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	22.6%	+/-2.6	49850	+/-311

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	16.2%	+/-1.6	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	34.9%	+/-1.7	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	73.4%	+/-2.1	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	16.6%	+/-1.9	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	5.8%	+/-1.0	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	11720	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	1344	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	10.7%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	11230	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	8030	N/A	1397200	N/A
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, July 2013	Trade, transp & utilities: Retail trade	N/A	Trade, transp & utilities: Retail trade	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	2309	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	186	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	31	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	202	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	4193	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	62	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	378	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	24	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRS Services State Fiscal Year 2014	166	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

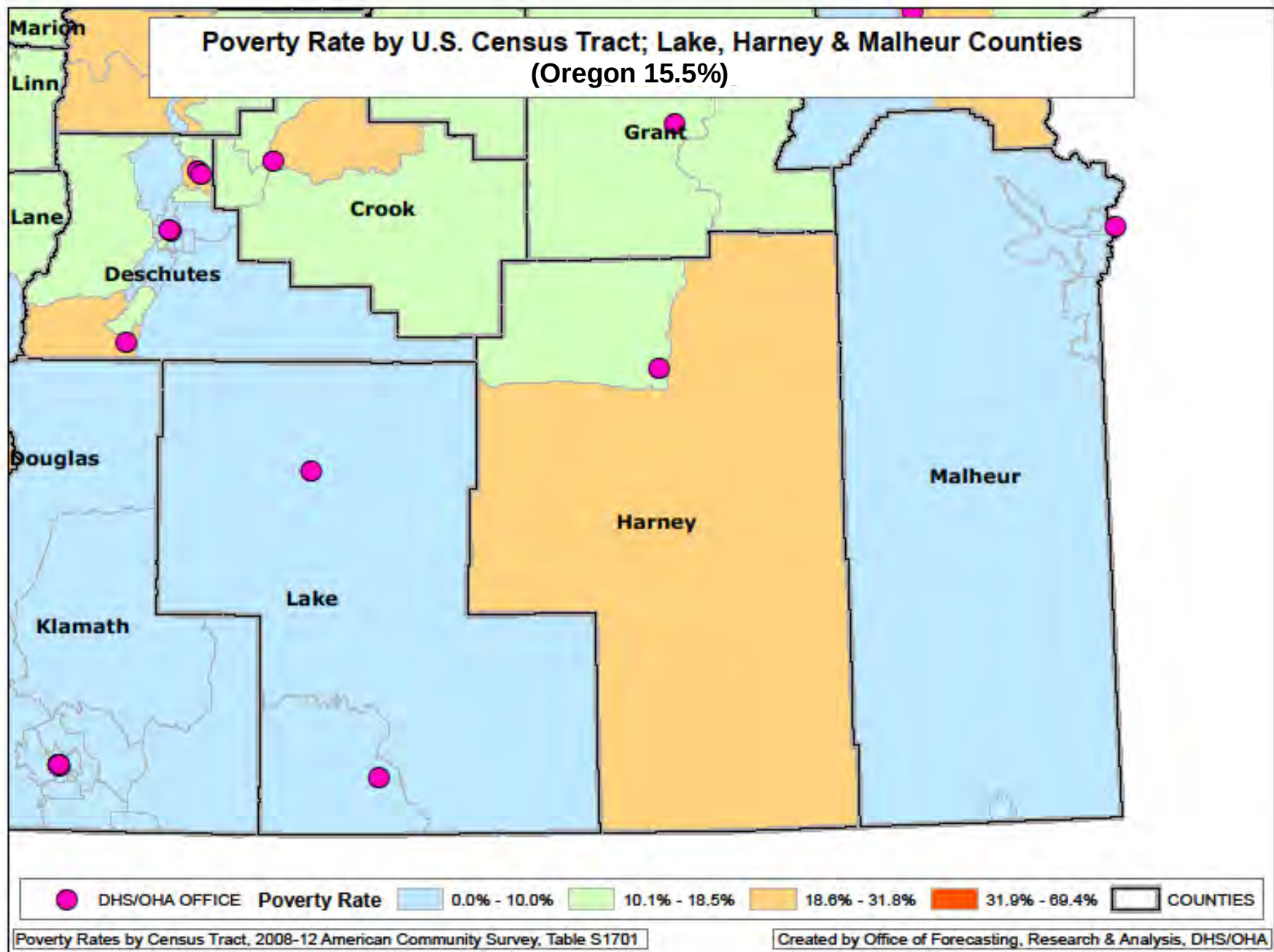
-- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*⁴⁹ – 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 2014. 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 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 two high-poverty hotspots. They are both located in and around Ontario. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 30 percent of Malheur County’s population, 47 percent of its poor, and 46 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas:

- Census Tract 9704 encompasses much of the eastern section of Ontario. It is bounded on the north and east by the Snake River and the state of Idaho. The southern boundary is formed by the Snake River and SE 25th Avenue. The western boundary is formed by the railroad tracks, SW 4th Ave, SW 9th St, NW 8th St, NW 4th Ave, NW Park Blvd/10th St, Malheur Drive, and the Dork Canal (Figure 1).

⁴⁹ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Ontario
East

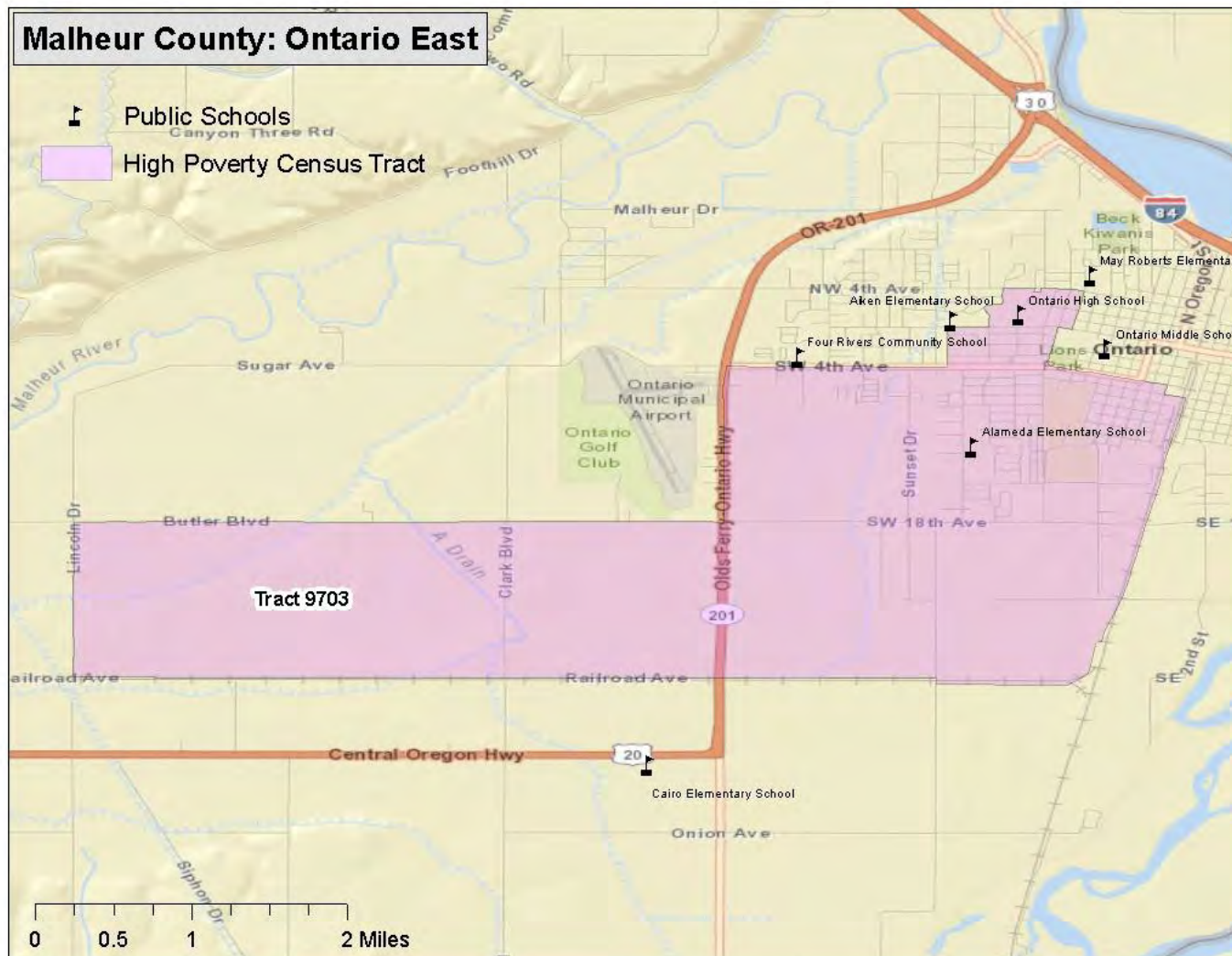
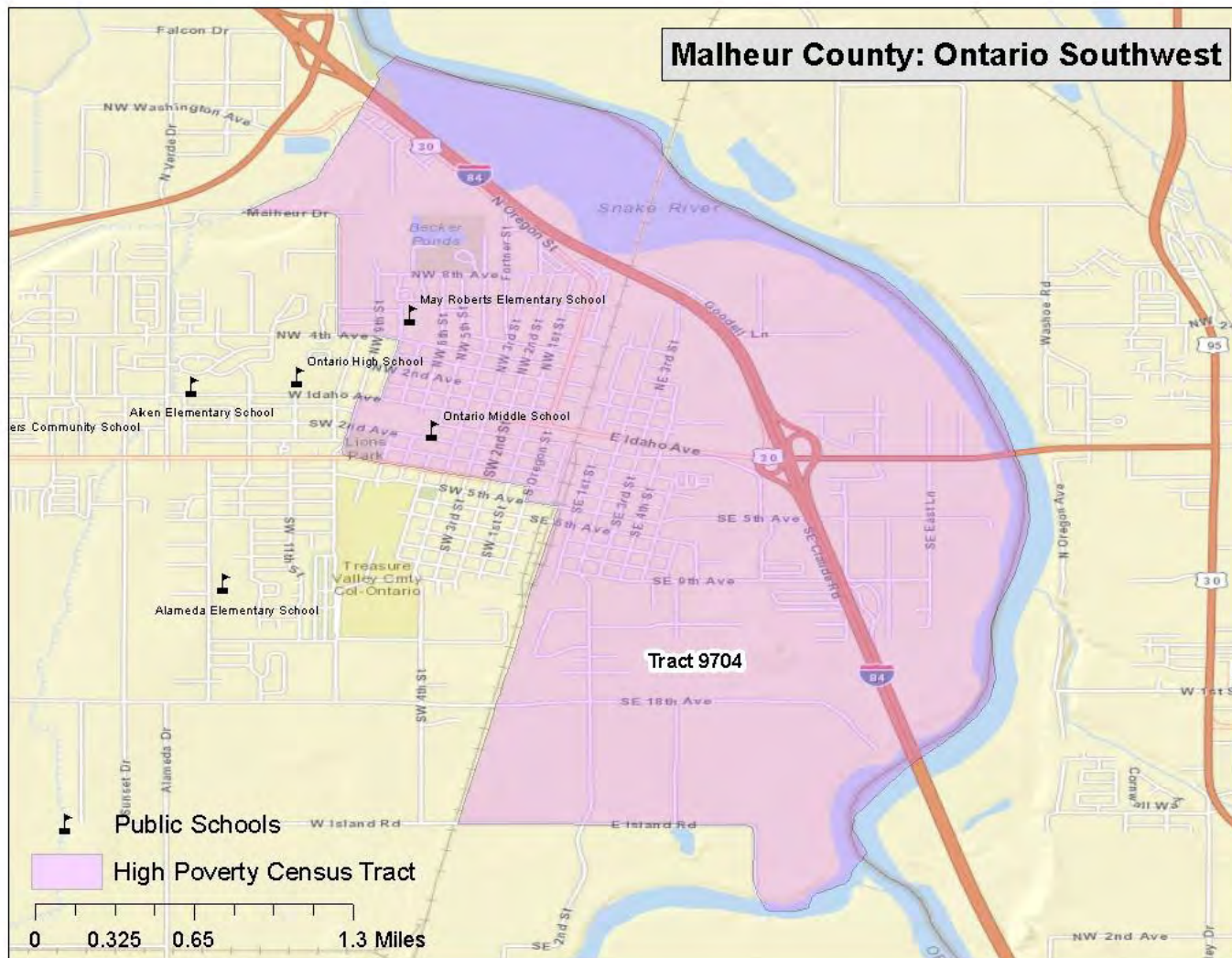


Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: Ontario Southwest



- Census Tract 9703 lies to the southwest of Tract 9704. It covers much of southwestern Ontario and extends to the southwest of the city limits. It is bounded on the south by Railroad Avenue, on the east by the railroad tracks, and on the west by Lincoln Drive, SW 30th Street, SW 13th Street, and NW 12th Street. It is bounded on the north by Butler Boulevard, SW 4th Avenue, W Idaho Avenue, NW 4th Avenue, and SE 5th Avenue (Figure 2).

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

Table 1 Ontario hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>		<i>Malheur County</i>	<i>Oregon</i>
	<i>Ontario East</i>	<i>Ontario Southwest</i>		
ACS Poverty rate	24%	47%	25%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	4,406	4,959	31,057	3,836,623
Housing units	1,839	2,007	11,675	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	41%	49%	31%	34%
Total Households	1,657	1,756	10,134	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	9%	12%	7%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	14%	16%	22%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.2	27.9	27.1	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	52%	49%	45%	50%
Under 18	28%	29%	25%	23%
18 to 24	11%	16%	10%	9%
25 to 44	21%	25%	26%	27%
45 to 59	16%	15%	19%	21%
60+ years of age	25%	15%	20%	20%
Latino	29%	54%	32%	12%
White and non-Latino	65%	43%	64%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	6%	3%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	94%	81%	90%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	15%	35%	20%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	22%	4%	14%	29%

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 Ontario Southwest hotspot had the second highest poverty rate and the 7th highest percentage of adults without high school completion among all Oregon hotspots.

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

Table 2 Ontario hotspot: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>		<i>Malheur County</i>	<i>Oregon</i>
	<i>Ontario East</i>	<i>Ontario Southwest</i>		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	1,255	2,662	8,427	782,927
Change since January 2008	85%	46%	67%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	66	63	62	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	28%	54%	27%	20%
Female	55%	53%	53%	53%
Children	42%	45%	46%	37%
18 to 24	12%	13%	11%	11%
25 to 44	23%	23%	22%	27%
45 to 59	12%	12%	12%	15%
60 +	11%	8%	9%	10%
English as preferred language	89%	82%	83%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	32%	32%	29%	40%
Clients in single parent households	36%	35%	35%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	31%	28%	31%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	13%	20%	15%	13%
Medical assistance	81%	79%	80%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	11%	9%	6%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	11%	10%	9%	11%
Mental health	25%	24%	20%	23%
Alcohol and drug	22%	20%	16%	21%
Child welfare	25%	27%	23%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	7%	6%	5%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	49	9	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Southwest area had the highest per capita SNAP receipt, the highest rate of child welfare involvement, and the 10th highest TANF participation rate. These factors, along with its high poverty rate and low high school completion rate resulted in the area's 9th place ranking in the hotspot indices.
- Clients in the Ontario East area had the second 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 Ontario hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹				
	<i>Hotspots</i>		Malheur	
	Ontario	Ontario	County	Oregon
	East	Southwest		
Oregon employment history for adults²				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	37%	31%	34%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	35%	34%	35%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 11.41	\$ 10.57	\$ 11.49	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.24	\$ 10.92	\$ 11.55	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 10,384	\$ 10,470	\$ 11,413	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 9,470	\$ 9,508	\$ 10,074	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-9%	-9%	-12%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	24%	24%	24%	21%
in 2013	23%	28%	25%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	23%	21%	17%	17%
in 2013	21%	22%	17%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	13%	19%	16%	12%
in 2013	15%	17%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	4%	4%	4%	11%
in 2013	6%	6%	6%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	6%	5%	7%	10%
in 2013	2%	5%	4%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	4%	2%	3%	6%
in 2013	-	-	2%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	26%	25%	28%	22%
in 2013	33%	22%	29%	23%
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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included. 2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.				

- Employment among clients in the Ontario hotspots could have been higher as some clients may have been employed in nearby Idaho.
- Employment decreased slightly among Ontario East clients. Fewer clients were employed in manufacturing, construction, and accommodation/food services, but these decreases were partially offset by increases in employment in other sectors including the 'all other' category in Table 3.
- Employment and average hourly wages have increased among the Ontario Southwest clients as more were employed in wholesale trade, groceries, and restaurants. Their average annual earnings decreased due to fewer hours.

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.⁵⁰

Table 4 Malheur County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Malheur County	Oregon
	Ontario East	Ontario Southwest		
Total number of clients	1,255	2,662	8,427	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	62%	65%	58%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	63%	62%	56%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2013	33%	37%	30%	31%
In 2012	15%	15%	13%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	14%	13%	14%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	45%	26%	27%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	5%	6%	6%	13%

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

- Eighty percent of movers had most recently moved within the hotspot, from one hotspot to another, or from tract 9702 in northeast Ontario. Among those relocating from another county, the most common counties were Umatilla, Lane, or Baker.

⁵⁰ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	315391	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	305429	+/-738	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	112841	+/-816	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	35.1	+/-0.1	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	26.3%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	7.4%	*****	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	18.3%	+/-0.2	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	13.0%	+/-0.1	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	215,437	+/-776	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	68.3%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	2,865	+/-308	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.9%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	2,928	+/-320	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	0.9%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	5685	+/-401	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	1.8%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	1,838	+/-853	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	2.6%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	8,213	+/-611	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	2.6%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	76429	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	24.4%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	157,207	+/-145	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.4%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	158,184	+/-145	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.6%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	267,989	+/-1,486	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	89.7%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	32,400	+/-1,415	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	10.3%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	43,276	+/-1,534	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	13.7%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	24.9%	+/-0.7	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	7.9%	+/-0.5	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	6.4%	+/-1.7	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	241.64	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION				
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	26.6%	+/-0.7	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	83.1%	+/-0.6	64.4%	+/-0.2

EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	20.8%	+/-0.7	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	5.3%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.70	+/-0.02	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	32.4%	+/-0.8	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	43.0%	+/-6.6	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	7.7	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	19.3	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	6.5%	+/-0.7	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	60.7%	+/-0.9	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	6.4	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	13.3	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	43.9%	+/-1.5%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	5.9%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	15.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	30.4%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	12.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	39.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	9.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	20.8%	+/-1.2	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	14.0%	+/-0.4	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.1%	+/-0.3	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.1%	+/-0.3	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.8%	+/-0.4	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	6.2%	+/-0.4	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.0%	+/-0.3	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	3.9%	+/-0.3	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	18.0%	+/-1.0	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	27.1%	+/-2.1	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	7.0%	+/-0.8	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	7.0%	+/-0.5	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	36.6%	+/-1.5	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	46,654	+/-1,097	49,850	+/-311

Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	20.1%	+/-0.7	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	30.0%	+/-0.6	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	77.5%	+/-0.6	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	11.7%	+/-0.7	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	3.6%	+/-0.3	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	N/A	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	11520	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	7.4%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	141900~	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	106,100~	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	15830	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	2170	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	102	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	1252	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	40119	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	913	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	4015	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	149	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRS Services State Fiscal Year 2014	1801	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

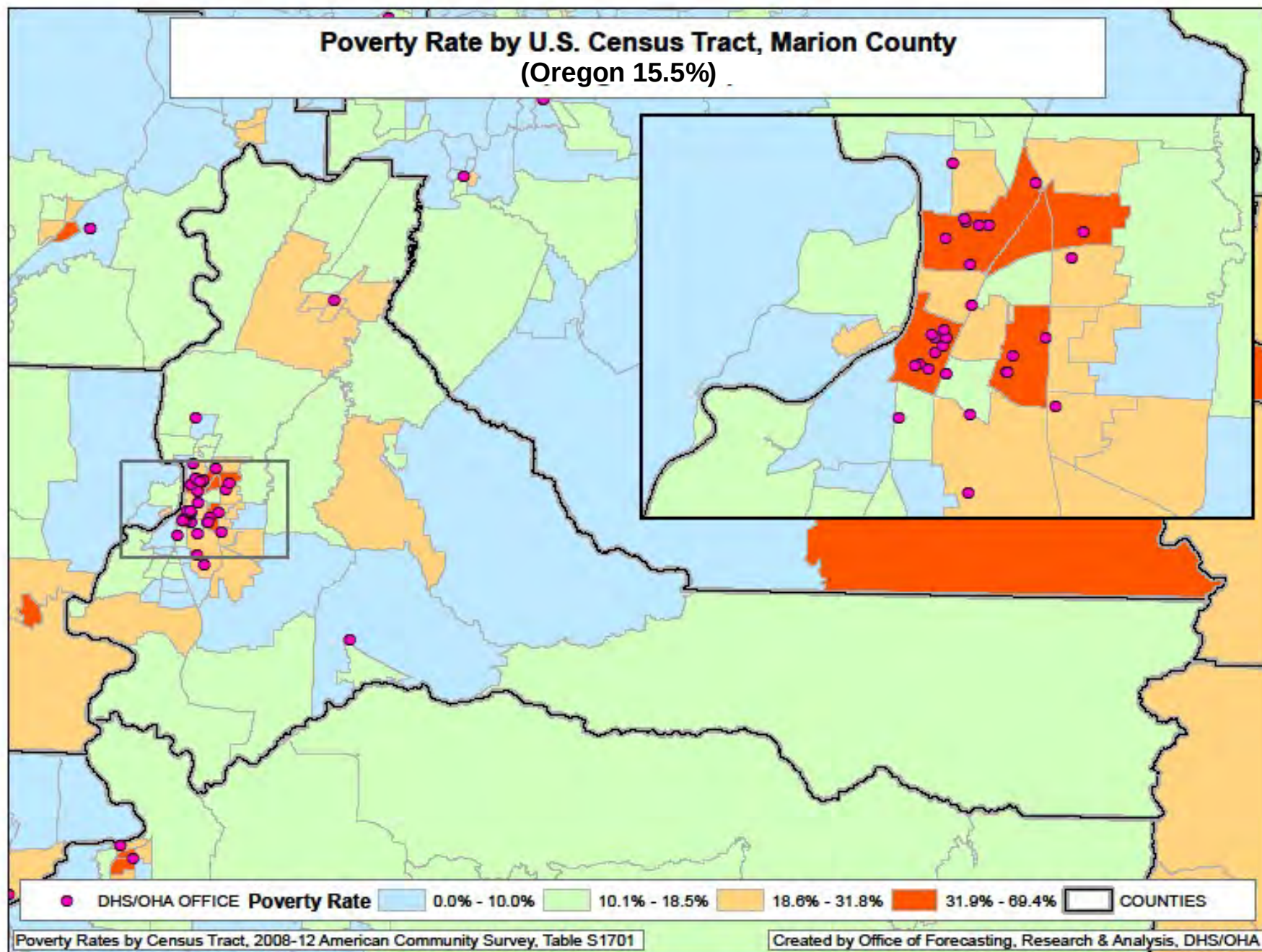
-- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*⁵¹ – Inner Northeast Salem and Keizer, Marion County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high-poverty hotspots in Northeast Salem and Keizer 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 2014. 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 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.

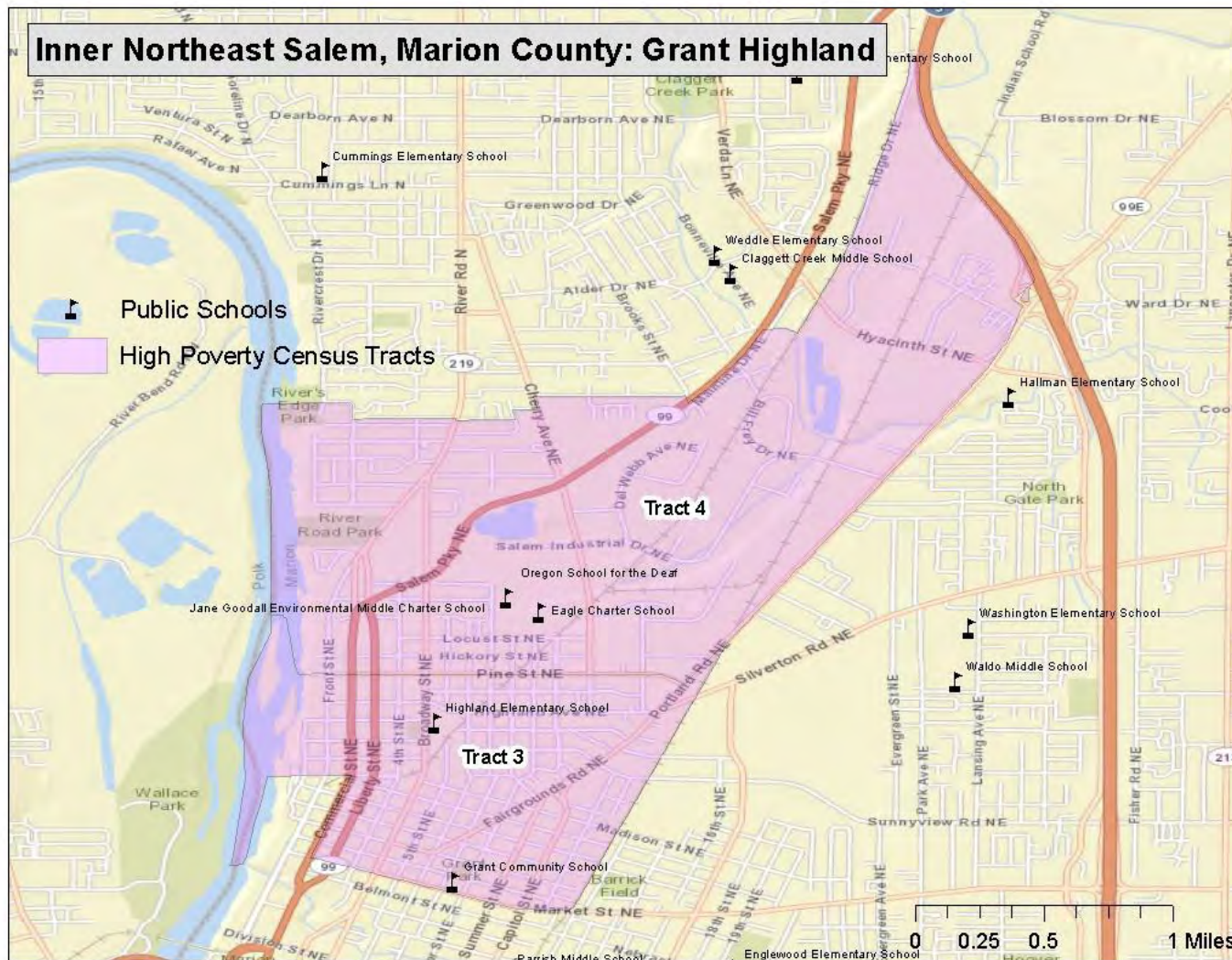
The purpose of this report is to identify high poverty areas and describe residents and SNAP clients living in them. Characteristics of the hotspots are compared with each other, the county, and Oregon. Data are presented in a series of tables that follow. Bullet points are provided when there is pertinent 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 is one census tract at the south end of Keizer, one area in and around Silverton, and one area in Woodburn. The Woodburn and Silverton hotspots are described in a separate report. Salem-Keizer has been divided into two reports for separate analyses. This report covers three hotspots in inner northeast Salem and the south end of Keizer.⁵² 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 these three areas:

⁵¹ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

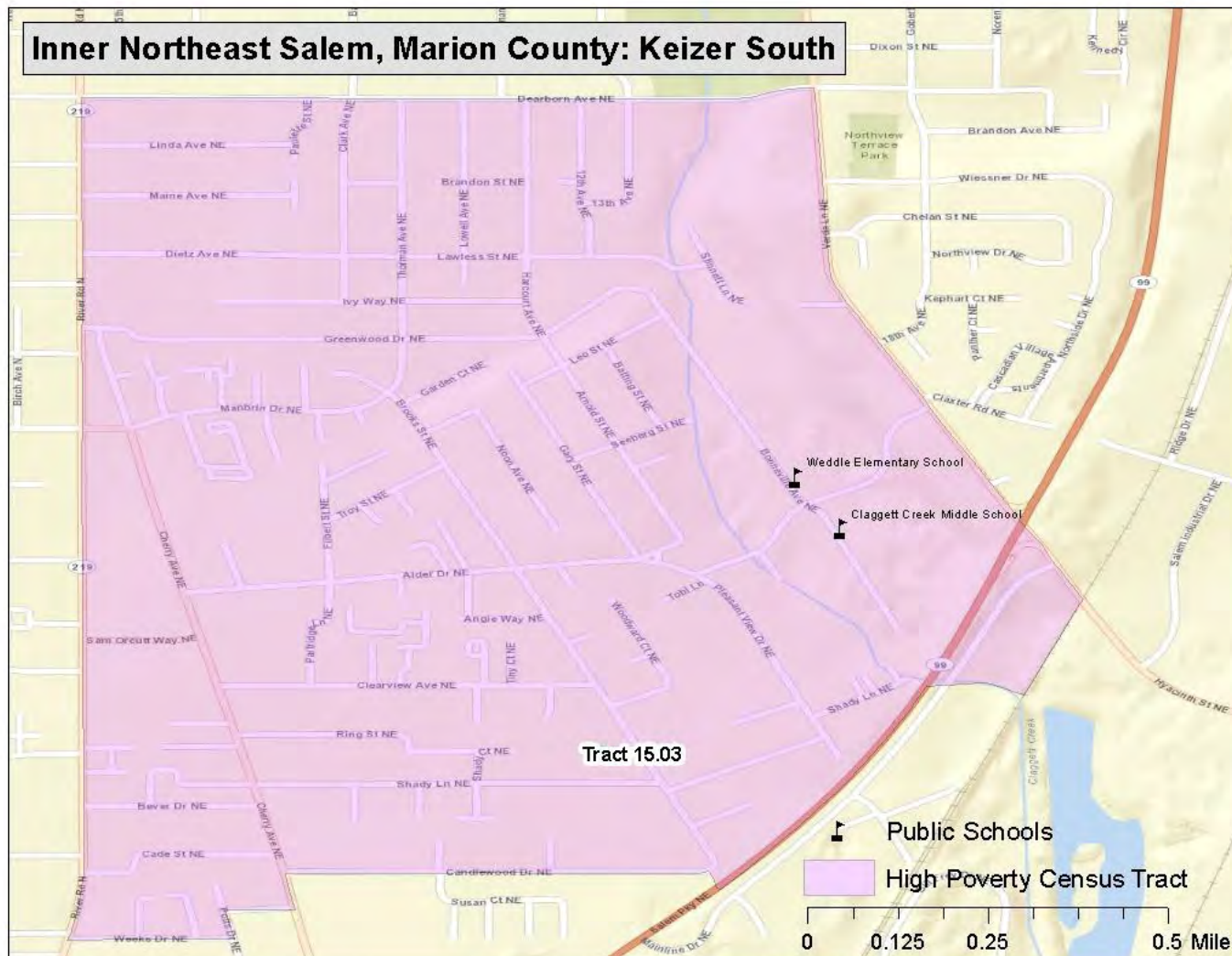
⁵² Census Tract 2 includes downtown Salem and Census Tract 7.01 extends east along Center St NE. Both of these tracts have poverty rates above 20%. However 43% of the population in Tract 2 and 30% of the population in Tract 7.02 live in ‘group quarters’ such as college dormitories, the state penitentiary, the state hospital, and other types of communal quarters. The high percentage of resident housed in group quarters affects the Census characteristics of those tracts. Therefore they are not included in this report.

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots:
Grant/Highland



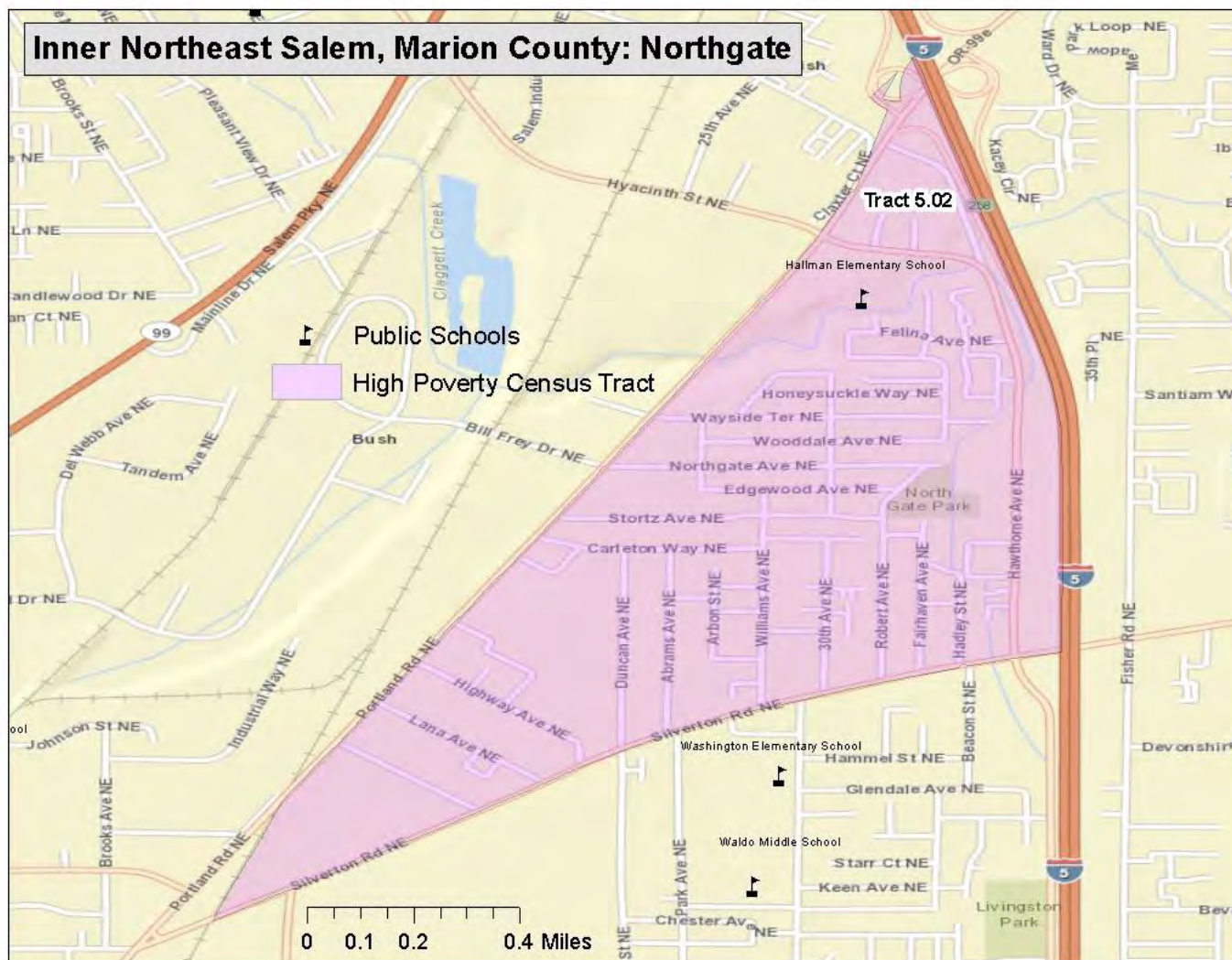
- *Grant/ Highland:* Census tracts 3 and 4 cover portions of the Grant and Highland neighborhoods. The area is bounded on the west by the Willamette River, on the south by South and Market Streets NE, and on the east by the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, Portland Road NE, and I-5. It is bounded on the north by Weeks and Candlewood drives in the city of Keizer, the Salem Parkway, and the Portland and Western Railroad tracts (Figure 1).

Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: Keizer South



- *Keizer South: Census Tract 15.03 at the southern end of the city of Keizer. It is bounded on the north by Dearborn Avenue N, on the east by Verda Lane NE and the Portland and Western Railroad, on the west by River Road N, and on the south by Weeks and Candlewood drives (Figure 2).*

Figure 3: Poverty hotspots:
Northgate



- *Northgate:* Census Tract 5.2 is a triangular tract that contains a portion of the Northgate neighborhood. The northern point is formed by the intersection of I-5 and Portland Road NE, the southwestern point is formed by the Union Pacific Railroad crossing on Silverton Road, and the southeastern point is the I-5 overpass on Silverton Road (Figure 3).

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

Table 1 Inner-northeast Salem and Keizer hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Grant Highland	Keizer South	Northgate	Marion County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	30%	25%	54%	18%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	9,916	5,210	4,971	315,391	3,836,623
Housing units	4,007	1,980	1,829	121,057	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	59%	54%	70%	37%	34%
Total Households	3,754	1,838	1,628	113,227	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	13%	10%	21%	8%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	19%	16%	22%	21%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.1	28.2	28.5	27.4	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	51%	49%	52%	50%	50%
Under 18	30%	26%	37%	26%	23%
18 to 24	12%	14%	12%	10%	9%
25 to 44	28%	24%	28%	26%	27%
45 to 59	18%	23%	14%	19%	21%
60+ years of age	11%	13%	8%	18%	20%
Latino	36%	34%	46%	24%	12%
White and non-Latino	57%	62%	39%	68%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	7%	4%	16%	7%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	88%	86%	76%	89%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	25%	31%	38%	17%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	13%	10%	12%	21%	29%

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/Repo>

- Northgate had the highest poverty rate, the highest proportion of households headed by single mothers, and the fifth highest percentage of adults without a high school diploma of all Oregon hotspots.
- In the Grant/Highland hotspot the poverty rate was 26 percent in tract 3 and 33 percent in tract 4.

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

Table 2 Inner-northeast Salem and Keizer hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	Hotspots			Marion County	Oregon
	Grant Highland	Keizer South	Northgate		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	4,914	1,857	2,546	78,564	782,927
Change since January 2008	53%	39%	54%	74%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	74	76	73	68	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	50%	36%	51%	25%	20%
Female	52%	52%	53%	53%	53%
Children	41%	43%	49%	45%	37%
18 to 24	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%
25 to 44	24%	26%	21%	24%	27%
45 to 59	15%	13%	12%	13%	15%
60 +	7%	7%	7%	8%	10%
English as preferred language	86%	85%	70%	81%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	37%	33%	30%	31%	40%
Clients in single parent households	37%	41%	39%	36%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	23%	22%	23%	28%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	22%	15%	19%	15%	13%
Medical assistance	82%	79%	85%	80%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	11%	12%	8%	8%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	14%	13%	10%	9%	11%
Mental health	29%	26%	23%	22%	23%
Alcohol and drug	26%	24%	19%	19%	21%
Child welfare	22%	19%	18%	15%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	8%	6%	6%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	2	15	4	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 fifth highest per capita SNAP participation. Clients in the area had the fourth highest rate of involvement in child welfare and the sixth highest rate of concurrent TANF receipt. These factors, combined with high geographic mobility (Table 4), combined to place the area second in the hotspot index rankings.
- Among all Oregon hotspots Northgate ranked fifth in per capita SNAP participation. Clients had the 11th highest rate of concurrent TANF receipt. The area's hotspot index rank of fourth is due to these factors as well as having the highest poverty rate, highest percentage of single-mother households, and low educational attainment.

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 clients¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Grant Highland	Keizer South	Northgate	Marion County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	44%	45%	46%	46%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	40%	44%	45%	43%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12.69	\$ 12.41	\$ 12.15	\$ 13.42	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.34	\$ 11.85	\$ 11.35	\$ 12.32	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13,042	\$ 13,508	\$ 12,768	\$ 15,310	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 9,305	\$ 10,627	\$ 10,590	\$ 11,644	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-29%	-21%	-17%	-24%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	20%	23%	17%	21%	21%
in 2013	19%	16%	16%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	14%	14%	15%	14%	17%
in 2013	17%	16%	17%	15%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	13%	12%	15%	12%	12%
in 2013	14%	15%	13%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	13%	11%	12%	10%	11%
in 2013	15%	14%	14%	13%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	14%	12%	16%	14%	10%
in 2013	11%	10%	13%	12%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	6%	4%	4%	6%	6%
in 2013	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	20%	23%	21%	23%	22%
in 2013	21%	26%	24%	24%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- Employment among SNAP clients declined only slightly in the Keizer South and Northgate areas. Job loss in trade, construction, and manufacturing was partially offset by increases in accommodation/food services and administrative services.
- Job loss was more pronounced among SNAP clients in the Grant/Highland area. Employment declined in all sectors except accommodation/food service which posted a small increase between 2008 and 2013.

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.⁵³

Table 4 Inner-northeast Salem and Keizer hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Grant Highland	Keizer South	Northgate	Marion County	Oregon
Total number of clients	4,914	1,857	2,546	78,564	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	73%	68%	69%	65%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	70%	66%	66%	64%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2013	40%	34%	35%	32%	31%
In 2012	16%	15%	15%	16%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	17%	19%	19%	18%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	50%	48%	49%	44%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	15%	12%	12%	13%	13%

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

- Grant/ Highland clients were more mobile than clients in most other hotspots. One-quarter of Grant/Highland clients who moved had most recently relocated within the hotspot or from the Hayesville, Keizer South, or Northgate hotspots.
- One quarter of Keizer South clients who moved had most recently relocated within the hotspot or one of the other census tracts in Keizer.

- Twelve percent of Northgate clients who moved had most recently relocated within the hotspot. Another 29 percent relocated from the Hayesville, Grant/Highland, or Four Corners hotspots, or the North Lancaster or Northeast Salem neighborhoods.
- In all three hotspots about 30 percent of clients who had most recently moved from another county came from neighboring Polk County.

⁵³ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

High Poverty *Hotspots*⁵⁴ – Outer Northeast and Southeast 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 2014. 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.

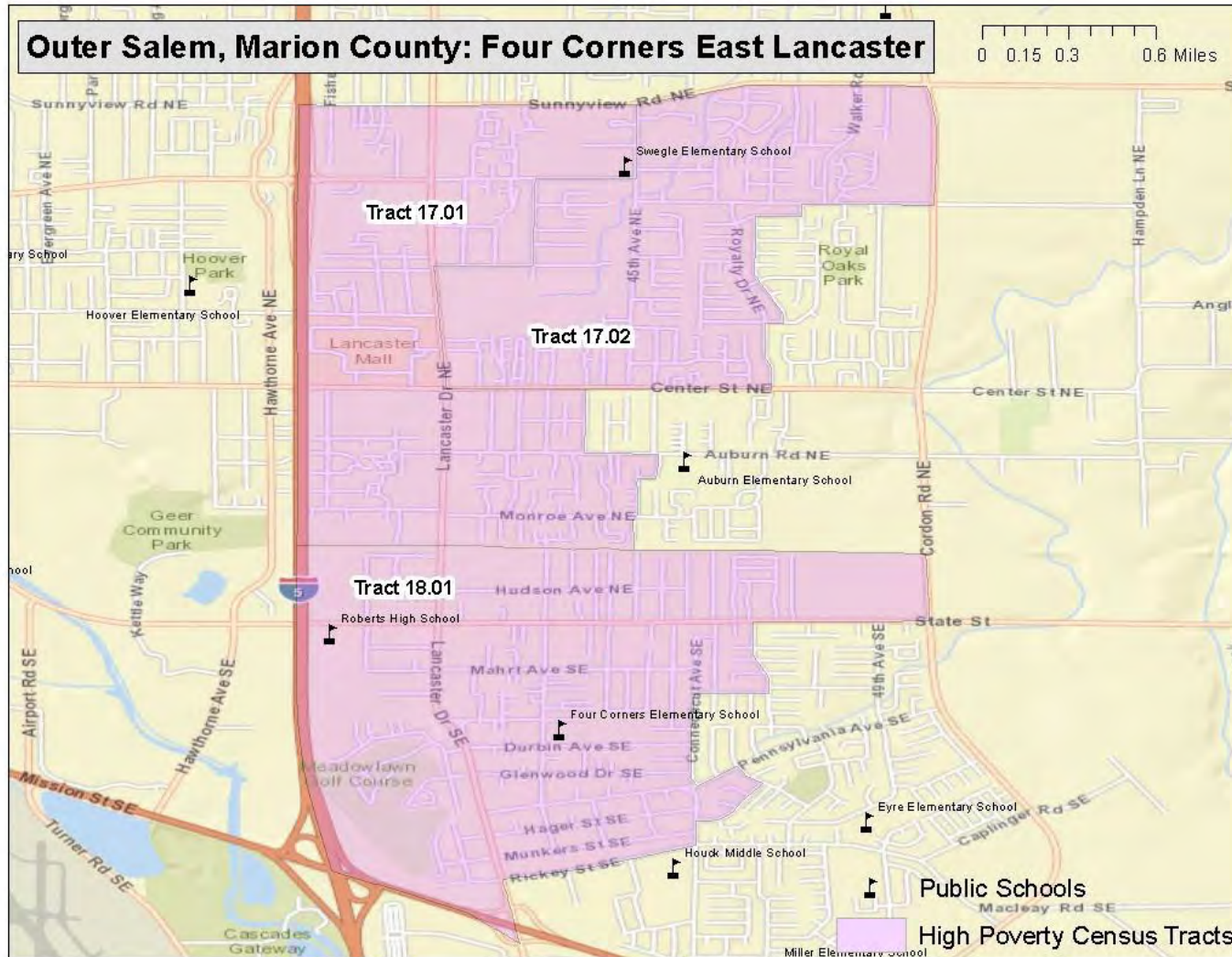
Once data on SNAP clients within the hotspot were pulled, information about them was assembled from the DHS Integrated Client Services (ICS) data warehouse. ICS contains information on clients from nearly all DHS/OHA programs from January 2000 to present. In addition, Oregon employment and earnings history 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 is one census tract at the south end of Keizer, one area in and around Silverton, and one area in Woodburn. The Woodburn and Silverton hotspots are described in a separate report. Salem-Keizer has been divided into two reports. This report covers three hotspots in outer northeast and southeast Salem. Another report covers areas in Keizer and Inner-northeast Salem. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 12 percent of Marion County’s population, 20 percent of its poor, and 18 percent of its SNAP clients live in these three areas:

⁵⁴ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Four Corners/East Lancaster

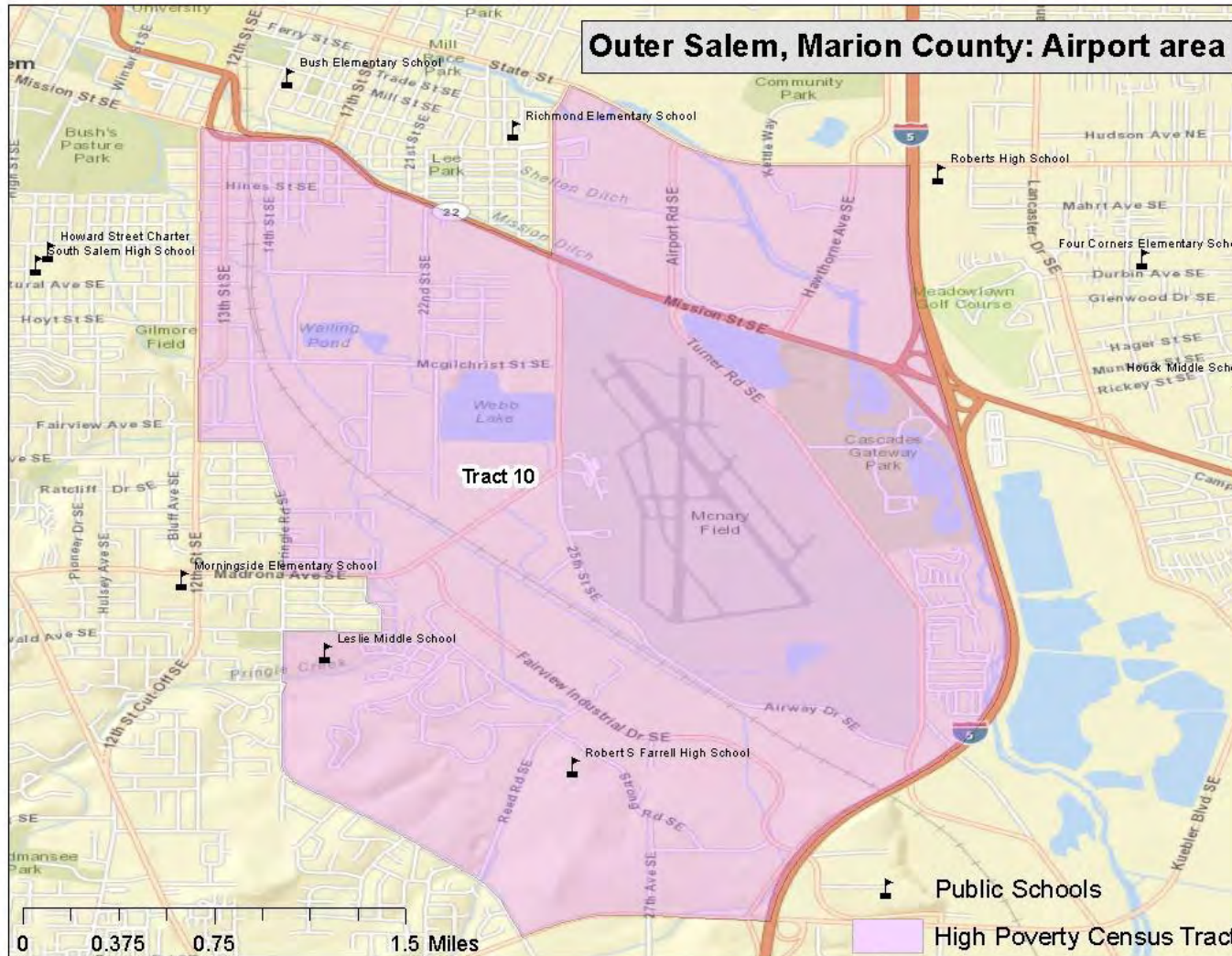


- *Four Corners/East Lancaster:* Census tracts 17.01, 17.02, and 18.01 which cover portions of the Four Corners area and the East Lancaster neighborhood. It is bounded on the north by Sunnyview Road NE, on the south by the Highway 22 and Rickey Street SE, and on the west by Lancaster Drive NE. It is bounded on the east by Cordon Road NE, Palace Drive NE, Royalty Drive NE, Citation Drive NE, 45th Avenue NE, and Chadbourne Lane NE, 47th Avenue SE, and Connecticut Avenue SE (Figure 1).

Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: Hayesville area

- *Hayesville*: Census tracts 16.01 and 16.02 covering most of the unincorporated area of Hayesville which is adjacent to northeast Salem. The area is bounded on the west by I-5, on the south by Silverton Road, on the north by Kale Drive and the Chemawa Indian School, and on the east by 49th Avenue NE, Janice Avenue NE, Shafer Road NE, 48th Avenue NE, and 47th Avenue NE (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Poverty hotspots: Salem Airport area



- Salem Airport area:** Census tract 10 surrounding the Salem Airport and including parts of the Southeast Salem, Morningside, and Southeast Mill Creek neighborhoods. It is bounded on the north by Highway 22 and State Street, on the east by I-5, on the south by Pringle Road SE and Kuebler Road SE, and on the west by Pringle Road SE and 12th Street SE (Figure 3).

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

Table 1 Outer Salem hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹					
	<i>Hotspots</i>			Marion County	Oregon
	Four Corners East Lancaster	Hayesville	Salem Airport area		
ACS Poverty rate	27%	31%	30%	18%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	19,441	15,856	3,823	315,391	3,836,623
Housing units	7,058	6,214	1,659	121,057	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	55%	52%	58%	37%	34%
Total Households	6,647	5,717	1,507	113,227	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	14%	13%	11%	8%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	19%	20%	8%	21%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.2	27.9	28.5	27.4	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	53%	51%	45%	50%	50%
Under 18	30%	31%	26%	26%	23%
18 to 24	11%	12%	13%	10%	9%
25 to 44	29%	29%	27%	26%	27%
45 to 59	15%	17%	19%	19%	21%
60+ years of age	15%	12%	15%	18%	20%
Latino	44%	38%	30%	24%	12%
White and non-Latino	46%	50%	66%	68%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	10%	12%	4%	7%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	78%	83%	87%	89%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	28%	24%	33%	17%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	10%	14%	8%	21%	29%

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 were 27 percent in each of the three tracts comprising the Four Corners/East Lancaster hotspot.
- In the Hayesville hotspot, the poverty rate was 24 percent in tract 16.1 and 37 percent in tract 16.02

The Airport hotspot ranked eighth among all Oregon hotspots in percentage of adults without a high school diploma or GED.

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

Table 2 Outer Salem hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Marion County	Oregon
	Four Corners East Lancaster	Hayesville	Salem Airport area		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	6,484	5,693	1,972	78,564	782,927
Change since January 2008	81%	70%	61%	74%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	72	68	77	68	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	33%	36%	52%	25%	20%
Female	53%	53%	51%	53%	53%
Children	49%	53%	38%	45%	37%
18 to 24	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
25 to 44	21%	20%	27%	24%	27%
45 to 59	12%	9%	17%	13%	15%
60 +	7%	6%	7%	8%	10%
English as preferred language	74%	71%	90%	81%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	28%	25%	40%	31%	40%
Clients in single parent households	38%	41%	33%	36%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	27%	24%	24%	28%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	18%	17%	19%	15%	13%
Medical assistance	83%	83%	81%	80%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	8%	8%	6%	8%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	8%	10%	13%	9%	11%
Mental health	21%	18%	30%	22%	23%
Alcohol and drug	18%	16%	27%	19%	21%
Child welfare	15%	14%	21%	15%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	4%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	4%	8%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	43	39	1	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Airport hotspot ranked fourth among all Oregon hotspots in terms of per capita SNAP participation. Airport SNAP clients ranked 6th in terms of child welfare involvement, 13th in TANF participation, 14th in alcohol and drug program participation, and 17th in mental health program participation. The area's first-place hotspot index ranking is the result of high program participation, high geographic mobility (Table 4), and low educational attainment.

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

Table 3 Outer Salem hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹					
	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Four Corners		Salem Airport	Marion	
	East Lancaster	Hayesville	area	County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	45%	45%	45%	46%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	43%	47%	38%	43%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12.92	\$ 13.03	\$ 12.88	\$ 13.42	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.89	\$ 11.89	\$ 11.91	\$ 12.32	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 14,699	\$ 13,889	\$ 13,945	\$ 15,310	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 10,819	\$ 11,405	\$ 10,770	\$ 11,644	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-26%	-18%	-23%	-24%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	19%	20%	22%	21%	21%
in 2013	16%	17%	19%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	14%	16%	17%	14%	17%
in 2013	16%	15%	16%	15%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	12%	13%	12%	12%	12%
in 2013	14%	15%	17%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	12%	9%	12%	10%	11%
in 2013	15%	13%	16%	13%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	15%	15%	9%	14%	10%
in 2013	12%	13%	9%	12%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	5%	5%	4%	6%	6%
in 2013	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	22%	22%	24%	23%	22%
in 2013	23%	23%	20%	24%	23%
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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included. 2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.					

- Employment declined among clients in the Four Corners and Airport hotspots. Modest gains in accommodation/food service, health care/social assistance, and administrative services were not large enough to offset losses in trade, manufacturing, and construction.
- In the Hayesville hotspot, gains in health care/social assistance and administrative services were sufficient to offset declines in trade, manufacturing and construction. Area clients who worked in administrative services during 2013 were mostly men and worked in temporary help agencies. Clients who worked in health care/social assistance were mostly women and worked in assisted living facilities or assisting elderly or disabled persons in community or home settings.

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.⁵⁵

Table 4 Outer Salem hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Four Corners		Salem Airport area	Marion County	Oregon
	East Lancaster	Hayesville			
Total number of clients	6,484	5,693	1,972	78,564	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	3.0	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	66%	68%	75%	65%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	64%	67%	74%	64%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2013	32%	33%	38%	32%	31%
In 2012	15%	17%	19%	16%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	18%	18%	19%	18%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	50%	48%	55%	44%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	9%	10%	14%	13%	13%
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a <i>mover</i>. 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.					

- In the Four Corners and Hayesville hotspots, about one-fifth of clients who moved had most recently relocated within the hotspot, and about one-quarter had relocated from another Salem hotspot.
- Clients in the Salem Airport hotspot were the most mobile of any hotspot, with 75% having moved at least once during the last five years. Eight percent had most recently relocated within the hotspot, one fifth had relocated from another Salem hotspot, and 11 percent had relocated from the Northeast Neighbors area or tract 9 which are adjacent on the north.
- In all three hotspots, about 30 percent of clients who had most recently relocated from another county came from neighboring Polk County.

⁵⁵ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

High Poverty *Hotspots*⁵⁶ – Silverton, 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 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 2014. 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 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.

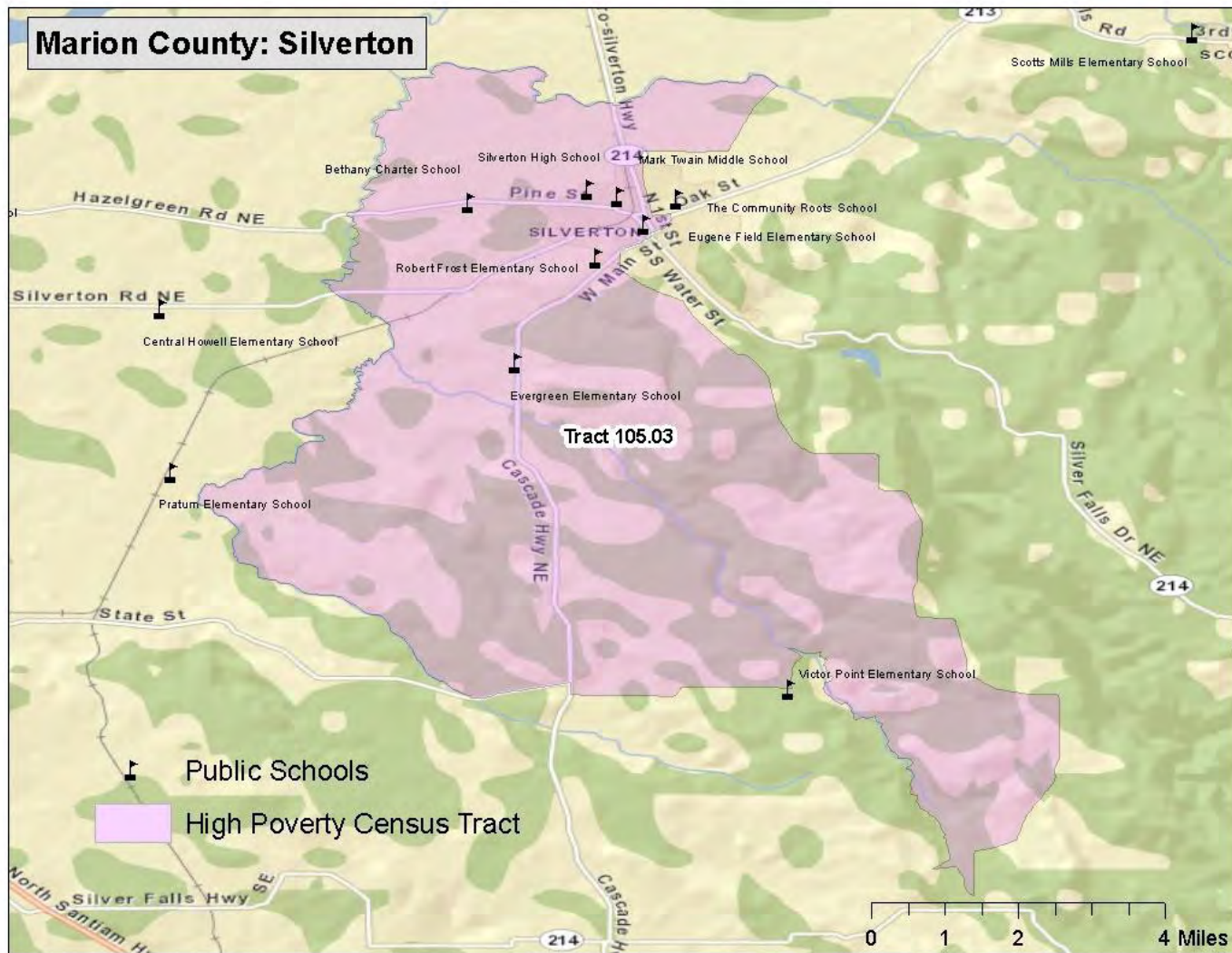
The purpose of this report is to identify high poverty areas and describe residents and SNAP clients living in them. Characteristics of the hotspot are compared with the county and Oregon. Data are presented in a series of tables that follow. Bullet points are provided when there is pertinent information 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 is one census tract at the south end of Keizer, one area in Woodburn, and one census tract in and around Silverton. Two separate reports cover the Salem-Keizer hotspots, and another the Woodburn hotspot. This report covers the Silverton hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 1 percent of Marion County’s population, 1 percent of its poor, and 1 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area:

Census Tract 105.03 covering a portion of the city of Silverton and extending into unincorporated areas around the city. It is bounded on the north by Abiqua Creek, on the west by the Pudding River, and on the south by the Pudding River, State Street, Doerfler Road, and Drift Creek. South of Silverton, it is bounded on the east by Drift Creek Road and Victor Point Road. North of Silverton, it is bounded on the east by Meridian Road NE. Within Silverton, the tract is bounded on the south by Highway 213 and on the east by Mill Street and NE 2nd Street. At the northern city limit, the boundary runs east along Hobart Street to Meridian Road (Figure 1).

⁵⁶ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot:
Silverton



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

Table 1 Silverton hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspot</i>	Marion	
	Silverton West	County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	21%	18%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	3,674	315,391	3,836,623
Housing units	1,482	121,057	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	26%	37%	34%
Total Households	1,371	113,227	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	6%	8%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	25%	21%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.1	27.4	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	46%	50%	50%
Under 18	28%	26%	23%
18 to 24	6%	10%	9%
25 to 44	22%	26%	27%
45 to 59	20%	19%	21%
60+ years of age	24%	18%	20%
Latino	11%	24%	12%
White and non-Latino	85%	68%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	4%	7%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	90%	89%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	18%	17%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	22%	21%	29%

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 Silverton hotspot characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspot</i>	Marion	
	Silverton West	County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	691	78,564	782,927
Change since January 2008	71%	74%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	67	68	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	19%	25%	20%
Female	56%	53%	53%
Children	43%	45%	37%
18 to 24	9%	11%	11%
25 to 44	24%	24%	27%
45 to 59	15%	13%	15%
60 +	9%	8%	10%
English as preferred language	85%	81%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	33%	31%	40%
Clients in single parent households	36%	36%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	26%	28%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	14%	15%	13%
Medical assistance	83%	80%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	6%	8%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	11%	9%	11%
Mental health	20%	22%	23%
Alcohol and drug	17%	19%	21%
Child welfare	12%	15%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	85	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Silverton hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Silverton West	Marion County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	46%	46%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	41%	43%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.46	\$ 13.42	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.46	\$ 12.32	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 15,160	\$ 15,310	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 10,156	\$ 11,644	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-33%	-24%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	25%	21%	21%
in 2013	14%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	15%	14%	17%
in 2013	19%	15%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	12%	12%	12%
in 2013	15%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	5%	10%	11%
in 2013	9%	13%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	10%	14%	10%
in 2013	12%	12%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	6%	6%	6%
in 2013	4%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	26%	23%	22%
in 2013	28%	24%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- Job loss among clients in the Silverton hotspot occurred in the trade 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.⁵⁷

Table 4 Silverton hotspot: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Silverton West	Marion County	Oregon
Total number of clients	691	78,564	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.7	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	61%	65%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	64%	64%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2013	30%	32%	31%
In 2012	15%	16%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	17%	18%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	42%	44%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	12%	13%	13%

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

- One-quarter of Silverton clients who had moved had most recently relocated from the east side of town. An additional fifth came from the Scotts Mills area, the Mount Angel area, or the Hayesville and Northgate hotspots in and around Salem.
- One-third of Silverton clients who had most recently moved in from another county came from Clackamas County and 19 percent came from Linn County.

⁵⁷ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

High Poverty *Hotspots*⁵⁸ – Woodburn, 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 2014. 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 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 is one census tract at the south end of Keizer, one tract in and around Silverton, and three tracts in Woodburn. Two separate reports cover the Salem-Keizer hotspots, and another the Silverton hotspot. This report covers the Woodburn hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 6 percent of Marion County’s population, 9 percent of its poor, and 8 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas:

- *Woodburn Northeast*: Census tract 103.05 which is bounded on the north by Schmidt Lane and NE Carl Road, on the south by Hardcastle Avenue, Elliot Prairie Road, and Highway 214, on the east by the Clackamas County line, and on the west by the Union Pacific Railroad tracks (Figure 1).

⁵⁸ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Woodburn
Northeast

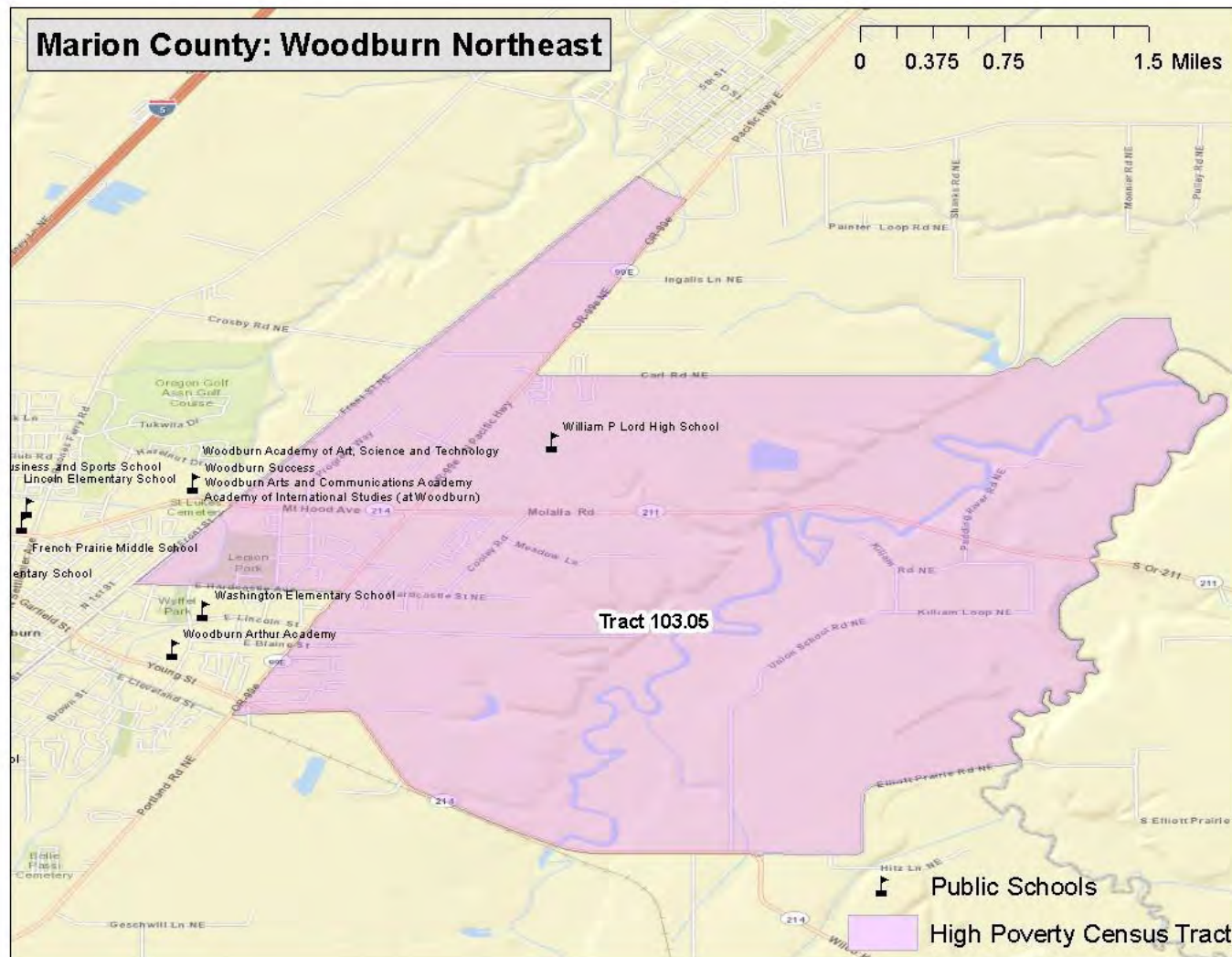
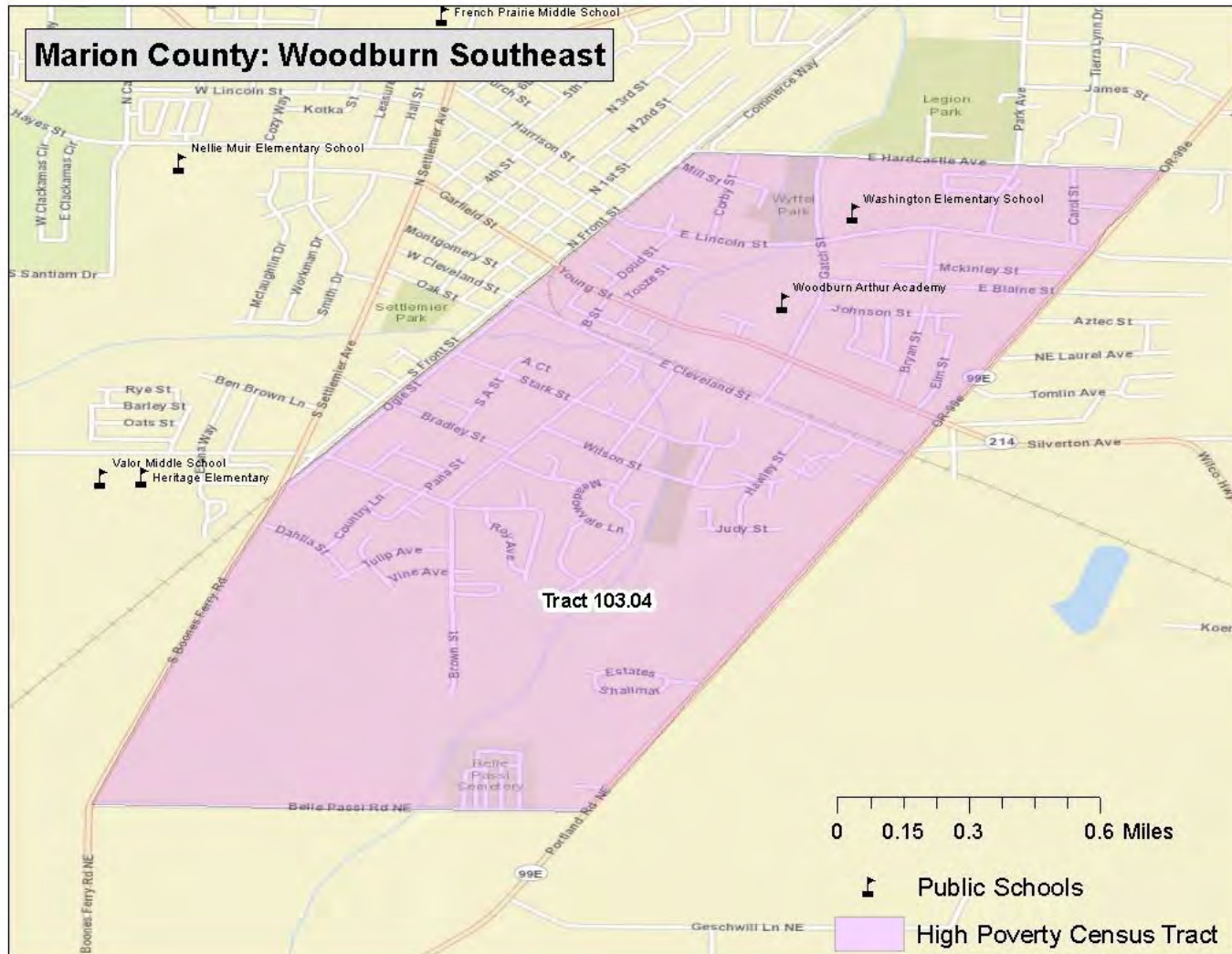
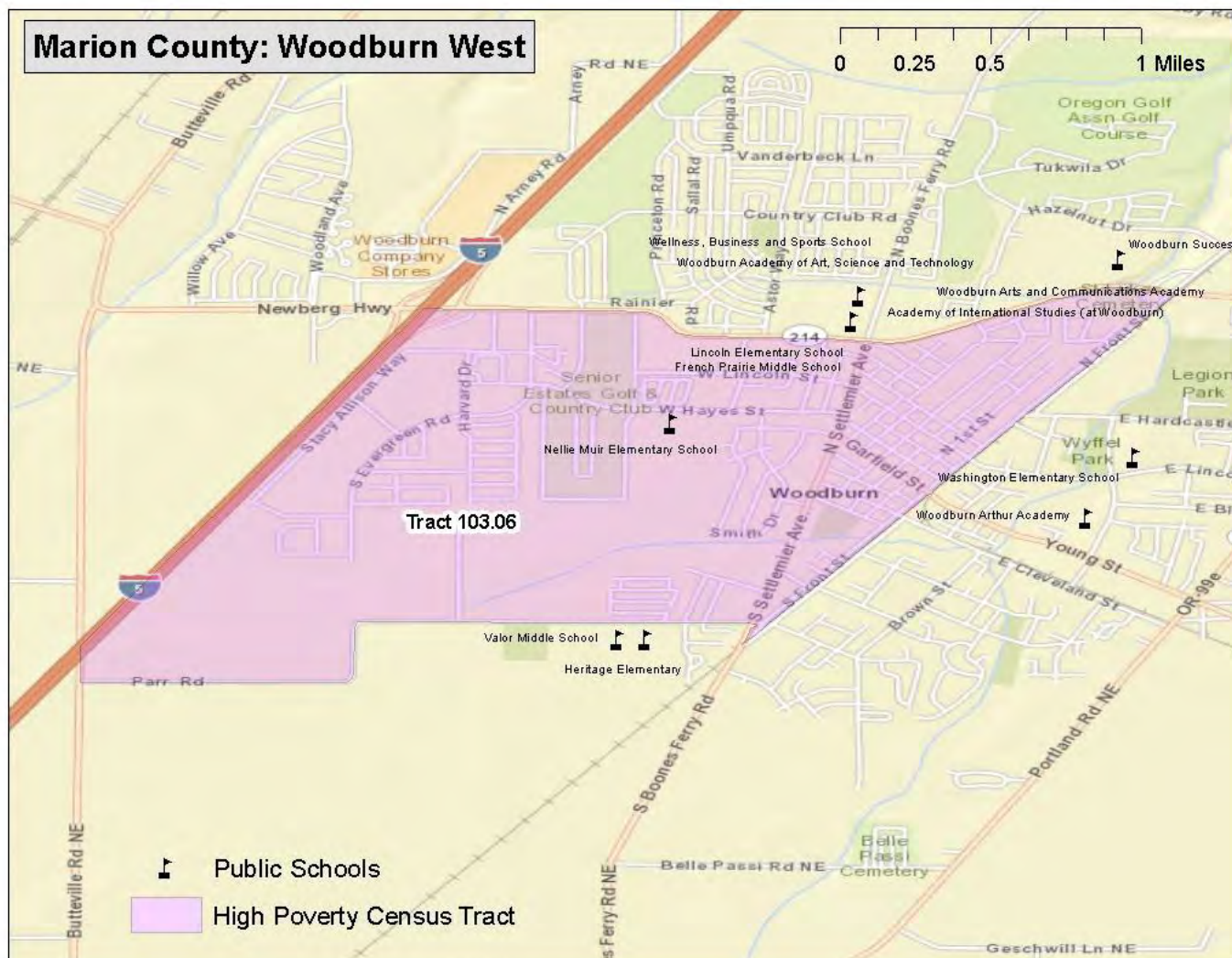


Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: Woodburn Southeast



- *Woodburn Southeast:* Census tract 103.04 which is bounded on the north by Hardcastle Avenue, on the south by Belle Passi Road, and on the east by U.S. Highway 99E, and on the west by the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and S Boones Ferry Road (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Poverty hotspots: Woodburn West



- *Woodburn West*: Census tract 103.06 which is bounded on the north by Highway 214, on the south by Parr Road NE, on the east by the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, and on the west by I-5 and Butteville Road (Figure 3).

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

Table 1 Woodburn hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Marion County	Oregon
	Woodburn Northeast	Woodburn Southeast	Woodburn West		
ACS Poverty rate	29%	24%	24%	18%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	4,540	6,325	8,983	315,391	3,836,623
Housing units	1,248	1,712	3,245	121,057	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	49%	36%	50%	37%	34%
Total Households	1,169	1,548	2,746	113,227	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	3%	14%	3%	8%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	31%	37%	36%	21%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.3	27.5	27.5	27.4	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	42%	44%	50%	50%	50%
Under 18	28%	33%	33%	26%	23%
18 to 24	19%	13%	11%	10%	9%
25 to 44	30%	31%	29%	26%	27%
45 to 59	13%	15%	10%	19%	21%
60+ years of age	11%	7%	17%	18%	20%
Latino	65%	68%	60%	24%	12%
White and non-Latino	32%	28%	36%	68%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	2%	4%	4%	7%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	60%	55%	57%	89%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	43%	52%	43%	17%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	7%	6%	11%	21%	29%

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. The area also had the 6th highest percentage of single mother households of all Oregon hotspots.
- Adult residents in the Woodburn Northeast hotspot had the third lowest rate of high school completion among all Oregon hotspots. The Woodburn West hotspot ranked fourth lowest in this measure.

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

Table 2 Woodburn hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Marion County	Oregon
	Woodburn Northeast	Woodburn Southeast	Woodburn West		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	1,136	2,193	2,730	78,564	782,927
Change since January 2008	74%	73%	76%	74%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	68	69	64	68	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	25%	35%	30%	25%	20%
Female	51%	53%	53%	53%	53%
Children	60%	62%	59%	45%	37%
18 to 24	9%	8%	8%	11%	11%
25 to 44	17%	14%	17%	24%	27%
45 to 59	7%	10%	9%	13%	15%
60 +	8%	7%	6%	8%	10%
English as preferred language	49%	44%	50%	81%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	18%	18%	18%	31%	40%
Clients in single parent households	36%	41%	41%	36%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	32%	29%	30%	28%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	10%	13%	9%	15%	13%
Medical assistance	86%	86%	85%	80%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	6%	4%	3%	8%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	5%	5%	4%	9%	11%
Mental health	11%	13%	13%	22%	23%
Alcohol and drug	10%	10%	10%	19%	21%
Child welfare	10%	11%	9%	15%	14%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	2%	2%	2%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	95	74	97	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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. The Woodburn Northeast and Woodburn West hotspots ranked third and fourth lowest, respectively, in this measure.

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

Table 3 Woodburn hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspots			Marion County	Oregon
	Woodburn Northeast	Woodburn Southeast	Woodburn West		
Oregon employment history for adults ²					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	46%	50%	49%	46%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	51%	51%	51%	43%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12.58	\$ 12.72	\$ 12.55	\$ 13.42	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 12.22	\$ 12.38	\$ 12.04	\$ 12.32	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 15,950	\$ 16,663	\$ 16,764	\$ 15,310	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 12,988	\$ 13,038	\$ 12,845	\$ 11,644	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-19%	-22%	-23%	-24%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	28%	19%	20%	21%	21%
in 2013	16%	17%	17%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	8%	8%	8%	14%	17%
in 2013	14%	8%	8%	15%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	6%	8%	9%	12%	12%
in 2013	9%	8%	13%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	13%	12%	13%	10%	11%
in 2013	11%	15%	13%	13%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	14%	21%	17%	14%	10%
in 2013	12%	18%	14%	12%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	3%	6%	4%	6%	6%
in 2013	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	28%	26%	30%	23%	22%
in 2013	35%	29%	32%	24%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- Client employment increased in all three hotspots. Employment in retail trade, manufacturing, and construction declined, but the decline was more than offset by employment increases in accommodation/food services, health care/social assistance, administrative services, and agriculture (part of 'all other in Table 3). Average earnings declined in spite of the increase in employment.

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.⁵⁹

Table 4 Woodburn hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Marion County	Oregon
	Woodburn Northeast	Woodburn Southeast	Woodburn West		
Total number of clients	1,136	2,193	2,730	78,564	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	51%	52%	52%	65%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	52%	52%	52%	64%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2013	21%	20%	22%	32%	31%
In 2012	10%	13%	13%	16%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	20%	18%	17%	18%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	33%	32%	29%	44%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	9%	10%	10%	13%	13%

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

- All three hotspots had very low rates of geographic mobility compared to other Oregon hotspots. Nearly all moves involved relocating within the hotspot or from another tract in Woodburn. Thirty seven percent of those who had most recently moved in from another county came from Clackamas County, and another fifth came from Multnomah County.

⁵⁹ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	11146	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	11086	+/-66	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	3855	+/-131	1512718	+/-4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	36.6	+/-0.4	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	28.4%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	7.1%	+/-0.1	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	17.5%	+/-1.1	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	12.3%	+/-0.2	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	7,196	+/-19	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	64.6%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	16	+/-21	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.1%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	54	+/-42	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	0.5%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	70	+/-29	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0.6%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	0	+/-19	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	2.6%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	285	+/-57	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	2.6%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	3,515	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	31.6%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	5,693	+/-61	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	48.5%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	5,453	+/-61	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	51.5%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	9,262	+/-183	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	87.5%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	1,389	+/-190	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	12.5%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	1,824	+/-183	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	16.4%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	28.3%	+/-1.6	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	5.8%	+/-2.2	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	6.2%	+/-2.4	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	217.28	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION				
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	33.4%	+/-3.3	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	78.3%	+/-2.7	64.4%	+/-0.2

EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	11.1%	+/-1.7	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	4.4%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.92	+/-0.12	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	35.2%	+/-2.7	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	24.8%	+/-13.5	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	5.5	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	10.9	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	14.8%	+/-3.5	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	73.0%	+/-3.5	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	6.3	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	11.3	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	69.6%	+/-8.1%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	9.4%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	23.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	26.2%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	16.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	49.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	9.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	21.1%	+/-1.8	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	15.7%	+/-1.6	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	4.3%	+/-1.4	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.0%	+/-0.9	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.5%	+/-1.7	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	9.1%	+/-1.9	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	4.2%	+/-1.5	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	3.2%	+/-1.2	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	15.5%	+/-3.4	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	22.9%	+/-6.5	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	5.1%	+/-2.9	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	5.1%	+/-2.9	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	40.2%	+/-5.9	31.6%	+/-0.4

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	48,457	+/-4,052	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	19.5%	+/-3.2	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	31.9%	+/-2.9	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	80.2%	+/-2.7	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	11.5%	+/-2.2	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	5.9%	+/-1.8	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	4230	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	484	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	8.8%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	3520	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	2830	N/A	1397200	N/A
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, July 2013	Manufacturing	N/A	Trade, transp & utilities: Retail trade	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	498	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	34	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	11	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	43	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	1250	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	14	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	N/A	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	2	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRS Services State Fiscal Year 2014	18	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

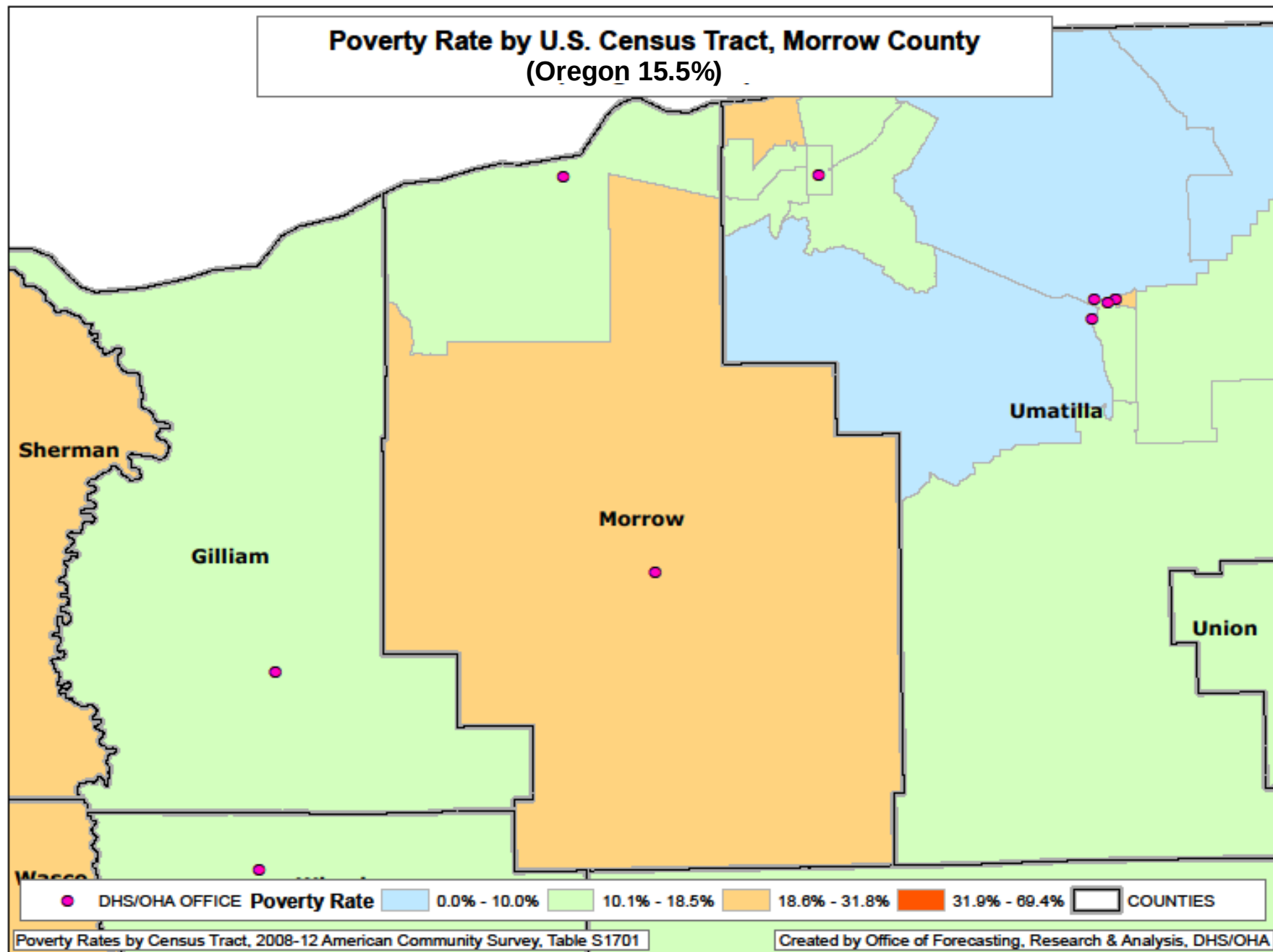
-- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



Multnomah County

	Multnomah County		Oregon	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	737110	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	720171	+/-873	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	302224	+/-1,335	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	35.9	+/-0.1	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	20.5%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	6.3%	*****	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	18.9%	+/-1.8	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	10.7%	+/-0.1	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	532,082	+/-411	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	72.2%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	40,843	+/-929	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	5.5%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	4,758	+/-529	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	0.6%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	48,384	+/-815	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	6.6%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	1,227	+/-360	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	3.5%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	25,525	+/-1,410	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	3.5%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	79,791	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	10.9%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	364,277	+/-106	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.8%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	372,833	+/-106	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.2%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	625,137	+/-2,830	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	91.6%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	61,716	+/-2,424	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	8.4%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	102,640	+/-2,654	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	13.9%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	19.6%	+/-0.4	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	13.9%	+/-0.4	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	12.0%	+/-1.8	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	496.74	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION				
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	19.6%	+/-0.4	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	89.5%	+/-0.3	64.4%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	39.2%	+/-0.5	39.3%	+/-0.2

High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	3.9%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.37	+/-0.01	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	25.0%	+/-0.4	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	36.1%	+/-4.1	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	6.3	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	16.4	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	6.3%	+/-0.4	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	54.7%	+/-0.6	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	5.1	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	12.5	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	61.0%	+/-1.1%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	5.8%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	14.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	24.3%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	19.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	40.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	7.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	17.3%	+/-0.9	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	11.7%	+/-0.3	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.1%	+/-0.2	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.7%	+/-0.1	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	4.6%	+/-0.2	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	4.4%	+/-0.2	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.7%	+/-0.1	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	3.3%	+/-0.2	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	17.1%	+/-0.5	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	23.1%	+/-1.3	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	10.6%	+/-0.8	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	10.6%	+/-0.8	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	32.6%	+/-0.8	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	51,582	+/-739	49,850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	13.9%	+/-0.3	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	22.4%	+/-0.3	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	80.9%	+/-0.3	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	14.3%	+/-0.5	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	3.7%	+/-0.2	3.8%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	477300	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	26286	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	6.4%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	455300	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	394700	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	41006	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	4709	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	384	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	2416	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	98221	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	2043	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	7953	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	664	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRS Services State Fiscal Year 2014	3004	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

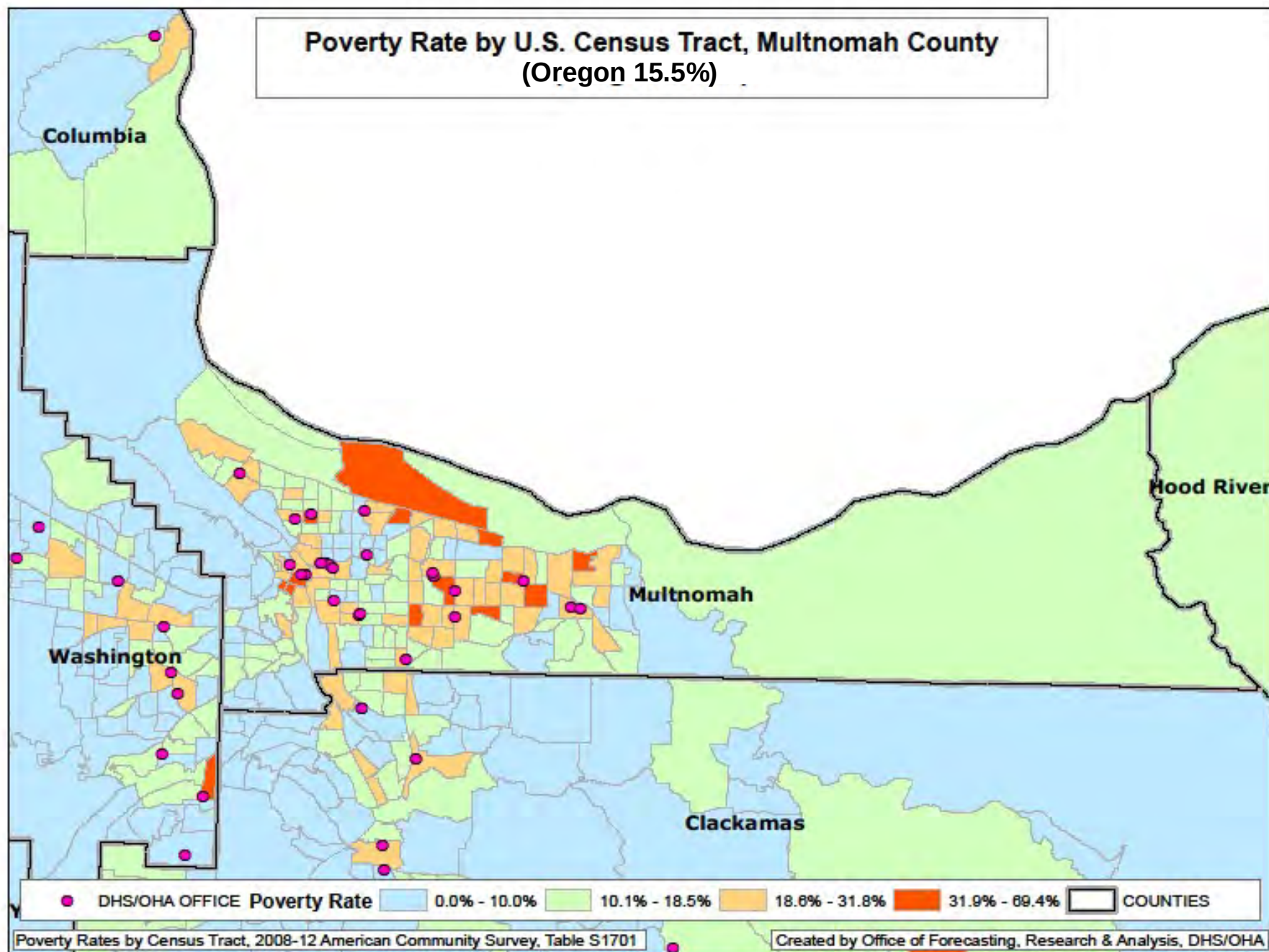
-- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*⁶⁰ – 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 2014. 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 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.

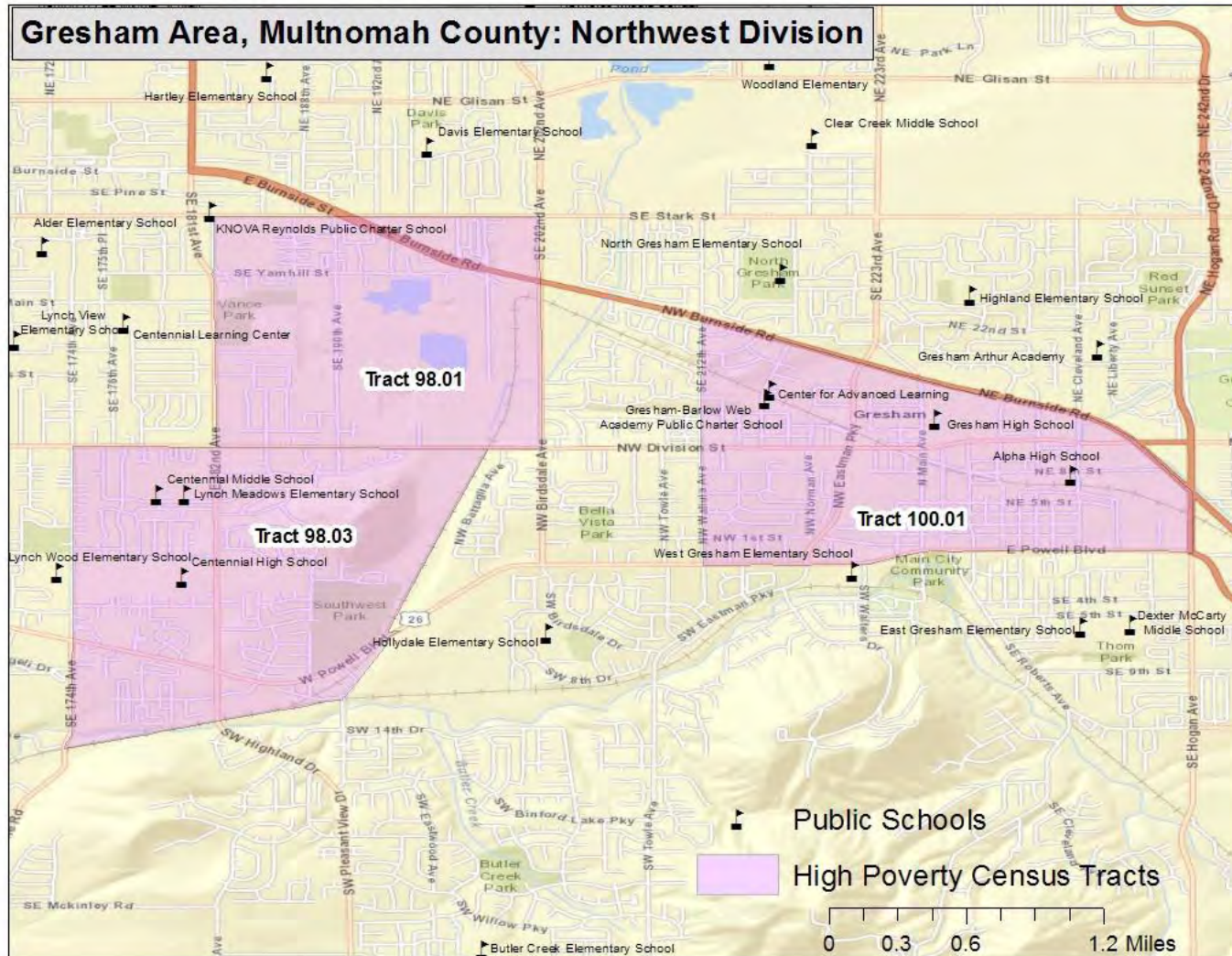
The Gresham area contains three high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 6 percent of Multnomah County’s population, 11 percent of its poor, and 9 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

- *Northeast Halsey area:* Census tracts 96.04, 96.05, and 96.06 which encompass parts of the Wilkes East, North Gresham, and Rockwood neighborhoods. The area is bounded on the north by the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, on the south by SE Stark Street, on the east by NE 192nd Avenue, and on the west by NE 162nd Avenue (Figure 1).

⁶⁰ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Northeast Halsey area

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Northwest Division Area



Northwest Division area: Census tracts 98.01, 98.03, and 100.01 which encompass parts of the Centennial, Rockwood, and Northwest neighborhoods. The area is bounded on the north by the SE Division Street, SE Stark Street and W Burnside Road. It is bounded on the south by the NW Division Street, the Springwater Trail, and W Powell Boulevard. It is bounded on the east by SE 202nd and NW Wallula Avenue, and on the west by SE 182nd Avenue and SE 174th Avenue (Figure 2).

Gresham Area, Multnomah County: Reynolds Area

0 0.175 0.35 0.7 Miles

Tract 103.04

Tract 103.03

Public Schools

High Poverty Census Tracts

- *Reynolds area:*
Census tracts 103.03 and 103.4 which encompass parts of Gresham's North Central neighborhood, the southeast corner of Fairview, Wood Village south of I-84, and the southwest portion of Troutdale. The area is bounded on the north by I-84, on the south by Stark Street, on the east by 257th Avenue, and on the west by 223rd Avenue (Figure 3).

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

Table 1 Gresham hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Northeast Halsey	Northwest Division	Reynolds Area	Multnomah County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	31%	29%	28%	17%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	17,223	17,885	10,193	737,105	3,836,623
Housing units	6,072	6,904	3,822	324,192	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	57%	65%	44%	42%	34%
Total Households	5,825	6,603	3,523	303,654	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	11%	12%	13%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	21%	16%	20%	17%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.0	27.4	27.5	25.8	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	48%	54%	51%	51%	50%
Under 18	25%	27%	29%	20%	23%
18 to 24	13%	10%	13%	10%	9%
25 to 44	28%	30%	30%	34%	27%
45 to 59	21%	18%	16%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	13%	15%	11%	16%	20%
Latino	29%	30%	17%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	51%	55%	64%	72%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	20%	15%	19%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	74%	83%	90%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	29%	24%	16%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	16%	12%	19%	39%	29%

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 eight individual tracts ranges from 20 percent for tract 103.03 (Reynolds area) to 42 percent for tract 103.03 (Northwest Division area).
- The poverty rate for Northeast Halsey was in the top fifth of all Oregon hotspots. The area also had the 12th-highest percentage of adults without a high school education. The Reynolds area had the 14th highest percentage of single mother households among all hotspots.

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

Table 2 Gresham hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>				<i>Oregon</i>
	<i>Northeast Halsey</i>	<i>Northwest Division</i>	<i>Reynolds Area</i>	<i>Multnomah County</i>	
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	6,469	5,925	2,696	159,149	782,927
Change since January 2008	111%	106%	89%	75%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	67	68	65	66	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	38%	33%	26%	22%	20%
Female	52%	54%	54%	52%	53%
Children	44%	44%	48%	34%	37%
18 to 24	9%	9%	10%	10%	11%
25 to 44	25%	24%	25%	29%	27%
45 to 59	15%	13%	11%	16%	15%
60 +	7%	10%	6%	11%	10%
English as preferred language	68%	75%	78%	82%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	34%	34%	27%	45%	40%
Clients in single parent households	37%	39%	40%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	24%	22%	29%	22%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	22%	20%	15%	15%	13%
Medical assistance	83%	81%	80%	78%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	9%	9%	12%	10%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	18%	18%	16%	14%	11%
Mental health	20%	22%	19%	23%	23%
Alcohol and drug	19%	18%	15%	21%	21%
Child welfare	17%	19%	16%	14%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	5%	3%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	19	21	47	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Northeast Halsey area had the 5th highest rate of TANF participation and the 6th highest rate of participation 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 19.
- Compared to other hotspots, clients in the Northwest Division area had the 9th highest rate of TANF participation, the 8th highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs, and the 14th highest rate of child welfare involvement. These factors resulted in the area's index rank of 21.
- Clients in the Reynolds area had the 14th highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs.

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

Table 3 Gresham hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Northeast Halsey	Northwest Division	Reynolds Area	Multnomah County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	39%	40%	45%	39%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	35%	36%	41%	37%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.21	\$ 13.27	\$ 14.17	\$ 14.09	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.90	\$ 12.29	\$ 13.06	\$ 12.62	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13,560	\$ 14,312	\$ 15,946	\$ 14,960	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 10,589	\$ 11,397	\$ 13,083	\$ 11,054	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-22%	-20%	-18%	-26%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	19%	23%	20%	20%	21%
in 2013	16%	20%	21%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	15%	17%	17%	17%	17%
in 2013	17%	18%	15%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	16%	14%	13%	13%	12%
in 2013	21%	18%	17%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	16%	14%	12%	14%	11%
in 2013	16%	13%	15%	14%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	9%	9%	8%	8%	10%
in 2013	6%	7%	5%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	5%	4%	6%	5%	6%
in 2013	4%	3%	5%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	20%	19%	24%	23%	22%
in 2013	21%	22%	22%	25%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- Client employment declined in all sectors except health care/social assistance.
- Clients employed in health care/social assistance in 2013 were mostly women and worked in assisted living facilities, in facilities for persons with developmental disabilities, or provided home or community-based services to 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.⁶¹

Table 4 Gresham hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Northeast Halsey	Northwest Division	Reynolds Area	Multnomah County	Oregon
Total number of clients	6,469	5,925	2,696	159,149	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	67%	68%	64%	62%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	64%	65%	62%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2013	36%	37%	31%	31%	31%
In 2012	15%	14%	16%	15%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	16%	17%	17%	16%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	54%	54%	51%	47%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	9%	9%	11%	10%	13%

9. 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*.
10. 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.

- Eleven percent of movers in the Northeast Halsey hotspot had most recently moved from one location to another within the hotspot, and another 12 percent moved in from an adjacent tract. Ten percent moved from the Parkrose Heights, Russell, or Mill Park neighborhoods in East Portland.
- Eleven percent of movers in the Northwest Division hotspot had most recently moved from one location to another within the hotspot and another 15 percent moved in from an adjacent tract. Thirteen percent moved from the Mill Park, Lents, Powellhurst-Gilbert, or Hazelwood neighborhoods in East Portland.

- One-fifth of movers in the Reynolds hotspot had most recently moved in from an adjacent tract and 7 percent had most recently moved from one location to another within the hotspot.
- For those who had most recently moved in from another county, Clackamas County was the most common county of origin, accounting for about 40 percent of inter-county movers.

⁶¹ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

High Poverty *Hotspots*⁶² – 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 2014. 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 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.

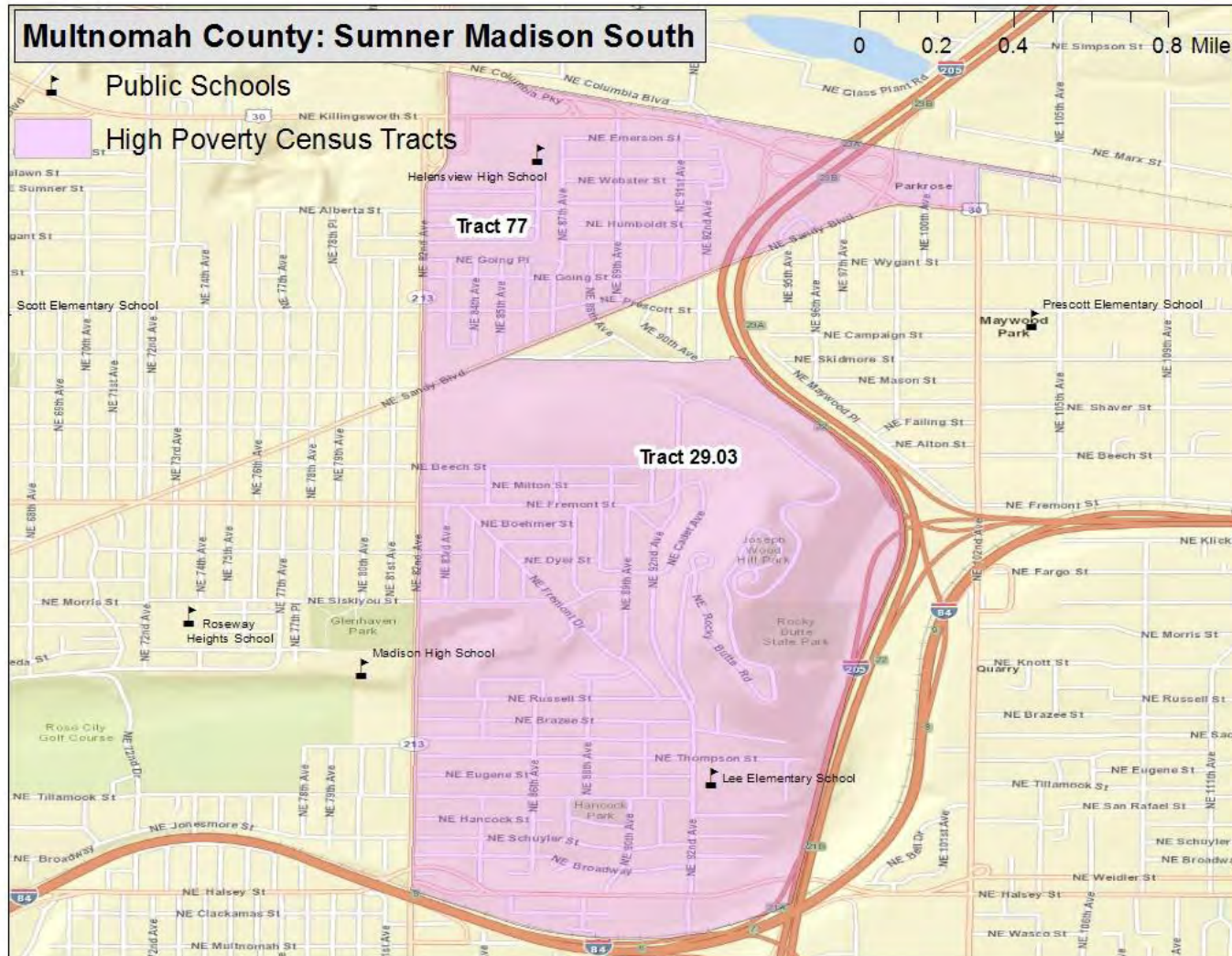
The airport area contains two high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 3 percent of Multnomah County's population, 4 percent of its poor, and 3 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

- *Cully area*: Census tracts 74, 75, and 76 which encompass most of the Cully neighborhood. The area is bounded on the north by the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, on the south by NE Fremont and NE Prescott streets, on the east by NE 82nd Avenue and NE Cully Boulevard, and on the west by NE 42nd and NE 47th avenues (Figure 1).

⁶² **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Cully area

Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: Sumner/Madison area



- *Sumner/ Madison South area:* Census tracts 29.03 and 77 which encompass most of the Sumner and Madison South neighborhoods. The area is bounded on the north by the Union Pacific Railroad tracts, on the south by the Banfield Freeway, on the east by I-205, and on the west by NE 82nd Avenue (Figure 2).

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

Table 1 Portland Airport area hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹				
	Hotspots			
	Cully	Sumner Madison	Multnomah County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	27%	22%	17%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	13,080	7,455	737,105	3,836,623
Housing units	4,968	3,073	324,192	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	40%	35%	42%	34%
Total Households	4,624	2,825	303,654	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	13%	16%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	16%	11%	17%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.3	26.0	25.8	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	49%	51%	51%	50%
Under 18	27%	22%	20%	23%
18 to 24	8%	11%	10%	9%
25 to 44	31%	29%	34%	27%
45 to 59	19%	21%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	15%	16%	16%	20%
Latino	24%	13%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	46%	60%	72%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	30%	27%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	83%	89%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	18%	15%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	29%	29%	39%	29%

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 range from 21.5 percent in tract 75 to 35 percent in tract 76. Both tracts that form the Sumner/Madison hotspot have poverty rates of 22 percent
- The Sumner area had the fourth highest percentage of single mother households among all Oregon hotspots. The Cully hotspot ranked 20th highest in this measure.

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

Table 2 Portland Airport area hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>			
	Cully	Sumner Madison South	Multnomah County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	3,514	1,735	159,149	782,927
Change since January 2008	53%	73%	75%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	69	67	66	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	27%	23%	22%	20%
Female	52%	52%	52%	53%
Children	42%	35%	34%	37%
18 to 24	10%	10%	10%	11%
25 to 44	26%	28%	29%	27%
45 to 59	15%	16%	16%	15%
60 +	7%	11%	11%	10%
English as preferred language	74%	84%	82%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	40%	43%	45%	40%
Clients in single parent households	37%	37%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	17%	19%	22%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	19%	16%	15%	13%
Medical assistance	80%	77%	78%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	10%	12%	10%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	16%	17%	14%	11%
Mental health	25%	23%	23%	23%
Alcohol and drug	20%	20%	21%	21%
Child welfare	18%	15%	14%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	5%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	29	51	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 12th highest TANF participation, 13th highest involvement with domestic violence programs, and 18th highest involvement in child welfare. These factors contributed to its ranking of 29 among the 102 hotspots.
- Clients in the Sumner hotspot had the 11th highest involvement in domestic violence programs among all Oregon hotspots.

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 clients¹

	Hotspots		Multnomah County	Oregon
	Cully	Sumner Madison		
Oregon employment history for adults ²				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	41%	41%	39%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	37%	36%	37%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 14.11	\$ 13.87	\$ 14.09	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 12.55	\$ 12.53	\$ 12.62	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 14,751	\$ 15,732	\$ 14,960	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 10,358	\$ 11,957	\$ 11,054	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-30%	-24%	-26%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	17%	20%	20%	21%
in 2013	17%	21%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	18%	19%	17%	17%
in 2013	17%	16%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	13%	14%	13%	12%
in 2013	18%	15%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	15%	13%	14%	11%
in 2013	16%	16%	14%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	8%	11%	8%	10%
in 2013	5%	5%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	6%	3%	5%	6%
in 2013	3%	3%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	23%	21%	23%	22%
in 2013	22%	24%	25%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- Employment among clients in both hotspots has declined in every sector shown in Table 3 with the exception of health care/social assistance which posted a small increase between 2008 and 2013.
- Most clients who worked in health care/social assistance were women. About half worked in assisted living facilities or residential treatment centers for the developmentally disabled or providing services to elderly or disabled persons in community settings.

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.

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Table 4 Portland Airport area hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Multnomah County	Oregon
	Cully	Sumner Madison		
Total number of clients	3,514	1,735	159,149	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	62%	61%	62%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	58%	62%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2013	32%	30%	31%	31%
In 2012	14%	15%	15%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	16%	17%	16%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	50%	49%	47%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	7%	9%	10%	13%

3. 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.
4. 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.

- One-third of movers had most recently relocated within the hotspots or from adjacent tracts to the west along Columbia Boulevard, across the freeways to the south or east, or from other hotspots in North or East Portland.
- Sixty percent of clients who had most recently moved from another county came from Washington or Clackamas counties.

⁶³ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

High Poverty *Hotspots*⁶⁴ – 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 2014. 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 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.⁶⁵ 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 these areas:

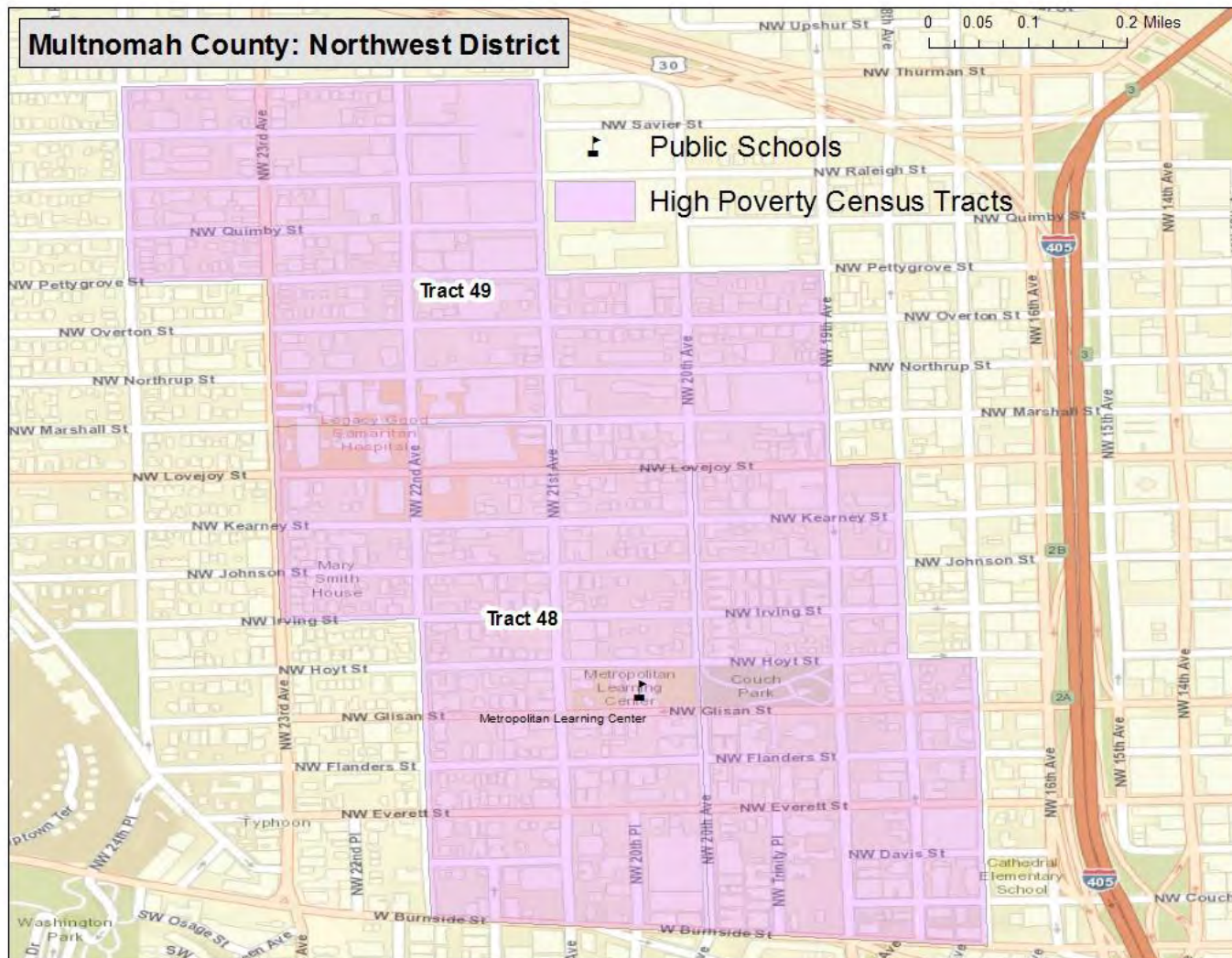
- *Pearl/China Town*: Census tract 51 in northwest Portland. It is bounded on the north by the Fremont Bridge (I-405), on the south by W Burnside Street, on the east by the Willamette River, and on the west by NW 14th Avenue and NW 12th Avenue. It includes portions of the Pearl District and China Town (Figure 1).

⁶⁴ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

⁶⁵ The census tract containing Portland State University is omitted even though its poverty rate was above 20 percent. The tract contains substantial student housing, and the high percentage of students affects the tract’s Census characteristics including the poverty rate.

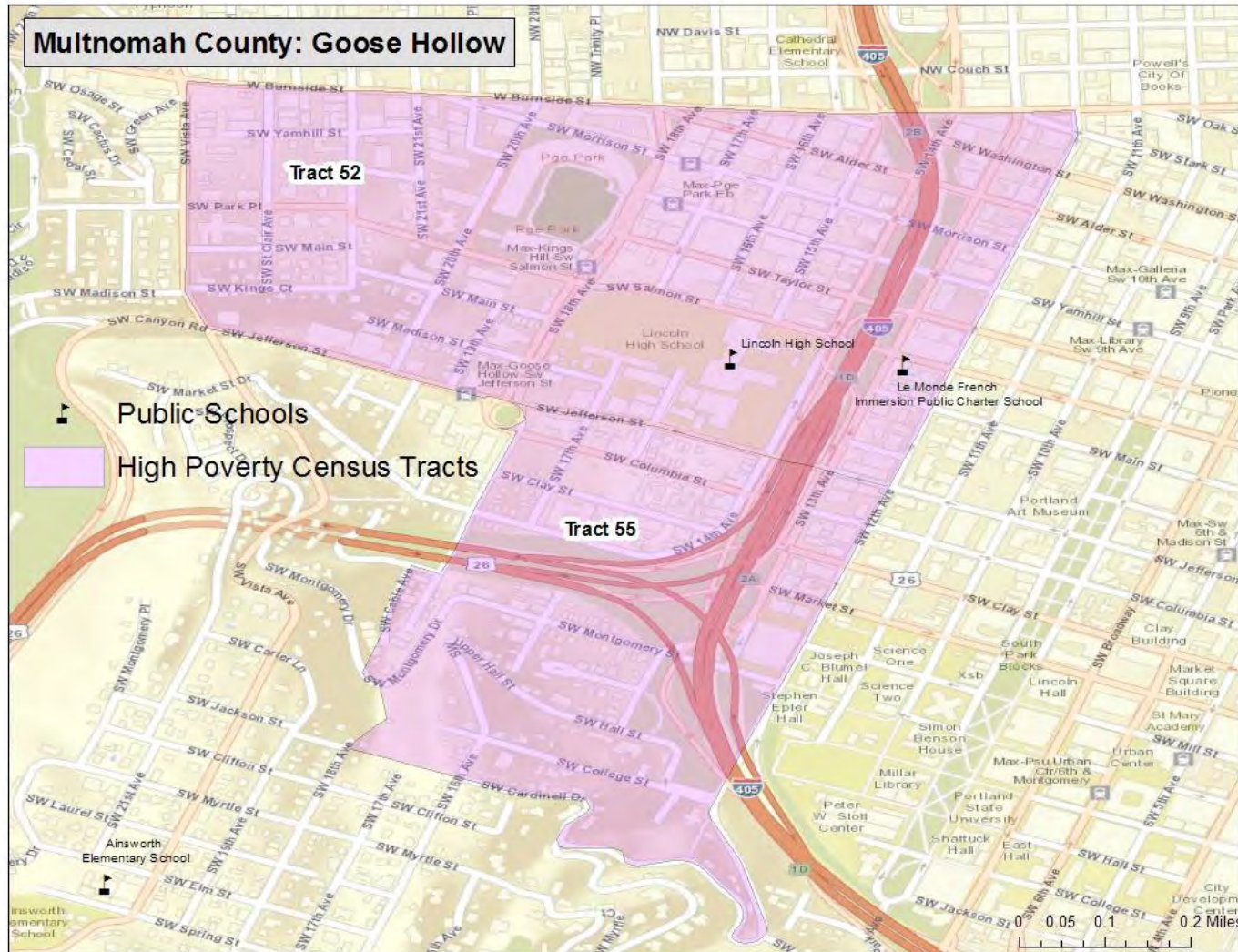
Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Pearl/China Town

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Northwest District



- *Northwest District:* Census tracts 48 and 49 are bounded on the north by NW Thurman Street and NW Pettygrove Street and on the south by NW Burnside Street. The area is bounded on the east by NW 21st Avenue, NW 19th Avenue, NW 18th Avenue, and NW 17th Avenue and on the west by NW 24th Avenue, NW 23rd Avenue, and NW 22nd Avenue. The area encompasses a portion of the Northwest District neighborhood (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Goose Hollow



- *Goose Hollow:* Census tracts 52 and 55 are bounded on the north by W Burnside Street and on the south by SW Jefferson Street, SW Jackson Street, and SW Cardinell Drive. They are bounded on the east by SW 12th Avenue and on the west by SW 23rd Avenue, SW Cable Street, and SW 18th Avenue. The area encompasses the Goose Hollow neighborhood and a portion of the Vista neighborhood (Figure 3).

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

Table 1 Central Portland hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Pearl China Town	Northwest District	Goose Hollow	Multnomah County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	27%	24%	29%	17%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	6,810	6,531	6,721	737,105	3,836,623
Housing units	5,759	4,834	5,259	324,192	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	62%	81%	78%	42%	34%
Total Households	4,760	4,528	4,701	303,654	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	0%	4%	1%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	3%	3%	1%	17%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	24.7	24.5	24.7	25.8	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	36%	58%	42%	51%	50%
Under 18	6%	7%	2%	20%	23%
18 to 24	6%	12%	26%	10%	9%
25 to 44	49%	56%	37%	34%	27%
45 to 59	22%	13%	16%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	18%	13%	18%	16%	20%
Latino	4%	8%	7%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	78%	75%	78%	72%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	18%	17%	15%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	98%	97%	96%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	8%	1%	6%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	58%	68%	57%	39%	29%

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 20 percent for tract 48 and 27 percent for tract 49. Within the Goose Hollow hotspot, the poverty rate was 26 percent for tract 52 and 34 percent for tract 55.
- 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, Pearl/China town had the lowest percentage of single-mother households and the Northwest District had the second lowest.
- The Northwest District had the lowest percentage of residents without a high school diploma of all Oregon hotspots.

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

Table 2 Central Portland hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	Hotspots			Multnomah County	Oregon
	Pearl China Town	Northwest District	Goose Hollow		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	3,146	1,099	1,313	159,149	782,927
Change since January 2008	145%	43%	109%	75%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	68	75	67	66	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	46%	17%	20%	22%	20%
Female	32%	53%	41%	52%	53%
Children	6%	8%	4%	34%	37%
18 to 24	6%	7%	16%	10%	11%
25 to 44	36%	28%	30%	29%	27%
45 to 59	38%	24%	28%	16%	15%
60 +	14%	33%	22%	11%	10%
English as preferred language	98%	89%	98%	82%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	90%	86%	91%	45%	40%
Clients in single parent households	6%	10%	6%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	4%	3%	3%	22%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	3%	6%	3%	15%	13%
Medical assistance	79%	80%	75%	78%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	13%	9%	-	10%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	6%	7%	5%	14%	11%
Mental health	47%	35%	45%	23%	23%
Alcohol and drug	50%	31%	35%	21%	21%
Child welfare	8%	7%	6%	14%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	17%	12%	17%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	56	90	81	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Pearl/China Town hotspot had the highest participation rate in alcohol/drug and mental health programs than all other Oregon hotspots. Compared to other hotspots, the area had the lowest percentage of SNAP clients also receiving TANF, and the sixth lowest child welfare participation.
- Clients in the Northwest and Goose Hollow areas also had very low rates of child welfare and TANF participation compared to other hotspots. Northwest District clients had the 6th highest participation rates in mental health and alcohol/drug programs. Goose Hollow clients had the second highest rate of participation in mental health programs and the third highest participation rate in alcohol/drug programs.
- These characteristics suggest that clients in the Portland city center area tend to be a mix of educated young adults and adults with mental health and alcohol/drug issues.

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

Table 3 Central Portland hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspots				
	Pearl China Town	Northwest District	Goose Hollow	Multnomah County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults ²					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	33%	29%	30%	39%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	26%	26%	28%	37%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.79	\$ 13.50	\$ 12.32	\$ 14.09	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 12.25	\$ 13.22	\$ 12.13	\$ 12.62	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12,036	\$ 12,465	\$ 10,750	\$ 14,960	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 8,123	\$ 10,067	\$ 8,737	\$ 11,054	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-33%	-19%	-19%	-26%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	18%	14%	22%	20%	21%
in 2013	15%	15%	19%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	14%	19%	19%	17%	17%
in 2013	18%	22%	20%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	9%	12%	12%	13%	12%
in 2013	10%	14%	13%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	25%	19%	18%	14%	11%
in 2013	25%	12%	21%	14%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	7%	4%	5%	8%	10%
in 2013	5%	4%	2%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	5%	-	-	5%	6%
in 2013	2%	3%	-	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	22%	31%	24%	23%	22%
in 2013	25%	31%	26%	25%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- Clients in the Central Portland hotspots have very low work participation rates compared to other hotspots around the state.
- Work participation and earnings among Pearl/China Town clients declined more than for clients in the county or state. There were substantial declines in employment among all sectors shown in Table 3 with the exception of health care/social assistance which held steady between 2008 and 2013.

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.⁶⁶

Table 4 Central Portland hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Pearl China Town	Northwest District	Goose Hollow	Multnomah County	Oregon
Total number of clients	3,146	1,099	1,313	159,149	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	3.1	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	75%	49%	64%	62%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	80%	59%	67%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2013	39%	23%	35%	31%	31%
In 2012	20%	10%	15%	15%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	15%	16%	14%	16%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	46%	35%	48%	47%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	14%	10%	13%	10%	13%

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

- The Pearl/China Town hotspot had the second most mobile population of any poverty hotspot in Oregon. Nineteen percent of its movers had most recently relocated within the hotspot. Another 20 percent had most recently relocated from downtown Portland (across Burnside), the area around Portland State University, other areas of northwest Portland, the Buckman-Kerns hotspot just across the Willamette River, or the Centennial and Lents-Powellhurst hotspots in east Portland.

⁶⁶ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

High Poverty *Hotspots*⁶⁷ – 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 2014. 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 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 three high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 9 percent of Multnomah County’s population, 16 percent of its poor, and 18 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

- *Centennial area*: Census tracts 91.01, 92.01, 93.01, and 97.01 covering portions of the Centennial, Hazelwood, Glenfair and Wilkes neighborhoods. The area is bounded on the north by E Burnside Street and NE Halsey Street, on the south by SE Powell Boulevard, on the east by SE 162nd Avenue, and on the west by SE 129th Avenue and NE 148th Avenue (Figure 1).

⁶⁷ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Centennial area

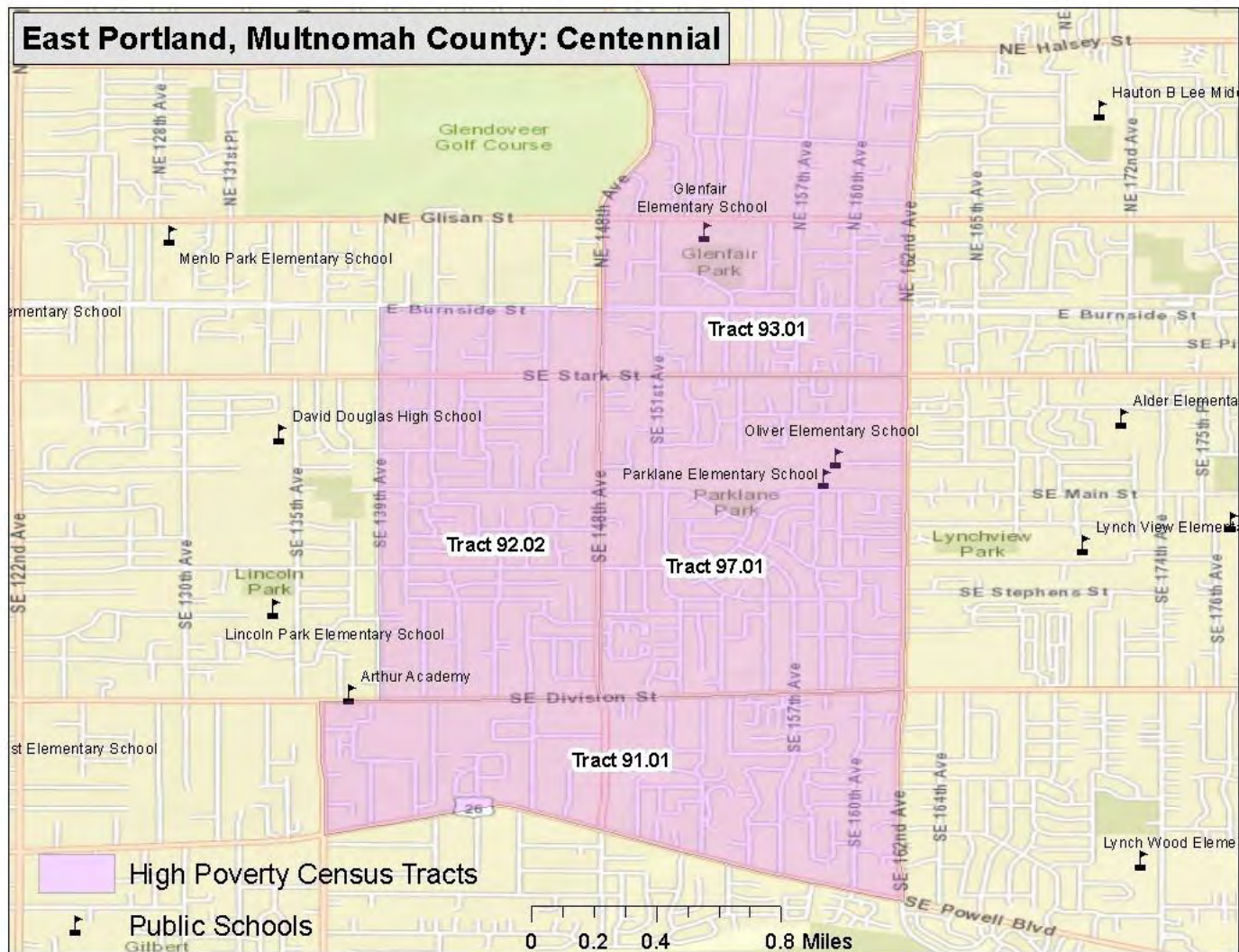
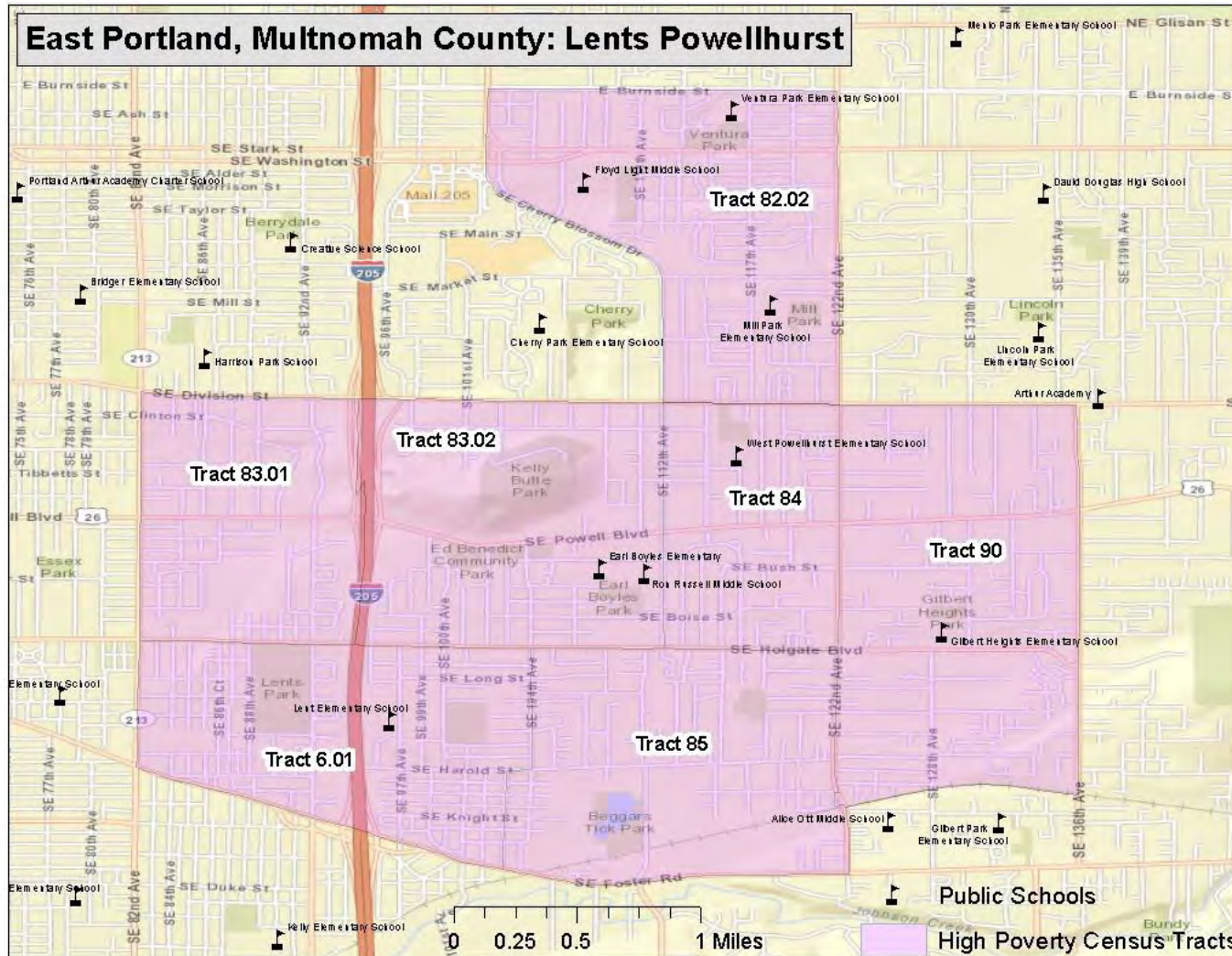
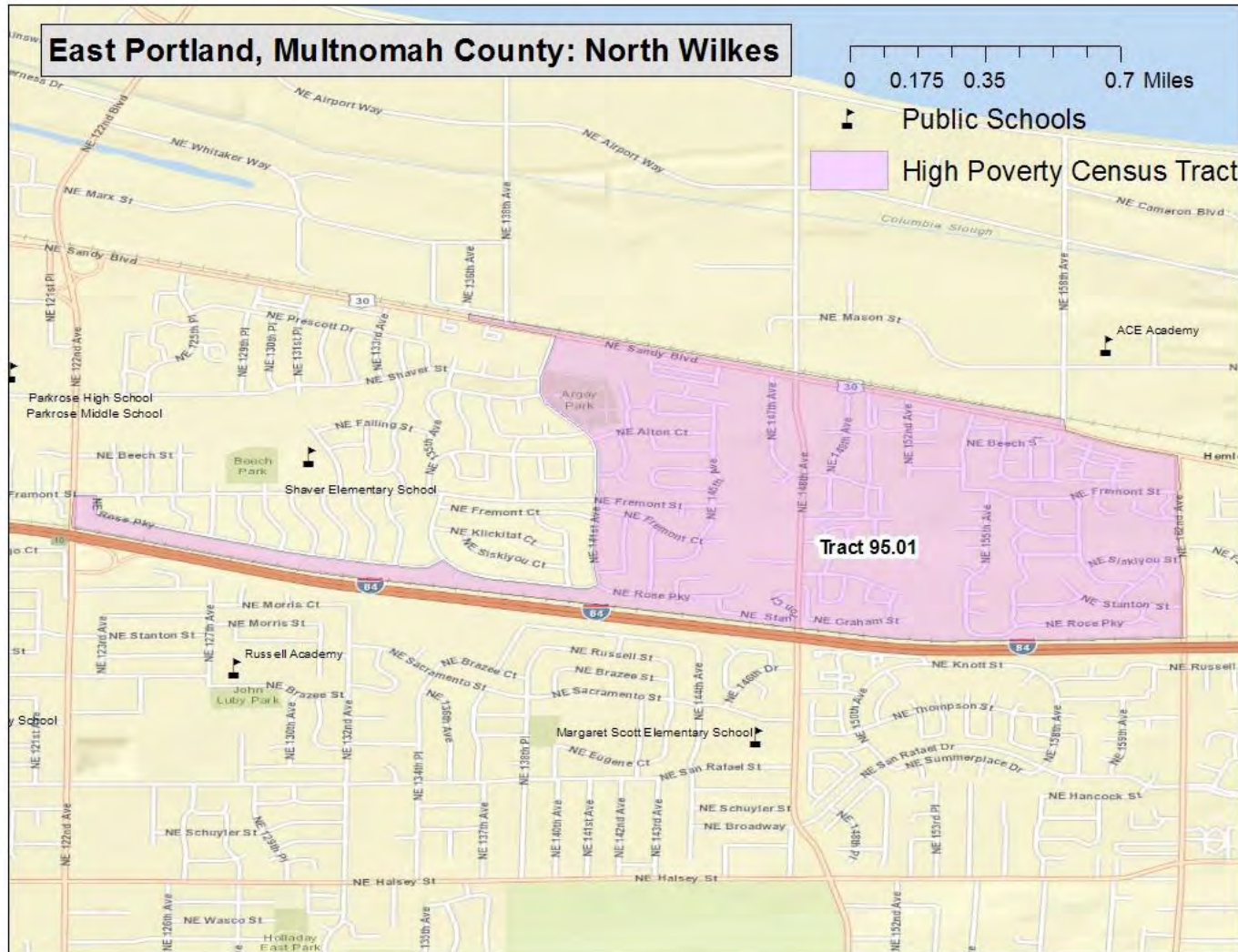


Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Lents/Powellhurst-Gilbert area



- *Lents/ Powellhurst area:* Census tracts 6.01, 82.02, 83.01, 83.02, 84, 85, and 90 covering portions of the Lents Powellhurst-Gilbert, and Mill Park neighborhoods. The area is bounded on the north by SE Division and E Burnside streets, on the south by SE Foster Road and the Springwater Corridor Trail, on the east by SE 136th, and on the west by SE 82nd Avenue, SE 112th Avenue, and SE Cherry Blossom Drive (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: North Wilkes



- *North Wilkes area:* Census Tract 95.01 which encompasses the portion of the Wilkes neighborhood that lies north of the Banfield Freeway (I-84). The tract is bounded on the north and south by Union Pacific Railroad tracks, on the east by NE 162nd Avenue and on the west by NE 141st Street and Drive (Figure 3).

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

Table 1 East Portland hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Centennial	Lents Powellhurst	North Wilkes	Multnomah County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	29%	30%	33%	17%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	24,621	39,287	4,709	737,105	3,836,623
Housing units	9,579	15,017	2,127	324,192	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	47%	53%	34%	42%	34%
Total Households	8,787	14,047	1,909	303,654	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	10%	10%	11%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	20%	20%	21%	17%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.0	26.7	26.0	25.8	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	52%	51%	54%	51%	50%
Under 18	25%	26%	25%	20%	23%
18 to 24	10%	9%	9%	10%	9%
25 to 44	31%	31%	24%	34%	27%
45 to 59	19%	18%	17%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	15%	16%	24%	16%	20%
Latino	21%	18%	11%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	59%	55%	57%	72%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	20%	26%	32%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	75%	75%	86%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	25%	25%	11%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	14%	15%	24%	39%	29%

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 in the individual tracts that comprise the Centennial hotspot ranged from 26 percent in tracts 92.1 and 97.07 to 33 percent in tract 91.01. In the Lents Powellhurst hotspot they ranged from 25 percent in tract 90 to 35 percent in tract 83.01.
- Residents of the Centennial hotspot ranked 15th highest among all Oregon hotspots in the percentage of adults without high school completion. The Lents-Powellhurst hotspot ranked 16th highest in this measure.
- The poverty rate in the North Wilkes hotspot was 14th highest among all Oregon hotspots.

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

Table 2 East Portland hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients					
	Hotspots			Multnomah County	Oregon
	Centennial	Lents Powellhurst	North Wilkes		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	10,417	16,575	1,190	159,149	782,927
Change since January 2008	93%	61%	85%	75%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	68	72	68	66	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	42%	42%	25%	22%	20%
Female	52%	53%	56%	52%	53%
Children	40%	39%	43%	34%	37%
18 to 24	11%	9%	12%	10%	11%
25 to 44	27%	26%	25%	29%	27%
45 to 59	14%	14%	12%	16%	15%
60 +	8%	11%	8%	11%	10%
English as preferred language	74%	72%	80%	82%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	35%	37%	33%	45%	40%
Clients in single parent households	33%	32%	45%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	29%	29%	17%	22%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	21%	18%	24%	15%	13%
Medical assistance	82%	82%	84%	78%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	11%	10%	17%	10%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	18%	17%	24%	14%	11%
Mental health	23%	22%	21%	23%	23%
Alcohol and drug	19%	19%	17%	21%	21%
Child welfare	18%	16%	19%	14%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	5%	3%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	13	27	30	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014. 4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted. 5. The <i>hotspot index</i> is a consolidated ranking of each of the 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Centennial hotspot ranked 8th highest among all Oregon hotspots in percentage of SNAP clients also receiving TANF. It ranked 10th highest in percentage of clients who had ever received domestic violence services and 17th highest in per-capita SNAP clients. These factors, combined with low educational attainment among residents, led to its hotspot index rank of 13.
- The North Wilkes hotspot ranked second highest among all Oregon hotspots in percentage of SNAP clients also receiving TANF. It had the highest percentage of SNAP clients who had ever received domestic violence services.
- The Lents-Powellhurst hotspot had the 12th highest percentage of SNAP clients who had ever received domestic violence services and was 18th highest in per-capita SNAP receipt.

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

Table 3 East Portland hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Centennial	Lents Powellhurst	North Wilkes	Multnomah County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	39%	38%	43%	39%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	37%	35%	40%	37%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.56	\$ 13.52	\$ 13.66	\$ 14.09	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 12.30	\$ 12.20	\$ 12.08	\$ 12.62	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 14,670	\$ 14,948	\$ 14,463	\$ 14,960	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 11,182	\$ 11,390	\$ 11,061	\$ 11,054	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-24%	-24%	-24%	-26%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	19%	19%	18%	20%	21%
in 2013	16%	18%	16%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	17%	19%	12%	17%	17%
in 2013	18%	18%	15%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	15%	15%	17%	13%	12%
in 2013	17%	16%	22%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	14%	13%	17%	14%	11%
in 2013	16%	14%	17%	14%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	9%	10%	10%	8%	10%
in 2013	8%	7%	4%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	5%	6%	7%	5%	6%
in 2013	3%	4%	2%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	20%	19%	21%	23%	22%
in 2013	21%	22%	24%	25%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- In the Lents Powellhurst hotspot there were substantial declines in employment among all sectors shown in Table 3 with the exception of health care/social assistance which held steady between 2008 and 2013.
- In the Centennial hotspot client employment in health care/social assistance and administrative services increased between 2008 and 2013. Most clients who worked in health care/social assistance in 2013 were women and half of them worked in nursing facilities, in facilities for the developmentally disabled or community/home-based setting care for the elderly or disabled. Most clients who worked in administrative services in 2013 were men and worked at temporary help agencies or in telemarketing or call centers.
- Relatively large decreases in manufacturing and construction employment among North Wilkes clients were not offset by job growth 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.⁶⁸

Table 4 East Portland hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Centennial	Lents Powellhurst	North Wilkes	Multnomah County	Oregon
Total number of clients	10,417	16,575	1,190	159,149	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	68%	63%	71%	62%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	67%	64%	74%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2013	38%	30%	37%	31%	31%
In 2012	15%	14%	17%	15%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	15%	18%	17%	16%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	55%	49%	59%	47%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	9%	10%	7%	10%	13%

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

- The North Wilkes area ranked 12th among all hotspots in percentage of clients who had moved. Thirty seven percent of North Wilkes movers had most recently relocated within the tract, from one of the other East Portland or Gresham hotspots, or from the Argay, Parkrose, or Concordia neighborhoods which are west of the hotspot.

- Just over half of Centennial movers had most recently relocated from elsewhere in the hotspot, from one of the other East Portland or Gresham hotspots, or from other tracts in the Powellhurst-Gilbert, Mill Park, Hazelwood, Glenfair or Centennial neighborhoods. The same general pattern was found in the Lent-Powellhurst hotspot, but fewer movers came from Gresham and more came from neighborhoods west of Lents including Mt. Scott-Arleta, Brentwood-Darlington and even the Pearl/China Town hotspot in Central Portland.

⁶⁸ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

High Poverty *Hotspots*⁶⁹ – 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 2014. 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 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, 4 percent of its poor, and 3 percent of its SNAP clients live in the four central Portland hotspots (Figures 1 through 3).

- *Buckman-Kerns area:* Tracts 11.01, 20, and 21 are bounded on the north by the Banfield Freeway (I-84), on the south by Hawthorne Boulevard and Stark Street, on the east by SE 16th Avenue, SE and NE 32nd Avenue, and NE 33rd Avenue, and on the west by the Willamette River. They encompass portions of the Buckman and Kerns neighborhoods (Figure 1).

⁶⁹ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Buckman-Kerns Area

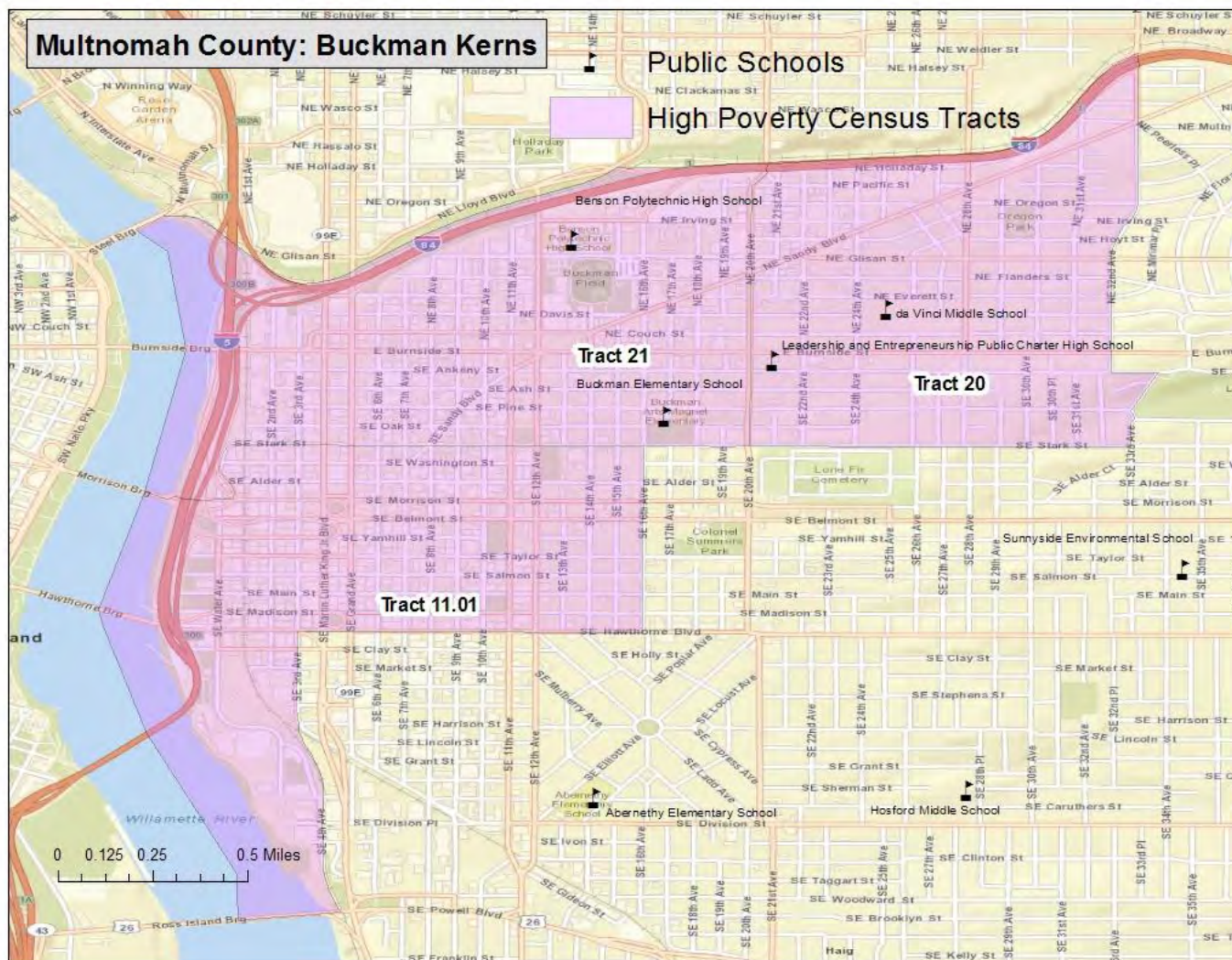
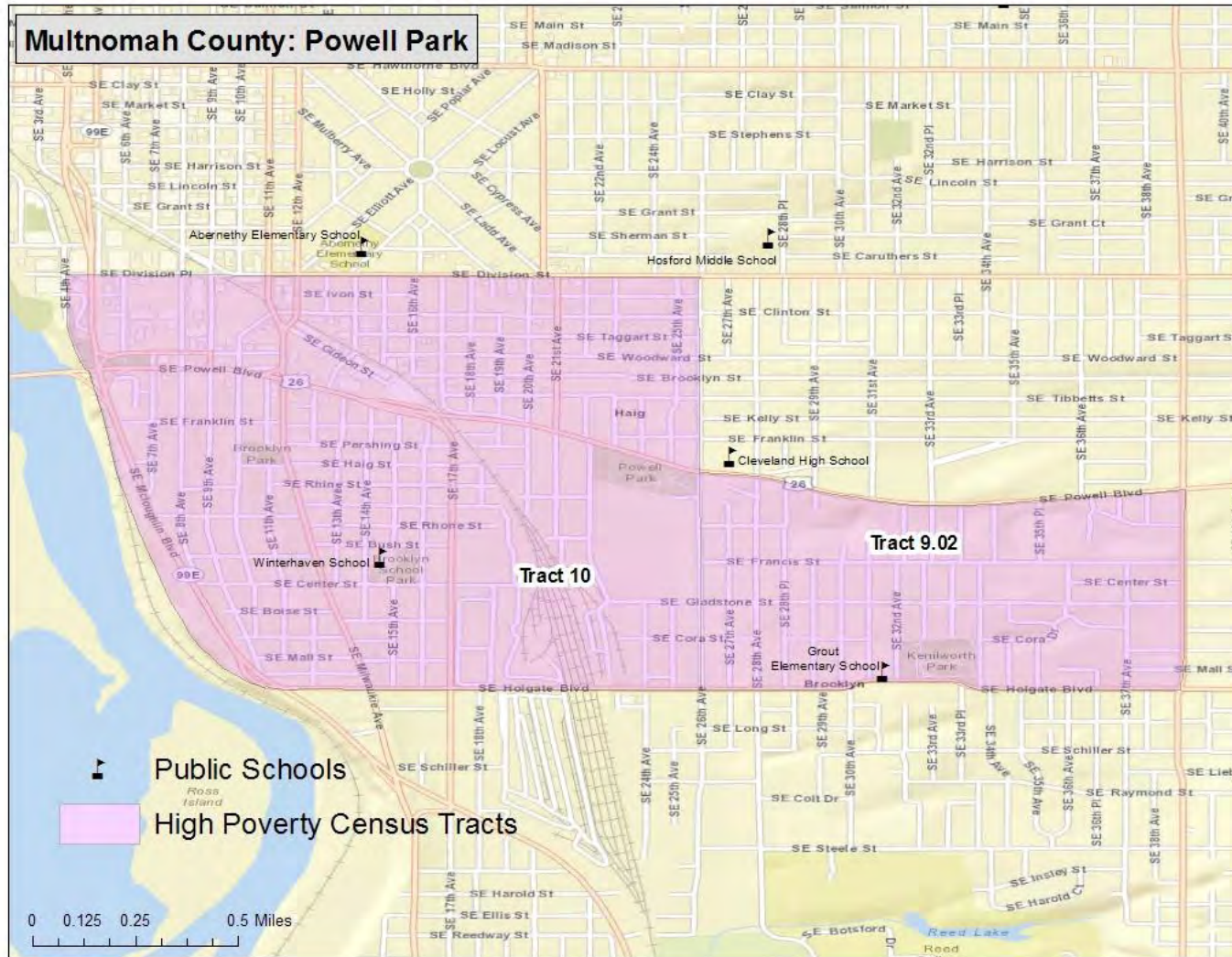


Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Powell Park Area



- Powell Park area:* Census tracts 10 and 9.02 are bounded on the north by SE Division Place/Street and SE Powell Boulevard, on the south by SE Holgate Boulevard, on the east by Cesar Chavez Boulevard, and on the west by the Portland Traction Railroad tracks. The tracts encompass portions of the Hosford-Abernethy, Richmond, Brooklyn, and Creston-Kenilworth neighborhoods (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: North Tabor Area

- *North Tabor*: Tract 18.01 is in northeast Portland, but it is bounded on the north by the Banfield Freeway. It is bounded on the south by E Burnside Street, on the east by NE 68th Place, NE 65th Avenue, NE 64th Avenue, NE 63rd Avenue, NE 67th Avenue, and NE Gilham Avenue. It is bounded on the west by NE 44th and 47th Avenues (Figure 3).

Table 1 Inner Southeast Portland hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Buckman Kerns	Powell Park	North Tabor	Multnomah County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	22%	21%	23%	17%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	9,944	9,862	4,354	737,105	3,836,623
Housing units	5,968	4,792	2,110	324,192	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	74%	62%	60%	42%	34%
Total Households	5,760	4,625	2,045	303,654	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	3%	5%	3%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	6%	12%	7%	17%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	24.7	25.2	25.0	25.8	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	50%	47%	46%	51%	50%
Under 18	10%	14%	13%	20%	23%
18 to 24	11%	12%	10%	10%	9%
25 to 44	52%	47%	46%	34%	27%
45 to 59	17%	17%	16%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	10%	9%	15%	16%	20%
Latino	4%	6%	6%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	88%	79%	79%	72%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	8%	16%	14%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	98%	92%	94%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	4%	9%	5%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	53%	43%	45%	39%	29%

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

- Inner Southeast hotspots are distinct from other Oregon poverty hotspots: the population is composed of a much higher percentage of young adults (18 to 44 years old) and people with at least a four-year college degree and a much lower percentage of children.
- In the Buckman-Kerns hotspot, the poverty rate ranged from 20 percent in tract 20 to 29 percent in tract 11.01.
- In the Powell Park hotspot, the poverty rate was 20 percent in tract 10 and 23 percent in tract 9.02.

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 Inner Southeast Portland hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Buckman Kerns	Powell Park	North Tabor	Multnomah County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	2,006	2,249	692	159,149	782,927
Change since January 2008	59%	51%	65%	75%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	57	57	65	66	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	20%	23%	16%	22%	20%
Female	48%	51%	53%	52%	53%
Children	12%	25%	26%	34%	37%
18 to 24	12%	12%	8%	10%	11%
25 to 44	42%	37%	34%	29%	27%
45 to 59	21%	15%	16%	16%	15%
60 +	13%	11%	17%	11%	10%
English as preferred language	96%	83%	87%	82%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	78%	57%	56%	45%	40%
Clients in single parent households	14%	22%	27%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	8%	20%	17%	22%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	7%	10%	9%	15%	13%
Medical assistance	68%	71%	74%	78%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	6%	14%	15%	10%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	7%	8%	9%	14%	11%
Mental health	31%	22%	25%	23%	23%
Alcohol and drug	27%	18%	20%	21%	21%
Child welfare	9%	10%	11%	14%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	0%	2%	-
Vocational rehabilitation	11%	6%	5%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	87	101	102	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 very high percentages of single-adult households and adults age 18 to 44 and a very low percentage of children when compared to other hotspots or Oregon as a whole.

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 clients¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Buckman Kerns	Powell Park	North Tabor	Multnomah County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	38%	38%	40%	39%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	38%	42%	36%	37%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 14.04	\$ 14.38	\$ 14.60	\$ 14.09	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 12.50	\$ 12.56	\$ 12.28	\$ 12.62	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13,130	\$ 15,462	\$ 15,151	\$ 14,960	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 9,405	\$ 10,702	\$ 10,076	\$ 11,054	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-28%	-31%	-33%	-26%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	18%	18%	21%	20%	21%
in 2013	17%	18%	14%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	24%	23%	17%	17%	17%
in 2013	33%	25%	21%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	11%	10%	12%	13%	12%
in 2013	10%	12%	14%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	14%	10%	12%	14%	11%
in 2013	13%	11%	13%	14%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	5%	9%	7%	8%	10%
in 2013	3%	6%	3%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	4%	3%	-	5%	6%
in 2013	2%	2%	-	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	23%	26%	31%	23%	22%
in 2013	23%	26%	33%	25%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- In the Buckman-Kerns hotspot, client employment shifted to accommodation/food service (restaurants) between 2008 and 2013.
- In the Powell Park hotspot, client employment increased in all sectors except manufacturing and construction.
- In the North Tabor hotspot, decreases in client employment in trade and manufacturing were partially offset by increases in accommodation/food service, health care/social assistance, and administrative services employment.

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.⁷⁰

Table 4 Inner Southeast Portland hotspot: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Buckman Kerns	Powell Park	North Tabor	Multnomah County	Oregon
Total number of clients	2,006	2,249	692	159,149	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	62%	57%	52%	62%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	64%	58%	45%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2013	34%	30%	25%	31%	31%
In 2012	16%	14%	13%	15%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	13%	13%	15%	16%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	47%	44%	39%	47%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	11%	8%	9%	10%	13%

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

- One-fifth of Powell Park movers had most recently relocated within the hotspot or from an adjacent tract, and one-fifth had come from the Lents-Powellhurst hotspot in East Portland.
- Thirteen percent of North Tabor movers had most recently relocated within the hotspot or from the adjacent Montavilla neighborhood. Eight percent came from the Lents-Powellhurst hotspot and 6 percent came from the Buckman-Kerns hotspot.

- Twelve percent of Buckman-Kerns movers had most recently relocated within the hotspot and 13 percent had moved from northwest Portland or downtown including the Pearl/China Town and Goose Hollow hotspots. An additional 15 percent came from adjacent tracts, the Creston-Kenilworth and Sunnyside neighborhoods, or the Lents-Powellhurst, Powell Park, and Lloyd-Eliot hotspots.

⁷⁰ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

High Poverty *Hotspots*⁷¹ – 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 2014. 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 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.

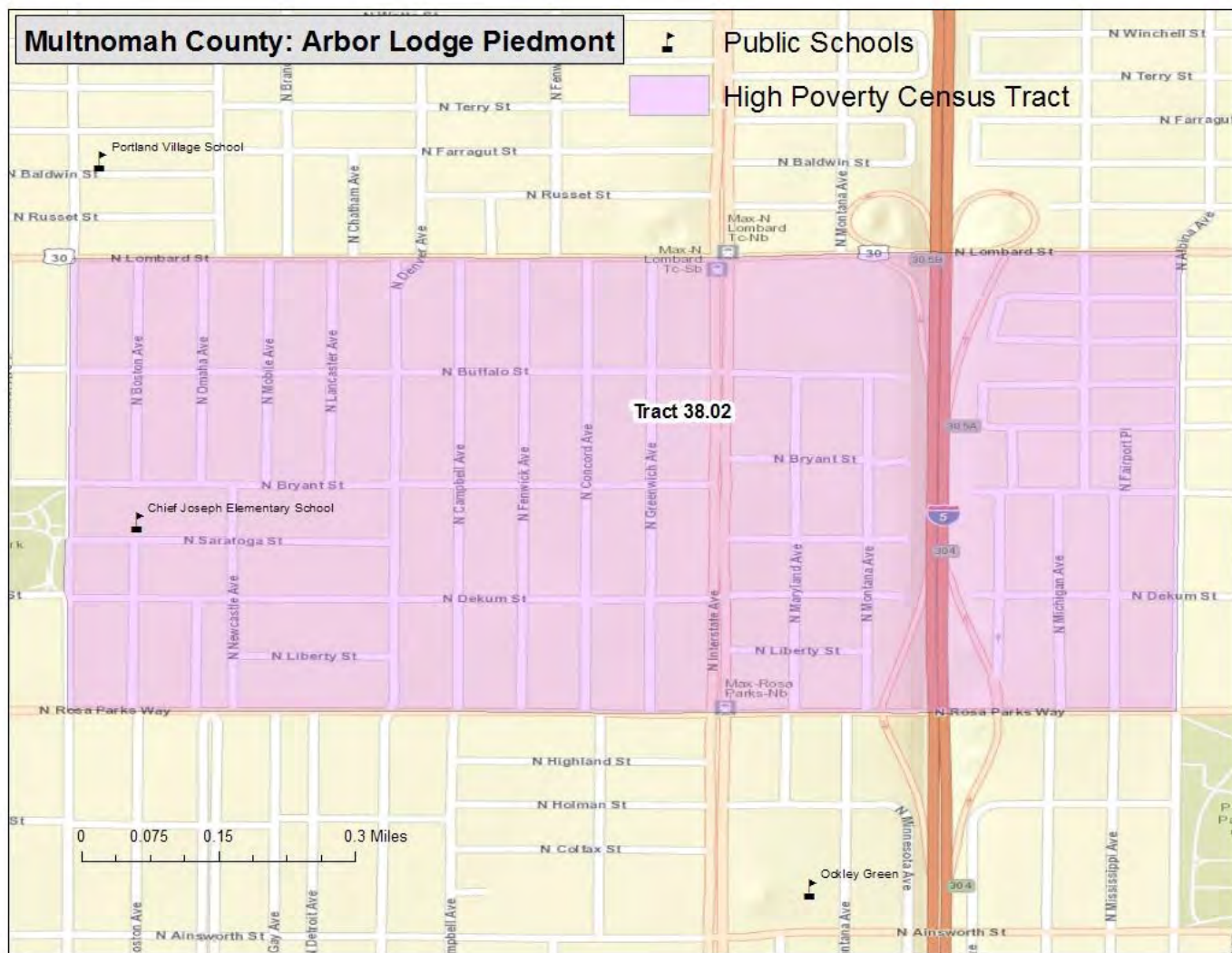
Four areas of north and inner northeast Portland are high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 4 percent of Multnomah County's population, 6 percent of its poor, and 6 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas:

- *Alberta & MLK*: Tracts 33.01 and 34.01 are bounded on the north by NE Killingsworth Street, by N/NE Skidmore Street and NE Prescott Street on the south, by NE 15th Avenue on the east, and by N Albina Avenue on the west. The tracts encompass portions of the Humboldt, King, and Vernon neighborhoods, and it is located around the intersection of NE Alberta Street and NE Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard (Figure 1).

⁷¹ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

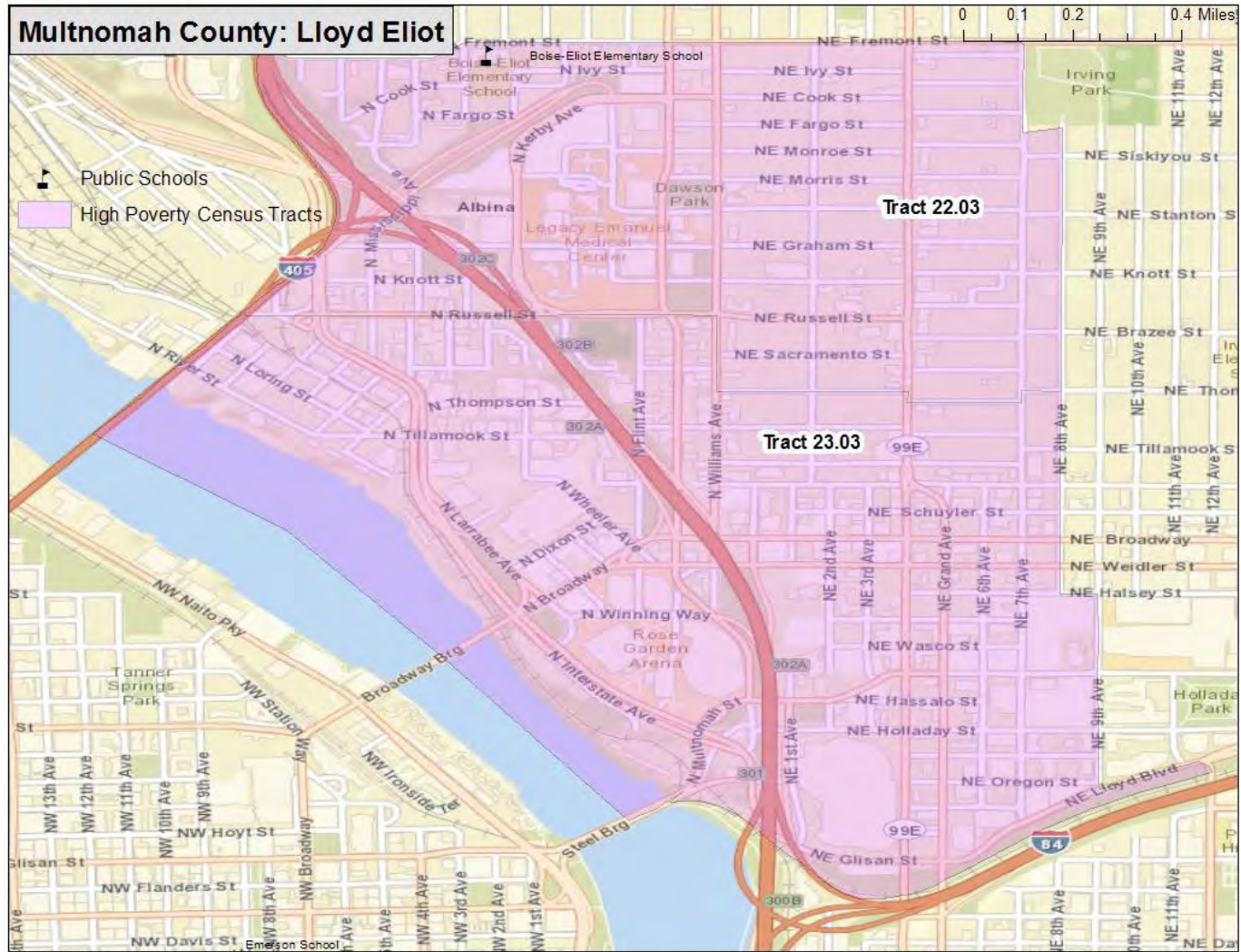
Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Alberta and MLK

Figure 2: Poverty hotspots: Arbor Lodge/Piedmont



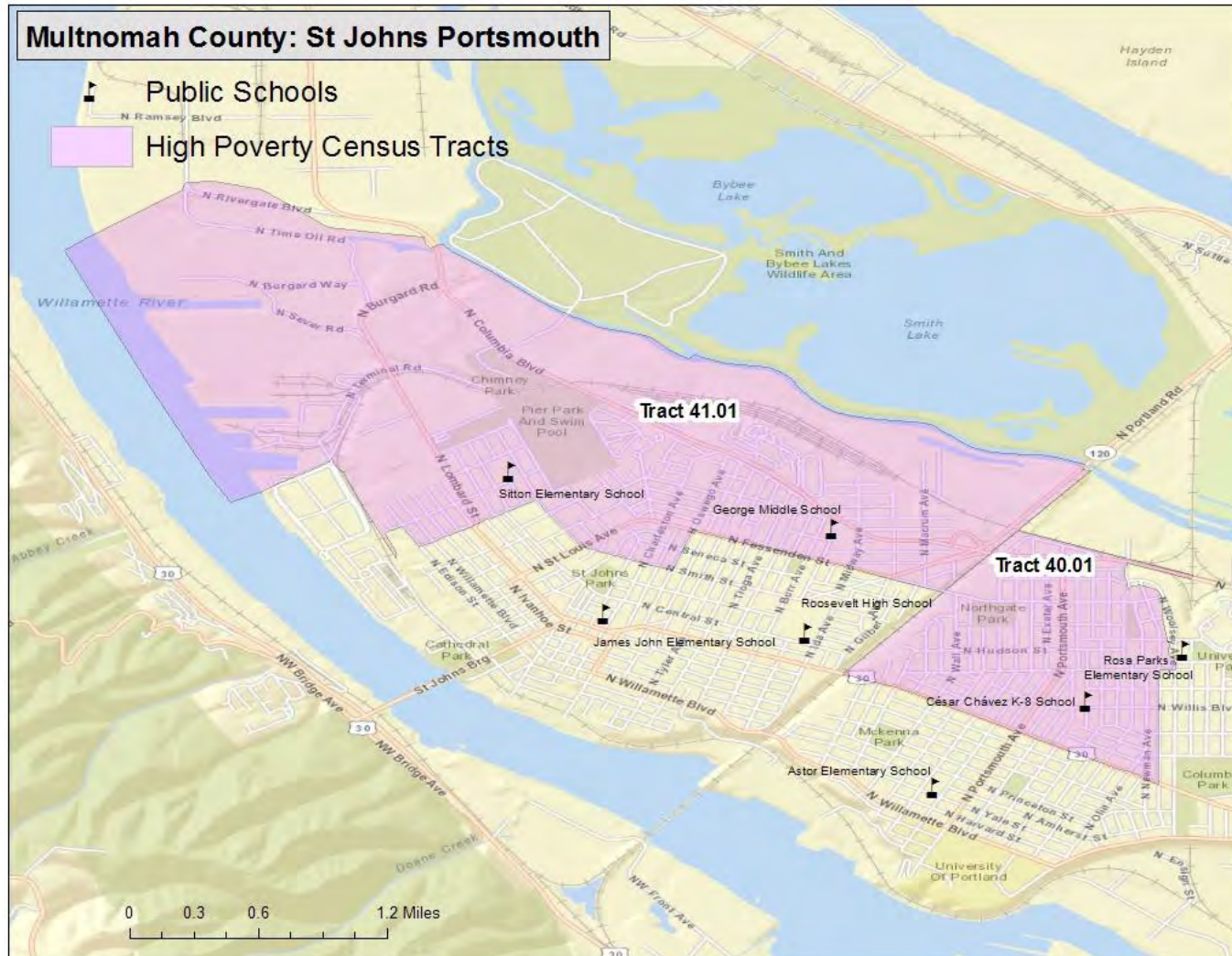
- *Arbor Lodge/Piedmont:* Tract 38.02 is bounded on the north by N Lombard Street, by N Rosa Parks Way on the south, by N Albina Avenue on the east, and by N Delaware Avenue on the west. It encompasses portions of the Piedmont and Arbor Lodge neighborhoods (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Poverty hotspots:
Lloyd/Eliot



- *Lloyd/Eliot:* Tracts 22.03 and 23.03 are bounded on the north by NE Fremont Street, by I-84 on the south, by NE 8th and 9th avenues on the east, and I-5 and by the Willamette River on the west. The tracts encompass the Lloyd District, the Eliot Neighborhood, and portions of the Irvington and Boise neighborhoods (Figure 3).

Figure 4: Poverty hotspots: St. Johns/Portsmouth



- *St. Johns/Portsmouth:* Census tracts 40.01 and 41.01 are bounded on the north by an electric intertie, the Columbia Slough, and the Union Pacific Railroad track. The area is bounded on the south by N St Johns Avenue, N Smith Street, N Fessenden Street, and N Lombard Street. It is bounded on the east by N Fiske Avenue, N Woolsey Avenue, and N Dwight Avenue. It is bounded on the west by the Willamette River. It includes portions of the St. Johns and Portsmouth neighborhoods (Figure 4).

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

Table 1 North and Inner-northeast Portland hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>					Oregon
	Alberta and MLK	Arbor Lodge Piedmont	Lloyd Eliot	St Johns Portsmouth	Multnomah County	
ACS Poverty rate	32%	26%	25%	28%	17%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	6,292	3,104	5,014	14,168	737,105	3,836,623
Housing units	2,717	1,345	2,815	5,674	324,192	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	53%	36%	67%	49%	42%	34%
Total Households	2,478	1,321	2,624	5,310	303,654	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	15%	7%	5%	13%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	6%	11%	7%	14%	17%	19%
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	48%	45%	46%	51%	51%	50%
Under 18	22%	19%	13%	28%	20%	23%
18 to 24	10%	7%	6%	9%	10%	9%
25 to 44	45%	44%	49%	38%	34%	27%
45 to 59	14%	15%	15%	15%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	9%	14%	17%	10%	16%	20%
Latino	10%	16%	7%	21%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	53%	64%	68%	53%	72%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	37%	20%	25%	27%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	97%	92%	96%	86%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	8%	16%	6%	19%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	38%	39%	50%	23%	39%	29%

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 36 percent in tract 34.01 and 28 percent in tract 33.01
- In the Lloyd/Eliot hotspot the poverty rate was 27 percent in tract 22.3 and 22 percent in tract 34.03.
- In the St. Johns/Portsmouth hotspot the poverty rate was 30 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/MLK and Lloyd/Eliot hotspots have much higher levels of educational attainment than typical for other poverty hotspots in Oregon. The Alberta hotspot ranked fifth among all Oregon hotspots 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 January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>					
	Alberta and MLK	Arbor Lodge Piedmont	Lloyd Eliot	St Johns Portsmouth	Multnomah County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	2,189	474	1,495	5,541	159,149	782,927
Change since January 2008	38%	37%	59%	51%	75%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	71	60	68	73	66	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	35%	15%	30%	39%	22%	20%
Female	53%	52%	47%	54%	52%	53%
Children	29%	25%	18%	44%	34%	37%
18 to 24	12%	11%	11%	11%	10%	11%
25 to 44	33%	39%	37%	26%	29%	27%
45 to 59	15%	15%	22%	13%	16%	15%
60 +	10%	10%	12%	6%	11%	10%
English as preferred language	93%	93%	95%	80%	82%	89%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	53%	58%	68%	32%	45%	40%
Clients in single parent households	33%	24%	23%	42%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	13%	18%	9%	23%	22%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³						
TANF	16%	11%	13%	23%	15%	13%
Medical assistance	73%	75%	75%	80%	78%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	15%	0%	15%	12%	10%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴						
Domestic violence	19%	12%	14%	19%	14%	11%
Mental health	26%	21%	31%	23%	23%	23%
Alcohol and drug	23%	22%	34%	19%	21%	21%
Child welfare	15%	12%	13%	18%	14%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	7%	6%	9%	4%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	28	78	46	23	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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, St. Johns/Portsmouth ranked third highest in percentage of SNAP clients also receiving TANF or who had participated in domestic violence programs, and 12th highest in percentage of households headed by single mothers (Table 1). These factors account for the area's hotspot index rank of 23.
- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Alberta/MLK area had the fifth highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs. The area had the 16th-highest poverty rate and had the fifth-highest percentage of households headed by single mothers (Table 1). These factors account for the area's hotspot index rank of 28.
- The Lloyd/Eliot hotspot ranked fourth-highest among all Oregon hotspots in client participation rate in alcohol/drug programs.

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 clients¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>					
	Alberta and MLK	Arbor Lodge Piedmont	Lloyd Eliot	St Johns Portsmouth	Multnomah County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	38%	41%	38%	41%	39%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	37%	38%	36%	38%	37%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.37	\$ 14.70	\$ 13.61	\$ 13.93	\$ 14.09	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 12.09	\$ 14.39	\$ 12.21	\$ 12.33	\$ 12.62	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12,103	\$ 15,315	\$ 12,125	\$ 15,169	\$ 14,960	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 9,358	\$ 9,896	\$ 9,353	\$ 11,700	\$ 11,054	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-23%	-35%	-23%	-23%	-26%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	18%	23%	15%	23%	20%	21%
in 2013	15%	15%	17%	18%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	18%	16%	19%	14%	17%	17%
in 2013	21%	26%	20%	13%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	16%	11%	13%	15%	13%	12%
in 2013	19%	10%	14%	18%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	16%	14%	15%	15%	14%	11%
in 2013	14%	16%	17%	17%	14%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	6%	7%	7%	9%	8%	10%
in 2013	5%	-	5%	8%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	3%	6%	5%	3%	5%	6%
in 2013	1%	6%	2%	2%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	23%	23%	25%	21%	23%	22%
in 2013	24%	28%	25%	25%	25%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- In all hotspots overall client employment declined between 2008 and 2013, particularly in manufacturing and construction. In some of the hotspots the employment decline was partially offset by increased employment in accommodation/food services, health care/social assistance, or administrative 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.

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Table 4 North and Inner-northeast Portland hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>					
	Alberta and MLK	Arbor Lodge Piedmont	Lloyd Eliot	St Johns Portsmouth	Multnomah County	Oregon
Total number of clients	2,189	474	1,495	5,541	159,149	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	63%	51%	66%	62%	62%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	66%	48%	63%	60%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2013	30%	26%	31%	26%	31%	31%
In 2012	15%	13%	17%	16%	15%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	18%	12%	18%	20%	16%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	49%	43%	56%	45%	47%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	6%	6%	8%	7%	10%	13%

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

- One-quarter of Alberta/MLK movers most recently relocated within the hotspot or from an adjacent census tract. Another 10 percent came from the Cully, Pearl/China Town, St. Johns/Portsmouth, or Lloyd/Eliot hotspots.
- Fourteen percent of Arbor Lodge movers had most recently relocated within the hotspot or an adjacent tract.
- Seventeen percent of Lloyd/Eliot movers had most recently relocated within the hotspot, from an adjacent tract, or from another north/northeast neighborhood including Kenton, King, Vernon, or Woodlawn. Seven percent came from downtown Portland or the Pearl/China Town hotspot in northwest Portland.

- Forty percent of movers in the St. Johns/Portsmouth hotspot had most recently relocated within the hotspot, from an adjacent tract, or from another tract in St. Johns.

⁷² 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	75448	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	73330	+/-383	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	28111	+/-352	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	37.4	+/-0.5	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	24.1%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	6.2%	+/-0.1	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	21.7%	+/-0.5	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	15.2%	+/-0.2	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	60811	+/-62	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	80.6%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	313	+/-105	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.4%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1,185	+/-200	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1.6%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	1,580	+/-159	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	2.1%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	26	+/-29	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	2.8%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	2130	+/-275	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	2.8%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	9,122	**	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	12.1%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	36,561	+/-140	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	51.1%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	38887	+/-140	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	48.9%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	69,299	+/-660	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	96.1%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	2,951	+/-428	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	3.9%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	5287	+/-605	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	7.0%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	11.7%	+/-1.0	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	4.4%	+/-0.9	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	7.3%	+/-2.3	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	246.61	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	25.9%	+/-1.4	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	89.9%	+/-0.9	64.4%	+/-0.2

Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	28.5%	+/-1.5	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	3.0%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.62	+/-0.04	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	29.5%	+/-1.6	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	43.3%	+/-11.6	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	3.8	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	10.2	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	7.3%	+/-1.3	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	66.8%	+/-1.6	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	3.5	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	11	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	44.7%	+/-3.4%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	5.0%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	13.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	29.5%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	12.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	36.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	10.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	15.9%	+/-1.4	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	13.9%	+/-0.8	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.7%	+/-0.7	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.4%	+/-0.4	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	4.8%	+/-0.8	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.5%	+/-0.8	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.8%	+/-0.4	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	3.8%	+/-0.6	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	14.6%	+/-1.5	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	18.9%	+/-3.4	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	7.4%	+/-1.9	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	7.4%	+/-1.9	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	29.6%	+/-2.4	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	52,365	+/-2,001	49,850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	20.8%	+/-1.2	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	31.1%	+/-1.4	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	75.4%	+/-1.4	77.5%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	12.3%	+/-1.4	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	4.2%	+/-0.8	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	N/A	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	2698	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	6.9%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	141900~	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	106,100~	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	3337	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	575	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	18	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	230	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	6396	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	147	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	550	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	32	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRs Services State Fiscal Year 2014	300	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

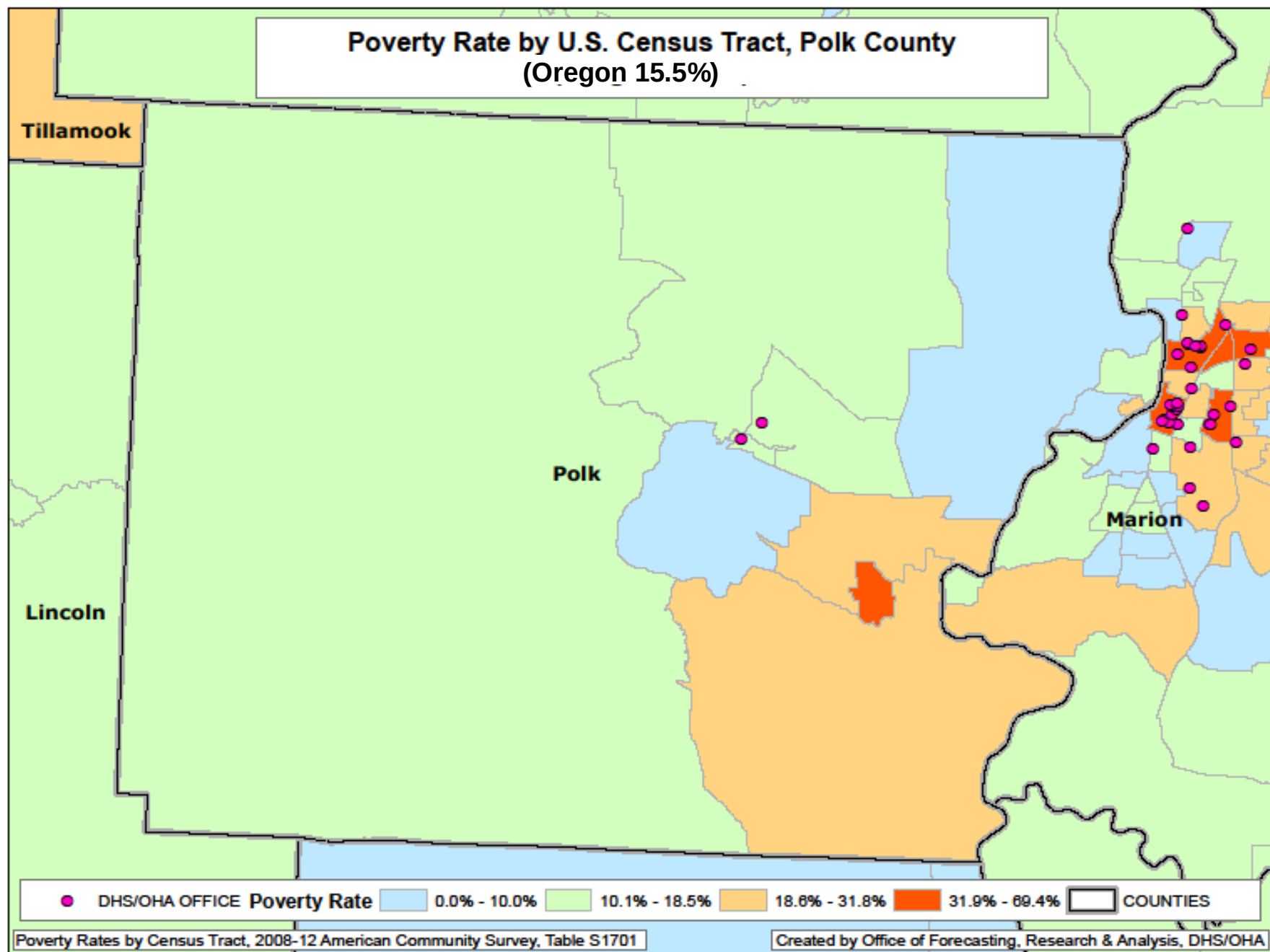
-- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*⁷³ – Polk County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies the high-poverty hotspot in Polk 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 2014. 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 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.

Polk County has one high-poverty hotspot.⁷⁴ According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 2 percent of Polk County’s population, 5 percent of its poor, and 6 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area:

- Census tract 51 in West Salem. It is bounded by Edgewater Road NW on the south, by Wallace Road and the Willamette River on the east, by 9th, 8th, Arthur, and Piedmont on the north, and by Piedmont and Senate on the west (Figure 1). The eastern third of the tract is an industrial and commercial area.

⁷³ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

⁷⁴ Census tract 203.03 around Western Oregon University also had a high poverty rate, but it contains college dormitories and a large amount of private student housing. The high percentage of student housing affects the tract’s Census characteristics including the poverty rate. Therefore no analysis was done for tract 203.03.

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: West Salem



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

Table 1 West Salem hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹			
	Hotspot	Polk	
	West Salem	County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	30%	15%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	1,884	75,448	3,836,623
Housing units	1,009	30,190	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	58%	31%	34%
Total Households	900	27,973	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	13%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	14%	22%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.2	27.1	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	57%	52%	50%
Under 18	23%	24%	23%
18 to 24	8%	12%	9%
25 to 44	32%	23%	27%
45 to 59	21%	19%	21%
60+ years of age	15%	22%	20%
Latino	23%	12%	12%
White and non-Latino	73%	81%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	4%	7%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	81%	95%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	25%	10%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	18%	29%	29%
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 16th highest percentage of households headed by single mothers and the 19th highest percentage of adults without high school completion.

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

Table 2 West Salem hotspot: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	West Salem	Polk County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	923	15,400	782,927
Change since January 2008	81%	71%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	66	67	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	49%	20%	20%
Female	51%	53%	53%
Children	41%	40%	37%
18 to 24	9%	13%	11%
25 to 44	31%	26%	27%
45 to 59	12%	13%	15%
60 +	6%	8%	10%
English as preferred language	85%	91%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	35%	35%	40%
Clients in single parent households	32%	33%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	31%	31%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	18%	15%	13%
Medical assistance	78%	77%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	4%	7%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	10%	11%	11%
Mental health	26%	25%	23%
Alcohol and drug	22%	20%	21%
Child welfare	19%	16%	14%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	12	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 8th highest per capita SNAP participation. Area clients had the 17th highest rate of child welfare involvement and the 21st highest rate of concurrent TANF receipt. These measures, along with the area's low educational attainment and high percentage of single-mother garnered the hotspot index rank of 12.

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

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

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	West Salem	Polk County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	49%	44%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	45%	42%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.20	\$ 13.74	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.96	\$ 12.50	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 14,805	\$ 15,355	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 10,960	\$ 11,528	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-26%	-25%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	18%	18%	21%
in 2013	20%	17%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	18%	16%	17%
in 2013	16%	16%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	13%	16%	12%
in 2013	16%	21%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	12%	8%	11%
in 2013	11%	8%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	14%	11%	10%
in 2013	11%	9%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	5%	6%	6%
in 2013	6%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	19%	23%	22%
in 2013	20%	25%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

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.⁷⁵

Table 4 West Salem hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	West Salem	Polk County	Oregon
Total number of clients	923	15,400	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	3.2	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	65%	65%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	63%	66%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2013	33%	34%	31%
In 2012	17%	14%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	15%	17%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	17%	23%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	41%	28%	13%

3. 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*.
4. 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.

- Half of all movers in the West Salem hotspot had most recently relocated from the Marion County portion of Salem which lies across the Willamette River.
- For those who most recently moved from another tract within Polk County, more than half came from a neighboring West Salem tract.

⁷⁵ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	1865	+/-85	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	1853	+/-86	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	835	+/-55	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	46.7	+/-3.3	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	21.1%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	6.0%	+/-1.7	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	27.3%	+/-3.7	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	21.5%	+/-2.8	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	1676	+/-104	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	89.9%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	2	+/-4	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.1%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	25	+/-20	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1.3%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	1	+/-5	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0.1%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	0	+/-12	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	2.6%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	49	+/-33	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	2.6%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	112	+/-65	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	6.0%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	917	+/-54	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.2%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	948	+/-61	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.8%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	1,785	+/-83	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	96.4%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	68	+/-46	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	3.6%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	76	+/-47	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	4.1%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	4.8%	+/-2.7	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	2.4%	+/-2.1	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	7.3%	+/-3.4	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	Unavailable	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION				
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	30.7%	+/-4.1	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	90.2%	+/-2.6	64.4%	+/-0.2

EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	14.8%	+/-3.1	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	11.3%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.35	+/-0.17	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	22.3%	+/-4.5	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	0.0%	+/-100.0	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	--	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	--	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	12.4%	+/-4.1	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	66.6%	+/-5.0	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	Unavailable	Unavailable	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	6.2	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	70.1	+/-6.4%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	9.1	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	Unavailable	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	25.2%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	Unavailable	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	Unavailable	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	10.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	17.3%	+/-1.7	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	18.2%	+/-2.8	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	4.9%	+/-2.0	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.7%	+/-1.5	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	4.7%	+/-1.7	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	6.8%	+/-2.3	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.4%	+/-2.0	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	4.4%	+/-2.1	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	22.4%	+/-4.2	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	44.1%	+/-10.3	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	8.2%	+/-4.5	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	8.2%	+/-4.5	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	28.5%	+/-4.9	31.6%	+/-0.4

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	44,583	+/-8,944	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	19.2%	+/-3.8	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	38.2%	+/-4.6	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	66.9%	+/-4.9	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	17.6%	+/-4.0	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	3.3%	+/-2.1	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	2014	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	62	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	5.9%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	785	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	480	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	107	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	39	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	+	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	13	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	176	N/A	8303	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	2	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	N/A	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	+	N/A	32633	N/A
Person Receiving OVRS Services State Fiscal Year 2014	+	N/A	1812	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

-- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

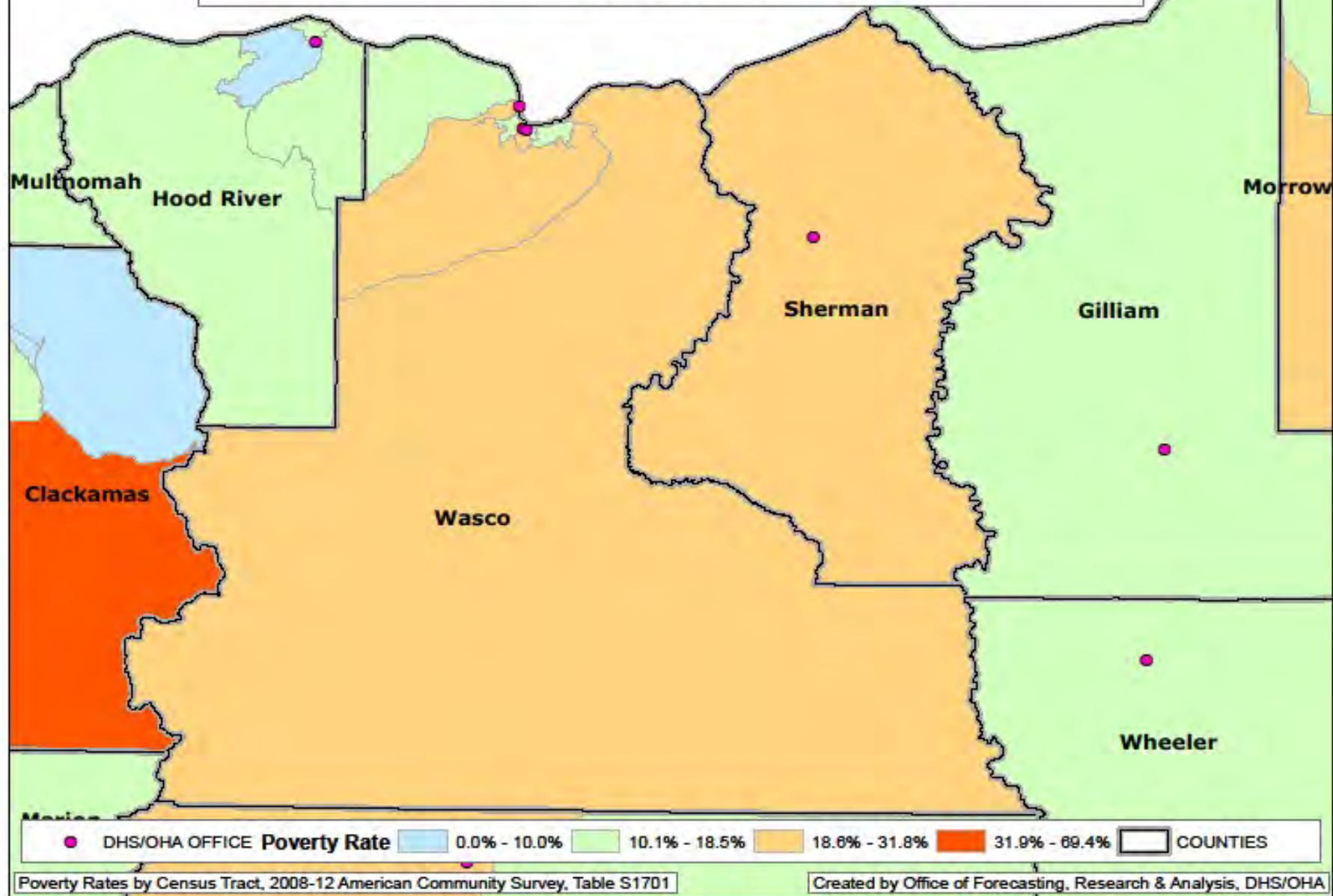
^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

Wheeler & Sherman Counties have no branches; clients in these counties are served in surrounding counties.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties

Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Sherman & Wasco Counties (Oregon 15.5%)



Tillamook County

	Tillamook County		Oregon	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	25254	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	24400	+/-140	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	10892	+/-425	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	47.9	+/-0.5	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	19.9%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	5.2%	+/-0.1	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	29.8%	+/-0.9	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	20.9%	+/-0.2	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	21904	+/-50	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	86.7%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	153	+/-70	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.6%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	195	+/-76	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	0.8%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	183	+/-71	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0.7%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	41	+/-48	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	2.0%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	504	+/-126	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	2.0%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	2,262	*****	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	9.0%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	12,778	+/-86	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	50.6%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	12,476	+/-86	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	49.4%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	23,536	+/-269	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	95.3%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	1,188	+/-240	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	4.7%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	1,577	+/-255	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	6.2%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	6.9%	+/-1.1	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	5.1%	+/-1.4	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	9.3%	+/-2.9	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	88.48	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION				
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	34.6%	+/-1.9	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	88.5%	+/-1.2	64.4%	+/-0.2

EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	20.3%	+/-1.8	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	2.2%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.25	+/-0.08	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	23.0%	+/-2.1	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	33.9%	+/-13.3	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	6.4	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	16.3	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	40.9%	+/-2.0	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	70.1%	+/-2.3	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	15.3	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	9.2	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	73.0%	+/-5.4%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	2.2%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	18.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	26.6%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	22.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	45.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	10.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	22.3%	+/-1.8	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	14.7%	+/-1.3	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.1%	+/-0.7	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.1%	+/-0.5	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.5%	+/-1.2	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	7.2%	+/-1.4	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.8%	+/-0.6	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	3.3%	+/-0.9	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	17.2%	+/-2.6	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	26.7%	+/-6.8	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	8.5%	+/-2.4	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	8.5%	+/-2.4	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	36.1%	+/-4.1	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	41,869	+/-1,776	49850	+/-311

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	40.0%	+/-2.0	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	68.0%	+/-2.2	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	15.2%	+/-2.5	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	3.0%	+/-0.8	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	3.0%	+/-0.7	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	8590	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	770	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	6.0%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	8570	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	6850	N/A	1397200	N/A
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, July 2013	Leisure & hosp: Accom & food Svc	N/A	Trade, transp & utilities: Retail trade	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	1287	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	187	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	14	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	88	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	2840	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	70	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	92	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	9	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRS Services State Fiscal Year 2014	134	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

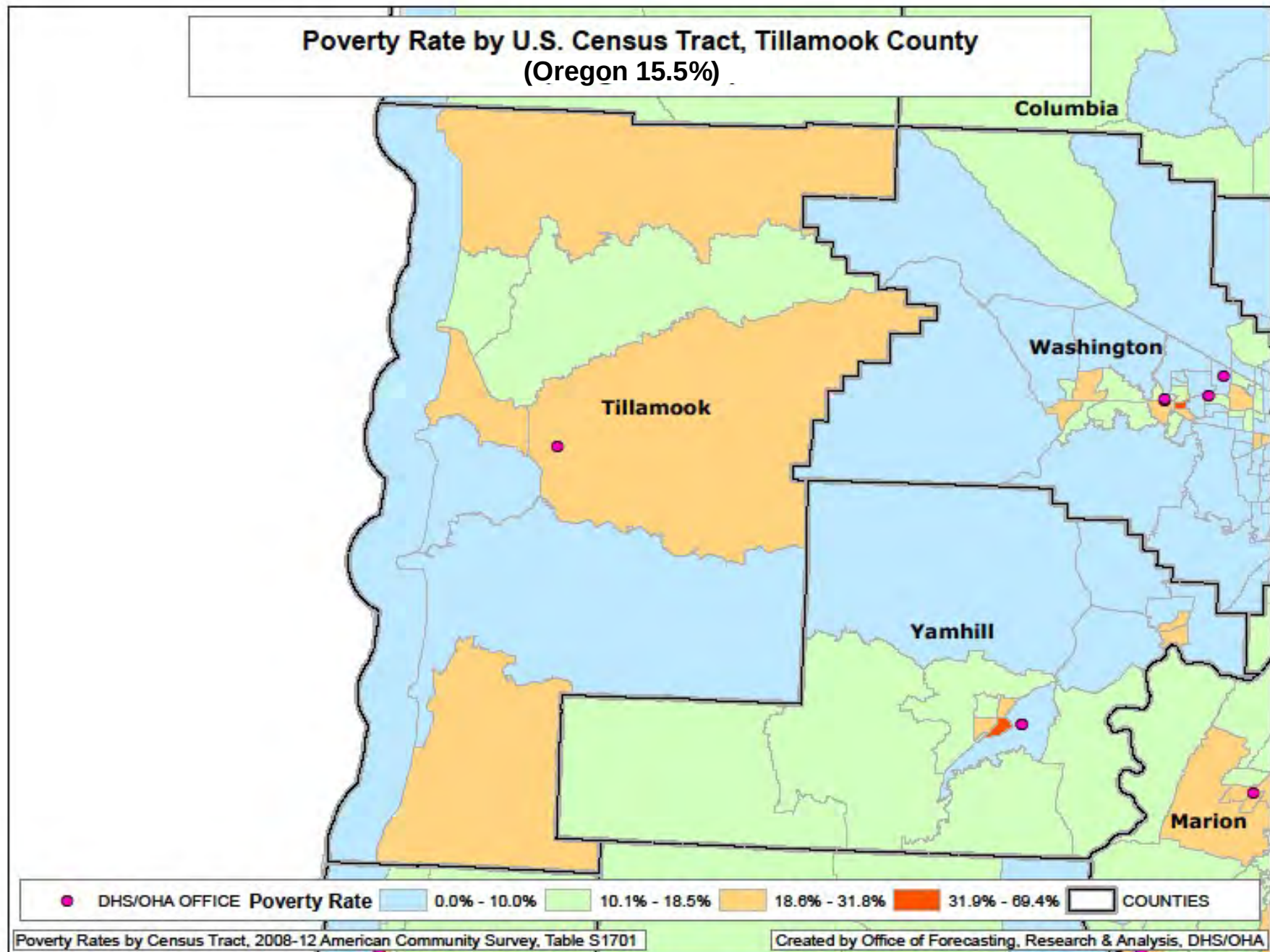
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^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*⁷⁶ – 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 2014. 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 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 three high-poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 49 percent of the county’s population, 58 percent of its poor, and 54 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas:

- *Tillamook East*: Census Tract 9604 encompasses the eastern portion of the city of Tillamook and surrounding area. It is bounded on the north by the Kilchis River, Sam Downs Road, Kilchis Lookout Road, Cedar Creek Road, and Highway 6 in the Tillamook State Forest. It is bounded on the south by Murphy Camp Road, the East Fork Bypass, the South Fork Trask River, Simmons Ridge Road, and Fawcett Creek. It is bounded on the east by Washington and Yamhill counties and on the west by Highway 101 (Figure 1).

⁷⁶ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Tillamook East

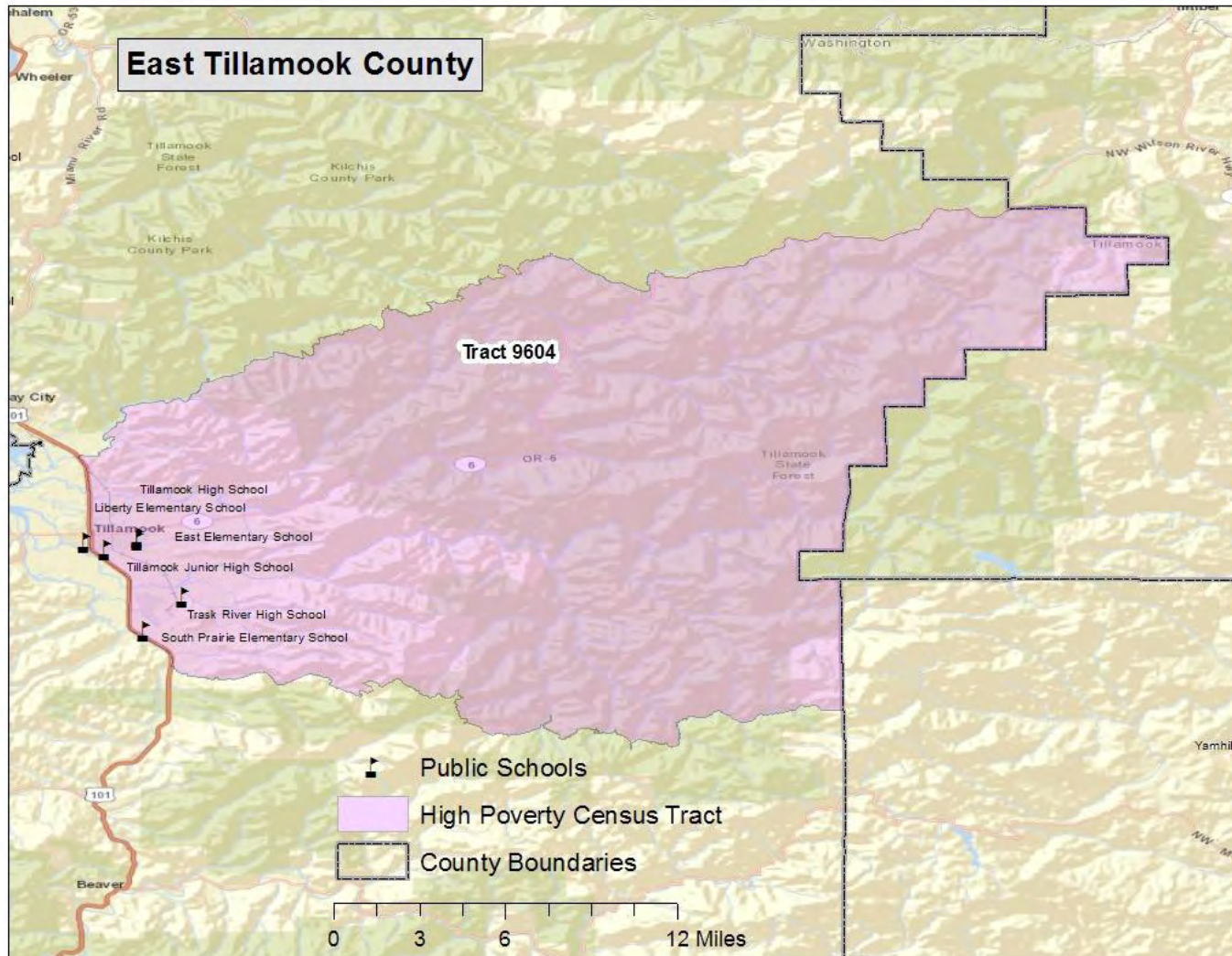
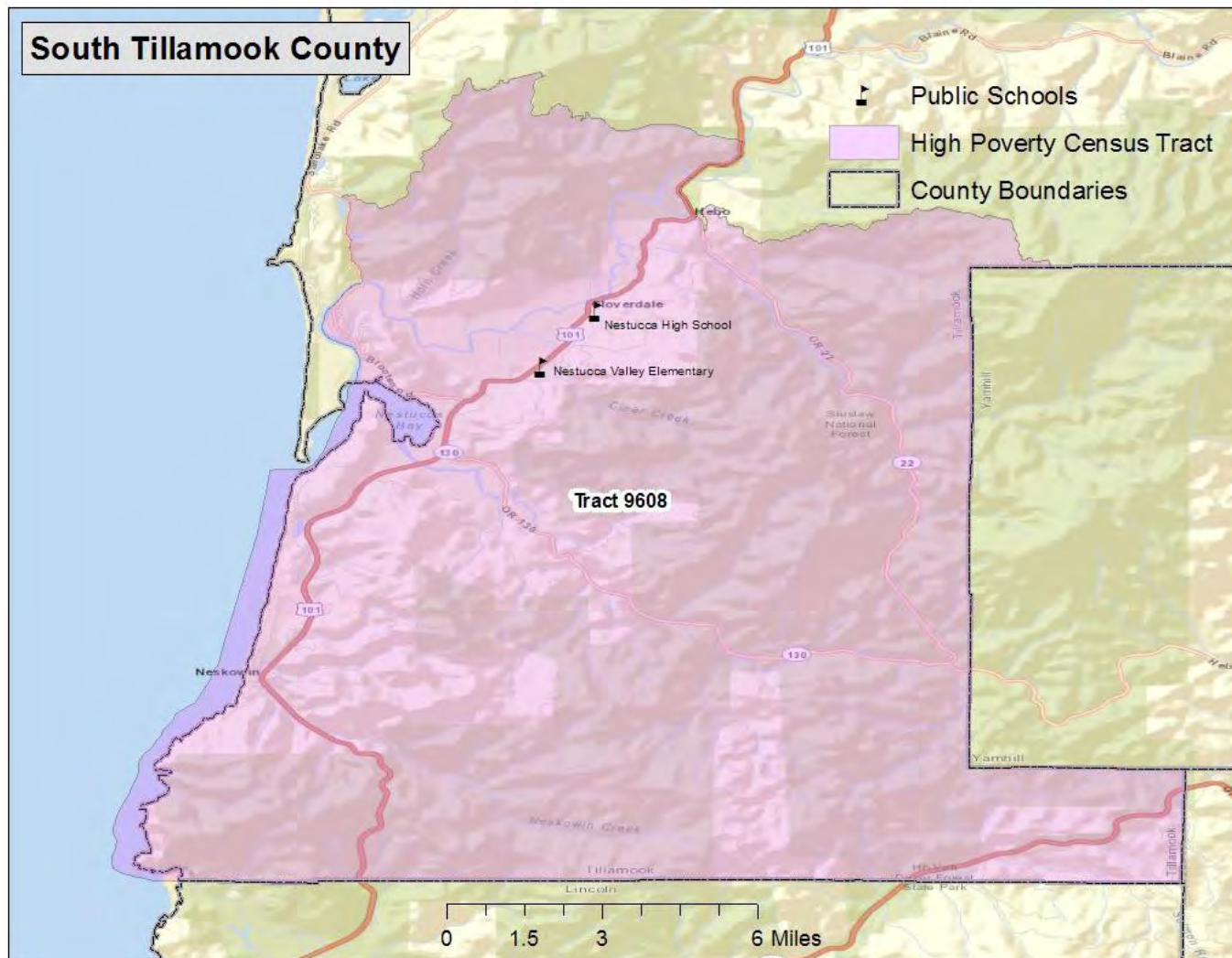
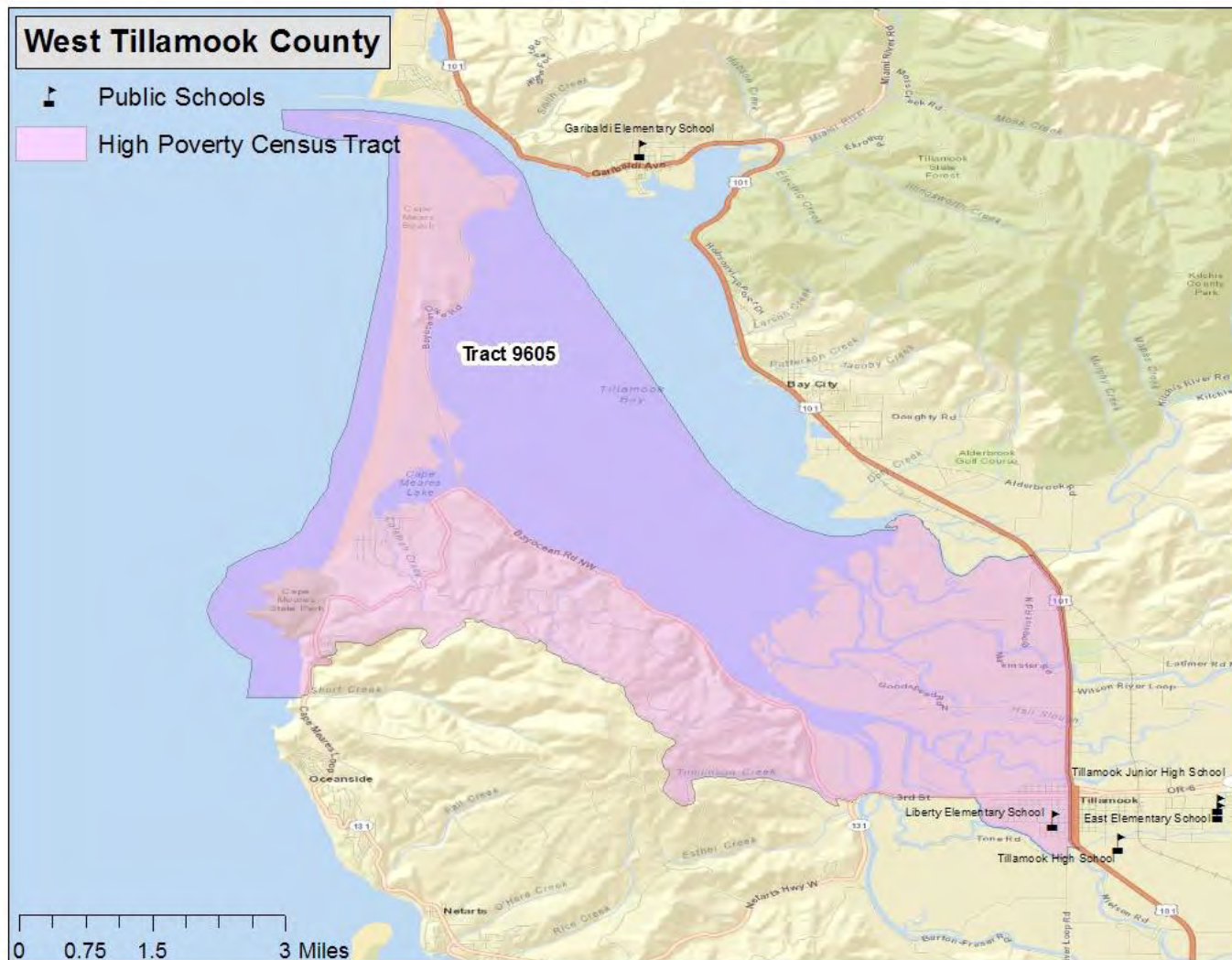


Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Tillamook South



- *Southern Tillamook County:* Census Tract 9608 surrounds Nestucca Bay and encompasses several of Tillamook county's unincorporated communities including Pacific City, Cloverdale, Hebo, and Neskowin. It is bounded on the north by Farmer Creek Road and Mt. Hebo Road, on the south by Lincoln County, on the east by Yamhill and Polk counties, and the west by the Pacific Ocean, Nestucca Bay, and Sandlake Road (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Tillamook West



- *Tillamook West: Census Tract 9605 encompasses the western portion of the city of Tillamook and surrounding area. It is bounded on the north by Tillamook Bay and bar. It is bounded on the south by Cape Meares Loop, private logging roads, Tomlinson Creek, Third Street, and the Trask River. It is bounded on the east by Highway 101 and the Kilchis River, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean (Figure 3).*

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Tillamook County	Oregon
	Tillamook East	Tillamook South	Tillamook West		
ACS Poverty rate	20%	20%	20%	17%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	7,480	2,394	2,397	25,254	3,836,623
Housing units	3,447	2,020	1,142	18,337	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	32%	12%	52%	18%	34%
Total Households	3,058	988	1,052	10,843	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	5%	6%	11%	5%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	20%	9%	15%	15%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.5	26.4	26.7	26.4	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	51%	48%	55%	49%	50%
Under 18	24%	21%	25%	20%	23%
18 to 24	5%	8%	8%	6%	9%
25 to 44	24%	13%	27%	21%	27%
45 to 59	25%	19%	20%	24%	21%
60+ years of age	22%	39%	20%	30%	20%
Latino	12%	3%	12%	9%	12%
White and non-Latino	82%	94%	85%	87%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	6%	3%	3%	4%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	96%	99%	92%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	14%	5%	19%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	18%	29%	12%	20%	29%

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 January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>			<i>Tillamook County</i>	<i>Oregon</i>
	<i>Tillamook East</i>	<i>Tillamook South</i>	<i>Tillamook West</i>		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	1,813	293	605	4,979	782,927
Change since January 2008	74%	102%	67%	89%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	64	58	72	64	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	24%	12%	25%	20%	20%
Female	53%	53%	52%	52%	53%
Children	41%	37%	33%	36%	37%
18 to 24	11%	6%	9%	9%	11%
25 to 44	25%	25%	28%	25%	27%
45 to 59	15%	21%	17%	18%	15%
60 +	9%	10%	13%	11%	10%
English as preferred language	89%	94%	88%	93%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	35%	39%	45%	41%	40%
Clients in single parent households	32%	23%	24%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	27%	35%	27%	29%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	5%	6%	4%	5%	13%
Medical assistance	79%	80%	78%	77%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	15%	6%	14%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	15%	12%	19%	15%	11%
Mental health	28%	22%	35%	27%	23%
Alcohol and drug	22%	22%	30%	24%	21%
Child welfare	16%	9%	14%	15%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	-	3%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	7%	6%	9%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	64	100	35	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 35 was due to relatively high client participation rates in domestic violence, mental health, and alcohol and drug programs as well as high geographic mobility (Table 4). West Tillamook clients had the second highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs and the fourth highest rate of participation in alcohol and drug programs among all Oregon hotspots.

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

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

	Hotspots				Oregon
	Tillamook East	Tillamook South	Tillamook West	Tillamook County	
Oregon employment history for adults ²					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	44%	42%	43%	43%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	40%	40%	37%	39%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.22	\$ 14.09	\$ 12.67	\$ 13.40	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.39	\$ 14.72	\$ 11.76	\$ 11.99	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 15,391	\$ 14,000	\$ 13,257	\$ 14,631	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 10,389	\$ 14,119	\$ 11,292	\$ 10,633	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-32%	1%	-15%	-27%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	17%	27%	21%	18%	21%
in 2013	18%	15%	17%	18%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	24%	29%	18%	23%	17%
in 2013	25%	38%	20%	28%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	10%	-	8%	8%	12%
in 2013	14%	-	11%	12%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	10%	8%	13%	10%	11%
in 2013	10%	9%	19%	11%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	11%	-	17%	11%	10%
in 2013	8%	-	9%	7%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	9%	-	8%	7%	6%
in 2013	4%	-	2%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	19%	36%	14%	22%	22%
in 2013	22%	38%	21%	21%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- Client employment declined in all three areas. In the East and West hotspots there was a larger decline in construction and manufacturing employment than in the South hotspot. Hence, wages did not decline in the South hotspot as they did in the other two areas.

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.

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Table 4 Tillamook County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>				Oregon
	Tillamook East	Tillamook South	Tillamook West	Tillamook County	
Total number of clients	1,813	293	605	4,979	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	3.0	2.2	3.2	2.9	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	66%	56%	71%	64%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	66%	61%	71%	67%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2013	35%	20%	40%	33%	31%
In 2012	14%	18%	14%	14%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	17%	17%	18%	16%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	23%	15%	42%	27%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	16%	27%	16%	18%	13%

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

- In the East hotspot, 56 percent of clients who had moved most recently relocated within the hotspot or from the West hotspot. For those who most recently moved in from another county, the most common counties of origin were Washington and Multnomah.
- In the South hotspot, one-third of movers relocated within the hotspot or from the tract adjacent to the north. Most clients who moved in from another county originated in Lincoln, Marion, or Multnomah counties.

- In the West hotspot, half of the clients who moved most recently relocated within the hotspot or from the East hotspot. Inter-county movers most commonly originated in Washington or Clackamas counties.

⁷⁷ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	75846	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	71749	+/-1230	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	26805	+/-477	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	35.7	+/-0.2	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	26.6%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	7.3%	+/-0.1	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	18.7%	+/-1.4	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	12.8%	+/-0.1	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	52782	+/-59	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	69.6%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	545	+/-94	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.7%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1,364	+/-209	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1.8%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	668	+/-126	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0.9%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	85	+/-61	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	3.1%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	2,331	+/-248	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	3.1%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	17,966	*****	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	23.7%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	39,512	+/-66	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	52.1%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	36,334	+/-66	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	47.9%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	67,605	+/-549	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	92.8%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	5,433	+/-559	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	7.2%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	7,590	+/-546	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	10.0%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	20.7%	+/-0.9	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	6.4%	+/-1.1	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	2.9%	+/-1.1	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	268.97	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION				
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	30.1%	+/-1.5	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	82.2%	+/-1.3	64.4%	+/-0.2

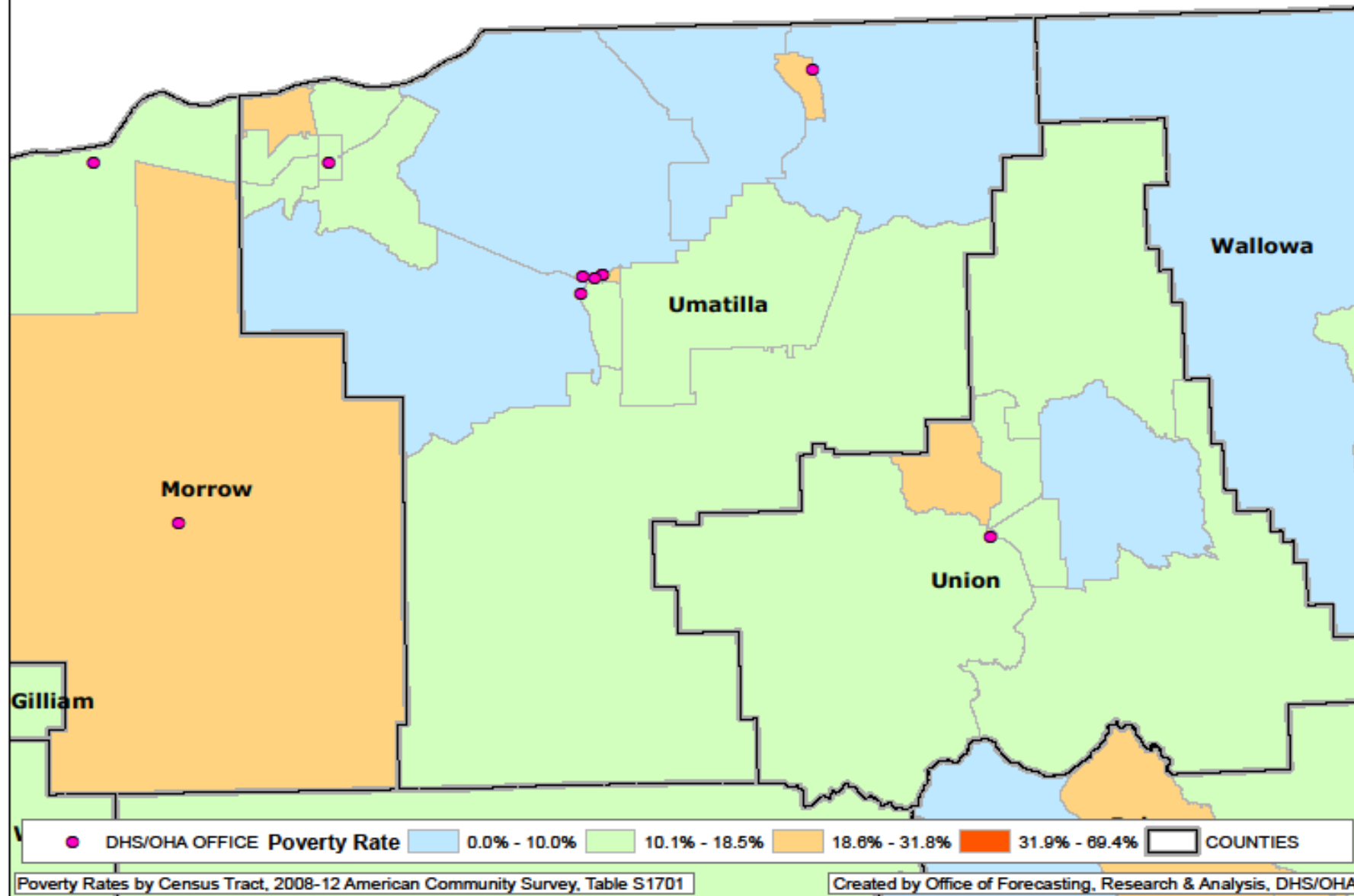
EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	14.8%	+/-1.2	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	3.7%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.68	+/-0.04	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	32.5%	+/-1.4	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	33.9%	+/-8.5	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	9.9	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	26.1	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	9.8%	+/-1.3	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	64.9%	+/-2.0	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	7.2	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	14.7	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	59.8%	+/-3.2%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	6.9%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	22.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	34.2%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	15.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	39.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	10.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	20.7%	+/-1.5	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	13.5%	+/-0.8	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.5%	+/-0.6	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.9%	+/-0.5	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	4.9%	+/-0.8	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.9%	+/-0.8	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.8%	+/-0.4	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	3.0%	+/-0.6	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	15.5%	+/-1.7	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	22.4%	+/-3.3	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	7.5%	+/-1.6	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	7.5%	+/-1.3	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	34.9%	+/-2.8	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	48,452	+/-2,201	49850	+/-311

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	17.4%	+/-1.3	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	29.8%	+/-1.4	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	79.5%	+/-1.2	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	13.4%	+/-1.6	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	4.0%	+/-0.9	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	27570	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	2876	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	7.4%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	27240	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	20270	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	3701	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	375	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	+	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	205	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	8052	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	168	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	763	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	18	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRs Services State Fiscal Year 2014	159	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

- * Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.
- ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
- ^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.
- ^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
- + values masked to assure confidentiality
- ~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties

Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Umatilla County (Oregon 15.5%)



High Poverty *Hotspots*⁷⁸ – Umatilla County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high-poverty hotspots 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 hotspots in January 2014. 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 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 two high-poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 16 percent of the county’s population, 28 percent of its poor, and 20 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas:

- *Milton-Freewater*: Census Tract 9502 encompasses the city of Milton-Freewater. It is bounded on the north by Umapine Highway, on the south by Blue Mountain Station Road, on the east by the Walla Walla River, and on the west by Lower Dry Creek Road (Figure 1).

⁷⁸ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Milton-Freewater

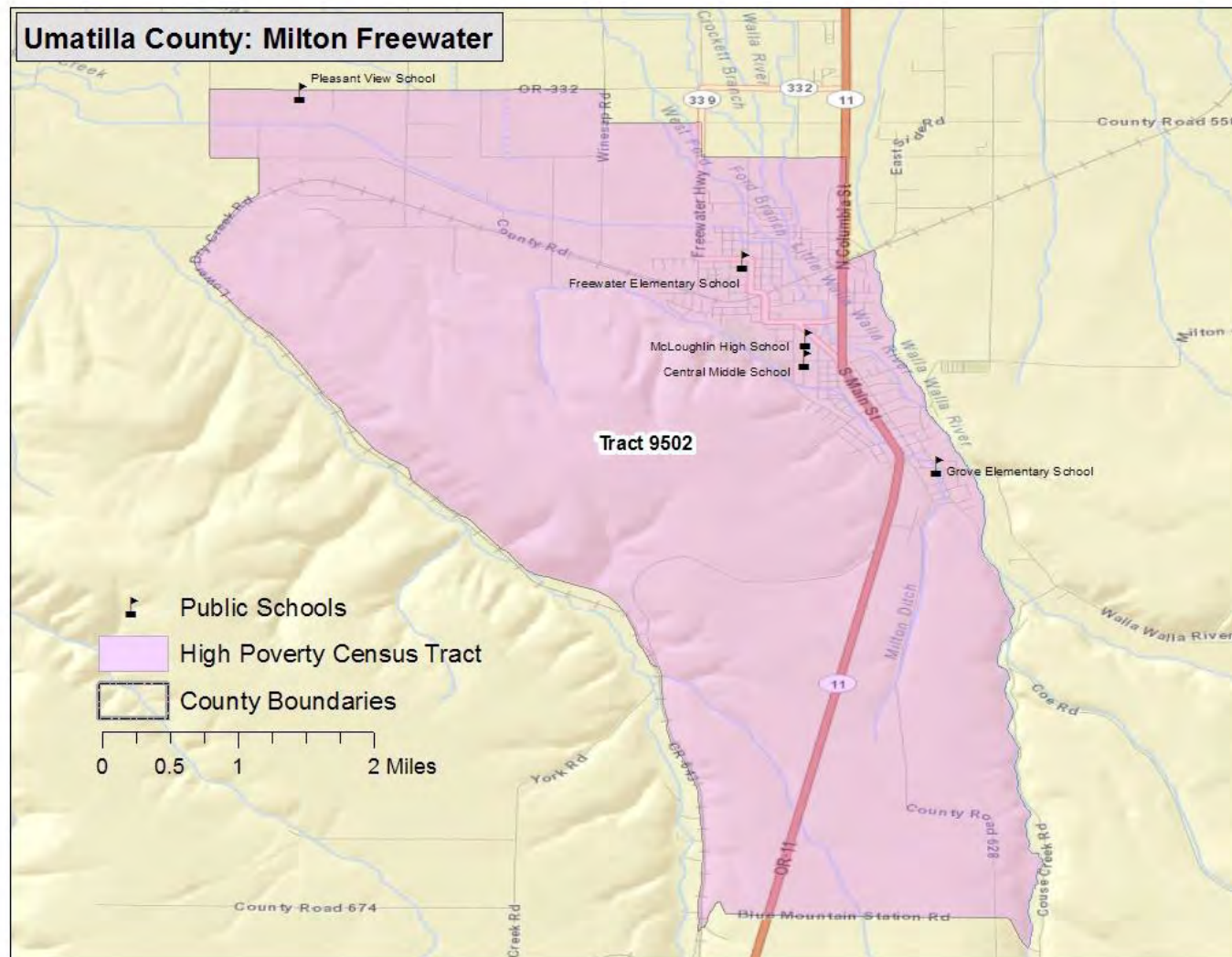


Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Umatilla-Hermiston

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Umatilla County	Oregon
	Milton Freewater	Umatilla Hermiston		
ACS Poverty rate	25%	27%	15%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	7,667	4,374	75,846	3,836,623
Housing units	3,092	1,652	29,707	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	37%	38%	32%	34%
Total Households	2,726	1,498	26,786	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	13%	5%	9%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	18%	21%	21%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.7	28.3	27.7	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	50%	48%	48%	50%
Under 18	29%	30%	27%	23%
18 to 24	7%	9%	9%	9%
25 to 44	28%	26%	26%	27%
45 to 59	18%	19%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	18%	15%	19%	20%
Latino	46%	38%	24%	12%
White and non-Latino	51%	56%	70%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	3%	6%	7%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	81%	87%	92%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	37%	25%	18%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	9%	10%	15%	29%

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 6th highest in percentage of residents without a high school diploma or GED and 13th highest in percentage of households headed by single mothers.

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

Table 2 Umatilla County hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Umatilla County	Oregon
	Milton Freewater	Umatilla Hermiston		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	2,199	1,168	17,002	782,927
Change since January 2008	43%	47%	50%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	61	62	63	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	29%	27%	22%	20%
Female	53%	52%	54%	53%
Children	46%	49%	45%	37%
18 to 24	11%	10%	11%	11%
25 to 44	21%	21%	23%	27%
45 to 59	12%	14%	12%	15%
60 +	11%	6%	9%	10%
English as preferred language	73%	74%	84%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	29%	27%	30%	40%
Clients in single parent households	35%	37%	37%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	32%	27%	29%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	10%	14%	13%	13%
Medical assistance	78%	74%	75%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	4%	3%	7%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	5%	5%	7%	11%
Mental health	12%	16%	19%	23%
Alcohol and drug	12%	16%	18%	21%
Child welfare	8%	13%	13%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	3%	3%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	86	75	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Umatilla County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspots			
	Milton Freewater	Umatilla Hermiston	Umatilla County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults ²				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	35%	45%	42%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	37%	42%	43%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 11.81	\$ 11.05	\$ 11.95	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.45	\$ 11.97	\$ 12.03	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12,195	\$ 12,078	\$ 13,647	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 10,484	\$ 11,497	\$ 11,545	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-14%	-5%	-15%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	9%	28%	20%	21%
in 2013	11%	26%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	14%	13%	18%	17%
in 2013	11%	16%	21%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	16%	12%	13%	12%
in 2013	13%	15%	13%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	8%	10%	7%	11%
in 2013	13%	8%	8%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	18%	8%	13%	10%
in 2013	18%	8%	13%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	-	-	4%	6%
in 2013	-	-	2%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	32%	27%	24%	22%
in 2013	33%	25%	24%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- Client employment in the Milton-Freewater hotspot increased between 2008 and 2013. Decreases in accommodation/food services and health care/social assistance were more than offset by increases in trade, administrative services and 'all other.' Most of those employed in administrative services were women and worked in telemarketing or call centers. Nearly all employed in the 'all other' category in Table 3 worked in agricultural production.
- Client employment in the Umatilla-Hermiston hotspot increased slightly in accommodation/food services and health care/social assistance, but the increase was not enough to overcome employment 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.

Table 4 Umatilla County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Umatilla County	Oregon
	Milton Freewater	Umatilla Hermiston		
Total number of clients	2,199	1,168	17,002	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	48%	64%	61%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	45%	63%	59%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2013	26%	35%	31%	31%
In 2012	10%	11%	13%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	12%	17%	16%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	11%	32%	34%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	4%	11%	9%	13%

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

- Clients in the Milton-Freewater hotspot had the lowest percentage of movers of any Oregon hotspot. However, Milton-Freewater is only ten miles from much larger Walla Walla, Washington. Interstate migration is not detectable in a dataset based on Oregon SNAP clients. More than two-thirds of those who did move most recently changed locations within the hotspot.
- Nearly one-third of Umatilla-Hermiston clients who moved had most recently changed locations within the hotspot and another 37 percent had relocated from one of the three adjacent tracts. Half of those who most recently moved from another county came from neighboring Morrow County.

⁷⁹ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	25670	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	24814	+/-159	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	10411	+/-225	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	40.1	+/-0.6	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	22.4%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	6.2%	+/-0.1	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	23.3%	+/-0.7	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	16.8%	+/-0.1	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	23284	+/-44	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	90.7%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	84	+/-43	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.3%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	94	+/-44	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	0.4%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	233	+/-45	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0.9%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	12	+/-18	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	2.9%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	732	+/-89	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	2.9%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	1,016	*****	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	4.0%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	12,623	+/-92	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.2%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	13,047	+/-92	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.8%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	24,602	+/-149	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	97.6%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	611	+/-143	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	2.4%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	934	+/-138	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	3.6%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	5.5%	+/-0.6	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	6.6%	+/-1.5	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	3.9%	+/-2.7	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	142.63	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION				
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	33.2%	+/-1.9	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	89.3%	+/-1.2	64.4%	+/-0.2

EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	21.5%	+/-1.8	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	2.5%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.41	+/-0.05	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	27.2%	+/-1.9	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	40.7%	+/-17.0	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	3.2	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	8.7	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	10.0%	+/-1.9	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	64.7%	+/-2.2	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	3.4	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	12.1	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	65.4%	+/-5.4%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	3.8%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	15.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	27.6%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	12.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	61.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	10.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	17.6%	+/-1.7	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	16.6%	+/-1.1	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.7%	+/-0.8	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.8%	+/-0.6	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	6.5%	+/-1.0	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	6.1%	+/-1.1	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.3%	+/-0.7	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	3.9%	+/-0.8	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	17.2%	+/-2.2	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	21.6%	+/-6.3	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	9.2%	Unavailable	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	9.2%	+/-1.6	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	37.9%	+/-3.4	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	41,784	+/-1,722	49850	+/-311

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	20.4%	+/-1.4	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	35.4%	+/-1.6	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	73.6%	+/-1.9	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	13.7%	+/-1.6	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	3.9%	+/-1.0	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	10160	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	847	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	7.2%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	9670	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	7490	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	1410	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	177	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	16	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	54	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	2739	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	61	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	273	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	9	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRS Services State Fiscal Year 2014	82	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

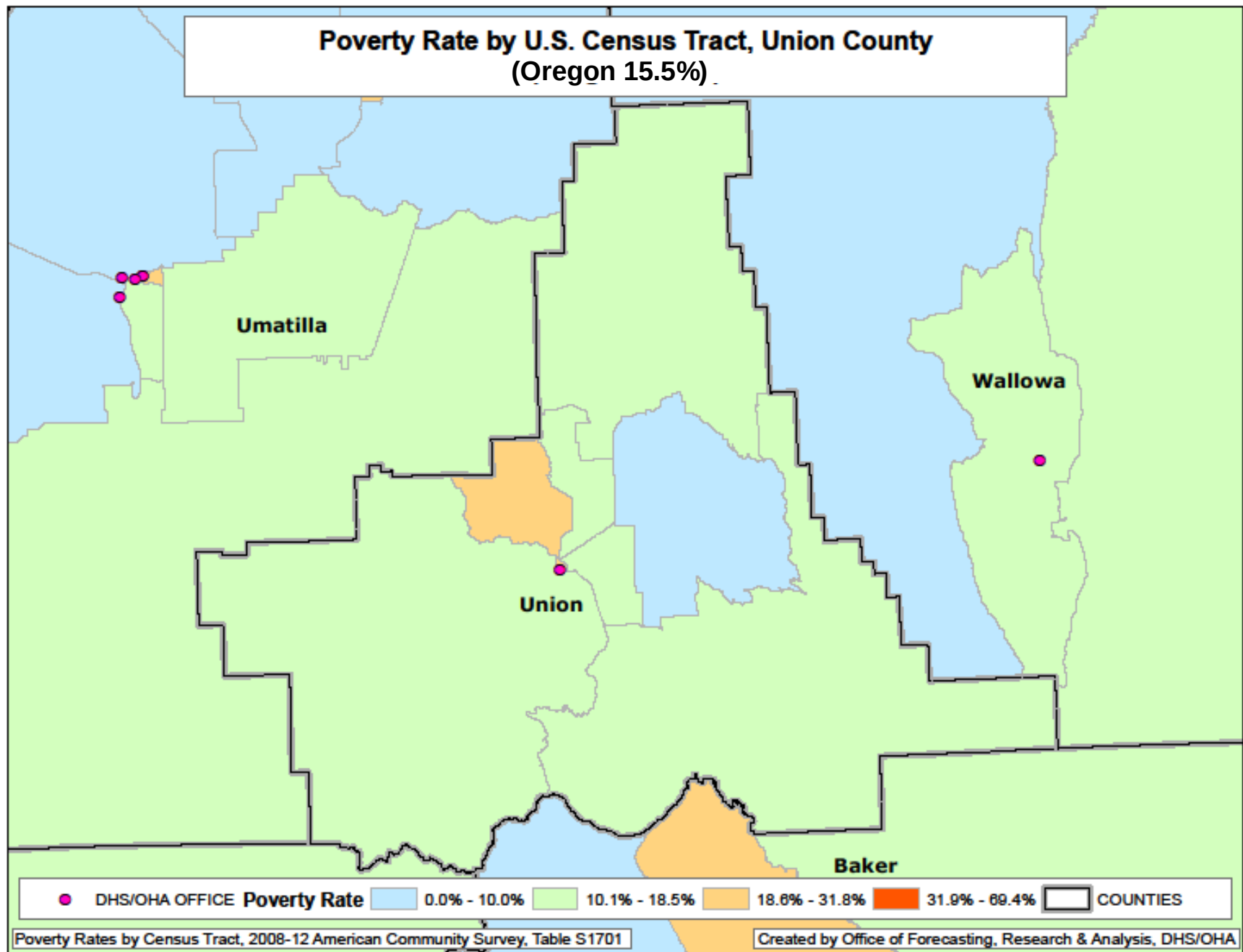
-- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*⁸⁰ – Union County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies high-poverty hotspots 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 *hotspots* in January 2014. 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 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 two high-poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 25 percent of the county’s population, 41 percent of its poor, and 33 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas:

- *La Grande Northwest*: Census Tract 9705 contains northwest La Grande and extends north to the Umatilla County line. It is bounded on the south by the LaGrande-Baker Highway (U.S. 30) and Adams Avenue. It is bounded on the east by N Spruce Street, Mt. Glen Road, and Mount Emily Creek. It is bounded on the west by National Forest Road 120 and Five Point Creek Road (Figure 1).

⁸⁰ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: LaGrande Northwest

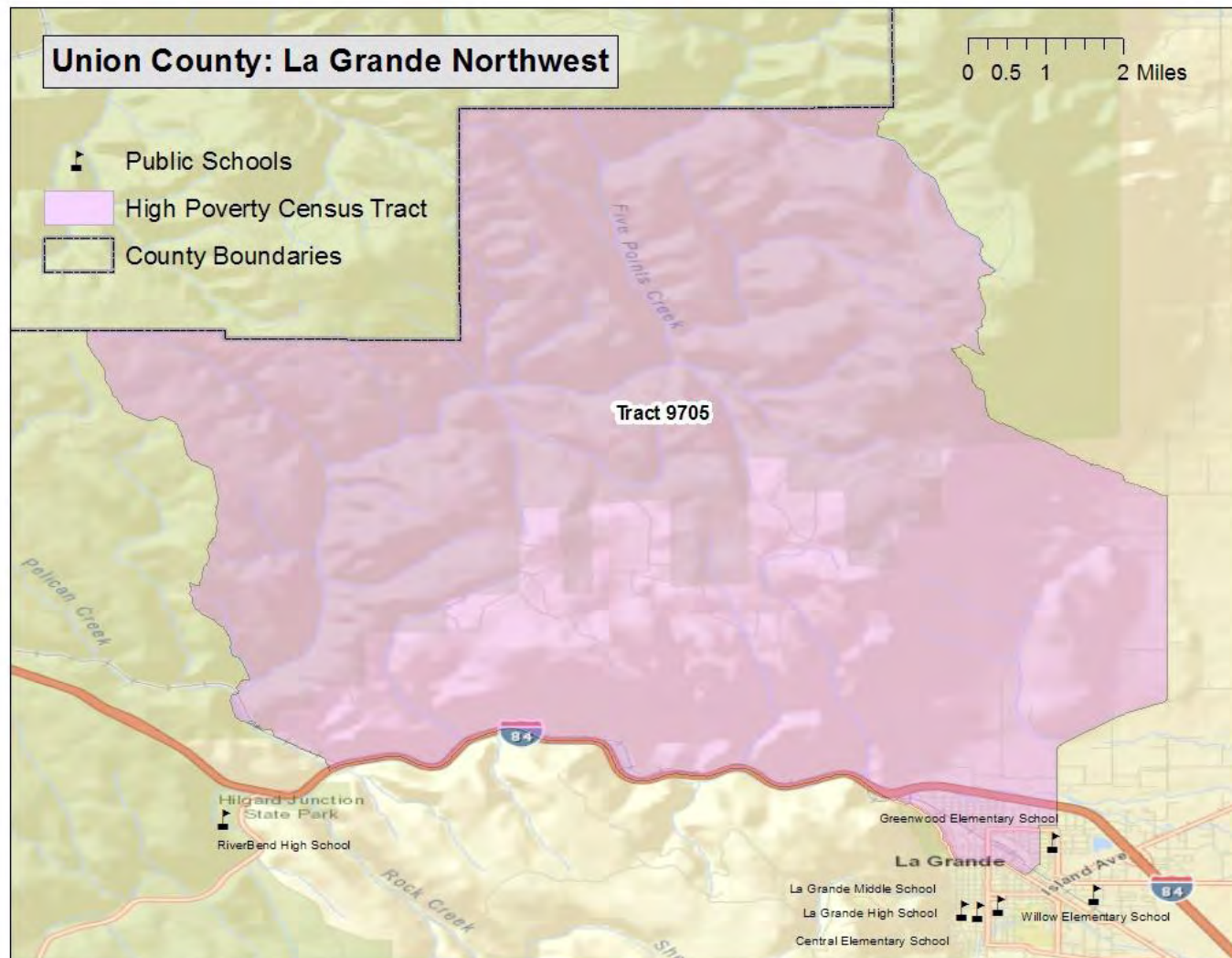
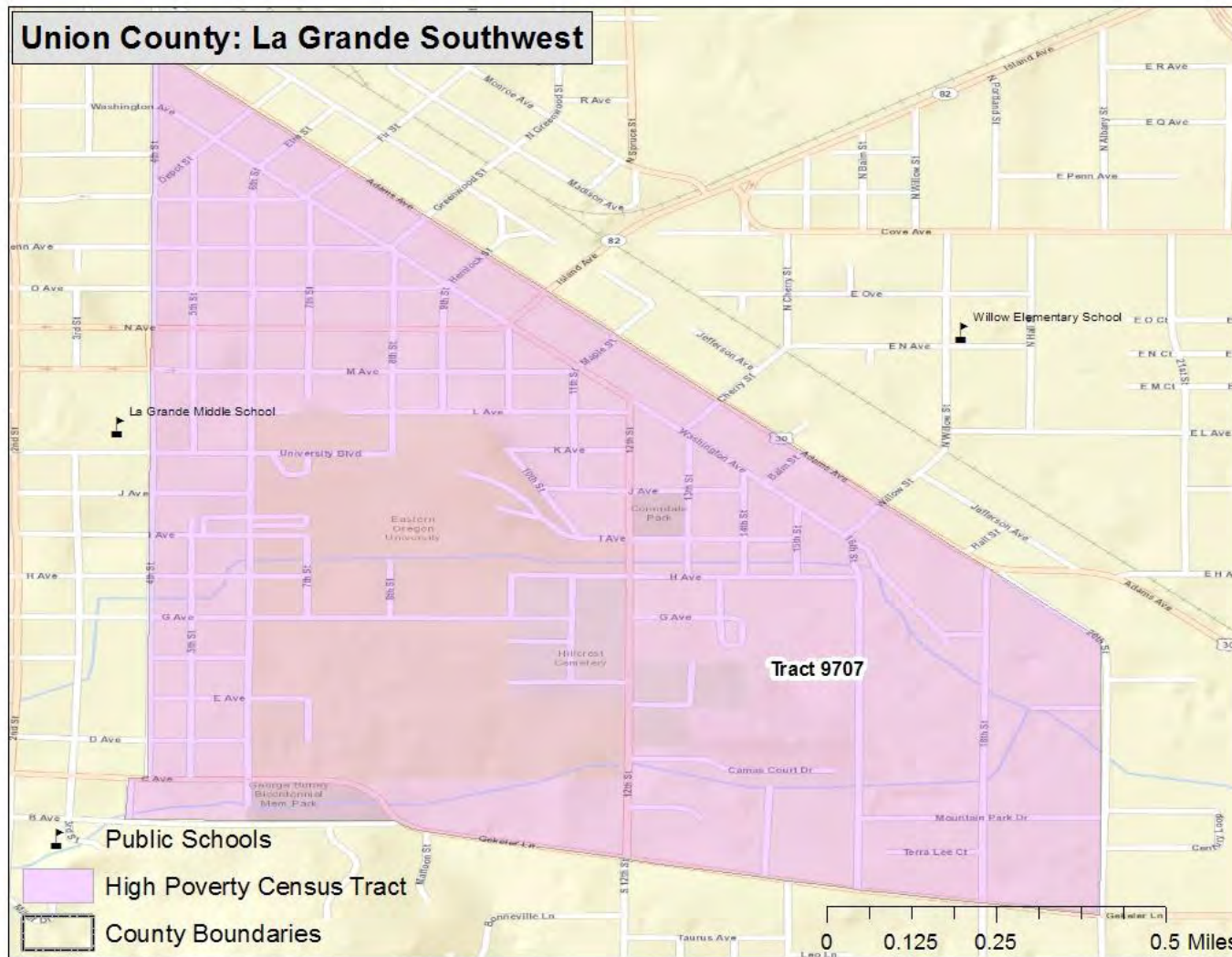


Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: La Grande Southwest



- *La Grande Southwest:* Census Tract 9707 contains southwest La Grande. It is bounded on the north by Adams Avenue, on the south by B Avenue and Gekeler Lane, on the east by 20th Street, and on the west by 4th Street (Figure 2).

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Union County	Oregon
	LaGrande Northwest	LaGrande Southwest		
ACS Poverty rate	29%	30%	17%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	3,648	2,828	25,670	3,836,623
Housing units	1,502	1,439	11,444	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	39%	62%	32%	34%
Total Households	1,379	1,197	10,299	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	11%	6%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	16%	12%	18%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.3	27.2	26.9	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	52%	49%	51%	50%
Under 18	26%	16%	22%	23%
18 to 24	11%	29%	11%	9%
25 to 44	23%	26%	22%	27%
45 to 59	19%	9%	21%	21%
60+ years of age	21%	20%	23%	20%
Latino	1%	6%	4%	12%
White and non-Latino	96%	80%	91%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	2%	13%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	99%	99%	98%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	13%	10%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	10%	18%	21%	29%

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 high percentage of young adults and low percentage of children in the Southwest hotspot is likely due to the presence of Eastern Oregon University. Eleven percent of residents in that tract live in group quarters, possibly college dormitories.

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

Table 2 Union County hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Union County	Oregon
	LaGrande Northwest	LaGrande Southwest		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	986	820	5,525	782,927
Change since January 2008	36%	47%	55%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	69	66	67	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	27%	29%	22%	20%
Female	54%	54%	53%	53%
Children	43%	35%	39%	37%
18 to 24	11%	18%	12%	11%
25 to 44	31%	26%	27%	27%
45 to 59	11%	12%	14%	15%
60 +	5%	8%	9%	10%
English as preferred language	99%	99%	99%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	28%	40%	35%	40%
Clients in single parent households	32%	32%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	39%	27%	34%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	18%	18%	17%	13%
Medical assistance	79%	76%	79%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	9%	12%	6%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	14%	14%	11%	11%
Mental health	28%	31%	28%	23%
Alcohol and drug	24%	24%	23%	21%
Child welfare	22%	18%	19%	14%
Developmental disability	1%	3%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	5%	5%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	18	25	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 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 higher index rank (18) is due to clients' relatively high participation in other DHS/OHA programs. SNAP clients in the tract ranked fifth highest among all hotspots in percentage with child welfare involvement.

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

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

	Hotspots		Union County	Oregon
	LaGrande Northwest	LaGrande Southwest		
Oregon employment history for adults²				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	52%	44%	45%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	47%	44%	41%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12.57	\$ 11.14	\$ 12.30	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 12.48	\$ 11.11	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 14,198	\$ 11,056	\$ 13,725	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 12,601	\$ 9,460	\$ 11,296	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-11%	-14%	-18%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	22%	25%	22%	21%
in 2013	19%	22%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	21%	25%	22%	17%
in 2013	26%	28%	23%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	14%	14%	12%	12%
in 2013	17%	16%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	6%	7%	6%	11%
in 2013	6%	5%	6%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	14%	6%	11%	10%
in 2013	8%	9%	9%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	5%	6%	6%	6%
in 2013	5%	6%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	18%	16%	21%	22%
in 2013	20%	15%	21%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- The employment decrease among clients in the Northwest hotspot was the result of declines in manufacturing and trade jobs. Fleetwood Trailers and the Boise Cascade sawmill closed in 2009.

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.⁸¹

Table 4 Union County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Union County	Oregon
	LaGrande Northwest	LaGrande Southwest		
Total number of clients	986	820	5,525	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	69%	69%	67%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	70%	70%	68%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2013	33%	39%	34%	31%
In 2012	15%	16%	16%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	21%	13%	17%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	37%	42%	35%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	14%	15%	15%	13%

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

- In both hotspots, 70 percent of movers had most recently relocated within the hotspot or from an adjacent tract in La Grande.
- Twenty-eight percent of those who had most recently moved into the Northwest hotspot from another county came from Umatilla County and 13 percent came from Wallowa County.
- Seventeen percent of those who had most recently moved into the Southwest hotspot from another county came from Baker County, 15 percent came from Umatilla County, and 14 percent came from Wallowa County.

⁸¹ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	6938	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	6814	+/-58	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	3046	+/-150	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	50.8	+/-0.3	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	18.8%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	4.8%	+/-0.3	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	33.1%	+/-1.4	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	23.3%	+/-0.2	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	6553	+/-10	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	94.5%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	38	+/-33	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.5%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	45	+/-23	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	0.6%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	13	+/-13	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0.2%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	7	+/-10	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	1.7%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	119	+/-40	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	1.7%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	157	*****	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	2.3%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	3,449	+/-40	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.7%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	3,489	+/-40	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.3%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	6769	+/-70	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	99.3%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	47	+/-27	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	0.7%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	93	+/-51	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	1.3%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	3.5%	+/-1.2	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	5.7%	+/-1.9	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	9.0%	+/-3.0	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	24.05	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION				
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	34.1%	+/-3.3	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	92.3%	+/-1.8	64.4%	+/-0.2

EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	22.3%	+/-3.0	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	0.4%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.29	+/-0.11	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	18.0%	+/-2.1	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	55.8%	+/-36.3	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	--	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	--	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	27.3%	+/-3.6	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	71.8%	+/-3.3	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	Unavailable	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	9.7	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	48.2%	+/-12.3%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	1.5%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	13.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	25.4%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	21.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	53.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	10.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	19.0%	+/-1.8	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	20.0%	+/-2.4	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	6.7%	+/-2.3	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.9%	+/-0.9	14.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.2%	+/-1.8	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	8.4%	+/-2.3	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.7%	+/-1.2	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	5.0%	+/-1.9	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	14.5%	+/-2.6	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	17.1%	+/-5.5	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	9.0%	+/-4.5	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	9.0%	+/-4.5	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	32.7%	+/-4.7	31.6%	+/-0.4

Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	40,204	+/-4,205	49850	+/-311
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	29.4%	+/-3.3	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	44.9%	+/-2.7	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	65.9%	+/-3.3	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	18.5%	+/-3.4	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	6.6%	+/-1.8	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	2310	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	247	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	6.4%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	2520	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	1840	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	457	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	39	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	+	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	12	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	633	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	10	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	39	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	6	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRs Services State Fiscal Year 2014	25	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

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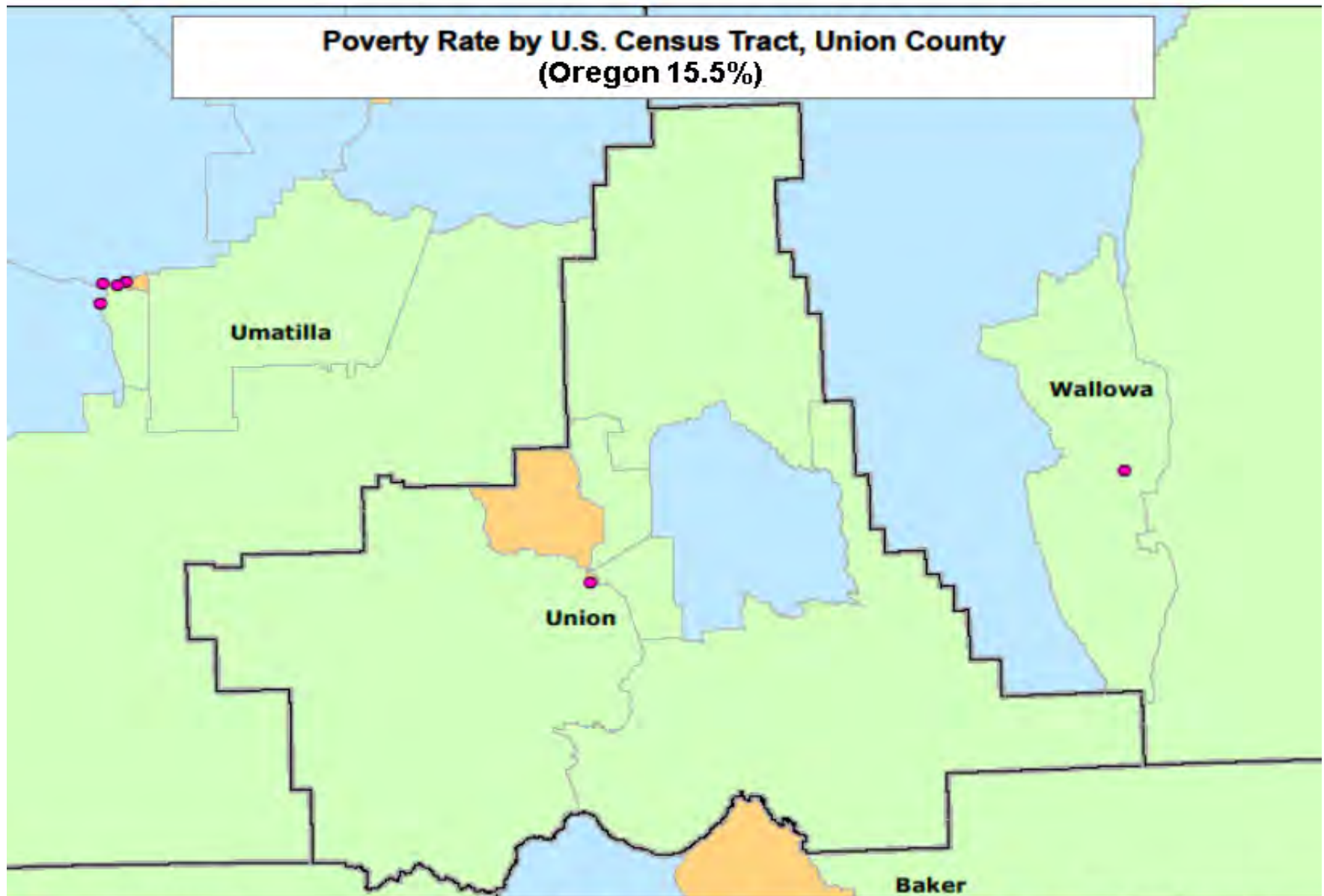
^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.

^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties

Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract, Union County (Oregon 15.5%)



● DHS/OHA OFFICE Poverty Rate
 0.0% - 10.0%
10.1% - 18.5%
18.6% - 31.8%
31.9% - 69.4%
COUNTIES

Wasco County

	Wasco County		Oregon	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	25113	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	22366	+/-426	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	9748	+/-278	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	41.8	+/-0.7	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	22.7%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	6.2%	+/-0.1	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	24.7%	+/-0.7	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	17.9%	+/-0.3	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	19442	+/-26	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	77.4%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	88	+/-50	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.4%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1095	+/-142	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	4.4%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	247	+/-50	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	1.0%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	0	+/-23	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	1.4%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	350	+/-116	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	1.4%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	3,784	*****	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	15.1%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	12,490	+/-170	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.7%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	12,623	+/-170	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.3%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	22,274	+/-346	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	91.4%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	2,166	+/-354	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	8.6%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	2,673	+/-336	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	10.6%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	15.3%	+/-1.2	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	7.4%	+/-1.7	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	3.9%	+/-1.8	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	77.94	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION				
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	26.6%	+/-1.9	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	83.3%	+/-1.4	64.4%	+/-0.2

EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	20.6%	+/-1.7	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	7.4%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.29	+/-0.05	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	23.4%	+/-2.6	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	53.2%	+/-16.0	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	9.2	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	25.1	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	14.7%	+/-1.8	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	65.8%	+/-2.5	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	6.8	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	11.6	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	70.1	+/-6.4%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	4.9%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	13.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	32.9%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	14.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	46.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	10.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	23.6%	+/-1.8	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	14.7%	+/-1.4	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.6%	+/-1.1	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.0%	+/-0.6	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	6.0%	+/-1.4	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	6.7%	+/-1.3	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.5%	+/-0.8	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	4.3%	+/-1.1	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	19.3%	+/-2.6	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	24.6%	+/-7.0	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	7.1%	+/-2.3	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	7.1%	+/-2.3	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	40.4%	+/-4.0	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	43,601	+/-1,622	49850	+/-311

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	19.4%	+/-2.0	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	24.6%	+/-1.8	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	7.1%	+/-2.0	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	7.1%	+/-1.8	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	40.4%	+/-1.3	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	9690	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	948	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	4.2%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	10190	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	8140	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	1643	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	300	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	15	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	130	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	2914	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	63	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	124	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	2	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRs Services State Fiscal Year 2014	126	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

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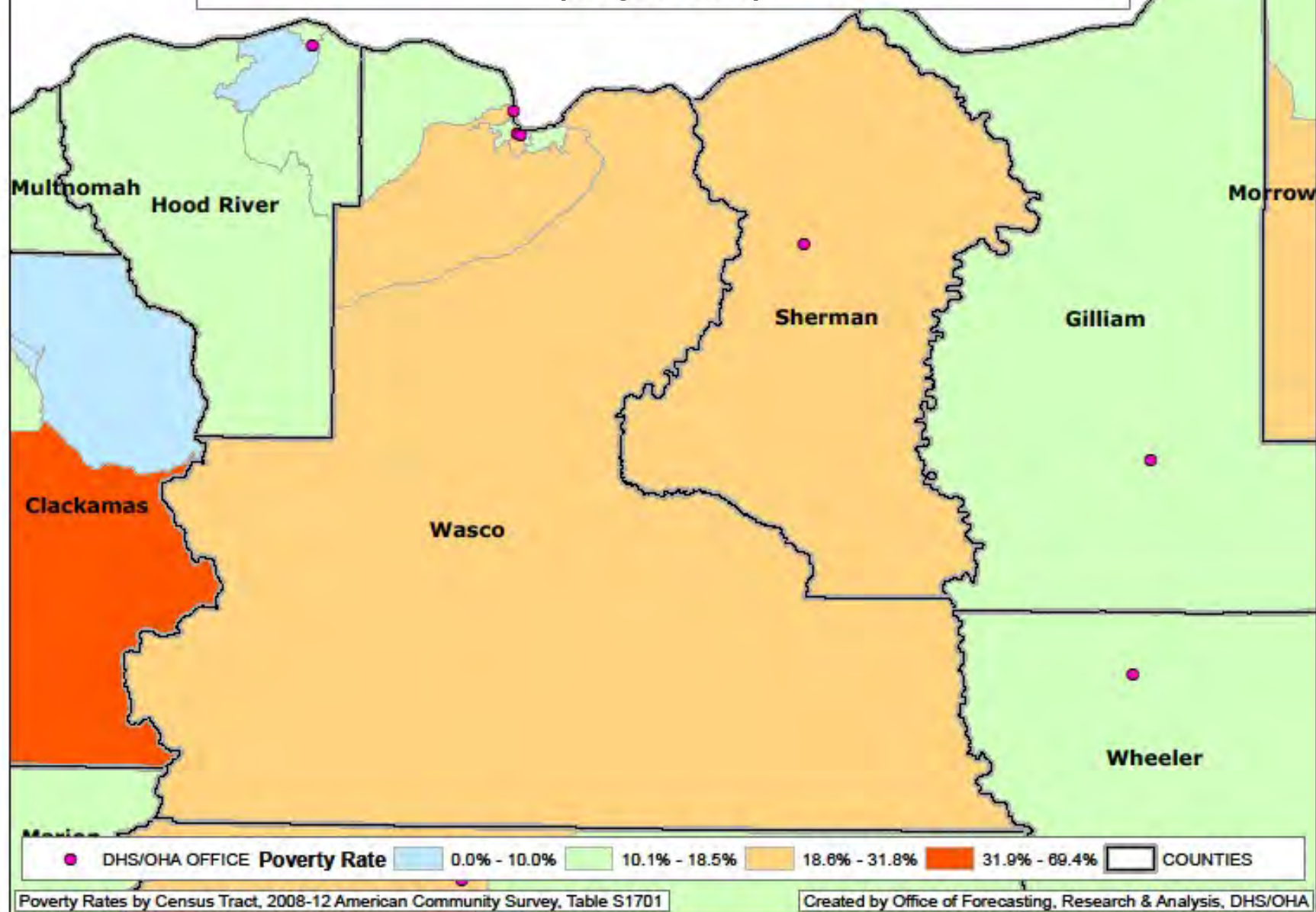
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^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties

**Poverty Rate by U.S. Census Tract. Sherman & Wasco Counties
(Oregon 15.5%)**



High Poverty *Hotspots*⁸² – Wasco County

High poverty *hotspots* are geographic concentrations of poor residents. This report identifies the high-poverty hotspot in Wasco 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 2014. 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 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.

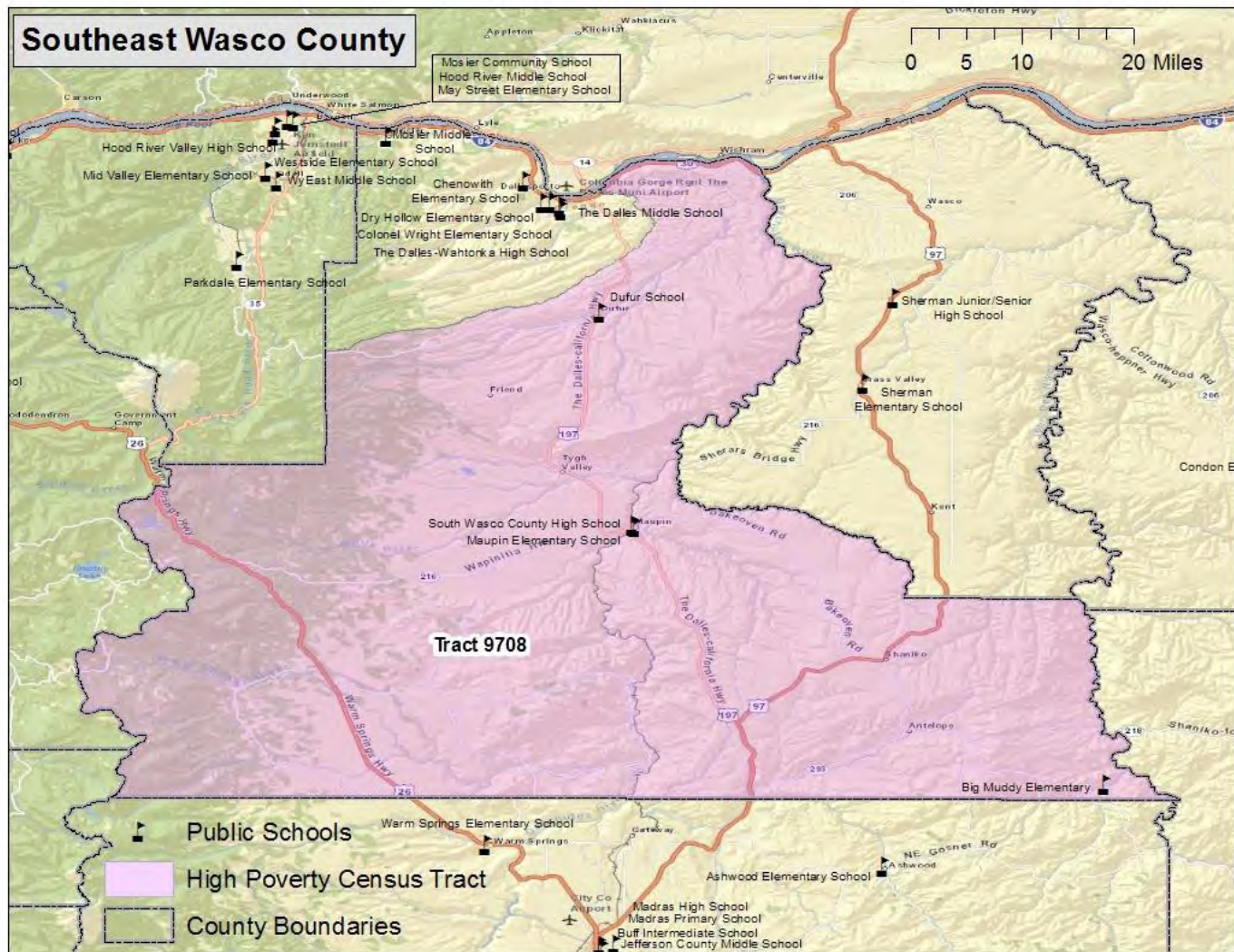
The purpose of this report is to identify high poverty areas and describe residents and SNAP clients living in them. Characteristics of the hotspot are compared with the county and Oregon. Data are presented in a series of tables that follow. Bullet points are provided when there is pertinent information 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.

Wasco County has one high-poverty hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 15 percent of Wasco County’s population, 19 percent of its poor, and 14 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area:

- *Southeast Wasco County*: Census Tract 9708 comprises the eastern and southern portions of the county. It is bounded on all sides but the northwest by the neighboring counties of Hood River, Clackamas, Marion, Jefferson, Wheeler, Gilliam, and Sherman. It is bounded on the north by the Columbia River and on the northwest by Eightmile Creek, Eightmile Road and State Road. It contains the cities of Antelope, Dufur, Maupin, and Shaniko, plus the unincorporated area of Tygh Valley. The southwest portion of the tract contains parts of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Indian Reservation (Figure 1).

⁸² **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Southeast Wasco County



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

Table 1 Wasco County hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Southeast Wasco	Wasco County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	23%	19%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	3,814	25,113	3,836,623
Housing units	2,369	11,430	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	21%	29%	34%
Total Households	1,512	9,748	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	4%	7%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	14%	15%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.7	26.8	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	49%	50%	50%
Under 18	21%	23%	23%
18 to 24	6%	8%	9%
25 to 44	21%	22%	27%
45 to 59	23%	22%	21%
60+ years of age	29%	25%	20%
Latino	5%	15%	12%
White and non-Latino	72%	77%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	22%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	96%	92%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	15%	17%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	20%	21%	29%

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 tract population is composed of a relatively high proportion of Native Americans as the southwest portion is part of the Warm Springs Reservation.

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

Table 2 Wasco County hotspot: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Southeast Wasco	Wasco County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	863	6,022	782,927
Change since January 2008	65%	56%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	68	66	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	23%	24%	20%
Female	49%	52%	53%
Children	36%	39%	37%
18 to 24	11%	10%	11%
25 to 44	24%	26%	27%
45 to 59	16%	15%	15%
60 +	14%	10%	10%
English as preferred language	98%	90%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	39%	36%	40%
Clients in single parent households	31%	31%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	29%	31%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	11%	8%	13%
Medical assistance	78%	79%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	4%	9%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	8%	9%	11%
Mental health	19%	24%	23%
Alcohol and drug	22%	21%	21%
Child welfare	12%	15%	14%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	2%	5%	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 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Wasco County hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Southeast Wasco	Wasco County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	41%	43%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	35%	44%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.91	\$ 13.17	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.88	\$ 11.64	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13,463	\$ 13,541	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 9,735	\$ 10,600	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-28%	-22%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	11%	22%	21%
in 2013	13%	22%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	28%	19%	17%
in 2013	24%	20%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	6%	14%	12%
in 2013	12%	16%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	8%	6%	11%
in 2013	7%	5%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	8%	9%	10%
in 2013	5%	10%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	5%	6%	6%
in 2013	-	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	33%	24%	22%
in 2013	38%	24%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- Client employment increased in the health/care social assistance and 'all other' groups shown in Table 3, but those gains were not sufficient to overcome losses in other sectors. Most employment in the 'all other' category was in public administration.

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.

Table 4 Wasco County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspot</i> Southeast Wasco	Wasco County	Oregon
Total number of clients	863	6,022	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.1	2.7	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	49%	61%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	57%	60%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2013	22%	33%	31%
In 2012	13%	13%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	14%	14%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	6%	31%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	28%	15%	13%

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

- Southeast hotspot clients had one of the lowest mobility rates among all Oregon hotspots.
- One-fifth of movers had most recently relocated from adjacent Jefferson County and another fifth came from the Portland metro area.

⁸³ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

Washington County

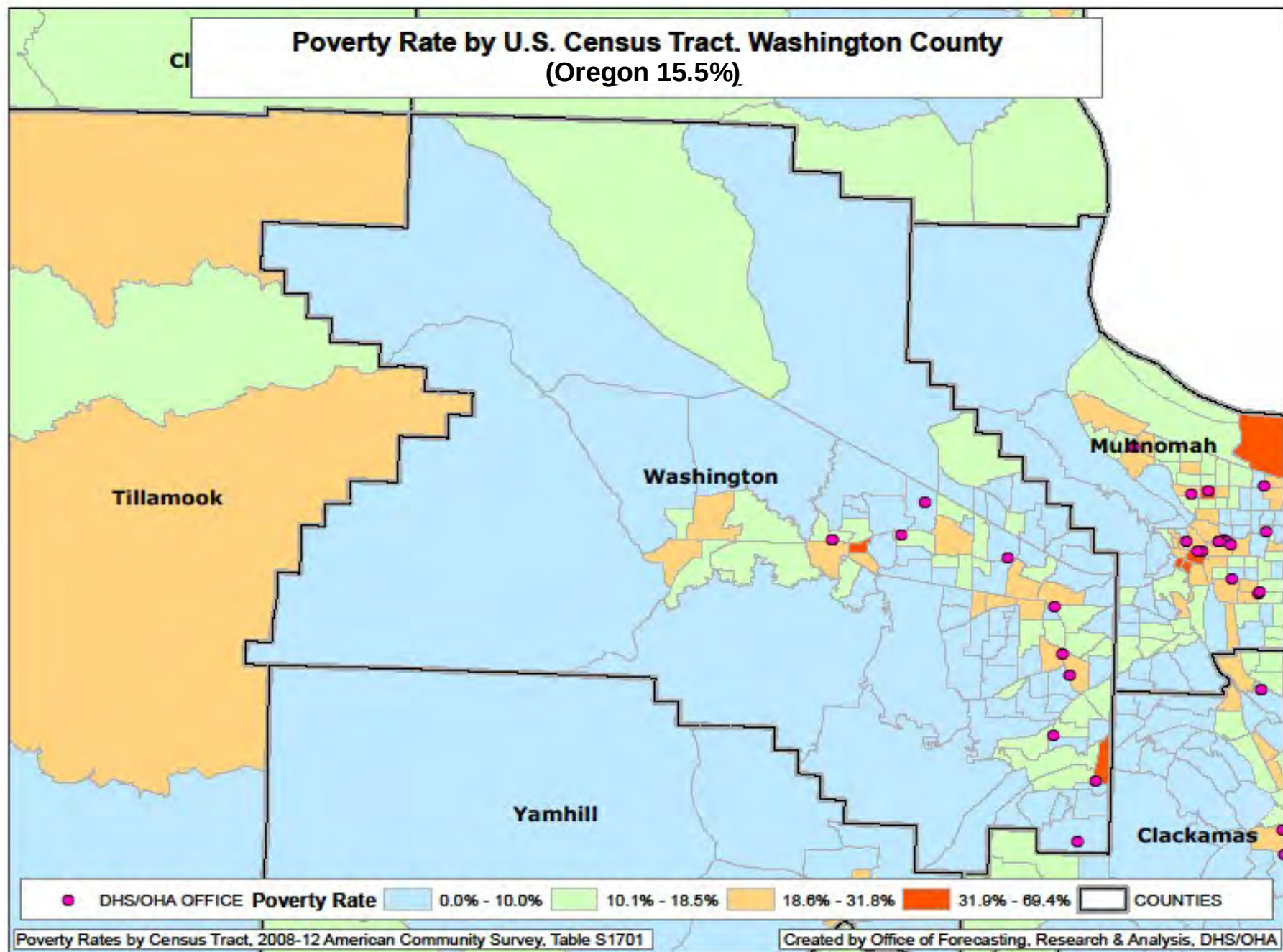
	Washington County		Oregon	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	531818	**	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	525840	+/-512	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	200160	+/-1,056	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	35.4	+/-0.2	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	25.4%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	7.1%	*****	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	15.1%	+/-0.2	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	10.2%	+/-0.1	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	371106	+/-289	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	69.8%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	8883	+/-569	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	1.7%	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	2,405	+/-338	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	0.5%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	46,446	+/-900	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	8.7%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	699	+/-280	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	3.1%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	16,736	+/-1,124	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	3.1%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	83,085	*****	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	15.7%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	261,748	+/-82	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.2%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	270,070	+/-82	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.8%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	435,864	+/-2,040	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	89.8%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	54,157	+/-1,959	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	10.2%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	90,036	+/-2,069	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	16.9%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	23.3%	+/-0.4	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	5.8%	+/-0.3	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	5.7%	+/-1.5	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	162.06	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION				
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	18.9%	+/-0.5	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	90.7%	+/-0.4	64.4%	+/-0.2

EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	39.5%	+/-0.6	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	2.5%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.63	+/-0.01	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	33.5%	+/-0.5	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	25.6%	+/-4.3	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	4	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	10.5	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	5.8%	+/-0.5	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	61.7%	+/-0.7	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	5	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	13	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	61.3%	+/-1.1%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	4.4%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	12.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	24.1%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	15.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	36.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	7.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	14.9%	+/-0.9	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	9.3%	+/-0.3	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.6%	+/-0.1	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.4%	+/-0.2	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.5%	+/-0.3	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.4%	+/-0.3	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.1%	+/-0.1	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	2.5%	+/-0.2	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	10.9%	+/-0.5	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	14.3%	+/-1.1	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	7.3%	+/-1.0	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	7.3%	+/-0.3	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	24.2%	+/-0.9	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	64,375	+/-766	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	13.9%	+/-0.4	18.2%	+/-0.2

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	21.7%	+/-0.4	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	84.4%	+/-0.4	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	12.1%	+/-0.5	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	2.5%	+/-0.2	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	267000	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	17816	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	6.0%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	256500	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	236200	N/A	1397200	N/A
DHS AND REALTED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	14884	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	2050	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	116	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	958	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	34895	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	1181	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	2577	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	130	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRs Services State Fiscal Year 2014	1404	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

- * Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.
- ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.
- ^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.
- ^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.
- + values masked to assure confidentiality
- ~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*⁸⁴ – 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 2014. 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 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 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, 5 percent of Washington County's population, 12 of its poor, and 10 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas:

- *Central Beaverton:* Census Tract 312 includes portions of the Central Beaverton neighborhood. It is bounded on the north by T-V Highway, on the south by Allen Boulevard, on the east by Hall Boulevard, and on the west by Murray Boulevard and 149th Avenue (Figure 1)

⁸⁴ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Central Beaverton

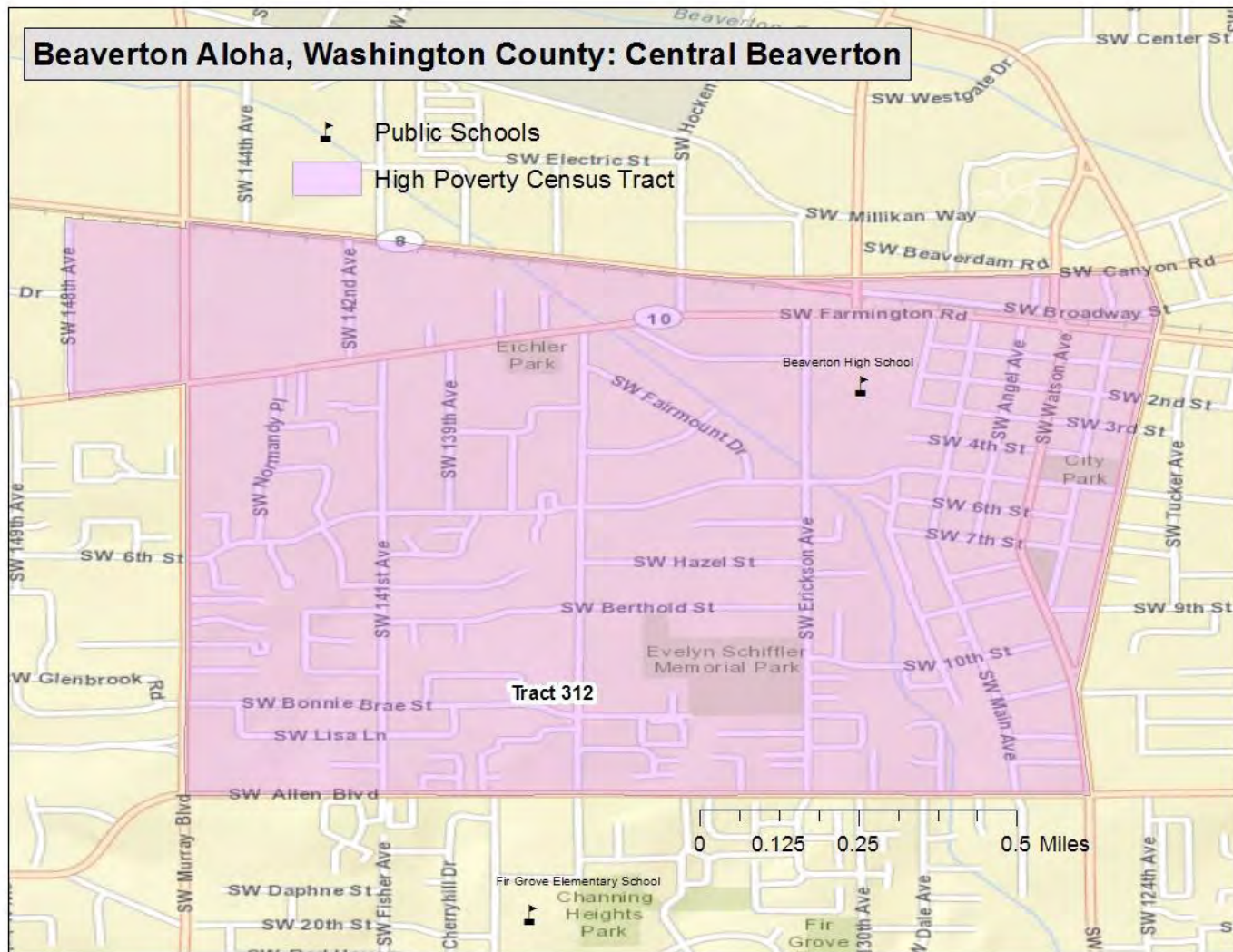
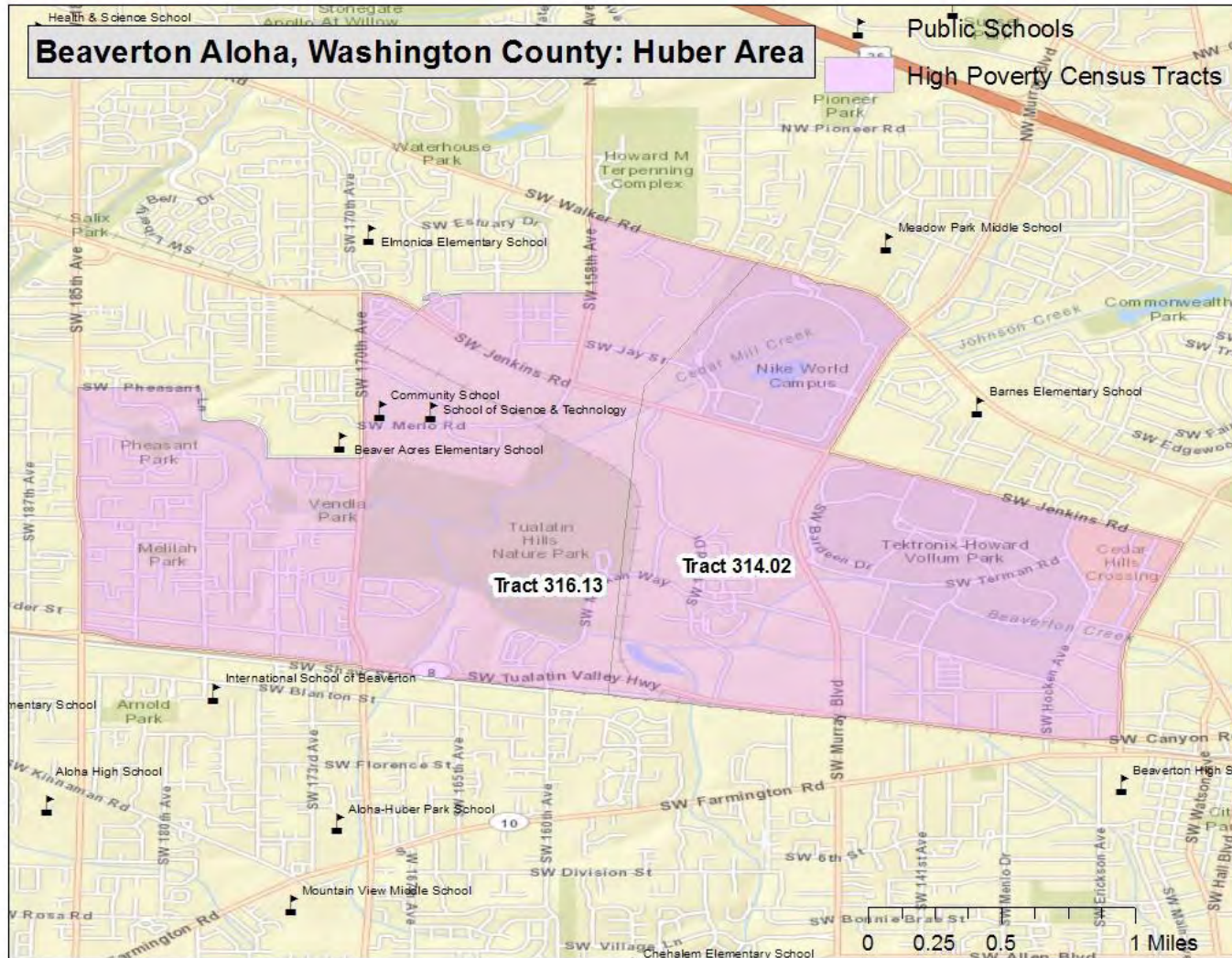


Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Huber Area



- *Huber Area:* Census tracts 314.02 and 316.13 include portions of the Three Creek neighborhood in Beaverton and the northwest portion of the Aloha community. It is bounded on the north by Walker Road, Baseline Road, SW Augusta Lane, and SW Pheasant Lane. It is bounded on the south by T-V Highway, on the east by SW Cedar Hills Boulevard, and on the west by SW 185th Avenue (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: West Beaverton/Aloha

- **West Beaverton/Aloha:** Census tracts 317.05 and 317.06 include a portion of the West Beaverton neighborhood and extend west into the Aloha community. The area is bounded on the north by T-V Highway, on the south by SW Farmington Road, on the east by SW 149th Avenue, and on the west by SW 185th Avenue (Figure 3).

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

Table 1 Beaverton/Aloha hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Washington County	Oregon
	Central Beaverton	Huber Area	West Beaverton Aloha		
ACS Poverty rate	30%	24%	26%	11%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	7,319	9,261	10,287	531,818	3,836,623
Housing units	3,194	4,177	3,854	212,386	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	64%	68%	61%	36%	34%
Total Households	2,870	4,040	3,550	200,160	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	13%	10%	8%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	11%	16%	24%	25%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.6	26.6	27.0	26.1	26.5
Percent of population that is					
Female	52%	48%	50%	51%	50%
Under 18	30%	23%	30%	25%	23%
18 to 24	5%	15%	11%	8%	9%
25 to 44	29%	40%	35%	31%	27%
45 to 59	15%	13%	16%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	20%	8%	9%	15%	20%
Latino	33%	23%	27%	16%	12%
White and non-Latino	56%	59%	55%	70%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	12%	18%	17%	15%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	87%	84%	84%	90%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	14%	13%	16%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	24%	35%	21%	39%	29%

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 Huber hotspot, the poverty rate was 29 percent in tract 314.02 and 22 percent in tract 316.13.
- In the West Beaverton/Aloha hotspot, the poverty rate was 30 percent in tract 317.05 and 21 percent in tract 317.06.
- Central Beaverton ranked 15th highest among all hotspots in percentage 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 January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Central Beaverton	Huber Area	West Beaverton Aloha	Washington County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	1,921	1,949	2,843	69,606	782,927
Change since January 2008	86%	127%	88%	101%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	57	52	63	57	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	26%	21%	28%	13%	20%
Female	54%	54%	54%	54%	53%
Children	46%	41%	48%	44%	37%
18 to 24	10%	12%	9%	10%	11%
25 to 44	21%	27%	24%	25%	27%
45 to 59	12%	12%	11%	12%	15%
60 +	11%	8%	8%	9%	10%
English as preferred language	66%	74%	71%	78%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	33%	35%	29%	33%	40%
Clients in single parent households	34%	31%	39%	35%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	24%	29%	25%	27%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	13%	11%	10%	11%	13%
Medical assistance	82%	75%	77%	76%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	10%	13%	9%	10%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	10%	9%	10%	10%	11%
Mental health	18%	18%	19%	19%	23%
Alcohol and drug	15%	14%	16%	16%	21%
Child welfare	12%	12%	13%	13%	14%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	72	89	77	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 7th lowest rate of English language preference; West Beaverton clients ranked 12th and Huber clients ranked 16th in this measure. Twenty-two percent of clients preferred Spanish, two percent preferred Arabic, and two percent preferred 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 clients¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Central Beaverton	Huber Area	West Beaverton Aloha	Washington County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	37%	38%	44%	44%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	39%	45%	46%	44%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.63	\$ 14.64	\$ 13.63	\$ 14.53	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 11.86	\$ 12.78	\$ 12.49	\$ 12.89	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 15,302	\$ 17,336	\$ 15,813	\$ 16,692	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 11,793	\$ 12,088	\$ 12,761	\$ 12,519	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-23%	-30%	-19%	-25%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	21%	17%	18%	21%	21%
in 2013	20%	15%	19%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	17%	17%	17%	14%	17%
in 2013	18%	18%	17%	16%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	13%	12%	12%	12%	12%
in 2013	14%	14%	16%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	16%	15%	17%	15%	11%
in 2013	19%	21%	21%	17%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	8%	8%	8%	9%	10%
in 2013	5%	4%	5%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%
in 2013	2%	4%	3%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	21%	27%	22%	24%	22%
in 2013	21%	24%	20%	25%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- Client employment increased in all three hotspots as declines in construction and manufacturing jobs were more than offset by increases elsewhere.
- The largest employment gain was in the administrative services sector. Nearly half of client employment in this sector was in temporary help agencies and one-quarter was in call centers/telemarketing bureaus.
- Client employment in health care/social assistance also increased. One quarter of clients employed in this sector worked in assisted living facilities or in residential treatment centers for the developmentally disabled. One-fifth of clients employed in this sector provided services to the elderly or disabled in community settings.

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.⁸⁵

Table 4 Beaverton/Aloha hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	Central Beaverton	Huber Area	West Beaverton Aloha	Washington County	Oregon
Total number of clients	1,921	1,949	2,843	69,606	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	59%	61%	66%	59%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	61%	61%	67%	59%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2013	26%	29%	31%	28%	31%
In 2012	16%	13%	16%	13%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	17%	19%	19%	17%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	38%	42%	46%	39%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	12%	13%	13%	14%	13%

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

- Fifteen percent of Central Beaverton movers most recently relocated within the hotspot, while one third relocated from an adjacent tract or one of the other hotspots in this report.
- One-third of Huber hotspot movers most recently relocated within the hotspot, from an adjacent census tract, or from the West Beaverton/Aloha hotspot.
- Fifteen percent of West Beaverton/Aloha movers most recently relocated within the hotspot, and one-fifth moved from an adjacent tract or one of the other hotspots in this report.

- In all three hotspots, about half of those who most recently moved from another county came from Multnomah County.

⁸⁵ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

High Poverty *Hotspots*⁸⁶ – 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 2014. 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 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.

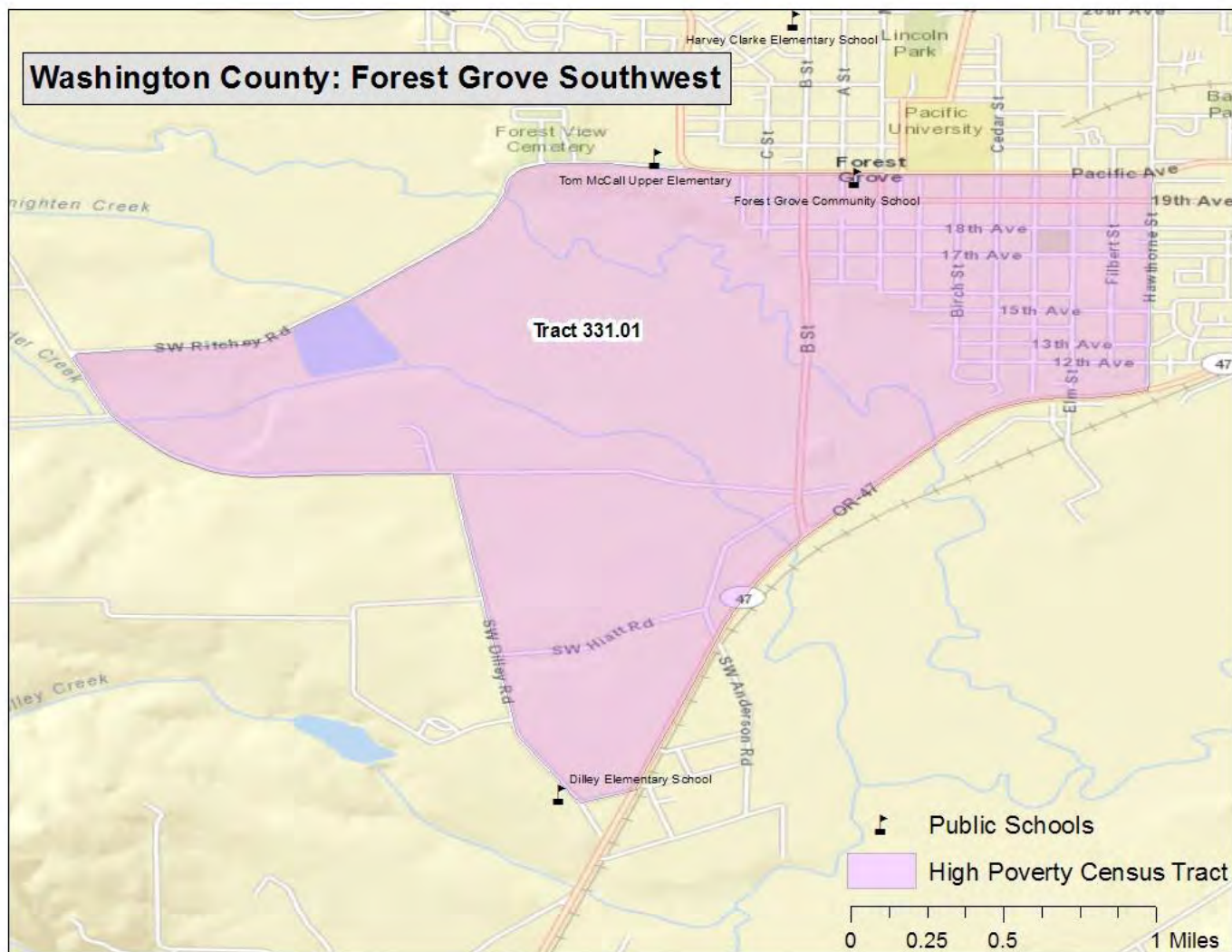
Two areas in Forest Grove are high poverty hotspots. Other Washington County hotspots in Beaverton/Aloha, Hillsboro, and Tualatin are covered in separate reports. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 2 percent of Washington County’s population, 4 percent of its poor, and 4 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas:

- *Forest Grove North:* Census Tract 332 is adjacent to and across Pacific Highway from Tract 331.01, to the southwest. It is bounded on the north by Verboort Road, on the south by Pacific Avenue, and on the east by Yew Street, S 4th Street in Cornelius, and Martin Road. It is bounded on the west by Main Street and NW Highway 47 (Figure 1).

⁸⁶ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Forest Grove North

Figure 2: Forest Grove Southwest



- *Forest Grove Southwest:* Census Tract 331.01 is bounded on the north by Ritchey Road and Pacific Avenue, on the south by SW Dudley Road, on the east by Hawthorne Street and Highway 47, and on the west by Dilley Road (Figure 2).

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

Table 1 Forest Grove hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Washington County	Oregon
	Forest Grove North	Forest Grove Southwest		
ACS Poverty rate	26%	26%	11%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	6,536	3,318	531,818	3,836,623
Housing units	2,357	1,188	212,386	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	68%	32%	36%	34%
Total Households	2,250	1,123	200,160	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	9%	13%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	14%	22%	25%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.2	26.4	26.1	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	53%	51%	51%	50%
Under 18	24%	30%	25%	23%
18 to 24	21%	9%	8%	9%
25 to 44	26%	26%	31%	27%
45 to 59	13%	23%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	16%	13%	15%	20%
Latino	32%	26%	16%	12%
White and non-Latino	59%	72%	70%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	9%	2%	15%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	87%	92%	90%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	29%	20%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	14%	17%	39%	29%

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 ranked 11th highest among all hotspots in percentage of adults without high school completion. This is in spite of the fact that the tract encompasses the Pacific University campus. The presence of the university explains the high percentage of 18 to 24 year olds. Thirteen percent of tract residents live in group quarters – likely dormitories on the campus.
- The Southwest hotspot ranked 10th highest among all Oregon hotspots in percentage of households headed by single mothers.

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

Table 2 Forest Grove hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>			
	Forest Grove North	Forest Grove Southwest	Washington County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	1,905	661	69,606	782,927
Change since January 2008	58%	71%	101%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	63	59	57	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	29%	20%	13%	20%
Female	55%	51%	54%	53%
Children	44%	34%	44%	37%
18 to 24	15%	16%	10%	11%
25 to 44	19%	27%	25%	27%
45 to 59	12%	15%	12%	15%
60 +	10%	8%	9%	10%
English as preferred language	69%	89%	78%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	35%	41%	33%	40%
Clients in single parent households	36%	28%	35%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	24%	30%	27%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	12%	12%	11%	13%
Medical assistance	78%	70%	76%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	8%	3%	10%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	11%	10%	10%	11%
Mental health	17%	19%	19%	23%
Alcohol and drug	15%	19%	16%	21%
Child welfare	14%	15%	13%	14%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	3%	3%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	65	61	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 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 North hotspot ranked 9th lowest in percentage of clients with English language preference. Thirty-two percent of North hotspot clients have a Spanish language preference.

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

Table 3 Forest Grove hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspots		Washington County	Oregon
	Forest Grove North	Forest Grove Southwest		
Oregon employment history for adults²				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	42%	45%	44%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	46%	50%	44%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 12.66	\$ 13.44	\$ 14.53	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 12.03	\$ 11.85	\$ 12.89	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 14,977	\$ 15,252	\$ 16,692	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 10,565	\$ 10,892	\$ 12,519	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-29%	-29%	-25%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	16%	17%	21%	21%
in 2013	12%	14%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	13%	12%	14%	17%
in 2013	12%	14%	16%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	14%	15%	12%	12%
in 2013	15%	16%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	13%	14%	15%	11%
in 2013	11%	12%	17%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	11%	11%	9%	10%
in 2013	6%	8%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	5%	8%	5%	6%
in 2013	2%	5%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	28%	22%	24%	22%
in 2013	42%	31%	25%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- The increase in client employment in both hotspots was driven by educational services employment.

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.

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Table 4 Forest Grove hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Washington County	Oregon
	Forest Grove North	Forest Grove Southwest		
Total number of clients	1,905	661	69,606	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	56%	64%	59%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	56%	67%	59%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2013	24%	36%	28%	31%
In 2012	12%	14%	13%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	19%	15%	17%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	38%	47%	39%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	6%	10%	14%	13%

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

- Sixty percent of North hotspot clients who had moved most recently relocated in the hotspot, from the Southwest hotspot, or from adjacent or nearby tracts in Forest Grove, Cornelius, or the west side of Hillsboro.
- Thirty percent of Southwest hotspot clients who had moved most recently relocated in the hotspot, from the North hotspot, or from adjacent or nearby tracts in Forest Grove, Cornelius, or the west side of Hillsboro.
- In both hotspots, clients who had most recently moved from another county were most likely to have come from Clackamas or Multnomah counties.

⁸⁷ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

High Poverty *Hotspots*⁸⁸ – 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 2014. 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 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, 2 percent of Washington County’s population, 5 of its poor, and 5 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas:

- *Henry Elementary School area:* Census Tract 324.10 is adjacent to and south of Census Tract 324.09. It is bounded on the north by SE Maple Street, on the south by T-V Highway, on the east by Rock Creek, and on the west by SE 10th Avenue (Figure 1).

⁸⁸ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Henry Elementary School area

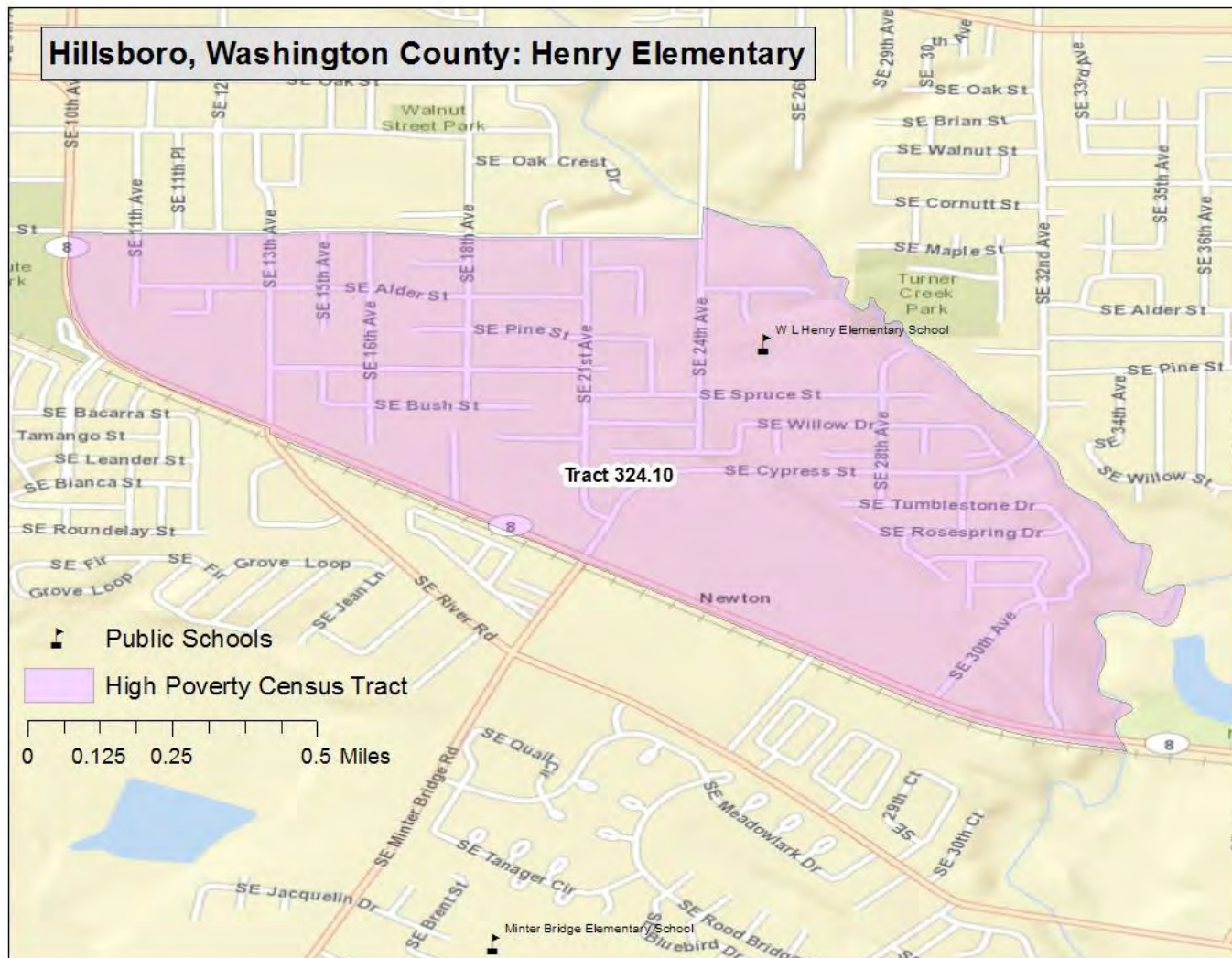


Figure 2: Walnut Street Park Area

The map displays the Walnut Street Park area in Hillsboro, Washington County. A large pink-shaded region, labeled 'Tract 324.09', is identified as a 'High Poverty Census Tract'. This tract is bounded by NE Main St to the north, SE Oak St to the east, and SE Alder St to the south. To the west, it is bordered by SE 11th Ave and SE 12th Ave. The map also shows surrounding yellow areas, including Shadywood Park to the north and Walnut Street Park within the pink tract. Several public schools are marked with black squares: J W Poynter Middle School to the north, Eastwood Elementary School to the northeast, and W L Henry Elementary School to the south. Major roads like NE Main St, SE Oak St, and SE Walnut St are clearly visible. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances from 0 to 0.4 miles.

- **Walnut Street Park area:** Census Tract 324.09 is bounded on the north by the MAX tracks, on the south by SE Maple Street, on the east by SE 24th Avenue and NE 28th Avenue, and on the west by SE 10th Avenue (Figure 1).

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

Table 1 Hillsboro hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Washington County	Oregon
	Henry Elementary	Walnut Street Park		
ACS Poverty rate	25%	33%	11%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	3,990	5,535	531,818	3,836,623
Housing units	1,330	1,480	212,386	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	42%	69%	36%	34%
Total Households	1,292	1,394	200,160	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	8%	19%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	30%	30%	25%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.3	27.3	26.1	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	53%	43%	51%	50%
Under 18	31%	36%	25%	23%
18 to 24	19%	12%	8%	9%
25 to 44	28%	33%	31%	27%
45 to 59	11%	13%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	11%	6%	15%	20%
Latino	54%	75%	16%	12%
White and non-Latino	41%	21%	70%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	5%	3%	15%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	78%	54%	90%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	19%	47%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	23%	11%	39%	29%

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 Walnut Park area ranked second highest in percentage of single-mother households, second highest in percentage of adults without high school completion, and it had the 11th highest poverty rate.

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

Table 2 Hillsboro hotspots: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>		<i>Washington County</i>	<i>Oregon</i>
	<i>Henry Elementary</i>	<i>Walnut Street Park</i>		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	974	2,186	69,606	782,927
Change since January 2008	142%	79%	101%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	61	65	57	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	24%	39%	13%	20%
Female	54%	52%	54%	53%
Children	55%	61%	44%	37%
18 to 24	9%	9%	10%	11%
25 to 44	18%	16%	25%	27%
45 to 59	9%	9%	12%	15%
60 +	9%	5%	9%	10%
English as preferred language	60%	47%	78%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	23%	18%	33%	40%
Clients in single parent households	37%	45%	35%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	27%	21%	27%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	13%	19%	11%	13%
Medical assistance	79%	85%	76%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	6%	9%	10%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	10%	11%	10%	11%
Mental health	18%	18%	19%	23%
Alcohol and drug	13%	13%	16%	21%
Child welfare	17%	17%	13%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	2%	2%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	69	31	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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 Walnut hotspot ranked second lowest and the Henry hotspot ranked sixth lowest in percentage of clients with English-language preference. The overwhelming majority preferred Spanish.
- The Walnut Street 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 clients¹

	Hotspots		Washington County	Oregon
	Henry Elementary	Walnut Street Park		
Oregon employment history for adults²				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	48%	46%	44%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	48%	44%	44%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 14.16	\$ 12.23	\$ 14.53	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 12.78	\$ 12.09	\$ 12.89	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 16,882	\$ 14,707	\$ 16,692	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 14,831	\$ 12,388	\$ 12,519	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-12%	-16%	-25%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	17%	13%	21%	21%
in 2013	16%	12%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	11%	13%	14%	17%
in 2013	14%	15%	16%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	13%	13%	12%	12%
in 2013	15%	13%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	12%	19%	15%	11%
in 2013	17%	20%	17%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	12%	10%	9%	10%
in 2013	8%	7%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	6%	5%	5%	6%
in 2013	3%	3%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	28%	28%	24%	22%
in 2013	26%	29%	25%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- In both hotspots, most employment loss among clients was in the construction and manufacturing sectors. Job gains in other sectors offset the loss in the Henry hotspot, but not in the Walnut hotspot.

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.⁸⁹

Table 4 Hillsboro hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Washington County	Oregon
	Henry Elementary	Walnut Street Park		
Total number of clients	974	2,186	69,606	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	59%	58%	59%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	58%	57%	59%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2013	28%	25%	28%	31%
In 2012	11%	12%	13%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	19%	21%	17%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	42%	42%	39%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	14%	6%	14%	13%

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

- Forty percent of Henry hotspot clients who had moved had most recently relocated within the hotspot or from another area of Hillsboro, including the Walnut hotspot.
- Half of Walnut hotspot movers who had moved had most recently relocated within the hotspot or from another area of Hillsboro, including the Henry hotspot.
- In both areas, about half of those who had most recently moved in from another county came from Multnomah County.

⁸⁹ The negative effects on low-income children associated with frequent moves and school changes are well documented in peer-reviewed literature.

High Poverty *Hotspots*⁹⁰ – 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 2014. 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 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.

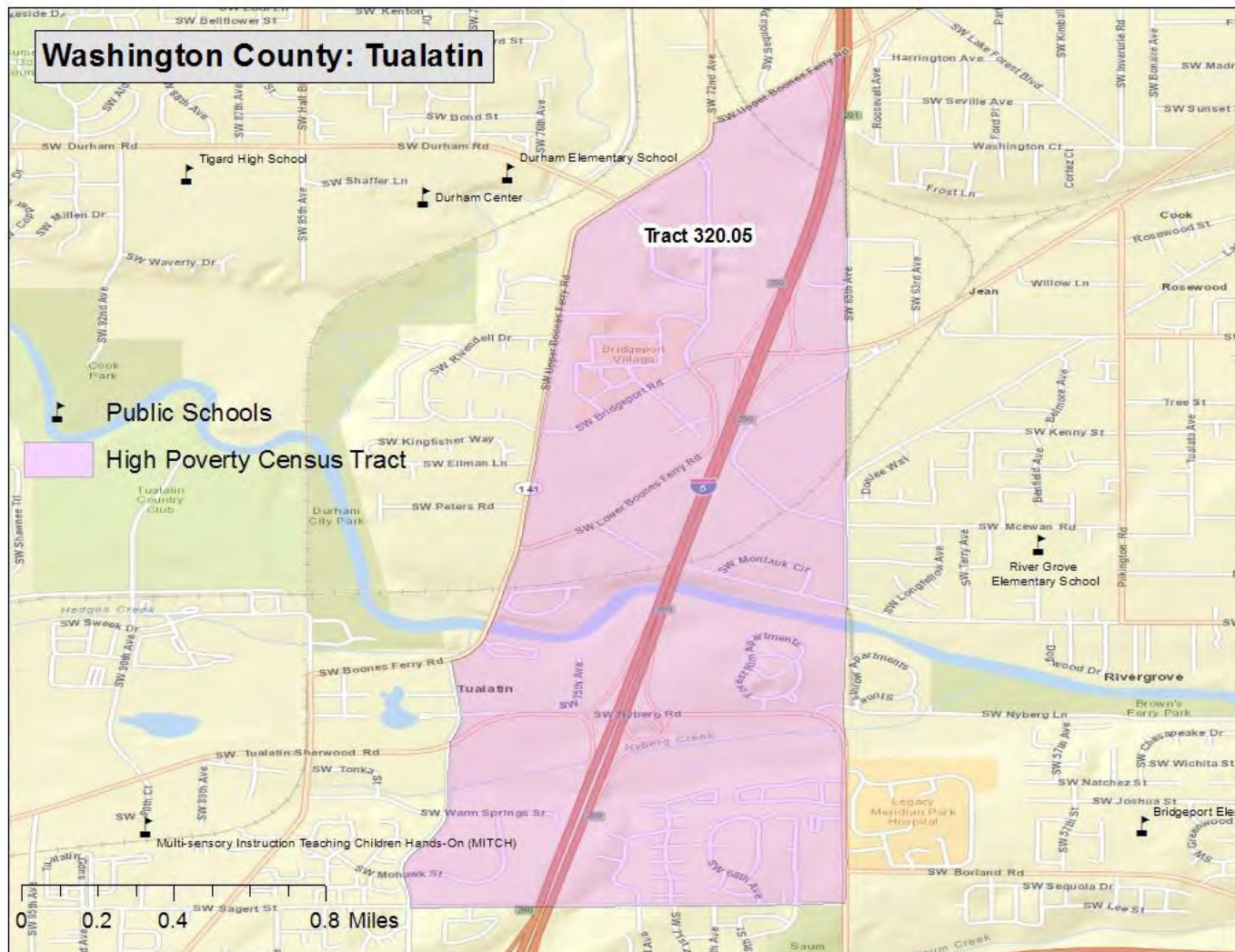
The purpose of this report is to identify high poverty areas and describe residents and SNAP clients living in them. Characteristics of the hotspots are compared with each other, the county, and Oregon. Data are presented in a series of tables that follow. Bullet points are provided when there is pertinent 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, 3 percent of its poor, and 2 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area.

- Census Tract 320.05 lies at the eastern edge of the city of Tualatin, but also takes in portions of the cities of Durham, Tigard, Lake Oswego, and Rivergrove. It is bounded on the north by SW Upper Boones Ferry Road, on the south by SW Sagert Street, on the east by SW 65th Street (Clackamas County line), and on the west by SW Upper Boones Ferry Road and SW Martinazzi Avenue (Figure 1)

⁹⁰ **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot:
Tualatin



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

Table 1 Tualatin hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹			
	Hotspot		
	Tualatin Northeast	Washington County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	37%	11%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	3,918	531,818	3,836,623
Housing units	1,847	212,386	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	69%	36%	34%
Total Households	1,505	200,160	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	8%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	23%	25%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.9	26.1	26.5
Percent of population that is			
Female	50%	51%	50%
Under 18	30%	25%	23%
18 to 24	9%	8%	9%
25 to 44	41%	31%	27%
45 to 59	13%	20%	21%
60+ years of age	7%	15%	20%
Latino	40%	16%	12%
White and non-Latino	51%	70%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	9%	15%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	71%	90%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	24%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	20%	39%	29%
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, Tualatin had the fourth highest poverty rate.

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

Table 2 Tualatin hotspot: characteristics of January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspot</i> Tualatin	Washington County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	1,086	69,606	782,927
Change since January 2008	136%	101%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	61	57	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	28%	13%	20%
Female	56%	54%	53%
Children	57%	44%	37%
18 to 24	9%	10%	11%
25 to 44	22%	25%	27%
45 to 59	8%	12%	15%
60 +	5%	9%	10%
English as preferred language	70%	78%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	22%	33%	40%
Clients in single parent households	39%	35%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	24%	27%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	8%	11%	13%
Medical assistance	81%	76%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	10%	10%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	9%	10%	11%
Mental health	17%	19%	23%
Alcohol and drug	12%	16%	21%
Child welfare	12%	13%	14%
Developmental disability	-	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	66	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
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 102 hotspots. The lower 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.

- Tualatin hotspot clients ranked 11th highest among all Oregon hotspots in percentage of non-English speakers.

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

Table 3 Tualatin hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Tualatin Northeast	Washington County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	44%	44%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	48%	44%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.43	\$ 14.53	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 12.38	\$ 12.89	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 16,386	\$ 16,692	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 12,632	\$ 12,519	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-23%	-25%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	21%	21%	21%
in 2013	29%	19%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	12%	14%	17%
in 2013	18%	16%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	9%	12%	12%
in 2013	11%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	17%	15%	11%
in 2013	17%	17%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	11%	9%	10%
in 2013	5%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	4%	5%	6%
in 2013	-	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	25%	24%	22%
in 2013	17%	25%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- Hotspot client employment increased overall due to gains in the retail and accommodation/food services sectors. In spite of the increase in employment, average annual earnings fell by nearly one-quarter.

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.⁹¹

Table 4 Tualatin hotspot: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspot</i> Tualatin	Washington	Oregon
	Northeast	County	
Total number of clients	1,086	69,606	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.5	2.5	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	69%	59%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	67%	59%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2013	36%	28%	31%
In 2012	14%	13%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	19%	17%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	41%	39%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	21%	14%	13%

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

- One quarter of clients who had moved had most recently relocated within the hotspot or from another area of Tualatin. Nearly one-fifth of movers had most recently relocated from just across I-5 in Clackamas County.

⁹¹ 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	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2008-12 ACS	1287	+/-85	3836628	**
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	1240	+/-79	3750575	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	626	+/-49	1512718	+/- 4,455
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	56	+/-2.2	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	14.9%	*	22.5%	*
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	3.4%	+/-1.7	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	41.4%	+/-3.8	20.3%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	31.5%	+/-3.5	14.1%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	1225	+/-86	3008356	+/-1,203
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	95.2%	**	84.1%	**
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0	+/-12	65612	+/-1,355
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0	**	1.7%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	8	+/-7	38684	+/-1,220
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	0.6%	**	1.0%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	1	+/-2	141497	+/-1,619
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	0.1%	**	3.6%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	0	+/-12	5885	+/-1,060
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	2.3%	**	1.5%	**
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	29	+/-19	113065	+/-2,525
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	2.3%	**	2.9%	**
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	24	+/-19	449888	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	1.9%	**	11.7%	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	637	+/-50	1,899,186	+/-709
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	49.5%	**	49.5%	**
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	650	+/-52	1,937,442	+/-709
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	50.5%	**	50.5%	**
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	1264	+/-84	3602055	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	99.5%	**	93.7%	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	6	+/-7	234573	+/-4,514
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	0.5%	**	6.3%	**
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	19	+/-14	376008	+/-4,223
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	1.5%	**	9.8%	**
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	1.5%	+/-1.0	14.7%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	2.1%	+/-1.6	7.9%	+/-0.1
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	14.8%	+/-5.7	5.4%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	Unavailable	N/A	251	N/A
EDUCATION				
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	38.9%	+/-4.1	24.8%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	87.2%	+/-3.6	64.4%	+/-0.2

EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	14.8%	+/-3.4	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	1.2%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	1.98	+/-0.11	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	14.1%	+/-3.9	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	87.5%	+/-18.4	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	--	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	--	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	29.0%	+/-4.6	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	73.6%	+/-5.8	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	Unavailable	Unavailable	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	8.4	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	Unavailable	Unavailable	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	--	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	Unavailable	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	25.7%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	Unavailable	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	Unavailable	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	12%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	20.3%	+/-2.1	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	21.2%	+/-2.9	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	4.1%	+/-2.0	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	3.2%	+/-2.2	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.4%	+/-2.5	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	8.7%	+/-3.4	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	4.1%	+/-2.7	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	5.7%	+/-2.8	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	12.0%	+/-3.2	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	12.0%	+/-8.3	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	8.7%	+/-3.6	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	8.7%	+/-3.6	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	40.4%	+/-7.0	31.6%	+/-0.4
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	36,357	+/-2,565	49850	+/-311

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	26.4%	+/-4.3	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	52.1%	+/-4.5	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	67.9%	+/-5.3	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	18.8%	+/-4.3	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	3.8%	+/-1.9	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	285	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	47	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	7%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	275	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	155	N/A	1397200	N/A
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, July 2013	Trade, transp & utilities	N/A	Trade, transp & utilities: Retail trade	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	90	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	5	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	+	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	16	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	117	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	1	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	N/A	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	0	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRs Services State Fiscal Year 2014	**	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

* Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.

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*** Values masked to assure confidentiality; percent not reported.

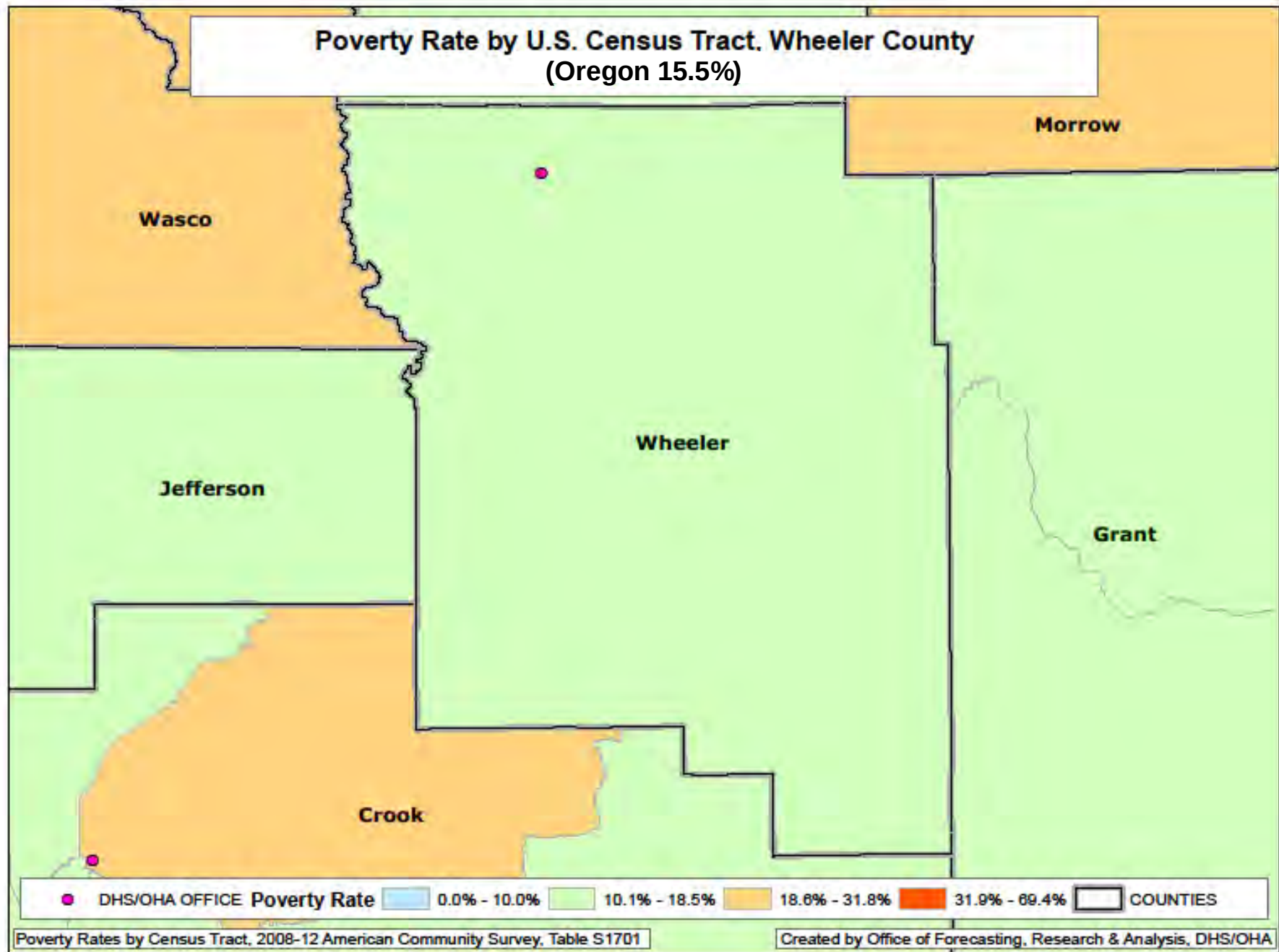
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^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

+ values masked to assure confidentiality

~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



Yamhill County

	Yamhill County		Oregon	
	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Basic Demographics				
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	93761	+/-425	3836628	**
Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS	33920	+/-480	3750575	**
Median Age, 2008-12 ACS	37.1	+/-0.3	1512718	+/- 4,455
Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS	25.0%	*	38.4	+/-0.2
Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS	5.5%	+/-0.1	22.5%	*
Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS	18.8%	+/-0.4	6.1%	*****
Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS	13.7%	+/-0.1	20.3%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	78468	+/-109	14.1%	+/-0.1
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS	79.2%	**	3008356	+/-1,203
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	735	+/-121	84.1%	**
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS	0.7%	**	65612	+/-1,355
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1,031	+/-171	1.7%	**
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS	1.0%	**	38684	+/-1,220
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	1,283	+/-267	1.0%	**
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2008-12 ACS	1.3%	**	141497	+/-1,619
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	271	+/-214	3.6%	**
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS	2.5%	**	5885	+/-1,060
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS	2,508	+/-350	1.5%	**
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS	2.5%	**	113065	+/-2,525
Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	14,598	*****	2.9%	**
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS	14.8%	**	449888	**
Number Male, 2008-12 ACS	49,852	+/-111	11.7%	**
Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS	50.3%	**	1,899,186	+/-709
Number Female, 2008-12 ACS	49,267	+/-111	49.5%	**
Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS	49.8%	**	1,937,442	+/-709
Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	89,841	+/-715	50.5%	**
Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS	94.0%	**	3602055	**
Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	5,944	+/-651	93.7%	**
Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS	6.0%	**	234573	+/-4,514
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	8,497	+/-676	6.3%	**
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS	8.6%	**	376008	+/-4,223
Percentage 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2008-12 ACS	14.5%	+/-0.7	9.8%	**
Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS	5.7%	+/-0.8	14.7%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS	7.7%	+/-1.7	7.9%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data	133.79	N/A	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS	93761	+/-425	251	N/A
EDUCATION				
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS	30.5%	+/-1.3	24.8%	+/-0.2

EDUCATION (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS	87.2%	+/-1.0	64.4%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS	22.8%	+/-1.4	39.3%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013	4.0%	*	4.0%	*
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS	2.76	+/-0.04	3.02	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18 , 2008-12 ACS	32.9%	+/-1.3	27.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS	35.8%	+/-8.8	38.7%	+/-1.9
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013	4.8	N/A	5.4	N/A
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013	12.8	N/A	13.9	N/A
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS	8.5%	+/-1.2	9.4%	+/-0.2
Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS	69.7%	+/-1.8	63.1%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012	8.1	N/A	5.3	N/A
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013	10.3	N/A	11.5	N/A
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013	48.3%	+/-3.0%	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013	3.9%	N/A	5.7%	N/A
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2006-12 data	17.0%	*	16.0%	*
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010	27.4%	*	26.1%	*
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data	14.0%	*	16.0%	*
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011	50.0%	*	42.0%	*
Age 20+ with Diabetes, 2010	8.0%	*	8.0%	*
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012	16.8%	+/-1.3	17.4%	+/-0.4
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS	13.4%	+/-0.8	13.5%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.4%	+/-0.5	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	1.9%	+/-0.5	1.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	4.5%	+/-0.7	5.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	5.8%	+/-0.7	5.4%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS	2.0%	+/-0.4	1.9%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS	3.8%	+/-0.6	3.6%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	13.9%	+/-1.4	15.5%	+/-0.3
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	18.8%	+/-2.7	18.3%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS	7.1%	+/-1.6	8.1%	+/-0.3
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS	7.1%	+/-1.6	8.3%	+/-0.3
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS	30.4%	+/-2.1	31.6%	+/-0.4

POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES (cont)	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS	53,950	+/-2,043	49850	+/-311
Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS	18.1%	+/-1.3	18.2%	+/-0.2
Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS	31.5%	+/-1.0	29.0%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS	77.0%	+/-1.1	77.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS	13.3%	+/-1.4	13.8%	+/-0.1
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS	3.8%	+/-0.6	3.8%	+/-0.1
ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, November 2014	32550	N/A	1752300	N/A
Number Unemployed, July 2014	3364	N/A	138452	N/A
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014	6.9%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013	29860	N/A	1660800	N/A
Private Sector Employment, July 2014	25630	N/A	1397200	N/A
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, July 2013	Educ & health services	N/A	Trade, transp & utilities: Retail trade	N/A
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013	4634	N/A	190329	N/A
Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013	667	N/A	21767	N/A
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13	22	N/A	1608	N/A
Children in Foster Care 2013	251	N/A	12113	N/A
Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014	10500	N/A	439865	N/A
Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014	238	N/A	9042	N/A
Families Receiving TANF, July 2014	727	N/A	32633	N/A
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014	16	N/A	1812	N/A
Person Receiving OVRS Services State Fiscal Year 2014	620	N/A	15657	N/A

Notes:

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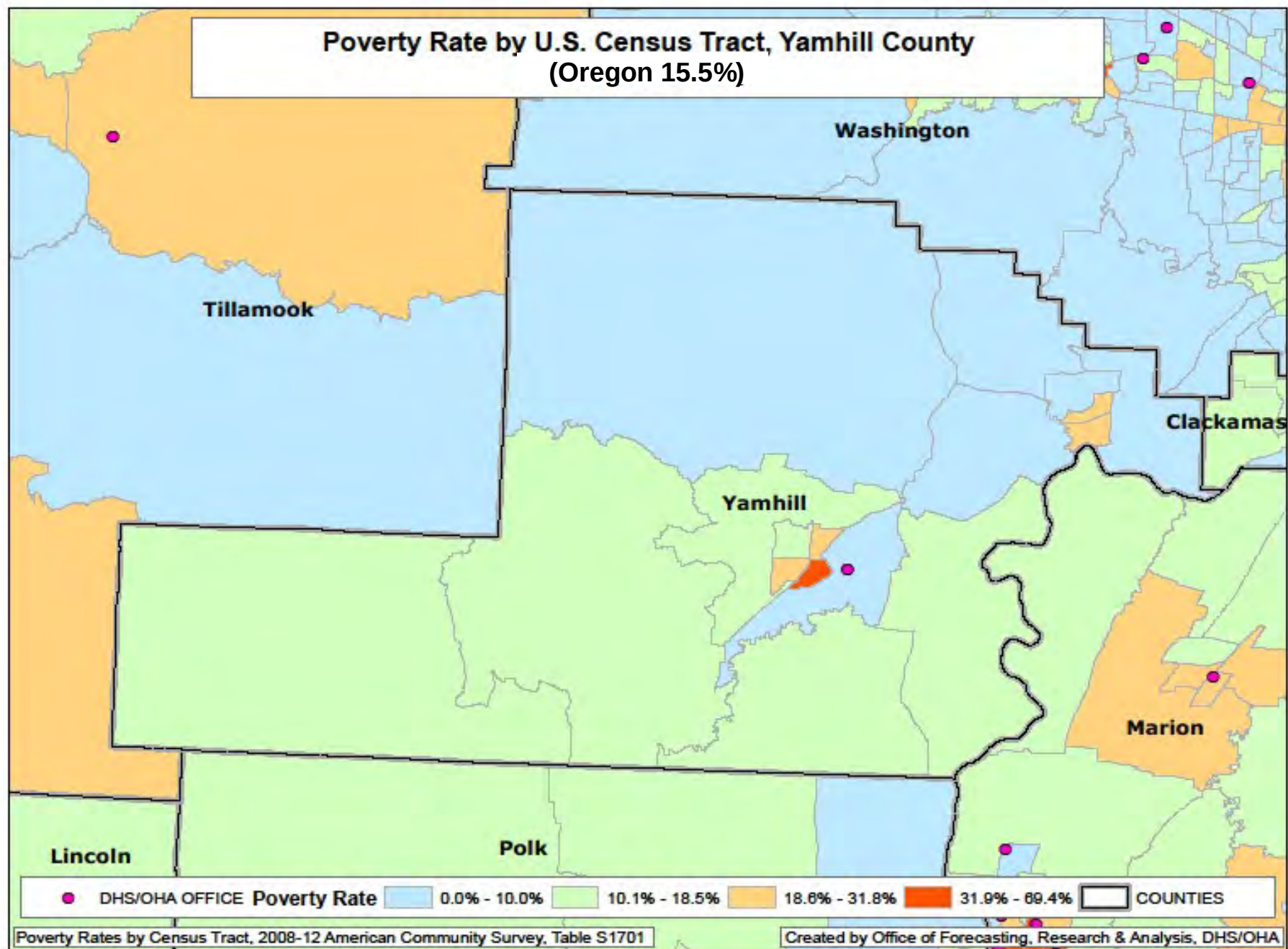
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~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties



High Poverty *Hotspots*⁹² – 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 2014. 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 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.

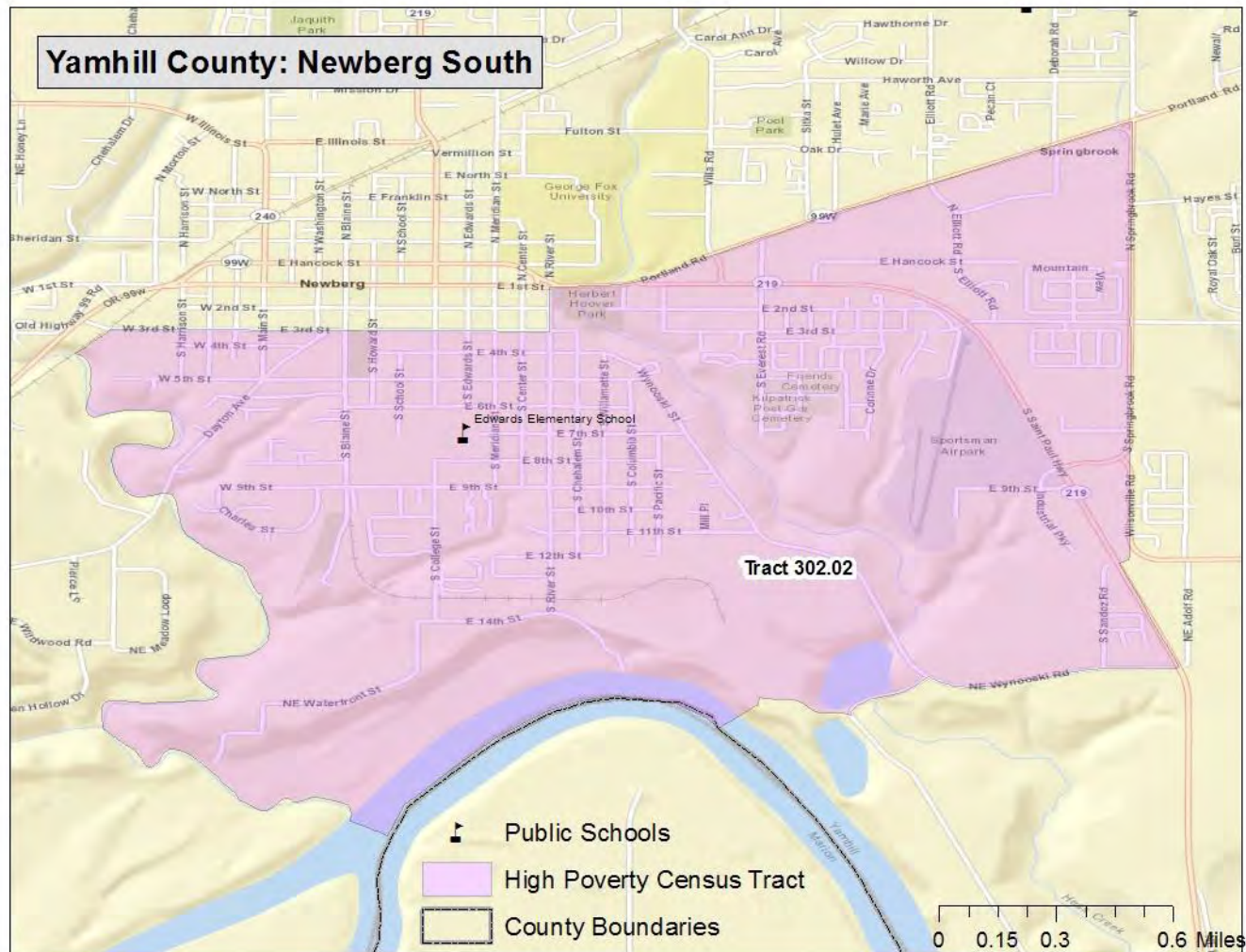
Yamhill County has two high-poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 14 percent of the county’s population, 23 percent of its poor, and 19 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas:

- *McMinnville South*: (Census Tract 307.02). The area is bounded on the north by 2nd Street, on the south by SW Peavine Road and Old Sheridan Road, on the east by Highway 99W and SW Adams Street, and on the west by Hill Road (Figure 1).
- *Newberg South*: (Census Tract 302.02). The area is bounded on the north by Highway 99W, on the south by the Willamette River, on the east by S Springbrook Road and St Paul Highway, and on the west by Chehalem Creek (Figure 2).

⁹² **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 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: McMinnville South

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: Newberg South



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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>			
	McMinnville South	Newberg South	Yamhill County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	21%	25%	14%	16%
ACS 2008-12 population estimate	7,534	6,039	99,119	3,836,623
Housing units	3,109	2,388	37,056	1,673,593
Percent renter occupied	41%	34%	28%	34%
Total Households	2,868	2,030	33,920	1,512,718
Percent single-mother with minor children	12%	6%	6%	6%
Percent married parents with minor children	22%	22%	24%	19%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.8	27.9	27.3	26.5
Percent of population that is				
Female	51%	49%	50%	50%
Under 18	28%	28%	25%	23%
18 to 24	10%	14%	10%	9%
25 to 44	26%	30%	25%	27%
45 to 59	20%	13%	21%	21%
60+ years of age	16%	14%	19%	20%
Latino	26%	22%	15%	12%
White and non-Latino	69%	69%	79%	78%
Non-white and non-Latino	5%	9%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	90%	88%	93%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	15%	16%	13%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	11%	21%	23%	29%

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 January 2014 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Yamhill County	Oregon
	McMinnville	Newberg		
	South	South		
Total SNAP clients January 2014 ¹	2,175	1,640	20,153	782,927
Change since January 2008	80%	85%	80%	73%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	65	65	65	65
Jan 2014 per capita SNAP clients ²	29%	27%	20%	20%
Female	55%	54%	53%	53%
Children	43%	44%	41%	37%
18 to 24	12%	11%	11%	11%
25 to 44	26%	26%	26%	27%
45 to 59	12%	12%	14%	15%
60 +	7%	7%	8%	10%
English as preferred language	87%	86%	89%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	30%	31%	34%	40%
Clients in single parent households	37%	36%	34%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	30%	28%	29%	27%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	12%	10%	11%	13%
Medical assistance	78%	75%	76%	78%
ERDC (percent of children)	9%	9%	8%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	7%	6%	7%	11%
Mental health	27%	22%	25%	23%
Alcohol and drug	20%	17%	19%	21%
Child welfare	12%	12%	12%	14%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	7%	7%	7%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	67	84	-	-

6. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
7. Proportion of January 2014 caseload to ACS 2008-12 population.
8. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2014.
9. Clients with *any* record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
10. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 102 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 clients¹

	<i>Hotspots</i>			
	McMinnville South	Newberg South	Yamhill County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults²				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2008	45%	46%	46%	42%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2013	46%	46%	43%	39%
Average hourly earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 13.39	\$ 13.80	\$ 14.04	\$ 13.67
Average hourly earnings 2013	\$ 12.49	\$ 12.54	\$ 12.60	\$ 12.36
Average annual earnings 2008 (in 2013 dollars)	\$ 16,195	\$ 14,933	\$ 16,282	\$ 14,895
Average annual earnings 2013	\$ 12,307	\$ 12,829	\$ 12,350	\$ 11,210
Percent change in annual earnings 2013 v. 2008	-24%	-14%	-24%	-25%
Percent employed in trade 2008	21%	21%	18%	21%
in 2013	18%	19%	17%	20%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2008	18%	16%	15%	17%
in 2013	13%	17%	16%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2008	12%	11%	12%	12%
in 2013	20%	18%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2008	6%	12%	10%	11%
in 2013	11%	9%	10%	13%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2008	13%	11%	12%	10%
in 2013	11%	11%	11%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2008	5%	6%	6%	6%
in 2013	3%	3%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2008	25%	22%	25%	22%
in 2013	23%	22%	25%	23%

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 2014 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2013 or 2008. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.

2. Table compares fiscal years (FY) 2008 and 2013. FY 2008 covered July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008; FY 2013 covered July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

- In both hotspots, client employment gains in health care/social assistance offset some of the job losses in trade, accommodation, manufacturing, and construction. Most clients who worked in health care/social assistance were women and they worked in assisted living facilities or provided services to the elderly and disabled in community or home settings.
- In the McMinnville hotspot, client employment in administrative services also increased. Most clients who worked in administrative services were men and were employed by 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.

Table 4 Yamhill County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Yamhill County	Oregon
	McMinnville South	Newberg South		
Total number of clients	2,175	1,640	20,153	782,927
Average number of residences (including present) since 2009	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8
Percent of clients with at least one documented move	65%	64%	62%	63%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	64%	63%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2013	32%	29%	30%	31%
In 2012	14%	15%	14%	15%
In 2009, 2010, or 2011	19%	20%	18%	17%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	39%	27%	34%	40%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	12%	17%	16%	13%

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

- More than half of McMinnville hotspot clients who had moved had most recently relocated within the hotspot or from another area of McMinnville.
- Sixty percent of Newberg hotspot clients who had moved had most recently relocated within the hotspot or from another location in the Newberg/Dundee area.
- In both hotspots, those who most recently moved in from another county tended to have come from Marion, Multnomah, Polk, or Washington counties.

⁹³ 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), 2008-12 ACS		
County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	3,836,628	**
Baker County	16,092	**
Benton County	85,501	**
Clackamas County	377,206	**
Clatsop County	37,068	**
Columbia County	49,317	**
Coos County	62,937	**
Crook County	21,102	**
Curry County	22,344	**
Deschutes County	158,884	**
Douglas County	107,391	**
Gilliam County	1,904	**
Grant County	7,366	**
Harney County	7,359	**
Hood River County	22,207	**
Jackson County	203,613	**
Jefferson County	21,746	**
Josephine County	82,636	**
Klamath County	66,350	**
Lake County	7,886	**
Lane County	351,794	**
Lincoln County	45,992	**
Linn County	116,871	**
Malheur County	31,057	**
Marion County	315,391	**
Morrow County	11,146	**
Multnomah County	737,110	**
Polk County	75,448	**
Sherman County	1,865	+/-85
Tillamook County	25,254	**
Umatilla County	75,846	**
Union County	25,670	**
Wallowa County	6,938	**
Wasco County	25,113	**
Washington County	531,818	**
Wheeler County	1,287	+/-85
Yamhill County	99,119	**
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP02		
Notes: ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.		

Persons (those in households only), 2008-12 ACS		
County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	3,750,575	**
Baker County	15,590	+/-161
Benton County	80,425	+/-465
Clackamas County	374,217	+/-301
Clatsop County	36,088	+/-241
Columbia County	48,960	+/-152
Coos County	61,658	+/-195
Crook County	20,865	+/-96
Curry County	22,088	+/-114
Deschutes County	157,793	+/-204
Douglas County	105,945	+/-292
Gilliam County	1,893	+/-19
Grant County	7,218	+/-62
Harney County	7,163	+/-109
Hood River County	21,043	+/-649
Jackson County	199,833	+/-867
Jefferson County	20,883	+/-337
Josephine County	81,414	+/-178
Klamath County	65,260	+/-297
Lake County	7,456	+/-170
Lane County	343,462	+/-857
Lincoln County	45,300	+/-252
Linn County	114,758	+/-196
Malheur County	27,410	+/-390
Marion County	305,429	+/-738
Morrow County	11,086	+/-66
Multnomah County	720,171	+/-873
Polk County	73,330	+/-383
Sherman County	1,853	+/-86
Tillamook County	24,400	+/-140
Umatilla County	71,749	+/-1230
Union County	24,814	+/-159
Wallowa County	6,814	+/-58
Wasco County	22,366	+/-426
Washington County	525,840	+/-512
Wheeler County	1,240	+/-79
Yamhill County	93,761	+/-425
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP02		

Number of Households, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Households	Margin of Error
Oregon	1,512,718	+/- 4,455
Baker County	7,074	+/-258
Benton County	33,502	+/-430
Clackamas County	145,004	+/-1070
Clatsop County	15,757	+/-362
Columbia County	19,060	+/-279
Coos County	26,567	+/-475
Crook County	8,745	+/-287
Curry County	10,320	+/-359
Deschutes County	63,935	+/-778
Douglas County	43,895	+/-571
Gilliam County	901	+/-61
Grant County	3,380	+/-107
Harney County	3,290	+/-131
Hood River County	8,204	+/-349
Jackson County	83,897	+/-783
Jefferson County	7,844	+/-318
Josephine County	34,482	+/-525
Klamath County	27,378	+/-531
Lake County	3,516	+/-224
Lane County	144,806	+/-1,077
Lincoln County	20,769	+/-554
Linn County	44,787	+/-547
Malheur County	10,243	+/-304
Marion County	112,841	+/-816
Morrow County	3,855	+/-131
Multnomah County	302,224	+/-1,335
Polk County	28,111	+/-352
Sherman County	835	+/-55
Tillamook County	10,892	+/-425
Umatilla County	26,805	+/-477
Union County	10,411	+/-225
Wallowa County	3,046	+/-150
Wasco County	9,748	+/-278
Washington County	200,160	+/-1,056
Wheeler County	626	+/-49
Yamhill County	33,920	+/-480
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP02		

Median Age, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Median Age (years)	Margin of Error (years)
Oregon	38.4	+/-0.2
Baker County	48.1	+/-1.0
Benton County	32.1	+/-0.2
Clackamas County	40.6	+/-0.2
Clatsop County	43.5	+/-0.5
Columbia County	41.5	+/-0.3
Coos County	47.2	+/-0.3
Crook County	45.7	+/-0.4
Curry County	53.2	+/-0.4
Deschutes County	39.5	+/-0.4
Douglas County	46.1	+/-0.3
Gilliam County	49.5	+/-2.3
Grant County	50.1	+/-0.4
Harney County	46.1	+/-1.0
Hood River County	37.8	+/-1.0
Jackson County	40.9	+/-0.3
Jefferson County	40.1	+/-1.0
Josephine County	47.1	+/-1.0
Klamath County	41.6	+/-0.4
Lake County	48	+/-0.8
Lane County	37.3	+/-0.2
Lincoln County	49.6	+/-0.2
Linn County	39	+/-0.3
Malheur County	36.2	+/-0.5
Marion County	35.1	+/-0.1
Morrow County	36.6	+/-0.4
Multnomah County	35.9	+/-0.1
Polk County	37.4	+/-0.5
Sherman County	46.7	+/-3.3
Tillamook County	47.9	+/-0.5
Umatilla County	35.7	+/-0.2
Union County	40.1	+/-0.6
Wallowa County	50.8	+/-0.3
Wasco County	41.8	+/-0.7
Washington County	35.4	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	56	+/-2.2
Yamhill County	37.1	+/-0.3
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0101		

Percent Under Age 18, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	22.5%	*
Baker County	20.2%	*
Benton County	17.6%	*
Clackamas County	23.5%	*
Clatsop County	20.4%	*
Columbia County	23.7%	*
Coos County	19.0%	*
Crook County	21.7%	*
Curry County	16.1%	*
Deschutes County	22.9%	*
Douglas County	20.4%	*
Gilliam County	19.0%	*
Grant County	19.3%	*
Harney County	22.4%	*
Hood River County	15.9%	*
Jackson County	21.8%	*
Jefferson County	25.2%	*
Josephine County	20.4%	*
Klamath County	22.4%	*
Lake County	19.1%	*
Lane County	19.8%	*
Lincoln County	17.4%	*
Linn County	24.2%	*
Malheur County	24.2%	*
Marion County	26.3%	*
Morrow County	28.4%	*
Multnomah County	20.5%	*
Polk County	24.1%	*
Sherman County	21.1%	*
Tillamook County	19.9%	*
Umatilla County	26.6%	*
Union County	22.4%	*
Wallowa County	18.8%	*
Wasco County	22.7%	*
Washington County	25.4%	*
Wheeler County	14.9%	*
Yamhill County	25.0%	*
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table S0101		
Notes: * Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.		

Percent Under Age 5, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	6.1%	+/-0.1
Baker County	5%	+/-0.3
Benton County	4.5%	+/-0.1
Clackamas County	5.6%	+/-0.1
Clatsop County	5.3%	+/-0.2
Columbia County	5.6%	+/-0.3
Coos County	5%	+/-0.3
Crook County	5.1%	+/-0.8
Curry County	4%	+/-0.2
Deschutes County	6%	+/-0.1
Douglas County	5.1%	+/-0.2
Gilliam County	4.4%	+/-1.8
Grant County	4.6%	+/-0.3
Harney County	5.4%	+/-1.1
Hood River County	6.5%	+/-0.2
Jackson County	5.9%	+/-0.1
Jefferson County	7.2%	+/-0.1
Josephine County	5.1%	+/-0.1
Klamath County	5.9%	+/-0.2
Lake County	3.7%	+/-0.7
Lane County	5.2%	+/-0.1
Lincoln County	4.9%	+/-0.2
Linn County	6.5%	+/-0.2
Malheur County	7.2%	+/-0.2
Marion County	7.4%	+/-0.1
Morrow County	7.1%	+/-0.2
Multnomah County	6.3%	+/-0.1
Polk County	6.2%	+/-0.2
Sherman County	6%	+/-1.8
Tillamook County	5.2%	+/-0.4
Umatilla County	7.3%	+/-0.1
Union County	6.2%	+/-0.6
Wallowa County	4.8%	+/-0.3
Wasco County	6.2%	+/-0.8
Washington County	7.1%	+/-0.1
Wheeler County	3.4%	+/-1.5
Yamhill County	5.5%	+/-0.2
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0101		

Percent Age 60+, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	20.3%	+/-0.1
Baker County	30.7%	+/-1.0
Benton County	18%	+/-0.4
Clackamas County	20.6%	+/-0.2
Clatsop County	24.6%	+/-0.6
Columbia County	21.1%	+/-0.5
Coos County	29.7%	+/-0.6
Crook County	28.6%	+/-0.9
Curry County	39.3%	+/-1.1
Deschutes County	21.9%	+/-0.3
Douglas County	29.3%	+/-0.5
Gilliam County	28.7%	+/-3.1
Grant County	33.3%	+/-1.4
Harney County	25.1%	+/-1.4
Hood River County	18%	+/-0.8
Jackson County	25%	+/-0.3
Jefferson County	22.3%	+/-0.8
Josephine County	30.4%	+/-0.4
Klamath County	24.6%	+/-0.4
Lake County	28.5%	+/-1.5
Lane County	21.8%	+/-0.2
Lincoln County	31.6%	+/-0.9
Linn County	22.3%	+/-0.4
Malheur County	20.4%	+/-0.5
Marion County	18.3%	+/-0.2
Morrow County	17.5%	+/-1.2
Multnomah County	18.9%	+/-0.2
Polk County	21.7%	+/-0.4
Sherman County	27.3%	+/-3.2
Tillamook County	29.8%	+/-1.0
Umatilla County	18.7%	+/-0.4
Union County	23.3%	+/-0.7
Wallowa County	33.1%	+/-1.4
Wasco County	24.7%	+/-0.9
Washington County	15.1%	+/-0.1
Wheeler County	41.4%	+/-4.1
Yamhill County	18.8%	+/-0.4
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0101		

Percent Age 65+, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	14.1%	+/-0.1
Baker County	22.3%	+/-0.3
Benton County	12.2%	+/-0.1
Clackamas County	13.8%	+/-0.1
Clatsop County	17.2%	+/-0.2
Columbia County	14%	+/-0.1
Coos County	21.7%	+/-0.1
Crook County	20.4%	+/-0.3
Curry County	27.9%	+/-0.3
Deschutes County	15.1%	+/-0.1
Douglas County	21.2%	+/-0.1
Gilliam County	21.3%	+/-2.9
Grant County	23.7%	+/-0.3
Harney County	19.1%	+/-0.6
Hood River County	12.6%	+/-0.4
Jackson County	17.8%	+/-0.1
Jefferson County	15.3%	+/-0.4
Josephine County	22.3%	+/-0.1
Klamath County	17.3%	+/-0.1
Lake County	20.2%	+/-0.3
Lane County	15.2%	+/-0.1
Lincoln County	21.9%	+/-0.3
Linn County	15.5%	+/-0.1
Malheur County	15.1%	**
Marion County	13%	+/-0.1
Morrow County	12.3%	+/-0.3
Multnomah County	10.7%	+/-0.1
Polk County	15.2%	+/-0.2
Sherman County	21.5%	+/-2.6
Tillamook County	20.9%	+/-0.3
Umatilla County	12.8%	+/-0.1
Union County	16.8%	+/-0.2
Wallowa County	23.3%	+/-0.2
Wasco County	17.9%	+/-0.3
Washington County	10.2%	+/-0.1
Wheeler County	31.5%	+/-3.6
Yamhill County	13.7%	+/-0.1
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0101		

Number Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	3,008,356	+/-1,203
Baker County	14897	+/-19
Benton County	71,390	+/-91
Clackamas County	318,687	+/-216
Clatsop County	32,308	+/-59
Columbia County	44,513	+/-30
Coos County	54,647	+/-161
Crook County	18,772	+/-77
Curry County	19,755	+/-40
Deschutes County	140,410	+/-199
Douglas County	96,074	+/-76
Gilliam County	1,716	+/-72
Grant County	6,857	+/-11
Harney County	6,581	+/-17
Hood River County	14,662	+/-23
Jackson County	170,315	+/-70
Jefferson County	13,354	+/-49
Josephine County	73,175	+/-96
Klamath County	53,730	+/-58
Lake County	6,860	+/-17
Lane County	297,479	+/-244
Lincoln County	101,743	+/-143
Linn County	101,743	+/-143
Malheur County	19,735	+/-28
Marion County	215,437	+/-776
Morrow County	7,196	+/-19
Multnomah County	532,082	+/-411
Polk County	60,811	+/-62
Sherman County	1676	+/-104
Tillamook County	21904	+/-50
Umatilla County	52782	+/-59
Union County	23284	+/-44
Wallowa County	6553	+/-10
Wasco County	19442	+/-26
Washington County	371106	+/-289
Wheeler County	1225	+/-86
Yamhill County	78468	+/-109
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03002		

Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	84.1%	**
Baker County	92.6%	**
Benton County	83.5%	**
Clackamas County	84.5%	**
Clatsop County	87.2%	**
Columbia County	90.3%	**
Coos County	86.8%	**
Crook County	89.0%	**
Curry County	88.4%	**
Deschutes County	88.4%	**
Douglas County	89.5%	**
Gilliam County	90.1%	**
Grant County	93.1%	**
Harney County	89.4%	**
Hood River County	66.0%	**
Jackson County	83.6%	**
Jefferson County	61.4%	**
Josephine County	88.6%	**
Klamath County	81.0%	**
Lake County	87.0%	**
Lane County	84.6%	**
Lincoln County	84.2%	**
Linn County	87.1%	**
Malheur County	63.5%	**
Marion County	68.3%	**
Morrow County	64.6%	**
Multnomah County	72.2%	**
Polk County	80.6%	**
Sherman County	89.9%	**
Tillamook County	86.7%	**
Umatilla County	69.6%	**
Union County	90.7%	**
Wallowa County	94.5%	**
Wasco County	77.4%	**
Washington County	69.8%	**
Wheeler County	95.2%	**
Yamhill County	79.2%	**
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002		
Notes: ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.		

Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	65,612	+/-1,355
Baker County	32	+/-33
Benton County	818	+/-112
Clackamas County	2679	+/-350
Clatsop County	204	+/-35
Columbia County	111	+/-87
Coos County	200	+/-72
Crook County	46	+/-34
Curry County	27	+/-39
Deschutes County	458	+/-101
Douglas County	339	+/-86
Gilliam County	15	+/-12
Grant County	16	+/-16
Harney County	16	+/-23
Hood River County	105	+/-44
Jackson County	1,063	+/-236
Jefferson County	146	+/-26
Josephine County	288	+/-82
Klamath County	419	+/-86
Lake County	22	+/-22
Lane County	3,125	+/-299
Lincoln County	129	+/-55
Linn County	496	+/-54
Malheur County	293	+/-65
Marion County	2,865	+/-308
Morrow County	16	+/-21
Multnomah County	40,843	+/-929
Polk County	313	+/-105
Sherman County	2	+/-4
Tillamook County	153	+/-70
Umatilla County	545	+/-94
Union County	84	+/-43
Wallowa County	38	+/-33
Wasco County	88	+/-50
Washington County	8883	+/-569
Wheeler County	0	+/-12
Yamhill County	735	+/-121
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03002		

Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	1.7%	**
Baker County	0.2%	**
Benton County	1.0%	**
Clackamas County	0.7%	**
Clatsop County	0.6%	**
Columbia County	0.2%	**
Coos County	0.3%	**
Crook County	0.2%	**
Curry County	0.1%	**
Deschutes County	0.3%	**
Douglas County	0.3%	**
Gilliam County	0.8%	**
Grant County	0.2%	**
Harney County	0.2%	**
Hood River County	0.5%	**
Jackson County	0.5%	**
Jefferson County	0.7%	**
Josephine County	0.3%	**
Klamath County	0.6%	**
Lake County	0.3%	**
Lane County	0.9%	**
Lincoln County	0.3%	**
Linn County	0.4%	**
Malheur County	0.9%	**
Marion County	0.9%	**
Morrow County	0.1%	**
Multnomah County	5.5%	**
Polk County	0.4%	**
Sherman County	0.1%	**
Tillamook County	0.6%	**
Umatilla County	0.7%	**
Union County	0.3%	**
Wallowa County	0.5%	**
Wasco County	0.4%	**
Washington County	1.7%	**
Wheeler County	0.0%	**
Yamhill County	0.7%	**
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002		
Notes: ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.		

Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	38,684	+/-1,212
Baker County	240	+/-71
Benton County	541	+/-155
Clackamas County	1,639	+/-263
Clatsop County	132	+/-57
Columbia County	675	+/-187
Coos County	1,399	+/-274
Crook County	278	+/-112
Curry County	291	+/-126
Deschutes County	1,209	+/-250
Douglas County	1,816	+/-239
Gilliam County	15	+/-4
Grant County	35	+/-26
Harney County	218	+/-64
Hood River County	55	+/-84
Jackson County	1,296	+/-308
Jefferson County	3,343	+/-235
Josephine County	1,244	+/-273
Klamath County	2,301	+/-267
Lake County	132	+/-73
Lane County	3,227	+/-412
Lincoln County	1,269	+/-217
Linn County	1,998	+/-273
Malheur County	144	+/-72
Marion County	2,928	+/-349
Morrow County	54	+/-52
Multnomah County	4,758	+/-563
Polk County	1,185	+/-175
Sherman County	25	+/-7
Tillamook County	195	+/-105
Umatilla County	1,364	+/-214
Union County	94	+/-49
Wallowa County	45	+/-23
Wasco County	1,095	+/-113
Washington County	2,405	+/-365
Wheeler County	8	+/-5
Yamhill County	1,031	+/-174
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03002		

Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	1.0%	**
Baker County	1.5%	**
Benton County	0.6%	**
Clackamas County	0.4%	**
Clatsop County	0.4%	**
Columbia County	1.4%	**
Coos County	2.2%	**
Crook County	1.3%	**
Curry County	1.3%	**
Deschutes County	0.6%	**
Douglas County	1.7%	**
Gilliam County	0.8%	**
Grant County	0.5%	**
Harney County	3.0%	**
Hood River County	0.2%	**
Jackson County	0.6%	**
Jefferson County	15.4%	**
Josephine County	1.5%	**
Klamath County	3.5%	**
Lake County	1.7%	**
Lane County	0.9%	**
Lincoln County	2.8%	**
Linn County	1.7%	**
Malheur County	0.5%	**
Marion County	0.9%	**
Morrow County	0.5%	**
Multnomah County	0.6%	**
Polk County	1.6%	**
Sherman County	1.3%	**
Tillamook County	0.8%	**
Umatilla County	1.8%	**
Union County	0.4%	**
Wallowa County	0.6%	**
Wasco County	4.4%	**
Washington County	0.5%	**
Wheeler County	0.6%	**
Yamhill County	1.0%	**
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002		
Notes: ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.		

Number Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	141,497	+/-1,619
Baker County	69	+/-28
Benton County	4,723	+/-231
Clackamas County	13,366	+/-476
Clatsop County	470	+/-116
Columbia County	465	+/-100
Coos County	696	+/-80
Crook County	53	+/-40
Curry County	77	+/-102
Deschutes County	1,766	+/-218
Douglas County	882	+/-148
Gilliam County	0	+/-12
Grant County	9	+/-16
Harney County	54	+/-21
Hood River County	316	+/-82
Jackson County	2,019	+/-242
Jefferson County	126	+/-38
Josephine County	521	+/-113
Klamath County	679	+/-133
Lake County	39	+/-23
Lane County	8,358	+/-508
Lincoln County	588	+/-62
Linn County	1,054	+/-138
Malheur County	373	+/-89
Marion County	5,685	+/-401
Morrow County	70	+/-29
Multnomah County	48,384	+/-815
Polk County	1,580	+/-159
Sherman County	1	+/-5
Tillamook County	183	+/-71
Umatilla County	668	+/-126
Union County	233	+/-45
Wallowa County	13	+/-13
Wasco County	247	+/-50
Washington County	46,446	+/-900
Wheeler County	1	+/-2
Yamhill County	1,283	+/-267
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002		

Percent Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	3.6%	**
Baker County	0.4%	**
Benton County	5.5%	**
Clackamas County	3.5%	**
Clatsop County	1.3%	**
Columbia County	0.9%	**
Coos County	1.1%	**
Crook County	0.3%	**
Curry County	0.3%	**
Deschutes County	1.1%	**
Douglas County	0.8%	**
Gilliam County	0.0%	**
Grant County	0.1%	**
Harney County	0.7%	**
Hood River County	1.4%	**
Jackson County	1.0%	**
Jefferson County	0.6%	**
Josephine County	0.6%	**
Klamath County	1.0%	**
Lake County	0.5%	**
Lane County	2.4%	**
Lincoln County	1.3%	**
Linn County	0.9%	**
Malheur County	1.2%	**
Marion County	1.8%	**
Morrow County	0.6%	**
Multnomah County	6.6%	**
Polk County	2.1%	**
Sherman County	0.1%	**
Tillamook County	0.7%	**
Umatilla County	0.9%	**
Union County	0.9%	**
Wallowa County	0.2%	**
Wasco County	1.0%	**
Washington County	8.7%	**
Wheeler County	0.1%	**
Yamhill County	1.3%	**
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002		
Notes: ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.		

Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	5,885	+/-1,060
Baker County	0	+/-19
Benton County	145	+/-111
Clackamas County	194	+/-113
Clatsop County	33	+/-36
Columbia County	19	+/-20
Coos County	133	+/-159
Crook County	66	+/-77
Curry County	0	+/-23
Deschutes County	59	+/-53
Douglas County	99	+/-71
Gilliam County	0	+/-12
Grant County	8	+/-11
Harney County	0	+/-17
Hood River County	26	+/-36
Jackson County	48	+/-51
Jefferson County	35	+/-49
Josephine County	101	+/-93
Klamath County	59	+/-58
Lake County	0	+/-17
Lane County	518	+/-220
Lincoln County	71	+/-112
Linn County	65	+/-47
Malheur County	0	+/-26
Marion County	1,838	+/-853
Morrow County	0	+/-19
Multnomah County	1,227	+/-360
Polk County	26	+/-29
Sherman County	0	+/-12
Tillamook County	41	+/-48
Umatilla County	85	+/-61
Union County	12	+/-18
Wallowa County	7	+/-10
Wasco County	0	+/-23
Washington County	699	+/-280
Wheeler County	0	+/-12
Yamhill County	271	+/-214
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03002		

Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	1.5%	**
Baker County	0.0%	**
Benton County	2.5%	**
Clackamas County	2.8%	**
Clatsop County	2.8%	**
Columbia County	2.9%	**
Coos County	3.8%	**
Crook County	1.6%	**
Curry County	4.2%	**
Deschutes County	1.8%	**
Douglas County	2.8%	**
Gilliam County	1.7%	**
Grant County	3.0%	**
Harney County	2.5%	**
Hood River County	2.0%	**
Jackson County	3.2%	**
Jefferson County	1.6%	**
Josephine County	2.3%	**
Klamath County	3.1%	**
Lake County	3.3%	**
Lane County	3.5%	**
Lincoln County	3.2%	**
Linn County	1.9%	**
Malheur County	2.2%	**
Marion County	2.6%	**
Morrow County	2.6%	**
Multnomah County	3.5%	**
Polk County	2.8%	**
Sherman County	2.6%	**
Tillamook County	2.0%	**
Umatilla County	3.1%	**
Union County	2.9%	**
Wallowa County	1.7%	**
Wasco County	1.4%	**
Washington County	3.1%	**
Wheeler County	2.3%	**
Yamhill County	2.5%	**
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002		
Notes: ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.		

Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Race, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	113,065	+/-2,525
Baker County	293	+/-77
Benton County	2,095	+/-267
Clackamas County	10,703	+/-723
Clatsop County	1,050	+/-144
Columbia County	1,447	+/-210
Coos County	2,379	+/-350
Crook County	335	+/-101
Curry County	932	+/-164
Deschutes County	2,913	+/-460
Douglas County	2,986	+/-365
Gilliam County	33	+/-23
Grant County	222	+/-38
Harney County	185	+/-64
Hood River County	447	+/-124
Jackson County	6,472	+/-420
Jefferson County	347	+/-138
Josephine County	1,896	+/-339
Klamath County	2,083	+/-258
Lake County	262	+/-69
Lane County	12,149	+/-799
Lincoln County	1,456	+/-236
Linn County	2,185	+/-355
Malheur County	684	+/-96
Marion County	8,213	+/-611
Morrow County	285	+/-57
Multnomah County	25,525	+/-1,410
Polk County	2,130	+/-275
Sherman County	49	+/-33
Tillamook County	504	+/-126
Umatilla County	2,331	+/-248
Union County	732	+/-89
Wallowa County	119	+/-40
Wasco County	350	+/-116
Washington County	16,736	+/-1,124
Wheeler County	29	+/-19
Yamhill County	2,508	+/-350
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03002		

Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	2.9%	**
Baker County	1.8%	**
Benton County	2.5%	**
Clackamas County	2.8%	**
Clatsop County	2.8%	**
Columbia County	2.9%	**
Coos County	3.8%	**
Crook County	1.6%	**
Curry County	4.2%	**
Deschutes County	1.8%	**
Douglas County	2.8%	**
Gilliam County	1.7%	**
Grant County	3.0%	**
Harney County	2.5%	**
Hood River County	2.0%	**
Jackson County	3.2%	**
Jefferson County	1.6%	**
Josephine County	2.3%	**
Klamath County	3.1%	**
Lake County	3.3%	**
Lane County	3.5%	**
Lincoln County	3.2%	**
Linn County	1.9%	**
Malheur County	2.2%	**
Marion County	2.6%	**
Morrow County	2.6%	**
Multnomah County	3.5%	**
Polk County	2.8%	**
Sherman County	2.6%	**
Tillamook County	2.0%	**
Umatilla County	3.1%	**
Union County	2.9%	**
Wallowa County	1.7%	**
Wasco County	1.4%	**
Washington County	3.1%	**
Wheeler County	2.3%	**
Yamhill County	2.5%	**
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002		
Notes: ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.		

Number Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	449,888	**
Baker County	536	**
Benton County	5,486	**
Clackamas County	29,137	**
Clatsop County	2,820	**
Columbia County	2,035	**
Coos County	3,456	**
Crook County	1,544	**
Curry County	1,258	**
Deschutes County	11,827	**
Douglas County	5,042	**
Gilliam County	120	+/-68
Grant County	217	**
Harney County	299	**
Hood River County	6,546	**
Jackson County	21,894	**
Jefferson County	4,286	**
Josephine County	5,274	**
Klamath County	6,990	**
Lake County	560	**
Lane County	26,125	**
Lincoln County	3,662	**
Linn County	9,097	**
Malheur County	9,793	**
Marion County	76,429	**
Morrow County	3,515	**
Multnomah County	79,791	**
Polk County	9,122	**
Sherman County	112	+/-65
Tillamook County	2,262	**
Umatilla County	17,966	**
Union County	1,016	**
Wallowa County	157	**
Wasco County	3,784	**
Washington County	83,085	**
Wheeler County	24	+/-19
Yamhill County	14,598	**
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03002		
Notes: ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.		

Percent Hispanic (all races), 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	11.7%	**
Baker County	3.3%	**
Benton County	6.4%	**
Clackamas County	7.7%	**
Clatsop County	7.6%	**
Columbia County	4.1%	**
Coos County	5.5%	**
Crook County	7.3%	**
Curry County	5.6%	**
Deschutes County	7.5%	**
Douglas County	4.7%	**
Gilliam County	6.3%	**
Grant County	2.9%	**
Harney County	4.1%	**
Hood River County	29.5%	**
Jackson County	10.8%	**
Jefferson County	19.8%	**
Josephine County	6.4%	**
Klamath County	10.5%	**
Lake County	7.1%	**
Lane County	7.4%	**
Lincoln County	8.0%	**
Linn County	7.8%	**
Malheur County	31.6%	**
Marion County	24.4%	**
Morrow County	31.6%	**
Multnomah County	10.9%	**
Polk County	12.1%	**
Sherman County	6.0%	**
Tillamook County	9.0%	**
Umatilla County	23.7%	**
Union County	4.0%	**
Wallowa County	2.3%	**
Wasco County	15.1%	**
Washington County	15.7%	**
Wheeler County	1.9%	**
Yamhill County	14.8%	**
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002		
Notes: ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.		

Number Male, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	1,899,186	+/-112
Baker County	8,098	+/-132
Benton County	42,842	+/-154
Clackamas County	185,962	+/-112
Clatsop County	18,215	+/-78
Columbia County	24,665	+/-168
Coos County	31,324	+/-194
Crook County	10,501	+/-144
Curry County	10,932	+/-165
Deschutes County	78,546	+/-160
Douglas County	53,036	+/-148
Gilliam County	1,010	+/-43
Grant County	3,649	+/-27
Harney County	3,809	+/-51
Hood River County	10,967	+/-119
Jackson County	99,285	+/-171
Jefferson County	11,297	+/-114
Josephine County	40,195	+/-147
Klamath County	32,917	+/-147
Lake County	4,179	+/-112
Lane County	173,048	+/-83
Lincoln County	22,348	+/-117
Linn County	57,667	+/-114
Malheur County	16,950	+/-99
Marion County	157,207	+/-172
Morrow County	5,693	+/-85
Multnomah County	364,277	+/-103
Polk County	36,561	+/-148
Sherman County	917	+/-54
Tillamook County	12,778	+/-97
Umatilla County	39,512	+/-78
Union County	12,623	+/-87
Wallowa County	3,449	+/-33
Wasco County	12,490	+/-207
Washington County	261,748	+/-134
Wheeler County	637	+/-50
Yamhill County	49,852	+/-120
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0101		

Percent Male, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	49.5%	**
Baker County	50.3%	**
Benton County	50.1%	**
Clackamas County	49.3%	**
Clatsop County	49.1%	**
Columbia County	50.0%	**
Coos County	49.8%	**
Crook County	49.8%	**
Curry County	48.9%	**
Deschutes County	49.4%	**
Douglas County	49.4%	**
Gilliam County	53.0%	**
Grant County	49.5%	**
Harney County	51.8%	**
Hood River County	49.4%	**
Jackson County	48.8%	**
Jefferson County	51.9%	**
Josephine County	48.6%	**
Klamath County	49.6%	**
Lake County	53.0%	**
Lane County	49.2%	**
Lincoln County	48.6%	**
Linn County	49.3%	**
Malheur County	54.6%	**
Marion County	49.4%	**
Morrow County	48.5%	**
Multnomah County	49.8%	**
Polk County	51.1%	**
Sherman County	49.2%	**
Tillamook County	50.6%	**
Umatilla County	52.1%	**
Union County	49.2%	**
Wallowa County	49.7%	**
Wasco County	49.7%	**
Washington County	49.2%	**
Wheeler County	49.5%	**
Yamhill County	50.3%	**
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table S0101		
Notes: ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.		

Number Female, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	1,937,442	+/-756
Baker County	7,994	+/-132
Benton County	42,659	+/-154
Clackamas County	191,244	+/-112
Clatsop County	18,853	+/-78
Columbia County	24,652	+/-168
Coos County	31,613	+/-194
Crook County	10,601	+/-144
Curry County	11,412	+/-165
Deschutes County	80,338	+/-160
Douglas County	54,355	+/-148
Gilliam County	1,010	+/-43
Grant County	3,717	+/-27
Harney County	3,550	+/-51
Hood River County	11,240	+/-119
Jackson County	104,328	+/-171
Jefferson County	11,297	+/-114
Josephine County	42,441	+/-147
Klamath County	33,433	+/-147
Lake County	3,707	+/-112
Lane County	178,746	+/-83
Lincoln County	23,644	+/-117
Linn County	59,204	+/-114
Malheur County	16,950	+/-99
Marion County	158,184	+/-172
Morrow County	5,453	+/-85
Multnomah County	372,833	+/-103
Polk County	38,887	+/-148
Sherman County	948	+/-60
Tillamook County	12,476	+/-97
Umatilla County	36,334	+/-78
Union County	13,047	+/-87
Wallowa County	3,489	+/-33
Wasco County	12,623	+/-207
Washington County	270,070	+/-134
Wheeler County	650	+/-55
Yamhill County	49,267	+/-120
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0101		

Percent Female, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	50.5%	**
Baker County	49.7%	**
Benton County	49.9%	**
Clackamas County	50.7%	**
Clatsop County	50.9%	**
Columbia County	50.0%	**
Coos County	50.2%	**
Crook County	50.2%	**
Curry County	51.1%	**
Deschutes County	50.6%	**
Douglas County	50.6%	**
Gilliam County	47.0%	**
Grant County	50.5%	**
Harney County	48.2%	**
Hood River County	50.6%	**
Jackson County	51.2%	**
Jefferson County	48.1%	**
Josephine County	51.4%	**
Klamath County	50.4%	**
Lake County	47.0%	**
Lane County	50.8%	**
Lincoln County	51.4%	**
Linn County	50.7%	**
Malheur County	45.4%	**
Marion County	50.6%	**
Morrow County	51.5%	**
Multnomah County	50.2%	**
Polk County	48.9%	**
Sherman County	50.8%	**
Tillamook County	49.4%	**
Umatilla County	47.9%	**
Union County	50.8%	**
Wallowa County	50.3%	**
Wasco County	50.3%	**
Washington County	50.8%	**
Wheeler County	50.5%	**
Yamhill County	49.8%	**
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table S0101		
Notes: ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.		

Number Citizens, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	3,602,055	**
Baker County	15,745	+/-111
Benton County	76,782	+/-665
Clackamas County	341,606	+/-1,643
Clatsop County	34,757	+/-239
Columbia County	47,277	+/-375
Coos County	60,526	+/-307
Crook County	20,375	+/-162
Curry County	21,542	+/-203
Deschutes County	150,330	+/-695
Douglas County	103,884	+/-381
Gilliam County	1,833	+/-41
Grant County	7,227	+/-70
Harney County	7,206	+/-74
Hood River County	17,852	+/-329
Jackson County	190,095	+/-964
Jefferson County	19,896	+/-257
Josephine County	79,510	+/-411
Klamath County	62,632	+/-366
Lake County	7,504	+/-96
Lane County	328,552	+/-1,149
Lincoln County	43,042	+/-314
Linn County	110,747	+/-577
Malheur County	27,749	+/-308
Marion County	267,989	+/-1,486
Morrow County	9,262	+/-183
Multnomah County	625,137	+/-2,830
Polk County	69,299	+/-660
Sherman County	1,785	+/-83
Tillamook County	23,536	+/-269
Umatilla County	67,605	+/-549
Union County	24,602	+/-149
Wallowa County	6,769	+/-70
Wasco County	22,274	+/-346
Washington County	435,864	+/-2,040
Wheeler County	1,264	+/-84
Yamhill County	89,841	+/-715
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B05001		

Percent Citizens, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	93.7%	**
Baker County	99.1%	**
Benton County	94.6%	**
Clackamas County	95.7%	**
Clatsop County	96.7%	**
Columbia County	98.3%	**
Coos County	98.9%	**
Crook County	98.6%	**
Curry County	98.9%	**
Deschutes County	97.1%	**
Douglas County	98.7%	**
Gilliam County	96.7%	**
Grant County	99.7%	**
Harney County	99.6%	**
Hood River County	84.3%	**
Jackson County	96.5%	**
Jefferson County	94.5%	**
Josephine County	98.6%	**
Klamath County	97.0%	**
Lake County	97.3%	**
Lane County	96.3%	**
Lincoln County	96.3%	**
Linn County	97.0%	**
Malheur County	92.1%	**
Marion County	89.7%	**
Morrow County	87.5%	**
Multnomah County	91.6%	**
Polk County	96.1%	**
Sherman County	96.4%	**
Tillamook County	95.3%	**
Umatilla County	92.8%	**
Union County	97.6%	**
Wallowa County	99.3%	**
Wasco County	91.4%	**
Washington County	89.8%	**
Wheeler County	99.5%	**
Yamhill County	94.0%	**
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B05001		
Notes: ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.		

Number Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	234,573	+/-4,514
Baker County	146	+/-87
Benton County	4,633	+/-598
Clackamas County	16,402	+/-1,254
Clatsop County	1,219	+/-193
Columbia County	860	+/-269
Coos County	703	+/-181
Crook County	299	+/-120
Curry County	244	+/-120
Deschutes County	4,536	+/-705
Douglas County	1,416	+/-290
Gilliam County	63	+/-41
Grant County	25	+/-17
Harney County	31	+/-26
Hood River County	3,486	+/-368
Jackson County	7,213	+/-994
Jefferson County	1,188	+/-246
Josephine County	1,162	+/-274
Klamath County	2,013	+/-343
Lake County	214	+/-80
Lane County	214	+/-80
Lincoln County	1,721	+/-322
Linn County	3,516	+/-551
Malheur County	2,447	+/-294
Marion County	32,400	+/-1,415
Morrow County	1,389	+/-190
Multnomah County	61,716	+/-2,424
Polk County	2,951	+/-428
Sherman County	68	+/-46
Tillamook County	1,188	+/-240
Umatilla County	5,433	+/-559
Union County	611	+/-143
Wallowa County	47	+/-27
Wasco County	2,166	+/-354
Washington County	54,157	+/-1,959
Wheeler County	6	+/-7
Yamhill County	5,944	+/-651
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B05001		

Percent Non-citizens, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	6.3%	**
Baker County	0.9%	**
Benton County	5.4%	**
Clackamas County	4.3%	**
Clatsop County	3.3%	**
Columbia County	1.7%	**
Coos County	1.1%	**
Crook County	1.4%	**
Curry County	1.1%	**
Deschutes County	2.9%	**
Douglas County	1.3%	**
Gilliam County	3.3%	**
Grant County	0.3%	**
Harney County	0.4%	**
Hood River County	15.7%	**
Jackson County	3.5%	**
Jefferson County	5.5%	**
Josephine County	1.4%	**
Klamath County	3.0%	**
Lake County	2.7%	**
Lane County	3.7%	**
Lincoln County	3.7%	**
Linn County	3.0%	**
Malheur County	7.9%	**
Marion County	10.3%	**
Morrow County	12.5%	**
Multnomah County	8.4%	**
Polk County	3.9%	**
Sherman County	3.6%	**
Tillamook County	4.7%	**
Umatilla County	7.2%	**
Union County	2.4%	**
Wallowa County	0.7%	**
Wasco County	8.6%	**
Washington County	10.2%	**
Wheeler County	0.5%	**
Yamhill County	6.0%	**
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B05001		
Notes: ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.		

Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	376,008	+/-4,223
Baker County	218	+/-100
Benton County	7,577	+/-640
Clackamas County	32,136	+/-1,572
Clatsop County	2,019	+/-219
Columbia County	1,685	+/-345
Coos County	1,892	+/-283
Crook County	583	+/-142
Curry County	692	+/-205
Deschutes County	7,366	+/-670
Douglas County	2,919	+/-373
Gilliam County	63	+/-41
Grant County	85	+/-40
Harney County	84	+/-39
Hood River County	4,123	+/-315
Jackson County	11,688	+/-924
Jefferson County	1,624	+/-251
Josephine County	2,371	+/-331
Klamath County	3,186	+/-334
Lake County	302	+/-76
Lane County	19,850	+/-1,120
Lincoln County	2,545	+/-310
Linn County	5,348	+/-562
Malheur County	3,130	+/-314
Marion County	43,276	+/-1,534
Morrow County	1,824	+/-183
Multnomah County	102,640	+/-2,654
Polk County	5,287	+/-605
Sherman County	76	+/-47
Tillamook County	1,577	+/-255
Umatilla County	7,590	+/-546
Union County	934	+/-138
Wallowa County	93	+/-51
Wasco County	2,673	+/-336
Washington County	90,036	+/-2,069
Wheeler County	19	+/-14
Yamhill County	8,497	+/-676
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B05002		

Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	9.8%	**
Baker County	1.3%	**
Benton County	8.9%	**
Clackamas County	8.5%	**
Clatsop County	5.4%	**
Columbia County	3.4%	**
Coos County	3.0%	**
Crook County	2.8%	**
Curry County	3.1%	**
Deschutes County	4.6%	**
Douglas County	2.7%	**
Gilliam County	3.3%	**
Grant County	1.2%	**
Harney County	1.1%	**
Hood River County	18.6%	**
Jackson County	5.7%	**
Jefferson County	7.5%	**
Josephine County	2.9%	**
Klamath County	4.8%	**
Lake County	3.8%	**
Lane County	5.6%	**
Lincoln County	5.5%	**
Linn County	4.6%	**
Malheur County	10.1%	**
Marion County	13.7%	**
Morrow County	16.4%	**
Multnomah County	13.9%	**
Polk County	7.0%	**
Sherman County	4.1%	**
Tillamook County	6.2%	**
Umatilla County	10.0%	**
Union County	3.6%	**
Wallowa County	1.3%	**
Wasco County	10.6%	**
Washington County	16.9%	**
Wheeler County	1.5%	**
Yamhill County	8.6%	**
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B05002		
Notes: ** indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.		

**Percent 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home,
2008-12 ACS**

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	14.70%	+/-0.2
Baker County	3.3%	+/-1.0
Benton County	11.8%	+/-0.9
Clackamas County	11.6%	+/-0.5
Clatsop County	7.9%	+/-0.9
Columbia County	4.8%	+/-0.9
Coos County	4.5%	+/-0.7
Crook County	4.7%	+/-1.0
Curry County		+/-1.3
Deschutes County	6.6%	+/-0.6
Douglas County	4.0%	+/-0.5
Gilliam County	6.4%	+/-3.0
Grant County	1.6%	+/-0.6
Harney County	2.3%	+/-1.0
Hood River County	29.0%	+/-1.4
Jackson County	9.5%	+/-0.6
Jefferson County	18.2%	+/-1.9
Josephine County	4.5%	+/-0.7
Klamath County	8.3%	+/-0.9
Lake County	5.0%	+/-1.4
Lane County	9.3%	+/-0.4
Lincoln County	6.6%	+/-0.8
Linn County	6.8%	+/-0.7
Malheur County	24.7%	+/-1.6
Marion County	24.9%	+/-0.7
Morrow County	28.3%	+/-1.6
Multnomah County	19.6%	+/-0.4
Polk County	11.7%	+/-1.0
Sherman County	4.8%	+/-2.7
Tillamook County	6.9%	+/-1.1
Umatilla County	20.7%	+/-0.9
Union County	5.5%	+/-0.6
Wallowa County	3.5%	+/-1.2
Wasco County	15.3%	+/-1.2
Washington County	23.3%	+/-0.4
Wheeler County	1.5%	+/-1.0
Yamhill County	14.5%	+/-0.7

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder
Table S1601

Occupied Housing Units With No Vehicle, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	7.9%	+/-0.1
Baker County	5.1%	+/-1.4
Benton County	7.9%	+/-1.0
Clackamas County	5.7%	+/-0.4
Clatsop County	8.2%	+/-1.4
Columbia County	4.5%	+/-0.8
Coos County	5.9%	+/-1.0
Crook County	4.40%	+/-1.6
Curry County	4.8%	+/-1.4
Deschutes County	4.4%	+/-0.7
Douglas County	5.3%	+/-0.9
Gilliam County	4.7%	+/-2.5
Grant County	6.0%	+/-1.8
Harney County	5.1%	+/-2.5
Hood River County	3.6%	+/-1.6
Jackson County	6.4%	+/-0.7
Jefferson County	4.9%	+/-1.5
Josephine County	6.3%	+/-0.9
Klamath County	6.9%	+/-1.0
Lake County	4.7%	+/-2.1
Lane County	8.6%	+/-0.5
Lincoln County	5.9%	+/-1.1
Linn County	5.70%	+/-0.8
Malheur County	6.7%	+/-1.3
Marion County	7.9%	+/-0.5
Morrow County	5.8%	+/-2.2
Multnomah County	13.9%	+/-0.4
Polk County	4.4%	+/-0.9
Sherman County	2.4%	+/-2.1
Tillamook County	5.1%	+/-1.4
Umatilla County	6.4%	+/-1.1
Union County	6.6%	+/-1.5
Wallowa County	5.7%	+/-1.9
Wasco County	7.4%	+/-1.7
Washington County	5.8%	+/-0.3
Wheeler County	2.1%	+/-1.6
Yamhill County	5.7%	+/-0.8
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1601		

Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	5.4%	+/-0.1
Baker County	3.5%	+/-2.0
Benton County	4.1%	+/-6.7
Clackamas County	6.7%	+/'0.9
Clatsop County	4.9%	+/-3.4
Columbia County	12.9%	+/-1.8
Coos County	4.8%	+/-2.9
Crook County	5.0%	+/-5.0
Curry County	2.2%	+/-1.2
Deschutes County	3.2%	+/-1.7
Douglas County	5.4%	+/-2.5
Gilliam County	3.4%	+/-3.2
Grant County	6.9%	+/-4.4
Harney County	2.0%	+/-0.9
Hood River County	4.2%	+/-1.7
Jackson County	3.0%	+/-1.6
Jefferson County	6.0%	+/-2.7
Josephine County	4.0%	+/-1.7
Klamath County	4.8%	+/-1.7
Lake County	2.9%	+/-1.5
Lane County	4.2%	+/-1.8
Lincoln County	5.3%	+/-2.1
Linn County	5.0%	+/-2.0
Malheur County	9.2%	+/-2.3
Marion County	6.4%	+/-1.7
Morrow County	6.2%	+/-2.4
Multnomah County	12.0%	+/-1.8
Polk County	7.3%	+/-2.3
Sherman County	7.3%	+/-3.4
Tillamook County	9.3%	+/-2.9
Umatilla County	2.9%	+/-1.1
Union County	3.9%	+/-2.7
Wallowa County	9.0%	+/-3.0
Wasco County	3.9%	+/-1.8
Washington County	5.7%	+/-1.5
Wheeler County	14.8%	+/-5.7
Yamhill County	7.7%	+/-1.7
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B08012		

Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2008-10 data		
County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	251	N/A
Baker County	33	N/A
Benton County	130	N/A
Clackamas County	118	N/A
Clatsop County	137	N/A
Columbia County	92	N/A
Coos County	218	N/A
Crook County	235	N/A
Curry County	134	N/A
Deschutes County	298	N/A
Douglas County	114	N/A
Gilliam County	36	N/A
Grant County	18	N/A
Harney County	74	N/A
Hood River County	70	N/A
Jackson County	272	N/A
Jefferson County	106	N/A
Josephine County	167	N/A
Klamath County	248	N/A
Lake County	329	N/A
Lane County	291	N/A
Lincoln County	336	N/A
Linn County	123	N/A
Malheur County	193	N/A
Marion County	242	N/A
Morrow County	217	N/A
Multnomah County	497	N/A
Polk County	247	N/A
Sherman County	Unavailable	N/A
Tillamook County	88	N/A
Umatilla County	269	N/A
Union County	143	N/A
Wallowa County	24	N/A
Wasco County	78	N/A
Washington County	162	N/A
Wheeler County	Unavailable	N/A
Yamhill County	134	N/A
Source: University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program		
Notes: Estimates unavailable in smaller counties due to sample size issues.		

Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	24.8%	+/-0.2
Baker County	33.0%	+/-2.2
Benton County	15.8%	+/-1.1
Clackamas County	23.7%	+/-0.6
Clatsop County	28.9%	+/-2.0
Columbia County	34.0%	+/-1.5
Coos County	31.6%	+/-1.6
Crook County	35.2%	+/-2.5
Curry County	29.9%	+/-2.9
Deschutes County	23.3%	+/-1.1
Douglas County	32.7%	+/-1.2
Gilliam County	31.8%	+/-5.0
Grant County	35.2%	+/-3.0
Harney County	37.2%	+/-4.0
Hood River County	27.4%	+/-2.6
Jackson County	27.9%	+/-0.9
Jefferson County	34.2%	+/-2.7
Josephine County	31.5%	+/-1.4
Klamath County	31.5%	+/-1.5
Lake County	34.00%	+/-3.1
Lane County	25.1%	+/-0.7
Lincoln County	27.9%	+/-1.8
Linn County	32.6%	+/-1.2
Malheur County	30.1%	+/-2.0
Marion County	26.6%	+/-0.7
Morrow County	33.40%	+/-3.3
Multnomah County	19.6%	+/-0.4
Polk County	25.9%	+/-1.4
Sherman County	30.70%	+/-4.1
Tillamook County	34.60%	+/-1.9
Umatilla County	30.1%	+/-1.5
Union County	33.2%	+/-1.9
Wallowa County	34.1%	+/-3.3
Wasco County	26.60%	+/-1.9
Washington County	18.9%	+/-0.5
Wheeler County	38.90%	+/-4.1
Yamhill County	30.5%	+/-1.3
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1501		

Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency+, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	64.4%	+/-0.2
Baker County	88.1%	+/-1.8
Benton County	94.0%	+/-0.7
Clackamas County	92.4%	+/-0.4
Clatsop County	91.8%	+/-1.2
Columbia County	88.9%	+/-1.2
Coos County	87.8%	+/-1.2
Crook County	85.4%	+/-2.1
Curry County	90.8%	+/-1.7
Deschutes County	93.0%	+/-0.7
Douglas County	86.8%	+/-0.9
Gilliam County	89.6%	+/-2.7
Grant County	88.8%	+/-2.8
Harney County	89.4%	+/-2.5
Hood River County	82.3%	+/-1.9
Jackson County	89.4%	+/-0.8
Jefferson County	83.7%	+/-2.3
Josephine County	88.2%	+/-0.9
Klamath County	87.2%	+/-0.9
Lake County	86.4%	+/-2.2
Lane County	90.6%	+/-0.5
Lincoln County	89.3%	+/-1.2
Linn County	88.7%	+/-0.7
Malheur County	79.80%	+/-1.7
Marion County	83.1%	+/-0.6
Morrow County	78.3%	+/-2.7
Multnomah County	89.5%	+/-0.3
Polk County	89.9%	+/-0.9
Sherman County	90.2%	+/-2.6
Tillamook County	88.5%	+/-1.2
Umatilla County	82.2%	+/-1.3
Union County	89.3%	+/-1.2
Wallowa County	92.3%	+/-1.8
Wasco County	83.3%	+/-1.4
Washington County	90.70%	+/-0.4
Wheeler County	87.2%	+/-3.6
Yamhill County	87.2%	+/-1.0
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1501		

Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	39.3%	+/-0.2
Baker County	20.5%	+/-2.5
Benton County	48.6%	+/-1.5
Clackamas County	31.8%	+/-0.7
Clatsop County	22.1%	+/-1.8
Columbia County	17.40%	+/-1.5
Coos County	17.8%	+/-1.5
Crook County	14.40%	+/-2.1
Curry County	20.40%	+/-2.9
Deschutes County	30.5%	+/-1.1
Douglas County	15.20%	+/-1.0
Gilliam County	16.1%	+/-4.0
Grant County	17.5%	+/-2.7
Harney County	15.7%	+/-3.4
Hood River County	26.4%	+/-2.8
Jackson County	24.40%	+/-0.9
Jefferson County	15.5%	+/-2.2
Josephine County	16.4%	+/-1.1
Klamath County	19.5%	+/-1.3
Lake County	19.8%	+/-3.4
Lane County	27.5%	+/-0.7
Lincoln County	24.0%	+/-1.6
Linn County	16.1%	+/-0.9
Malheur County	13.7%	+/-1.3
Marion County	20.8%	+/-0.7
Morrow County	11.1%	+/-2.1
Multnomah County	39.2%	+/-0.5
Polk County	28.5%	+/-1.5
Sherman County	14.8%	+/-3.1
Tillamook County	20.3%	+/-1.8
Umatilla County	14.8%	+/-1.2
Union County	21.5%	+/-1.8
Wallowa County	22.3%	+/-3.0
Wasco County	20.6%	+/-1.7
Washington County	39.5%	+/-0.6
Wheeler County	14.8%	+/-3.4
Yamhill County	22.8%	+/-1.4
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1501		

High School Drop-out Rate, 2012-2013		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	4.0%	*
Baker County	8.09%	*
Benton County	2.08%	*
Clackamas County	3.63%	*
Clatsop County	3.60%	*
Columbia County	3.06%	*
Coos County	7.03%	*
Crook County	16.25%	*
Curry County	5.15%	*
Deschutes County	2.80%	*
Douglas County	4.47%	*
Gilliam County	6.17%	*
Grant County	3.57%	*
Harney County	2.60%	*
Hood River County	3.04%	*
Jackson County	3.90%	*
Jefferson County	5.72%	*
Josephine County	4.25%	*
Klamath County	5.97%	*
Lake County	2.25%	*
Lane County	4.54%	*
Lincoln County	4.33%	*
Linn County	3.77	*
Malheur County	4.77	*
Marion County	5.3	*
Morrow County	4.37	*
Multnomah County	3.87%	*
Polk County	2.99%	*
Sherman County	11.25%	*
Tillamook County	2.19%	*
Umatilla County	3.73%	*
Union County	2.50%	*
Wallowa County	0.42%	*
Wasco County	7.40%	*
Washington County	2.54%	*
Wheeler County	1.19%	*
Yamhill County	4.02%	*
Source: OSU Rural Communities Explorer, Oregon Department of Education Data		
Notes: Estimates unavailable in smaller counties due to sample size issues.		
Notes: * Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error		

Average Family Size, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Average Size	Margin of Error
Oregon	3.02	+/-0.01
Baker County	2.2	+/-0.07
Benton County	2.40	+/-0.03
Clackamas County	2.58	+/-0.02
Clatsop County	2.29	+/-0.05
Columbia County	2.57	+/-0.04
Coos County	2.32	+/-0.04
Crook County	2.39	+/-0.08
Curry County	2.14	+/-0.07
Deschutes County	2.45	+/-0.04
Douglas County	2.43	+/-0.04
Gilliam County	2.12	+/-0.15
Grant County	2.14	+/-0.07
Harney County	2.25	+/-0.10
Hood River County	2.62	+/-0.07
Jackson County	2.40	+/-0.02
Jefferson County	2.61	+/-0.08
Josephine County	2.37	+/-0.04
Klamath County	2.35	+/-0.03
Lake County	2.09	+/-0.08
Lane County	2.36	+/-0.01
Lincoln County	2.15	+/-0.06
Linn County	2.60	+/-0.03
Malheur County	2.70	+/-0.06
Marion County	2.70	+/-0.02
Morrow County	2.92	+/-0.12
Multnomah County	2.37	+/-0.01
Polk County	2.62	+/-0.04
Sherman County	2.35	+/-0.17
Tillamook County	2.25	+/-0.08
Umatilla County	2.68	+/-0.04
Union County	2.41	+/-0.05
Wallowa County	2.29	+/-0.11
Wasco County	2.29	+/-0.05
Washington County	2.63	+/-0.01
Wheeler County	1.98	+/-0.11
Yamhill County	2.76	+/-0.04
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP02		

Families with Own Children Under Age 18 that Single-Parent Families, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	27.5%	+/-0.2
Baker County	24.2%	+/-1.8
Benton County	22.0%	+/-1.0
Clackamas County	30.2%	+/-0.7
Clatsop County	24.6%	+/-1.6
Columbia County	28.0%	+/-1.3
Coos County	19.6%	+/-1.3
Crook County	25.9%	+/-2.5
Curry County	17.1%	+/-2.8
Deschutes County	28.3%	+/-1.0
Douglas County	21.9%	+/-1.0
Gilliam County	20.7%	+/-5.0
Grant County	22.4%	+/-2.4
Harney County	24.6%	+/-4.0
Hood River County	31.7%	+/-3.4
Jackson County	25.9%	+/-0.9
Jefferson County	27.6%	+/-3.1
Josephine County	22.8%	+/-1.4
Klamath County	26.7%	+/-1.4
Lake County	23.1%	+/-2.6
Lane County	24.3%	+/-0.5
Lincoln County	18.9%	+/-1.6
Linn County	27.6%	+/-1.3
Malheur County	31.9%	+/-2.2
Marion County	32.4%	+/-0.8
Morrow County	35.2%	+/-2.7
Multnomah County	25.0%	+/-0.4
Polk County	29.5%	+/-1.6
Sherman County	22.3%	+/-4.5
Tillamook County	23.0%	+/-2.1
Umatilla County	32.5%	+/-1.4
Union County	27.2%	+/-1.9
Wallowa County	18.0%	+/-2.1
Wasco County	23.4%	+/-2.6
Washington County	33.5%	+/-0.5
Wheeler County	14.1%	+/-3.9
Yamhill County	32.9%	+/-1.3
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table DP02		

Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	38.7%	+/-1.9
Baker County	69.5%	+/-18.0
Benton County	34.2%	+/-13.8
Clackamas County	34.2%	+/-4.8
Clatsop County	53.1%	+/-14.3
Columbia County	46.4%	+/-15.2
Coos County	37.7%	+/-10.2
Crook County	55.90%	+/-17.1
Curry County	54.7%	+/-23.7
Deschutes County	39.6%	+/-9.6
Douglas County	49.10%	+/-7.2
Gilliam County	55.6%	+/-49.5
Grant County	51.00%	+/-19.5
Harney County	51.2%	+/-14.2
Hood River County	30.3%	+/-25.3
Jackson County	45.1%	+/-6.6
Jefferson County	67.7%	+/-13.0
Josephine County	37.90%	+/-11.3
Klamath County	59.2%	+/-10.5
Lake County	55.7%	+/-30.8
Lane County	38.9%	+/-5.4
Lincoln County	55.7%	+/-14.3
Linn County	37.6%	+/-8.8
Malheur County	60.0%	+/-13.1
Marion County	43.0%	+/-6.6
Morrow County	24.8%	+/-13.5
Multnomah County	36.1%	+/-4.1
Polk County	43.30%	+/-11.6
Sherman County	0.0%	+/-100.0
Tillamook County	33.9%	+/-13.3
Umatilla County	33.9%	+/-8.5
Union County	40.7%	+/-17.0
Wallowa County	55.8%	+/-36.3
Wasco County	53.2%	+/-16.0
Washington County	25.6%	+/-4.3
Wheeler County	87.5%	+/-18.4
Yamhill County	35.8%	+/-8.8
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP02		

Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2013		
County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	5.4	N/A
Baker County	8.1	N/A
Benton County	3	N/A
Clackamas County	3.2	N/A
Clatsop County	4.1	N/A
Columbia County	4.9	N/A
Coos County	4.1	N/A
Crook County	4	N/A
Curry County	7.6	N/A
Deschutes County	3.9	N/A
Douglas County	6.2	N/A
Gilliam County	--	N/A
Grant County	3	N/A
Harney County	2.8	N/A
Hood River County	4.5	N/A
Jackson County	6.6	N/A
Jefferson County	5	N/A
Josephine County	6.7	N/A
Klamath County	5.5	N/A
Lake County	--	N/A
Lane County	6.3	N/A
Lincoln County	7.6	N/A
Linn County	5.4	N/A
Malheur County	7.6	N/A
Marion County	7.7	N/A
Morrow County	5.5	N/A
Multnomah County	6.3	N/A
Polk County	3.8	N/A
Sherman County	--	N/A
Tillamook County	6.4	N/A
Umatilla County	9.9	N/A
Union County	3.2	N/A
Wallowa County	--	N/A
Wasco County	9.2	N/A
Washington County	4.0	N/A
Wheeler County	--	N/A
Yamhill County	4.8	N/A
Source: Oregon Vital Statistics, Teenage Pregnancy Counts and Rates		
Notes: -- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.		

Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2013		
County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	13.9	N/A
Baker County	20.5	N/A
Benton County	7.1	N/A
Clackamas County	8.2	N/A
Clatsop County	11.3	N/A
Columbia County	12.1	N/A
Coos County	9.2	N/A
Crook County	10.6	N/A
Curry County	18.8	N/A
Deschutes County	10.4	N/A
Douglas County	15.6	N/A
Gilliam County	--	N/A
Grant County	8.5	N/A
Harney County	7.1	N/A
Hood River County	11.9	N/A
Jackson County	15.5	N/A
Jefferson County	13	N/A
Josephine County	17.9	N/A
Klamath County	14.3	N/A
Lake County	--	N/A
Lane County	15.4	N/A
Lincoln County	18.7	N/A
Linn County	14.5	N/A
Malheur County	19.4	N/A
Marion County	19.3	N/A
Morrow County	10.9	N/A
Multnomah County	16.4	N/A
Polk County	10.2	N/A
Sherman County	--	N/A
Tillamook County	16.3	N/A
Umatilla County	26.1	N/A
Union County	8.7	N/A
Wallowa County	--	N/A
Wasco County	25.1	N/A
Washington County	10.5	N/A
Wheeler County	--	N/A
Yamhill County	12.8	N/A
Source: Oregon Vital Statistics, Teenage Pregnancy Counts and Rates		
Notes: -- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.		

Housing Vacancy Rate, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	9.4%	+/-0.2
Baker County	19.9%	+/-2.7
Benton County	7.7%	+/-1.1
Clackamas County	7.6%	+/-0.7
Clatsop County	26.9%	+/-1.6
Columbia County	7.70%	+/-1.3
Coos County	13.1%	+/-1.5
Crook County	14.3%	+/-2.7
Curry County	17.9%	+/-2.8
Deschutes County	19.5%	+/-1.3
Douglas County	10.50%	+/-1.3
Gilliam County	22.00%	+/-2.5
Grant County	22.0%	+/-2.5
Harney County	13.5%	+/-2.5
Hood River County	22.0%	+/-2.5
Jackson County	8.2%	+/-0.7
Jefferson County	18.40%	+/-2.4
Josephine County	9.4%	+/-1.4
Klamath County	15.2%	+/-1.2
Lake County	19.2%	+/-3.1
Lane County	6.6%	+/-0.6
Lincoln County	31.1%	+/-1.9
Linn County	8.5%	+/-1.2
Malheur County	13.2%	+/-1.9
Marion County	6.5%	+/-0.7
Morrow County	14.8%	+/-3.5
Multnomah County	6.3%	+/-0.4
Polk County	7.3%	+/-1.3
Sherman County	12.4%	+/-4.1
Tillamook County	40.9%	+/-2.0
Umatilla County	9.8%	+/-1.3
Union County	10.0%	+/-1.9
Wallowa County	27.3%	+/-3.6
Wasco County	14.70%	+/-1.8
Washington County	5.8%	+/-0.5
Wheeler County	29.0%	+/-4.6
Yamhill County	8.5%	+/-1.2
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP04		

Home Ownership Rate (occupied by owners, not renters), 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	63.1%	+/-0.3
Baker County	68.2%	+/-3.1
Benton County	57.7%	+/-1.5
Clackamas County	69.5%	+/-0.8
Clatsop County	62.3%	+/-2.2
Columbia County	75.50%	+/-1.8
Coos County	66.5%	+/-1.9
Crook County	72.2%	+/-2.9
Curry County	69.4%	+/-3.5
Deschutes County	66.1%	+/-1.2
Douglas County	69.5%	+/-1.4
Gilliam County	62.8%	+/-5.6
Grant County	70.1%	+/-3.5
Harney County	64.2%	+/-4.7
Hood River County	68.5%	+/-3.1
Jackson County	61.9%	+/-1.2
Jefferson County	64.5%	+/-3.1
Josephine County	66.5%	+/-1.5
Klamath County	66.3%	+/-1.8
Lake County	67.4%	+/-3.6
Lane County	59.6%	+/-0.8
Lincoln County	66.3%	+/-2.0
Linn County	66.7%	+/-1.3
Malheur County	64.4%	+/-2.5
Marion County	60.7%	+/-0.9
Morrow County	73.0%	+/-3.5
Multnomah County	54.7%	+/-0.6
Polk County	66.8%	+/-1.6
Sherman County	66.6%	+/-5.0
Tillamook County	70.1%	+/-2.3
Umatilla County	64.9%	+/-2.0
Union County	64.7%	+/-2.2
Wallowa County	71.8%	+/-3.3
Wasco County	65.8%	+/-2.5
Washington County	61.7%	+/-0.7
Wheeler County	73.6%	+/-5.8
Yamhill County	69.7%	+/-1.8
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP04		

Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2012		
County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	5.3	N/A
Baker County	5.7	N/A
Benton County	7.9	N/A
Clackamas County	430.0%	N/A
Clatsop County	680.0%	N/A
Columbia County	1110.0%	N/A
Coos County	1.6	N/A
Crook County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Curry County	5.4	N/A
Deschutes County	4.3	N/A
Douglas County	6.4	N/A
Gilliam County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Grant County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Harney County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Hood River County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Jackson County	3.5	N/A
Jefferson County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Josephine County	1220.0%	N/A
Klamath County	15.6	N/A
Lake County	Unavailable	
Lane County	460.0%	N/A
Lincoln County	4.3	N/A
Linn County	0.7	N/A
Malheur County	5.1	N/A
Marion County	640.0%	N/A
Morrow County	6.3	N/A
Multnomah County	5.1	N/A
Polk County	350.0%	N/A
Sherman County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Tillamook County	15.3	N/A
Umatilla County	7.2	N/A
Union County	3.4	N/A
Wallowa County	Unavailable	
Wasco County	6.8	N/A
Washington County	5.0	N/A
Wheeler County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Yamhill County	8.1	N/A
Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report, Volume 2, Table 7-1		
Notes: -- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.		
Notes: ^ indicates that fewer than 5 events occurred; Vital Statistics cautions that these data are therefore unreliable.		

Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2013		
County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	11.5	N/A
Baker County	11.1	N/A
Benton County	7.4	N/A
Clackamas County	10.3	N/A
Clatsop County	10.6	N/A
Columbia County	10.0	N/A
Coos County	9.7	N/A
Crook County	9.3	N/A
Curry County	8.7	N/A
Deschutes County	10.6	N/A
Douglas County	9.8	N/A
Gilliam County	9.3	N/A
Grant County	8.1	N/A
Harney County	12.4	N/A
Hood River County	12.1	N/A
Jackson County	11.3	N/A
Jefferson County	13.7	N/A
Josephine County	10.1	N/A
Klamath County	11.7	N/A
Lake County	10.3	N/A
Lane County	9.9	N/A
Lincoln County	9.1	N/A
Linn County	12.0	N/A
Malheur County	14.9	N/A
Marion County	13.3	N/A
Morrow County	11.3	N/A
Multnomah County	12.5	N/A
Polk County	11.0	N/A
Sherman County	6.2	N/A
Tillamook County	9.2	N/A
Umatilla County	14.7	N/A
Union County	12.1	N/A
Wallowa County	9.7	N/A
Wasco County	11.6	N/A
Washington County	13.0	N/A
Wheeler County	8.4	N/A
Yamhill County	10.3	N/A
Source: Oregon Vital Statistics County Data 2013, Table 1.		

Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2013		
County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	66.6%	+/-6.5%
Baker County	64.1%	+/-7.0%
Benton County	46.8%	+/-3.7%
Clackamas County	56.5%	+/-1.5%
Clatsop County	69.4%	+/-5.2%
Columbia County	58.7%	+/-4.2%
Coos County	48.2%	+/-4.8%
Crook County	55.6%	+/-3.0%
Curry County	41.2%	+/-8.3%
Deschutes County	53.4%	+/-2.3%
Douglas County	65.2%	+/-3.0%
Gilliam County	70.1	+/-6.4%
Grant County	63.9%	+/-13.7%
Harney County	49.2%	+/-12.1%
Hood River County	65.8%	+/-5.5%
Jackson County	58.2%	+/-2.1%
Jefferson County	71.6%	+/-4.8%
Josephine County	64.3%	+/-3.7%
Klamath County	72.0%	+/-3.5%
Lake County	68.7%	+/-11.8%
Lane County	61.0%	+/-1.7%
Lincoln County	53.0%	+/-5.0%
Linn County	44.0%	+/-2.6%
Malheur County	69.6%	+/-4.6%
Marion County	43.9%	+/-1.5%
Morrow County	69.6%	+/-8.1%
Multnomah County	61.0%	+/-1.1%
Polk County	44.7%	+/-3.4%
Sherman County	70.1	+/-6.4%
Tillamook County	73.0%	+/-5.4%
Umatilla County	59.8%	+/-3.2%
Union County	65.4%	+/-5.4%
Wallowa County	48.2%	+/-12.3%
Wasco County	70.1	+/-6.4%
Washington County	61.3%	+/-1.1%
Wheeler County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Yamhill County	48.3%	+/-3.0%
Source: Oregon Public Health, Population-Based Rates, 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series, Oregon Immunization Program.		
Notes: ^^ indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.		

Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2013		
County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	5.7%	N/A
Baker County	7.3%	N/A
Benton County	5.4%	N/A
Clackamas County	5.5%	N/A
Clatsop County	7.0%	N/A
Columbia County	6.3%	N/A
Coos County	7.7%	N/A
Crook County	5.0%	N/A
Curry County	10.3%	N/A
Deschutes County	4.9%	N/A
Douglas County	5.0%	N/A
Gilliam County	--	N/A
Grant County	10.2%	N/A
Harney County	7.2%	N/A
Hood River County	4.7%	N/A
Jackson County	6.6%	N/A
Jefferson County	9.4%	N/A
Josephine County	6.9%	N/A
Klamath County	4.7%	N/A
Lake County	7.4%	N/A
Lane County	6.2%	N/A
Lincoln County	6.9%	N/A
Linn County	4.4%	N/A
Malheur County	12.4%	N/A
Marion County	5.9%	N/A
Morrow County	9.4%	N/A
Multnomah County	5.8%	N/A
Polk County	5.0%	N/A
Sherman County	9.1	N/A
Tillamook County	2.2%	N/A
Umatilla County	6.9%	N/A
Union County	3.8%	N/A
Wallowa County	1.5%	N/A
Wasco County	4.9%	N/A
Washington County	4.4%	N/A
Wheeler County	--	N/A
Yamhill County	3.9%	N/A
Source: Oregon Vital Statistics County Data 2013, Table 8.		
Notes: -- indicates zero events were reported or detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.		

Percent of Adults Smoking at Least 'Most Days', 2006-12 data		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	16.0%	*
Baker County	23.0%	*
Benton County	11.0%	*
Clackamas County	15.0%	*
Clatsop County	18.0%	*
Columbia County	19.0%	*
Coos County	26.0%	*
Crook County	21.0%	*
Curry County	21.0%	*
Deschutes County	12.0%	*
Douglas County	24.0%	*
Gilliam County	Unavailable	*
Grant County	26.0%	*
Harney County	Unavailable	*
Hood River County	10.0%	*
Jackson County	19.0%	*
Jefferson County	17.0%	*
Josephine County	24.0%	*
Klamath County	23.0%	*
Lake County	Unavailable	*
Lane County	18.0%	*
Lincoln County	24.0%	*
Linn County	20.0%	*
Malheur County	23.0%	*
Marion County	15.0%	*
Morrow County	23.0%	*
Multnomah County	14.0%	*
Polk County	13.0%	*
Sherman County	Unavailable	*
Tillamook County	18.0%	*
Umatilla County	22.0%	*
Union County	15.0%	*
Wallowa County	13.0%	*
Wasco County	13.0%	*
Washington County	12.0%	*
Wheeler County	Unavailable	*
Yamhill County	17.0%	*
Source: University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, data from the National Center for Health Statistics' Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System		
Notes: Estimates unavailable in smaller counties due to sample size issues.		
Notes: * Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.		

Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2010		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	26.1%	*
Baker County	26.1%	*
Benton County	22.5%	*
Clackamas County	26.4%	*
Clatsop County	25.9%	*
Columbia County	28.2%	*
Coos County	30.1%	*
Crook County	27.6%	*
Curry County	29.7%	*
Deschutes County	20.1%	*
Douglas County	31.1%	*
Gilliam County	27.2%	*
Grant County	24.3%	*
Harney County	26.1%	*
Hood River County	22.5%	*
Jackson County	23.0%	*
Jefferson County	28.7%	*
Josephine County	25.1%	*
Klamath County	26.5%	*
Lake County	25.6%	*
Lane County	27.1%	*
Lincoln County	27.1%	*
Linn County	29.1%	*
Malheur County	26.3%	*
Marion County	30.4%	*
Morrow County	26.2%	*
Multnomah County	24.3%	*
Polk County	29.5%	*
Sherman County	25.2%	*
Tillamook County	26.6%	*
Umatilla County	34.2%	*
Union County	27.6%	*
Wallowa County	25.4%	*
Wasco County	32.9%	*
Washington County	24.1%	*
Wheeler County	25.7%	*
Yamhill County	27.4%	*
Source: University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, data from the National Center for Health Statistics' Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System		
Notes: Estimates unavailable in smaller counties due to sample size issues.		
Notes: * Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.		

Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2006-2012 data		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	16.0%	*
Baker County	18.0%	*
Benton County	14.0%	*
Clackamas County	17.0%	*
Clatsop County	15.0%	*
Columbia County	16.0%	*
Coos County	18.0%	*
Crook County	Unavailable	*
Curry County	17.0%	*
Deschutes County	17.0%	*
Douglas County	15.0%	*
Gilliam County	Unavailable	*
Grant County	22.0%	*
Harney County	Unavailable	*
Hood River County	18.0%	*
Jackson County	14.0%	*
Jefferson County	19.0%	*
Josephine County	14.0%	*
Klamath County	14.0%	*
Lake County	Unavailable	*
Lane County	17.0%	*
Lincoln County	19.0%	*
Linn County	17.0%	*
Malheur County	14.0%	*
Marion County	12.0%	*
Morrow County	16.0%	*
Multnomah County	19.0%	*
Polk County	12.0%	*
Sherman County	Unavailable	*
Tillamook County	22.0%	*
Umatilla County	15.0%	*
Union County	12.0%	*
Wallowa County	21.0%	*
Wasco County	14.0%	*
Washington County	15.0%	*
Wheeler County	Unavailable	*
Yamhill County	14.0%	*
Source: University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, data from the National Center for Health Statistics' Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System		
Notes: Estimates unavailable in smaller counties due to sample size issues.		
Notes: * Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.		

Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2011		
County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	42.0%	*
Baker County	42.0%	*
Benton County	35.0%	*
Clackamas County	37.0%	*
Clatsop County	60.0%	*
Columbia County	53.0%	*
Coos County	67.0%	*
Crook County	39.0%	*
Curry County	43.0%	*
Deschutes County	33.0%	*
Douglas County	42.0%	*
Gilliam County	Unavailable	*
Grant County	55.0%	*
Harney County	37.0%	*
Hood River County	33.0%	*
Jackson County	39.0%	*
Jefferson County	47.0%	*
Josephine County	41.0%	*
Klamath County	38.0%	*
Lake County	72.0%	*
Lane County	41.0%	*
Lincoln County	48.0%	*
Linn County	56.0%	*
Malheur County	53.0%	*
Marion County	39.0%	*
Morrow County	49.0%	*
Multnomah County	40.0%	*
Polk County	36.0%	*
Sherman County	Unavailable	*
Tillamook County	45.0%	*
Umatilla County	39.0%	*
Union County	61.0%	*
Wallowa County	53.0%	*
Wasco County	46.0%	*
Washington County	36.0%	*
Wheeler County	Unavailable	*
Yamhill County	50.0%	*
Source: University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, data from Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care authors using Medicare claims data.		
Notes: Estimates unavailable in smaller counties due to sample size issues.		
Notes: * Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.		
Notes: Rate is for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees, 20011		

Adults with Diabetes, 2010		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	8.0%	*
Baker County	11.0%	*
Benton County	7.0%	*
Clackamas County	8.0%	*
Clatsop County	10.0%	*
Columbia County	10.0%	*
Coos County	10.0%	*
Crook County	10.0%	*
Curry County	11.0%	*
Deschutes County	8.0%	*
Douglas County	12.0%	*
Gilliam County	10.0%	*
Grant County	10.0%	*
Harney County	10.0%	*
Hood River County	8.0%	*
Jackson County	9.0%	*
Jefferson County	9.0%	*
Josephine County	11.0%	*
Klamath County	9.0%	*
Lake County	10.0%	*
Lane County	9.0%	*
Lincoln County	12.0%	*
Linn County	10.0%	*
Malheur County	9.0%	*
Marion County	9.0%	*
Morrow County	9.0%	*
Multnomah County	7.0%	*
Polk County	10.0%	*
Sherman County	10.0%	*
Tillamook County	10.0%	*
Umatilla County	10.0%	*
Union County	10.0%	*
Wallowa County	10.0%	*
Wasco County	10.0%	*
Washington County	7.0%	*
Wheeler County	12.0%	*
Yamhill County	8.0%	*
Source: University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, data from the National Center for Health Statistics' Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System		
Notes: * Indicates margin of error unavailable or not enough information in source data to calculate margin of error.		

Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2012		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	17.4%	+/-0.4
Baker County	17.6%	+/-1.6
Benton County	15.9%	+/-1.6
Clackamas County	14.0%	+/- .9
Clatsop County	18.6%	+/-1.7
Columbia County	15.0%	+/-1.3
Coos County	18.6%	+/-1.6
Crook County	18.3%	+/-1.7
Curry County	18.7%	+/-1.7
Deschutes County	18.3%	+/-1.4
Douglas County	17.5%	+/-1.4
Gilliam County	16.8%	+/-1.7
Grant County	19.3%	+/-1.8
Harney County	21.5%	+/-2.0
Hood River County	22.5%	+/-1.8
Jackson County	19.7%	+/-1.4
Jefferson County	24.1%	+/-1.8
Josephine County	18.0%	+/-1.5
Klamath County	20.3%	+/-1.5
Lake County	19.1%	+/-1.8
Lane County	17.7%	+/-1.1
Lincoln County	21.3%	+/-1.6
Linn County	16.6%	+/-1.4
Malheur County	20.7%	+/-1.8
Marion County	20.8%	+/-1.2
Morrow County	21.1%	+/-1.8
Multnomah County	17.3%	+/-0.9
Polk County	15.9%	+/-1.4
Sherman County	17.3%	+/-1.7
Tillamook County	22.3%	+/-1.8
Umatilla County	20.7%	+/-1.5
Union County	17.6%	+/-1.7
Wallowa County	19.0%	+/-1.8
Wasco County	23.6%	+/-1.8
Washington County	14.9%	+/-0.9
Wheeler County	20.3%	+/-2.1
Yamhill County	16.8%	+/-1.3
Source: Census Bureau Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2012		

Persons with Self-Reported Disability (civilian non-institutionalized pop), 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	14.1%	+/-0.2
Baker County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Benton County	9.5%	+/-0.8
Clackamas County	11.6%	+/-0.5
Clatsop County	20.8%	+/-2.0
Columbia County	14.5%	+/-1.2
Coos County	22.9%	+/-1.7
Crook County	20.9%	+/-2.8
Curry County	28.6%	+/-3.1
Deschutes County	11.9%	+/-0.9
Douglas County	21.5%	+/-1.1
Gilliam County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Grant County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Harney County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Hood River County	8.8%	+/-1.5
Jackson County	17.3%	+/-0.9
Jefferson County	16.6%	+/-2.0
Josephine County	18.3%	+/-1.2
Klamath County	19.4%	+/-1.4
Lake County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Lane County	15.6%	+/-0.6
Lincoln County	21.7%	+/-1.8
Linn County	16.6%	+/-1.0
Malheur County	16.7%	+/-1.6
Marion County	14.3%	+/-0.7
Morrow County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Multnomah County	12.7%	+/-0.4
Polk County	13.9%	+/-1.3
Sherman County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Tillamook County	15.3%	+/-1.5
Umatilla County	13.5%	+/-1.2
Union County	18.3%	+/-1.4
Wallowa County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Wasco County	16.6%	+/-1.5
Washington County	14.3%	+/-0.9
Wheeler County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Yamhill County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Source: 3-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810		
Notes: Estimates unavailable in smaller counties due to sample size issues.		

Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	4.5%	+/-0.1
Baker County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Benton County	2.3%	+/-0.6
Clackamas County	2.20%	+/-0.3
Clatsop County	2.7%	+/-0.8
Columbia County	3.4%	+/-0.9
Coos County	6.3%	+/-1.3
Crook County	5.9%	+/-1.9
Curry County	6.3%	+/-2.8
Deschutes County	3.7%	+/-0.7
Douglas County	6.6%	+/-1.2
Gilliam County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Grant County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Harney County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Hood River County	2.6%	+/-1.4
Jackson County	3.5%	+/-0.6
Jefferson County	2.7%	+/-1.1
Josephine County	2.8%	+/-0.7
Klamath County	5.1%	+/-0.9
Lake County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Lane County	3.2%	+/-0.3
Lincoln County	4.1%	+/-0.9
Linn County	3.8%	+/-0.9
Malheur County	3.1%	+/-0.9
Marion County	3.1%	+/-0.5
Morrow County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Multnomah County	2.3%	+/-0.2
Polk County	2.5%	+/-0.7
Sherman County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Tillamook County	2.0%	+/-0.7
Umatilla County	3.2%	+/-0.8
Union County	4.1%	+/-1.1
Wallowa County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Wasco County	5.2%	+/-1.4
Washington County	1.8%	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Yamhill County	2.5%	+/-0.8
Source: 3-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810		
Notes: Estimates unavailable in smaller counties due to sample size issues.		

Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	2.3%	+/-0.1
Baker County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Benton County	1.0%	+/-0.3
Clackamas County	1.1%	+/-0.2
Clatsop County	2.6%	+/-1.0
Columbia County	1.5%	+/-0.6
Coos County	3.9%	+/-1.0
Crook County	4.3%	+/-1.8
Curry County	7.8%	+/-3.5
Deschutes County	1.9%	+/-0.6
Douglas County	3.0%	+/-0.8
Gilliam County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Grant County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Harney County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Hood River County	1.5%	+/-1.2
Jackson County	2.0%	+/-0.4
Jefferson County	4.2%	+/-1.6
Josephine County	1.8%	+/-0.6
Klamath County	3.0%	+/-0.8
Lake County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Lane County	1.8%	+/-0.3
Lincoln County	4.1%	+/-1.0
Linn County	1.9%	+/-0.6
Malheur County	3.4%	+/-1.3
Marion County	2.4%	+/-0.4
Morrow County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Multnomah County	1.7%	+/-0.2
Polk County	1.7%	+/-0.6
Sherman County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Tillamook County	1.2%	+/-0.6
Umatilla County	2.1%	+/-0.7
Union County	1.3%	+/-0.5
Wallowa County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Wasco County	2.8%	+/-1.1
Washington County	1.5%	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Yamhill County	2.3%	+/-0.6
Source: 3-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810		
Notes: Estimates unavailable in smaller counties due to sample size issues.		

Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	5.7%	+/-0.1
Baker County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Benton County	4.4%	+/-0.7
Clackamas County	3.8%	+/-0.4
Clatsop County	7.7%	+/-1.8
Columbia County	6.6%	+/-1.5
Coos County	7.8%	+/-1.4
Crook County	6.8%	+/-2.2
Curry County	6.3%	+/-2.6
Deschutes County	4.4%	+/-0.8
Douglas County	7.7%	+/-1.2
Gilliam County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Grant County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Harney County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Hood River County	3.4%	+/-1.4
Jackson County	5.9%	+/-0.7
Jefferson County	5.6%	+/-1.8
Josephine County	5.9%	+/-1.2
Klamath County	7.7%	+/-1.1
Lake County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Lane County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Lincoln County	7.2%	+/-1.4
Linn County	5.8%	+/-0.8
Malheur County	5.8%	+/-0.8
Marion County	6.1%	+/-0.6
Morrow County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Multnomah County	4.7%	+/-0.3
Polk County	4.8%	+/-1.0
Sherman County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Tillamook County	5.3%	+/-1.3
Umatilla County	4.9%	+/-1.0
Union County	7.5%	+/-1.5
Wallowa County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Wasco County	5.9%	+/-1.4
Washington County	3.8%	+/-0.4
Wheeler County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Yamhill County	4.9%	+/-0.9
Source: 3-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810		
Notes: Estimates unavailable in smaller counties due to sample size issues.		

Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	7.3%	+/-0.1
Baker County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Benton County	2.9%	+/-0.7
Clackamas County	4.4%	+/-0.4
Clatsop County	7.2%	+/-1.8
Columbia County	5.3%	+/-1.2
Coos County	11.1%	+/-1.8
Crook County	9.8%	+/-2.2
Curry County	11.3%	+/-3.3
Deschutes County	5.8%	+/-0.8
Douglas County	9.4%	+/-1.1
Gilliam County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Grant County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Harney County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Hood River County	4.2%	+/-1.7
Jackson County	7.0%	+/-0.7
Jefferson County	5.9%	+/-1.8
Josephine County	7.5%	+/-0.9
Klamath County	8.1%	+/-1.3
Lake County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Lane County	6.2%	+/-0.5
Lincoln County	9.4%	+/-1.7
Linn County	6.0%	+/-0.9
Malheur County	6.8%	+/-1.6
Marion County	6.4%	+/-0.6
Morrow County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Multnomah County	4.5%	+/-0.3
Polk County	6.1%	+/-1.1
Sherman County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Tillamook County	6.5%	+/-2.0
Umatilla County	5.6%	+/-1.2
Union County	7.5%	+/-1.6
Wallowa County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Wasco County	6.3%	+/-1.5
Washington County	3.4%	+/-0.3
Wheeler County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Yamhill County	5.9%	+/-0.8
Source: 3-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810		
Notes: Estimates unavailable in smaller counties due to sample size issues.		

Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	1.9%	+/-0.1
Baker County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Benton County	1.1%	+/-0.4
Clackamas County	1.6%	+/-0.3
Clatsop County	2.2%	+/-1.0
Columbia County	1.8%	+/-0.8
Coos County	3.7%	+/-1.0
Crook County	3.5%	+/-1.6
Curry County	3.1%	+/-1.5
Deschutes County	2.3%	+/-0.6
Douglas County	3.2%	+/-0.8
Gilliam County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Grant County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Harney County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Hood River County	1.5%	+/-1.0
Jackson County	2.7%	+/-0.5
Jefferson County	2.5%	+/-1.2
Josephine County	3.2%	+/-0.8
Klamath County	2.5%	+/-0.6
Lake County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Lane County	2.1%	+/-0.3
Lincoln County	3.1%	+/-0.8
Linn County	2.2%	+/-0.6
Malheur County	2.0%	+/-0.9
Marion County	2.2%	+/-0.4
Morrow County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Multnomah County	1.7%	+/-0.2
Polk County	1.8%	+/-0.6
Sherman County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Tillamook County	1.8%	+/-0.6
Umatilla County	1.5%	+/-0.5
Union County	3.1%	+/-1.1
Wallowa County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Wasco County	1.9%	+/-0.7
Washington County	1.1%	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Yamhill County	2.0%	+/-0.5
Source: 3-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810		
Notes: Estimates unavailable in smaller counties due to sample size issues.		

Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18+), 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	2.80%	+/-0.1
Baker County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Benton County	2.8%	+/-0.6
Clackamas County	3.0%	+/-0.3
Clatsop County	6.6%	+/-1.8
Columbia County	4.1%	+/-1.2
Coos County	6.4%	+/-1.2
Crook County	3.9%	+/-1.4
Curry County	6.90%	+/-2.7
Deschutes County	3.5%	+/-0.7
Douglas County	4.2%	+/-0.8
Gilliam County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Grant County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Harney County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Hood River County	2.7%	+/-1.1
Jackson County	4.6%	+/-0.6
Jefferson County	3.8%	+/-1.4
Josephine County	6.0%	+/-1.0
Klamath County	6.3%	+/-1.1
Lake County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Lane County	4.3%	+/-0.4
Lincoln County	5.4%	+/-1.2
Linn County	3.9%	+/-0.8
Malheur County	5.2%	+/-1.5
Marion County	4.0%	+/-0.5
Morrow County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Multnomah County	3.5%	+/-0.2
Polk County	3.7%	+/-0.9
Sherman County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Tillamook County	2.3%	+/-0.7
Umatilla County	2.3%	+/-0.7
Union County	4.5%	+/-1.5
Wallowa County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Wasco County	3.7%	+/-1.2
Washington County	2.60%	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	Unavailable	Unavailable
Yamhill County	4.0%	+/-0.7
Source: 3-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810		
Notes: Estimates unavailable in smaller counties due to sample size issues.		

Persons in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	15.5%	+/-0.3
Baker County	19.6%	+/-2.7
Benton County	21.6%	+/-1.3
Clackamas County	9.7%	+/-0.7
Clatsop County	15.8%	+/-1.8
Columbia County	13.9%	+/-1.5
Coos County	17.3%	+/-1.7
Crook County	17.4%	+/-2.7
Curry County	13.7%	+/-2.4
Deschutes County	13.1%	+/-1.3
Douglas County	17.80%	+/-1.4
Gilliam County	12.6%	+/-3.5
Grant County	15.7%	+/-3.9
Harney County	19.1%	+/-4.7
Hood River County	10.1%	+/-2.6
Jackson County	16.6%	+/-1.0
Jefferson County	19.2%	+/-3.5
Josephine County	20.0%	+/-1.7
Klamath County	18.7%	+/-1.7
Lake County	17.2%	+/-3.7
Lane County	18.8%	+/-0.7
Lincoln County	16.0%	+/-1.6
Linn County	16.7%	+/-1.3
Malheur County	25.0%	+/-2.5
Marion County	18.0%	+/-1.0
Morrow County	15.5%	+/-3.4
Multnomah County	17.1%	+/-0.6
Polk County	14.6%	+/-1.5
Sherman County	22.4%	+/-4.2
Tillamook County	17.2%	+/-2.6
Umatilla County	15.5%	+/-1.7
Union County	17.2%	+/-2.2
Wallowa County	14.5%	+/-2.6
Wasco County	19.3%	+/-2.6
Washington County	10.9%	+/-0.5
Wheeler County	12.0%	+/-3.2
Yamhill County	13.9%	+/-1.4
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1701		

Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	18.3%	+/-0.5
Baker County	33.3%	+/-6.5
Benton County	16.4%	+/-3.4
Clackamas County	12.7%	+/-1.4
Clatsop County	25.0%	+/-4.8
Columbia County	19.6%	+/-3.5
Coos County	23.1%	+/-3.9
Crook County	26.1%	+/-6.3
Curry County	14.8%	+/-5.6
Deschutes County	18.3%	+/-3.0
Douglas County	27.7%	+/-3.2
Gilliam County	11.6%	+/-8.0
Grant County	19.6%	+/-8.7
Harney County	29.0%	+/-11.6
Hood River County	12.0%	+/-5.3
Jackson County	22.9%	+/-2.6
Jefferson County	30.0%	+/-7.6
Josephine County	30.8%	+/-3.9
Klamath County	24.6%	+/-3.3
Lake County	23.7%	+/-11.7
Lane County	20.3%	+/-1.7
Lincoln County	20.5%	+/-4.4
Linn County	25.2%	+/-2.7
Malheur County	33.0%	+/-5.7
Marion County	27.1%	+/-1.8
Morrow County	22.9%	+/-6.5
Multnomah County	23.1%	+/-1.3
Polk County	18.9%	+/-3.4
Sherman County	44.1%	+/-10.3
Tillamook County	26.7%	+/-6.8
Umatilla County	22.4%	+/-3.7
Union County	21.6%	+/-5.5
Wallowa County	17.1%	+/-5.5
Wasco County	24.6%	+/-7.0
Washington County	14.3%	+/-1.1
Wheeler County	12.0%	+/-8.3
Yamhill County	18.8%	+/-2.7
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1701		

Age 65+ in Poverty, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	8.1%	+/-0.3
Baker County	6.1%	+/-1.9
Benton County	4.1%	+/-1.0
Clackamas County	5.8%	+/-0.9
Clatsop County	8.00%	+/-2.0
Columbia County	8.6%	+/-2.0
Coos County	8.9%	+/-1.7
Crook County	8.00%	+/-3.1
Curry County	7.9%	+/-2.8
Deschutes County	7.3%	+/-1.5
Douglas County	9.8%	+/-1.4
Gilliam County	15.0%	+/-7.2
Grant County	12.6%	+/-6.5
Harney County	9.4%	+/-4.2
Hood River County	6.7%	+/-5.1
Jackson County	7.3%	+/-0.9
Jefferson County	5.5%	+/-2.6
Josephine County	8.3%	+/-1.5
Klamath County	10.6%	+/-2.0
Lake County	5.0%	+/-2.8
Lane County	8.5%	+/-0.9
Lincoln County	8.5%	+/-1.8
Linn County	7.4%	+/-1.4
Malheur County	12.0%	+/-2.8
Marion County	7.0%	+/-0.9
Morrow County	5.1%	+/-2.9
Multnomah County	10.6%	+/-0.8
Polk County	7.4%	+/-1.9
Sherman County	8.2%	+/-4.5
Tillamook County	8.5%	+/-2.4
Umatilla County	7.5%	+/-1.8
Union County	9.2%	+/-2.4
Wallowa County	9.0%	+/-4.5
Wasco County	7.1%	+/-2.3
Washington County	7.3%	+/-0.9
Wheeler County	8.7%	+/-3.6
Yamhill County	7.1%	+/-1.6
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0103		

Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	8.3%	**
Baker County	7.40%	**
Benton County	12.1%	**
Clackamas County	4.6%	**
Clatsop County	5.3%	**
Columbia County	5.8%	**
Coos County	6.4%	**
Crook County	8.6%	**
Curry County	6.3%	**
Deschutes County	5.6%	**
Douglas County	6.6%	**
Gilliam County	8.5%	**
Grant County	6.1%	**
Harney County	7.3%	**
Hood River County	4.1%	**
Jackson County	7.1%	**
Jefferson County	7.8%	**
Josephine County	8.4%	**
Klamath County	7.7%	**
Lake County	6.0%	**
Lane County	9.6%	**
Lincoln County	6.4%	**
Linn County	7.4%	**
Malheur County	11.7%	**
Marion County	7.7%	**
Morrow County	6.0%	**
Multnomah County	7.8%	**
Polk County	5.9%	**
Sherman County	6.9%	**
Tillamook County	5.5%	**
Umatilla County	6.0%	**
Union County	8.3%	**
Wallowa County	6.6%	**
Wasco County	9.7%	**
Washington County	4.8%	**
Wheeler County	4.8%	**
Yamhill County	6.4%	**
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table C17002		

Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	31.6%	**
Baker County	40.5%	**
Benton County	35.0%	**
Clackamas County	22.7%	**
Clatsop County	35.3%	**
Columbia County	27.4%	**
Coos County	39.1%	**
Crook County	39.3%	**
Curry County	36.2%	**
Deschutes County	30.4%	**
Douglas County	38.8%	**
Gilliam County	30.1%	**
Grant County	40.9%	**
Harney County	37.2%	**
Hood River County	31.1%	**
Jackson County	36.8%	**
Jefferson County	43.2%	**
Josephine County	41.0%	**
Klamath County	38.4%	**
Lake County	42.3%	**
Lane County	37.5%	**
Lincoln County	35.2%	**
Linn County	34.1%	**
Malheur County	47.7%	**
Marion County	37.4%	**
Morrow County	38.2%	**
Multnomah County	33.0%	**
Polk County	32.1%	**
Sherman County	35.1%	**
Tillamook County	36.5%	**
Umatilla County	35.4%	**
Union County	40.0%	**
Wallowa County	32.2%	**
Wasco County	40.5%	**
Washington County	24.7%	**
Wheeler County	35.2%	**
Yamhill County	31.7%	**
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table C17002		

Median Household Income, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Median Income	Margin of Error (dollars)
Oregon	\$49,850	+/-311
Baker County	40,348	+/-2,904
Benton County	48,635	+/-2,574
Clackamas County	63,951	+/-1,133
Clatsop County	44,330	+/-1,892
Columbia County	55,358	+/-2,413
Coos County	37,853	+/-2,175
Crook County	40,263	+/-2,379
Curry County	38,401	+/-2,433
Deschutes County	51,468	+/-1,909
Douglas County	40,096	+/-1,174
Gilliam County	45,833	+/-8,149
Grant County	34,337	+/-1,728
Harney County	39,674	+/-4,556
Hood River County	56,355	+/-3,986
Jackson County	43,664	+/-1,146
Jefferson County	43,330	+/-2,221
Josephine County	36,699	+/-1,474
Klamath County	41,066	+/-2,482
Lake County	40,049	+/-5,348
Lane County	42,628	+/-858
Lincoln County	41,996	+/-1,930
Linn County	47,129	+/-1,304
Malheur County	37,191	+/-2,028
Marion County	46,654	+/-848
Morrow County	48,457	+/-4,052
Multnomah County	51,582	+/-739
Polk County	52,365	+/-2,001
Sherman County	44,583	+/-8,944
Tillamook County	41,869	+/-1,776
Umatilla County	48,452	+/-2,596
Union County	41,784	+/-2,023
Wallowa County	40,204	+/-4,205
Wasco County	43,601	+/-1,622
Washington County	64,375	+/-728
Wheeler County	36,357	+/-2,565
Yamhill County	53,950	+/-2,043
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1903		

Households with Retirement Income, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	18.2%	+/-0.2
Baker County	25.4%	+/-2.2
Benton County	17.8%	+/-1.1
Clackamas County	18.9%	+/-0.6
Clatsop County	22.4%	+/-1.8
Columbia County	23.2%	+/-1.8
Coos County	25.70%	+/-1.6
Crook County	24.4%	+/-2.3
Curry County	31.2%	+/-3.3
Deschutes County	18.5%	+/-1.0
Douglas County	25.3%	+/-1.1
Gilliam County	12.2%	+/-3.4
Grant County	20.4%	+/-2.7
Harney County	21.4%	+/-4.3
Hood River County	17.2%	+/-2.1
Jackson County	20.6%	+/-0.8
Jefferson County	19.2%	+/-2.4
Josephine County	25.6%	+/-1.5
Klamath County	26.10%	+/-3.9
Lake County	20.6%	+/-1.5
Lane County	18.2%	+/-0.5
Lincoln County	21.0%	+/-1.6
Linn County	20.8%	+/-1.1
Malheur County	16.2%	+/-1.8
Marion County	20.1%	+/-0.6
Morrow County	19.5%	+/-3.2
Multnomah County	13.9%	+/-0.3
Polk County	20.8%	+/-1.2
Sherman County	19.2%	+/-3.8
Tillamook County	23.2%	+/-1.8
Umatilla County	17.4%	+/-1.3
Union County	20.4%	+/-1.4
Wallowa County	29.4%	+/-3.3
Wasco County	25.3%	+/-2.0
Washington County	13.9%	+/-0.4
Wheeler County	26.4%	+/-4.3
Yamhill County	18.1%	+/-1.3
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP03		

Households with Social Security Income, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	29.0%	+/-0.2
Baker County	39.50%	+/-2.1
Benton County	24.2%	+/-0.9
Clackamas County	28.8%	+/-0.6
Clatsop County	35.0%	+/-1.7
Columbia County	32.4%	+/-1.6
Coos County	44.0%	+/-1.8
Crook County	39.9%	+/-2.6
Curry County	49.2%	+/-2.2
Deschutes County	31.1%	+/-0.9
Douglas County	44.1%	+/-1.2
Gilliam County	32.1%	+/-5.4
Grant County	42.7%	+/-2.8
Harney County	36.5%	+/-3.3
Hood River County	28.6%	+/-2.1
Jackson County	36.5%	+/-0.9
Jefferson County	33.7%	+/-2.0
Josephine County	45.7%	+/-1.4
Klamath County	36.7%	+/-1.6
Lake County	38.1%	+/-2.7
Lane County	31.4%	+/-0.5
Lincoln County	41.5%	+/-1.6
Linn County	34.8%	+/-1.0
Malheur County	34.9%	+/-1.6
Marion County	30.0%	+/-0.6
Morrow County	31.9%	+/-2.9
Multnomah County	22.4%	+/-0.3
Polk County	31.1%	+/-1.4
Sherman County	38.2%	+/-4.6
Tillamook County	39.9%	+/-1.8
Umatilla County	29.8%	+/-1.4
Union County	35.4%	+/-1.6
Wallowa County	44.9%	+/-2.7
Wasco County	36.8%	+/-1.8
Washington County	21.7%	+/-0.4
Wheeler County	52.1%	+/-4.5
Yamhill County	31.5%	+/-1.0
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP03		

Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	77.5%	+/-0.2
Baker County	68.8%	+/-2.6
Benton County	78.4%	+/-1.4
Clackamas County	79.4%	+/-0.5
Clatsop County	74.2%	+/-1.8
Columbia County	75.1%	+/-1.5
Coos County	65.6%	+/-1.8
Crook County	67.1%	+/-2.8
Curry County	57.0%	+/-2.7
Deschutes County	75.5%	+/-1.0
Douglas County	66.6%	+/-1.3
Gilliam County	76.30%	+/-4.7
Grant County	67.2%	+/-2.9
Harney County	77.6%	+/-4.6
Hood River County	80.5%	+/-2.2
Jackson County	72.5%	+/-1.0
Jefferson County	74.2%	+/-2.5
Josephine County	61.5%	+/-1.4
Klamath County	69.8%	+/-1.5
Lake County	74.0%	+/-3.5
Lane County	73.9%	+/-0.6
Lincoln County	67.50%	+/-1.9
Linn County	72.5%	+/-1.2
Malheur County	73.4%	+/-1.8
Marion County	77.5%	+/-0.6
Morrow County	80.2%	+/-2.7
Multnomah County	80.9%	+/-0.3
Polk County	75.4%	+/-1.4
Sherman County	66.9%	+/-4.9
Tillamook County	69.5%	+/-2.1
Umatilla County	79.5%	+/-1.2
Union County	73.6%	+/-1.9
Wallowa County	65.9%	+/-3.3
Wasco County	72.6%	+/-2.0
Washington County	84.4%	+/-0.4
Wheeler County	67.9%	+/-5.3
Yamhill County	77.0%	+/-1.1
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP03		

Households with Self Employment Income, 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	13.8%	0.1
Baker County	14.7%	
Benton County	14.1%	1.3
Clackamas County	14.9%	0.6
Clatsop County	14.4%	1.6
Columbia County	12.6%	1.6
Coos County	13.1%	1.4
Crook County	13.1%	2.5
Curry County	13.1%	2.4
Deschutes County	16.8%	1.0
Douglas County	11.4%	1.0
Gilliam County	8.4%	4.0
Grant County	16.4%	2.9
Harney County	22.6%	4.2
Hood River County	16.8%	2.4
Jackson County	15.5%	0.8
Jefferson County	10.2%	2.3
Josephine County	13.6%	1.3
Klamath County	11.2%	1.1
Lake County	21.4%	4.2
Lane County	13.3%	0.6
Lincoln County	12.6%	1.3
Linn County	11.1%	1.0
Malheur County	16.6%	1.9
Marion County	11.7%	0.7
Morrow County	11.5%	2.3
Multnomah County	14.3%	0.5
Polk County	12.3%	1.4
Sherman County	17.6%	4.0
Tillamook County	14.6%	2.5
Umatilla County	13.4%	1.6
Union County	13.7%	1.6
Wallowa County	18.5%	3.4
Wasco County	12.7%	1.8
Washington County	12.1%	0.5
Wheeler County	18.8%	4.3
Yamhill County	13.3%	1.4
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B19053		

Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2008-12 ACS		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	3.8%	+/-0.1
Baker County	4.6%	+/-1.3
Benton County	2.3%	+/-0.5
Clackamas County	3.0%	+/-0.3
Clatsop County	5.5%	+/-1.2
Columbia County	3.6%	+/-0.9
Coos County	5.9%	+/-0.9
Crook County	4.6%	+/-1.3
Curry County	6.2%	+/-1.9
Deschutes County	2.9%	+/-0.5
Douglas County	5.3%	+/-0.7
Gilliam County	0.7%	+/-0.9
Grant County	4.6%	+/-1.2
Harney County	7.8%	+/-3.4
Hood River County	2.7%	+/-1.0
Jackson County	4.2%	+/-0.5
Jefferson County	3.9%	+/-1.2
Josephine County	4.9%	+/-0.9
Klamath County	5.9%	+/-1.0
Lake County	6.4%	+/-2.6
Lane County	4.4%	+/-0.3
Lincoln County	5.9%	+/-1.1
Linn County	4.2%	+/-0.7
Malheur County	5.8%	+/-1.4
Marion County	3.6%	+/-0.3
Morrow County	5.9%	+/-1.8
Multnomah County	3.7%	+/-0.2
Polk County	4.2%	+/-0.8
Sherman County	3.3%	+/-2.1
Tillamook County	3.0%	+/-0.7
Umatilla County	4.0%	+/-0.9
Union County	3.9%	+/-1.0
Wallowa County	6.6%	+/-1.8
Wasco County	5.30%	+/-1.3
Washington County	2.5%	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	3.8%	+/-1.9
Yamhill County	3.8%	+/-0.6
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP03		

Civilian Labor Force, November 2013		
County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	1,752,300	N/A
Baker County	5,110	N/A
Benton County	unavailable	N/A
Clackamas County	145,400	N/A
Clatsop County	17,020	N/A
Columbia County	10,160	N/A
Coos County	22,040	N/A
Crook County	5,600	N/A
Curry County	5,880	N/A
Deschutes County		N/A
Douglas County	34,920	N/A
Gilliam County	715	N/A
Grant County	2,340	N/A
Harney County	2,140	N/A
Hood River County	11,160	N/A
Jackson County		N/A
Jefferson County	6,080	N/A
Josephine County	24,140	N/A
Klamath County	21,670	N/A
Lake County	2,190	N/A
Lane County		N/A
Lincoln County	17,320	N/A
Linn County	40,760	N/A
Malheur County	11,720	N/A
Marion County		N/A
Morrow County	4,230	N/A
Multnomah County	477,300	N/A
Polk County		N/A
Sherman County	2,014	N/A
Tillamook County	8,590	N/A
Umatilla County	27,570	N/A
Union County	10,160	N/A
Wallowa County	2,310	N/A
Wasco County	9,690	N/A
Washington County	267,000	N/A
Wheeler County	285	N/A
Yamhill County	32,550	N/A
Source: OED, Local Area Employment Statistics, not seasonally adjusted		

Number Unemployed, July 2014		
County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	138,452	N/A
Baker County	536	N/A
Benton County	2,640	N/A
Clackamas County	12,951	N/A
Clatsop County	1,167	N/A
Columbia County	1,889	N/A
Coos County	2,443	N/A
Crook County	834	N/A
Curry County	870	N/A
Deschutes County	6,080	N/A
Douglas County	4,166	N/A
Gilliam County	62	N/A
Grant County	291	N/A
Harney County	292	N/A
Hood River County	808	N/A
Jackson County	8,567	N/A
Jefferson County	809	N/A
Josephine County	3,225	N/A
Klamath County	2,662	N/A
Lake County	320	N/A
Lane County	12,375	N/A
Lincoln County	1,604	N/A
Linn County	4,553	N/A
Malheur County	1,344	N/A
Marion County	11,520	N/A
Morrow County	484	N/A
Multnomah County	26,286	N/A
Polk County	2,698	N/A
Sherman County	62	N/A
Tillamook County	770	N/A
Umatilla County	2,876	N/A
Union County	847	N/A
Wallowa County	247	N/A
Wasco County	948	N/A
Washington County	17,816	N/A
Wheeler County	47	N/A
Yamhill County	3,364	N/A
Source: OED, Local Area Employment Statistics, not seasonally adjusted		

Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted), July 2014		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	7.0%	N/A
Baker County	7.7%	N/A
Benton County	6.3%	N/A
Clackamas County	6.4%	N/A
Clatsop County	5.6%	N/A
Columbia County	7.8%	N/A
Coos County	9.1%	N/A
Crook County	9.6%	N/A
Curry County	9.9%	N/A
Deschutes County	7.7%	N/A
Douglas County	9.6%	N/A
Gilliam County	6.0%	N/A
Grant County	8.9%	N/A
Harney County	9.2%	N/A
Hood River County	5.1%	N/A
Jackson County	9.0%	N/A
Jefferson County	8.6%	N/A
Josephine County	9.8%	N/A
Klamath County	9.4%	N/A
Lake County	8.3%	N/A
Lane County	7.2%	N/A
Lincoln County	7.1%	N/A
Linn County	8.6%	N/A
Malheur County	10.7%	N/A
Marion County	7.4%	N/A
Morrow County	8.8%	N/A
Multnomah County	6.4%	N/A
Polk County	6.9%	N/A
Sherman County	5.9%	N/A
Tillamook County	6.0%	N/A
Umatilla County	7.4%	N/A
Union County	7.2%	N/A
Wallowa County	6.4%	N/A
Wasco County	4.2%	N/A
Washington County	6.0%	N/A
Wheeler County	7.2%	N/A
Yamhill County	6.9%	N/A
Source: OED, Local Area Employment Statistics, seasonally adjusted		

Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, July 2013

County	Number	Margin of Error
Oregon	1,660,800	N/A
Baker County	5,170	N/A
Benton County	36,870	N/A
Clackamas County	139,500	N/A
Clatsop County	17,960	N/A
Columbia County	9,490	N/A
Coos County	21,040	N/A
Crook County	5,840	N/A
Curry County	6,360	N/A
Deschutes County	65,060	N/A
Douglas County	34,530	N/A
Gilliam County	750	N/A
Grant County	2,280	N/A
Harney County	2,190	N/A
Hood River County	10,500	N/A
Jackson County	76,010	N/A
Jefferson County	5,880	N/A
Josephine County	22,800	N/A
Klamath County	21,750	N/A
Lake County	2,180	N/A
Lane County	140,500	N/A
Lincoln County	18,420	N/A
Linn County	37,710	N/A
Malheur County	11,230	N/A
Marion County	141900~	N/A
Morrow County	3,520	N/A
Multnomah County	455,300	N/A
Polk County	141900~	N/A
Sherman County	785	N/A
Tillamook County	8,570	N/A
Umatilla County	27,240	N/A
Union County	9,670	N/A
Wallowa County	2,520	N/A
Wasco County	10,190	N/A
Washington County	256,500	N/A
Wheeler County	275	N/A
Yamhill County	29,860	N/A

Source: OED, Current Employment Statistics, not seasonally adjusted

Notes: ~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties

Private Sector Employment, July 2014		
County	Number	Margin of Error
Oregon	1,397,200	N/A
Baker County	4,030	N/A
Benton County	24,730	N/A
Clackamas County	124,600	N/A
Clatsop County	15,510	N/A
Columbia County	7,920	N/A
Coos County	15,810	N/A
Crook County	4,590	N/A
Curry County	5,200	N/A
Deschutes County	58,220	N/A
Douglas County	26,940	N/A
Gilliam County	520	N/A
Grant County	1,280	N/A
Harney County	1,140	N/A
Hood River County	9,350	N/A
Jackson County	66,710	N/A
Jefferson County	3,580	N/A
Josephine County	19,770	N/A
Klamath County	16,960	N/A
Lake County	1,090	N/A
Lane County	116,000	N/A
Lincoln County	14,460	N/A
Linn County	32,240	N/A
Malheur County	8,030	N/A
Marion County	106,100~	N/A
Morrow County	2,830	N/A
Multnomah County	394,700	N/A
Polk County	106,100~	N/A
Sherman County	480	N/A
Tillamook County	6,850	N/A
Umatilla County	20,270	N/A
Union County	7,490	N/A
Wallowa County	1,840	N/A
Wasco County	8,140	N/A
Washington County	236,200	N/A
Wheeler County	155	N/A
Yamhill County	25,630	N/A
Source: OED, Current Employment Statistics, not seasonally adjusted		
Notes: ~ indicates data are for Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all of Marion and Polk Counties		

Persons Receiving APD Services, 2013		
County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	190,329	N/A
Baker County	1079	N/A
Benton County	2116	N/A
Clackamas County	12425	N/A
Clatsop County	2200	N/A
Columbia County	2433	N/A
Coos County	5515	N/A
Crook County	1343	N/A
Curry County	1839	N/A
Deschutes County	6023	N/A
Douglas County	7404	N/A
Gilliam County	90	N/A
Grant County	435	N/A
Harney County	511	N/A
Hood River County	681	N/A
Jackson County	11886	N/A
Jefferson County	1219	N/A
Josephine County	6594	N/A
Klamath County	4333	N/A
Lake County	509	N/A
Lane County	19821	N/A
Lincoln County	3456	N/A
Linn County	7224	N/A
Malheur County	2309	N/A
Marion County	15830	N/A
Morrow County	498	N/A
Multnomah County	41006	N/A
Polk County	3337	N/A
Sherman County	107	N/A
Tillamook County	1287	N/A
Umatilla County	3701	N/A
Union County	1410	N/A
Wallowa County	457	N/A
Wasco County	1643	N/A
Washington County	14884	N/A
Wheeler County	90	N/A
Yamhill County	4634	N/A
Source: DHS Office of Business Intelligence Data Pull November 2013		

Persons with Developmental Disabilities: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2013		
County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	21767	N/A
Baker	112	N/A
Benton	504	N/A
Clackamas	1842	N/A
Clatsop	189	N/A
Columbia	322	N/A
Coos/Josephine/Curry	986	N/A
Crook	100	N/A
Deschutes	635	N/A
Douglas	606	N/A
Gilliam	7	N/A
Grant	40	N/A
Harney/Lake	53	N/A
Jackson	1073	N/A
Jefferson	89	N/A
Klamath	510	N/A
Lane	2159	N/A
Lincoln	289	N/A
Linn	776	N/A
Malheur	186	N/A
Marion	2170	N/A
Morrow	34	N/A
Multnomah	4709	N/A
Polk	575	N/A
Tillamook	187	N/A
Umatilla	375	N/A
Union	177	N/A
Wallowa	39	N/A
Warm Springs	1	N/A
Wasco	300	N/A
Washington	2050	N/A
Wheeler	5	N/A
Yamhill	667	N/A
Source: Source: DHS Developmental Disabilities Data Book, 2013		
Notes: + values masked to assure confidentiality.		
*Coos, Curry & Josephine counties together		
**Harney & Lake counties together		

Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 9/30/13		
County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	1,608	N/A
Baker County	7	N/A
Benton County	11	N/A
Clackamas County	64	N/A
Clatsop County	12	N/A
Columbia County	62	N/A
Coos County	23	N/A
Crook County	**	N/A
Curry County	**	N/A
Deschutes County	37	N/A
Douglas County	49	N/A
Gilliam County	**	N/A
Grant County	11	N/A
Harney County	**	N/A
Hood River County	6	N/A
Jackson County	169	N/A
Jefferson County	12	N/A
Josephine County	43	N/A
Klamath County	37	N/A
Lake County	15	N/A
Lane County	216	N/A
Lincoln County	8	N/A
Linn County	57	N/A
Malheur County	31	N/A
Marion County	102	N/A
Morrow County	11	N/A
Multnomah County	384	N/A
Polk County	18	N/A
Sherman County		N/A
Tillamook County	14	N/A
Umatilla County	**	N/A
Union County	16	N/A
Wallowa County		N/A
Wasco County	15	N/A
Washington County	116	N/A
Wheeler County		N/A
Yamhill County	22	N/A
Source: DHS 2012 Child Welfare Data Book		
Notes: + values masked to assure confidentiality.		

Children in Foster Care 2013		
County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	12113	N/A
Baker County	70	N/A
Benton County	88	N/A
Clackamas County	778	N/A
Clatsop County	115	N/A
Columbia County	259	N/A
Coos County	323	N/A
Crook County	68	N/A
Curry County	65	N/A
Deschutes County	242	N/A
Douglas County	442	N/A
Gilliam County	16	N/A
Grant County	13	N/A
Harney County	26	N/A
Hood River County	34	N/A
Jackson County	656	N/A
Jefferson County	71	N/A
Josephine County	371	N/A
Klamath County	403	N/A
Lake County	43	N/A
Lane County	1532	N/A
Lincoln County	193	N/A
Linn County	435	N/A
Malheur County	202	N/A
Marion County	1252	N/A
Morrow County	43	N/A
Multnomah County	2416	N/A
Polk County	230	N/A
Sherman County	13	N/A
Tillamook County	88	N/A
Umatilla County	205	N/A
Union County	54	N/A
Wallowa County	12	N/A
Wasco County	130	N/A
Washington County	958	N/A
Wheeler County	16	N/A
Yamhill County	251	N/A
Source: DHS 2013 Child Welfare Data Book		
Note: + values masked to assure confidentiality.		

Families Receiving SNAP, July 2014		
County	Cases	Margin of Error
Oregon	439,865	N/A
Baker County	1,997	N/A
Benton County	6,046	N/A
Clackamas County	28,059	N/A
Clatsop County	4,702	N/A
Columbia County	5,497	N/A
Coos County	10,153	N/A
Crook County	2,742	N/A
Curry County	2,787	N/A
Deschutes County	17,263	N/A
Douglas County	15,764	N/A
Gilliam County	140	N/A
Grant County	634	N/A
Harney County	825	N/A
Hood River County	1,644	N/A
Jackson County	28,982	N/A
Jefferson County	3,529	N/A
Josephine County	14,548	N/A
Klamath County	9,949	N/A
Lake County	853	N/A
Lane County	47,735	N/A
Lincoln County	6,764	N/A
Linn County	16,199	N/A
Malheur County	4,193	N/A
Marion County	40,119	N/A
Morrow County	1,250	N/A
Multnomah County	98,221	N/A
Polk County	6,396	N/A
Sherman County	176	N/A
Tillamook County	2,840	N/A
Umatilla County	8,052	N/A
Union County	2,739	N/A
Wallowa County	633	N/A
Wasco County	2,914	N/A
Washington County	34,895	N/A
Wheeler County	117	N/A
Yamhill County	10,500	N/A
Source: Calculated from DHS SSP Branch and District Data Report, July 2014		

Families Receiving ERDC, July 2014		
County	Cases	Margin of Error
Oregon	9,042	N/A
Baker County	40	N/A
Benton County	95	N/A
Clackamas County	566	N/A
Clatsop County	79	N/A
Columbia County	95	N/A
Coos County	133	N/A
Crook County	26	N/A
Curry County	44	N/A
Deschutes County	367	N/A
Douglas County	239	N/A
Gilliam County	2	N/A
Grant County	12	N/A
Harney County	4	N/A
Hood River County	36	N/A
Jackson County	546	N/A
Jefferson County	44	N/A
Josephine County	200	N/A
Klamath County	112	N/A
Lake County	4	N/A
Lane County	1,106	N/A
Lincoln County	88	N/A
Linn County	231	N/A
Malheur County	62	N/A
Marion County	913	N/A
Morrow County	14	N/A
Multnomah County	2,043	N/A
Polk County	147	N/A
Sherman County	2	N/A
Tillamook County	70	N/A
Umatilla County	168	N/A
Union County	61	N/A
Wallowa County	10	N/A
Wasco County	63	N/A
Washington County	1,181	N/A
Wheeler County	1	N/A
Yamhill County	238	N/A
Source: DHS SSP Branch and District Data Report, July 2014		
Notes: + values masked to assure confidentiality.		

Families Receiving TANF, July 2014		
County	Cases	Margin of Error
Oregon	32,633	N/A
Baker County	158	N/A
Benton County	322	N/A
Clackamas County	1,573	N/A
Clatsop County	117	N/A
Columbia County	371	N/A
Coos County	700	N/A
Crook County	218	N/A
Curry County	87	N/A
Deschutes County	1,205	N/A
Douglas County	1,288	N/A
Gilliam County	9	N/A
Grant County	21	N/A
Harney County	31	N/A
Hood River County	48	N/A
Jackson County	2,202	N/A
Jefferson County	452	N/A
Josephine County	1,382	N/A
Klamath County	567	N/A
Lake County	62	N/A
Lane County	2,843	N/A
Lincoln County	340	N/A
Linn County	1,146	N/A
Malheur County	378	N/A
Marion County	4,015	N/A
Morrow County		N/A
Multnomah County	7,953	N/A
Polk County	550	N/A
Sherman County		N/A
Tillamook County	92	N/A
Umatilla County	763	N/A
Union County	273	N/A
Wallowa County	39	N/A
Wasco County	124	N/A
Washington County	2,577	N/A
Wheeler County		N/A
Yamhill County	727	N/A
Source: Calculated from DHS SSP Branch and District Data Report, July 2014		
Notes: Counts include one-parent, two-parent, and families in the state pre-SSI/SSDI program		
Notes: # Wheeler & Sherman Counties have no branches; clients in these counties are served in surrounding counties.		

Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, July 2014		
County	Number	Margin of Error
Oregon	1,812	N/A
Baker County	6	N/A
Benton County	20	N/A
Clackamas County	131	N/A
Clatsop County	9	N/A
Columbia County	32	N/A
Coos County	20	N/A
Crook County	6	N/A
Curry County	6	N/A
Deschutes County	52	N/A
Douglas County	63	N/A
Gilliam County	0	N/A
Grant County	0	N/A
Harney County	1	N/A
Hood River County	4	N/A
Jackson County	96	N/A
Jefferson County	16	N/A
Josephine County	89	N/A
Klamath County	34	N/A
Lake County	0	N/A
Lane County	104	N/A
Lincoln County	22	N/A
Linn County	40	N/A
Malheur County	24	N/A
Marion County	149	N/A
Morrow County	2	N/A
Multnomah County	664	N/A
Polk County	32	N/A
Sherman County	0	N/A
Tillamook County	9	N/A
Umatilla County	18	N/A
Union County	9	N/A
Wallowa County	6	N/A
Wasco County	2	N/A
Washington County	130	N/A
Wheeler County	0	N/A
Yamhill County	16	N/A
Source: Calculated from DHS SSP Branch and District Data Report, July 2014		
Notes: Counts include one-parent, two-parent, and families in the state pre-SSI/SSDI program		
Notes: + values masked to assure confidentiality.		

Persons Receiving OVRs Services, State Fiscal Year 2014		
County	Number	Margin of Error
Oregon	15,657	N/A
Baker County	163	N/A
Benton County	421	N/A
Clackamas County	1,330	N/A
Clatsop County	128	N/A
Columbia County	255	N/A
Coos County	249	N/A
Crook County	61	N/A
Curry County	103	N/A
Deschutes County	479	N/A
Douglas County	410	N/A
Gilliam County	**	N/A
Grant County	20	N/A
Harney County	48	N/A
Hood River County	68	N/A
Jackson County	789	N/A
Jefferson County	68	N/A
Josephine County	321	N/A
Klamath County	170	N/A
Lake County	17	N/A
Lane County	1,802	N/A
Lincoln County	283	N/A
Linn County	619	N/A
Malheur County	166	N/A
Marion County	1,801	N/A
Morrow County	18	N/A
Multnomah County	3,004	N/A
Polk County	300	N/A
Sherman County	**	N/A
Tillamook County	134	N/A
Umatilla County	159	N/A
Union County	82	N/A
Wallowa County	25	N/A
Wasco County	126	N/A
Washington County	1,404	N/A
Wheeler County	**	N/A
Yamhill County	620	N/A
Source: OVRs data pull by OVRs Research Analyst, ORCA database		
Notes: + values masked to assure confidentiality.		