

DHS County Quick Facts

Prepared by
Office of Reporting, Research, Analytics and Implementation (ORRAI) 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 Reporting, Research, Analytics, and Implementation 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.

Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
Table of Contents	6
Section 1: Maps of Statewide and Unemployment Rate	8
Section 2: County Fact Sheet	
Baker County.....	9
Benton County.....	12
Clackamas County.....	19
Clatsop County.....	27
Columbia County.....	36
Coos County.....	44
Crook County.....	52
Curry County.....	60
Deschutes County.....	69
Douglas County.....	78
Gilliam County.....	98
Grant County.....	101
Harney County.....	104
Hood River County.....	107
Jackson County.....	115
Jefferson County.....	130
Josephine County.....	139
Klamath County.....	154
Lake County.....	164
Lane County.....	172
Lincoln County.....	217
Linn County.....	228
Malheur County.....	243
Marion County.....	252
Morrow County.....	288
Multnomah County.....	291
Polk County.....	346
Sherman County.....	356
Tillamook County.....	359
Umatilla County.....	367
Union County.....	376
Wallowa County.....	384
Wasco County.....	387
Washington County.....	390
Wheeler County.....	414
Yamhill County.....	417
Section 3: Indicator by County	426
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016.....	427
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016.....	428
Number of Households, 2012-2016.....	429
Median Age, 2012-2016.....	430
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016.....	431
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016.....	432

Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016.....	433
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016.....	434
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016.....	435
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016.....	436
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016.....	437
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016.....	438
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016.....	439
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016.....	440
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016.....	441
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016.....	442
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016...	443
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016...	444
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016.....	445
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016.....	446
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016.....	447
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016.....	448
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016.....	449
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016.....	450
Number Male, 2012-2016.....	451
Percent Male, 2012-2016.....	452
Number Female, 2012-2016.....	453
Percent Female, 2012-2016.....	454
Number Citizens, 2012-2016.....	455
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016.....	456
Number Non-citizens, 2012-2016.....	457
Percent Non-citizens, 2012-2016.....	458
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016.....	459
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016.....	460
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016...	461
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016.....	462
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016.....	463
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014.....	464
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016.....	465
Age 25+ Percent high school graduate or higher, 2012-2016.....	466
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016.....	467
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017.....	468
Average Family Size, 2012-2016.....	469
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016.....	470
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016...	471
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016.....	472
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016.....	473
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016.....	474
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016.....	475
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016.....	476
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016.....	477
Up-to-date Immunizations among Two-Year-Olds, 2016.....	478
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, 2016.....	479
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015.....	480
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013.....	481
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015.....	482

Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014.....	483
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013.....	484
Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2016.....	485
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016.....	486
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016.....	487
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016.....	488
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016.....	489
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016.....	490
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016.....	491
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016.....	492
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016.....	493
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016.....	494
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016.....	495
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016.....	496
Persons with Income <185% FPL, 2012-2016.....	497
Median Household Income, 2012-2016.....	498
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016.....	499
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016.....	500
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016.....	501
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016.....	502
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016.....	503
Civilian Labor Force, Non-farm Employment, December 2017.....	504
Number Unemployed, December 2017.....	505
Unemployment Rate, December 2017.....	506
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017.....	507
Private Sector Employment, December 2017.....	508
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017.....	509
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017.....	510
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017.....	511
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017.....	512
Child Welfare, Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2017.....	513
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/2017.....	514
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017.....	515
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017.....	516
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017.....	517
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017.....	518
Person Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017.....	519

Section 1: Maps of Statewide Poverty and Unemployment Rate

High Poverty Hotspots - Introduction

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

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

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

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

¹ **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 2011-2015 and 2010-2014 American Community Surveys (ACS). Tracts must also have fewer than 20 percent of residents living in group quarters and fewer than 20 percent of adult residents who are higher education students. For these reasons several tracts around Oregon State University that have high poverty rates were omitted from this analysis.

Section 2: County Fact Sheet

Baker County

	Baker County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	16,030	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	15,435	+/-158	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	7,011	+/-197	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	48.2	+/-0.4	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	19.6%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	5.1%	+/-0.2	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	33.4%	+/-0.8	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	25.0%	+/-0.2	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	14,657	+/-25	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	91.4%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	65	+/-50	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.4%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	213	+/-68	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1.3%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	124	+/-38	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	0.8%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	43	+/-34	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.3%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	14	+/-25	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	299	+/-74	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	1.9%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	615	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	3.8%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	8,127	+/-72	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	50.7%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	7,903	+/-72	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	49.3%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	15,547	+/-139	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	97.0%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	188	+/-96	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	1.2%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	306	+/-100	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	1.9%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	4.4%	+/-1.3	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	7.4%	+/-1.8	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	4.5%	+/-1.4	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	216	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	31.6%	+/-2.1	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	90.4%	+/-1.5	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	23.0%	+/-2.5	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	4.92	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.80	+/-0.10	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	20.4%	+/-1.7	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	63.8%	+/-16.5	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	~1.4	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	--	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	1.9	+/-0.9	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	67.5%	+/-2.5	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	~18.8	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	9.7	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	63.4%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	7.6%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	15.7%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	26.9%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	17.5%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	32.9	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	21.9%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	8.0%	+/-1.1	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	21.1%	+/-1.5	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	4.9%	+/-1.2	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	4.4%	+/-1.2	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	7.3%	+/-1.8	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	7.5%	+/-1.7	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	3.2%	+/-1.3	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	5.6%	+/-1.8	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	15.1%	+/-2.4	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	21.3%	+/-5.4	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	8.2%	+/-1.8	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	820	+/-169	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	5,770	+/-477	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$41,722	+/-1,537	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	25.3%	+/-2.3	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	46.4%	+/-2.2	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	64.4%	+/-2.2	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	987	+/-150	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	6.2%	+/-1.5	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	7,283	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	398	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	5.5%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	5,410	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	4,210	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov; Ed & Health	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	135	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	105	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	213	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	2	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	37	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	109	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	27	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	129	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	4	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	130	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Benton County

	Benton County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	87,455	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	81,834	+/-493	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	34,193	+/-505	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	32.6	+/-0.3	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	16.9%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	4.3%	+/-0.1	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	20.3%	+/-0.4	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	14.3%	+/-0.1	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	71,510	+/-94	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	81.8%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	851	+/-165	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	1.0%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	483	+/-150	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	0.6%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	5,522	+/-199	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	6.3%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	267	+/-55	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.3%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	119	+/-86	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	2,603	+/-324	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	3.0%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	6,100	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	7.0%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	44,079	+/-169	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	50.4%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	43,376	+/-169	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	49.6%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	78,107	+/-533	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	89.3%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	5,572	+/-516	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	6.4%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	8,316	+/-507	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	9.5%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	13.5%	+/-0.9	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	7.4%	+/-1.0	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	4.9%	+/-0.9	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	119	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	14.3%	+/-1.0	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	95.0%	+/-0.7	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	53.7%	+/-1.6	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	1.08	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.91	+/-0.04	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	21.9%	+/-1.0	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	26.0%	+/-10.3	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	~1.1	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	~2.6	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	0.7	+/-0.5	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	57.2%	+/-1.2	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	~3.9	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	§8.4	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	67.0%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	4.5%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	14.4%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	21.6%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	19.0%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	21.6	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	12.0%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	6.6%	+/-0.9	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	10.6%	+/-0.6	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	1.8%	+/-0.4	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	1.2%	+/-0.3	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	3.6%	+/-0.5	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.9%	+/-0.5	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	1.0%	+/-0.3	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.6%	+/-0.5	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	21.5%	+/-1.2	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	14.0%	+/-2.7	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	6.7%	+/-1.5	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	9,563	+/-822	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	29,135	+/-1,328	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$52,015	+/-2,151	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	18.7%	+/-1.0	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	28.0%	+/-1.1	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	76.0%	+/-1.2	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	4,391	+/-359	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	2.5%	+/-0.5	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	48,608	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	1,511	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	3.1%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	42,910	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	28,250	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Gov; Ed & Health; Trade, Trans, Utilities	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	405	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	545	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	509	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	14	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	71	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	222	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	65	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	206	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	15	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	454	(X)	§§16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '---' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

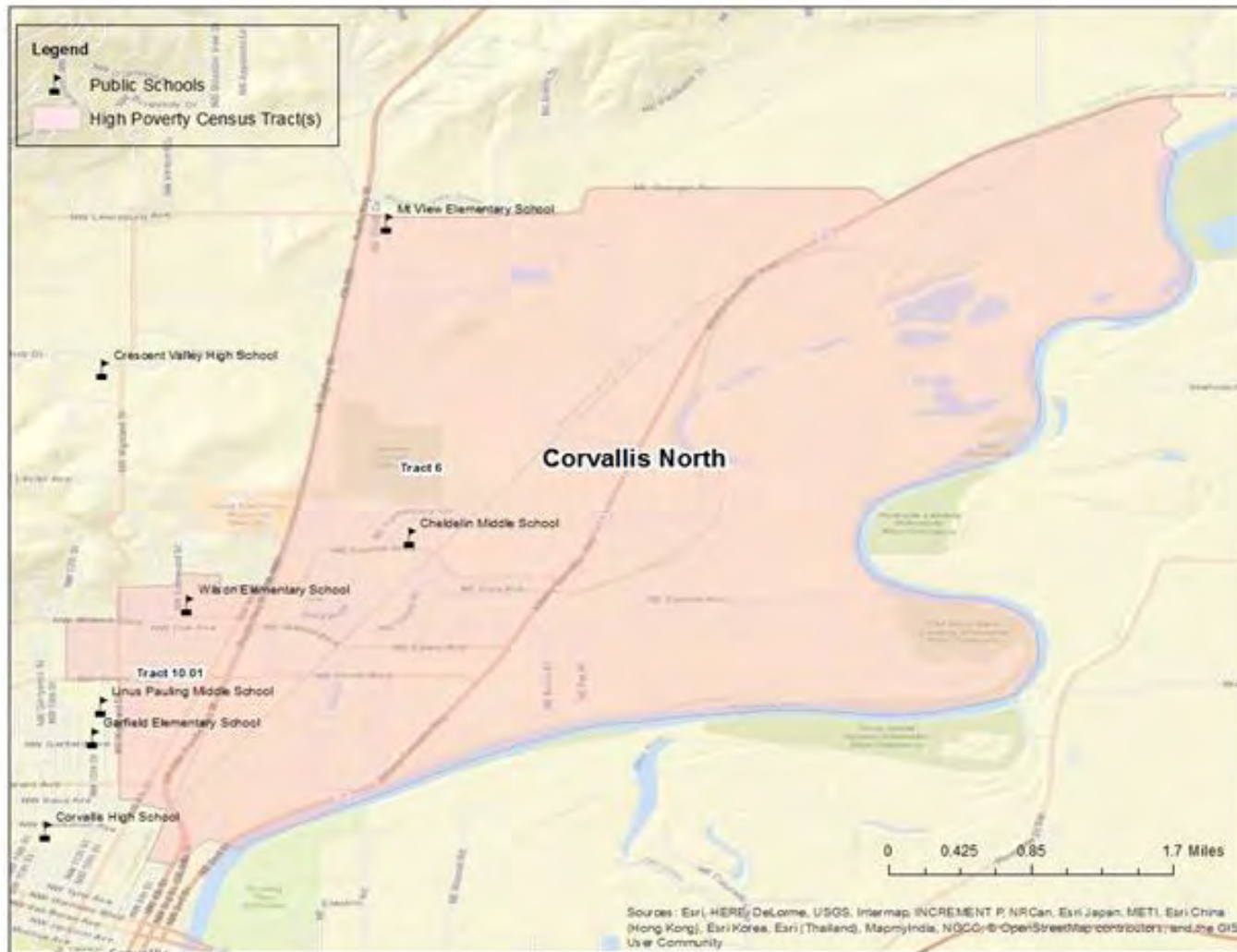
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An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Benton County

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Benton County: North Corvallis



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

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

Boundaries:

North: NW Walnut and Conifer boulevards, NW Maxine Avenue, NE Granger Avenue, and U.S. Highway 20

South: Circle Boulevard, Beca and Cornell avenues, and Dixon Creek

East: Willamette River

West: U.S. Highway 99W, NW Satinwood Street, NW Highland Drive, NW 10th and 13th streets and the railroad tracks

Benton County has one high poverty hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, North Corvallis has 10 percent of Benton county's population, 12 percent of its poor, and 22 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas.

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

Table 1 Corvallis North hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹			
	Hotspot Corvallis North	Benton County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	28%	22%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	8,377	86,495	3,939,233
Housing units	4,151	36,992	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	53%	39%	35%
Total Households	3,705	33,840	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	14%	7%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	31%	46%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.8	25.9	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	53%	47%	50%
Under 18	18%	17%	21%
18 to 24	20%	23%	9%
25 to 44	25%	23%	27%
45 to 59	15%	18%	20%
60+ years of age	21%	20%	22%
Latino	16%	6%	12%
White and non-Latino	68%	78%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	14%	10%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	91%	96%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	9%	5%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	35%	53%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf			

- 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 Corvallis North hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients			
	Hotspot	Benton	
	Corvallis	County	Oregon
	North		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	2,135	9,642	734,666
Change since January 2011	-2%	-7%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	80	70	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	25%	11%	19%
Female	55%	53%	53%
Children	39%	32%	36%
18 to 24	12%	17%	10%
25 to 44	27%	28%	27%
45 to 59	13%	14%	16%
60 +	10%	9%	12%
English as preferred language	88%	94%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	38%	47%	42%
Clients in single parent households	32%	26%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	25%	24%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	11%	7%	10%
Medical assistance	85%	78%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	9%	7%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	11%	9%	11%
Mental health	25%	22%	22%
Alcohol and drug	20%	18%	20%
Child welfare	21%	17%	20%
Developmental disability	4%	3%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	10%	8%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	64	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.			

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

Table 3 Corvallis North hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspot		
	Corvallis North	Benton County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	30%	31%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	40%	42%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.26	\$ 14.11	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.52	\$ 12.68	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 12,306	\$ 12,224	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 10,886	\$ 10,261	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-12%	-16%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	18%	19%	21%
in 2015	18%	22%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	20%	19%	18%
in 2015	19%	21%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	16%	16%	16%
in 2015	21%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	10%	11%	11%
in 2015	11%	10%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	4%	6%	7%
in 2015	3%	4%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	2%	3%	4%
in 2015	2%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	30%	28%	23%
in 2015	26%	22%	21%

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

- Client employment increased in the Corvallis North hotspot. Most of the job growth in this area was in the health care/social assistance sector and a very slight increase in the admin services sector.

Clackamas County

	Clackamas County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	394,967	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	392,024	+/-375	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	151,150	+/-712	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	41.4	+/-0.2	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	22.3%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	5.5%	*****	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	23.3%	+/-0.2	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	16.1%	+/-0.1	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	328,760	+/-129	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	83.2%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	3,163	+/-306	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.8%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	2,031	+/-343	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	0.5%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	15,787	+/-585	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	4.0%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	977	+/-161	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.2%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	169	+/-119	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	11,577	+/-681	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	2.9%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	32,503	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	8.2%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	194,409	+/-76	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	49.2%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	200,558	+/-76	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	50.8%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	358,349	+/-1,563	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	90.7%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	14,273	+/-882	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	3.6%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	31,787	+/-1,377	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	8.0%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	12.1%	+/-0.6	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	5.4%	+/-0.3	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	7.9%	+/-0.5	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	96	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	22.4%	+/-0.6	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	93.3%	+/-0.4	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	34.1%	+/-0.6	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	2.59	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	3.08	+/-0.02	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	29.0%	+/-0.6	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	26.8%	+/-4.1	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	3.2	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	7.9	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	1.4	+/-0.3	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	68.9%	+/-0.6	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	4.0	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	\$10.5	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	67.5%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	5.5%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	14.0%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	25.3%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	21.3%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	27.8	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	15.0%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	5.8%	+/-0.6	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	11.9%	+/-0.4	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.1%	+/-0.2	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	1.3%	+/-0.2	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	4.1%	+/-0.3	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	4.2%	+/-0.3	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	1.6%	+/-0.2	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.9%	+/-0.2	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	9.2%	+/-0.5	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	11.0%	+/-1.1	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	6.6%	+/-0.8	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	15,931	+/-1,244	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	82,150	+/-2,622	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$68,915	+/-1,137	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	20.6%	+/-0.6	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	31.6%	+/-0.5	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	78.3%	+/-0.6	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	21,513	+/-934	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	3.4%	+/-0.3	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	222,703	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	8,618	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	3.9%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	160,200	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	142,700	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Prof &	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	3,176	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	2,503	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	2,039	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	54	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	360	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	964	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	499	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	892	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	105	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	1,256	(X)	§§16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

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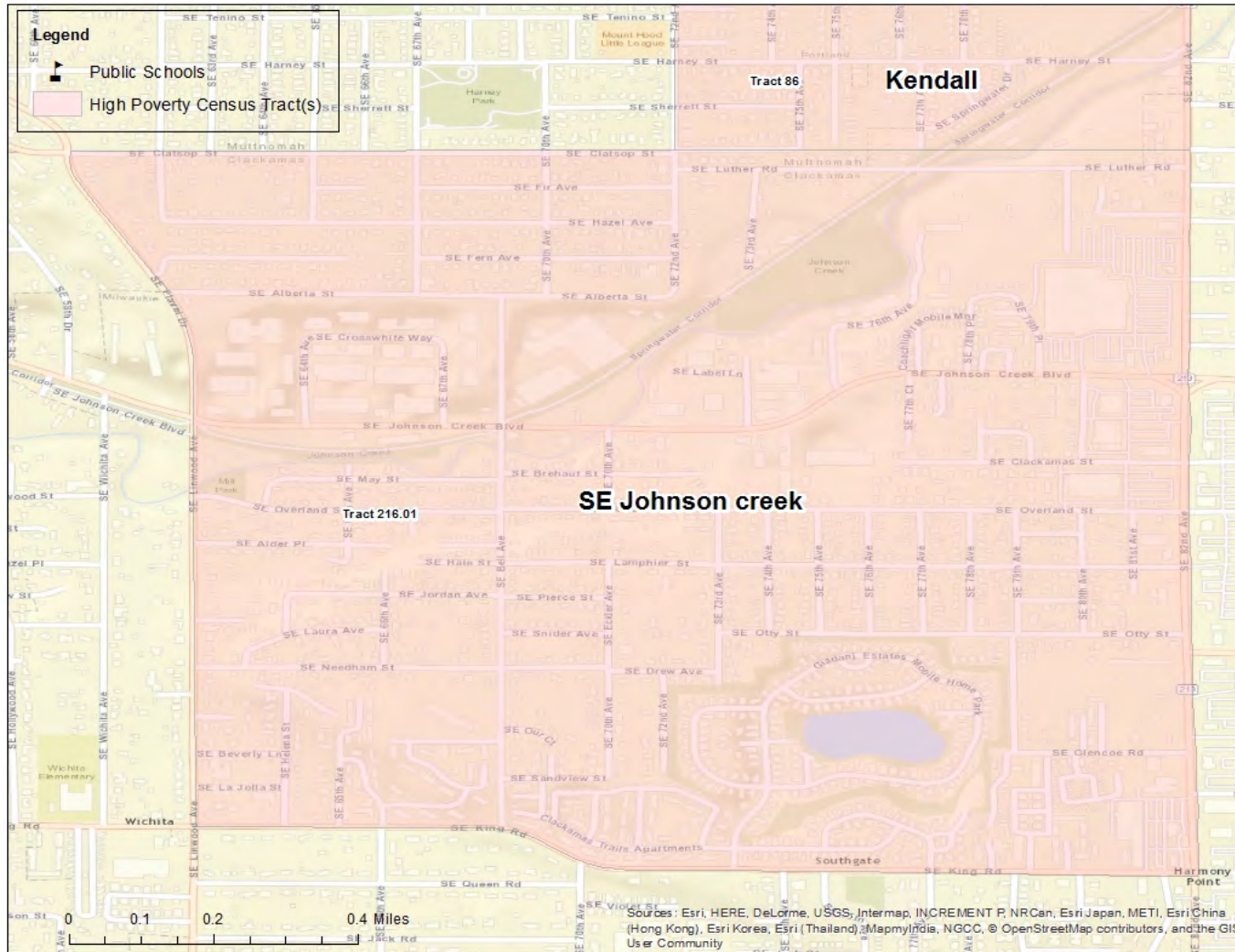
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An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Clackamas County

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Clackamas County: SE Johnson Creek / Southgate



- *Johnson Creek – Southgate* (Census Tract 216.01, Figure 1)

Location: North East of Milwaukie between Wichita, Harmony Point and Battin neighborhoods

Boundaries:
North: SE Clatsop St
South: SE King Rd
East: SE 82nd Ave
West: SE Flavel Dr and
 SE Linnwood Ave

Clackamas County has one high poverty hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Southeast Johnson Creek/Southgate have 2 percent of Clackamas county's population, 5 percent of its poor, and 4 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area.

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

Table 1 SE Johnson Creek hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	Hotspot	Clackamas	
	SE Johnson	County	Oregon
	creek		
ACS Poverty rate	31%	10%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	5,956	389,438	3,939,233
Housing units	2,442	159,754	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	50%	30%	35%
Total Households	2,308	149,522	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	13%	10%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	36%	55%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.3	26.6	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	51%	50%	50%
Under 18	22%	22%	21%
18 to 24	10%	8%	9%
25 to 44	29%	24%	27%
45 to 59	22%	22%	20%
60+ years of age	17%	23%	22%
Latino	14%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	76%	83%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	10%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	90%	95%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	13%	7%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	14%	33%	31%

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

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

http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf

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

Table 2 SE Johnson Creek hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspot	Clackamas	Oregon
	SE Johnson creek	County	
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	1,617	45,906	734,666
Change since January 2011	-13%	-4%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	80	71	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	27%	12%	19%
Female	54%	54%	53%
Children	35%	35%	36%
18 to 24	9%	9%	10%
25 to 44	27%	28%	27%
45 to 59	16%	16%	16%
60 +	13%	12%	12%
English as preferred language	89%	91%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	43%	42%	42%
Clients in single parent households	33%	32%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	22%	24%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	9%	7%	10%
Medical assistance	84%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	10%	9%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	13%	11%	11%
Mental health	23%	21%	22%
Alcohol and drug	20%	19%	20%
Child welfare	23%	20%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	59	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Between January 2011 to January 2016 the total number of SNAP clients decreased by 13%.

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

Table 3 SE Johnson Creek hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspot		
	SE Johnson creek	Clackamas County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	30%	32%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	34%	36%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 15.18	\$ 15.97	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 13.39	\$ 13.90	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14,251	\$ 15,857	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,105	\$ 11,947	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-22%	-25%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	27%	23%	21%
in 2015	25%	24%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	11%	16%	18%
in 2015	14%	16%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	17%	15%	16%
in 2015	15%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	13%	12%	11%
in 2015	18%	14%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	5%	7%	7%
in 2015	4%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	5%	4%	4%
in 2015	4%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	22%	24%	23%
in 2015	21%	21%	21%

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

- Client employment increased slightly in the SE Johnson Creek hotspot. There were employment increases in accommodation/food services and administrative services, but the gains were not sufficient to offset job losses in other sectors.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

Table 4 SE Johnson Creek hotspot: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	Hotspot SE Johnson creek	Clackamas County	Oregon
Total number of clients	1,617	45,906	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	2.6	2.6	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	57%	58%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	56%	60%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2015	30%	31%	33%
In 2014	13%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	13%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	24%	28%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	28%	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.

- The migration pattern for the SE Johnson Creek hotspot was rural, with 41 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Clackamas County, 9 percent relocating within the hotspot, and 49 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Multnomah County.

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

Clatsop County

	Clatsop County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	37,660	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	36,809	+/-233	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	15,876	+/-370	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	43.7	+/-0.4	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	19.7%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	5.4%	+/-0.2	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	27.4%	+/-0.7	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	19.2%	+/-0.2	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	32,445	+/-33	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	86.2%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	267	+/-65	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.7%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	139	+/-52	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	0.4%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	422	+/-123	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	1.1%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	75	+/-96	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.2%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0	+/-25	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	1,238	+/-158	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	3.3%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	3,074	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	8.2%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	18,744	+/-144	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	49.8%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	18,916	+/-144	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	50.2%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	35,434	+/-270	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	94.1%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	1,358	+/-260	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	3.6%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	1,839	+/-278	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	4.9%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	9.1%	+/-1.2	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	8.8%	+/-1.9	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	4.8%	+/-0.9	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	140	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	25.6%	+/-1.5	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	91.9%	+/-1.1	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	24.1%	+/-1.7	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	5.47	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.90	+/-0.09	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	22.7%	+/-1.7	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	50.1%	+/-12.8	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	4.1	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	11.6	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	4.0	+/-1.6	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	60.3%	+/-2.0	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	~4.9	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	10.7	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	62.2%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	4.5%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	16.2%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	30.7%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	18.5%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	41.9	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	16.6%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	7.6%	+/-1.0	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	19.7%	+/-1.7	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.5%	+/-0.9	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.9%	+/-0.9	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	8.8%	+/-1.4	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	8.0%	+/-1.6	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.3%	+/-0.7	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	6.3%	+/-1.3	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	14.0%	+/-1.6	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	18.3%	+/-4.1	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	6.3%	+/-1.6	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	1,751	+/-317	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	12,730	+/-843	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$47,492	+/-2,221	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	24.3%	+/-1.5	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	39.5%	+/-1.5	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	71.3%	+/-1.7	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	2,220	+/-212	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	6.5%	+/-1.3	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	19,502	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	804	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	4.1%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	18,470	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	14,920	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Leisure & Hosp; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	370	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	216	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	281	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	3	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	95	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	92	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	63	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	76	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	9	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	115	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '---' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

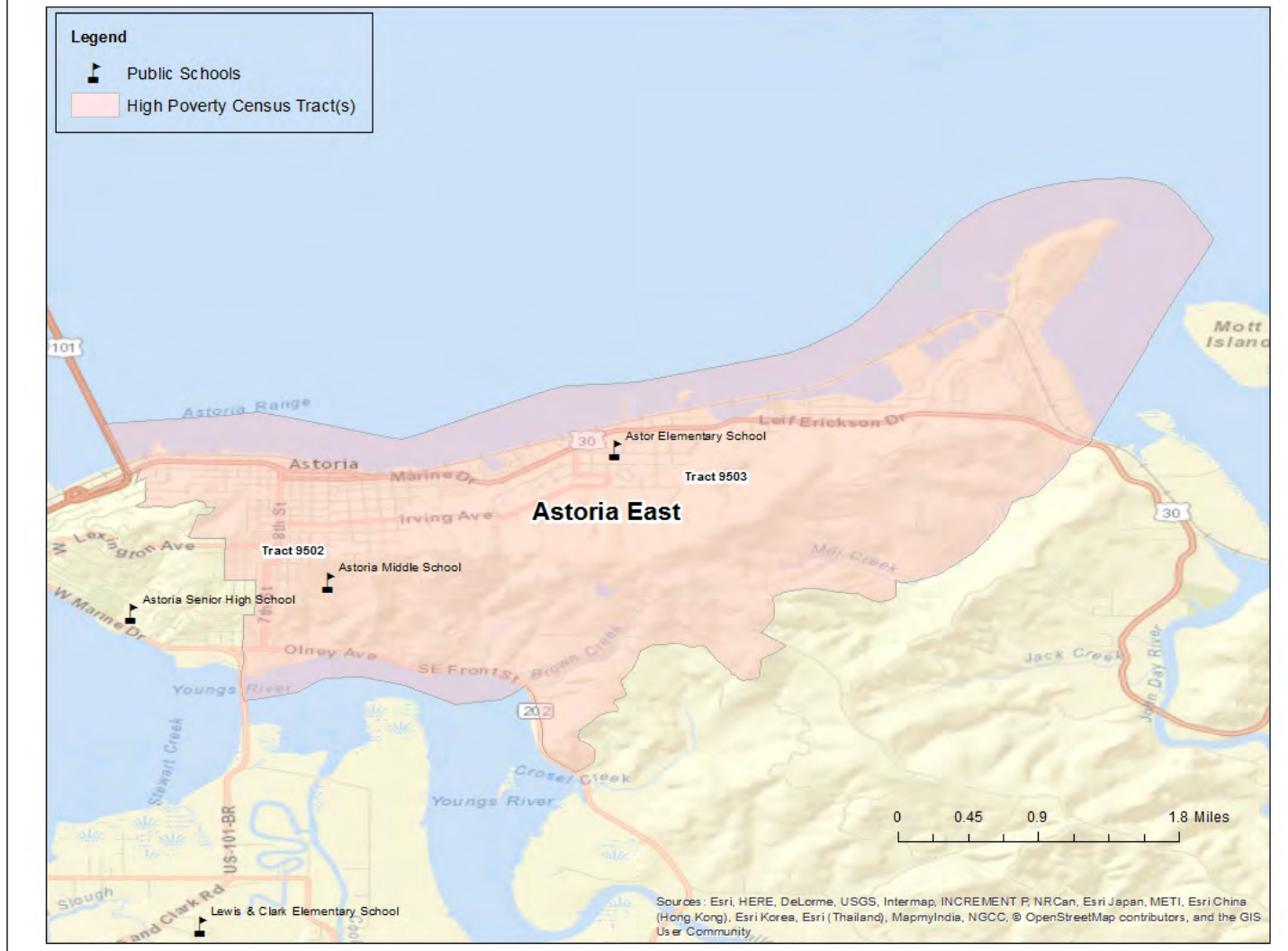
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Clatsop County

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Clatsop County: East Astoria



- *East Astoria* (Census tracts 9502 and 9503, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

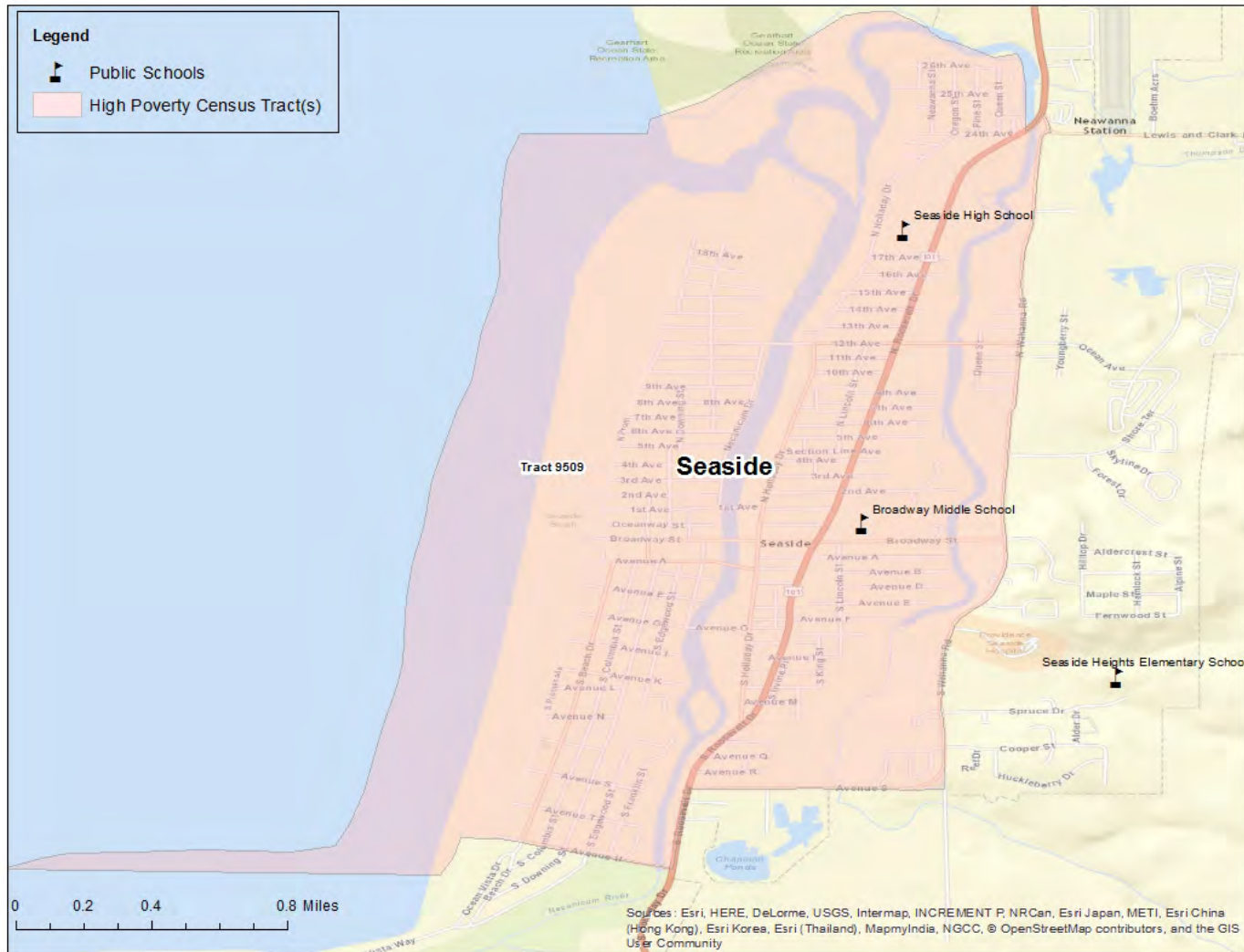
North and east: the Columbia River

South: Youngs Bay, Powerline Road, Millcreek Road, and Mill Creek

West: U.S. Highway 101, Columbia Avenue, Lincoln and Valley streets, and 3rd, 5th, and 6th streets

Clatsop County has two high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, East Astoria and Seaside have 30 percent of Clatsop county's population, 41 percent of its poor, and 41 percent of its SNAP clients live in these area.

Figure 2. Poverty hotspot, Clatsop County: Seaside



- Seaside (Census tract 9509, Figure 2)

Location: the area between the Gearhart Ocean State Recreation Area and Seaside Golf Course in the city of Seaside

Boundaries:

North: Necanicum River and Neawanna Creek

East: U.S. Highway 101, S Wahanna Rd and N Wahanna Rd

South: Avenue U and Avenue S

West: The Pacific Ocean

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

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

	Hotspots		Clatsop County	Oregon
	Astoria East	Seaside		
ACS Poverty rate	22%	22%	16%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	6,702	4,463	37,382	3,939,233
Housing units	3,551	3,309	21,779	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	46%	35%	28%	35%
Total Households	2,993	1,966	15,726	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	12%	12%	10%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	37%	37%	47%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.9	27.1	27.3	26.8
Percent of population that is				
Female	49%	50%	50%	50%
Under 18	17%	20%	19%	21%
18 to 24	11%	9%	8%	9%
25 to 44	24%	21%	23%	27%
45 to 59	22%	23%	23%	20%
60+ years of age	27%	27%	26%	22%
Latino	7%	13%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	83%	81%	85%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	6%	5%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	96%	94%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	8%	13%	9%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	30%	19%	24%	31%

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

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

[http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/](http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf)

[EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf](http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf)

- In the Astoria East hotspot, tract 9502 had a poverty rate of 22.3 percent and tract 9503 had a rate of 21.3 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was 22 percent.

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Clatsop County	Oregon
	Astoria East	Seaside		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	1,514	1,637	7,695	734,666
Change since January 2011	-4%	18%	9%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	70	68	68	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	23%	37%	21%	19%
Female	54%	54%	53%	53%
Children	28%	31%	32%	36%
18 to 24	10%	8%	9%	10%
25 to 44	28%	27%	28%	27%
45 to 59	18%	20%	18%	16%
60 +	16%	15%	14%	12%
English as preferred language	96%	94%	96%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	52%	49%	47%	42%
Clients in single parent households	25%	26%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	22%	23%	25%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	5%	4%	4%	10%
Medical assistance	80%	81%	80%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	6%	5%	7%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	7%	7%	6%	11%
Mental health	26%	26%	24%	22%
Alcohol and drug	21%	20%	20%	20%
Child welfare	19%	20%	20%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	4%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	101	79	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.				

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

Table 3 Clatsop County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients ¹				
	<i>Hotspots</i>		Clatsop	
	Astoria East	Seaside	County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	30%	31%	32%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	38%	40%	39%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.69	\$ 12.67	\$ 13.70	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.83	\$ 12.32	\$ 12.81	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 11,297	\$ 11,766	\$ 12,726	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,088	\$ 10,692	\$ 10,880	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-2%	-9%	-15%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	17%	18%	19%	21%
in 2015	23%	20%	21%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	26%	35%	29%	18%
in 2015	33%	42%	35%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	16%	17%	15%	16%
in 2015	12%	13%	12%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	6%	7%	7%	11%
in 2015	4%	8%	6%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	7%	4%	6%	7%
in 2015	6%	1%	4%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	5%	2%	4%	4%
in 2015	4%	4%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	22%	18%	20%	23%
in 2015	18%	13%	17%	21%
1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.				

- Client employment increased in both hotspots.
- In the Astoria East area, most job growth was in the trade sector and accommodation/food sector.
- In the Seaside area, most of job growth was in the accommodation/food sector.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Clatsop County	Oregon
	Astoria East	Seaside		
Total number of clients	1,514	1,637	7,695	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move - " Movers "	61%	63%	59%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	65%	67%	63%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2015	32%	33%	32%	33%
In 2014	14%	16%	13%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	15%	14%	14%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	34%	23%	29%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	13%	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.

- The migration patterns for the two hotspots were rural, with about 40 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Clatsop County, 37 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 23 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Multnomah.

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

Columbia County

	Columbia County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	49,645	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	49,217	+/-144	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	18,941	+/-279	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	43.3	+/-0.4	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	22.2%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	5.0%	+/-0.1	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	25.4%	+/-0.7	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	16.9%	+/-0.3	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	44,362	+/-27	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	89.4%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	303	+/-93	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.6%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	573	+/-153	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1.2%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	548	+/-111	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	1.1%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	124	+/-26	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.2%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0	+/-25	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	1,434	+/-210	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	2.9%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	2,301	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	4.6%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	24,908	+/-132	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	50.2%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	24,737	+/-132	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	49.8%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	47,764	+/-270	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	96.2%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	840	+/-234	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	1.7%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	1,542	+/-248	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	3.1%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	4.5%	+/-0.8	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	6.6%	+/-1.1	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	15.2%	+/-2.1	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	102	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	32.5%	+/-1.6	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	90.4%	+/-1.1	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	19.2%	+/-1.4	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	2.85	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	3.07	+/-0.06	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	26.8%	+/-1.6	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	47.4%	+/-11.2	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	3.5	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	8.4	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	2.7	+/-1.1	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	71.8%	+/-2.1	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	~5.7	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	10.4	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	57.6%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	7.2%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	15.0%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	33.8%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	18.6%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	38.8	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	18.1%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	6.3%	+/-0.8	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	16.6%	+/-1.1	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.1%	+/-0.7	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	1.3%	+/-0.4	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	6.5%	+/-1.0	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	6.4%	+/-0.9	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.2%	+/-0.6	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	4.8%	+/-0.8	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	13.4%	+/-1.6	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	16.6%	+/-3.7	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	5.0%	+/-1.3	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	3,439	+/-682	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	15,044	+/-1,122	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$55,146	+/-2,256	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	24.8%	+/-1.7	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	37.5%	+/-1.6	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	70.9%	+/-1.7	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	2,281	+/-292	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	6.3%	+/-1.0	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	24,442	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	1,238	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	5.1%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	11,330	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	8,970	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Manuf; Trade, Trans, & Utilities; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	450	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	342	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	347	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	40	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	172	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	192	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	98	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	202	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	22	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	241	(X)	§§16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '---' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

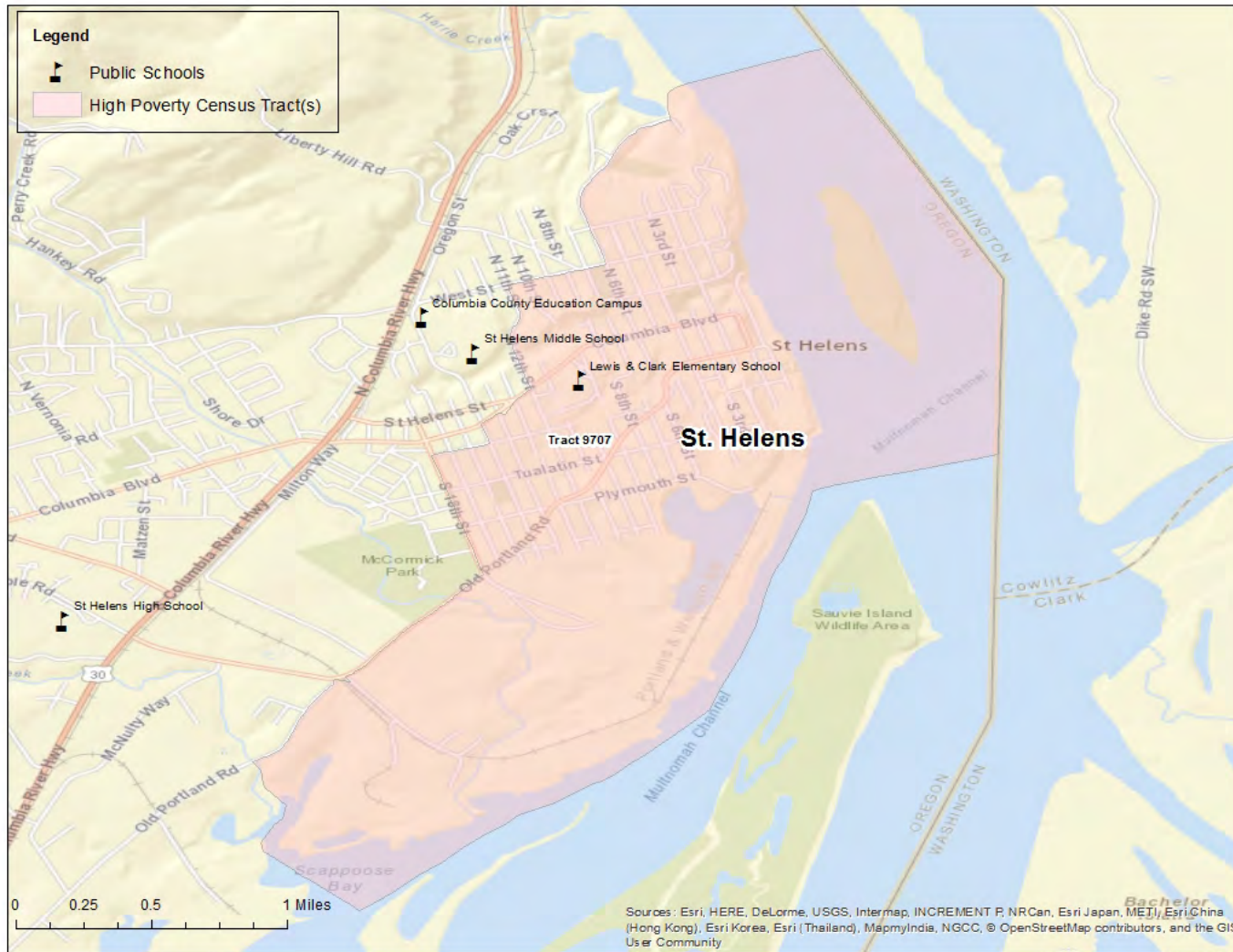
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Columbia County

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Columbia County: St. Helens



• *St. Helens* (Census tract 97.07, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: Belton Road, West Street, Columbia Boulevard, Cowlitz Street, and Old Portland Road

South: the Columbia River

East: the Multnomah Channel

West: 6th, 11th, 12, 15th, and 18th streets and McNulty Creek

Columbia County has one high poverty hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, St. Helens has 8 percent of Columbia County's population, 13 percent of its poor, and 15 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area.

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	22%	14%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	3,944	49,389	3,939,233
Housing units	1,743	20,692	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	38%	24%	35%
Total Households	1,514	18,785	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	16%	9%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	42%	54%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.4	27.7	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	52%	49%	50%
Under 18	27%	22%	21%
18 to 24	8%	7%	9%
25 to 44	26%	23%	27%
45 to 59	24%	22%	20%
60+ years of age	14%	24%	22%
Latino	10%	4%	12%
White and non-Latino	81%	88%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	9%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	98%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	13%	10%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	20%	18%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf			

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

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	St. Helens	Columbia County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	1,368	8,982	734,666
Change since January 2011	-6%	-2%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	76	75	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	35%	18%	19%
Female	52%	55%	53%
Children	31%	31%	36%
18 to 24	11%	9%	10%
25 to 44	30%	28%	27%
45 to 59	19%	20%	16%
60 +	10%	12%	12%
English as preferred language	99%	99%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	46%	46%	42%
Clients in single parent households	32%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	21%	24%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	7%	7%	10%
Medical assistance	79%	79%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	11%	9%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	14%	11%	11%
Mental health	30%	25%	22%
Alcohol and drug	27%	24%	20%
Child welfare	25%	22%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	8%	7%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	25	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.			

- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the St. Helens hotspot had the 8th highest participation rate in mental health programs, the 10th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs, the 18th highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4), and the 24th highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs. These factors contributed to the area's hotspot index rank of 25.

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 adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	32%	29%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	35%	29%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14.97	\$ 15.37	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.92	\$ 13.43	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14,491	\$ 14,228	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 10,788	\$ 10,733	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-26%	-25%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	20%	19%	21%
in 2015	20%	19%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	15%	17%	18%
in 2015	20%	17%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	18%	17%	16%
in 2015	16%	18%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	8%	11%	11%
in 2015	12%	12%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	7%	8%	7%
in 2015	8%	9%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	5%	5%	4%
in 2015	7%	7%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	27%	23%	23%
in 2015	16%	18%	21%

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

- Client employment increased slightly between 2010 and 2015, but client earnings decreased during the same period. There were slight increases in accommodation/food and administrative services employment, but they were not sufficient to overcome job losses in other sectors.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

Table 4 St. Helens hotspot: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	St. Helens	Columbia County	Oregon
Total number of clients	1,368	8,982	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.5	2.9	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	68%	60%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	73%	64%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2015	39%	34%	33%
In 2014	16%	15%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	13%	12%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	30%	25%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	21%	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.

- The migration pattern for the St. Helens hotspot was rural, with 44 percent of movers relocating from another Columbia County tract, 25 relocating within the hotspot, and 31 relocating from another county. Most of those relocating from another county came from Multnomah County.

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

Coos County

	Coos County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	62,944	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	61,897	+/-199	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	25,755	+/-565	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	48.2	+/-0.3	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	18.5%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	4.9%	+/-0.1	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	33.5%	+/-0.7	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	24.0%	+/-0.2	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	53,888	+/-79	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	85.6%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	403	+/-75	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.6%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1,320	+/-247	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	2.1%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	722	+/-137	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	1.1%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	93	+/-62	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	72	+/-74	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	2,536	+/-293	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	4.0%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	3,910	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	6.2%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	30,893	+/-126	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	49.1%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	32,051	+/-126	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	50.9%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	60,122	+/-389	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	95.5%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	1,373	+/-368	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	2.2%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	2,363	+/-386	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	3.8%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	4.9%	+/-0.6	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	8.2%	+/-1.2	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	4.7%	+/-1.3	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	165	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	32.4%	+/-1.7	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	88.9%	+/-1.2	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	18.4%	+/-1.5	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	10.47	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.99	+/-0.09	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	19.7%	+/-1.2	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	45.8%	+/-10.8	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	5.3	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	13.5	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	2.9	+/-1.2	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	64.8%	+/-2.1	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	~3.2	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	\$9.9	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	63.6%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	6.0%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	18.4%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	30.4%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	18.7%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	44.5	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	19.2%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	8.3%	+/-1.1	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	23.3%	+/-1.7	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	4.3%	+/-0.9	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.6%	+/-0.9	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	9.5%	+/-1.7	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	9.6%	+/-1.6	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	3.1%	+/-0.8	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	7.4%	+/-1.3	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	18.1%	+/-1.9	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	25.2%	+/-4.7	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	11.9%	+/-1.9	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	5,297	+/-857	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	24,855	+/-1,485	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$39,110	+/-1,423	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	28.1%	+/-1.8	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	48.0%	+/-1.6	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	63.7%	+/-1.8	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	3,013	+/-372	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	6.3%	+/-1.0	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	27,189	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	1,480	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	5.4%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	22,370	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	16,170	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trad, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	1,181	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	428	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	735	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	54	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	260	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	353	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	105	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	338	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	20	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	272	(X)	§§16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '---' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

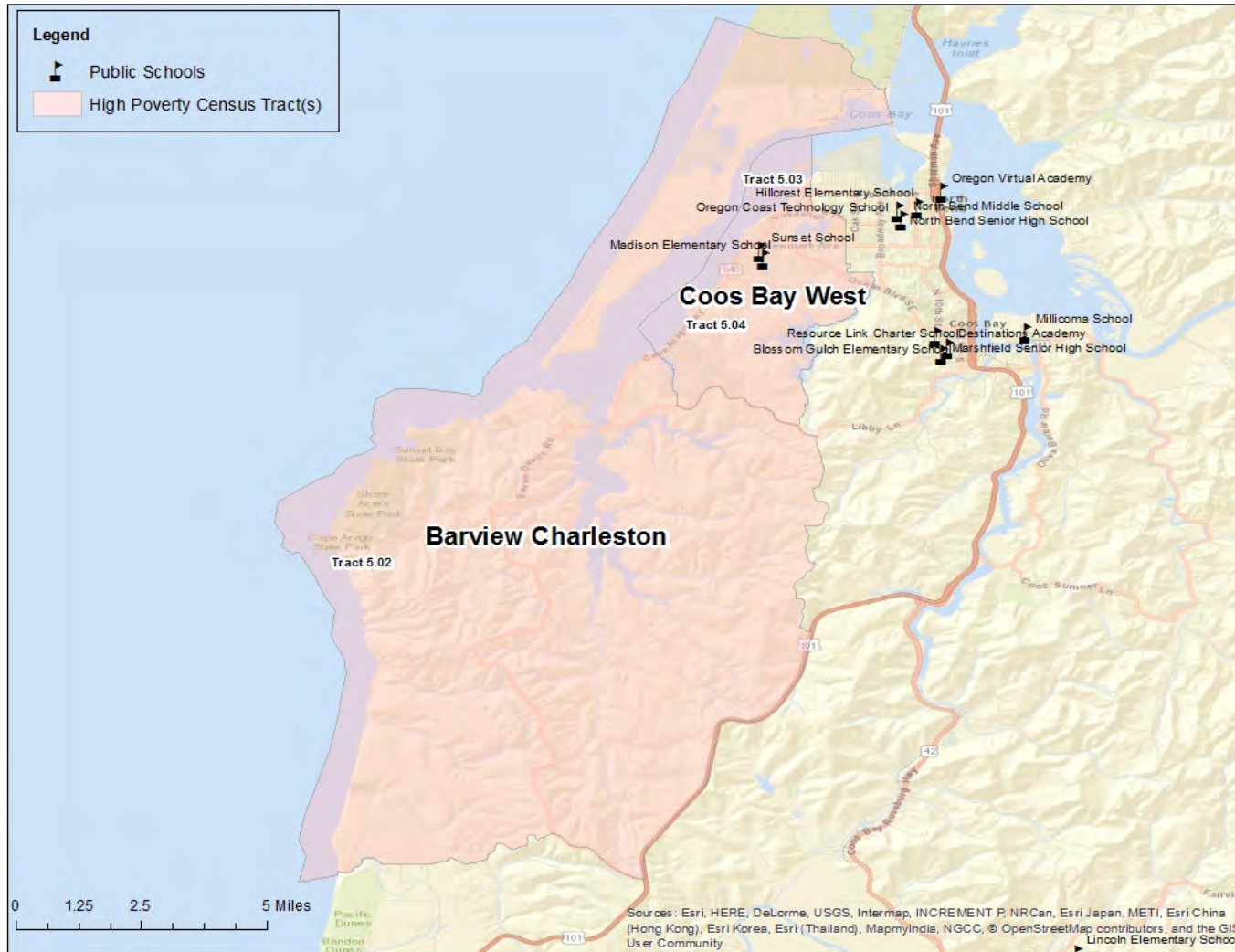
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Coos County

Figure 1. Poverty hotspots, Coos County: Barview/Charleston & Coos Bay West



- *Barview- Charleston*
(Census tract 5.02,
Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: Horsefall Road,
Tarheel Creek and
Libby Drive

South: Whiskey Run Road

East: Bright Mills
Road and U.S. Highway
101

West: Pacific Ocean

- *Coos Bay West*
(Census tracts 5.03 and 5.04, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North and West: Coos Bay

South: Tarheel Creek and Libby Lane

East: City of North Bend and Pony Creek

Coos County has two high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Barview/Charleston and Coos Bay West have 19 percent of Coos county's population, 31 percent of its poor, and 25 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

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

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

	Hotspots			
	Barview Charleston	Coos Bay West	Coos County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	30%	29%	18%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	2,567	9,601	62,775	3,939,233
Housing units	1,266	4,037	30,482	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	23%	42%	30%	35%
Total Households	1,067	3,554	25,888	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	15%	14%	9%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	42%	40%	47%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.8	28.5	27.8	26.8
Percent of population that is				
Female	48%	56%	50%	50%
Under 18	15%	22%	18%	21%
18 to 24	6%	12%	8%	9%
25 to 44	18%	22%	20%	27%
45 to 59	27%	16%	21%	20%
60+ years of age	32%	27%	32%	22%
Latino	1%	8%	6%	12%
White and non-Latino	88%	77%	84%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	5%	14%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	99%	99%	98%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	14%	15%	11%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	11%	12%	18%	31%

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

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

http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf

- In the Coos Bay West hotspot, tract 5.03 and had a poverty rate of 28.3 percent and tract 5.04 had a rate of 29 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was roughly 29 percent.

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Coos County	Oregon
	Barview Charleston	Coos Bay West		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	907	3,158	16,556	734,666
Change since January 2011	-4%	-1%	3%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	86	82	80	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	35%	33%	26%	19%
Female	50%	53%	52%	53%
Children	28%	29%	28%	36%
18 to 24	9%	8%	9%	10%
25 to 44	28%	28%	28%	27%
45 to 59	24%	21%	21%	16%
60 +	11%	14%	15%	12%
English as preferred language	100%	98%	99%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	52%	50%	50%	42%
Clients in single parent households	25%	25%	24%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	23%	24%	25%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	6%	11%	8%	10%
Medical assistance	82%	83%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	7%	7%	7%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	11%	10%	9%	11%
Mental health	24%	24%	22%	22%
Alcohol and drug	23%	22%	20%	20%
Child welfare	23%	20%	19%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	5%	5%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	35	45	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.				

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Coos	Oregon
	Barview Charleston	Coos Bay West	County	
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	26%	28%	27%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	30%	31%	30%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 12.88	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.62	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.43	\$ 12.36	\$ 12.65	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 11,843	\$ 11,565	\$ 12,654	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 9,300	\$ 10,221	\$ 10,343	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-21%	-12%	-18%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	16%	17%	18%	21%
in 2015	20%	21%	19%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	21%	20%	20%	18%
in 2015	22%	22%	22%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	20%	21%	21%	16%
in 2015	15%	17%	18%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	14%	15%	13%	11%
in 2015	18%	13%	13%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	13%	7%	6%	7%
in 2015	11%	8%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	4%	3%	4%	4%
in 2015	4%	2%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	13%	17%	18%	23%
in 2015	9%	18%	18%	21%

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

- Client employment increased in both hotspots.

- In the Barview/Charleston area, most job growth was in the trade and admin sectors.

- In the western Coos Bay area, most job growth was in the trade sector.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Coos County	Oregon
	Barview Charleston	Coos Bay West		
Total number of clients	907	3,158	16,556	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move - " Movers "	67%	66%	62%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	77%	70%	69%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2015	39%	38%	34%	33%
In 2014	14%	13%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	14%	14%	14%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	46%	43%	34%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	13%	11%	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.

- The migration patterns for the two hotspots were urban, with about 62 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Coos County, 20% relocating within their respective hotspots, and about 19% relocating from another county. The most common counties of origin were Lane and Douglas counties.

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

Crook County

	Crook County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	21,334	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	21,199	+/-64	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	9,155	+/-250	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	48.3	+/-0.7	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	19.6%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	4.7%	+/-0.4	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	32.4%	+/-1.1	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	24.2%	+/-0.3	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	18,903	+/-22	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	88.6%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	39	+/-49	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.2%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	217	+/-116	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1.0%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	34	+/-32	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	0.2%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	14	+/-19	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0	+/-22	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	539	+/-139	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	2.5%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	1,588	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	7.4%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	10,471	+/-143	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	49.1%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	10,863	+/-143	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	50.9%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	20,825	+/-172	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	97.6%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	230	+/-157	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	1.1%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	396	+/-166	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	1.9%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	4.6%	+/-1.2	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	5.0%	+/-1.7	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	4.2%	+/-1.5	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	224	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	36.4%	+/-2.9	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	87.6%	+/-2.0	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	16.1%	+/-2.4	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	5.69	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.82	+/-0.10	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	22.9%	+/-2.2	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	39.8%	+/-15.5	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	7.2	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	19.0	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	0.5	+/-0.9	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	69.0%	+/-2.9	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	~4.2	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	11.0	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	68.8%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	5.1%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	16.2%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	25.7%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	16.9%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	29.5	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	19.0%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	7.7%	+/-1.1	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	21.6%	+/-2.5	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	6.1%	+/-1.6	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	4.1%	+/-1.4	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	7.6%	+/-2.0	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	10.5%	+/-2.4	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	4.5%	+/-1.4	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	6.0%	+/-1.6	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	17.7%	+/-2.6	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	25.2%	+/-6.5	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	9.8%	+/-3.1	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	1,466	+/-387	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	8,843	+/-917	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$39,583	+/-5,349	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	25.8%	+/-2.4	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	48.1%	+/-2.6	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	65.7%	+/-3.2	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	1,055	+/-214	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	6.1%	+/-1.8	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	9,747	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	606	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	6.2%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	5,870	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	4,580	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	239	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	116	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	231	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	1	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	46	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	82	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	22	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	103	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	6	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	69	(X)	§§16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

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An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '...' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

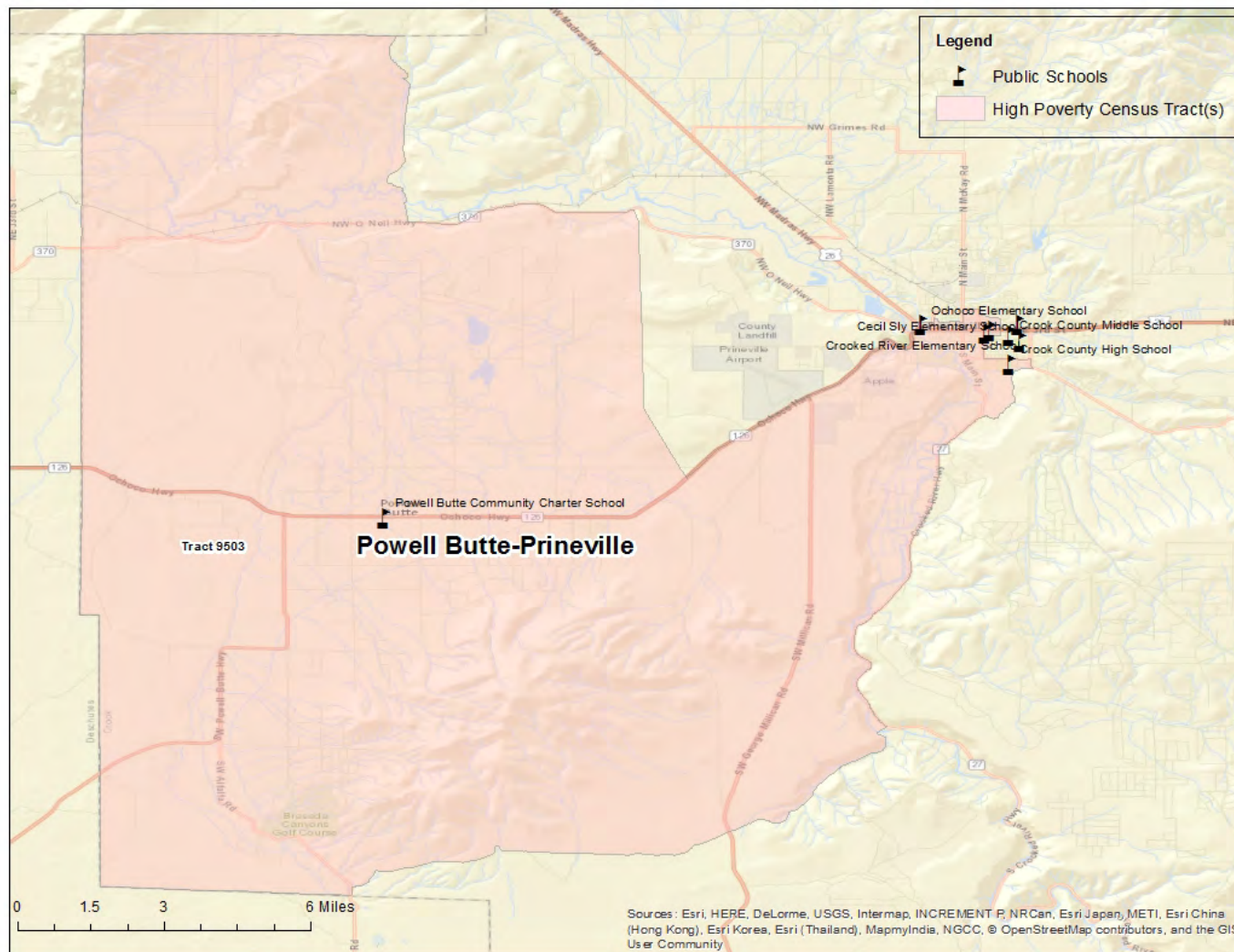
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An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Crook County

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: Cook County, Powell Butte / Prineville



- *Powell*
Butte/Prineville
(Census tract 9503,
Figure 1)

Location: South western section of Prineville along Highway 126 through Powell Butte to the Deschutes County line

Boundaries:

North: Jefferson
County, NW O Neil
Hwy, Highway 126,
NW 6th St, NE 10th St,
NE Laughlin Rd and SE
Lynn Blvd

South: Jefferson
County, Stearns Rd and
Swartz Canyon Rd, E
1st St and SE 5th St

East: Highway 27,
Diversion Canal, SE
Combs Flat Rd, SE
Fairview, SE Holly St
and NE Juniper St

West: Jefferson County

Crook County has one high poverty hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Powell Butte and Prineville has 28 percent of Crook County's population, 38 percent of its poor, and 32 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area.

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

Table 1 Powell Butte hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	Hotspot		
	Powell Butte	Crook County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	26%	19%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	5,901	20,956	3,939,233
Housing units	2,808	10,294	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	34%	28%	35%
Total Households	2,538	9,079	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	8%	8%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	46%	55%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.8	27.1	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	50%	50%	50%
Under 18	24%	20%	21%
18 to 24	7%	6%	9%
25 to 44	21%	21%	27%
45 to 59	20%	21%	20%
60+ years of age	28%	32%	22%
Latino	8%	7%	12%
White and non-Latino	86%	88%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	6%	4%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	100%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	10%	13%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	22%	15%	31%

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

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

http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf

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

Table 2 Powell Butte hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspot		
	Powell Butte	Crook County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	1,480	4,653	734,666
Change since January 2011	3%	-2%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	82	77	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	25%	22%	19%
Female	54%	54%	53%
Children	34%	34%	36%
18 to 24	10%	9%	10%
25 to 44	25%	26%	27%
45 to 59	17%	17%	16%
60 +	15%	14%	12%
English as preferred language	95%	97%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	42%	42%	42%
Clients in single parent households	30%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	26%	29%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	10%	8%	10%
Medical assistance	85%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	4%	4%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	12%	10%	11%
Mental health	28%	25%	22%
Alcohol and drug	22%	21%	20%
Child welfare	22%	21%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	52	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in Powell Butte/Prineville had the 13th highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4), and the 14th highest participation rate in mental health programs.

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

Table 3 Powell Butte hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspot		
	Powell Butte	Crook County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	27%	29%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	31%	33%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.47	\$ 14.17	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.60	\$ 12.98	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 12,110	\$ 12,977	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 10,857	\$ 11,127	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-10%	-14%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	23%	23%	21%
in 2015	22%	23%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	16%	18%	18%
in 2015	17%	17%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	18%	16%	16%
in 2015	17%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	9%	9%	11%
in 2015	11%	11%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	8%	7%	7%
in 2015	8%	7%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	6%	7%	4%
in 2015	6%	6%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	20%	21%	23%
in 2015	18%	19%	21%

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

- Client employment and earnings increased slightly between 2010 and 2015. There were slight increases in trade, accommodation/food 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.² The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

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

	Hotspot		
	Powell Butte	Crook County	Oregon
Total number of clients	1,480	4,653	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.5	3.3	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	70%	66%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	70%	69%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2015	39%	37%	33%
In 2014	17%	15%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	14%	14%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	28%	26%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	26%	26%	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 migration pattern for the Powell Butte/Prineville hotspot was rural, with 40 percent of movers relocating from another Crook County tract, 23 percent relocating within the hotspot, and 38 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Deschutes County.

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

Curry County

	Curry County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	22,364	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	22,088	+/-87	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	10,396	+/-373	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	55.1	+/-0.4	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	15.4%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	3.9%	+/-0.4	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	42.1%	+/-1.2	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	31.6%	+/-0.3	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	19,513	+/-22	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	87.3%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	87	+/-99	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.4%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	402	+/-171	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1.8%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	128	+/-72	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	0.6%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	5	+/-12	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	25	+/-38	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	747	+/-192	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	3.3%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	1,457	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	6.5%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	10,915	+/-149	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	48.8%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	11,449	+/-149	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	51.2%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	21,371	+/-252	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	95.6%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	304	+/-145	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	1.4%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	790	+/-216	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	3.5%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	5.1%	+/-1.3	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	4.9%	+/-1.4	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	1.9%	+/-1.1	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	106	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	27.6%	+/-2.6	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	89.7%	+/-2.1	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	23.6%	+/-2.8	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	6.58	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.70	+/-0.13	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	14.9%	+/-2.3	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	50.0%	+/-27.0	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	~6.7	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	17.1	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	4.6	+/-2.2	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	66.0%	+/-3.1	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	~11	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	§8.1	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	45.7%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	10.0%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	14.4%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	29.9%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	16.1%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	36.5	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	16.9%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	8.8%	+/-1.2	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	25.5%	+/-2.1	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.6%	+/-1.3	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	5.1%	+/-1.6	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	7.1%	+/-2.0	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	11.9%	+/-2.4	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	4.1%	+/-1.3	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	8.3%	+/-1.8	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	15.2%	+/-2.8	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	14.8%	+/-6.5	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	11.1%	+/-3.3	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	1,237	+/-318	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	8,228	+/-769	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$38,661	+/-3,198	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	26.4%	+/-3.1	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	54.7%	+/-2.4	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	55.6%	+/-3.0	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	1,388	+/-261	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	6.0%	+/-1.6	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	8,908	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	561	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	6.3%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	6,490	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	4,950	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, & Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	332	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	126	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	173	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	12	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	57	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	66	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	23	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	69	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	7	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	101	(X)	§§16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

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An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

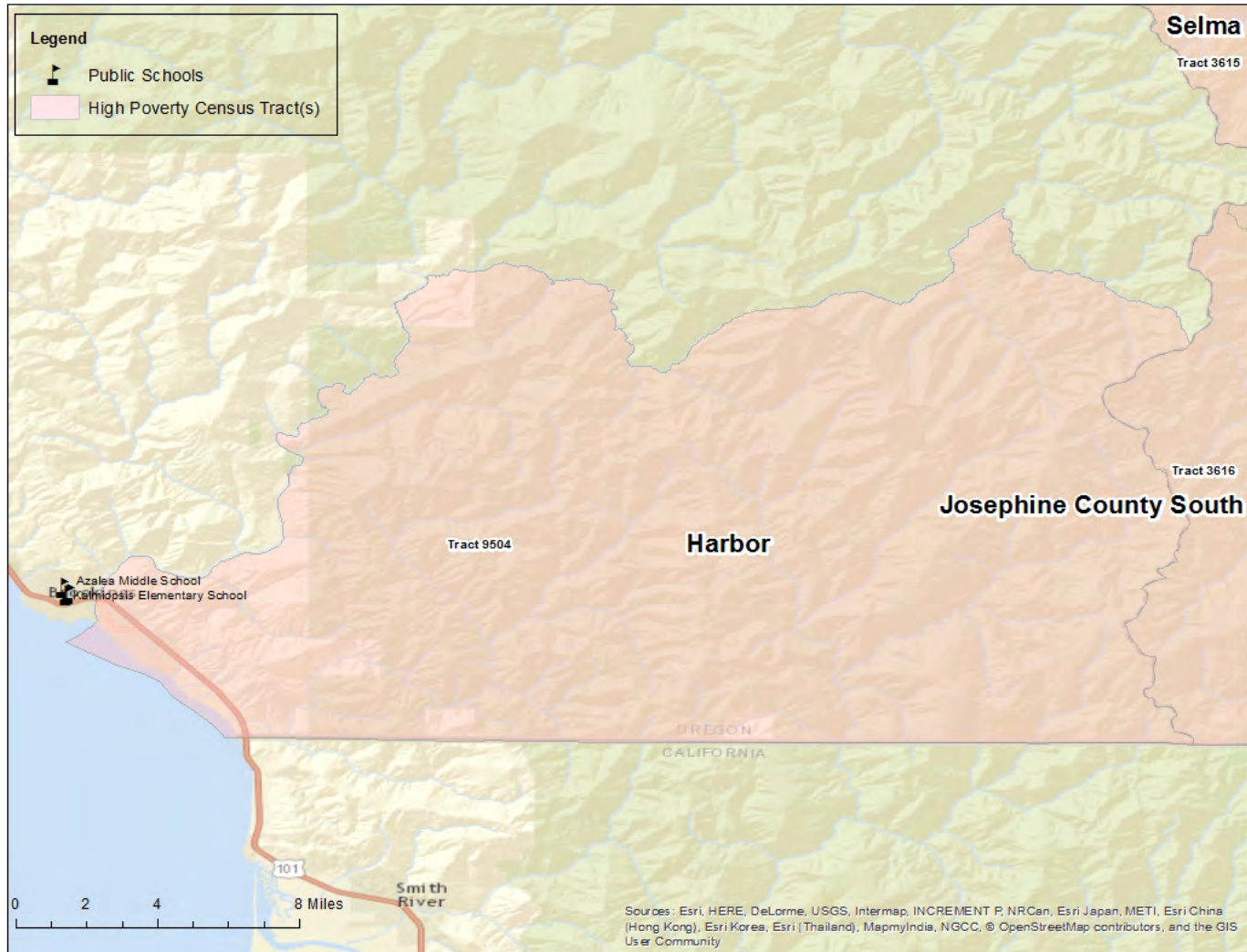
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An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Curry County

Figure 1. Poverty hotspots, Curry County: Harbor



- *Harbor* (Census tracts 9501, Figure 1)

Location: an area that encompasses the city of *Harbor* and extends to the Josephine County line

Boundaries:

North: N Bank Chetco River Rd, South Fork Chetco River, Red Mountain Creek, Fresno Creek and Little Chetco River

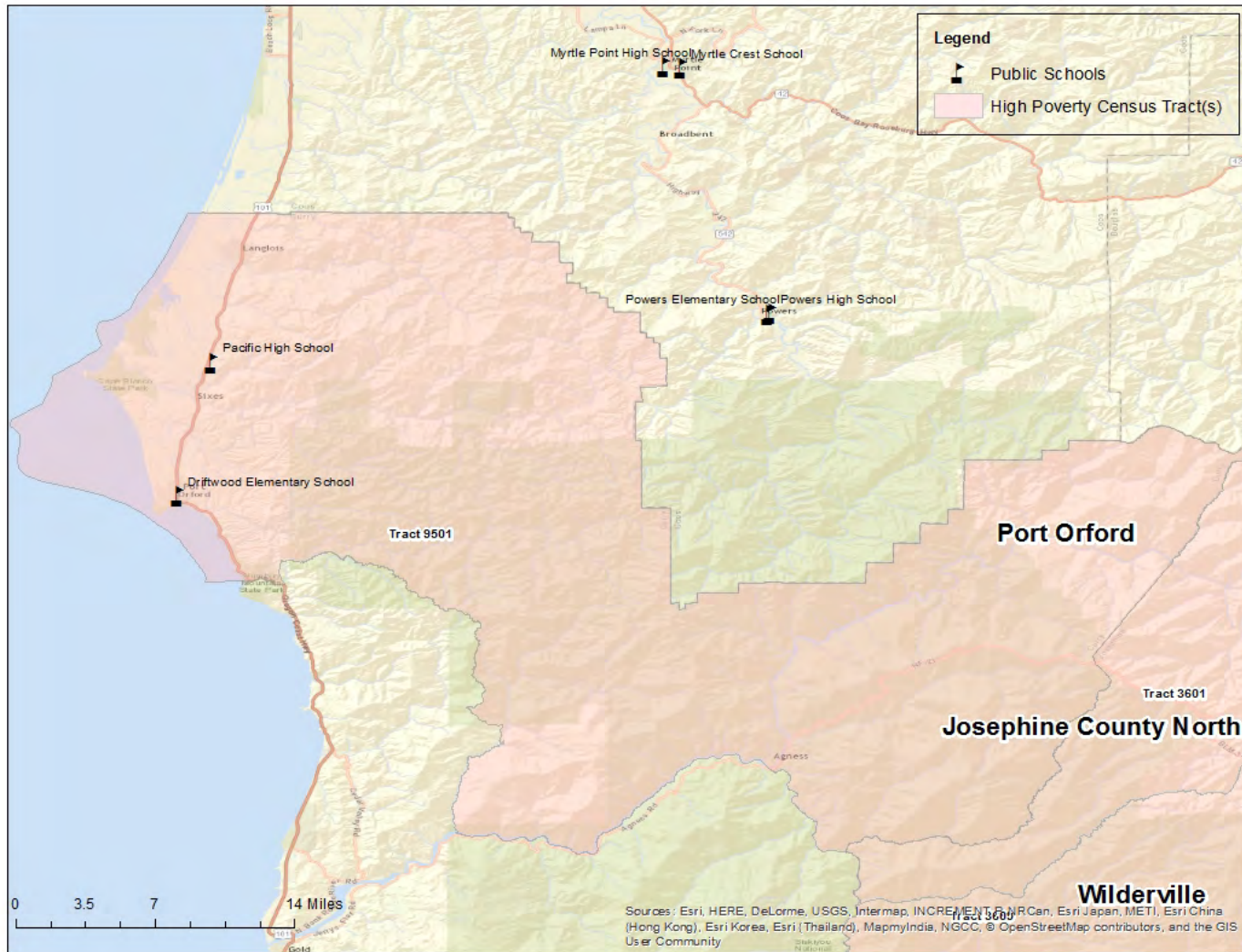
South: state line of Oregon and California

East: Crook and Josephine County

West: The Pacific Ocean and N Bank Chetco River Rd

Curry County has two high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Harbor and Port Orford have 34 percent of the county's population, 58 percent of its poor, and 36 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

Figure 2. Poverty hotspots, Curry County: Port Orford



- *Port Orford* (Census tracts 9501, Figure 2)

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

Boundaries:

North: Coos and Douglas counties

South: The Rogue River and Oak Flat Road

East: Josephine County

• **West:** The Pacific Ocean, USFS Road 5502, and Lobster Creek Road

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Curry County	Oregon
	Port Orford	Harbor		
ACS Poverty rate	32%	25%	17%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	3,297	4,364	22,338	3,939,233
Housing units	1,920	2,641	12,622	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	21%	27%	29%	35%
Total Households	1,543	2,274	10,454	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	12%	7%	7%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	36%	42%	46%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.8	27.5	27.2	26.8
Percent of population that is				
Female	51%	49%	51%	50%
Under 18	13%	11%	15%	21%
18 to 24	3%	8%	5%	9%
25 to 44	11%	12%	17%	27%
45 to 59	26%	18%	21%	20%
60+ years of age	45%	51%	41%	22%
Latino	6%	7%	6%	12%
White and non-Latino	92%	84%	87%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	2%	8%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	99%	98%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	11%	14%	10%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	23%	18%	23%	31%

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

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

http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf

- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in Port Orford had the 19th highest poverty rate.

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Curry County	Oregon
	Port Orford	Harbor		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	736	954	4,640	734,666
Change since January 2011	16%	12%	15%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	71	69	66	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	22%	22%	21%	19%
Female	54%	53%	53%	53%
Children	24%	25%	26%	36%
18 to 24	5%	7%	7%	10%
25 to 44	25%	22%	25%	27%
45 to 59	22%	22%	21%	16%
60 +	24%	24%	21%	12%
English as preferred language	99%	98%	99%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	56%	56%	54%	42%
Clients in single parent households	20%	20%	21%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	24%	23%	25%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	5%	2%	5%	10%
Medical assistance	86%	83%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	1%	11%	7%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	5%	5%	5%	11%
Mental health	18%	16%	17%	22%
Alcohol and drug	16%	17%	18%	20%
Child welfare	11%	12%	14%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	3%	5%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	110	113	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.				

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

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

	Hotspots		Curry	Oregon
	Port Orford	Harbor	County	
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	21%	24%	22%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	26%	30%	28%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14.34	\$ 13.41	\$ 13.99	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.96	\$ 12.16	\$ 12.36	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 9,501	\$ 13,049	\$ 12,756	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 8,205	\$ 9,712	\$ 9,604	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-14%	-26%	-25%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	23%	20%	18%	21%
in 2015	19%	23%	21%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	30%	25%	28%	18%
in 2015	32%	27%	32%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	11%	15%	18%	16%
in 2015	11%	18%	18%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	11%	9%	7%	11%
in 2015	9%	5%	5%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	2%	4%	4%	7%
in 2015	1%	4%	4%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	0%	6%	6%	4%
in 2015	1%	6%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	22%	22%	19%	23%
in 2015	27%	17%	17%	21%

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

- Client employment increased in both hotspots between year 2010 and 2015.
- In the Port Orford hotspot, job growth was in the accommodation/food and construction sectors.
- In the Harbor area, job growth was in the trade, accommodation/food and in health care/social services sectors.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Curry County	Oregon
	Port Orford	Harbor		
Total number of clients	736	954	4,640	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move - "Movers"	54%	47%	51%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	62%	56%	60%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2015	26%	26%	27%	33%
In 2014	14%	9%	11%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	14%	12%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	7%	20%	16%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	17%	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.

- The migration patterns for the two hotspots were rural, with about 28 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Curry County, about 41 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and about 32 percent relocating from another county. The most common counties of origin were Coos and Jackson counties.

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

Deschutes County

	Deschutes County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	170,813	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	169,528	+/-230	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	67,880	+/-951	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	42.0	+/-0.3	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	21.5%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	5.4%	+/-0.1	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	25.5%	+/-0.4	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	18.2%	+/-0.1	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	150,077	+/-398	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	87.9%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	797	+/-164	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.5%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	769	+/-203	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	0.5%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	1,701	+/-304	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	1.0%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	147	+/-83	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	80	+/-75	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	4,213	+/-507	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	2.5%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	13,029	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	7.6%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	84,267	+/-254	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	49.3%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	86,546	+/-254	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	50.7%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	161,872	+/-1,075	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	94.8%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	4,400	+/-826	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	2.6%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	7,079	+/-970	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	4.1%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	6.4%	+/-0.7	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	3.8%	+/-0.5	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	3.0%	+/-0.5	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	213	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	23.6%	+/-1.3	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	93.0%	+/-0.6	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	33.3%	+/-1.1	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	3.70	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.97	+/-0.06	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	25.5%	+/-1.1	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	27.0%	+/-10.1	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	2.3	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	6.1	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	2.5	+/-0.7	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	65.3%	+/-1.4	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	2.8	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	\$10.2	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	64.8%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	\$2.5%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	15.6%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	24.1%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	20.3%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	25.4	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	13.9%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	7.9%	+/-0.9	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	12.8%	+/-0.7	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.5%	+/-0.5	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.1%	+/-0.5	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	4.4%	+/-0.7	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	5.0%	+/-0.6	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.1%	+/-0.4	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	3.7%	+/-0.6	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	13.9%	+/-1.3	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	18.3%	+/-2.5	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	8.3%	+/-1.4	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	9,866	+/-1,481	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	49,658	+/-2,628	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$54,211	+/-1,952	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	21.4%	+/-1.1	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	34.7%	+/-0.9	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	73.6%	+/-1.1	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	11,021	+/-719	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	3.2%	+/-0.5	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	95,342	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	3,912	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	4.1%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	82,640	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	71,970	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Leisure	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	1,145	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	846	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	1,286	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	26	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	206	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	345	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	261	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	313	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	21	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	531	(X)	§§16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '---' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

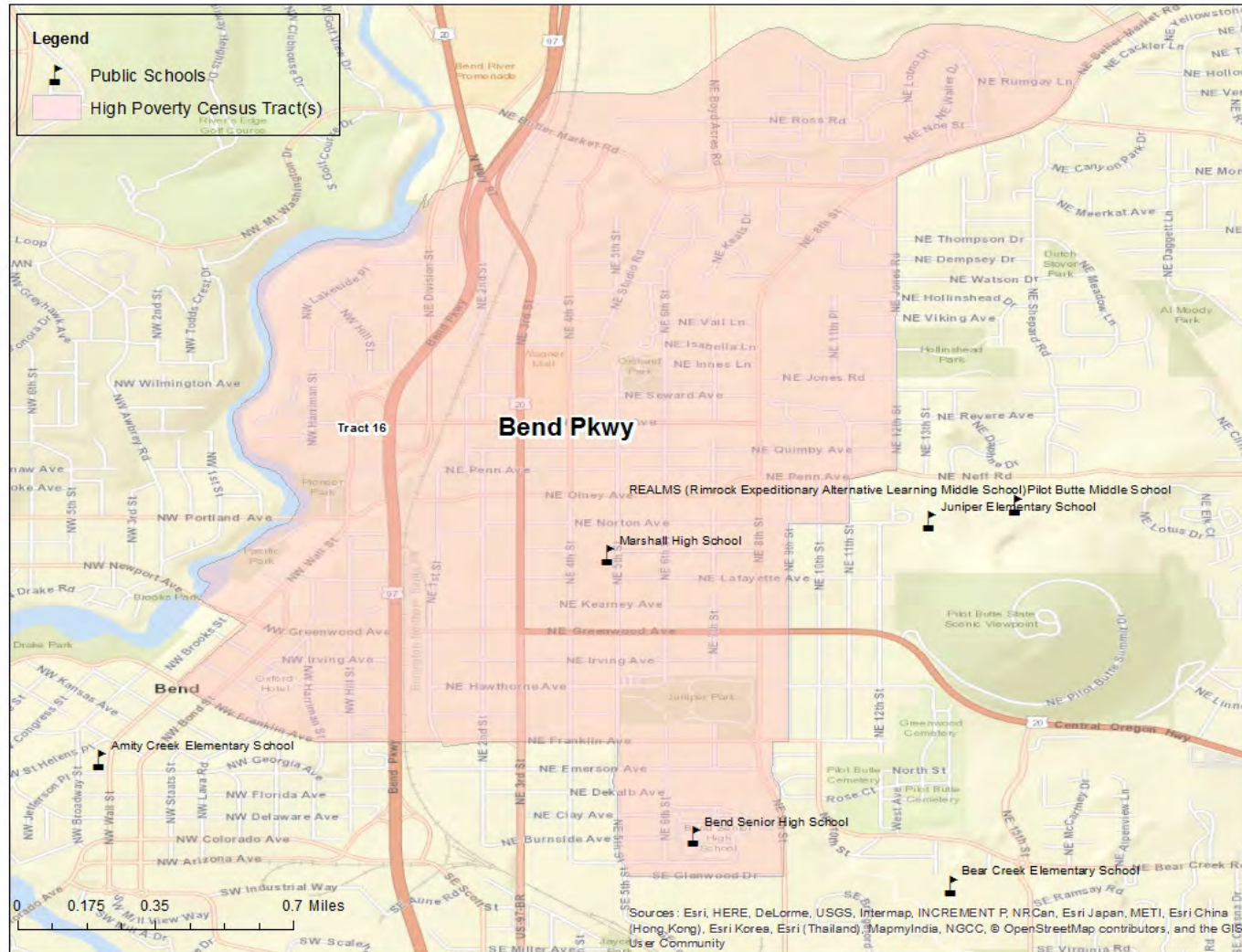
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Deschutes County

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Deschutes County: Bend Pkwy/Central



- *Bend Central* (Census tract 16, Figure 1)

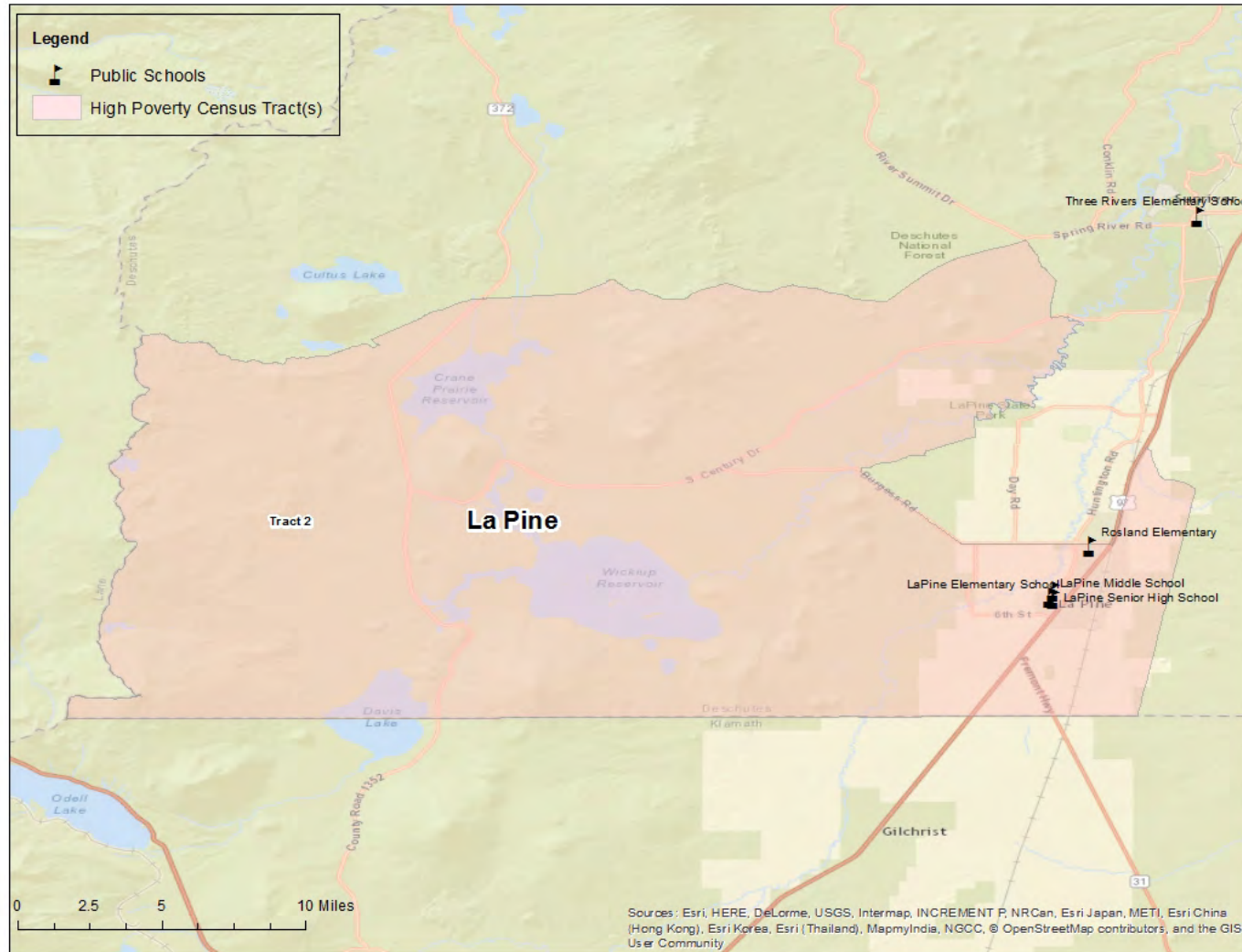
Location: the central area of Bend that encompasses the Wagner Mall

Boundaries:

North: The north boundary line falls above NE Ross Rd, NE Hidden Valley Way, NE Kayak Loop, NE Lotno Dr. and NE Quiet Canyon Dr. **South:** NW Franklin Ave and SE Glenwood Dr. **East:** NE Butler Market Road, NE Jones Rd, NE 12th St, Butte Dr. and NE 9th St **West:** Bend Pkwy, Deschutes River and NW Wall St

Deschutes County has three high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Bend, LaPine and Redmond have 14 percent of Deschutes County's population, 26 percent of its poor, and 26 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

Figure 2. Poverty hotspot, Deschutes County: La Pine



- *La Pine*
(Census tract 2,
Figure 2)

Location:

Southwestern
Deschutes County
including a portion
of the city of La
Pine and extending
south to the
Klamath County
line and west to the
Cascades crest

Boundaries:

North: National
Forest Road 40
(Upper Deschutes
Road) and Burgess
Road

South: Klamath
County

East: Edison Ice
Cave Road,
Deschutes River,
Burgess Road, and
Powerline Road

West: Lane County

Figure 3. Poverty hotspot, Deschutes County: Redmond

Legend

- Public Schools
- High Poverty Census Tract(s)

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

- West:** Central Oregon Irrigation Canal and SW 23rd, 31st, 26th, and 27th streets, NW 19th St and Northwest Way

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

	Hotspots			Deschutes	
	La Pine	Redmond	Bend Pkwy	County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	25%	30%	21%	15%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	4,169	14,404	5,379	166,622	3,939,233
Housing units	3,035	5,951	2,669	81,773	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	19%	52%	60%	29%	35%
Total Households	1,927	5,608	2,440	66,337	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	4%	16%	9%	9%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	58%	41%	25%	53%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.0	27.1	25.8	25.9	26.8
Percent of population that is					
Female	49%	53%	50%	50%	50%
Under 18	12%	27%	20%	22%	21%
18 to 24	6%	8%	16%	7%	9%
25 to 44	15%	27%	26%	25%	27%
45 to 59	24%	17%	20%	21%	20%
60+ years of age	43%	21%	18%	25%	22%
Latino	3%	18%	18%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	95%	77%	76%	87%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	2%	3%	6%	4%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	100%	95%	95%	98%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	12%	15%	7%	7%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	11%	16%	34%	33%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf					

- In the Redmond hotspot, tract 8 had a poverty rate of 25.1 percent and tract 9 had a rate of 34.6 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was roughly 30 percent.

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Deschutes	
	La Pine	Redmond	Bend Pkwy	County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	1,488	4,248	1,271	27,365	734,666
Change since January 2011	7%	-5%	-21%	-12%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	81	75	71	70	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	36%	29%	24%	16%	19%
Female	52%	55%	55%	53%	53%
Children	26%	36%	30%	35%	36%
18 to 24	10%	11%	10%	10%	10%
25 to 44	25%	28%	32%	29%	27%
45 to 59	23%	15%	15%	16%	16%
60 +	15%	10%	13%	11%	12%
English as preferred language	99%	95%	93%	95%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	52%	38%	49%	41%	42%
Clients in single parent households	23%	32%	29%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	24%	28%	20%	27%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	5%	7%	5%	5%	10%
Medical assistance	83%	83%	84%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	6%	8%	9%	9%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	9%	10%	9%	9%	11%
Mental health	23%	23%	25%	22%	22%
Alcohol and drug	22%	19%	22%	19%	20%
Child welfare	18%	21%	13%	18%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	4%	7%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	76	53	103	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted. 5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.					

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

Table 3 Deschutes County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹					
	Hotspots			Deschutes	
	La Pine	Redmond	Bend Pkwy	County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	26%	34%	32%	33%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	32%	45%	45%	43%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14.23	\$ 13.94	\$ 13.12	\$ 14.63	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.80	\$ 12.85	\$ 12.35	\$ 13.23	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 12,460	\$ 12,536	\$ 11,223	\$ 13,373	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 9,872	\$ 11,571	\$ 9,972	\$ 11,526	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-21%	-8%	-11%	-14%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	21%	25%	19%	23%	21%
in 2015	16%	21%	24%	20%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	24%	20%	26%	22%	18%
in 2015	30%	22%	20%	22%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	13%	18%	19%	14%	16%
in 2015	10%	15%	14%	13%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	10%	9%	8%	11%	11%
in 2015	15%	12%	12%	14%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	7%	4%	6%	5%	7%
in 2015	8%	5%	4%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	5%	4%	3%	4%	4%
in 2015	6%	7%	7%	7%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	20%	20%	19%	21%	23%
in 2015	15%	19%	18%	19%	21%
1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.					

- Employment among clients in the Deschutes County hotspots increased between year 2010 and 2015.
- Most of the job growth in the La Pine area was in the accommodation/food and admin services sectors.
- In the Redmond hotspot job growth was in the admin services, accommodation/food and construction sectors.
- In the central Bend hotspot job growth was in the trade, admin services and construction sectors.
- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Redmond area had the 10th highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4).

Douglas County

	Douglas County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	107,375	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	105,660	+/-241	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	43,937	+/-560	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	47.0	+/-0.3	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	19.6%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	5.1%	+/-0.1	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	32.3%	+/-0.4	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	23.7%	+/-0.1	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	95,301	+/-23	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	88.8%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	380	+/-102	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.4%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1,042	+/-246	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1.0%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	988	+/-173	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	0.9%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	75	+/-42	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	16	+/-23	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	3,924	+/-339	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	3.7%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	5,649	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	5.3%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	53,026	+/-143	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	49.4%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	54,349	+/-143	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	50.6%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	103,388	+/-409	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	96.3%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	1,431	+/-312	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	1.3%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	2,938	+/-322	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	2.7%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	3.8%	+/-0.5	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	7.2%	+/-1.0	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	5.2%	+/-0.8	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	171	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	32.4%	+/-1.2	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	89.1%	+/-0.8	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	16.3%	+/-1.0	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	8.02	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.88	+/-0.06	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	21.7%	+/-1.2	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	40.8%	+/-7.2	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	4.1	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	10.6	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	1.9	+/-0.7	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	67.6%	+/-1.6	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	~2.8	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	\$9.8	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	66.0%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	5.2%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	16.6%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	31.0%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	18.9%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	35.4	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	19.6%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	7.5%	+/-0.9	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	21.2%	+/-0.9	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	5.2%	+/-0.7	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.9%	+/-0.6	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	8.1%	+/-0.8	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	8.4%	+/-0.8	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.5%	+/-0.4	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	5.0%	+/-0.6	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	18.6%	+/-1.4	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	28.6%	+/-3.3	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	8.3%	+/-1.2	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	8,275	+/-827	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	40,014	+/-2,182	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$42,052	+/-1,597	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	27.6%	+/-1.3	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	47.5%	+/-1.2	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	64.7%	+/-1.2	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	4,175	+/-422	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	6.1%	+/-0.8	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	47,301	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	2,499	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	5.3%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	37,820	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	29,890	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	1,296	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	755	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	**1,106	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	76	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	497	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	652	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	179	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	736	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	31	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	452	(X)	§§16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '---' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

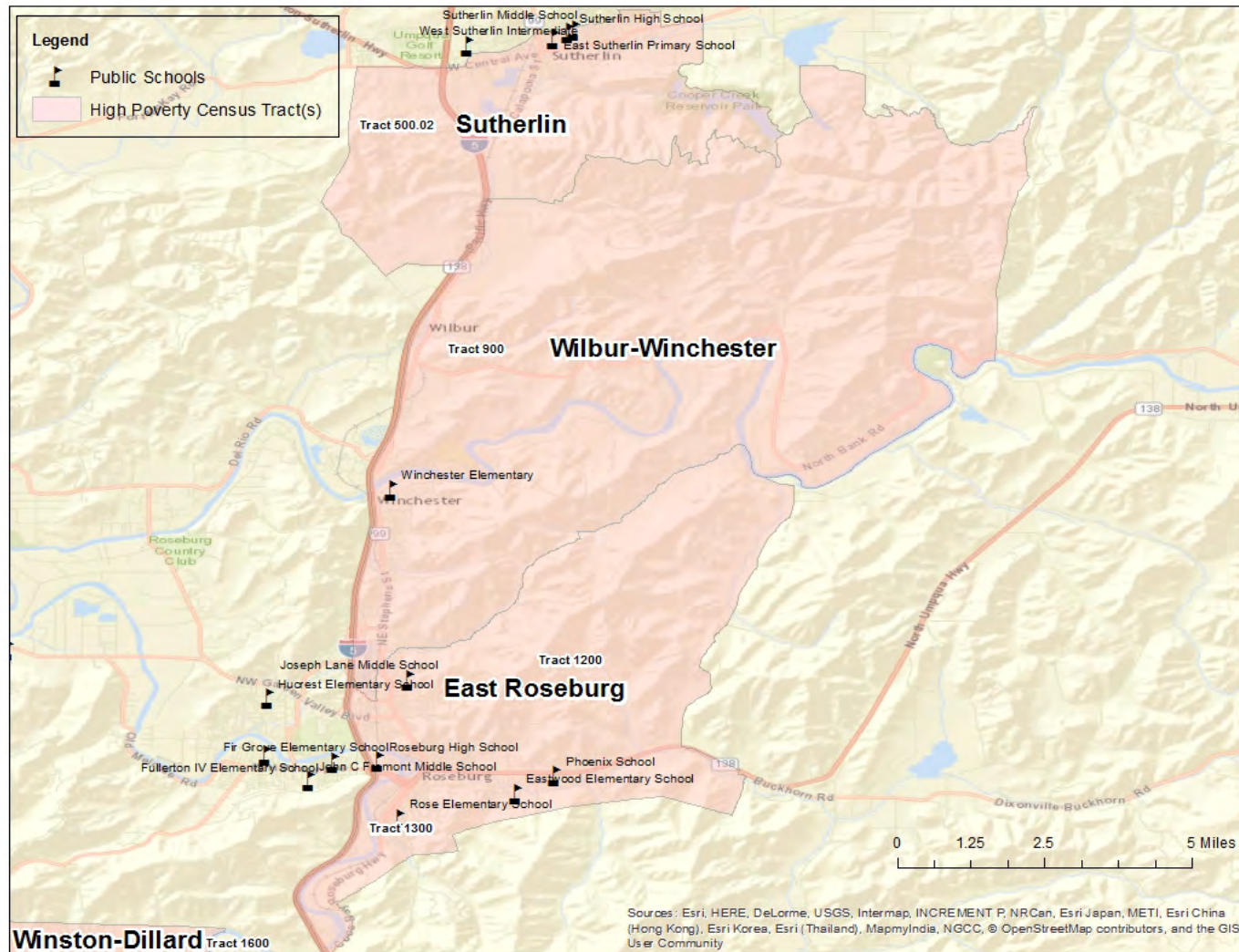
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Douglas County - Sutherlin, Wilbur/Winchester & Roseburg

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Douglas County: Sutherlin, Wilbur/Winchester, & Roseburg



- *Sutherlin*
(Census tracts 500.02, Figure 1)

Location: The city of Sutherlin in Douglas County

Boundaries:

North: Fort McKay Rd, W Central Ave, W 6th Ave, E 6th Ave and Nonpareil Rd

South: Rogers Rd, Union Pacific Railroad, Deadly Crossing Rd, BLM-25-5-2210

East: Plat A St. Southside Rd and Cooper Creek Rd

West: N Comstock Rd and Oak Hill Rd.

- *Wilbur/Winchester*
(Census tract 900, Figure 1)

Location: the area extending Northeastern from the unincorporated cities of Wilbur and Winchester.

Douglas County has 7 high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Roseburg East, Sutherlin and Wilbur/Winchester has 25 percent of Douglas County's population, 33 percent of its poor, and 31 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

Boundaries:

North: Deadly Crossing Rd, BLM-25-5-2210 and Plat I Rd, BLM-25-5-24/2 and BLM-25-4-13-0

South: Roseburg airport, Newton and Dixon creeks, and the North Umpqua River

East: North Umpqua River

West: I-5

- *East Roseburg* (Census tracts 1200 and 1300, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: Roseburg airport, Newton and Dixon creeks, and the North Umpqua River

South: Old Highway 99 and power intertie lines

East: Sunshine Road

West: I-5

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
	East Roseburg	Sutherlin	Wilbur- Winchester		
ACS Poverty rate	26%	27%	25%	19%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	13,497	6,594	6,369	107,194	3,939,233
Housing units	6,240	3,173	2,727	49,018	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	46%	33%	25%	29%	35%
Total Households	5,846	2,716	2,535	43,798	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	9%	16%	17%	12%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	37%	44%	41%	50%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.9	28.5	27.8	27.8	26.8
Percent of population that is					
Female	47%	53%	55%	50%	50%
Under 18	19%	23%	21%	19%	21%
18 to 24	9%	6%	10%	7%	9%
25 to 44	28%	19%	17%	21%	27%
45 to 59	20%	23%	18%	21%	20%
60+ years of age	23%	29%	33%	32%	22%
Latino	6%	9%	5%	5%	12%
White and non-Latino	84%	85%	90%	88%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	7%	5%	5%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	98%	97%	99%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	12%	16%	9%	11%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	13%	9%	15%	16%	31%

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

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

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/>

[EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf](http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf)

- In the East Roseburg hotspot, tract 1200 had a poverty rate of 21.7 percent and tract 1300 had a rate of 30.8 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was roughly 26 percent.

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

	Hotspots			Douglas County	Oregon
	East Roseburg	Sutherlin	Wilbur-Winchester		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	4,556	2,036	1,526	26,601	734,666
Change since January 2011	0%	-6%	1%	-1%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	85	86	80	81	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	34%	31%	24%	25%	19%
Female	51%	56%	55%	53%	53%
Children	30%	32%	29%	31%	36%
18 to 24	10%	11%	11%	10%	10%
25 to 44	31%	26%	28%	28%	27%
45 to 59	18%	17%	19%	18%	16%
60 +	11%	14%	13%	13%	12%
English as preferred language	99%	99%	99%	99%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	48%	44%	48%	45%	42%
Clients in single parent households	26%	27%	25%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	26%	28%	27%	27%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	10%	11%	8%	10%	10%
Medical assistance	84%	86%	83%	84%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	8%	8%	12%	7%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	12%	11%	9%	10%	11%
Mental health	29%	23%	28%	24%	22%
Alcohol and drug	26%	21%	23%	21%	20%
Child welfare	23%	20%	21%	21%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	4%	4%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	33	43	56	-	-
- Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. - Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. - SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. - Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted. - The <i>hotspot index</i> is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.					

- Among all Oregon hotspots, East Roseburg had the 5th highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4), the 9th highest participation rate in mental health programs, and the 15th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs.
- Clients in the Wilbur/Winchester had the 15th highest participation rate in mental health programs.

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

	Hotspots				
	East Roseburg	Sutherlin	Wilbur- Winchester	Douglas County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	28%	26%	29%	27%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	35%	31%	34%	31%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.28	\$ 12.85	\$ 13.53	\$ 13.69	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.12	\$ 12.26	\$ 12.48	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 11,906	\$ 10,907	\$ 13,309	\$ 12,799	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 10,072	\$ 10,484	\$ 10,585	\$ 10,389	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-15%	-4%	-20%	-19%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	18%	18%	17%	19%	21%
in 2015	19%	20%	21%	20%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	20%	21%	21%	20%	18%
in 2015	20%	22%	16%	20%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	15%	16%	19%	16%	16%
in 2015	14%	17%	18%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	16%	12%	13%	13%	11%
in 2015	23%	14%	16%	16%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%
in 2015	4%	6%	5%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%
in 2015	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	21%	21%	20%	21%	23%
in 2015	18%	16%	21%	20%	21%

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

- Employment among clients in the Douglas County hotspots increased between the year 2010 and 2015.
- Employment increase in the East Roseburg area was mostly in the admin services sector and a slight increase in employment came from the trade sector.
- The Sutherlin area had a slight increase in employment from the trade, accommodation/food and health care/soc. assist sectors.
- The Wilbur/Winchester hotspot had a slight increase in employment from trade, admin services and in the ‘all other’ category.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Douglas County	Oregon
	East Roseburg	Sutherlin	Wilbur- Winchester		
Total number of clients	4,556	2,036	1,526	26,601	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	71%	67%	66%	64%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	76%	73%	74%	69%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2015	42%	36%	35%	36%	33%
In 2014	15%	15%	15%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	15%	17%	16%	14%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	46%	33%	49%	37%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	10%	11%	8%	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.

- The migration patterns for the Roseburg and Wilbur/Winchester hotspots were urban, with 62 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Douglas County, just over 25 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and about 13 percent relocating from another county. The most common counties of origin were Lane and Coos.

- The migration pattern

for the Sutherlin hotspot was rural, with about 49 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Douglas County, about 35 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and about 14 percent relocating from another county. The most common counties of origin were Lane and Coos.

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

Douglas County - Douglas West

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Douglas County: Douglas West



- *West Douglas County (Census Tract 100, Figure 1)*

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

Boundaries:

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

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Douglas West has 2 percent of Douglas County's population, 2 percent of its poor, and 3 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area.

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

Table 1 Douglas West hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹			
	Hotspot		
	Douglas West	Douglas County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	24%	19%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	2,096	107,194	3,939,233
Housing units	1,326	49,018	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	28%	29%	35%
Total Households	1,015	43,798	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	20%	12%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	33%	50%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.5	27.8	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	52%	50%	50%
Under 18	15%	19%	21%
18 to 24	9%	7%	9%
25 to 44	16%	21%	27%
45 to 59	21%	21%	20%
60+ years of age	36%	32%	22%
Latino	2%	5%	12%
White and non-Latino	85%	88%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	10%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	99%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	21%	11%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	14%	16%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf			

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

Table 2 Douglas West hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients			
	<u>Hotspot</u>	Douglas	
	Douglas West	County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	774	26,601	734,666
Change since January 2011	10%	-1%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	80	81	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	37%	25%	19%
Female	51%	53%	53%
Children	26%	31%	36%
18 to 24	9%	10%	10%
25 to 44	23%	28%	27%
45 to 59	24%	18%	16%
60 +	18%	13%	12%
English as preferred language	99%	99%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	54%	45%	42%
Clients in single parent households	19%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	27%	27%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	5%	10%	10%
Medical assistance	83%	84%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	2%	7%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	10%	10%	11%
Mental health	20%	24%	22%
Alcohol and drug	19%	21%	20%
Child welfare	20%	21%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	3%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	62	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.			

- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Douglas West hotspot had the 14th highest rate of single mother households, and the 20th highest participation rate per total tract population.

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

Table 3 Douglas West hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspot		
	Douglas West	Douglas County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	23%	27%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	26%	31%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.43	\$ 13.69	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 11.63	\$ 12.48	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 11,455	\$ 12,799	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 9,098	\$ 10,389	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-21%	-19%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	17%	19%	21%
in 2015	22%	20%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	32%	20%	18%
in 2015	31%	20%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	14%	16%	16%
in 2015	11%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	8%	13%	11%
in 2015	11%	16%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	11%	7%	7%
in 2015	11%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	4%	4%	4%
in 2015	2%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	14%	21%	23%
in 2015	12%	20%	21%

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

- Client employment increased between 2010 and 2015. There were increases in trade and administrative services employment, but they were not sufficient to overcome job losses in other sectors.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<u>Hotspot</u>		
	Douglas West	Douglas County	Oregon
Total number of clients	774	26,601	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	2.8	3.1	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	59%	64%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	70%	69%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2015	30%	36%	33%
In 2014	14%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	14%	14%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	20%	37%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	22%	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.

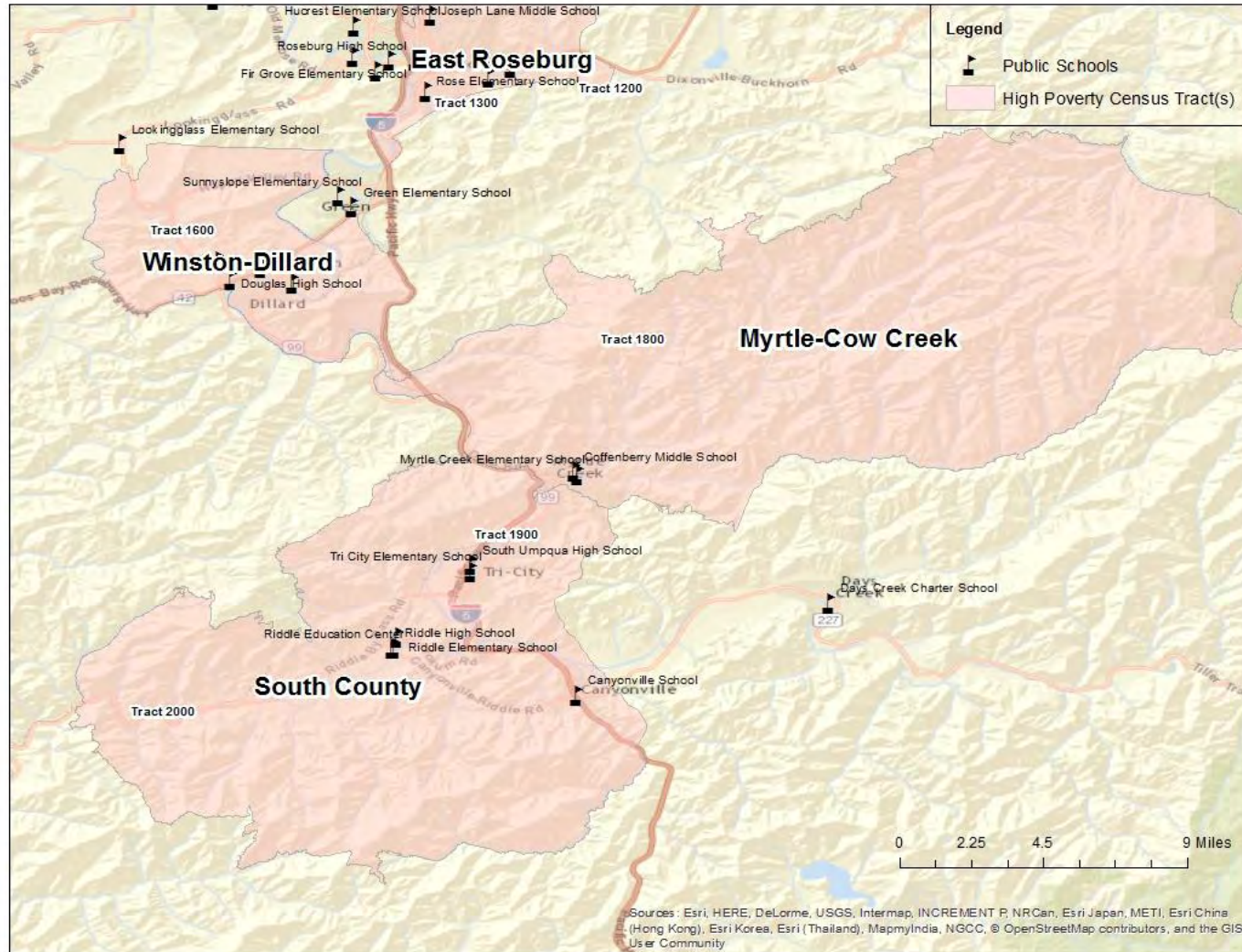
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- The migration pattern for the Douglas West hotspot was rural, with about 34 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Douglas County, 28 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 38 percent relocating from another county. The most common counties of origin were Coos and Lane counties.

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

Douglas County - Winston/Dillard, South County & Myrtle/Cow Creek

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Douglas County: Winston/Dillard, South County & Myrtle/Cow Creek



- *Winston/Dillard* (Census tract 1600, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: Electric power intertie

South: Oregon Highway 42 and the South Umpqua River

East: I-5 and the South Umpqua River

West: Ollala and Lookinglass creeks

- *Myrtle/Cow Creek* (Census tract 1800, Figure 1)

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Winston/Dillard, South County and Myrtle/Cow Creek have 20 percent of Douglas County's population, 26 percent of its poor, and 24 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

Location: an area in Douglas County that encompasses Cow Creek and the city of Myrtle

Boundaries:

North: Clarks Branch Rd, Hawks Mountain Rd, BLM-27-4-5, Cavitt Creek Rd and NF-50

South: Days Creek Cutoff Rd

East: NF-400 and BLM-28-2-32

West: The South Umpqua River and South Myrtle creek

- *South Douglas County* (Census tracts 1900 and 2000, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: Boomer Hill Road, Van Dine Creek and the South Umpqua River. Within Myrtle Creek the boundary is the railroad tracks, S Main Street, Riverside Drive, and Days Creek Cutoff Road

South: West Fork of Canyon Creek, Ritchie Road, and BLM roads

East: Bearpen Lane, North Oakley Road, West Fork of Canyon Creek, and Ritchie Road

West: BLM roads, Cow Creek and Doe Creek roads

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Douglas County	Oregon
	Winston- Dillard	South County	Myrtle-Cow Creek		
ACS Poverty rate	26%	25%	22%	19%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	7,618	9,947	4,159	107,194	3,939,233
Housing units	2,897	4,311	1,964	49,018	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	35%	30%	28%	29%	35%
Total Households	2,763	3,894	1,661	43,798	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	15%	14%	16%	12%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	49%	51%	49%	50%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.6	28.1	28.0	27.8	26.8
Percent of population that is					
Female	49%	49%	56%	50%	50%
Under 18	26%	19%	16%	19%	21%
18 to 24	8%	8%	10%	7%	9%
25 to 44	22%	23%	23%	21%	27%
45 to 59	16%	20%	21%	21%	20%
60+ years of age	28%	29%	30%	32%	22%
Latino	8%	6%	7%	5%	12%
White and non-Latino	87%	85%	84%	88%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	5%	8%	8%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	99%	99%	98%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	10%	16%	17%	11%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	8%	7%	8%	16%	31%

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

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

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/>

[EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf](http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf)

- In the South County hotspot, tract 1900 had a poverty rate of 28.3 percent and tract 2000 had a rate of 22.8 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was roughly 26 percent.

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

	Hotspots			Douglas County	Oregon
	Winston-Dillard	South County	Myrtle-Cow Creek		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	2,317	2,826	1,122	26,601	734,666
Change since January 2011	-1%	-9%	-7%	-1%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	83	85	77	81	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	30%	28%	27%	25%	19%
Female	55%	53%	52%	53%	53%
Children	35%	31%	35%	31%	36%
18 to 24	10%	9%	9%	10%	10%
25 to 44	29%	26%	28%	28%	27%
45 to 59	16%	19%	18%	18%	16%
60 +	10%	15%	11%	13%	12%
English as preferred language	100%	100%	100%	99%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	39%	46%	39%	45%	42%
Clients in single parent households	31%	29%	30%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	29%	25%	31%	27%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	14%	12%	12%	10%	10%
Medical assistance	84%	83%	83%	84%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	9%	9%	8%	7%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	11%	9%	9%	10%	11%
Mental health	25%	23%	21%	24%	22%
Alcohol and drug	20%	22%	20%	21%	20%
Child welfare	26%	24%	22%	21%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	3%	3%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	32	51	63	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted. 5. The <i>hotspot index</i> is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.					

- Among all Oregon hotspots, Winston/Dillard had the 14th highest participation rate in TANF, and the 17th highest participation rate in child welfare involvement.

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	Oregon
	Winston-Dillard	South County	Myrtle-Cow Creek	County	
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	29%	25%	27%	27%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	34%	29%	32%	31%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.83	\$ 14.18	\$ 13.91	\$ 13.69	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.74	\$ 12.42	\$ 13.76	\$ 12.48	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13,040	\$ 13,360	\$ 14,364	\$ 12,799	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,135	\$ 9,944	\$ 12,293	\$ 10,389	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-15%	-26%	-14%	-19%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	21%	18%	19%	19%	21%
in 2015	24%	17%	17%	20%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	14%	22%	28%	20%	18%
in 2015	16%	30%	21%	20%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	17%	14%	12%	16%	16%
in 2015	13%	13%	13%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	14%	11%	9%	13%	11%
in 2015	14%	12%	15%	16%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	8%	9%	11%	7%	7%
in 2015	8%	6%	6%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	4%	4%	2%	4%	4%
in 2015	5%	2%	4%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	21%	22%	19%	21%	23%
in 2015	21%	20%	24%	20%	21%
1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.					

- Employment among clients in the Douglas County hotspots increased between year 2010 and 2015.
- Job growth in the Winston/Dillard area came from the trade, accommodation/food and construction sectors.
- In the South County area, most of job growth came from the accommodation/food sector, and there was a slight employment increase in the admin services sector.
- The Myrtle/Cow Creek area, saw significant job growth in the admin services and in the “all other” section. There was a slight employment increase in the health care/soc. assist sector.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Douglas County	Oregon
	Winston- Dillard	South County	Myrtle-Cow Creek		
Total number of clients	2,317	2,826	1,122	26,601	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	68%	62%	62%	64%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	72%	68%	65%	69%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2015	40%	35%	33%	36%	33%
In 2014	13%	15%	16%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	14%	12%	12%	14%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	41%	34%	38%	37%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	8%	9%	10%	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.

- The migration patterns for the Winston and Myrtle/Cow Creek hotspots were urban, with about 62 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Douglas County, just over 24 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 14 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Lane.

- The migration pattern for the South County hotspots was rural, with about 40 percent of movers

relocating from another tract in Douglas County, about 46 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 14 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Lane.

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

Gilliam County

	Gilliam County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	1,913	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	1,898	+/-136	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	788	+/-63	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	46.5	+/-2.6	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	23.8%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	5.6%	+/-1.6	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	31.6%	+/-3.9	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	23.7%	+/-3.1	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	1,657	+/-113	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	86.6%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	6	+/-9	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.3%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	54	+/-44	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	2.8%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	0	+/-12	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	10	+/-13	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.5%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0	+/-12	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	0	+/-12	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	186	+/-67	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	9.7%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	969	+/-86	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	50.7%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	944	+/-77	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	49.3%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	1,848	+/-129	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	96.6%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	25	+/-20	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	1.3%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	50	+/-29	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	2.6%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	8.0%	+/-3.8	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	3.4%	+/-1.9	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	2.5%	+/-2.1	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	17	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	37.8%	+/-4.8	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	89.9%	+/-3.7	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	17.1%	+/-3.1	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	0.00	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.97	+/-0.25	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	19.3%	+/-4.4	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	53.9%	+/-28.8	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	--	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	--	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	6.4	+/-3.7	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	63.6%	+/-5.8	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	0.0	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	8.6	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	--	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	11.8%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	14.2%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	27.2%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	17.7%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	26.3	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	17.0%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	5.4%	+/-0.8	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	22.6%	+/-3.8	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.3%	+/-2.9	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.7%	+/-2.7	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	7.4%	+/-3.3	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	6.3%	+/-3.2	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.4%	+/-1.7	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	3.9%	+/-2.3	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	11.2%	+/-4.5	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	4.2%	+/-4.1	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	8.3%	+/-4.9	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	109	+/-54	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	692	+/-139	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$40,556	+/-5,814	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	19.8%	+/-4.3	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	42.8%	+/-4.9	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	69.4%	+/-6.2	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	112	+/-26	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	2.8%	+/-1.9	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	905	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	36	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	4.0%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	780	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	515	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Prof & Bus; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	23	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	4	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	9	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	0	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	2	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	8	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	1	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	11	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	4	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	2	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

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An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '---' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Grant County

	Grant County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	7,227	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	7,048	+/-85	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	3,151	+/-171	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	52.4	+/-1.2	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	18.6%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	4.3%	+/-0.2	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	36.7%	+/-1.5	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	26.7%	+/-0.3	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	6,650	+/-3	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	92.0%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	30	+/-29	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.4%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	46	+/-31	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	0.6%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	17	+/-17	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	0.2%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0	+/-17	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	1	+/-3	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	230	+/-53	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	3.2%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	253	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	3.5%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	3,608	+/-57	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	49.9%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	3,619	+/-57	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	50.1%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	7,047	+/-104	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	97.5%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	50	+/-78	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	0.7%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	170	+/-105	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	2.4%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	3.2%	+/-1.4	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	3.9%	+/-2.0	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	7.4%	+/-2.2	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	23	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	31.8%	+/-2.9	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	89.6%	+/-2.1	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	21.7%	+/-3.3	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	0.71	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.70	+/-0.16	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	21.6%	+/-2.7	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	31.2%	+/-23.6	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	--	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	--	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	5.8	+/-3.7	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	72.8%	+/-3.9	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	~17.9	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	\$7.6	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	53.0%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	3.6%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	15.4%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	29.6%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	16.5%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	30.2	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	21.2%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	8.6%	+/-1.2	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	19.7%	+/-2.2	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	5.9%	+/-1.9	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.7%	+/-1.1	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	4.1%	+/-1.5	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	8.3%	+/-2.2	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	3.9%	+/-1.6	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	4.4%	+/-1.5	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	14.9%	+/-3.3	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	21.1%	+/-7.4	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	11.0%	+/-4.8	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	459	+/-165	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	2,569	+/-268	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$40,193	+/-4,678	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	27.7%	+/-3.4	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	46.4%	+/-3.3	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	68.9%	+/-3.7	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	447	+/-69	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	4.9%	+/-1.5	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	3,251	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	208	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	6.4%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	2,350	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	1,300	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	84	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	45	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	48	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	6	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	19	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	22	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	5	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	19	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	2	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	29	(X)	§§16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

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An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Harney County

	Harney County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	7,214	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	7,043	+/-54	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	3,059	+/-155	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	46.1	+/-0.6	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	21.0%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	5.3%	+/-0.5	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	30.8%	+/-1.4	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	22.1%	+/-0.4	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	6,294	+/-42	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	87.2%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	46	+/-19	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.6%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	241	+/-96	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	3.3%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	32	+/-39	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	0.4%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	10	+/-14	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	42	+/-42	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.6%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	193	+/-100	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	2.7%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	356	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	4.9%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	3,645	+/-34	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	50.5%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	3,569	+/-34	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	49.5%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	6,976	+/-89	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	96.7%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	101	+/-49	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	1.4%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	158	+/-70	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	2.2%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	5.4%	+/-1.3	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	3.7%	+/-1.6	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	5.5%	+/-1.9	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	65	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	35.4%	+/-4.3	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	89.6%	+/-2.0	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	17.3%	+/-2.8	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	1.79	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.79	+/-0.18	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	22.6%	+/-3.4	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	45.9%	+/-30.3	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	~2.9	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	~7.5	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	3.0	+/-2.4	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	70.6%	+/-3.9	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	0.0	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	12.7	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	62.9%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	9.8%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	16.4%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	31.7%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	17.7%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	35.1	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	19.4%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	8.1%	+/-1.2	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	19.8%	+/-2.2	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.2%	+/-1.3	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.2%	+/-1.5	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	6.1%	+/-1.9	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	6.0%	+/-1.7	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.8%	+/-1.4	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	3.2%	+/-1.3	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	16.4%	+/-3.8	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	26.7%	+/-10.0	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	7.8%	+/-2.9	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	485	+/-191	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	2,908	+/-308	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$38,431	+/-2,399	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	21.2%	+/-3.3	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	40.6%	+/-3.1	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	74.0%	+/-3.4	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	536	+/-94	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	4.9%	+/-2.4	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	3,569	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	233	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	6.5%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	2,230	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	1,110	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	68	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	26	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	96	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	13	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	47	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	22	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	5	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	30	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	3	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	37	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

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An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Hood River County

	Hood River County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	22,842	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	21,854	+/-571	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	8,213	+/-304	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	39.1	+/-1.2	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	24.7%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	6.7%	+/-0.1	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	21.0%	+/-0.8	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	14.5%	+/-0.5	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	14,741	+/-22	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	64.5%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	111	+/-123	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.5%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	202	+/-102	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	0.9%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	391	+/-123	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	1.7%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	7	+/-10	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0	+/-22	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	344	+/-177	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	1.5%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	7,046	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	30.8%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	11,495	+/-229	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	50.3%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	11,347	+/-229	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	49.7%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	19,124	+/-385	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	83.7%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	2,780	+/-357	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	12.2%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	3,442	+/-372	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	15.1%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	28.2%	+/-1.5	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	6.4%	+/-2.2	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	4.4%	+/-1.4	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	167	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	24.9%	+/-2.5	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	80.3%	+/-2.3	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	30.1%	+/-2.9	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	2.87	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	3.30	+/-0.16	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	23.6%	+/-3.2	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	24.1%	+/-14.4	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	~3.7	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	9.9	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	1.1	+/-0.7	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	64.6%	+/-3.4	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	~4	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	10.2	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	69.4%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	2.9%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	14.8%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	26.5%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	20.3%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	19.6	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	15.2%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	10.6%	+/-1.3	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	10.6%	+/-1.2	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	1.7%	+/-0.6	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	1.4%	+/-0.7	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	4.5%	+/-1.5	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.7%	+/-1.1	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	1.0%	+/-0.5	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.4%	+/-0.7	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	13.3%	+/-3.0	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	20.1%	+/-8.7	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	4.1%	+/-2.3	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	1,430	+/-375	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	6,837	+/-787	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$56,581	+/-3,351	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	23.0%	+/-2.6	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	31.5%	+/-2.4	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	76.4%	+/-2.8	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	1,237	+/-244	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	5.5%	+/-1.8	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	14,635	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	472	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	3.2%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	11,810	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	10,800	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	139	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	0	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	82	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	3	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	39	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	51	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	36	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	46	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	4	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	83	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

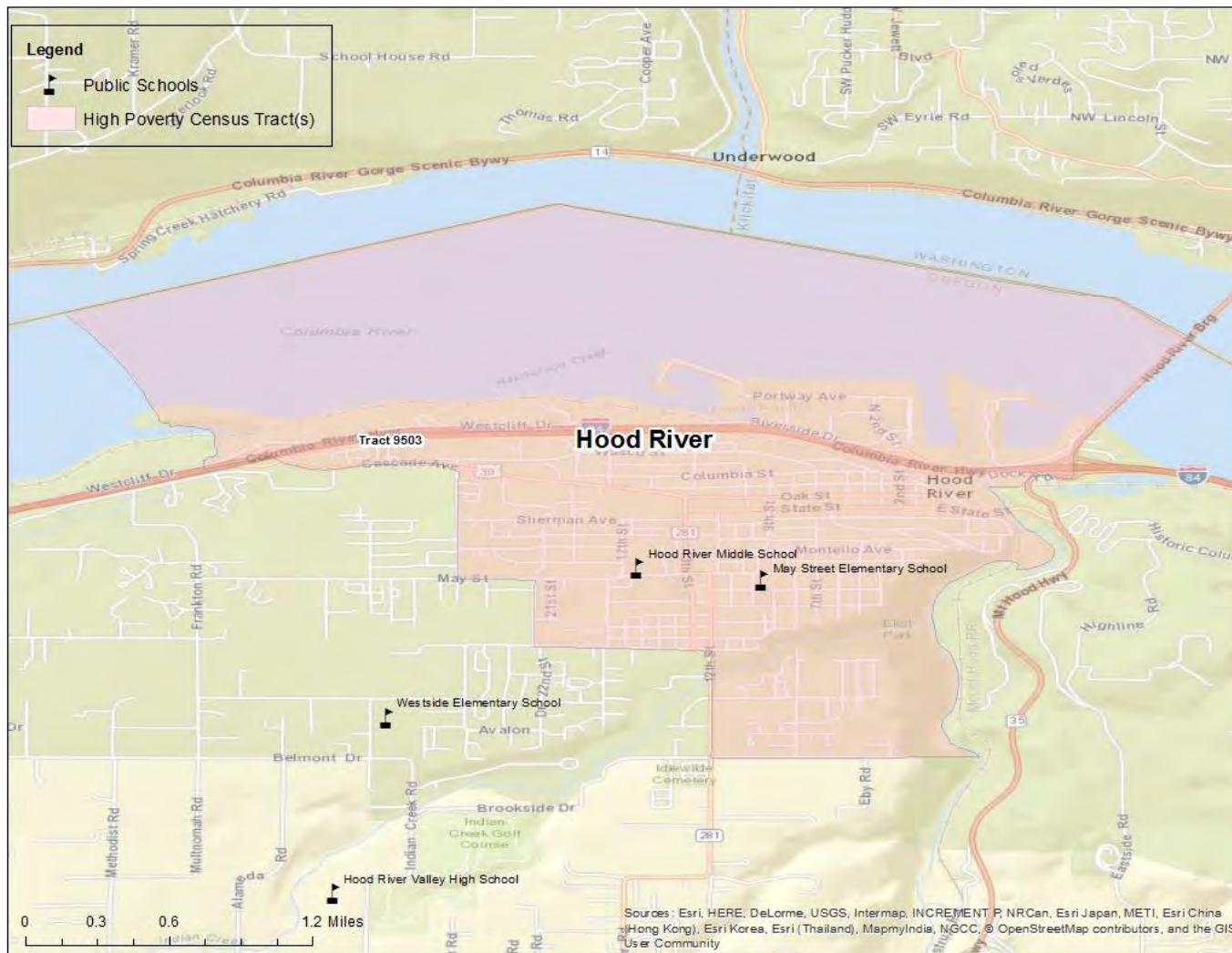
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Hood River County

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot, Hood River County: Hood River



• *Hood river* (Census Tract 9503, Figure 1)

Location: the city of Hood River that encompasses Jackson Park and portions of Eliot Park

Boundaries:

North: Columbia River and Washington County

South: Cascade Ave and Eliot Dr

East: Hood River Bridge

West: Columbia River, Rand Rd, 12nd St and 22th St

Hood River County has one high poverty hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 25 percent of Hood River County's population, 43 percent of its poor, and 33 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area.

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

Table 1 Hood River hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹			
	Hotspot		
	Hood River	County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	24%	14%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	5,793	22,749	3,939,233
Housing units	2,685	9,458	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	49%	30%	35%
Total Households	2,362	8,189	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	10%	6%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	36%	51%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	25.4	25.9	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	52%	50%	50%
Under 18	25%	24%	21%
18 to 24	11%	8%	9%
25 to 44	25%	25%	27%
45 to 59	20%	21%	20%
60+ years of age	19%	20%	22%
Latino	28%	30%	12%
White and non-Latino	68%	64%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	4%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	89%	86%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	16%	19%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	38%	32%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf			

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

Table 2 Hood River hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients			
	<u>Hotspot</u>		
	Hood River	Hood River County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	1,084	3,325	734,666
Change since January 2011	-1%	1%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	72	66	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	19%	15%	19%
Female	55%	54%	53%
Children	46%	49%	36%
18 to 24	9%	8%	10%
25 to 44	21%	21%	27%
45 to 59	15%	14%	16%
60 +	10%	9%	12%
English as preferred language	69%	64%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	30%	28%	42%
Clients in single parent households	38%	37%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	27%	27%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	8%	5%	10%
Medical assistance	91%	87%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	8%	5%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	9%	6%	11%
Mental health	23%	18%	22%
Alcohol and drug	15%	13%	20%
Child welfare	18%	17%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	3%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	106	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.			

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

Table 3 Hood River hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspot			
	Hood River	Hood River	County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	38%	41%		30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	45%	47%		36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.51	\$ 14.05	\$	14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.59	\$ 13.15	\$	13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13,621	\$ 14,028	\$	13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,225	\$ 12,376	\$	11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-18%	-12%		-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	20%	21%		21%
in 2015	21%	21%		21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	16%	13%		18%
in 2015	20%	16%		19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	17%	11%		16%
in 2015	17%	11%		15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	4%	6%		11%
in 2015	7%	6%		14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	4%	5%		7%
in 2015	6%	6%		7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	2%	2%		4%
in 2015	2%	3%		4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	37%	41%		23%
in 2015	28%	37%		21%

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

- Client employment increased between 2010 and 2015. There were employment increases in the trade, accommodation/food, admin services, and manufacturing sectors. The “all other” employment sector was the only sector that experienced job losses in Hood River.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<u>Hotspot</u>	Hood River	Oregon
	Hood River	County	
Total number of clients	1,084	3,325	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	2.3	2.2	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move "Movers"	56%	49%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	57%	50%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2015	29%	25%	33%
In 2014	12%	12%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	15%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	23%	19%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	12%	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.

- The migration pattern for the Hood River hotspot was rural, with about 42 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Hood River County, 38 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 21 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Wasco County.

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

Jackson County

	Jackson County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	210,916	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	207,186	+/-434	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	83,969	+/-778	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	42.9	+/-0.2	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	21.0%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	5.7%	+/-0.1	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	27.8%	+/-0.3	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	20.2%	+/-0.1	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	173,329	+/-187	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	82.2%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	1,321	+/-276	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.6%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1,280	+/-351	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	0.6%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	2,252	+/-284	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	1.1%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	610	+/-146	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.3%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	285	+/-180	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	6,781	+/-531	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	3.2%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	25,058	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	11.9%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	102,814	+/-158	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	48.7%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	108,102	+/-158	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	51.3%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	196,417	+/-839	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	93.1%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	7,646	+/-737	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	3.6%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	12,496	+/-788	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	5.9%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	9.6%	+/-0.5	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	6.7%	+/-0.6	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	2.9%	+/-0.5	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	326	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	27.1%	+/-0.9	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	88.9%	+/-0.7	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	26.1%	+/-0.8	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	3.25	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.97	+/-0.04	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	25.0%	+/-0.9	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	35.8%	+/-6.6	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	4.4	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	11.4	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	1.8	+/-0.5	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	62.9%	+/-1.1	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	5.2	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	10.7	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	61.8%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	57.2%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	17.1%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	25.6%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	18.1%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	38.0	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	19.7%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	8.0%	+/-0.9	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	17.2%	+/-0.6	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.2%	+/-0.3	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.4%	+/-0.3	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	6.6%	+/-0.5	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	6.3%	+/-0.6	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.7%	+/-0.4	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	4.6%	+/-0.5	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	18.0%	+/-1.1	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	24.5%	+/-2.6	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	8.1%	+/-0.9	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	15,289	+/-1,263	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	77,568	+/-2,843	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$46,343	+/-1,227	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	21.9%	+/-0.9	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	40.0%	+/-0.8	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	69.9%	+/-1.0	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	11,800	+/-817	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	5.6%	+/-0.6	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	105,283	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	4,847	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	4.6%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	87,330	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	77,140	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	2,050	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	1,405	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	2,115	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	150	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	636	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	1,179	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	474	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	1,189	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	74	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	666	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

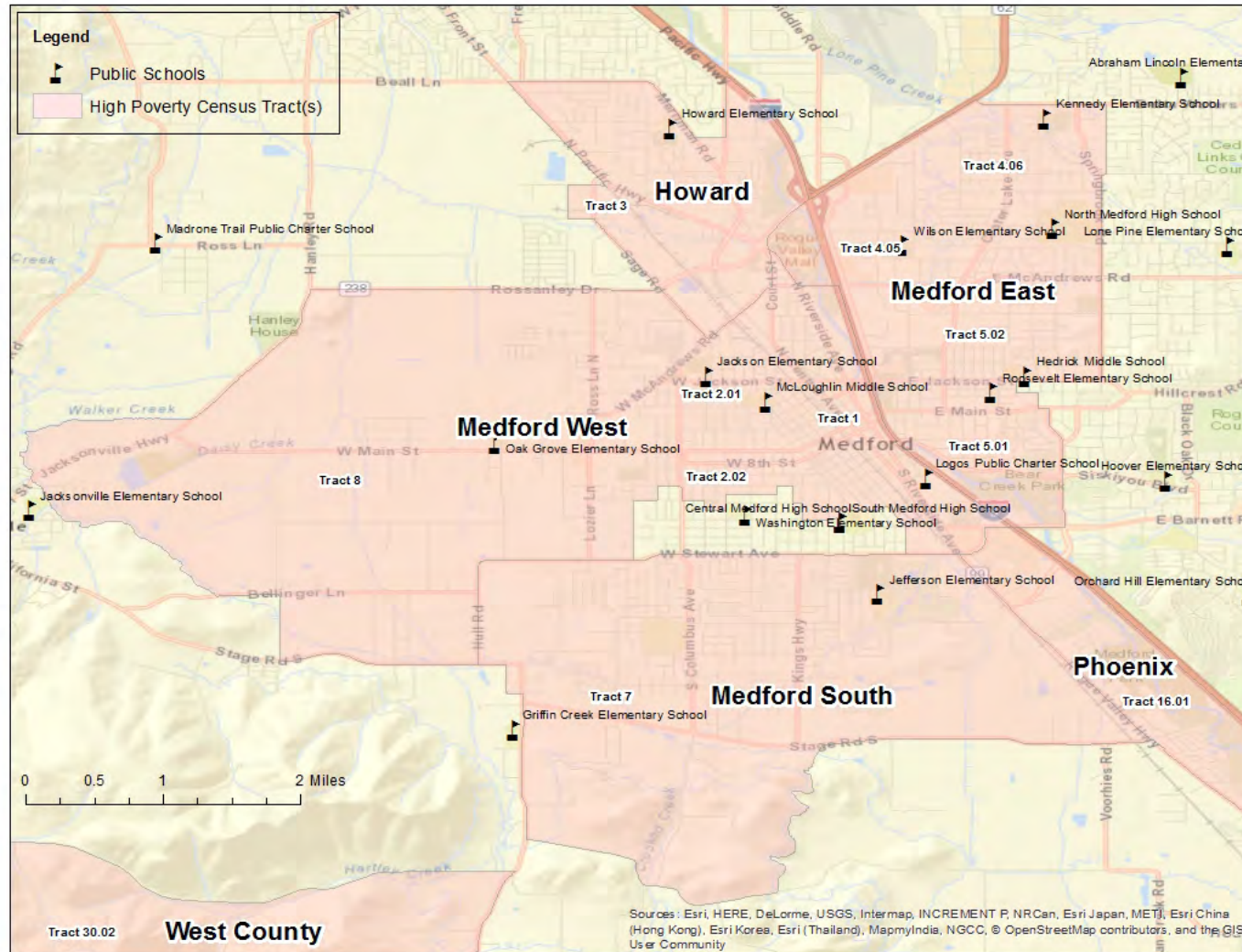
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Jackson County - Howard, Medford East/West/South

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Jackson County: Howard, Medford East/West/South



- *Howard*
(Census Tract 3,
Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: Central Point city limits

South: McAndrews Road and Crater Lake Highway (Oregon Highway 62)

East: I-5

West: Sage Road and N Pacific Highway

- *Medford East*
(census tracts 4.05, 4.06, 5.01 and 5.02,
Figure 1)

Jackson County has 8 high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Howard, Medford East/West/South have 23 percent of Jackson County's population, 34 percent of its poor, and 34 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

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

Boundaries:

North: Highway 62 and Delta Waters Rd

South: E Barnett Road

East: Highland Drive, Sunrise Avenue and Springbrook Rd

West: N Riverside Ave and I-5

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

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

Boundaries:

North: Rossanley Drive, Sage Road, and McAndrews Road

South: The Phoenix Canal, Stage Road, Stewart Avenue, several streets between Dakota and 11th, and Barnett Road.

East: I-5

West: outskirts of Jacksonville

- *Medford South* (Census Tract 7, Figure 1)

Location: An area south of Medford that encompasses the Steward Meadows Golf course

Boundaries:

North: W Stewart Ave

South: Pioneer Rd, Carpenter Hill Rd, and Stage Rd S

East: Rogue Valley Hwy and Talent Canal

West: Hull Rd and Griffin Creek Rd

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 County	Oregon
	Medford West	Medford East	Howard	Medford South		
ACS Poverty rate	33%	26%	29%	24%	19%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	15,551	17,022	5,781	9,597	208,363	3,939,233
Housing units	6,307	7,542	2,427	3,686	91,782	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	54%	56%	55%	28%	35%	35%
Total Households	5,803	6,746	2,326	3,524	83,487	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	16%	14%	22%	13%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	36%	34%	34%	56%	48%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.5	27.4	28.0	27.1	26.7	26.8
Percent of population that is						
Female	50%	49%	49%	50%	51%	50%
Under 18	22%	22%	25%	26%	21%	21%
18 to 24	11%	11%	10%	5%	8%	9%
25 to 44	29%	26%	24%	25%	23%	27%
45 to 59	19%	19%	24%	20%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	18%	21%	17%	24%	27%	22%
Latino	23%	12%	16%	12%	12%	12%
White and non-Latino	69%	77%	78%	79%	81%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	6%	8%	5%	9%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	91%	94%	92%	95%	96%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	24%	14%	18%	12%	11%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	11%	19%	9%	23%	26%	31%

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

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

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/>

[EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf](http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf)

- In the Medford West hotspot, the poverty rate was 60.6 percent in tract 1, 34.3 percent in tract 2.01, 33.8 percent in tract 2.02 and 22.4 percent in tract 8

- In the Medford East hotspot, the poverty rate was 22.9 percent in tract 4.05, 21.3 percent in tract 4.06, 30.2 percent in tract 5.01 and 30 percent in tract 5.02

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

Table 2 Jackson County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots				Jackson County	Oregon
	Medford West	Medford East	Howard	Medford South		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	6,694	5,465	2,242	2,014	48,114	734,666
Change since January 2011	4%	3%	-4%	4%	2%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	80	77	79	71	74	75
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients ²	43%	32%	39%	21%	23%	19%
Female	51%	53%	53%	52%	52%	53%
Children	35%	34%	38%	40%	34%	36%
18 to 24	11%	11%	10%	10%	10%	10%
25 to 44	28%	29%	25%	30%	28%	27%
45 to 59	17%	16%	15%	13%	16%	16%
60 +	10%	11%	11%	8%	12%	12%
English as preferred language	92%	96%	91%	94%	94%	89%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	44%	41%	37%	34%	43%	42%
Clients in single parent households	33%	31%	36%	35%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	21%	27%	24%	30%	26%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³						
TANF	14%	10%	9%	9%	10%	10%
Medical assistance	85%	83%	87%	84%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	10%	11%	9%	14%	9%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴						
Domestic violence	13%	12%	13%	11%	11%	11%
Mental health	23%	21%	19%	19%	18%	22%
Alcohol and drug	25%	22%	19%	22%	20%	20%
Child welfare	25%	23%	21%	26%	20%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	6%	5%	3%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	5	46	39	65	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Medford West area had the 10th highest participation rate per total tract population, 15th highest poverty rate and clients with less than a high school diploma, and 16th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs. They also had the 14th highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4). These factors resulted in the area's index rank of 5.

- The Howard area had the 7th highest rate of single mother households.

- Clients in the Medford South area had the 16th highest rate of child welfare involvement, and the 17th highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4).

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

	Hotspots					
	Medford West	Medford East	Howard	Medford South	Jackson County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	31%	33%	32%	37%	31%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	40%	41%	39%	44%	38%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.06	\$ 13.46	\$ 13.51	\$ 14.68	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.02	\$ 12.32	\$ 12.33	\$ 12.91	\$ 12.76	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 11,899	\$ 12,384	\$ 12,203	\$ 14,200	\$ 13,080	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 10,027	\$ 11,051	\$ 10,674	\$ 11,032	\$ 10,843	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-16%	-11%	-13%	-22%	-17%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	30%	29%	31%	32%	29%	21%
in 2015	30%	29%	26%	33%	28%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	17%	18%	19%	15%	17%	18%
in 2015	20%	20%	21%	17%	20%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	15%	18%	16%	17%	16%	16%
in 2015	15%	18%	19%	16%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	12%	10%	9%	9%	9%	11%
in 2015	15%	12%	13%	9%	11%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	7%
in 2015	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	3%	3%	2%	2%	4%	4%
in 2015	3%	3%	2%	4%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	17%	17%	17%	19%	20%	23%
in 2015	12%	14%	14%	16%	16%	21%

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

- Employment among clients in the Jackson County hotspots increased between year 2010 and 2015.
- In the Medford West and East areas, job growth was from the accommodation/food and admin services sectors.
- Job growth in the Howard area was from trade, admin services accommodation/food and health care/social assistance sectors.
- In the Medford South area, job growth was from trade, construction, and accommodation/food sectors.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

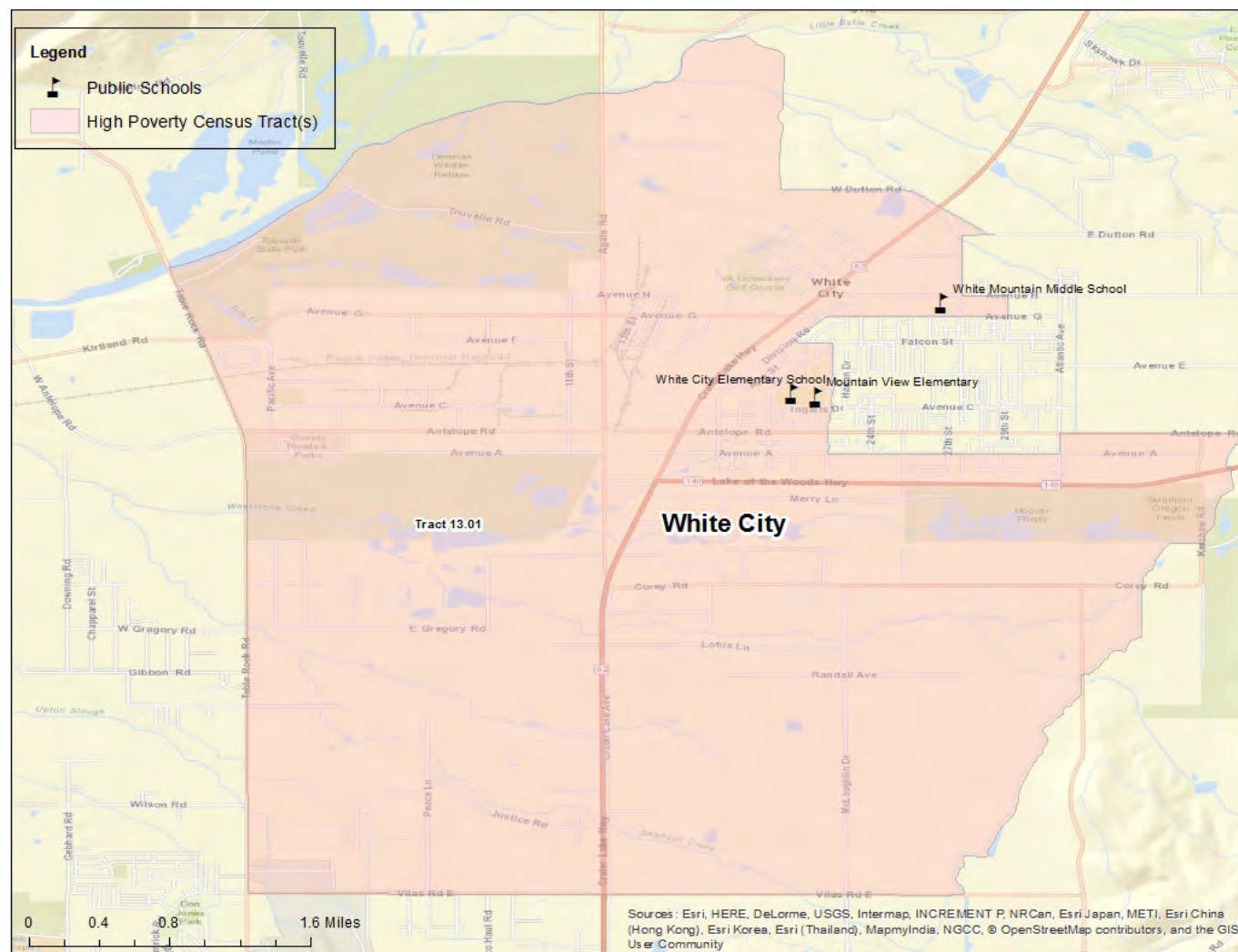
	<i>Hotspots</i>				Jackson County	Oregon
	Medford West	Medford East	Howard	Medford South		
Total number of clients	6,694	5,465	2,242	2,014	48,114	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " <i>Movers</i> "	70%	67%	63%	68%	63%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	69%	69%	65%	72%	66%	63%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2015	40%	33%	32%	38%	34%	33%
In 2014	16%	16%	16%	15%	15%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	13%	18%	16%	15%	14%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	55%	55%	50%	53%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	6%	7%	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.

- The migration patterns for the four hotspots were urban, with about 72 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Jackson County, 18 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and about 10 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Josephine.

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

Figure 2. Poverty hotspot, Jackson County: White City



- White-City (census tract 13.01, Figure 2)

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

Boundaries:

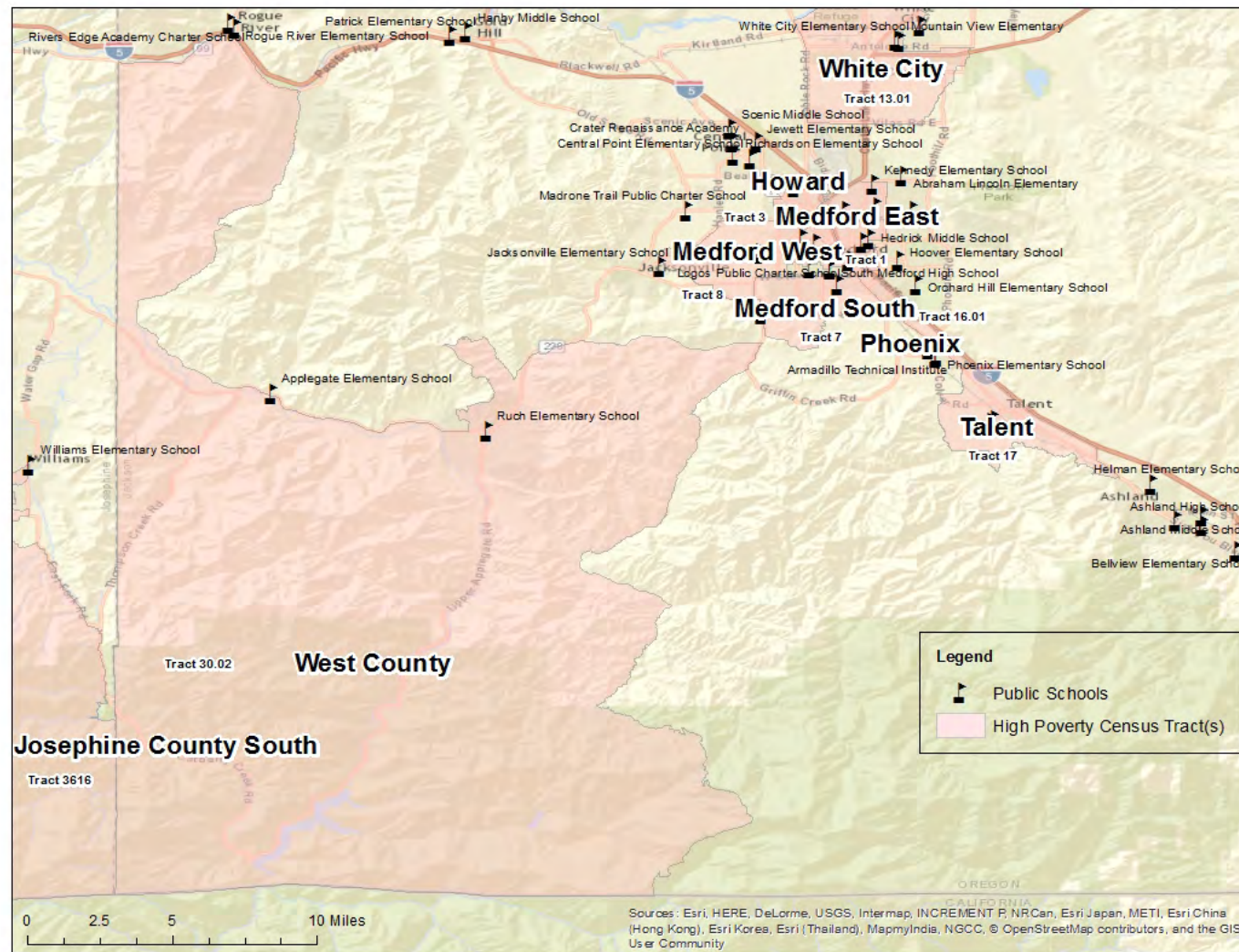
North: The Rogue River, Little Butte Creek, Dutton Road, Avenue A, and Antelope Road

South: Vilas Road

East: Dutton Road, Wilson Way, Division Road, Hale Way, and the Hopkins Canal

West: Table Rock Road

Figure 3. Poverty hotspot, Jackson County: West County



- *West County* (Census Tract 30.02, Figure 3)

Location:

Southwestern corner of the county including the unincorporated communities of Foothills Creek, Applegate, and Ruch

Boundaries:

North: The Rogue River, N Applegate, Poormans Creek, and W Griffin Creek roads, Oregon Highway 238

South: California
East: Foothills Creek, Long Gulch, Slagle Creek, and N Applegate roads; Griffin Lane, Waters Gulch, and Beaver Creek roads
West: Josephine County

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

Table 1 Jackson County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹						
	Hotspots				Jackson County	Oregon
	Phoenix	White City	West County	Talent		
ACS Poverty rate	22%	24%	29%	24%	19%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	3,747	5,945	4,656	7,514	208,363	3,939,233
Housing units	2,030	1,736	2,545	3,434	91,782	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	35%	27%	14%	39%	35%	35%
Total Households	1,786	1,618	1,910	3,249	83,487	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	14%	13%	11%	16%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	31%	59%	53%	39%	48%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.0	28.3	26.4	26.2	26.7	26.8
Percent of population that is						
Female	51%	46%	55%	51%	51%	50%
Under 18	15%	24%	21%	20%	21%	21%
18 to 24	4%	8%	3%	9%	8%	9%
25 to 44	33%	23%	17%	27%	23%	27%
45 to 59	16%	25%	21%	19%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	31%	20%	38%	26%	27%	22%
Latino	20%	19%	1%	10%	12%	12%
White and non-Latino	77%	73%	97%	81%	81%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	2%	8%	1%	7%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	93%	96%	97%	95%	96%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	14%	17%	7%	9%	11%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	24%	8%	26%	31%	26%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf						

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

	Hotspots				Jackson County	Oregon
	Phoenix	White City	West County	Talent		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	1,232	1,563	1,082	1,763	48,114	734,666
Change since January 2011	9%	-3%	5%	-8%	2%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	72	76	68	73	74	75
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients ²	33%	26%	23%	23%	23%	19%
Female	54%	53%	48%	52%	52%	53%
Children	33%	36%	27%	34%	34%	36%
18 to 24	8%	9%	8%	7%	10%	10%
25 to 44	24%	28%	28%	27%	28%	27%
45 to 59	15%	16%	20%	16%	16%	16%
60 +	19%	11%	17%	16%	12%	12%
English as preferred language	87%	94%	99%	89%	94%	89%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	47%	40%	53%	45%	43%	42%
Clients in single parent households	30%	32%	26%	30%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	21%	28%	21%	23%	26%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³						
TANF	7%	9%	11%	9%	10%	10%
Medical assistance	84%	84%	77%	84%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	7%	8%	7%	7%	9%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴						
Domestic violence	11%	10%	9%	10%	11%	11%
Mental health	17%	19%	15%	16%	18%	22%
Alcohol and drug	17%	21%	18%	19%	20%	20%
Child welfare	15%	22%	17%	16%	20%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	93	72	102	99	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.						

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

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

	Hotspots					
	Phoenix	White City	West County	Talent	Jackson County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	30%	35%	24%	32%	31%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	37%	37%	29%	37%	38%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 12.89	\$ 14.33	\$ 14.94	\$ 14.03	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.39	\$ 13.04	\$ 12.64	\$ 13.25	\$ 12.76	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 12,960	\$ 15,210	\$ 13,261	\$ 12,652	\$ 13,080	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 10,485	\$ 11,552	\$ 10,199	\$ 10,532	\$ 10,843	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-19%	-24%	-23%	-17%	-17%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	31%	32%	22%	30%	29%	21%
in 2015	34%	27%	26%	28%	28%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	13%	14%	21%	19%	17%	18%
in 2015	17%	17%	21%	14%	20%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	19%	14%	11%	11%	16%	16%
in 2015	15%	14%	13%	15%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	9%	8%	13%	7%	9%	11%
in 2015	13%	13%	10%	11%	11%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	5%	10%	5%	6%	5%	7%
in 2015	4%	9%	10%	7%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	1%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
in 2015	1%	3%	6%	4%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	22%	17%	23%	23%	20%	23%
in 2015	15%	17%	14%	21%	16%	21%

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

- Employment among clients in the Jackson County hotspots increased between year 2010 and 2015.
- In the Phoenix area, job growth was from the accommodation/food, admin services, and trade sectors. Job growth in the White City area was from admin services and accommodation/food sectors.
- Job growth in the West County area was from trade, health care, manufacturing, and construction. In the Talent area, job growth was from health care/social assistance, admin services and manufacturing sectors.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>				Jackson County	Oregon
	Phoenix	White City	West County	Talent		
Total number of clients	1,232	1,563	1,082	1,763	48,114	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " <i>Movers</i> "	60%	60%	57%	56%	63%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	64%	61%	68%	61%	66%	63%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2015	31%	29%	37%	28%	34%	33%
In 2014	14%	15%	12%	15%	15%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	15%	16%	8%	13%	14%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	48%	46%	27%	39%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	9%	7%	20%	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.

- The migration pattern for the West County hotspot was rural, with about 48 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Jackson County, 16 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 36 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Josephine.

- The migration patterns for the other

three hotspots were urban, with about 76 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Jackson County, about 13 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and just above 11 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Josephine.

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

Jefferson County

	Jefferson County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	22,305	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	21,531	+/-236	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	7,577	+/-266	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	40.2	+/-1.0	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	24.2%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	6.5%	+/-0.1	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	24.1%	+/-0.9	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	17.6%	+/-0.5	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	13,410	+/-13	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	60.1%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	226	+/-16	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	1.0%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	3,614	+/-142	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	16.2%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	155	+/-42	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	0.7%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	87	+/-81	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.4%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0	+/-22	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	392	+/-111	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	1.8%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	4,421	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	19.8%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	11,467	+/-141	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	51.4%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	10,838	+/-141	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	48.6%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	20,466	+/-267	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	91.8%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	1,095	+/-249	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	4.9%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	1,599	+/-243	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	7.2%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	16.5%	+/-1.5	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	4.2%	+/-1.3	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	4.5%	+/-1.7	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	133	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	29.3%	+/-2.3	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	83.5%	+/-1.7	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	16.1%	+/-2.0	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	5.51	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	3.31	+/-0.14	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	25.0%	+/-2.9	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	48.7%	+/-12.0	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	5.2	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	11.2	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	1.2	+/-0.9	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	68.8%	+/-3.0	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	3.5	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	12.4	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	65.4%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	9.4%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	18.5%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	32.5%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	18.4%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	35.7	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	18.3%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	11.9%	+/-1.5	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	16.5%	+/-1.8	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	4.4%	+/-1.5	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.3%	+/-1.4	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	6.4%	+/-1.4	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	8.3%	+/-1.8	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	1.8%	+/-0.8	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	3.5%	+/-1.0	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	20.3%	+/-2.9	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	29.9%	+/-5.7	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	6.5%	+/-2.3	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	2,294	+/-461	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	8,821	+/-698	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$47,063	+/-3,154	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	23.9%	+/-2.2	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	38.4%	+/-2.2	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	72.5%	+/-2.2	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	951	+/-150	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	5.9%	+/-1.9	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	10,319	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	551	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	5.3%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	6,430	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	3,900	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	223	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	126	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	262	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	6	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	62	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	224	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	56	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	233	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	9	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	83	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

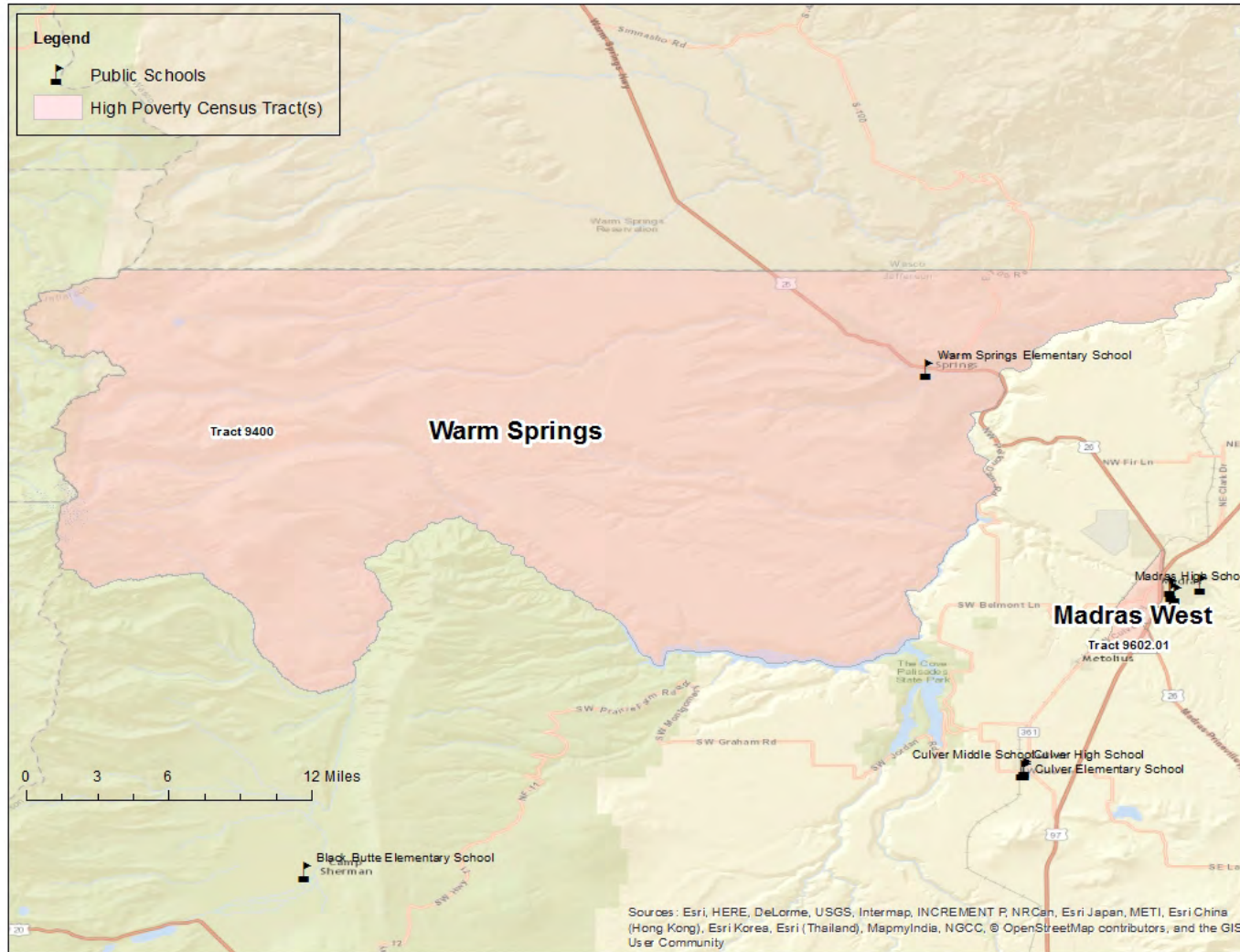
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Jefferson County

Figure 1. Poverty hotspots, Jefferson County: Warm Springs



- *Warm Springs*
(Census Tract 9400,
Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: Wasco County

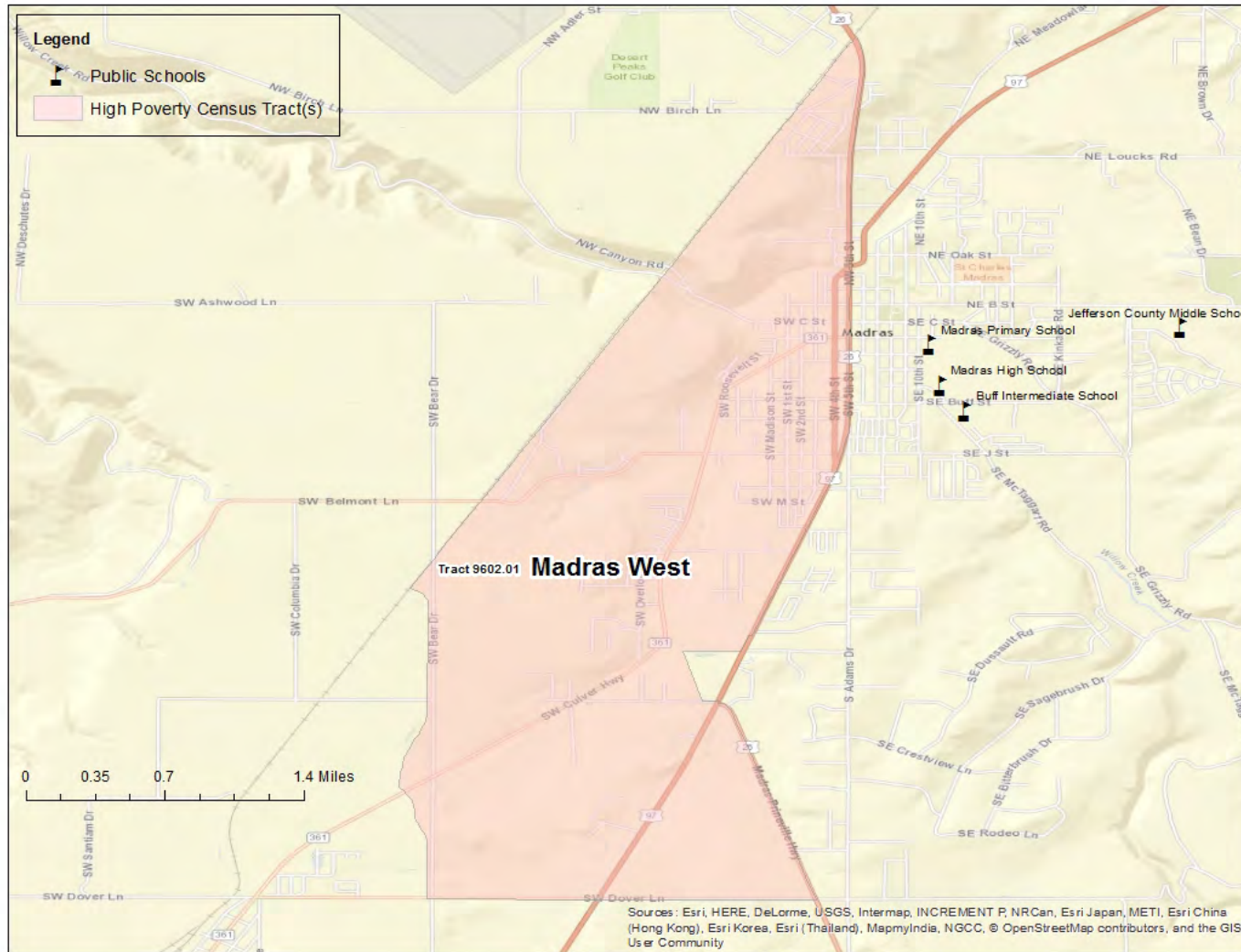
South: The Metolius and Deschutes rivers

East: The Deschutes River

West: Marion and Linn counties

Jefferson County has two high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Warm Springs and Madras have 31 percent of Jefferson county's population, 46 percent of its poor, and 47 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

Figure 2. Poverty hotspots, Jefferson County: Madras West



- *Madras West*
(Census Tract 9602.01,
Figure 2)

Location: The western portion of the city of Madras.

Boundaries:

North: (triangular) point formed by the intersection of U.S. Highway 26/97 and the Oregon Trunk Railway
South: SW Dover Lane

East: U.S. 26/97 and U.S. 26

West: the railroad tracks and irrigation canal

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	Warm Springs	Jefferso n County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	24%	34%	21%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	3,349	3,579	22,061	3,939,233
Housing units	1,367	907	9,789	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	41%	34%	26%	35%
Total Households	1,123	821	7,692	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	18%	37%	14%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	41%	36%	49%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.3	30.8	27.6	26.8
Percent of population that is				
Female	50%	49%	48%	50%
Under 18	32%	34%	24%	21%
18 to 24	9%	12%	8%	9%
25 to 44	25%	28%	23%	27%
45 to 59	19%	13%	21%	20%
60+ years of age	15%	13%	23%	22%
Latino	41%	12%	19%	12%
White and non-Latino	51%	4%	58%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	8%	82%	19%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	89%	100%	96%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	27%	18%	16%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	13%	8%	16%	31%

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

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

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/>

[EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf](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 Jefferson County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Jefferson County	Oregon
	Madras West	Warm Springs		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	1,627	1,627	6,913	734,666
Change since January 2011	5%	6%	11%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	82	99	85	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	49%	45%	31%	19%
Female	55%	53%	53%	53%
Children	41%	41%	40%	36%
18 to 24	10%	10%	10%	10%
25 to 44	24%	32%	26%	27%
45 to 59	14%	12%	14%	16%
60 +	11%	5%	9%	12%
English as preferred language	85%	100%	90%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	34%	33%	35%	42%
Clients in single parent households	36%	37%	35%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	27%	30%	29%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	17%	21%	15%	10%
Medical assistance	88%	86%	85%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	4%	3%	5%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	16%	15%	14%	11%
Mental health	26%	27%	25%	22%
Alcohol and drug	21%	39%	25%	20%
Child welfare	26%	20%	22%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	4%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	1%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	4	8	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with *any* record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, Madras West had the second highest service participation rate, the 7th highest participation rate in TANF programs, the 10th in the number of clients with less than a high school diploma, the 13th highest rate in child welfare involvement, the 15th highest participation rate in drugs and alcohol programs, and the 19th highest rate of single mother households. These factors contributed to the area's hotspot index rank of 4.
- Warm Springs had the highest participation rate in the TANF program and number of single mother households, the second highest participation rate in alcohol and drugs programs, the 17th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs. These factors contributed to the area's hotspot index rank of 8.

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

Table 3 Jefferson County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients ¹				
	<i>Hotspots</i>		Jefferson	Oregon
	Madras West	Warm Springs	County	
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	27%	33%	30%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	37%	31%	36%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 12.85	\$ 13.58	\$ 13.77	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.12	\$ 12.67	\$ 12.52	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 11,778	\$ 13,546	\$ 13,530	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 10,776	\$ 11,880	\$ 11,049	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-9%	-12%	-18%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	19%	4%	17%	21%
in 2015	22%	5%	17%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	25%	18%	20%	18%
in 2015	20%	21%	20%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	18%	3%	13%	16%
in 2015	13%	6%	12%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	6%	2%	5%	11%
in 2015	7%	3%	7%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	10%	9%	10%	7%
in 2015	13%	7%	11%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	1%	2%	2%	4%
in 2015	3%	3%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	21%	61%	32%	23%
in 2015	22%	55%	30%	21%
1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.				

- Client employment increased in the Madras West hotspot but slightly decreased in the Warm Spring hotspot.

- In the Madras West area, only the accommodation/food sector experienced job loss, while other sectors had slight employment increases.

- In the Warm Springs area, both the manufacturing and the “all other” sectors had job losses.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Jefferson County	Oregon
	Madras West	Warm Springs		
Total number of clients	1,627	1,627	6,913	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.3	2.4	3.1	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move - " Movers "	68%	55%	64%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	68%	55%	65%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2015	36%	25%	34%	33%
In 2014	15%	14%	15%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	16%	16%	15%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	29%	14%	22%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	17%	9%	19%	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 migration patterns for the two hotspots were rural, with about 31 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Jefferson County, 51 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 22 percent relocating from another county. The most common counties of origin were Deschutes and Multnomah counties.

² 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	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	84,063	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	82,869	+/-302	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	34,778	+/-466	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	47.9	+/-0.4	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	19.7%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	4.9%	+/-0.2	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	32.9%	+/-0.6	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	24.6%	+/-0.1	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	73,736	+/-42	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	87.7%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	297	+/-38	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.4%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1,022	+/-399	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1.2%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	646	+/-185	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	0.8%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	5	+/-8	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	30	+/-35	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	2,477	+/-398	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	2.9%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	5,850	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	7.0%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	41,141	+/-158	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	48.9%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	42,922	+/-158	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	51.1%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	80,447	+/-518	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	95.7%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	1,668	+/-444	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	2.0%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	3,085	+/-499	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	3.7%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	4.8%	+/-0.8	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	6.1%	+/-0.9	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	4.4%	+/-0.8	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	219	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	32.3%	+/-1.8	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	88.8%	+/-1.1	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	17.3%	+/-1.2	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	4.97	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.89	+/-0.06	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	20.5%	+/-1.1	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	44.6%	+/-10.2	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	5.0	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	12.9	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	1.8	+/-0.8	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	66.0%	+/-1.7	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	5.7	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	\$10.3	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	60.2%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	\$8.8%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	19.4%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	27.1%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	17.0%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	37.6	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	20.0%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	7.9%	+/-1.0	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	19.4%	+/-1.0	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	4.6%	+/-0.7	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.3%	+/-0.6	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	7.9%	+/-1.1	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	8.3%	+/-1.0	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	3.1%	+/-0.6	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	6.2%	+/-0.9	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	19.5%	+/-1.5	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	27.3%	+/-3.9	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	9.3%	+/-1.6	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	7,885	+/-1,045	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	36,200	+/-1,411	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$37,867	+/-1,700	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	27.6%	+/-1.2	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	47.5%	+/-1.3	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	60.9%	+/-1.5	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	4,304	+/-421	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	6.4%	+/-0.9	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	36,030	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	1,912	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	5.3%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	26,580	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	22,570	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade; Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	1,115	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	676	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	1,004	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	36	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	279	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	841	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	167	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	830	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	55	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	416	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

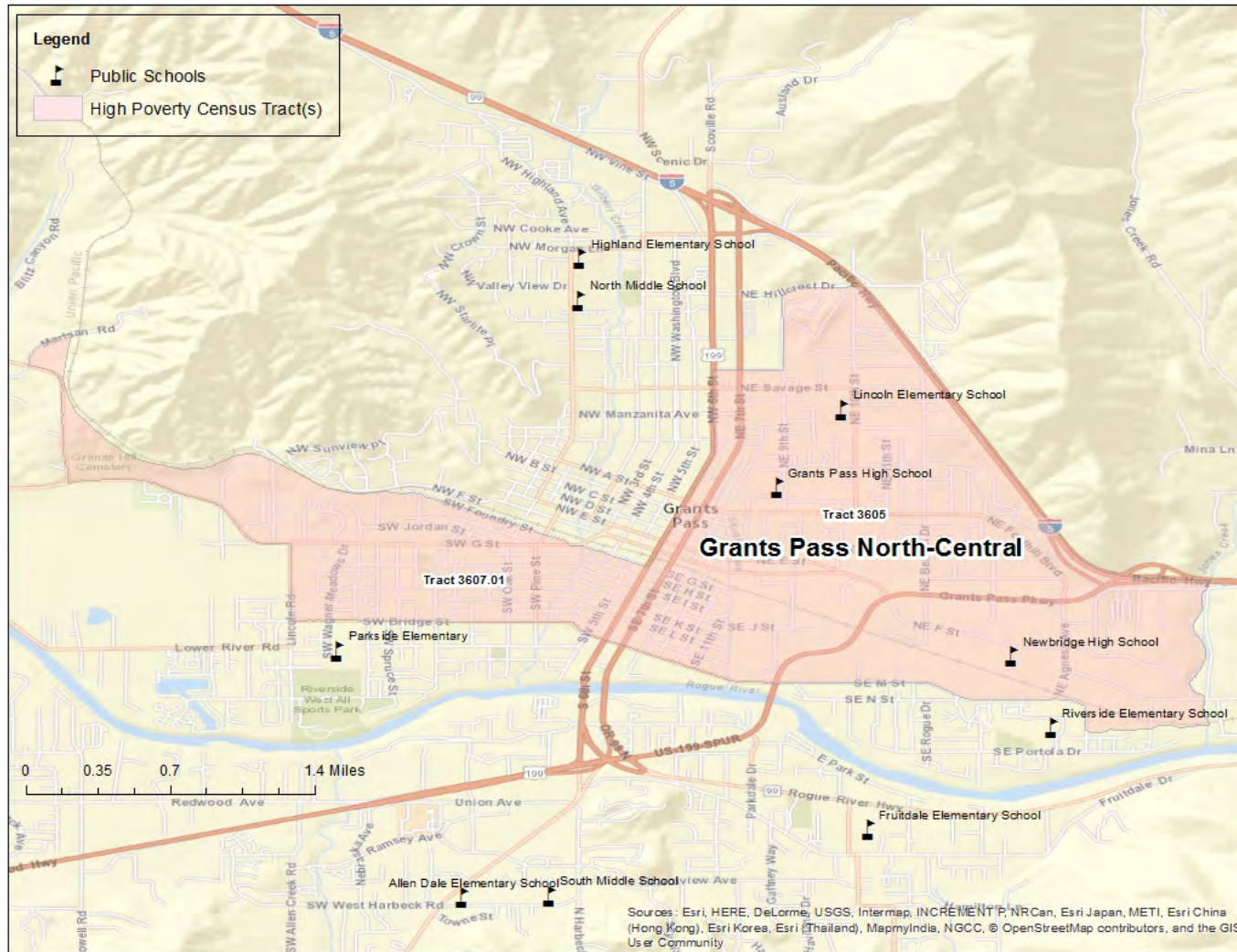
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Josephine County - Grants Pass North-Central

Figure 1: Poverty hotspots: Josephine County, Grants Pass North-Central



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

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

Boundaries:

North: NE Hillcrest Drive, NE Steiger Street, SW G and Foundry streets, the railroad tracks, and Marlsan Road

South: Upper River and Rogue River Loop roads, SW Bridge, SW M, and SE N streets

East: Jones Creek and I-5

West: NE 9th Street, U.S. Highway 199, Lincoln Road, and Pine Tree Lane

Josephine County has 5 high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Grants Pass North-Central has 13 percent of Josephine county's population, 19 percent of its poor, and 16 percent of its SNAP clients live in this areas.

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

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

	Hotspot		
	Grants Pass		
	North-Central	Josephine County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	31%	20%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	10,641	83,409	3,939,233
Housing units	4,393	38,028	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	57%	31%	35%
Total Households	4,068	34,527	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	19%	10%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	36%	49%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.5	27.0	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	52%	51%	50%
Under 18	25%	19%	21%
18 to 24	7%	7%	9%
25 to 44	25%	20%	27%
45 to 59	19%	21%	20%
60+ years of age	23%	33%	22%
Latino	9%	7%	12%
White and non-Latino	80%	87%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	7%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	98%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	14%	11%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	12%	17%	31%

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

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

[http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/](http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf)

[EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf](http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf)

- In the Grants Pass hotspot, tract 3605 had a poverty rate of 33 percent and tract 3607.01 had a rate of 28.2 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was roughly 31 percent.

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

Table 2 Grants Pass hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Grants Pass North-Central	Josephine County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	3,692	23,656	734,666
Change since January 2011	-5%	2%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	84	79	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	35%	28%	19%
Female	54%	51%	53%
Children	32%	30%	36%
18 to 24	11%	10%	10%
25 to 44	28%	28%	27%
45 to 59	15%	18%	16%
60 +	14%	14%	12%
English as preferred language	98%	99%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	44%	47%	42%
Clients in single parent households	29%	26%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	26%	27%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	14%	12%	10%
Medical assistance	84%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	8%	7%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	18%	15%	11%
Mental health	27%	23%	22%
Alcohol and drug	22%	20%	20%
Child welfare	23%	19%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	9	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with *any* record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

* Among all Oregon hotspots, the Grants Pass North-Central area had the 6th highest rate of participation in domestic violence programs, the 17th highest participation rate in mental health programs, the 17th highest number of single mother households. These factors contributed to the area's hotspot index rank of 9.

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

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Grants Pass	Josephine	Oregon
	North-Central	County	
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	26%	24%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	35%	30%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.51	\$ 13.90	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.32	\$ 12.53	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13,327	\$ 13,323	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,415	\$ 10,832	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-14%	-19%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	25%	23%	21%
in 2015	23%	23%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	24%	20%	18%
in 2015	22%	20%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	15%	16%	16%
in 2015	16%	16%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	6%	8%	11%
in 2015	13%	11%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	6%	7%	7%
in 2015	7%	9%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	4%	5%	4%
in 2015	3%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	21%	22%	23%
in 2015	14%	17%	21%

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

Client employment in the Grants Pass hotspot increased between year 2010 and 2015.

Most of the job growth was from admin services, and a slight increase was from the health care/social assistance sector.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	Hotspot		
	Grants Pass North-Central	Josephine County	Oregon
Total number of clients	3,692	23,656	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.1	2.8	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move <i>"Movers"</i>	65%	58%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	68%	64%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2015	34%	31%	33%
In 2014	16%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	15%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	45%	35%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	11%	12%	13%

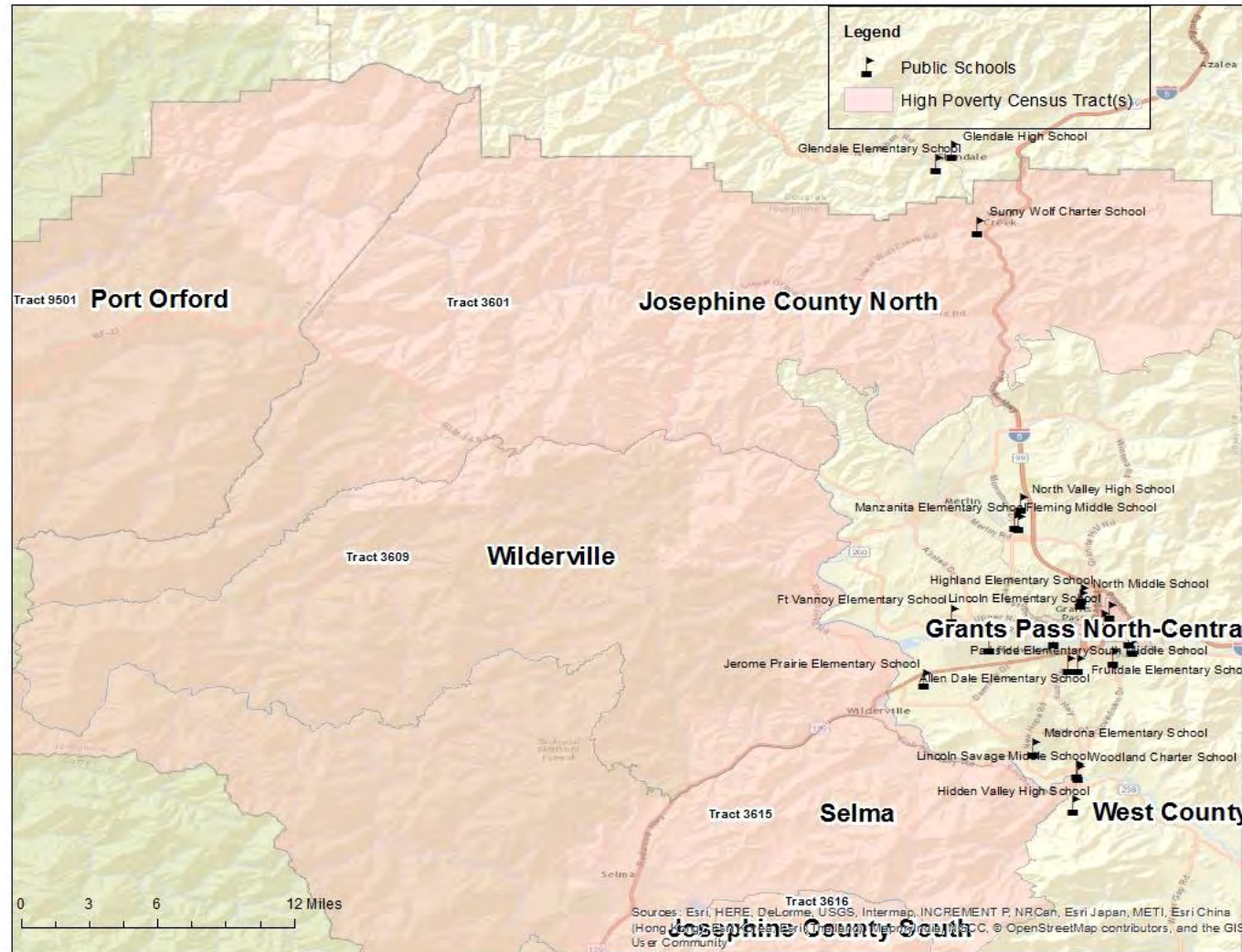
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete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

* The migration pattern for the hotspot was urban, with about 61 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Josephine County, 22 percent relocating within the hotspot, and 17 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Jackson.

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

Josephine County - North, Wilderville, Selma & West

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Josephine County: Josephine County North, Wilderville & Selma



- *North Josephine* (Census Tract 3601, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: Douglas County

South: North Fork Silver Creek, North Fork Galice Creek, the Rogue River, Hog Creek Road, Hugo Road, and several BLM roads

East: Jackson County

West: Curry County

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, North, Wilderville, Selma and West have 19 percent of Josephine county's population, 24 percent of its poor, and 24 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

* *Wilderville (Census Tract 3609, Figure 1)*

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

Boundaries:

North: The southern boundary of the *North Josephine* hotspot to the intersection of Hog Creek Road

South: U.S. Highway 199 and the Illinois River

East: The Rogue and Applegate rivers

West: Curry County

- *Selma* (census tract 3615, Figure 1)

Location: an area of the Josephine county extending from the city of Selma and to the Curry County line.

Boundaries:

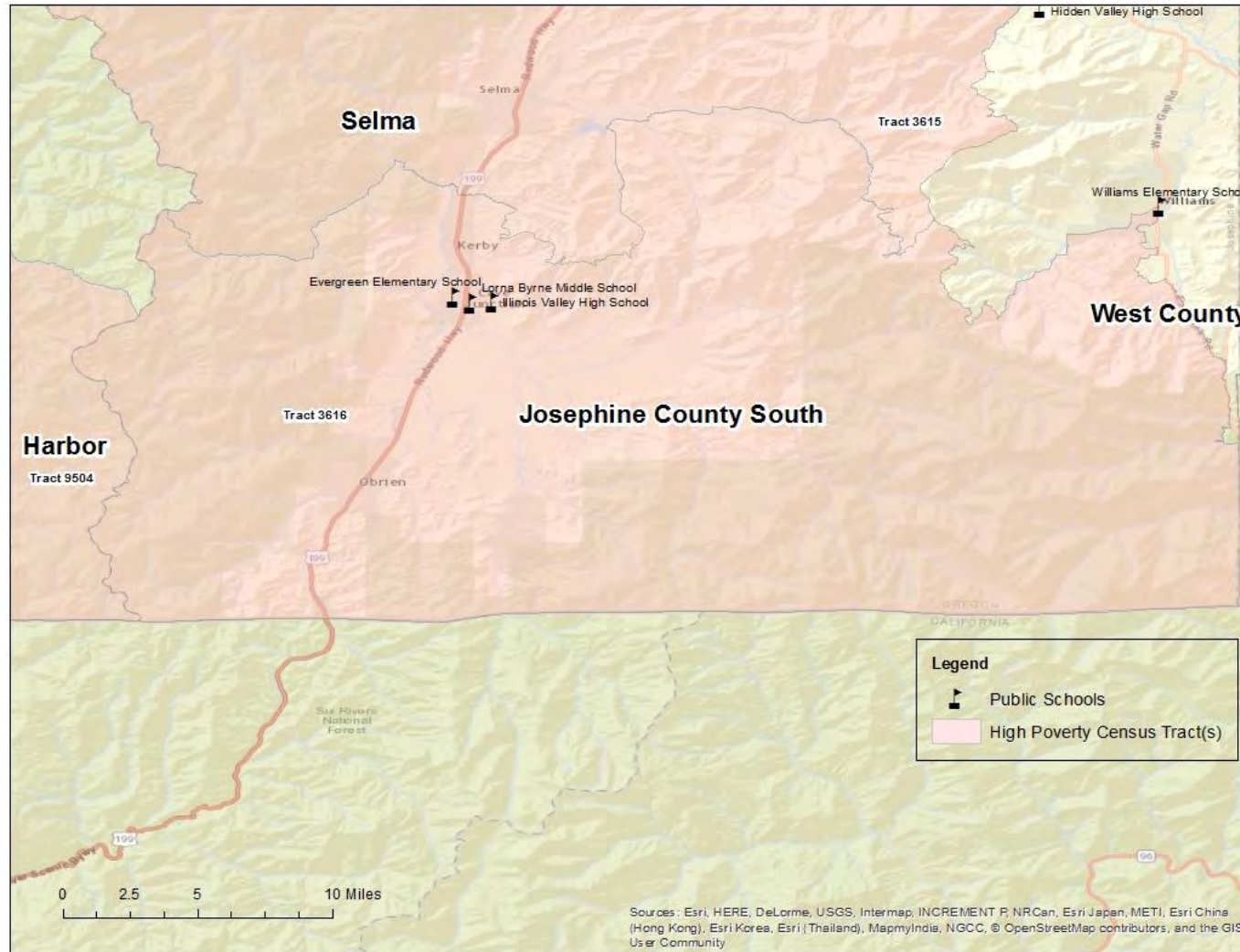
North: U.S. Highway 199 and the Illinois River

South: Deer Creek Rd, Lake Shore Dr, McMullin Creek Rd, Reeves Creek, and Canyon Creek

East: Applegate rivers, Murphy Creek and BLM-37-6-36

West: Curry County

Figure 2. Poverty hotspot, Josephine County: West County



- *Josephine County South* (Census Tract 3616, Figure 2)

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

Boundaries:

South: California

East: Jackson County

West: Curry County

North: Canon Creek, Reeves Creek, and several roads along the Deer Creek drainage. Within Williams, the boundary is Cedar

Flat Road, Williams Highway and creek, Latigo Ranch, Sagamore, and Cherokee roads and Granny Lane. South of Williams the boundary follows Clapboard Gulch, East Fork, and Thompson Creek roads

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

Table 1 Josephine County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹						
	Hotspots				Josephine County	Oregon
	Josephine North	Josephine South	Wilderville	Selma		
ACS Poverty rate	24%	29%	24%	21%	20%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	2,382	8,118	2,516	2,493	83,409	3,939,233
Housing units	999	4,098	1,212	1,304	38,028	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	19%	26%	13%	26%	31%	35%
Total Households	902	3,405	1,035	1,103	34,527	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	14%	7%	5%	6%	10%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	48%	46%	62%	52%	49%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.6	26.8	26.5	26.7	27.0	26.8
Percent of population that is						
Female	51%	47%	48%	53%	51%	50%
Under 18	20%	18%	19%	11%	19%	21%
18 to 24	8%	5%	3%	4%	7%	9%
25 to 44	12%	22%	13%	16%	20%	27%
45 to 59	25%	23%	25%	22%	21%	20%
60+ years of age	34%	31%	40%	47%	33%	22%
Latino	3%	8%	7%	3%	7%	12%
White and non-Latino	90%	87%	84%	89%	87%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	7%	4%	9%	8%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	99%	99%	100%	100%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	11%	13%	19%	18%	11%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	11%	14%	14%	22%	17%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf						

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

Table 2 Josephine County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>				<i>Josephine County</i>	<i>Oregon</i>
	<i>Josephine North</i>	<i>Josephine South</i>	<i>Wilderville</i>	<i>Selma</i>		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	748	3,513	535	878	23,656	734,666
Change since January 2011	20%	9%	-3%	5%	2%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	79	83	76	81	79	75
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients ²	31%	43%	21%	35%	28%	19%
Female	48%	49%	52%	47%	51%	53%
Children	24%	26%	24%	27%	30%	36%
18 to 24	7%	10%	11%	9%	10%	10%
25 to 44	30%	29%	27%	26%	28%	27%
45 to 59	22%	20%	24%	24%	18%	16%
60 +	17%	16%	14%	14%	14%	12%
English as preferred language	100%	99%	99%	99%	99%	89%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	58%	54%	56%	53%	47%	42%
Clients in single parent households	19%	19%	20%	20%	26%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	22%	27%	24%	27%	27%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³						
TANF	15%	10%	11%	9%	12%	10%
Medical assistance	81%	79%	82%	82%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	4%	3%	2%	9%	7%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴						
Domestic violence	11%	12%	10%	14%	15%	11%
Mental health	18%	20%	20%	21%	23%	22%
Alcohol and drug	19%	18%	17%	20%	20%	20%
Child welfare	14%	16%	17%	15%	19%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	2%	2%	3%	2%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	85	77	98	84	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Josephine North area had the 10th highest rate of participation in TANF programs.
- Josephine South area had the 10th highest rate of client participation per tract population.

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

	Hotspots				Josephine County	Oregon
	Josephine North	Josephine South	Wilderville	Selma		
Oregon employment history for adults						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	18%	17%	24%	22%	24%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	14%	19%	29%	26%	30%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.48	\$ 13.09	\$ 15.71	\$ 14.12	\$ 13.90	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 11.87	\$ 12.13	\$ 13.62	\$ 12.37	\$ 12.53	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 11,559	\$ 11,276	\$ 16,682	\$ 13,262	\$ 13,323	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 8,490	\$ 10,022	\$ 9,610	\$ 9,476	\$ 10,832	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-27%	-11%	-42%	-29%	-19%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	23%	17%	23%	22%	23%	21%
in 2015	24%	23%	26%	23%	23%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	12%	21%	16%	17%	20%	18%
in 2015	17%	18%	21%	16%	20%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	19%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
in 2015	12%	13%	8%	11%	16%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	11%	4%	8%	9%	8%	11%
in 2015	15%	4%	12%	11%	11%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	8%	10%	7%	8%	7%	7%
in 2015	5%	15%	6%	15%	9%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	3%	4%	10%	8%	5%	4%
in 2015	4%	3%	6%	7%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	24%	29%	19%	21%	22%	23%
in 2015	23%	23%	21%	18%	17%	21%

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

- Client employment declined only in the Josephine North area. The Wilderville area had the highest percent decrease in annual earnings. Employment in the trade sector increased across all hotspots. Client employment in the health care/social assistance sector declined in all hotspots 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.² The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>				Josephine County	Oregon
	Josephine North	Josephine South	Wilderville	Selma		
Total number of clients	748	3,513	535	878	23,656	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	48%	51%	52%	52%	58%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	53%	59%	69%	60%	64%	63%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2015	23%	26%	31%	26%	31%	33%
In 2014	13%	11%	12%	12%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	12%	15%	9%	15%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	21%	12%	34%	35%	35%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	18%	10%	12%	11%	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.

- The migration patterns for the Josephine North and South hotspots were rural, with about 33 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Josephine County, 39 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 28 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Jackson.

- The migration patterns for the Wilderville and Selma hotspots were urban, with about 66 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Josephine

County, 13 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 21 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Jackson.

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

Klamath County

	Klamath County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	65,946	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	64,861	+/-190	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	27,084	+/-500	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	42.6	+/-0.4	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	21.7%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	6.0%	+/-0.1	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	27.2%	+/-0.4	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	19.3%	+/-0.1	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	52,273	+/-69	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	79.3%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	394	+/-105	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.6%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	2,118	+/-281	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	3.2%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	630	+/-109	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	1.0%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	88	+/-36	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	65	+/-66	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	2,555	+/-324	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	3.9%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	7,823	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	11.9%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	33,005	+/-137	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	50.0%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	32,941	+/-137	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	50.0%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	62,045	+/-403	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	94.1%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	1,910	+/-263	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	2.9%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	3,367	+/-354	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	5.1%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	8.0%	+/-0.6	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	6.6%	+/-1.1	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	3.5%	+/-0.9	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	220	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	30.7%	+/-1.5	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	87.6%	+/-1.1	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	18.9%	+/-1.2	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	5.26	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.90	+/-0.07	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	24.3%	+/-1.3	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	44.9%	+/-10.0	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	6.9	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	18.6	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	2.6	+/-0.9	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	64.1%	+/-1.8	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	4.9	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	12.2	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	67.9%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	7.8%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	18.6%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	29.9%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	19.2%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	36.0	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	19.3%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	9.5%	+/-1.1	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	19.9%	+/-1.0	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	4.7%	+/-0.7	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.7%	+/-0.5	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	8.4%	+/-1.0	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	8.1%	+/-1.0	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.8%	+/-0.6	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	6.5%	+/-0.9	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	18.6%	+/-1.5	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	23.9%	+/-3.2	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	8.0%	+/-1.8	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	4,757	+/-674	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	25,896	+/-1,295	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$41,951	+/-1,972	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	23.3%	+/-1.5	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	41.1%	+/-1.4	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	68.0%	+/-1.4	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	3,009	+/-343	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	7.3%	+/-0.9	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	30,636	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	1,808	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	5.9%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	23,250	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	17,530	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	689	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	581	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	1,070	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	46	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	258	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	417	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	89	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	441	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	23	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	133	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

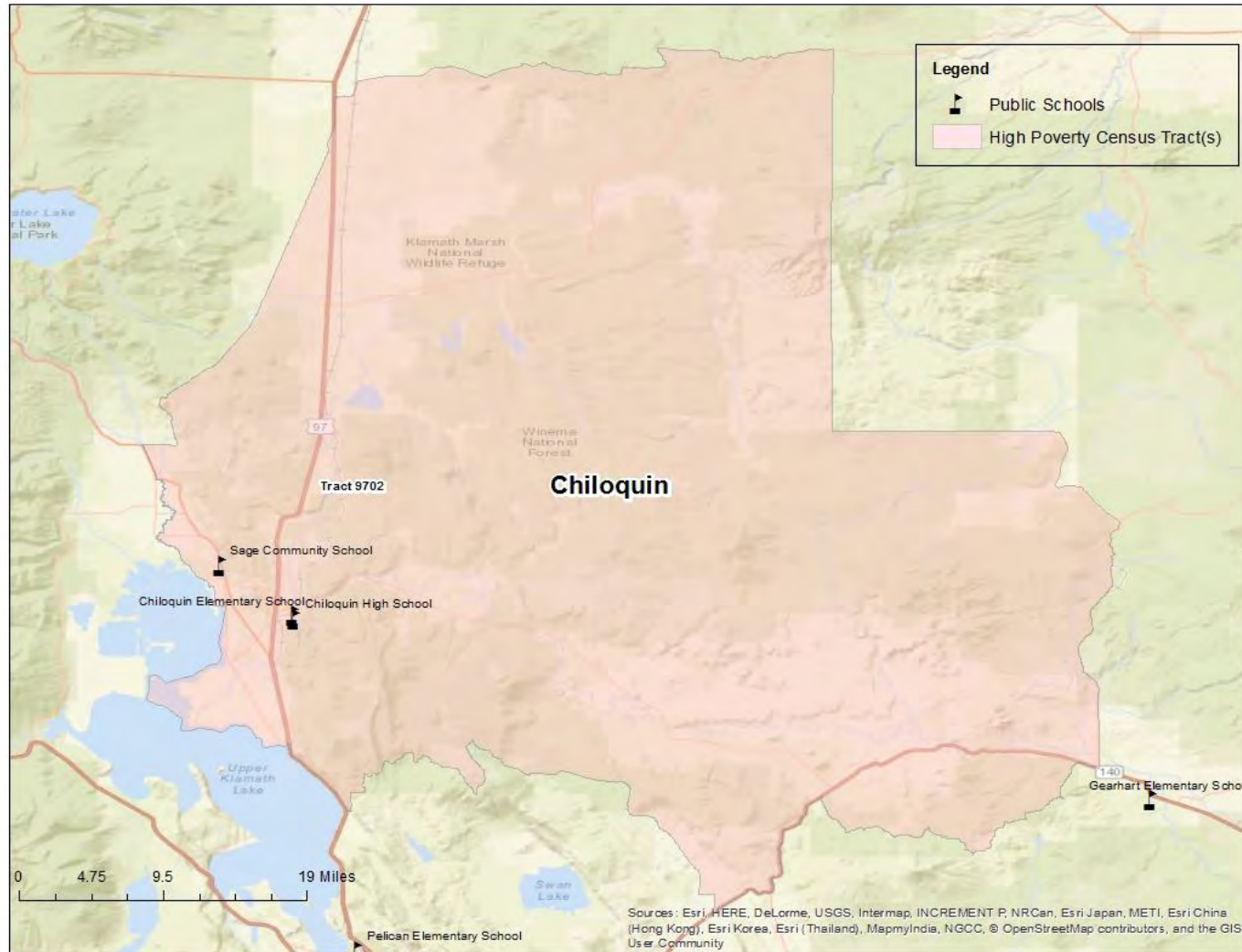
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Klamath County

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Klamath County: Chiloquin



Klamath County has 4 high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Chiloquin, Altamont, Klamath Falls East and West make up 30 percent of the county's population, 45 percent of its poor, and 44 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

- *Chiloquin* (Census Tract 9702, Figure 1)

Location: the city of Chiloquin and areas encompassing the Klamath Marsh National Wildlife Refuge and the Winema National Forest

Boundaries:

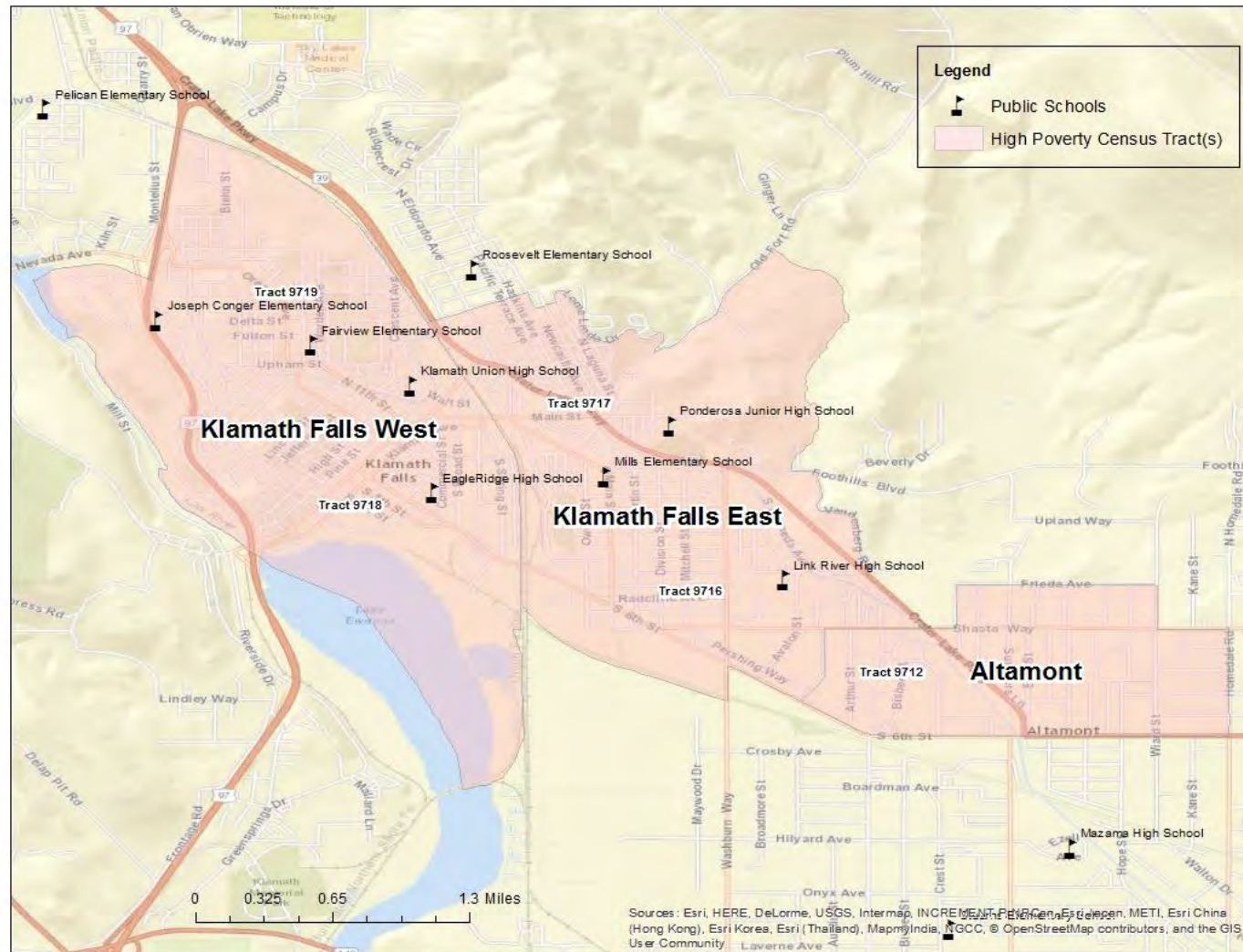
North: Dixon Rd, NF-8610, NF-83, NF-8379, NF-2879, Silver Lake Rd and Lake County

South: NF-9718, NF-9711, Switchback Rd, Bliss Rd, Yonna Dr, Highway 140, NF-3673

East: NF-3751, NF-3678, NF-3672, Highway 140 E, Ivory Pine Rd, NF-30, Ocande Trail, and Lake County

West: US Highway 97 N, Sun Mountain Rd, Highway 62, Wood River, Agency Lake, Upper Klamath Lake, US Highway 97 N

Figure 2. Poverty hotspot, Klamath County: Altamont, Klamath Falls East and West



- *Klamath Falls West* (Census Tract 9718 and 9719, Figure 2)

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

Boundaries:

North: Union Pacific Railroad

South: Union Pacific Railroad

East: Union Pacific Railroad

West: Highway 97, Lake Ewauna and the Link River

South: Highway 97, Lake Ewauna and the Link River

West: Highway 97, Lake Ewauna and the Link River

South: Highway 97, Lake Ewauna and the Link River

West: Highway 97, Lake Ewauna and the Link River

South: Highway 97, Lake Ewauna and the Link River

West: Highway 97, Lake Ewauna and the Link River

South: Highway 97, Lake Ewauna and the Link River

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South: Highway 97, Lake Ewauna and the Link River

West: Highway 97, Lake Ewauna and the Link River

South: Highway 97, Lake Ewauna and the Link River

West: Highway 97, Lake Ewauna and the Link River

South: Highway 97, Lake Ewauna and the Link River

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

Location: Eastern portion of the city of Klamath Falls

Boundaries:

North: Portland Street, Loma Linda Drive, and Old Fort Road

South: the railroad tracks, S Sixth Street, and Shasta Way

East: Avalon Street, Alameda Bypass, Vandenberg Avenue, Foothills Boulevard, and a tributary to the A Canal that runs along the landfill

West: Union Pacific Railroad tracks

- *Altamont* (Census Tract 9712, Figure 2)

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

Boundaries:

North: Shasta Way and Frieda Avenue,

South: S Sixth Street

East: Homedale Road

West: Austin Street

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>				Klamath County	Oregon
	Altamont	Klamath Falls East	Klamath Falls West	Chiloquin		
ACS Poverty rate	36%	33%	28%	22%	19%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	2,412	6,583	6,020	4,550	65,972	3,939,233
Housing units	1,157	3,258	3,064	2,934	32,825	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	50%	59%	51%	12%	29%	35%
Total Households	1,061	2,921	2,553	2,141	27,188	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	15%	21%	12%	10%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	33%	27%	36%	48%	48%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.8	28.1	28.1	28.2	27.7	26.8
Percent of population that is						
Female	55%	50%	51%	46%	50%	50%
Under 18	23%	24%	20%	16%	21%	21%
18 to 24	9%	18%	13%	3%	9%	9%
25 to 44	24%	26%	29%	13%	22%	27%
45 to 59	23%	19%	17%	25%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	21%	14%	19%	43%	27%	22%
Latino	15%	19%	8%	2%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	73%	64%	81%	76%	79%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	12%	17%	10%	22%	9%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	96%	94%	100%	99%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	11%	19%	14%	12%	12%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	15%	13%	16%	17%	20%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf						

- In the Klamath Falls West hotspot, tract 9718 had a poverty rate of 32.4 percent and tract 9719 had a rate of 24.8 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was roughly 28 percent.

- In the Klamath Falls East hotspot, tract 9716 had a poverty rate of 32.7 percent and tract 9717 had a rate of 32.8 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was roughly 33 percent.

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

	Hotspots				Klamath County	Oregon
	Altamont	Klamath Falls East	Klamath Falls West	Chiloquin		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	982	2,990	2,550	1,298	17,886	734,666
Change since January 2011	-6%	1%	3%	20%	4%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	79	81	78	74	75	75
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients ²	41%	45%	42%	29%	27%	19%
Female	52%	54%	52%	49%	52%	53%
Children	33%	32%	30%	26%	34%	36%
18 to 24	11%	12%	13%	7%	11%	10%
25 to 44	30%	28%	29%	24%	27%	27%
45 to 59	17%	17%	18%	25%	17%	16%
60 +	9%	11%	11%	18%	12%	12%
English as preferred language	97%	95%	99%	99%	96%	89%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	41%	44%	47%	53%	43%	42%
Clients in single parent households	33%	32%	27%	19%	29%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	24%	24%	25%	28%	27%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³						
TANF	9%	10%	8%	4%	8%	10%
Medical assistance	81%	84%	80%	84%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	7%	5%	6%	1%	5%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴						
Domestic violence	10%	13%	13%	7%	11%	11%
Mental health	26%	29%	27%	18%	24%	22%
Alcohol and drug	25%	24%	22%	18%	20%	20%
Child welfare	26%	25%	27%	19%	24%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	5%	5%	3%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	22	3	23	111	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted. 5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.						

- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Altamont area had the 10th highest poverty rate, the 14th highest rate in both child welfare involvement and client participation per tract population, the 18th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs, and the 6th highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4). These factors resulted in the area's index rank of 22.

- Klamath Falls East had the 7th highest client participation rate per tract population, the 11th highest participation rate in both mental health programs and in rate of single mother households, the 16th highest poverty rate, and the 4th highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4). These factors resulted in the area's index rank of 3.

- Klamath Falls West had the 11th highest client participation rate per tract population, the 12th highest rate of child welfare involvement, and the 8th highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4). These factors resulted in the area's index rank of 23.

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

	Hotspots				Klamath County	Oregon
	Altamont	Klamath Falls East	Klamath Falls West	Chiloquin		
Oregon employment history for adults						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	29%	25%	25%	18%	27%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	37%	33%	36%	18%	33%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14.12	\$ 12.90	\$ 12.71	\$ 14.63	\$ 13.35	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.14	\$ 11.48	\$ 11.44	\$ 13.22	\$ 12.04	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13,174	\$ 11,886	\$ 11,376	\$ 12,547	\$ 12,439	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 10,086	\$ 9,297	\$ 9,320	\$ 8,897	\$ 9,990	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-23%	-22%	-18%	-29%	-20%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	26%	20%	21%	20%	21%	21%
in 2015	21%	21%	20%	22%	21%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	21%	21%	26%	10%	19%	18%
in 2015	25%	23%	26%	9%	21%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	10%	18%	12%	11%	15%	16%
in 2015	16%	17%	14%	11%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	14%	13%	17%	13%	13%	11%
in 2015	13%	17%	19%	14%	15%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	4%	6%	4%	8%	6%	7%
in 2015	4%	5%	2%	7%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	4%	2%	2%	5%	4%	4%
in 2015	5%	2%	3%	2%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	22%	21%	20%	34%	22%	23%
in 2015	15%	15%	15%	34%	19%	21%

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

- While client employment increased in other hotspots, Chiloquin's remained unchanged. The Chiloquin's hotspot also had the highest decline in annual earnings in comparison.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>				Klamath County	Oregon
	Altamont	Klamath Falls East	Klamath Falls West	Chiloquin		
Total number of clients	982	2,990	2,550	1,298	17,886	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.7	3.8	3.6	2.5	3.3	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " <i>Movers</i> "	71%	72%	71%	51%	65%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	74%	77%	76%	61%	71%	63%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2015	45%	40%	42%	27%	37%	33%
In 2014	14%	17%	16%	12%	15%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	12%	15%	13%	11%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	57%	53%	49%	20%	44%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	8%	8%	10%	12%	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 migration patterns for Altamont and Klamath East hotspots were urban, with about 71 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Klamath County, 18 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 11 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Jackson.

- The migration patterns for the Chiloquin and Klamath West hotspot were

rural, with about 42 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Klamath County, 39 percent relocating within the hotspot, and 19 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Jackson.

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

Lake County

	Lake County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	7,799	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	7,256	+/-153	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	3,409	+/-177	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	48.7	+/-0.6	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	18.5%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	4.9%	+/-0.6	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	31.4%	+/-1.4	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	23.0%	+/-0.6	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	6,679	+/-38	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	85.6%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	44	+/-46	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.6%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	90	+/-48	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1.2%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	70	+/-25	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	0.9%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0	+/-17	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	10	+/-16	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	314	+/-69	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	4.0%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	592	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	7.6%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	4,196	+/-73	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	53.8%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	3,603	+/-73	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	46.2%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	7,477	+/-95	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	95.9%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	187	+/-79	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	2.4%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	277	+/-83	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	3.6%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	5.3%	+/-1.8	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	7.3%	+/-3.2	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	5.0%	+/-2.7	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	-	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	33.4%	+/-3.8	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	83.9%	+/-3.0	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	17.3%	+/-2.9	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	2.54	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.83	+/-0.19	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	20.9%	+/-2.5	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	90.9%	+/-18.9	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	--	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	--	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	4.6	+/-3.3	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	61.7%	+/-4.8	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	~14.3	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	\$8.7	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	67.9%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	10.1%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	17.5%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	28.0%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	17.4%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	47.0	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	17.9%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	8.9%	+/-1.2	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	24.2%	+/-2.8	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	7.2%	+/-2.3	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	6.2%	+/-3.0	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	11.4%	+/-3.6	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	11.4%	+/-4.1	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	4.4%	+/-2.2	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	4.4%	+/-1.7	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	17.6%	+/-5.0	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	18.6%	+/-8.1	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	11.4%	+/-3.9	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	364	+/-136	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	3,378	+/-415	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$33,453	+/-4,806	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	20.9%	+/-3.4	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	43.9%	+/-4.1	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	62.9%	+/-3.2	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	474	+/-105	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	4.7%	+/-1.9	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	3,539	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	191	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	5.4%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	2,230	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	1,090	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	65	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	28	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	103	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	3	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	28	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	9	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	2	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	15	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	1	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	4	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

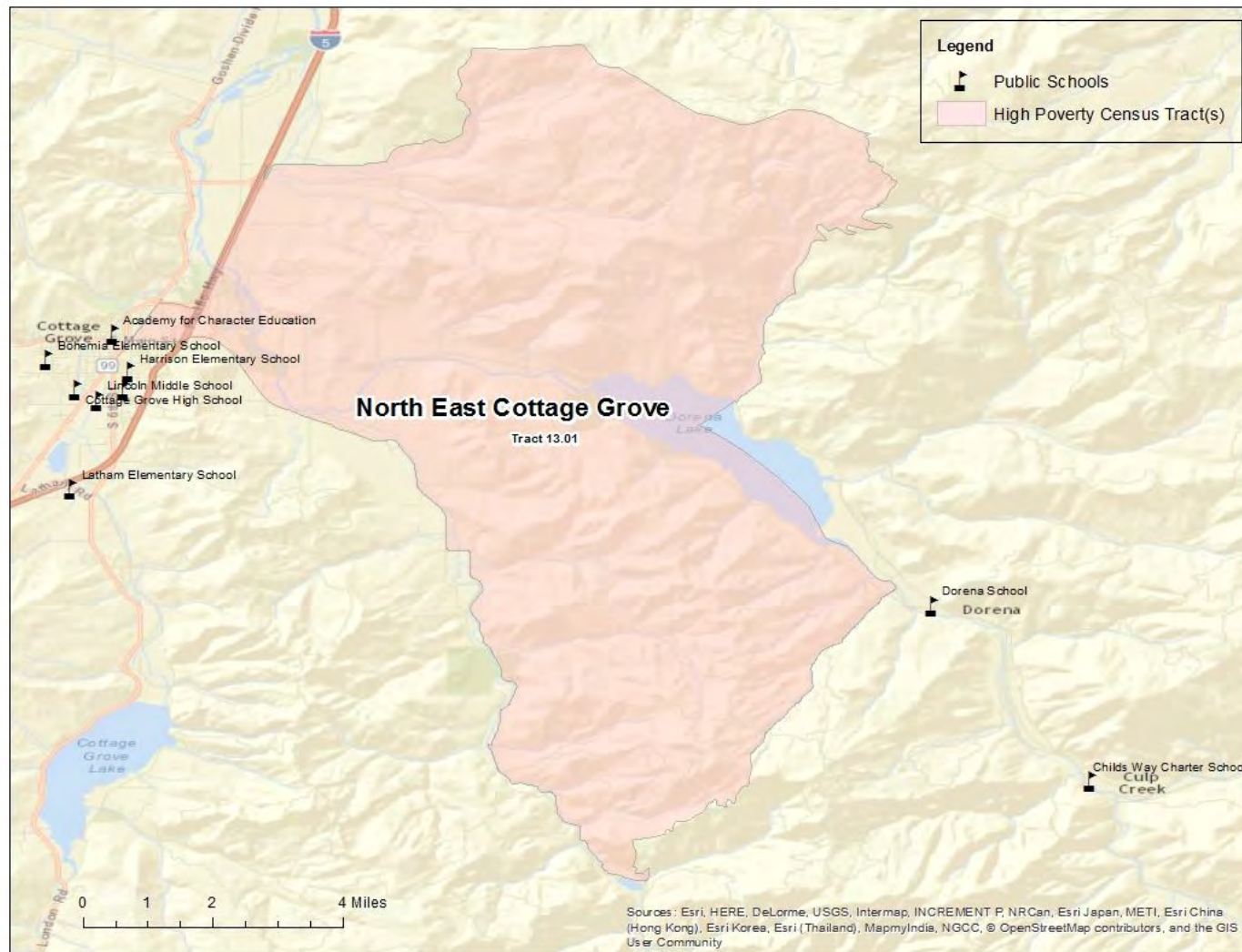
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Lane County - Northeast Cottage Grove

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Lane County: Northeast Cottage Grove



- *North East Cottage Grove (Census Tract 13.01, Figure 1)*

Location: the north-eastern area of Cottage Grove extending to the north and south of Dorena Lake

Boundaries:

North: Meyer Rd, Witcher Gateway Rd and Witcher Extension Rd

South: E Main St and Mosby Creek Rd

East: King Creek, Dorena Lake and Rat Creek Rd

West: I-5 and N Lane St

Several tracts in Eugene-Springfield are high poverty hotspots, as is one area surrounding Mapleton and one area in and around Junction City. Eight other reports cover the Eugene-Springfield, Mapleton, and Junction City hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Cottage Grove has 1 percent of Lane county's population, 1 percent of its poor, and 1 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

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

Table 1 Cottage Grove hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹			
	<u>Hotspot</u>		
	North East		
	Cottage Grove	Lane County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	24%	20%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	3,440	357,060	3,939,233
Housing units	1,529	157,510	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	35%	38%	35%
Total Households	1,416	146,235	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	18%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	47%	44%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.7	26.8	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	48%	50%	50%
Under 18	23%	19%	21%
18 to 24	8%	13%	9%
25 to 44	18%	24%	27%
45 to 59	23%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	28%	24%	22%
Latino	2%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	91%	82%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	7%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	100%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	9%	9%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	15%	28%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf			

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

Table 2 Cottage Grove hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspot		
	North East		
	Cottage		
	Grove	Lane County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	690	76,487	734,666
Change since January 2011	1%	1%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	83	78	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	20%	21%	19%
Female	52%	52%	53%
Children	32%	30%	36%
18 to 24	7%	11%	10%
25 to 44	27%	30%	27%
45 to 59	19%	17%	16%
60 +	15%	12%	12%
English as preferred language	99%	96%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	46%	49%	42%
Clients in single parent households	26%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	28%	23%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	10%	8%	10%
Medical assistance	87%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	5%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	10%	10%	11%
Mental health	26%	23%	22%
Alcohol and drug	21%	22%	20%
Child welfare	20%	19%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	71	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

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

Table 3 Cottage Grove hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	North East		
	Cottage Grove	Lane County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	32%	29%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	30%	37%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14.19	\$ 14.17	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 13.03	\$ 12.75	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13,503	\$ 13,186	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,885	\$ 10,726	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-12%	-19%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	31%	21%	21%
in 2015	28%	22%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	15%	18%	18%
in 2015	20%	18%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	15%	17%	16%
in 2015	17%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	10%	12%	11%
in 2015	8%	15%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	7%	6%	7%
in 2015	6%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	3%	4%	4%
in 2015	1%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	19%	23%	23%
in 2015	19%	19%	21%

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

- Client employment declined slightly in the Cottage Grove hotspot. Employment growth was in the accommodation/food and health care/social assistance sectors.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<u>Hotspot</u>		
	North East Cottage Grove	Lane County	Oregon
Total number of clients	690	76,487	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	2.8	2.9	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	62%	62%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	64%	66%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2015	32%	35%	33%
In 2014	15%	15%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	14%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	47%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	9%	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.

- The migration pattern for the hotspot was urban, with about 77 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Lane County, 9 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 14 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Douglas.

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

Lane County

	Lane County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	360,273	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	352,114	+/-615	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	146,692	+/-720	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	39.3	+/-0.2	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	19.1%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	5.0%	*****	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	24.6%	+/-0.2	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	17.3%	+/-0.1	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	299,530	+/-269	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	83.1%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	3,442	+/-254	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	1.0%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	3,155	+/-352	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	0.9%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	9,053	+/-485	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	2.5%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	858	+/-114	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.2%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	574	+/-258	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.2%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	14,258	+/-727	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	4.0%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	29,403	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	8.2%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	177,392	+/-116	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	49.2%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	182,881	+/-116	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	50.8%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	335,762	+/-1,142	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	93.2%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	12,959	+/-854	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	3.6%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	21,211	+/-1,059	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	5.9%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	8.5%	+/-0.4	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	8.7%	+/-0.5	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	4.5%	+/-0.4	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	246	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	24.7%	+/-0.6	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	91.1%	+/-0.5	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	28.7%	+/-0.5	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	4.48	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.91	+/-0.03	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	22.8%	+/-0.6	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	37.4%	+/-5.1	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	3.9	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	9.5	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	1.6	+/-0.3	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	58.8%	+/-0.6	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	4.2	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	\$9.7	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	66.2%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	\$7.4%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	15.8%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	27.4%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	19.6%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	33.0	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	14.6%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	8.1%	+/-0.8	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	16.5%	+/-0.5	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.2%	+/-0.3	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.2%	+/-0.3	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	6.8%	+/-0.4	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	6.6%	+/-0.4	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.3%	+/-0.3	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	5.1%	+/-0.4	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	19.7%	+/-0.8	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	21.8%	+/-2.1	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	8.2%	+/-0.7	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	33,508	+/-1,724	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	134,030	+/-3,586	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$45,222	+/-822	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	20.3%	+/-0.5	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	35.0%	+/-0.5	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	72.7%	+/-0.7	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	18,880	+/-744	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	5.4%	+/-0.4	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	187,561	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	7,890	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	4.2%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	160,300	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	130,900	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	4,335	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	2,990	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	3,128	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	276	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	1,132	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	1,664	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	969	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	1,658	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	106	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	1,898	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

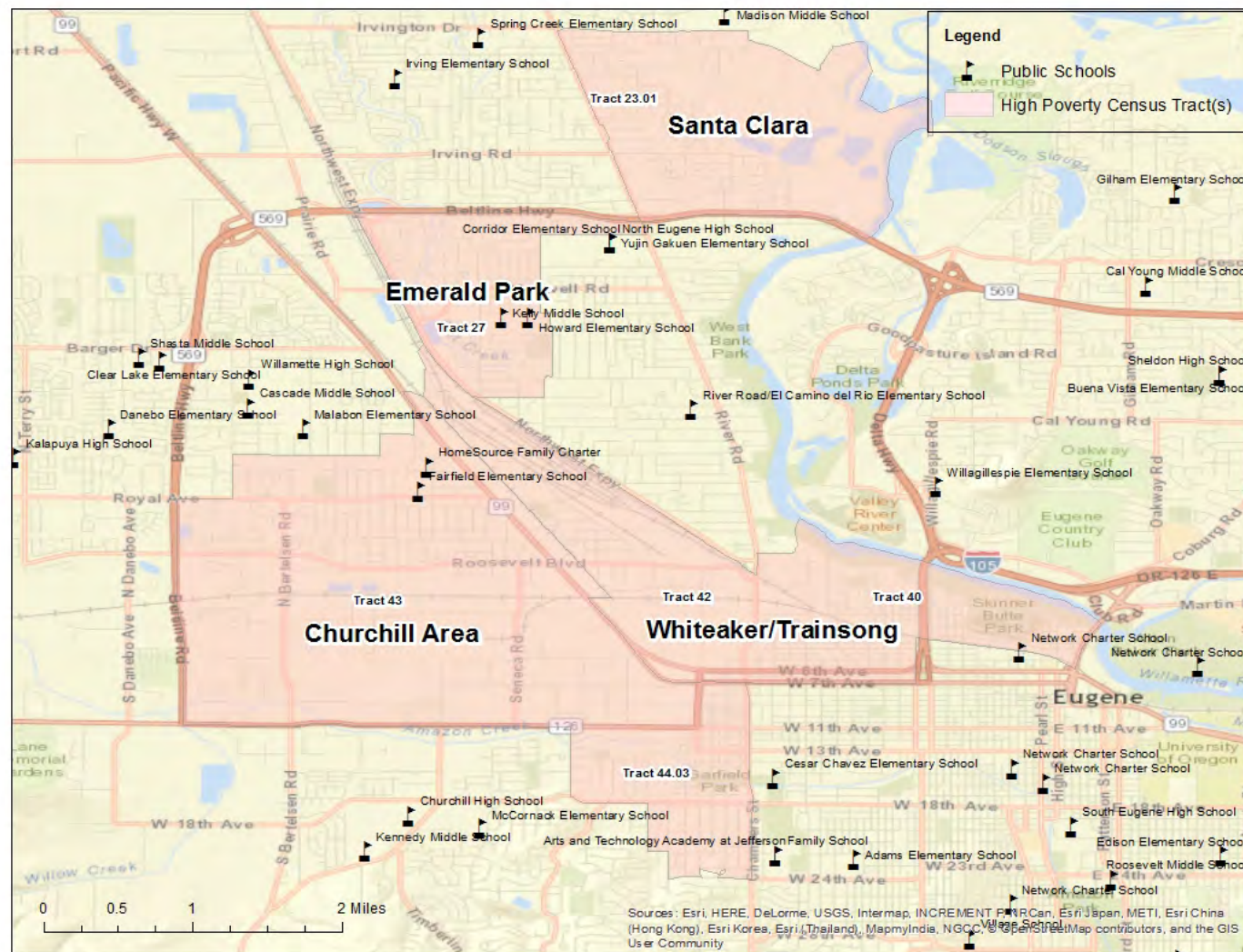
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Lane County - Santa Clara & Emerald Park

Figure 1. Poverty hotspots, Lane County: Santa Clara & Emerald Park



According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Santa Clara and Emerald Park have 2 percent of Lane county's population, 3 percent of its poor, and 2 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

- *Santa Clara* (Census Tract 23.01, Figure 1)

Location: the Santa Clara neighborhood part of the city of Eugene

Boundaries:

North: Wilkes Dr, Delay Dr and Willamette River

South: Beltline Hwy

East: River Loop 1 and Willamette River

West: River Rd

- *Emerald Park Area* (census tract 27, Figure 1)

Location: A portion of Eugene encompassing Emerald Park

Boundaries:

North: Beltline Hwy

South: Maclay Dr, Horn Ln and Silver Ln

East: Horn Ln, Lake Dr, Grove St and River Rd

West: Union Pacific Railroad

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Lane County	Oregon
	Santa Clara	Emerald Park		
ACS Poverty rate	25%	23%	20%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	3,689	3,985	357,060	3,939,233
Housing units	1,596	1,594	157,510	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	46%	37%	38%	35%
Total Households	1,506	1,560	146,235	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	11%	17%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	47%	37%	44%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.4	27.7	26.8	26.8
Percent of population that is				
Female	53%	53%	50%	50%
Under 18	24%	19%	19%	21%
18 to 24	5%	10%	13%	9%
25 to 44	24%	26%	24%	27%
45 to 59	18%	24%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	28%	21%	24%	22%
Latino	6%	8%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	86%	79%	82%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	8%	13%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	100%	96%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	8%	15%	9%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	20%	20%	28%	31%

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

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

http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf

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

Table 2 Lane County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Lane County	Oregon
	Santa Clara	Emerald Park		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	852	1,030	76,487	734,666
Change since January 2011	-13%	-2%	1%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	81	85	78	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	23%	26%	21%	19%
Female	54%	55%	52%	53%
Children	38%	39%	30%	36%
18 to 24	9%	10%	11%	10%
25 to 44	29%	31%	30%	27%
45 to 59	14%	14%	17%	16%
60 +	10%	7%	12%	12%
English as preferred language	97%	96%	96%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	36%	34%	49%	42%
Clients in single parent households	40%	37%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	23%	27%	23%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	10%	10%	8%	10%
Medical assistance	80%	85%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	15%	13%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	13%	12%	10%	11%
Mental health	25%	27%	23%	22%
Alcohol and drug	22%	24%	22%	20%
Child welfare	27%	27%	19%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	5%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	54	30	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with *any* record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Emerald Park area had the 11th highest rate of child welfare involvement, and the 18th participation rate in mental health programs. These factors, along with its high poverty rate, high percentage of single-mother households, contributed to the area's hotspot index rank of 30.
- The Santa Clara area had the 10th highest rate of child welfare involvement.

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

Table 3 Lane County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients ¹				
	<i>Hotspots</i>		Lane	Oregon
	Santa Clara	Emerald Park	County	
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	32%	35%	29%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	38%	40%	37%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14.15	\$ 14.43	\$ 14.17	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.29	\$ 13.79	\$ 12.75	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14,360	\$ 14,428	\$ 13,186	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,757	\$ 11,706	\$ 10,726	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-18%	-19%	-19%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	23%	18%	21%	21%
in 2015	23%	18%	22%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	14%	17%	18%	18%
in 2015	17%	18%	18%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	22%	15%	17%	16%
in 2015	22%	12%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	9%	14%	12%	11%
in 2015	15%	15%	15%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	5%	6%	6%	7%
in 2015	4%	8%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	2%	4%	4%	4%
in 2015	2%	6%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	25%	26%	23%	23%
in 2015	18%	24%	19%	21%
1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.				

- Client employment increased in both hotspots.
- In the Santa Clara area, most job growth was in the admin services and accommodation/food sectors.
- A slight job growth in the Emerald Park area was in admin services, manufacturing, construction and accommodation/food sectors.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Lane County	Oregon
	Santa Clara	Emerald Park		
Total number of clients	852	1,030	76,487	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move - <i>"Movers"</i>	65%	64%	62%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	71%	66%	66%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2015	33%	35%	35%	33%
In 2014	14%	14%	15%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	17%	15%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	53%	51%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	6%	8%	9%	13%

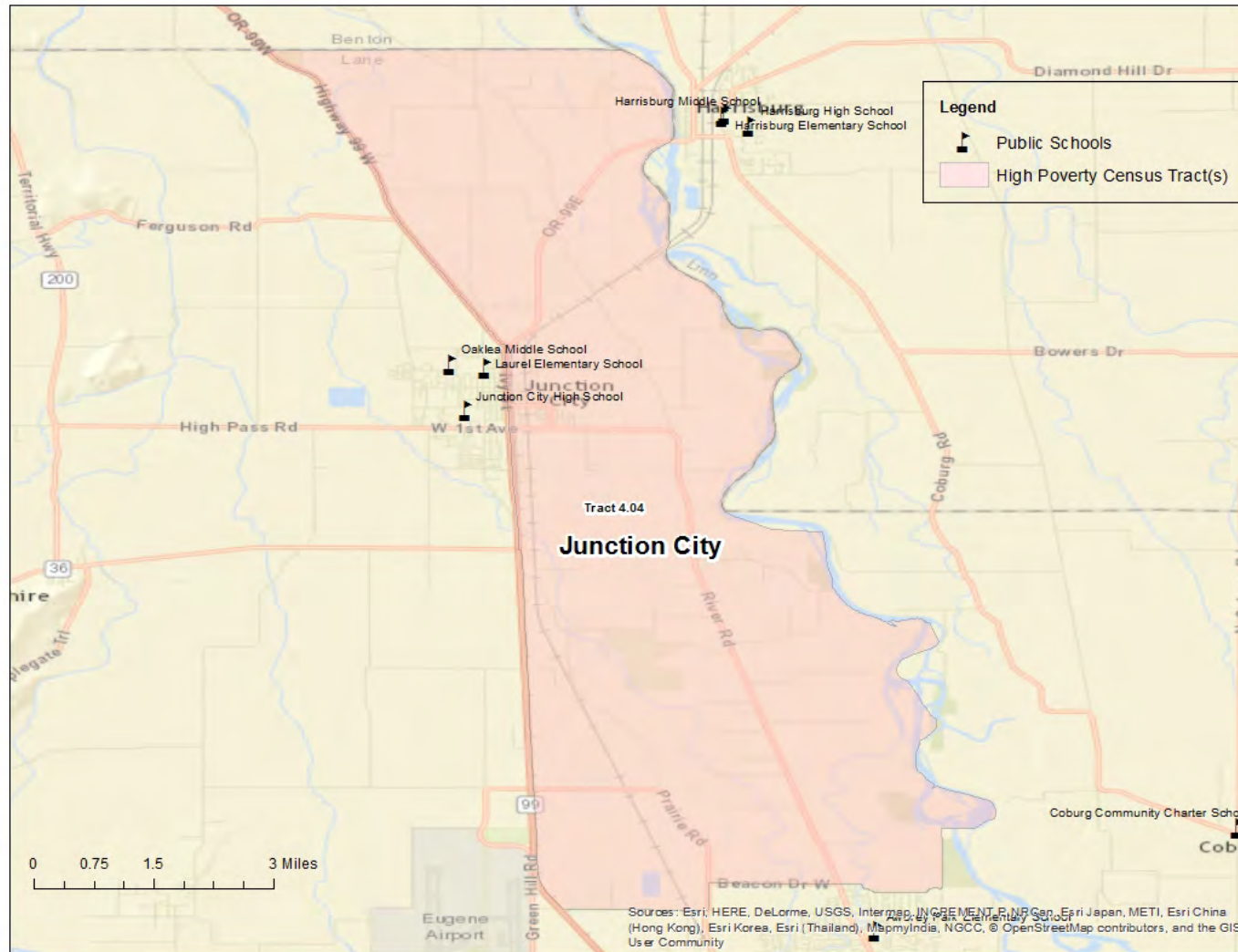
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete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

- The migration patterns for the two hotspots were urban, with about 81 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Lane County, 8 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and just over 11 percent relocating from another county. The most common counties of origin were Linn and Marion.

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

Lane County - Junction City

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot, Lane County: Junction City area



- *Junction City area* (Census Tract 4.04, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: Linn County
South: Awbrey Lane and Beacon Drive

East: Hileman Lane and the Willamette River

West: U.S. highways 99 and 99W

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Junction City has 1 percent of Lane county's population, 1 percent of its poor, and 1 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area.

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

Table 1 Junction City hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹			
	Hotspot		
	Junction City	Lane County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	21%	20%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	3,617	357,060	3,939,233
Housing units	1,427	157,510	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	42%	38%	35%
Total Households	1,396	146,235	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	14%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	53%	44%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.2	26.8	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	51%	50%	50%
Under 18	21%	19%	21%
18 to 24	8%	13%	9%
25 to 44	25%	24%	27%
45 to 59	18%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	26%	24%	22%
Latino	11%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	81%	82%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	5%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	96%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	14%	9%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	18%	28%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf			

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

Table 2 Junction City hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients			
	<u>Hotspot</u>		
	Junction City	Lane County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	856	76,487	734,666
Change since January 2011	0%	1%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	84	78	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	24%	21%	19%
Female	53%	52%	53%
Children	31%	30%	36%
18 to 24	9%	11%	10%
25 to 44	27%	30%	27%
45 to 59	18%	17%	16%
60 +	16%	12%	12%
English as preferred language	96%	96%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	46%	49%	42%
Clients in single parent households	25%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	27%	23%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	6%	8%	10%
Medical assistance	85%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	10%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	11%	10%	11%
Mental health	21%	23%	22%
Alcohol and drug	21%	22%	20%
Child welfare	20%	19%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	80	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.			

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

Table 3 Junction City hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspot		
	Junction City	Lane County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	27%	29%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	32%	37%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.83	\$ 14.17	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 13.33	\$ 12.75	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14,381	\$ 13,186	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 13,816	\$ 10,726	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-4%	-19%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	23%	21%	21%
in 2015	22%	22%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	15%	18%	18%
in 2015	10%	18%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	14%	17%	16%
in 2015	17%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	15%	12%	11%
in 2015	16%	15%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	5%	6%	7%
in 2015	12%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	9%	4%	4%
in 2015	4%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	18%	23%	23%
in 2015	20%	19%	21%

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

- Client employment increased in the Junction City hotspot. Most of the job growth was in the manufacturing sector.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Junction City	Lane County	Oregon
Total number of clients	856	76,487	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	2.9	2.9	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move <i>"Movers"</i>	68%	62%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	74%	66%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2015	36%	35%	33%
In 2014	16%	15%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	15%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	47%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	13%	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.

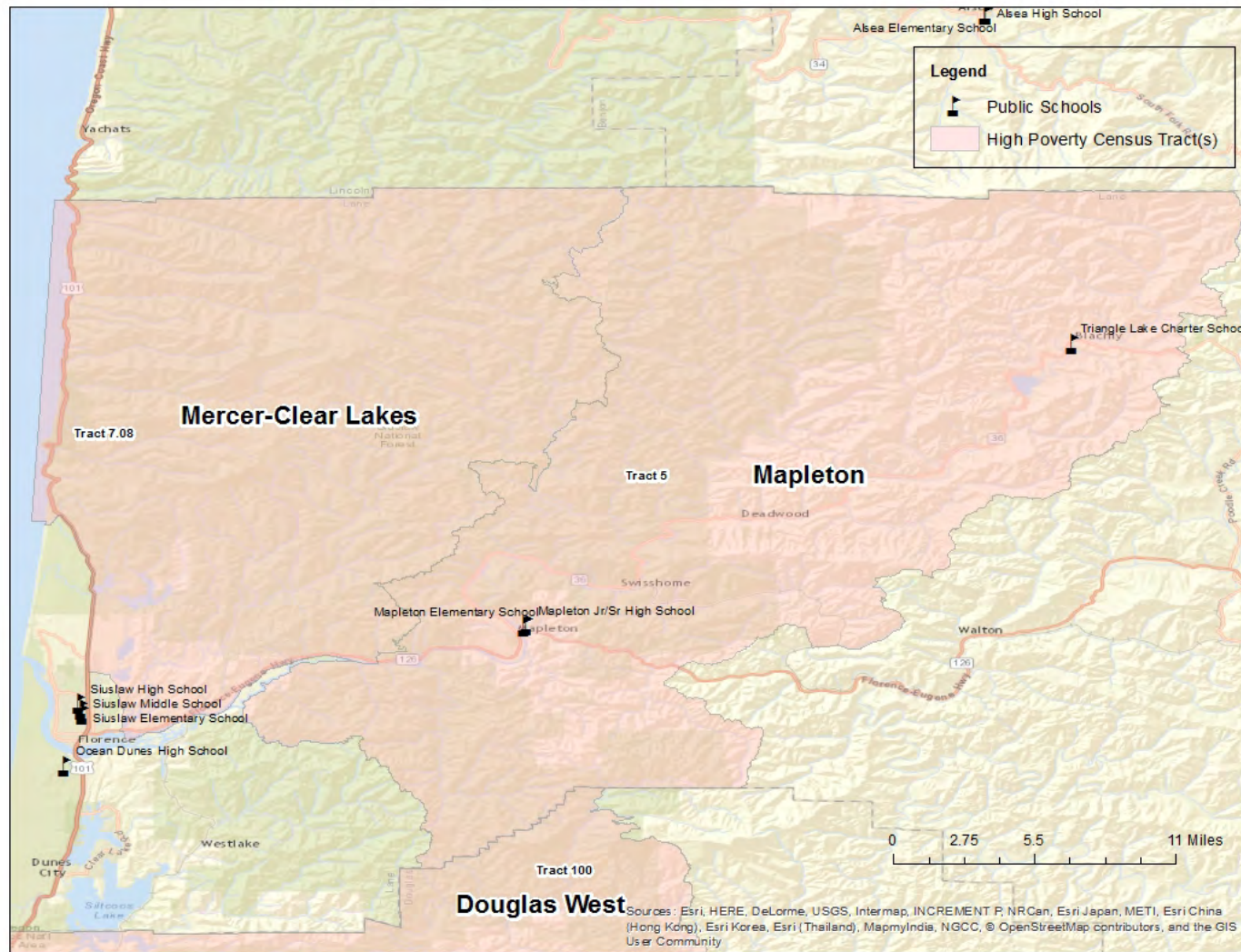
•The migration pattern for the hotspot was urban, with about 69 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Lane County, 11 percent relocating within the hotspot, and 20 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Linn.

•Among all Oregon hotspots, the Junction City area had the 20th highest rate of geographic mobility.

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

Lane County - Mapleton

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Lane County: Mapleton



- **Mapleton area** (Census Tract 5, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: Lincoln and Benton counties

South: Douglas County

East: Several BLM roads, Walker Point Road, the Central Oregon and Pacific Railroad tracks, Meadow Creek, and the ridgeline above Barber, Bridge, and Knowles creeks

West: Green River, Indian Creek and Elk Creek roads, the Siuslaw River, and several Siuslaw National Forest roads

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Mapleton has 1 percent of Lane County's population, 1 percent of its poor, and 1 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area.

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

Table 1 Mapleton hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	Hotspot		
	Mapleton	Lane County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	22%	20%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	1,880	357,060	3,939,233
Housing units	1,200	157,510	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	24%	38%	35%
Total Households	885	146,235	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	7%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	50%	44%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.9	26.8	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	48%	50%	50%
Under 18	14%	19%	21%
18 to 24	3%	13%	9%
25 to 44	17%	24%	27%
45 to 59	26%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	38%	24%	22%
Latino	3%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	91%	82%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	5%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	100%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	12%	9%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	22%	28%	31%

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

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

http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf

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

Table 2 Mapleton hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	<u>Hotspot</u>		
	<u>Mapleton</u>	<u>Lane County</u>	<u>Oregon</u>
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	539	76,487	734,666
Change since January 2011	-2%	1%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	76	78	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	29%	21%	19%
Female	49%	52%	53%
Children	24%	30%	36%
18 to 24	7%	11%	10%
25 to 44	27%	30%	27%
45 to 59	21%	17%	16%
60 +	21%	12%	12%
English as preferred language	99%	96%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	55%	49%	42%
Clients in single parent households	16%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	29%	23%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	4%	8%	10%
Medical assistance	84%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	0%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	5%	10%	11%
Mental health	15%	23%	22%
Alcohol and drug	20%	22%	20%
Child welfare	12%	19%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	112	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with *any* record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

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

Table 3 Mapleton hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹			
	Hotspot		
	Mapleton	Lane County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	24%	29%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	24%	37%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14.14	\$ 14.17	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 13.66	\$ 12.75	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 11,802	\$ 13,186	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 10,383	\$ 10,726	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-12%	-19%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	19%	21%	21%
in 2015	23%	22%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	30%	18%	18%
in 2015	27%	18%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	11%	17%	16%
in 2015	7%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	6%	12%	11%
in 2015	10%	15%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	4%	6%	7%
in 2015	5%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	11%	4%	4%
in 2015	7%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	18%	23%	23%
in 2015	21%	19%	21%
1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.			

- The Mapleton hotspot had job growth in the trade, admin services, manufacturing and “all other” employment sectors.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Mapleton	Lane County	Oregon
Total number of clients	539	76,487	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	2.2	2.9	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	49%	62%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	63%	66%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2015	30%	35%	33%
In 2014	9%	15%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	11%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	20%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	11%	9%	13%

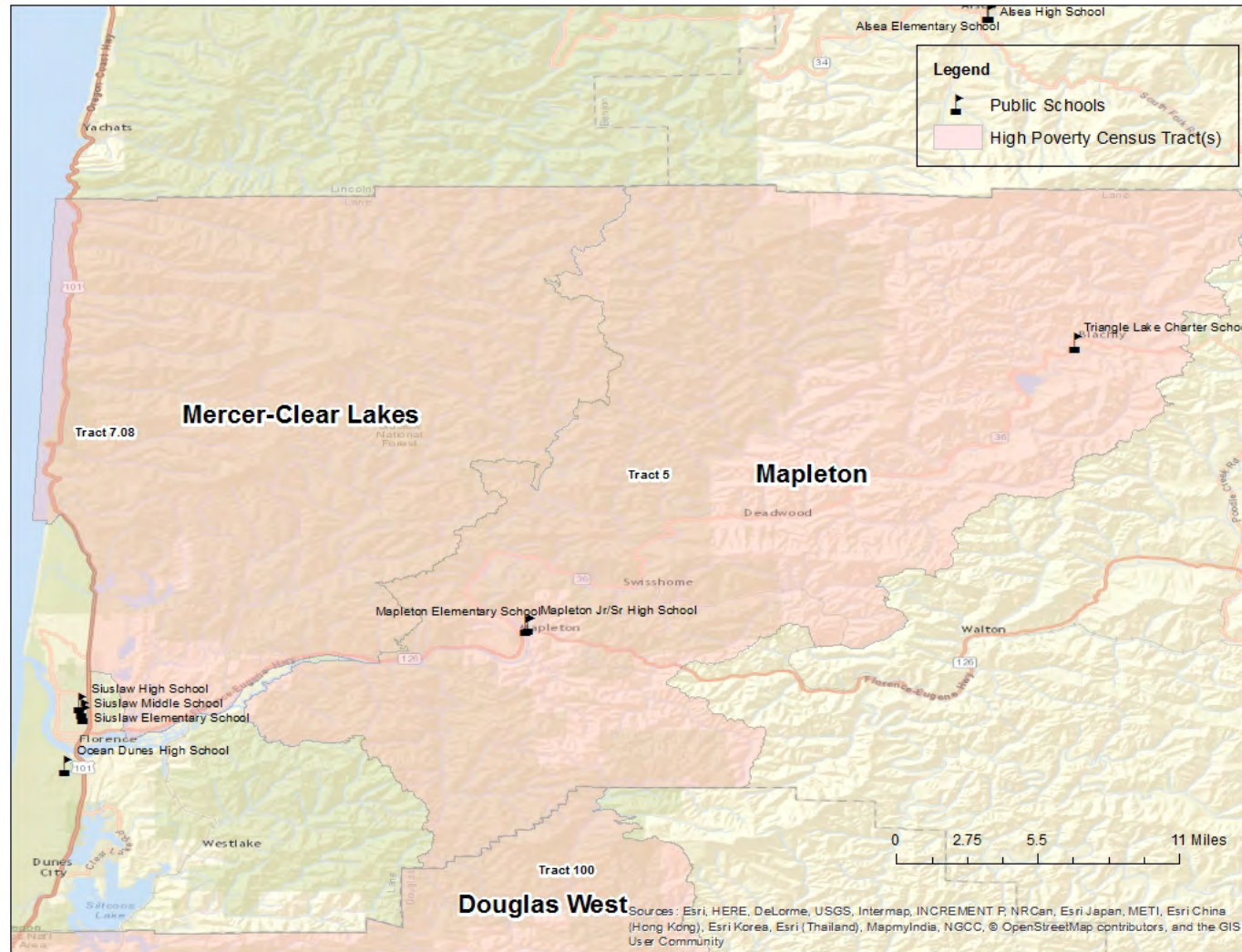
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete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

- The migration pattern for the hotspot was rural, with about 41 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Lane County, about 37 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and about 23 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Lincoln.

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

Lane County - Mercer/Clear Lakes

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Lane County: Mercer/Clear Lakes



- *Mercer/Clear Lakes (Census Tract 7.08, Figure 5)*

Location: Western Lane County including Mercer and Clear Lakes

Boundaries:

North: Lincoln County

South: Florence Eugene Hwy **East:** Green River, Indian Creek and Elk Creek roads, the Siuslaw River, and several Siuslaw National Forest roads

West: Pacific Ocean and Oregon Coast Hwy

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Mercer/Clear Lakes has 1 percent of the Lane county's population, 1 percent of its poor, and 1 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area.

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

Table 1 Mercer/Clear Lakes hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹			
	<u>Hotspot</u>		
	Mercer- Clear Lakes	Lane County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	24%	20%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	1,987	357,060	3,939,233
Housing units	1,420	157,510	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	12%	38%	35%
Total Households	955	146,235	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	11%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	48%	44%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.0	26.8	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	45%	50%	50%
Under 18	12%	19%	21%
18 to 24	2%	13%	9%
25 to 44	15%	24%	27%
45 to 59	22%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	48%	24%	22%
Latino	1%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	92%	82%	76%
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)	9%	9%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	27%	28%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf			

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

Table 2 Mercer/Clear Lakes hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspot		Oregon
	Mercer-Clear Lakes	Lane County	
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	485	76,487	734,666
Change since January 2011	29%	1%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	65	78	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	24%	21%	19%
Female	49%	52%	53%
Children	20%	30%	36%
18 to 24	8%	11%	10%
25 to 44	25%	30%	27%
45 to 59	24%	17%	16%
60 +	25%	12%	12%
English as preferred language	97%	96%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	64%	49%	42%
Clients in single parent households	14%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	21%	23%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	3%	8%	10%
Medical assistance	78%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	7%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	3%	10%	11%
Mental health	14%	23%	22%
Alcohol and drug	16%	22%	20%
Child welfare	11%	19%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	114	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with *any* record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Mercer/Clear Lakes had the lowest participation rate in domestic violence programs and lowest percentage of geographic mobility. These factors and client population size contributed to having the lowest index rank of 114.

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

Table 3 Mercer/Clear Lakes hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspot		
	Mercer-Clear		
	Lakes	Lane County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	28%	29%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	28%	37%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 12.85	\$ 14.17	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.79	\$ 12.75	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 12,929	\$ 13,186	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 10,439	\$ 10,726	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-19%	-19%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	21%	21%	21%
in 2015	26%	22%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	27%	18%	18%
in 2015	27%	18%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	16%	17%	16%
in 2015	14%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	12%	12%	11%
in 2015	9%	15%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	1%	6%	7%
in 2015	1%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	5%	4%	4%
in 2015	1%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	18%	23%	23%
in 2015	23%	19%	21%

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

- Job growth in the Mercer/Clear Lakes area was in the trade and “all other” employment sectors.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

Table 4 Mercer/Clear Lakes hotspot: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Mercer-Clear Lakes	Lane County	Oregon
Total number of clients	485	76,487	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	2.2	2.9	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	45%	62%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	56%	66%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2015	28%	35%	33%
In 2014	9%	15%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	8%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	31%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	9%	9%	13%

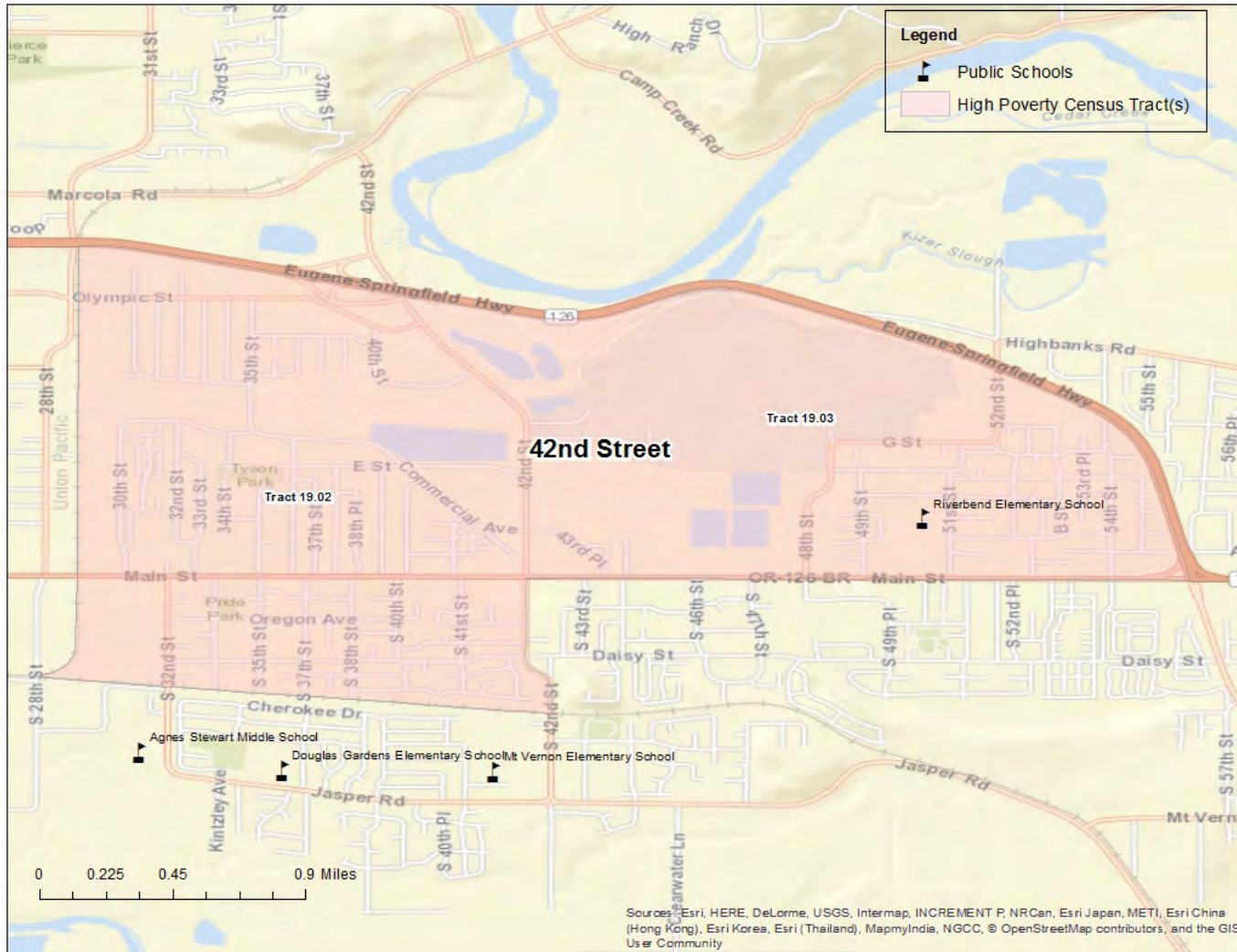
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete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

- The migration pattern for the hotspot was urban, with about 67 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Lane County, 13 percent relocating within the hotspot, and 20 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Marion.

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

Lane County - Springfield Pride Park

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Lane County: 42nd Street / Springfield Pride/Tyson Park



- 42nd Street / Pride and Tyson Parks
(Census Tract 19.02 and 19.03, Figure 1)

Location: the area west and east of 42nd street in the city of Springfield encompassing Tyson and Pride Parks

Boundaries:

North: Eugene
Springfield Hwy

South: Union Pacific Railroad

East: Eugene
Springfield Hwy and S
42nd St

West: Union Pacific Railroad

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Springfield Pride Park has 3 percent of Lane county's population, 3 percent of its poor, and 5 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area.

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

Table 1 Lane hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹			
	Hotspot	Lane	
	42nd Street	County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	23%	20%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	9,923	357,060	3,939,233
Housing units	3,792	157,510	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	53%	38%	35%
Total Households	3,469	146,235	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	22%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	41%	44%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.6	26.8	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	50%	50%	50%
Under 18	27%	19%	21%
18 to 24	12%	13%	9%
25 to 44	29%	24%	27%
45 to 59	21%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	9%	24%	22%
Latino	14%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	80%	82%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	5%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	97%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	16%	9%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	6%	28%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf			

- In the 42nd Street/Springfield Pride/Tyson Park hotspot, tract 19.02 had a poverty rate of 21.7 percent and tract 19.03 had a rate of 25.7 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was roughly 23 percent.

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

Table 2 Lane hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	<u>Hotspot</u>	<u>Lane County</u>	<u>Oregon</u>
	<u>42nd Street</u>		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	3,567	76,487	734,666
Change since January 2011	-4%	1%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	86	78	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	36%	21%	19%
Female	52%	52%	53%
Children	36%	30%	36%
18 to 24	10%	11%	10%
25 to 44	30%	30%	27%
45 to 59	16%	17%	16%
60 +	8%	12%	12%
English as preferred language	95%	96%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	40%	49%	42%
Clients in single parent households	35%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	24%	23%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	11%	8%	10%
Medical assistance	84%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	16%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	14%	10%	11%
Mental health	25%	23%	22%
Alcohol and drug	24%	22%	20%
Child welfare	25%	19%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	16	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with *any* record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the 42nd Street/Springfield Pride Park area had the 8th highest number of single mother households, and the 16th highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4). These factors contributed to the area's hotspot index rank of 16.

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

Table 3 Lane hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspot		
	42nd Street	Lane County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	31%	29%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	40%	37%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.78	\$ 14.17	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.87	\$ 12.75	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13,560	\$ 13,186	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,749	\$ 10,726	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-13%	-19%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	19%	21%	21%
in 2015	24%	22%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	17%	18%	18%
in 2015	17%	18%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	20%	17%	16%
in 2015	20%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	12%	12%	11%
in 2015	15%	15%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	8%	6%	7%
in 2015	8%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	4%	4%	4%
in 2015	4%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	20%	23%	23%
in 2015	12%	19%	21%

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

- Client employment increased between 2010 and 2015. Only the “all other” employment sector had job losses in the 42nd Street/Springfield Pride Park area.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<u>Hotspot</u>		
	42nd Street	Lane County	Oregon
Total number of clients	3,567	76,487	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.3	2.9	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	69%	62%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	72%	66%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2015	40%	35%	33%
In 2014	15%	15%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	14%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	54%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	8%	9%	13%

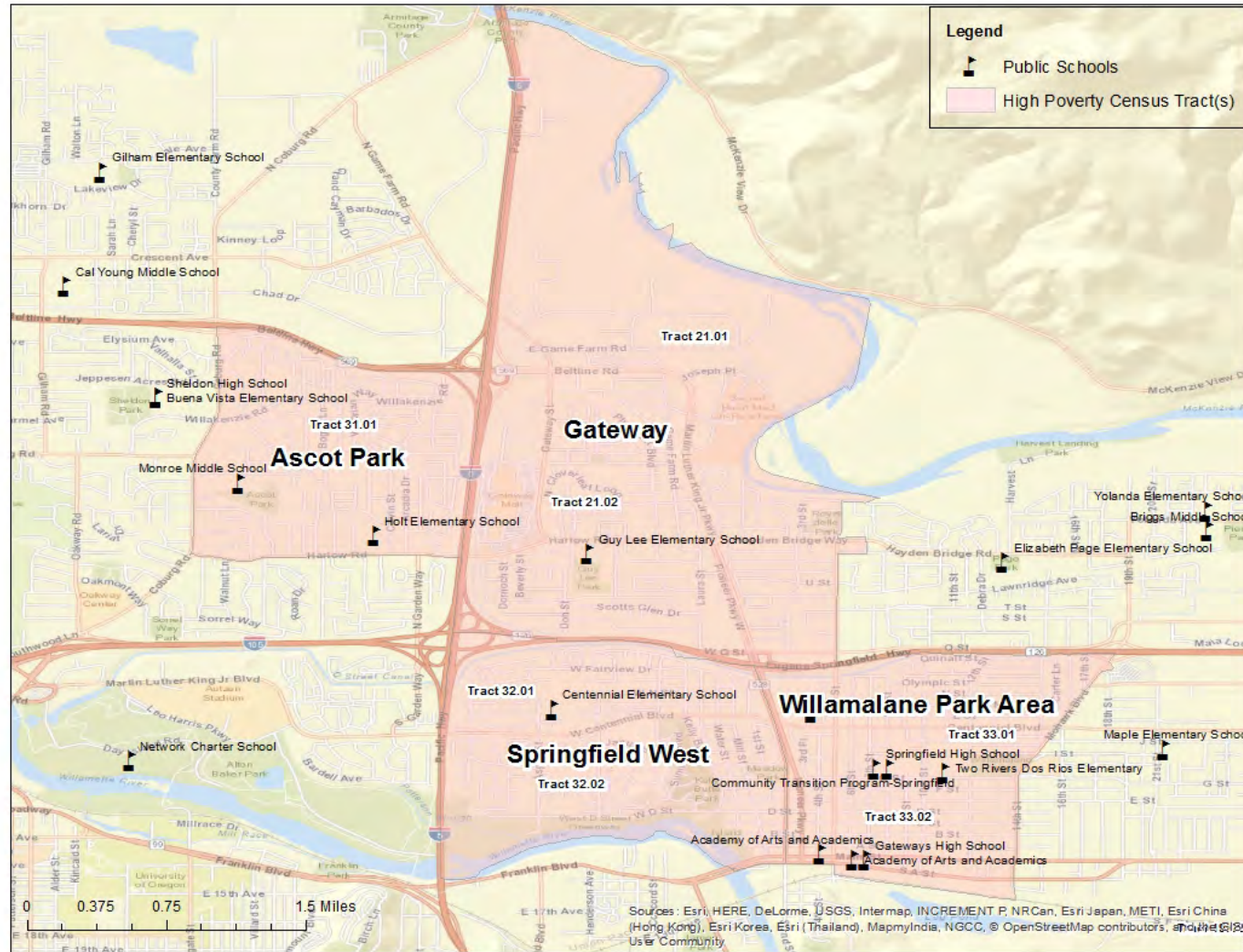
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete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

- The migration pattern for the hotspot was urban, with 71 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Lane County, 18 percent relocating within the hotspot, and 11 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Douglas.

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

Lane County - Springfield

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Lane County: Gateway, Springfield West, Willamalane Park Area & Ascot Park



- *Ascot Park*
(Census tract 31.01, Figure 1)

Location: north eastern area of Eugene encompassing Ascot Park

Boundaries:

North: Beltline Hwy

South: Harlow Rd

East: I-5

West: Coburg Rd

- *Gateway*
(Census Tract 21.01 and 21.02, Figure 1)

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

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Springfield has 8 percent of Lane county's population, 11 percent of its poor, and 12 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area.

Boundaries:

North: The McKenzie River

South: U.S. Highway 126

East: The McKenzie River, 5th and 7th streets

West: I-5

- *Springfield West* (Census Tract 32.01 and 32.02, Figure 1)

Location: The western edge of the city of Springfield

Boundaries:

North: U.S. Highway 126

South: Willamette River

East: Pioneer Parkway West

West: I-5

- *Willamalane Park Area* (Census Tract 33.01 and 33.02, Figure 1)

Location: The Willamalane area of the city of Springfield

Boundaries:

North: Eugene Springfield Hwy

South: Mohawk Blvd and 14th St

East: McKenzie Hwy and Union Pacific railroad

West: Pioneer Parkway West

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

	Hotspots				Lane County	Oregon
	Gateway	Springfield West	Willamalane Park Area	Ascot Park		
ACS Poverty rate	27%	27%	33%	20%	20%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	9,224	6,647	6,580	5,993	357,060	3,939,233
Housing units	4,289	3,136	3,003	2,584	157,510	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	61%	55%	47%	43%	38%	35%
Total Households	4,091	2,968	2,824	2,428	146,235	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	16%	14%	19%	18%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	28%	37%	29%	43%	44%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.8	27.2	27.8	26.2	26.8	26.8
Percent of population that is						
Female	57%	52%	53%	52%	50%	50%
Under 18	16%	20%	22%	25%	19%	21%
18 to 24	14%	11%	12%	10%	13%	9%
25 to 44	27%	28%	29%	22%	24%	27%
45 to 59	24%	20%	22%	18%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	19%	21%	15%	25%	24%	22%
Latino	10%	14%	10%	4%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	81%	76%	81%	80%	82%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	9%	9%	8%	16%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	98%	95%	97%	94%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	19%	12%	16%	7%	9%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	13%	25%	25%	37%	28%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf						

- In the Gateway hotspot, tract 21.01 had a poverty rate of 23.7 percent and tract 21.02 had a rate of 28.3 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was roughly 27 percent.

- For the Springfield West hotspot, tract 32.01 had a poverty rate of 34.5 percent and tract 32.02 had a rate of 20.7 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was roughly 27 percent.

- In the Willamalane Park hotspot, tract 33.01 had a poverty rate of 33.8 percent and tract 33.02 had a rate of 31.5 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was about 33 percent.

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

Table 2 Lane County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots				Lane County	Oregon
	Gateway	Springfield West	Willamalane Park Area	Ascot Park		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	3,216	2,334	2,491	858	76,487	734,666
Change since January 2011	-5%	-5%	3%	9%	1%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	83	86	85	80	78	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	35%	35%	38%	14%	21%	19%
Female	54%	54%	53%	58%	52%	53%
Children	36%	34%	29%	34%	30%	36%
18 to 24	11%	10%	11%	9%	11%	10%
25 to 44	28%	30%	30%	30%	30%	27%
45 to 59	14%	17%	18%	14%	17%	16%
60 +	11%	10%	11%	13%	12%	12%
English as preferred language	95%	93%	94%	96%	96%	89%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	40%	43%	50%	42%	49%	42%
Clients in single parent households	32%	31%	26%	38%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	25%	24%	23%	19%	23%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³						
TANF	11%	9%	9%	8%	8%	10%
Medical assistance	84%	84%	84%	83%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	15%	16%	12%	30%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴						
Domestic violence	13%	11%	11%	10%	10%	11%
Mental health	25%	26%	27%	25%	23%	22%
Alcohol and drug	21%	24%	27%	23%	22%	20%
Child welfare	25%	23%	21%	20%	19%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	3%	6%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	7%	9%	10%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	18	40	19	86	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Gateway area had the 12th highest rate of geographic mobility (Table 4). This and other factors resulted in the area's index rank of 18.

- The Willamalane Park area had the 11th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs, 16th highest number of single mother households, the 17th highest poverty rate, the 18th highest client participation per tract population, the 19th highest participation rate in mental health programs. These factors resulted in the area's index rank of 19.

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

	Hotspots				Lane County	Oregon
	Gateway	Springfield West	Willamalane Park Area	Ascot Park		
Oregon employment history for adults						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	30%	31%	29%	30%	29%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	40%	39%	35%	40%	37%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.09	\$ 13.76	\$ 13.57	\$ 15.95	\$ 14.17	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.32	\$ 12.66	\$ 12.50	\$ 13.72	\$ 12.75	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 11,461	\$ 13,186	\$ 12,608	\$ 14,332	\$ 13,186	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,377	\$ 11,254	\$ 10,190	\$ 11,411	\$ 10,726	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-1%	-15%	-19%	-20%	-19%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	24%	21%	19%	24%	21%	21%
in 2015	24%	21%	20%	20%	22%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	22%	17%	19%	17%	18%	18%
in 2015	19%	16%	20%	17%	18%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	16%	20%	19%	20%	17%	16%
in 2015	18%	21%	19%	21%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	12%	10%	13%	9%	12%	11%
in 2015	15%	16%	17%	15%	15%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%
in 2015	4%	5%	5%	5%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	3%	3%	3%	8%	4%	4%
in 2015	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	18%	23%	22%	16%	23%	23%
in 2015	15%	16%	15%	19%	19%	21%

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

- Client employment increased in all the hotspot areas between year 2010 and 2015. There was job growth in the admin services sector across all the 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.² The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>					
	Gateway	West	Park Area	Ascot Park	Lane County	Oregon
Total number of clients	3,216	2,334	2,491	858	76,487	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " <i>Movers</i> "	70%	66%	64%	63%	62%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	72%	68%	65%	69%	66%	63%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2015	37%	35%	35%	31%	35%	33%
In 2014	17%	16%	16%	12%	15%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	16%	15%	13%	20%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	53%	52%	55%	51%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	8%	8%	5%	9%	9%	13%

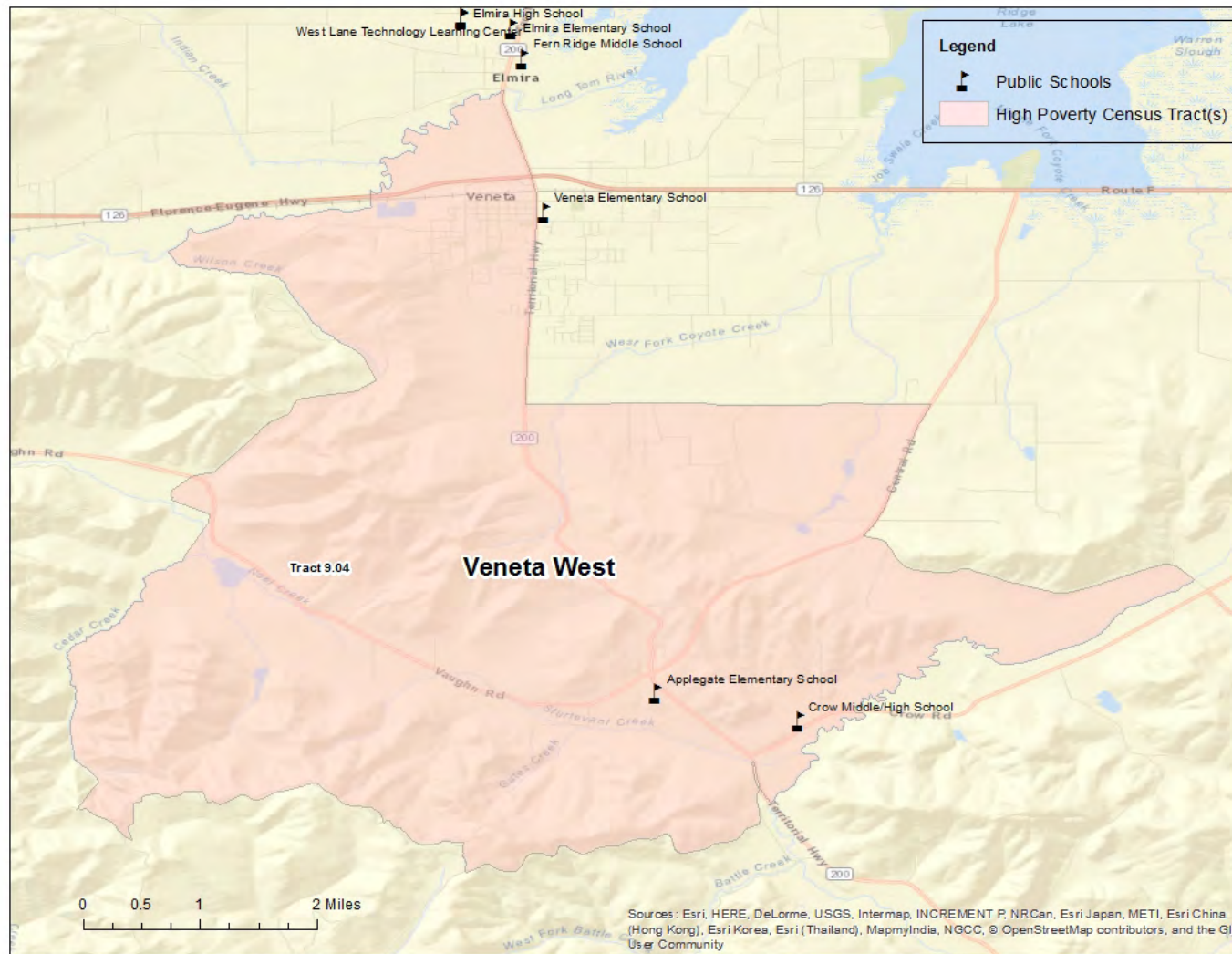
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete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

- The migration patterns for the four hotspots were urban, with about 78 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Lane County, 11 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and another 11 percent relocating from another county. The most common counties of origin were Douglas, Linn, and Multnomah counties.

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

Lane County - Veneta West & Crow

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Lane County: Veneta West/Crow



- **Veneta West/Crow** (Census Tract 9.04, Figure 1)

Location: the western area of the city of Veneta extending southward beyond the unincorporated city of Crow

Boundaries:

North: Long Tom Creek and Fleck Rd

South: Sturdevant Dr, Wolf Creek Rd

East: Territorial Hwy, Coyote Creek and Coyote Creek Rd, Petzold Rd and Central Rd

West: Wilson Creek, Bolton Hill Rd and Cedar Creek

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Veneta West and Crow have 1 percent of Lane county's population, 1 percent of its poor, and 1 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area.

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

Table 1 Veneta West/Crow hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹			
	Hotspot		
	Veneta West	Lane County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	21%	20%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	2,729	357,060	3,939,233
Housing units	1,126	157,510	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	30%	38%	35%
Total Households	1,062	146,235	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	16%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	47%	44%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.8	26.8	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	52%	50%	50%
Under 18	23%	19%	21%
18 to 24	6%	13%	9%
25 to 44	24%	24%	27%
45 to 59	17%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	29%	24%	22%
Latino	4%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	92%	82%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	3%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	99%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	12%	9%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	17%	28%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf			

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

Table 2 Veneta West/Crow hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients			
	Hotspot		
	Veneta West	Lane County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	716	76,487	734,666
Change since January 2011	-8%	1%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	86	78	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	26%	21%	19%
Female	54%	52%	53%
Children	33%	30%	36%
18 to 24	8%	11%	10%
25 to 44	28%	30%	27%
45 to 59	17%	17%	16%
60 +	14%	12%	12%
English as preferred language	99%	96%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	44%	49%	42%
Clients in single parent households	28%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	27%	23%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	7%	8%	10%
Medical assistance	81%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	16%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	15%	10%	11%
Mental health	24%	23%	22%
Alcohol and drug	24%	22%	20%
Child welfare	22%	19%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	8%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	58	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted. 5. The <i>hotspot index</i> is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.			

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

Table 3 Veneta West/Crow hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspot		
	Veneta West	Lane County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	29%	29%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	36%	37%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.95	\$ 14.17	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.63	\$ 12.75	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13,328	\$ 13,186	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,322	\$ 10,726	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-15%	-19%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	20%	21%	21%
in 2015	24%	22%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	12%	18%	18%
in 2015	14%	18%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	15%	17%	16%
in 2015	11%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	14%	12%	11%
in 2015	19%	15%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	9%	6%	7%
in 2015	8%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	4%	4%	4%
in 2015	6%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	24%	23%	23%
in 2015	18%	19%	21%

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

- Client employment increased in Veneta West/Crow area. Job growth was from trade, accommodation/food, admin services, and construction sectors.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

Table 4 Veneta West/Crow hotspot: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	<u>Hotspot</u>		
	Veneta West	Lane County	Oregon
Total number of clients	716	76,487	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	2.8	2.9	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	62%	62%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	67%	66%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2015	32%	35%	33%
In 2014	15%	15%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	15%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	42%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	9%	9%	13%

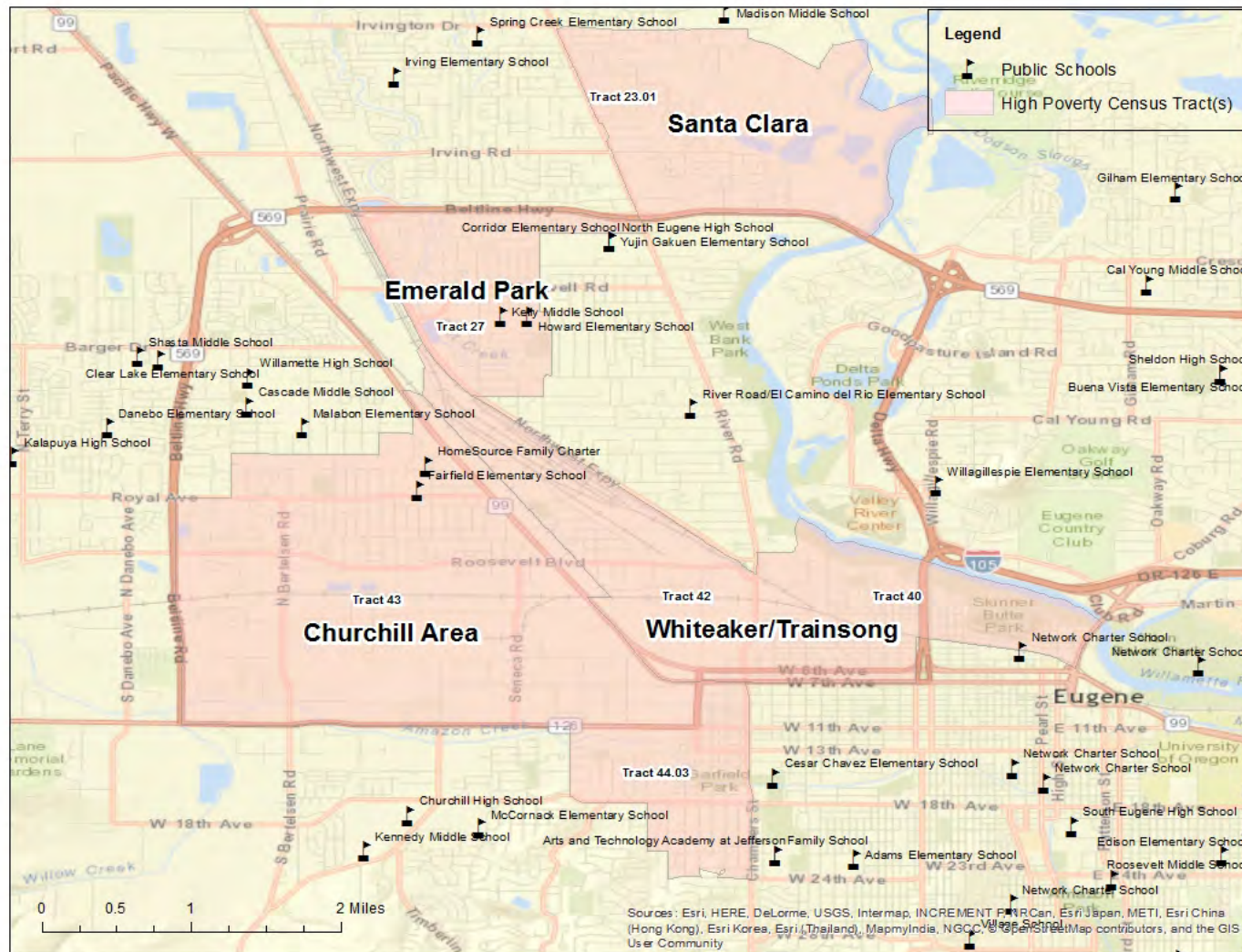
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete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

- The migration pattern for the hotspot was urban, with about 68 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Lane County, 17 percent relocating within the hotspot, and 15 percent relocating from another county. The most common counties of origin were Deschutes and Linn.

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

Lane County - West & Central Eugene

Figure 1. Poverty hotspots, Lane County: Churchill & Whiteaker/Trainsong areas



- **Churchill Area**
(Census Tract 43 and 44.03, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: Royal and Marshall avenues, Concord Street, W 7th Avenue, and Bethel Drive

South: W 11th Ave, W 18th Avenue, City View Street, 22nd and 24th avenues

East: Chambers Street, U.S. Highway 99, Burlington Northern Railroad tracks

West: Jacobs Street, Hughes Lane, Echo, Hollow Road and Beltline Road

- **Whiteaker/Trainsong**
(Census tracts 40 and 42, Figure 7)

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, West and Central Eugene have 5 percent of Lane county's population, 9 percent of its poor, and 9 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas.

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

Boundaries:

North: The Willamette River, Thomason Lane, and the Northwest Expressway

South: 7th Avenue and train tracks

East: Jefferson Street and the Ferry Street Bridge

West: Burlington Northern Railroad tracks and U.S. Highway 99

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Lane County	Oregon
	Whiteaker/ Trainsong	Churchill Area		
ACS Poverty rate	42%	33%	20%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	6,060	12,063	357,060	3,939,233
Housing units	3,055	5,242	157,510	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	77%	51%	38%	35%
Total Households	2,868	5,041	146,235	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	8%	11%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	20%	32%	44%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.1	27.3	26.8	26.8
Percent of population that is				
Female	41%	48%	50%	50%
Under 18	14%	18%	19%	21%
18 to 24	12%	12%	13%	9%
25 to 44	36%	34%	24%	27%
45 to 59	19%	17%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	19%	20%	24%	22%
Latino	13%	16%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	74%	73%	82%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	12%	10%	8%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	94%	96%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	12%	12%	9%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	25%	18%	28%	31%

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

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

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/>

[EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf](http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf)

- In the Whiteaker/Trainsong hotspot, tract 43 had a poverty rate of 39.3 percent and tract 44.03 had a rate of 44.3 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was roughly 42 percent.

- In the Churchill hotspot, tract 40 had a poverty rate of 33.2 percent and tract 42 had a rate of 33.4 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was roughly 33 percent.

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

Table 2 Lane County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Lane County	Oregon
	Whiteaker/ Trainsong	Churchill Area		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	2,690	4,170	76,487	734,666
Change since January 2011	-4%	3%	1%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	81	82	78	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	44%	35%	21%	19%
Female	45%	51%	52%	53%
Children	16%	29%	30%	36%
18 to 24	10%	9%	11%	10%
25 to 44	31%	29%	30%	27%
45 to 59	24%	19%	17%	16%
60 +	19%	13%	12%	12%
English as preferred language	96%	95%	96%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	72%	50%	49%	42%
Clients in single parent households	16%	26%	27%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	10%	22%	23%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	7%	9%	8%	10%
Medical assistance	83%	84%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	10%	10%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	8%	10%	10%	11%
Mental health	30%	25%	23%	22%
Alcohol and drug	30%	25%	22%	20%
Child welfare	15%	20%	19%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	9%	8%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	48	49	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with *any* record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, Whiteaker/Trainsong hotspot had the 3rd highest poverty rate, the 5th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs, the 6th highest participation rate in mental health programs, and the 8th highest participation rate per tract population.
- Churchill hotspot had the 14th highest poverty rate, and the 19th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs.

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

	Hotspots		Lane County	Oregon
	Whiteaker/ Trainsong	Churchill Area		
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	24%	28%	29%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	32%	35%	37%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.00	\$ 14.05	\$ 14.17	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 11.65	\$ 12.33	\$ 12.75	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 10,976	\$ 13,138	\$ 13,186	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 8,767	\$ 10,645	\$ 10,726	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-20%	-19%	-19%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	18%	21%	21%	21%
in 2015	19%	19%	22%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	18%	15%	18%	18%
in 2015	21%	18%	18%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	17%	16%	17%	16%
in 2015	13%	15%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	15%	17%	12%	11%
in 2015	19%	19%	15%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	6%	6%	6%	7%
in 2015	8%	6%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	3%	4%	4%	4%
in 2015	3%	5%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	24%	21%	23%	23%
in 2015	19%	18%	19%	21%

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

- Client employment increased in both hotspots.

- In the Whiteaker/Trainsong hotspot, job growth was in trade, accommodation/food, and admin services employment sectors.

- For the Churchill area, job growth was in admin services, construction, and accommodation/food employment sectors.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Lane County	Oregon
	Whiteaker/ Trainsong	Churchill Area		
Total number of clients	2,690	4,170	76,487	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move - " Movers "	66%	66%	62%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	66%	67%	66%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2015	37%	35%	35%	33%
In 2014	17%	16%	15%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	12%	16%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	49%	53%	46%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	9%	8%	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.

- The migration patterns for the two hotspots were urban, with about 74 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Lane County, just over 13 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 13 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Multnomah County.

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

Lincoln County

	Lincoln County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	46,685	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	46,097	+/-142	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	20,434	+/-453	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	50.7	+/-0.2	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	17.2%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	4.9%	+/-0.1	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	35.5%	+/-0.6	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	24.9%	+/-0.2	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	38,725	+/-137	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	82.9%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	205	+/-64	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.4%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1,334	+/-173	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	2.9%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	557	+/-97	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	1.2%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	91	+/-53	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.2%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	80	+/-121	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.2%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	1,665	+/-234	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	3.6%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	4,028	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	8.6%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	22,631	+/-106	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	48.5%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	24,054	+/-106	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	51.5%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	43,489	+/-392	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	93.2%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	1,709	+/-312	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	3.7%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	2,704	+/-366	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	5.8%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	7.8%	+/-0.9	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	7.3%	+/-1.1	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	5.7%	+/-1.2	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	327	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	29.8%	+/-1.5	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	89.3%	+/-1.1	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	23.0%	+/-1.1	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	4.24	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.78	+/-0.08	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	16.7%	+/-1.2	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	45.1%	+/-14.6	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	5.3	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	14.7	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	3.8	+/-1.0	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	63.1%	+/-1.7	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	~4.6	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	\$9.1	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	62.6%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	7.9%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	17.1%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	28.5%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	17.0%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	37.9	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	17.9%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	9.8%	+/-1.1	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	21.9%	+/-1.1	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.6%	+/-0.7	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.5%	+/-0.7	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	8.2%	+/-1.0	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	10.0%	+/-1.0	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	3.5%	+/-0.7	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	7.2%	+/-0.8	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	18.6%	+/-1.8	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	29.3%	+/-4.6	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	8.0%	+/-1.5	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	3,258	+/-508	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	17,471	+/-934	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$41,303	+/-1,879	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	24.0%	+/-1.6	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	47.2%	+/-1.5	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	64.1%	+/-1.6	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	2,802	+/-301	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	6.4%	+/-0.8	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	21,575	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	997	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	4.6%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	18,130	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	13,610	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	708	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	314	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	542	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	34	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	156	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	232	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	40	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	250	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	6	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	241	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Lincoln County

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Lincoln County: Neotsu West



- *Neotsu West* (Census Tract 9503.03, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: Tillamook County

South: NW 30th St

East: Oregon Coast Hwy

West: The Pacific Ocean and Roads End Beach

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

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



- Nye Beach area (Census Tract 9510, Figure 2)

Location: The Nye Beach area of the city of Newport

Boundaries:

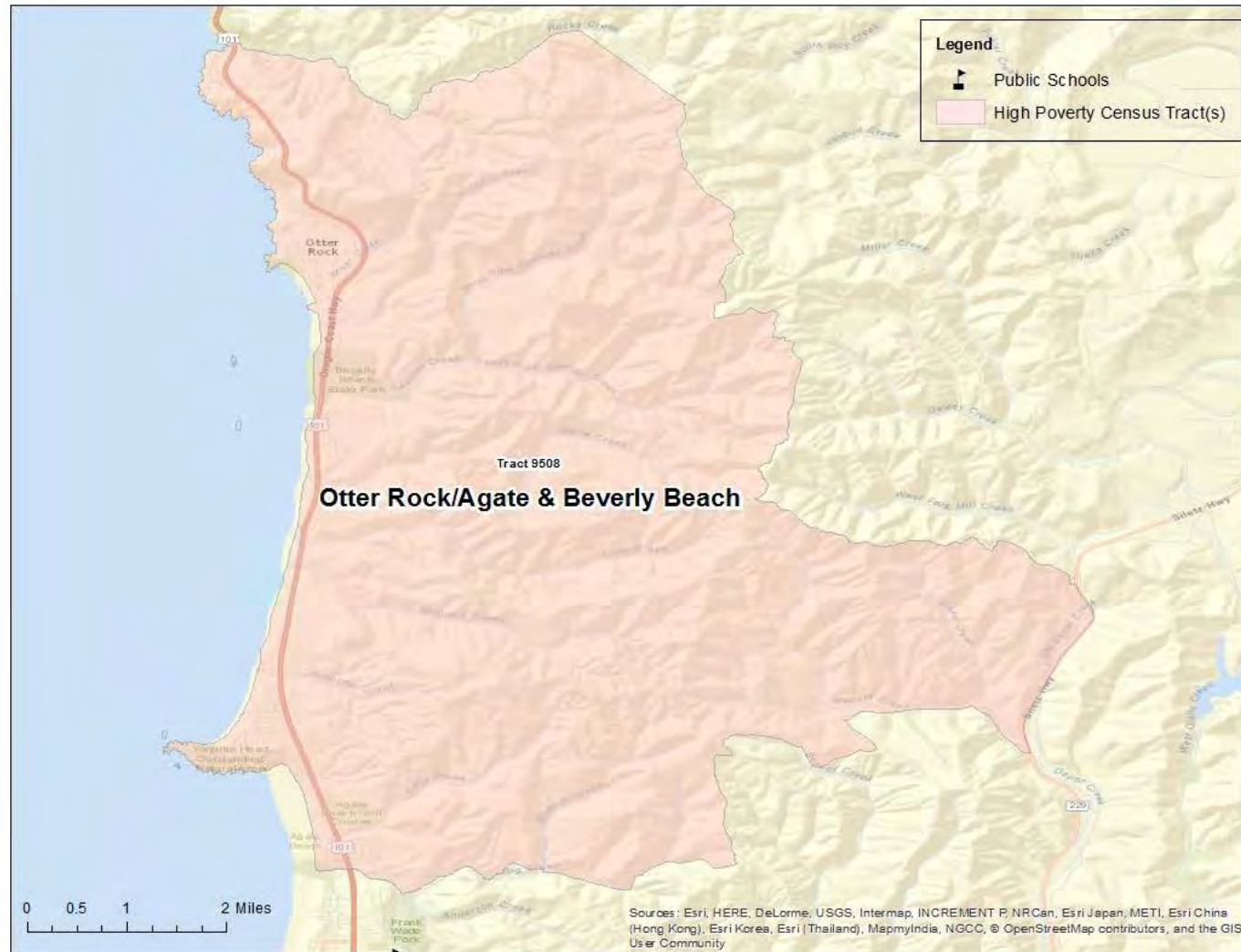
North: NW 10th Street

South: Entrance to Yaquina Bay

East: U.S. Highway 101

West: The Pacific Ocean

Figure 3. Poverty hotspot, Lincoln County: Otter Rock/Agate/Beverly Beach



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

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

Boundaries:

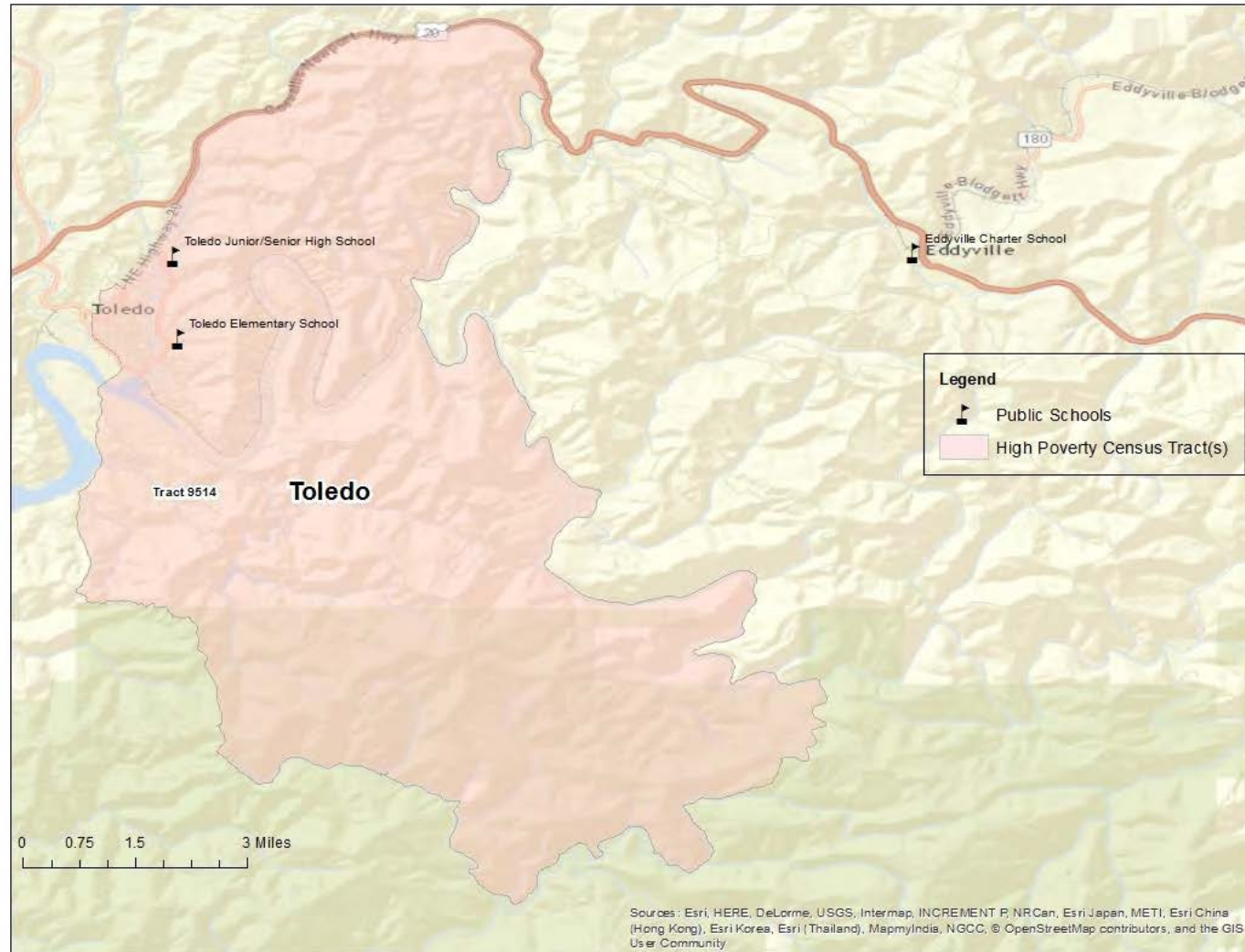
North: The Pacific Ocean and Rocky Creek

South: NE Big Creek Rd, Big Creek, and Wessel Creek

East: Newton Hill Rd, Siletz Hwy

West: The Pacific Ocean, Otter Rock, Beverly, and Agate beaches

Figure 4. Poverty hotspot, Lincoln County: Toledo



- *Toledo*
(Census Tract 9514, Figure 4)

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

Boundaries:

North: NE 10th St, NE Burgess Rd, NE Highway 20, and Corvallis Newport Hwy

South: Gopher Creek Rd, 1000 Line Rd, and Meadow Creek

East: Elk City Rd, Harlan Rd, and Big Elk Creek

West: NE Alder St, S Main St, SE Butler Bridge Rd, S Bay Rd, and 1000 Line Rd

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

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

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

http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf

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

Table 2 Lincoln County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>				Lincoln County	Oregon
	Newport	Neotsu West	Otter Rock/Agate & Beverly Beach	Toledo		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	712	205	828	894	11,264	734,666
Change since January 2011	1%	39%	18%	3%	11%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	77	70	69	84	75	75
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients ²	35%	14%	24%	31%	24%	19%
Female	51%	48%	55%	54%	53%	53%
Children	32%	26%	32%	33%	30%	36%
18 to 24	8%	11%	9%	11%	8%	10%
25 to 44	25%	26%	28%	29%	26%	27%
45 to 59	18%	21%	17%	16%	19%	16%
60 +	16%	15%	14%	11%	16%	12%
English as preferred language	88%	98%	97%	99%	96%	89%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	51%	50%	47%	42%	48%	42%
Clients in single parent households	25%	23%	28%	26%	25%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	18%	25%	24%	32%	25%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³						
TANF	11%	6%	10%	5%	8%	10%
Medical assistance	84%	82%	81%	83%	84%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	4%	2%	8%	3%	4%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴						
Domestic violence	13%	10%	14%	18%	12%	11%
Mental health	26%	25%	24%	25%	23%	22%
Alcohol and drug	24%	26%	20%	28%	23%	20%
Child welfare	21%	19%	22%	30%	22%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	8%	5%	7%	6%	7%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	34	92	82	41	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with *any* record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

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

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>					
	Newport	Neotsu West	Otter Rock/Agate & Beverly Beach	Toledo	Lincoln County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	26%	28%	24%	34%	29%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	34%	43%	35%	40%	35%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.67	\$ 13.96	\$ 14.64	\$ 12.99	\$ 14.30	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.34	\$ 13.06	\$ 12.07	\$ 12.18	\$ 12.88	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 12,562	\$ 11,940	\$ 12,875	\$ 12,322	\$ 13,280	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 10,504	\$ 10,136	\$ 10,363	\$ 11,515	\$ 10,839	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-16%	-15%	-20%	-7%	-18%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	14%	30%	18%	25%	20%	21%
in 2015	26%	20%	27%	18%	21%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	36%	23%	33%	29%	28%	18%
in 2015	33%	32%	31%	37%	33%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	12%	16%	12%	10%	13%	16%
in 2015	9%	11%	11%	11%	11%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	7%	2%	7%	6%	7%	11%
in 2015	6%	12%	9%	11%	10%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	6%	2%	5%	5%	4%	7%
in 2015	9%	2%	6%	6%	4%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	5%	2%	3%	4%	5%	4%
in 2015	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	20%	23%	23%	20%	23%	23%
in 2015	15%	23%	14%	15%	18%	21%

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

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

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>				Lincoln County	Oregon
	Newport	Neotsu West	Otter Rock/Agate & Beverly Beach	Toledo		
Total number of clients	712	205	828	894	11,264	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	66%	63%	57%	62%	59%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	69%	68%	65%	67%	65%	63%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2015	37%	34%	32%	31%	32%	33%
In 2014	14%	16%	12%	16%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	14%	14%	12%	15%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	41%	37%	30%	34%	30%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	15%	21%	16%	10%	17%	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 migration patterns for the Newport, Neotsu, Otter and Toledo hotspots were urban, with about 58 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Lincoln County, 17 percent relocating within the hotspot, and 25 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Multnomah.

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

Linn County

	Linn County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	119,862	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	118,577	+/-214	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	45,378	+/-551	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	39.5	+/-0.3	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	23.2%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	6.1%	+/-0.1	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	24.3%	+/-0.3	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	17.2%	+/-0.1	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	103,248	+/-87	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	86.1%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	591	+/-178	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.5%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1,623	+/-278	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1.4%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	1,363	+/-183	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	1.1%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	116	+/-63	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	69	+/-80	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	2,798	+/-395	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	2.3%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	10,054	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	8.4%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	59,243	+/-170	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	49.4%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	60,619	+/-170	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	50.6%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	114,030	+/-700	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	95.1%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	3,014	+/-485	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	2.5%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	4,926	+/-645	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	4.1%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	7.5%	+/-0.8	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	5.8%	+/-0.7	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	5.6%	+/-0.8	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	103	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	30.4%	+/-1.2	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	89.7%	+/-0.8	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	18.1%	+/-1.2	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	5.31	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	3.10	+/-0.05	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	28.1%	+/-1.3	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	44.4%	+/-8.4	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	5.0	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	13.0	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	1.5	+/-0.5	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	64.5%	+/-1.5	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	5.9	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	§12.4	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	64.3%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	5.4%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	17.3%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	33.6%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	18.2%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	39.8	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	19.1%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	7.2%	+/-0.9	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	17.7%	+/-0.9	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.0%	+/-0.5	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.0%	+/-0.4	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	7.5%	+/-0.9	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	7.1%	+/-0.8	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	3.3%	+/-0.6	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	5.7%	+/-0.8	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	17.3%	+/-1.5	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	25.0%	+/-3.6	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	7.8%	+/-1.3	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	8,454	+/-1,036	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	44,392	+/-1,960	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$46,782	+/-1,603	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	22.9%	+/-1.1	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	38.0%	+/-1.0	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	71.4%	+/-1.0	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	4,543	+/-398	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	5.8%	+/-0.7	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	59,471	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	2,637	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	4.4%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	45,160	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	37,760	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	1,757	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	981	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	1,227	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	31	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	203	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	607	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	180	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	616	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	38	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	758	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

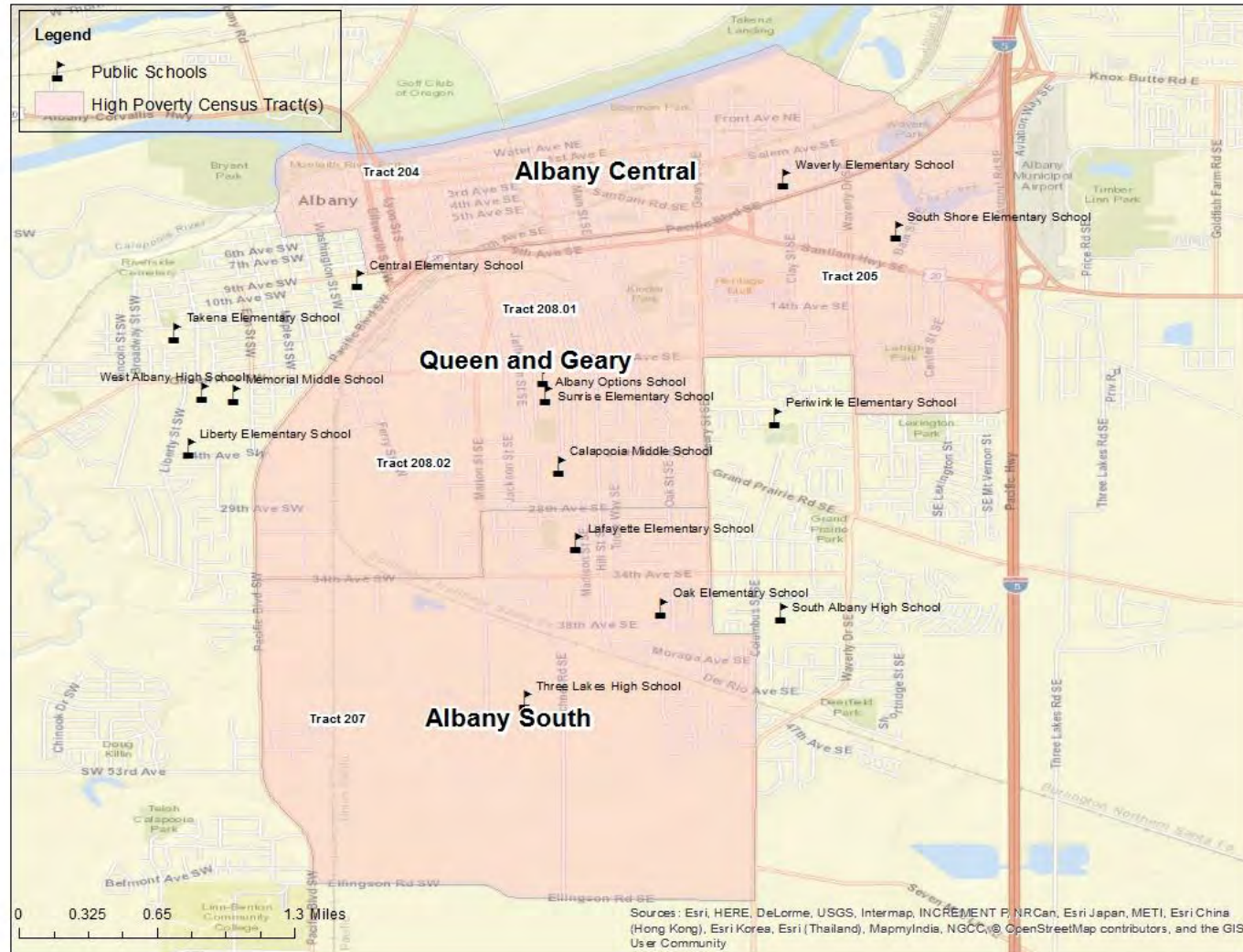
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Linn County - Albany

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Linn County: Albany Central, Queen and Geary, & Albany South



Linn County has five high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Albany Central, Albany South and Queen and Geary have 19 percent of Linn county's population, 32 percent of its poor, and 26 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

- *Albany Central* (Census Tract 204, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: The Willamette River

South: Pacific Boulevard

East: The Waverly Lake outflow

West: The Calapooia River, the Albany-Santiam Canal along Vine Street, SW Broadalbin, and SW 10th

- *Queen and Geary* (Census tracts 205, 208.01 and 208.02, Figure 1)

Location: A portion of the city of Albany that lies south of Pacific Boulevard and is centered E at the intersection of

Queen Avenue SE and Geary Street S

Boundaries:

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

South: 34th Avenue, 28th, Queen, and 21st avenues SE **East:** I-5

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

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

Boundaries:

North: SE 28th and SW 34th avenues

South: Ellingson Road

East: Geary and Columbus streets

West: Pacific Boulevard (U.S. Highway 99E) and Marion Street

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	Albany South	Queen and Geary		
ACS Poverty rate	31%	22%	37%	19%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	4,279	6,019	12,685	118,971	3,939,233
Housing units	1,979	2,265	5,316	49,005	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	49%	34%	65%	33%	35%
Total Households	1,723	2,066	5,044	45,100	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	13%	13%	27%	12%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	35%	45%	29%	52%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.0	26.8
Percent of population that is					
Female	47%	50%	47%	50%	50%
Under 18	22%	27%	27%	23%	21%
18 to 24	10%	10%	9%	8%	9%
25 to 44	27%	31%	29%	24%	27%
45 to 59	23%	18%	18%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	18%	15%	17%	24%	22%
Latino	19%	8%	18%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	73%	86%	72%	86%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	8%	4%	8%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	94%	97%	98%	98%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	16%	8%	15%	10%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	18%	15%	12%	17%	31%

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

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](http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf)

- In the Queen and Geary hotspot, tract 205 had a poverty rate of 29.9 percent, tract 208.01 had a poverty rate of 32.6 percent and tract 208.02 had a rate of 42.1 percent.

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

Table 2 Linn County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspots			Linn County	Oregon
	Albany Central	Albany South	Queen and Geary		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	2,156	1,403	3,968	28,546	734,666
Change since January 2011	9%	-5%	8%	5%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	89	76	84	81	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	50%	23%	31%	24%	19%
Female	51%	55%	55%	54%	53%
Children	31%	39%	39%	35%	36%
18 to 24	11%	10%	11%	10%	10%
25 to 44	30%	27%	27%	27%	27%
45 to 59	18%	13%	14%	17%	16%
60 +	11%	10%	10%	11%	12%
English as preferred language	96%	92%	89%	96%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	49%	36%	37%	41%	42%
Clients in single parent households	29%	32%	34%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	20%	29%	25%	28%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	10%	3%	9%	9%	10%
Medical assistance	83%	81%	84%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	11%	7%	7%	6%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	12%	7%	11%	10%	11%
Mental health	32%	24%	28%	25%	22%
Alcohol and drug	29%	19%	23%	21%	20%
Child welfare	28%	22%	27%	24%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	9%	7%	7%	7%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	7	96	11	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with *any* record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

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

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

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

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

	Hotspots				
	Albany Central	Albany South	Queen and Geary	Linn County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	29%	31%	30%	29%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	36%	40%	38%	35%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.50	\$ 13.52	\$ 14.57	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.46	\$ 13.27	\$ 12.33	\$ 13.13	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 12,559	\$ 14,884	\$ 12,594	\$ 14,187	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 10,129	\$ 12,777	\$ 11,198	\$ 11,468	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-19%	-14%	-11%	-19%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	22%	21%	17%	22%	21%
in 2015	17%	21%	20%	21%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	13%	16%	19%	13%	18%
in 2015	17%	17%	17%	15%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	15%	22%	17%	18%	16%
in 2015	14%	15%	16%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	14%	9%	12%	11%	11%
in 2015	22%	13%	15%	15%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	7%	6%	7%	8%	7%
in 2015	8%	9%	8%	8%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	3%	1%	3%	4%	4%
in 2015	4%	3%	5%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	26%	25%	26%	24%	23%
in 2015	18%	22%	19%	20%	21%

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

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

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

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

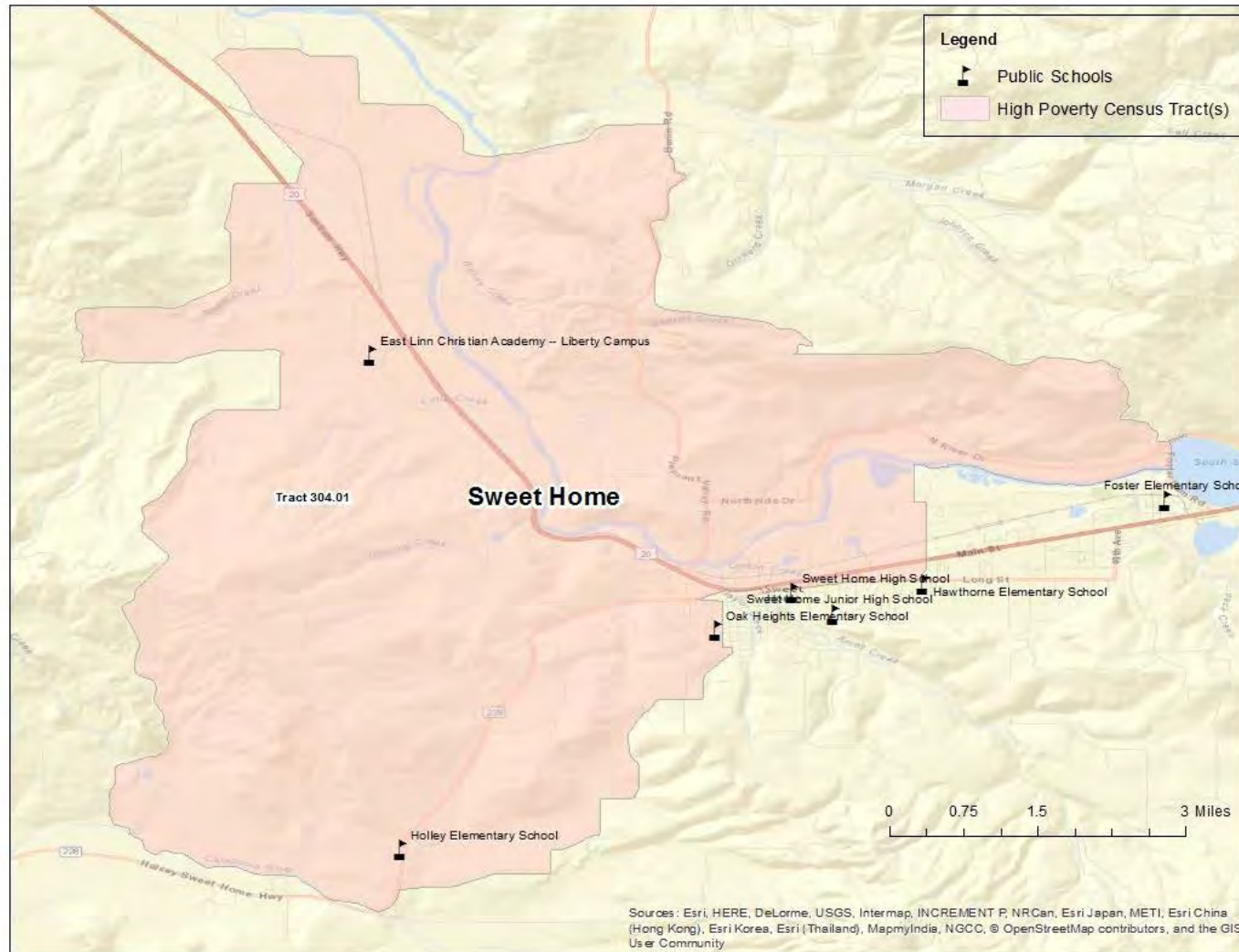
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete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

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

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

Linn County - Sweet Home & Lebanon

Figure 1. Poverty hotspots, Linn County: Sweet Home



- *Sweet Home* (Census Tract 304.01, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: McDowell Creek and Marks Ridge drives

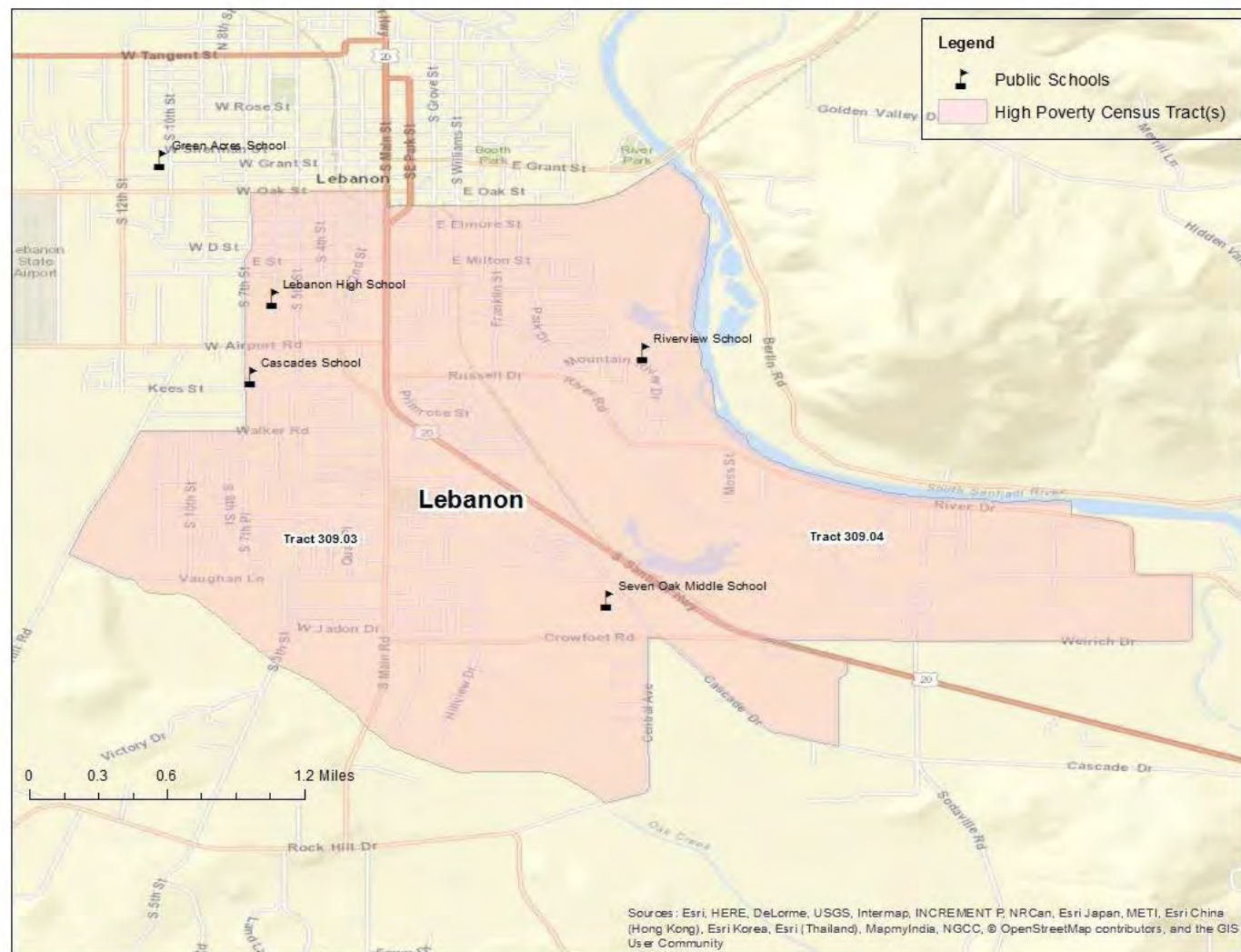
South: Old Holley Road, Oregon Highway 228, U.S. Highway 20, Long Street, and the South Santiam River

East: Old Holley, Clark Mill, and N Butte roads, and Marks Ridge Drive

West: Old Santiam Highway, Fairview, Santiam Terrace, and Scott Mountain roads

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Sweet Home and Lebanon have 14 percent of Linn county's population, 18 percent of its poor, and 18 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area.

Figure 2. Poverty hotspots, Linn County: Lebanon



- Lebanon (Census Tract 309.03 and 309.04, Figure 2)

Location: The south side of the city of Lebanon

Boundaries:

North: W Oak Street, Walker Road and Willamette Valley Railroad

South: Rockhill Drive, Oak Creek, Vaughn Lane, Cascade Dr and Welrich Dr

East: South Santiam River, River Dr, Welrich Dr, Sturtavent Rd, and Central Ave

West: S 7th Street and Stoltz Hill Road

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
	Sweet Home	Lebanon		
ACS Poverty rate	26%	22%	19%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	6,378	10,478	118,971	3,939,233
Housing units	2,530	4,515	49,005	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	25%	33%	33%	35%
Total Households	2,341	4,350	45,100	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	10%	12%	12%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	54%	49%	52%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.3	28.5	28.0	26.8
Percent of population that is				
Female	53%	52%	50%	50%
Under 18	28%	22%	23%	21%
18 to 24	9%	7%	8%	9%
25 to 44	17%	23%	24%	27%
45 to 59	16%	22%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	28%	26%	24%	22%
Latino	4%	5%	8%	12%
White and non-Latino	89%	88%	86%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	5%	6%	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%	10%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	7%	15%	17%	31%

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

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

http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf

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

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

Table 2 Linn County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients				
	Hotspots		Linn	
	Sweet Home	Lebanon	County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	2,160	2,995	28,546	734,666
Change since January 2011	4%	10%	5%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	90	83	81	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	34%	29%	24%	19%
Female	52%	54%	54%	53%
Children	31%	34%	35%	36%
18 to 24	11%	10%	10%	10%
25 to 44	27%	27%	27%	27%
45 to 59	19%	17%	17%	16%
60 +	12%	12%	11%	12%
English as preferred language	100%	99%	96%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	46%	41%	41%	42%
Clients in single parent households	27%	27%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	26%	31%	28%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	11%	10%	9%	10%
Medical assistance	83%	84%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	6%	4%	6%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	12%	9%	10%	11%
Mental health	26%	26%	25%	22%
Alcohol and drug	22%	21%	21%	20%
Child welfare	25%	25%	24%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	6%	7%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	38	57	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted. 5. The <i>hotspot index</i> is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.				

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

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

	Hotspots			
	Sweet Home	Lebanon	Linn County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	24%	31%	29%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	26%	34%	35%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14.25	\$ 14.25	\$ 14.57	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.80	\$ 13.14	\$ 13.13	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13,572	\$ 14,040	\$ 14,187	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 10,208	\$ 11,282	\$ 11,468	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-25%	-20%	-19%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	23%	27%	22%	21%
in 2015	22%	22%	21%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	9%	13%	13%	18%
in 2015	12%	15%	15%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	19%	15%	18%	16%
in 2015	19%	18%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	10%	10%	11%	11%
in 2015	15%	14%	15%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	12%	8%	8%	7%
in 2015	10%	9%	8%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	5%	4%	4%	4%
in 2015	3%	4%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	21%	22%	24%	23%
in 2015	18%	19%	20%	21%

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

- Client employment increased slightly in both hotspots. For both hotspots, job growth was in accommodation/food and admin services sectors.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

Table 4 Linn County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}				
	Hotspots		Linn County	Oregon
	Sweet Home	Lebanon		
Total number of clients	2,160	2,995	28,546	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move - "Movers"	64%	66%	65%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	68%	69%	67%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2015	35%	38%	37%	33%
In 2014	16%	14%	15%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	14%	14%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	33%	43%	36%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	13%	13%	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.				

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

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

Malheur County

	Malheur County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	30,474	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	26,847	+/-257	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	10,294	+/-185	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	36.4	+/-0.3	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	25.0%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	7.0%	+/-0.2	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	22.2%	+/-0.5	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	15.9%	+/-0.1	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	18,902	+/-7	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	62.0%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	306	+/-60	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	1.0%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	167	+/-63	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	0.5%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	471	+/-63	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	1.5%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	21	+/-18	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	39	+/-39	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	553	+/-108	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	1.8%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	10,015	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	32.9%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	16,638	+/-86	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	54.6%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	13,836	+/-86	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	45.4%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	26,952	+/-346	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	88.4%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	2,484	+/-325	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	8.2%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	3,259	+/-330	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	10.7%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	24.7%	+/-1.5	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	9.0%	+/-1.7	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	4.6%	+/-1.9	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	284	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	30.0%	+/-1.6	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	80.1%	+/-1.6	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	13.3%	+/-1.4	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	1.30	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	3.23	+/-0.09	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	30.1%	+/-2.6	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	48.0%	+/-15.8	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	6.1	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	16.8	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	2.0	+/-1.1	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	59.3%	+/-2.3	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	~6.5	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	\$14.7	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	70.1%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	13.0%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	17.8%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	28.5%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	18.7%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	40.3	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	21.0%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	10.1%	+/-1.3	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	16.9%	+/-1.4	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.7%	+/-0.8	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.7%	+/-0.7	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	5.0%	+/-1.0	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	7.2%	+/-1.2	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	3.0%	+/-0.9	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	4.6%	+/-1.0	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	24.8%	+/-2.4	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	34.7%	+/-4.7	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	14.0%	+/-3.0	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	2,229	+/-518	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	12,348	+/-634	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$34,720	+/-2,002	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	16.5%	+/-1.8	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	36.9%	+/-2.0	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	71.4%	+/-2.0	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	1,440	+/-186	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	8.3%	+/-1.6	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	12,796	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	566	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	4.4%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	11,890	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	8,590	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	383	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	154	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	246	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	31	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	177	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	245	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	53	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	268	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	17	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	191	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '-' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

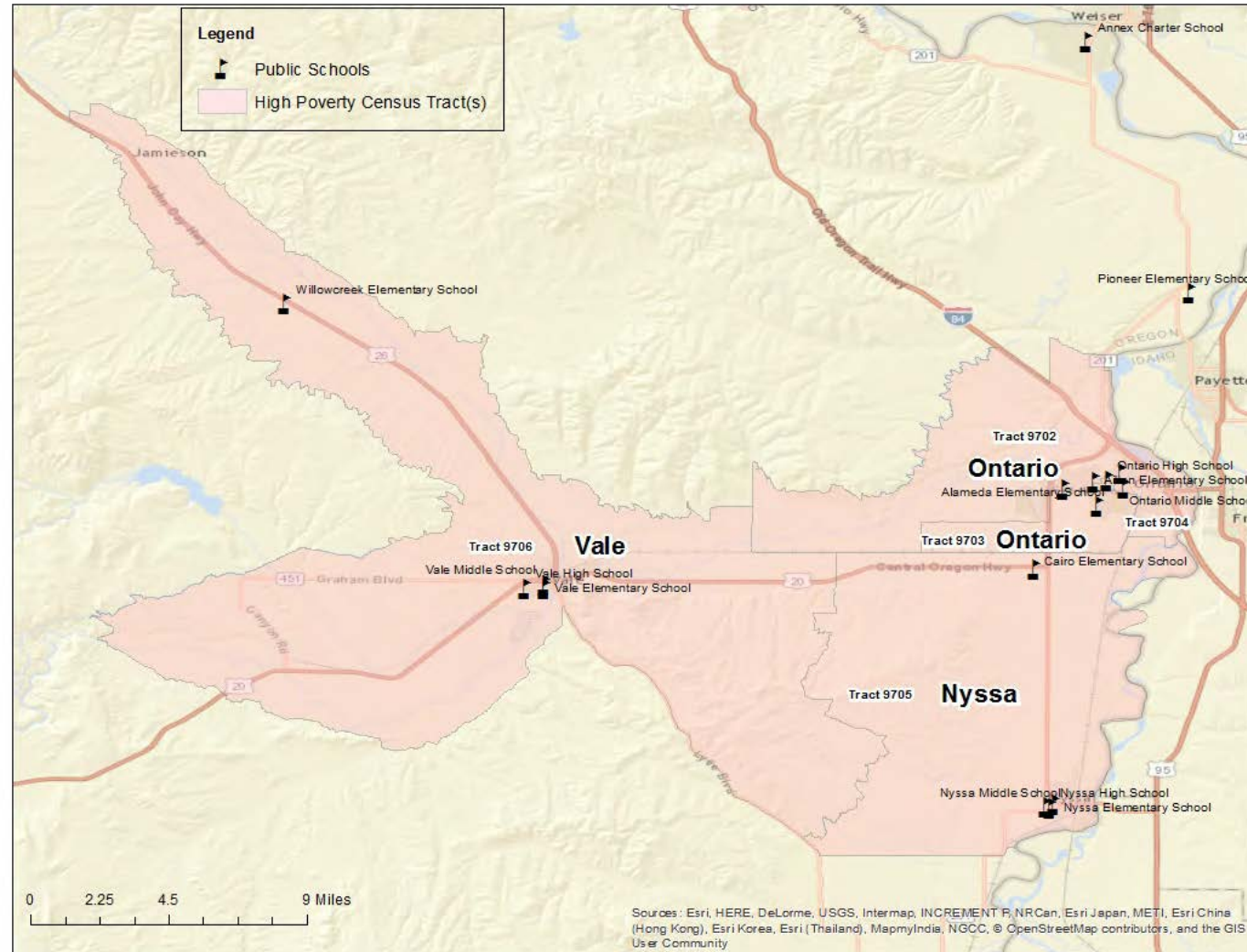
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Malheur County

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Malheur County: Ontario, Nyssa & Vale



- *Ontario*
(census tract 9702,
9703 and 9704,
Figure 1)

Location: the city of Ontario and extending to the southwest of the city limits

Boundaries:

North: Owyhee Canal, Old Oregon Trail Hwy, Oak Rd, Jacobsen Gulch Rd, and Hyline Rd

South: The Railroad Avenue and E Island Rd

East: Olds Ferry
Ontario Hwy, the
Snake River and the
state of Idaho

West: Halliday Rd

- *Nyssa*
(Census Tract 9705,
Figure 1)

Location: the city of Nyssa and extending to the northwest of the city encompassing

Malheur County has three high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 75 percent of the county's population, 91 percent of its poor, and 90 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

the Country View Golf Course

Boundaries:

North: The Railroad Avenue, E Island Rd and Morgan Ave

South: Enterprise Ave, the Snake River and the state of Idaho

East: The Snake River and the state of Idaho

West: Lee Rd, Arabian Dr, Van Way, North Canal Lateral and Lytle Blvd

- *Vale* (Census 9706, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries: This irregularly shaped tract encompasses the irrigated farmland along U.S. Highway 26 past the community of Willow Creek to S Road L. West of Vale it includes the irrigated farmland on either side of U.S. Highway 20. Southeast of Vale the boundary follows Lytle Boulevard to the North Canal, then continues northeast to Sheep Creek. The boundary crosses U.S. 26 at Arabian and Lee roads, then turns back to Vale along Railroad Avenue, Halliday Road, Hillcrest Drive, and the Owyhee Canal.

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Malheur County	Oregon
	Vale	Ontario	Nyssa		
ACS Poverty rate	21%	31%	24%	25%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	4,386	13,460	5,171	30,551	3,939,233
Housing units	1,739	5,617	1,883	11,629	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	35%	43%	31%	36%	35%
Total Households	1,586	5,217	1,714	10,286	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	7%	15%	9%	12%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	52%	40%	62%	50%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.5	27.9	28.1	27.7	26.8
Percent of population that is					
Female	50%	50%	47%	45%	50%
Under 18	30%	26%	31%	25%	21%
18 to 24	8%	11%	11%	10%	9%
25 to 44	22%	22%	23%	26%	27%
45 to 59	17%	15%	15%	17%	20%
60+ years of age	23%	24%	19%	22%	22%
Latino	20%	39%	48%	30%	12%
White and non-Latino	76%	55%	49%	56%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	2%	4%	2%	3%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	91%	89%	88%	90%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	16%	21%	23%	20%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	16%	17%	12%	14%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf					

- In the Ontario hotspot, tract 9702 had a poverty rate of 25.2 percent, tract 9703 had a poverty rate of 31.9 percent, and tract 9704 had a rate of 36.2 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was roughly 31 percent.

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

	Hotspots			Malheur County	Oregon
	Vale	Ontario	Nyssa		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	982	5,203	1,569	8,639	734,666
Change since January 2011	12%	5%	3%	-1%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	68	72	72	69	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	22%	39%	30%	28%	19%
Female	53%	54%	52%	53%	53%
Children	44%	44%	48%	45%	36%
18 to 24	11%	11%	9%	10%	10%
25 to 44	25%	23%	21%	23%	27%
45 to 59	12%	13%	12%	13%	16%
60 +	9%	9%	10%	10%	12%
English as preferred language	93%	83%	80%	84%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	28%	32%	29%	31%	42%
Clients in single parent households	32%	36%	33%	35%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	37%	28%	32%	30%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	10%	14%	12%	13%	10%
Medical assistance	84%	84%	83%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	3%	7%	4%	6%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	9%	10%	8%	8%	11%
Mental health	17%	21%	13%	18%	22%
Alcohol and drug	14%	17%	11%	15%	20%
Child welfare	26%	30%	23%	27%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	6%	2%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	97	31	87	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.					

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Vale area had the 18th highest child welfare involvement.
- The Ontario area had the 2nd highest child welfare involvement, the 15th highest TANF participation rate, and the 17th highest participation rate per adult population. These factors resulted in the area's 31st place ranking in the hotspot indices.
- The Nyssa area had the 18th lowest high school completion rate.

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

Table 3 Malheur County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹					
	Hotspots			Malheur	
	Vale	Ontario	Nyssa	County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	25%	25%	28%	25%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	34%	29%	30%	30%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14.12	\$ 12.35	\$ 13.08	\$ 12.78	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 11.81	\$ 11.89	\$ 12.31	\$ 12.01	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13,113	\$ 10,758	\$ 11,250	\$ 11,190	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 10,178	\$ 9,575	\$ 9,548	\$ 9,676	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-22%	-11%	-15%	-14%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	20%	24%	27%	24%	21%
in 2015	29%	26%	23%	26%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	18%	19%	8%	17%	18%
in 2015	15%	23%	17%	20%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	17%	18%	23%	19%	16%
in 2015	16%	18%	19%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	8%	4%	2%	4%	11%
in 2015	7%	5%	3%	5%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	4%	5%	6%	5%	7%
in 2015	3%	5%	5%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	4%	1%	3%	2%	4%
in 2015	3%	1%	2%	1%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	29%	28%	32%	29%	23%
in 2015	27%	22%	32%	25%	21%
1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.					

- Employment among clients in the Malheur County hotspots might be understated for two reasons: some clients may have been employed in nearby Idaho, and others may have been farm workers and not included in covered employment counts.

- Most of the job growth in the Vale area was in trade, while it was in accommodation/food in both Ontario and Nyssa hotspots.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

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

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

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

Marion County

	Marion County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	326,527	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	316,337	+/-832	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	115,196	+/-806	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	36.0	+/-0.2	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	25.5%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	6.9%	*****	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	20.5%	+/-0.2	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	14.4%	+/-0.1	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	218,448	+/-181	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	66.9%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	3,547	+/-358	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	1.1%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1,952	+/-274	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	0.6%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	6,249	+/-454	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	1.9%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	2,549	+/-283	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.8%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	249	+/-98	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	9,874	+/-696	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	3.0%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	83,659	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	25.6%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	162,353	+/-192	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	49.7%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	164,174	+/-192	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	50.3%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	280,704	+/-1,461	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	86.0%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	28,809	+/-1,541	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	8.8%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	42,380	+/-1,465	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	13.0%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	25.0%	+/-0.6	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	6.9%	+/-0.6	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	6.9%	+/-0.6	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	235	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	27.1%	+/-0.7	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	85.1%	+/-0.6	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	22.4%	+/-0.7	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	4.63	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	3.27	+/-0.03	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	31.1%	+/-0.7	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	34.5%	+/-5.3	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	5.0	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	12.4	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	1.4	+/-0.3	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	59.7%	+/-0.8	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	4.6	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	§13.5	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	69.3%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	5.7%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	14.7%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	34.1%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	17.3%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	35.5	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	15.6%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	9.1%	+/-0.8	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	15.0%	+/-0.5	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.6%	+/-0.3	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.5%	+/-0.3	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	6.4%	+/-0.5	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	6.1%	+/-0.4	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.1%	+/-0.3	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	4.3%	+/-0.4	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	17.2%	+/-0.9	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	25.4%	+/-2.0	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	7.1%	+/-0.9	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	23,528	+/-1,694	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	118,243	+/-3,369	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$50,775	+/-979	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	21.6%	+/-0.7	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	32.6%	+/-0.6	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	76.6%	+/-0.6	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	11,993	+/-731	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	4.9%	+/-0.4	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	166,821	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	6,604	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	4.0%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	^16,4900	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	^121,800	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	^Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	3,590	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	2,726	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	2,526	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	123	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	595	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	2,209	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	835	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	2,043	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	166	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	2,130	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

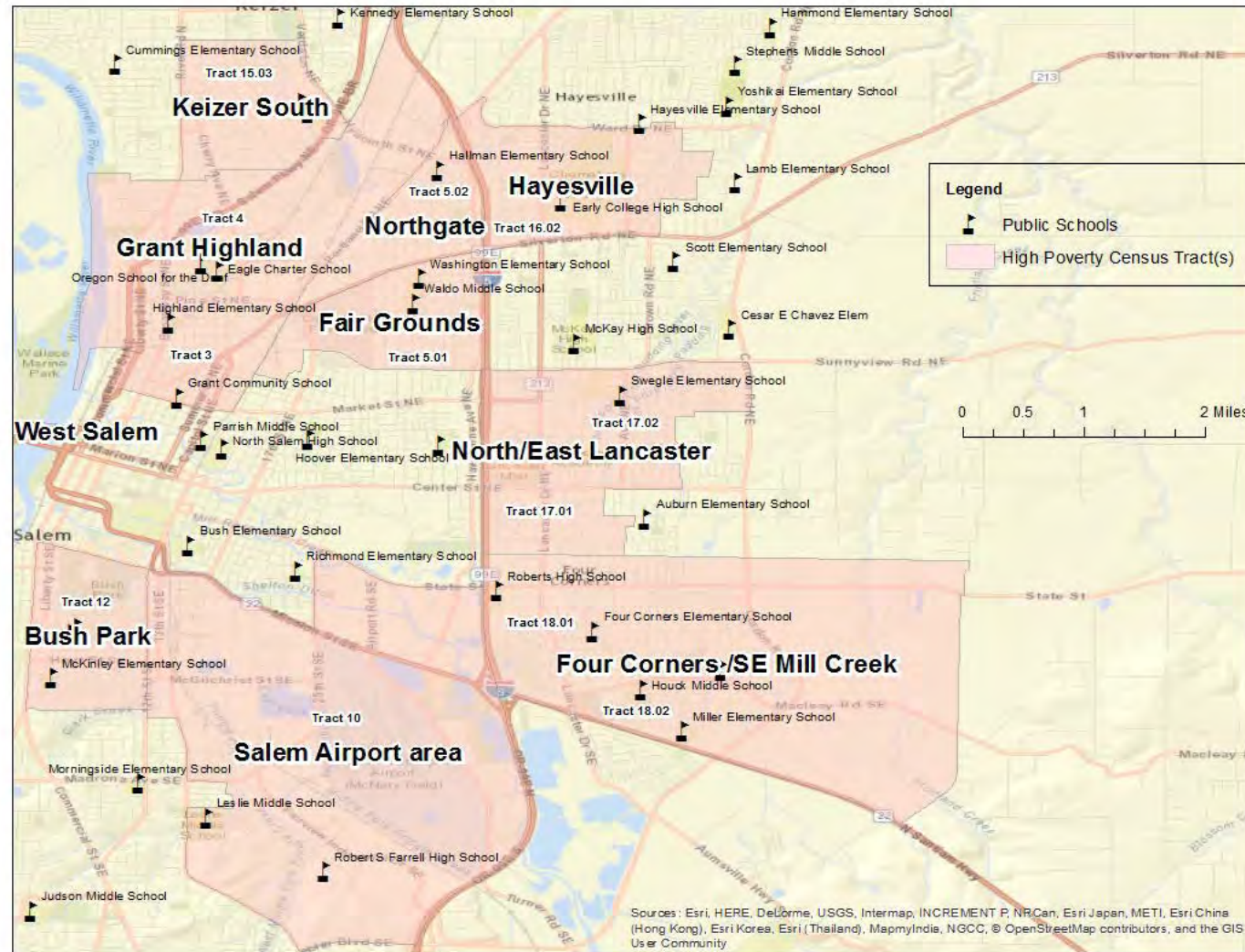
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Marion County - Inner Northeast Salem

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Marion County: Grant Highland, Northgate & Fair Grounds



- *Northgate* (Census Tract 5.02, Figure 1)

Location: A triangular area in NE Salem that encompasses a portion of the Northgate neighborhood

Boundaries:
North: The Union Pacific Railroad tracks and Portland Road NE
South: Silverton Road NE
East: I-5.

- *Grant Highland* (Census tracts 3 and 4, Figure 1)

Location: A portion of the city of Salem that encompasses the Grant and Highland neighborhoods,

Marion County has twelve high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 6 percent of the county's population, 13 percent of its poor, and 11 percent of its SNAP clients live Inner Northeast area.

the south end of Keizer, and the NE Salem Industrial area

Boundaries:

North: Weeks and Candlewood drives in the city of Keizer, the Salem Parkway, and the Portland and Western Railroad tracks

South: South and Market streets NE

East: Union Pacific Railroad tracks, Portland Road NE, and I-5 **West:** The Willamette River and Commercial Street NE

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

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

Boundaries:

North: Silverton Rd NE

South: Sunnyview Rd NE and Madison St NE

East: I-5, Taft St NE, and 16th SE St

West: UP Railroad tracks

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

Table 1 Marion County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹					
	Hotspots			Marion County	Oregon
	Grant Highland	Northgate	Fair Grounds		
ACS Poverty rate	37%	55%	21%	18%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	9,914	5,006	4,229	323,259	3,939,233
Housing units	3,923	1,759	1,162	122,315	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	60%	70%	26%	37%	35%
Total Households	3,575	1,603	1,136	113,996	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	18%	17%	14%	14%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	29%	37%	54%	50%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.6	28.7	28.6	27.8	26.8
Percent of population that is					
Female	52%	43%	45%	49%	50%
Under 18	27%	32%	29%	25%	21%
18 to 24	12%	11%	11%	10%	9%
25 to 44	30%	29%	24%	26%	27%
45 to 59	19%	18%	14%	19%	20%
60+ years of age	12%	10%	20%	20%	22%
Latino	31%	48%	37%	25%	12%
White and non-Latino	57%	40%	42%	65%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	11%	10%	20%	7%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	88%	80%	79%	89%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	21%	39%	26%	16%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	16%	5%	12%	22%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf					

- In the Grant Highland hotspot, tract 3 had a poverty rate of 30.6 percent and tract 4 had a rate of 43.6 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was 37 percent.
- Northgate and Fair Grounds areas had the 11th and 17th lowest rate of English language preference, respectively.

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

	Hotspots			Marion County	Oregon
	Grant Highland	Northgate	Fair Grounds		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	4,726	2,353	1,240	73,662	734,666
Change since January 2011	4%	-2%	-6%	0%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	86	83	83	78	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	48%	47%	29%	23%	19%
Female	51%	52%	51%	53%	53%
Children	39%	49%	51%	44%	36%
18 to 24	11%	10%	9%	10%	10%
25 to 44	26%	23%	23%	24%	27%
45 to 59	16%	11%	11%	13%	16%
60 +	9%	7%	6%	9%	12%
English as preferred language	88%	72%	75%	81%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	39%	28%	23%	33%	42%
Clients in single parent households	35%	41%	41%	36%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	23%	24%	32%	26%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	14%	15%	13%	11%	10%
Medical assistance	83%	85%	86%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	11%	8%	9%	8%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	13%	13%	10%	10%	11%
Mental health	27%	21%	19%	20%	22%
Alcohol and drug	26%	19%	15%	18%	20%
Child welfare	27%	30%	27%	22%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	8%	5%	5%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	1	6	61	-	-
- Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. - Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. - SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. - 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.					

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

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

- The fair Grounds area had the 8th highest child welfare involvement, and the 12th highest rate of individuals with less than a high school diploma.

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

Table 3 Marion County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients ¹					
	Hotspots			Marion County	Oregon
	Grant Highland	Northgate	Fair Grounds		
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	31%	35%	39%	33%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	38%	41%	42%	40%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.55	\$ 13.10	\$ 14.04	\$ 14.39	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.74	\$ 12.15	\$ 13.31	\$ 13.20	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 11,356	\$ 10,688	\$ 13,751	\$ 13,741	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 10,765	\$ 10,751	\$ 12,123	\$ 11,717	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-5%	1%	-12%	-15%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	17%	18%	15%	19%	21%
in 2015	18%	19%	16%	19%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	14%	12%	11%	14%	18%
in 2015	14%	14%	9%	15%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	16%	12%	19%	15%	16%
in 2015	15%	15%	16%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	14%	12%	9%	11%	11%
in 2015	17%	15%	13%	13%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	16%	20%	20%	14%	7%
in 2015	13%	13%	14%	11%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%
in 2015	3%	5%	7%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	21%	23%	23%	24%	23%
in 2015	20%	19%	25%	22%	21%

1.

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

- Client employment increased in the hotspot areas. All hotspot areas had job growth in trade and admin services sectors.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

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

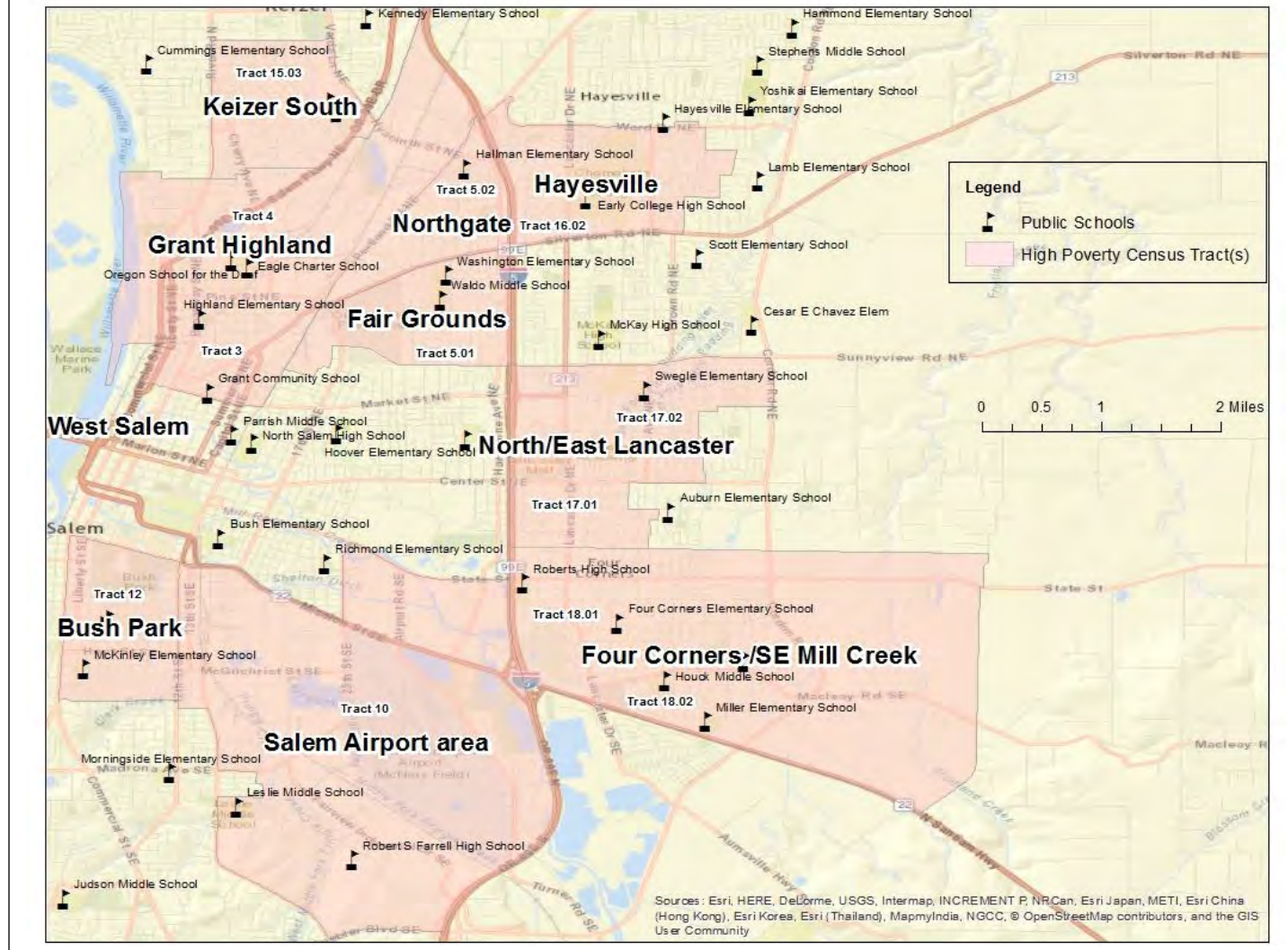
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete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

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

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

Marion County - Keizer South

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot, Marion County: South Keizer



- Keizer South (Census Tract 15.03, Figure 1)

Location: Southeastern area of Keizer

Boundaries:

North: Dearborn Ave NE

South: Weeks Dr NE and Candlewood Dr NE

East: Salem Pkwy NE, P & W Railroad tracks, and Verda Ln NE

West: River Rd N

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Keizer South has 1 percent of Marion county's population, 2 percent of its poor, and 2 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area.

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

Table 1 Keizer South hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspot</i> Keizer South	Marion County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	24%	18%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	4,461	323,259	3,939,233
Housing units	1,926	122,315	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	48%	37%	35%
Total Households	1,739	113,996	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	14%	14%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	40%	50%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.6	27.8	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	52%	49%	50%
Under 18	24%	25%	21%
18 to 24	12%	10%	9%
25 to 44	23%	26%	27%
45 to 59	19%	19%	20%
60+ years of age	19%	20%	22%
Latino	27%	25%	12%
White and non-Latino	62%	65%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	8%	7%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	88%	89%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	19%	16%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	15%	22%	31%

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

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

http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf

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

Table 2 Keizer South hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	<u>Hotspot</u>	Marion	
	Keizer South	County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	1,755	73,662	734,666
Change since January 2011	-9%	0%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	86	78	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	39%	23%	19%
Female	53%	53%	53%
Children	46%	44%	36%
18 to 24	10%	10%	10%
25 to 44	24%	24%	27%
45 to 59	11%	13%	16%
60 +	9%	9%	12%
English as preferred language	85%	81%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	31%	33%	42%
Clients in single parent households	38%	36%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	27%	26%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	13%	11%	10%
Medical assistance	83%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	12%	8%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	13%	10%	11%
Mental health	23%	20%	22%
Alcohol and drug	19%	18%	20%
Child welfare	26%	22%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	27	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with *any* record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Keizer area had the 15th highest client participation rate per tract population, and the 20th highest rate of child welfare involvement.

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

Table 3 Keizer South hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹			
	Hotspot		
	Keizer South	Marion County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	29%	33%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	40%	40%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.60	\$ 14.39	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.76	\$ 13.20	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13,042	\$ 13,741	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,269	\$ 11,717	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-14%	-15%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	17%	19%	21%
in 2015	16%	19%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	9%	14%	18%
in 2015	17%	15%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	19%	15%	16%
in 2015	17%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	13%	11%	11%
in 2015	14%	13%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	14%	14%	7%
in 2015	10%	11%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	5%	4%	4%
in 2015	8%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	23%	24%	23%
in 2015	19%	22%	21%
1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.			

- Client employment increase in the Keizer South hotspot came from accommodation/food, administrative services, and construction sectors.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

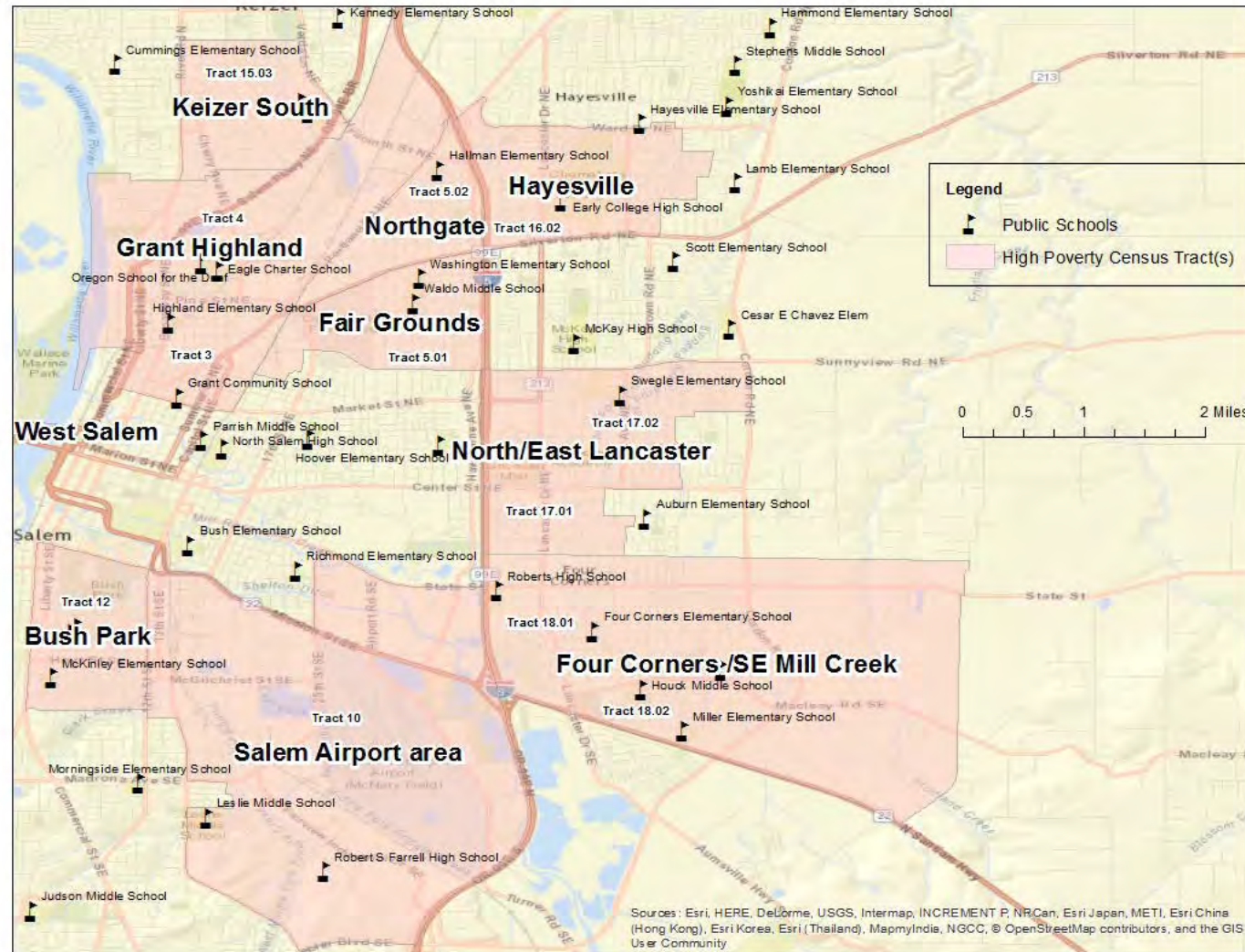
	Hotspot		
	Keizer South	Marion County	Oregon
Total number of clients	1,755	73,662	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.2	2.9	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	64%	62%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	63%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2015	38%	35%	33%
In 2014	13%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	12%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	44%	41%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	13%	13%	13%
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover. 2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.			

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

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

Marion County - Outer Northeast & Southeast Salem

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



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

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

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

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

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

Location: Portions of Salem's North East, North Lancaster, and East Lancaster neighborhoods

Boundaries:

North: Sunnyview Road NE

South: An abandoned rail easement and power transmission lines running south of Monroe Avenue NE and north of State Street

East: 45th Ave NE, Citation Dr NE, Pacific Dr NE, and Cordon Rd NE

West: I-5

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

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

Boundaries:

North: Abandoned rail easement and power transmission lines running north of State Street

South: Oregon Highway 22

East: Deer Park Drive SE and 62nd Avenue SE

West: I-5

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Marion County	Oregon
	Hayesville	North/East Lancaster	Four Corners /SE Mill Creek		
ACS Poverty rate	30%	27%	23%	18%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	9,124	12,586	14,902	323,259	3,939,233
Housing units	3,509	4,324	5,131	122,315	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	68%	59%	44%	37%	35%
Total Households	3,086	4,014	4,834	113,996	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	27%	23%	16%	14%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	38%	39%	48%	50%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.6	28.4	28.6	27.8	26.8
Percent of population that is					
Female	54%	51%	47%	49%	50%
Under 18	36%	30%	26%	25%	21%
18 to 24	13%	9%	11%	10%	9%
25 to 44	27%	29%	33%	26%	27%
45 to 59	13%	16%	14%	19%	20%
60+ years of age	10%	15%	14%	20%	22%
Latino	52%	44%	42%	25%	12%
White and non-Latino	35%	44%	45%	65%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	13%	10%	11%	7%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	77%	77%	80%	89%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	30%	31%	24%	16%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	12%	12%	14%	22%	31%

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

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

http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf

- In the Northeast Lancaster hotspot, tract 17.01 had a poverty rate of 31.9 percent and tract 17.02 had a rate of 21.3 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was roughly 27 percent.

- In the Four Corners/SE Mill Creek hotspot, tract 18.01 had a poverty rate of 23.3 percent and tract 18.02 had a rate of 22.4 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was about 23 percent.

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

	Hotspots			Marion County	Oregon
	Hayesville	North/East Lancaster	Four Corners /SE Mill Creek		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	3,828	3,716	4,627	73,662	734,666
Change since January 2011	14%	-3%	1%	0%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	77	82	82	78	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	42%	30%	31%	23%	19%
Female	56%	53%	54%	53%	53%
Children	56%	48%	48%	44%	36%
18 to 24	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
25 to 44	19%	21%	24%	24%	27%
45 to 59	9%	12%	11%	13%	16%
60 +	6%	10%	6%	9%	12%
English as preferred language	66%	77%	78%	81%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	22%	29%	27%	33%	42%
Clients in single parent households	42%	38%	37%	36%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	22%	26%	29%	26%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	14%	14%	12%	11%	10%
Medical assistance	85%	84%	83%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	9%	11%	10%	10%	11%
Mental health	17%	20%	19%	20%	22%
Alcohol and drug	13%	17%	17%	18%	20%
Child welfare	24%	24%	24%	22%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	5%	4%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	28	29	55	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted. 5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.					

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

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

- Four Corners/SE Mill Creek had the 6th highest number of individuals with less than a high school diploma and number of single mother households, and the 17th highest TANF participation rate.

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

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

	Hotspots				
		North/East	Four Corners /SE	Marion	
	Hayesville	Lancaster	Mill Creek	County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	33%	31%	36%	33%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	45%	39%	42%	40%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.58	\$ 14.44	\$ 14.20	\$ 14.39	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.56	\$ 13.01	\$ 13.37	\$ 13.20	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 12,318	\$ 13,801	\$ 13,768	\$ 13,741	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,950	\$ 12,013	\$ 12,374	\$ 11,717	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-3%	-13%	-10%	-15%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	15%	16%	18%	19%	21%
in 2015	19%	16%	18%	19%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	14%	15%	12%	14%	18%
in 2015	14%	18%	15%	15%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	17%	16%	18%	15%	16%
in 2015	17%	17%	15%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	12%	12%	10%	11%	11%
in 2015	11%	12%	11%	13%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	17%	15%	15%	14%	7%
in 2015	13%	13%	13%	11%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	3%	3%	5%	4%	4%
in 2015	4%	4%	7%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	23%	23%	22%	24%	23%
in 2015	23%	20%	21%	22%	21%

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

- Client employment increased in the hotspot areas. Most of job growth in Hayesville was in trade, but for both the Northeast Lancaster and Four Corners areas job growth was in accommodation/food sector.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

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

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

Marion County - Salem Airport Area

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



- **Salem Airport Area** (Census Tract 10, Figure 1)

Location: An area surrounding the Salem Airport and including parts of the Southeast Salem, Morningside, and Southeast Mill Creek neighborhoods

Boundaries:

North: Oregon Highway 22 and State Street

South: Pringle and Kuebler roads SE

East: I-5

West: Pringle Road SE, Edward Drive SE, and 12th Street SE

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, the Salem Airport area has 1 percent of Marion county's population, 3 percent of its poor, and 2 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area.

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

Table 1 Salem Airport hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<i>Hotspot</i> Salem Airport area	Marion County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	36%	18%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	4,377	323,259	3,939,233
Housing units	1,618	122,315	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	49%	37%	35%
Total Households	1,471	113,996	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	16%	14%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	38%	50%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.9	27.8	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	45%	49%	50%
Under 18	25%	25%	21%
18 to 24	16%	10%	9%
25 to 44	25%	26%	27%
45 to 59	16%	19%	20%
60+ years of age	13%	20%	22%
Latino	28%	25%	12%
White and non-Latino	56%	65%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	9%	7%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	91%	89%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	20%	16%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	17%	22%	31%

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

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

**[http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/
EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf](http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf)**

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

Table 2 Salem Airport hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients			
	Hotspot Salem Airport area	Marion County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	1,792	73,662	734,666
Change since January 2011	1%	0%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	88	78	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	41%	23%	19%
Female	54%	53%	53%
Children	39%	44%	36%
18 to 24	10%	10%	10%
25 to 44	28%	24%	27%
45 to 59	15%	13%	16%
60 +	8%	9%	12%
English as preferred language	90%	81%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	38%	33%	42%
Clients in single parent households	35%	36%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	25%	26%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	12%	11%	10%
Medical assistance	83%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	8%	8%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	13%	10%	11%
Mental health	28%	20%	22%
Alcohol and drug	25%	18%	20%
Child welfare	30%	22%	20%
Developmental disability	4%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	8%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	2	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.			

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Airport area ranked 3rd highest in child welfare involvement, the 9th highest in poverty rate and geographic mobility, the 13th highest client participation rate per tract population, the 13th highest participation rate in mental health programs, and the 17th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs. These factors resulted in the area's 2nd place ranking in the hotspot indices.

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

Table 3 Salem Airport hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹			
	Hotspot		
	Salem Airport area	Marion County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	32%	33%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	35%	40%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.21	\$ 14.39	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.13	\$ 13.20	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 12,612	\$ 13,741	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,454	\$ 11,717	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-9%	-15%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	19%	19%	21%
in 2015	18%	19%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	20%	14%	18%
in 2015	17%	15%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	18%	15%	16%
in 2015	18%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	8%	11%	11%
in 2015	15%	13%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	13%	14%	7%
in 2015	9%	11%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	4%	4%	4%
in 2015	4%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	18%	24%	23%
in 2015	19%	22%	21%
1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.			

- Client employment increased slightly in the Salem Airport area. Only the admin services and the “all other” employment sectors had job growth.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

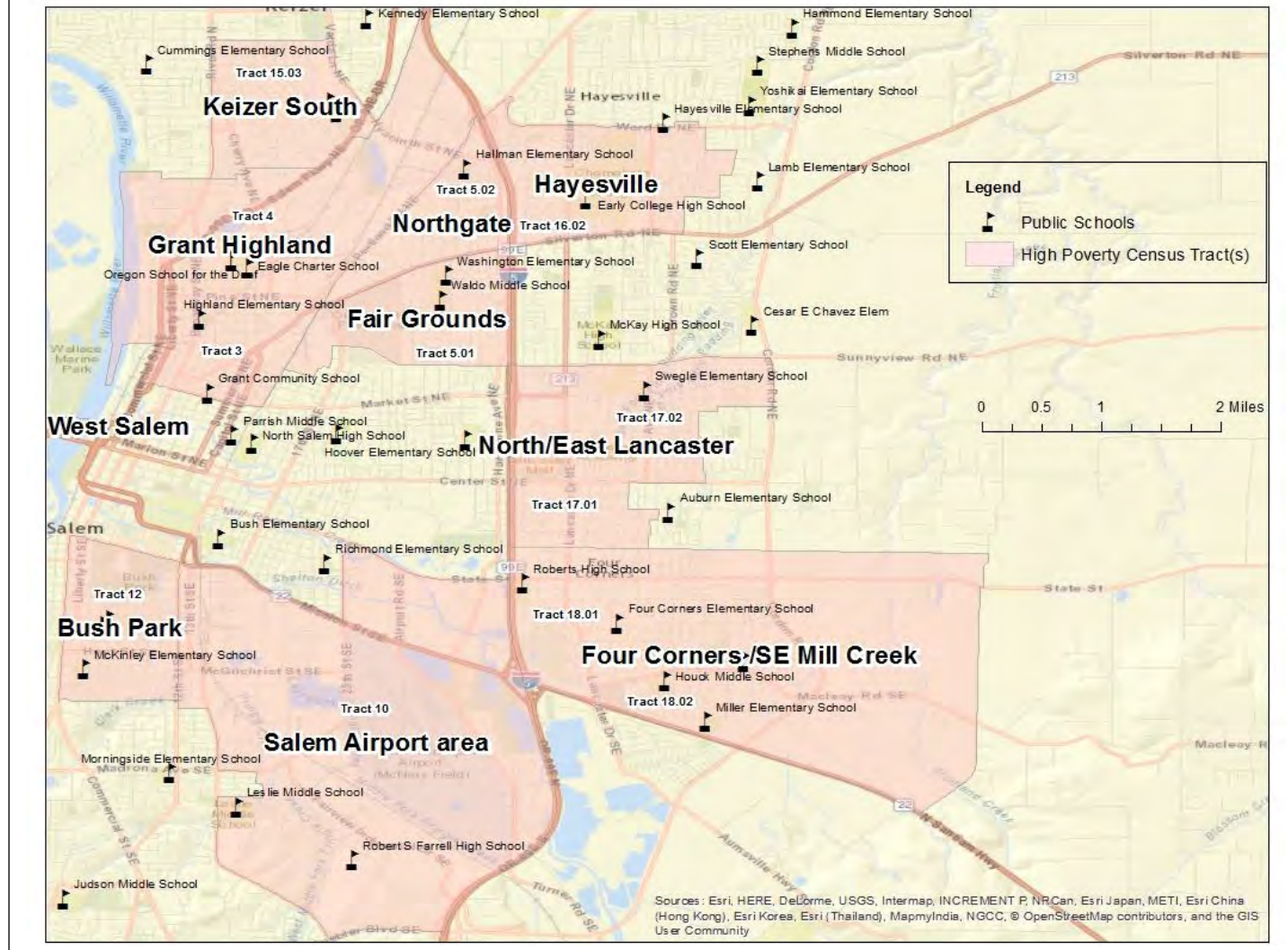
	<u>Hotspot</u> Salem Airport area	Marion County	Oregon
Total number of clients	1,792	73,662	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.5	2.9	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	71%	62%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	71%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2015	39%	35%	33%
In 2014	17%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	15%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	50%	41%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	15%	13%	13%
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover. 2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.			

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

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

Marion County - South Salem

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot, Marion County: Bush Park/South Salem



• *Bush Park (Census Tract 12, Figure 1)*

Location: A portion of Salem that encompasses Bush's Pasture Park

Boundaries:

North: Mission St SE
South: Fairview Ave SE

East: 12th St SE

West: Commercial St SE

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, South Salem/Bush Park has 1 percent of Marion county's population, 1 percent of its poor, and 1 percent of its SNAP clients live in the area.

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

Table 1 Bush Park hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	<u><i>Hotspot</i></u>	Marion	
	Bush Park	County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	22%	18%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	3,452	323,259	3,939,233
Housing units	1,785	122,315	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	50%	37%	35%
Total Households	1,670	113,996	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	8%	14%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	34%	50%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.8	27.8	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	55%	49%	50%
Under 18	14%	25%	21%
18 to 24	13%	10%	9%
25 to 44	28%	26%	27%
45 to 59	22%	19%	20%
60+ years of age	23%	20%	22%
Latino	7%	25%	12%
White and non-Latino	87%	65%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	6%	7%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	98%	89%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	6%	16%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	43%	22%	31%

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

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

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/>

[EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf](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 Bush Park hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients			
	<u>Hotspot</u>	Marion	Oregon
	Bush Park	County	
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	844	73,662	734,666
Change since January 2011	2%	0%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	79	78	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	24%	23%	19%
Female	54%	53%	53%
Children	32%	44%	36%
18 to 24	9%	10%	10%
25 to 44	28%	24%	27%
45 to 59	16%	13%	16%
60 +	16%	9%	12%
English as preferred language	95%	81%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	47%	33%	42%
Clients in single parent households	30%	36%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	22%	26%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	11%	11%	10%
Medical assistance	83%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	12%	8%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	11%	10%	11%
Mental health	25%	20%	22%
Alcohol and drug	22%	18%	20%
Child welfare	21%	22%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	10%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	81	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.			

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

Table 3 Bush Park hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspot	Marion County	Oregon
	Bush Park		
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	30%	33%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	34%	40%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14.67	\$ 14.39	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 13.18	\$ 13.20	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13,751	\$ 13,741	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,427	\$ 11,717	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-17%	-15%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	23%	19%	21%
in 2015	21%	19%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	18%	14%	18%
in 2015	14%	15%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	8%	15%	16%
in 2015	12%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	11%	11%	11%
in 2015	13%	13%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	8%	14%	7%
in 2015	8%	11%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	4%	4%	4%
in 2015	6%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	27%	24%	23%
in 2015	26%	22%	21%

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

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

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<u>Hotspot</u>	Marion	
	Bush Park	County	Oregon
Total number of clients	844	73,662	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.0	2.9	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	62%	62%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	69%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2015	34%	35%	33%
In 2014	13%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	15%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	46%	41%	38%
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.

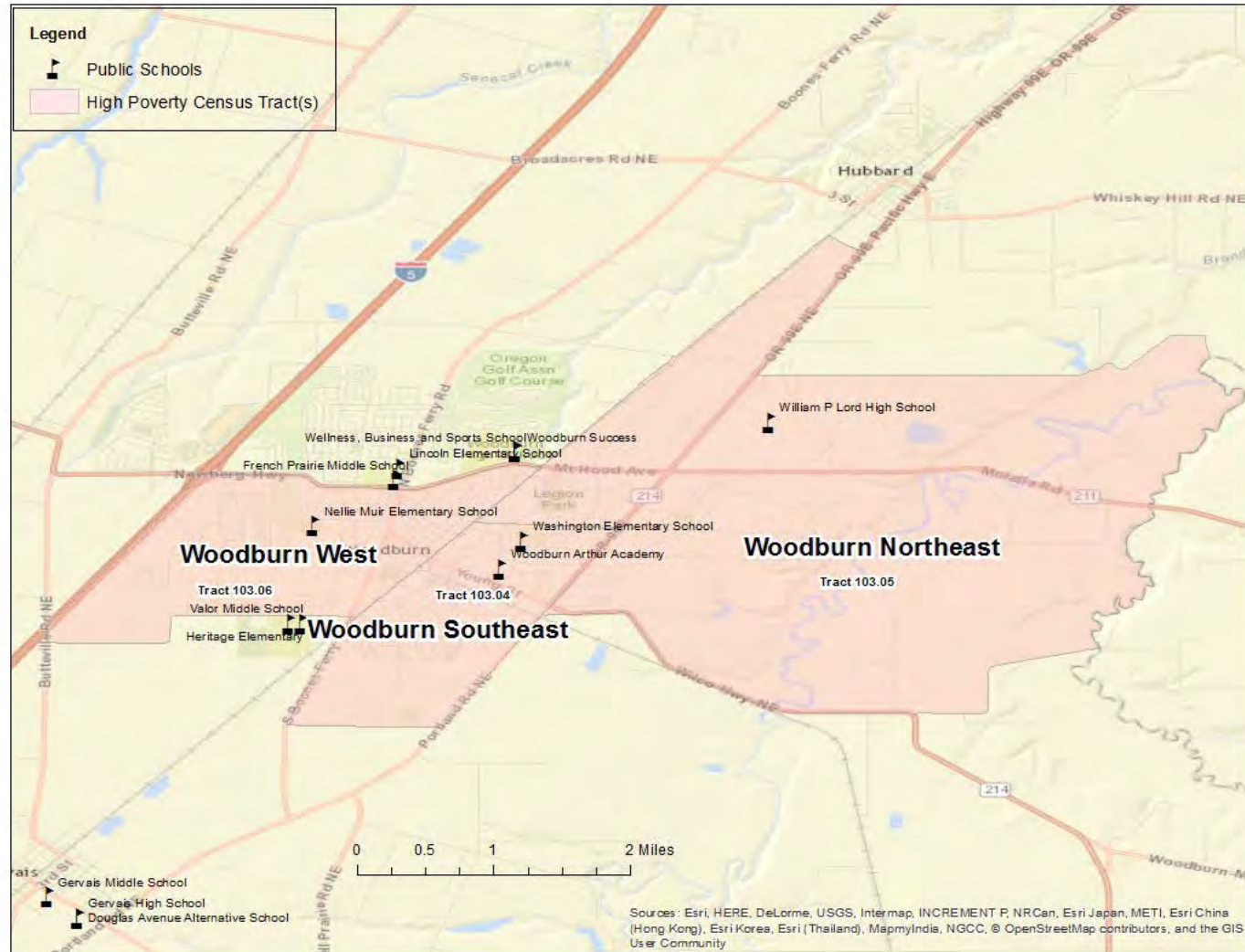
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

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

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

Marion County - Woodburn

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



- **Woodburn West** (Census Tract 103.06, Figure 1)

Location: A portion of the west side of the city of Woodburn

Boundaries:

North: Oregon Highway 214

South: Parr Road NE

East: The Union Pacific Railroad tracks

West: I-5 and Butteville Road

- **Woodburn Southeast** (census tract 103.04, Figure 1)

Location: The southeast portion of the city of Woodburn

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Woodburn Northeast/Southeast/West has 6 percent of Marion county's population, 12 percent of its poor, and 7 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

Boundaries:

North: Hardcastle Avenue

South: Belle Passi Road

East: U.S. Highway 99E

West: The Union Pacific Railroad tracks and S Boones Ferry Road

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

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

Boundaries:

North: Schmidt Lane and NE Carl Road

South: Hardcastle Avenue, Elliot Prairie Road, and Oregon Highway 214

East: The Clackamas County line

West: The Union Pacific Railroad tracks and U.S. Highway 99E

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Marion County	Oregon
	Woodburn Northeast	Woodburn Southeast	Woodburn West		
ACS Poverty rate	29%	29%	42%	18%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	4,441	6,601	8,967	323,259	3,939,233
Housing units	1,266	1,779	3,226	122,315	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	39%	41%	55%	37%	35%
Total Households	1,170	1,682	2,791	113,996	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	16%	21%	13%	14%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	52%	54%	49%	50%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.7	28.1	27.7	27.8	26.8
Percent of population that is					
Female	49%	44%	52%	49%	50%
Under 18	30%	33%	38%	25%	21%
18 to 24	17%	13%	6%	10%	9%
25 to 44	25%	30%	28%	26%	27%
45 to 59	14%	18%	11%	19%	20%
60+ years of age	12%	7%	17%	20%	22%
Latino	65%	70%	59%	25%	12%
White and non-Latino	29%	26%	37%	65%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	0%	3%	3%	7%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	66%	61%	69%	89%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	41%	48%	36%	16%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	12%	8%	12%	22%	31%

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

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

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/>

[EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf](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)

	Hotspots			Marion County	Oregon
	Woodburn Northeast	Woodburn Southeast	Woodburn West		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	1,030	1,854	2,521	73,662	734,666
Change since January 2011	-10%	-15%	-7%	0%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	74	79	75	78	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	23%	28%	28%	23%	19%
Female	51%	53%	53%	53%	53%
Children	55%	61%	60%	44%	36%
18 to 24	9%	7%	8%	10%	10%
25 to 44	17%	14%	15%	24%	27%
45 to 59	9%	9%	10%	13%	16%
60 +	10%	9%	7%	9%	12%
English as preferred language	53%	46%	50%	81%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	24%	20%	18%	33%	42%
Clients in single parent households	34%	45%	41%	36%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	28%	21%	27%	26%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	4%	10%	6%	11%	10%
Medical assistance	83%	86%	88%	82%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	3%	5%	3%	8%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	3%	6%	4%	10%	11%
Mental health	10%	11%	12%	20%	22%
Alcohol and drug	9%	9%	10%	18%	20%
Child welfare	12%	21%	19%	22%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	2%	2%	3%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	107	78	90	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted. 5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.					

- Among all Oregon hotspots, Woodburn Northeast had the 3rd highest number of people with less than a high school diploma, and the 4th lowest rate of English language preference.
- Woodburn Southeast had the 1st highest number of people with less than a high school diploma and 1st lowest rate of English language preference, and the 10th highest number of single mother households.
- The Woodburn West area had 3rd lowest rate of English language preference, the 4th highest poverty rate, and the 4th lowest high school completion rate.

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

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

	Hotspots			Marion County	Oregon
	Woodburn Northeast	Woodburn Southeast	Woodburn West		
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	34%	33%	35%	33%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	42%	43%	46%	40%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.19	\$ 13.35	\$ 13.02	\$ 14.39	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.92	\$ 12.59	\$ 12.68	\$ 13.20	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13,883	\$ 13,584	\$ 13,301	\$ 13,741	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,418	\$ 11,744	\$ 12,890	\$ 11,717	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-18%	-14%	-3%	-15%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	19%	17%	19%	19%	21%
in 2015	21%	18%	18%	19%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	14%	9%	10%	14%	18%
in 2015	16%	14%	8%	15%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	9%	6%	11%	15%	16%
in 2015	8%	10%	12%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	9%	17%	13%	11%	11%
in 2015	10%	14%	13%	13%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	15%	19%	15%	14%	7%
in 2015	14%	15%	14%	11%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%
in 2015	6%	4%	5%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	30%	30%	29%	24%	23%
in 2015	26%	24%	30%	22%	21%

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

- Client employment increased in the Woodburn area hotspots. Only the construction sector had job growth across all the Woodburn area hotspots.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Marion County	Oregon
	Woodburn Northeast	Woodburn Southeast	Woodburn West		
Total number of clients	1,030	1,854	2,521	73,662	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move <i>"Movers"</i>	46%	49%	54%	62%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	45%	49%	53%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2015	20%	23%	28%	35%	33%
In 2014	9%	11%	13%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	17%	15%	13%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	29%	31%	28%	41%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	9%	7%	11%	13%	13%

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

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

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

Morrow County

	Morrow County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	11,207	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	11,155	+/-38	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	3,848	+/-123	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	37.4	+/-1.2	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	28.3%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	7.3%	+/-0.3	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	20.9%	+/-1.1	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	13.9%	+/-0.6	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	6,857	+/-19	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	61.2%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	15	+/-28	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	44	+/-39	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	0.4%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	40	+/-16	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	0.4%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	14	+/-26	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0	+/-19	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	351	+/-57	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	3.1%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	3,886	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	34.7%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	5,711	+/-55	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	51.0%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	5,496	+/-55	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	49.0%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	9,234	+/-147	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	82.4%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	1,496	+/-157	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	13.3%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	1,906	+/-149	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	17.0%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	31.1%	+/-2.3	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	2.6%	+/-1.5	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	4.3%	+/-1.5	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	156	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	34.6%	+/-3.1	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	75.1%	+/-3.0	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	10.0%	+/-1.6	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	3.12	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	3.30	+/-0.13	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	36.0%	+/-3.4	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	41.1%	+/-22.1	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	9.9	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	25.6	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	2.4	+/-2.0	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	71.9%	+/-3.7	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	~6.1	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	\$14.0	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	71.4%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	\$11.0%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	15.1%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	30.9%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	19.1%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	38.0	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	18.1%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	10.9%	+/-1.4	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	14.9%	+/-1.8	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	1.3%	+/-0.7	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	4.5%	+/-1.6	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	3.7%	+/-1.4	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	7.9%	+/-2.1	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.2%	+/-0.8	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	3.2%	+/-1.3	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	15.2%	+/-2.4	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	22.9%	+/-4.8	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	6.5%	+/-3.2	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	737	+/-242	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	3,843	+/-380	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$54,441	+/-3,304	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	18.1%	+/-2.7	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	32.3%	+/-2.5	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	79.7%	+/-3.1	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	443	+/-101	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	4.4%	+/-1.7	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	5,868	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	245	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	4.2%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	4,760	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	3,700	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	82	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	36	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	217	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	0	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	12	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	~~	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	0	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	85	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	^	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	15	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Multnomah County

	Multnomah County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	778,193	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	759,510	+/-872	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	313,181	+/-1,375	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	36.7	+/-0.2	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	19.7%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	5.9%	*****	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	17.9%	+/-0.1	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	11.9%	+/-0.1	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	553,241	+/-538	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	71.1%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	41,100	+/-983	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	5.3%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	4,389	+/-458	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	0.6%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	53,047	+/-858	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	6.8%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	4,683	+/-267	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.6%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	1,899	+/-538	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.2%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	33,255	+/-1,460	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	4.3%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	86,579	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	11.1%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	385,176	+/-97	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	49.5%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	393,017	+/-97	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	50.5%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	659,578	+/-3,183	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	84.8%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	59,625	+/-2,945	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	7.7%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	108,386	+/-3,037	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	13.9%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	19.7%	+/-0.5	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	13.3%	+/-0.4	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	7.0%	+/-0.3	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	476	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	17.6%	+/-0.4	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	90.7%	+/-0.3	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	42.7%	+/-0.5	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	4.09	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	3.08	+/-0.02	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	24.8%	+/-0.5	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	28.9%	+/-3.5	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	4.3	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	11.4	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	1.1	+/-0.2	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	53.8%	+/-0.5	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	4.5	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	11.4	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	63.7%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	56.6%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	15.5%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	21.3%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	22.9%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	28.5	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	12.6%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	7.3%	+/-0.5	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	13.3%	+/-0.3	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.3%	+/-0.2	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.2%	+/-0.2	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	5.5%	+/-0.3	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	4.8%	+/-0.2	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	1.9%	+/-0.1	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	4.1%	+/-0.2	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	17.1%	+/-0.5	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	22.3%	+/-1.2	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	10.3%	+/-0.8	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	61,694	+/-2,489	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	242,990	+/-4,180	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$57,449	+/-700	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	14.5%	+/-0.3	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	24.6%	+/-0.4	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	80.8%	+/-0.4	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	46,427	+/-1,269	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	5.0%	+/-0.3	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	467,232	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	17,244	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	3.7%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	514,400	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	436,700	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Prof & Bus; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	8,533	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	5,691	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	*6,245	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	248	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	1,537	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	4,421	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	2,057	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	4,451	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	473	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	2,957	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

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An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

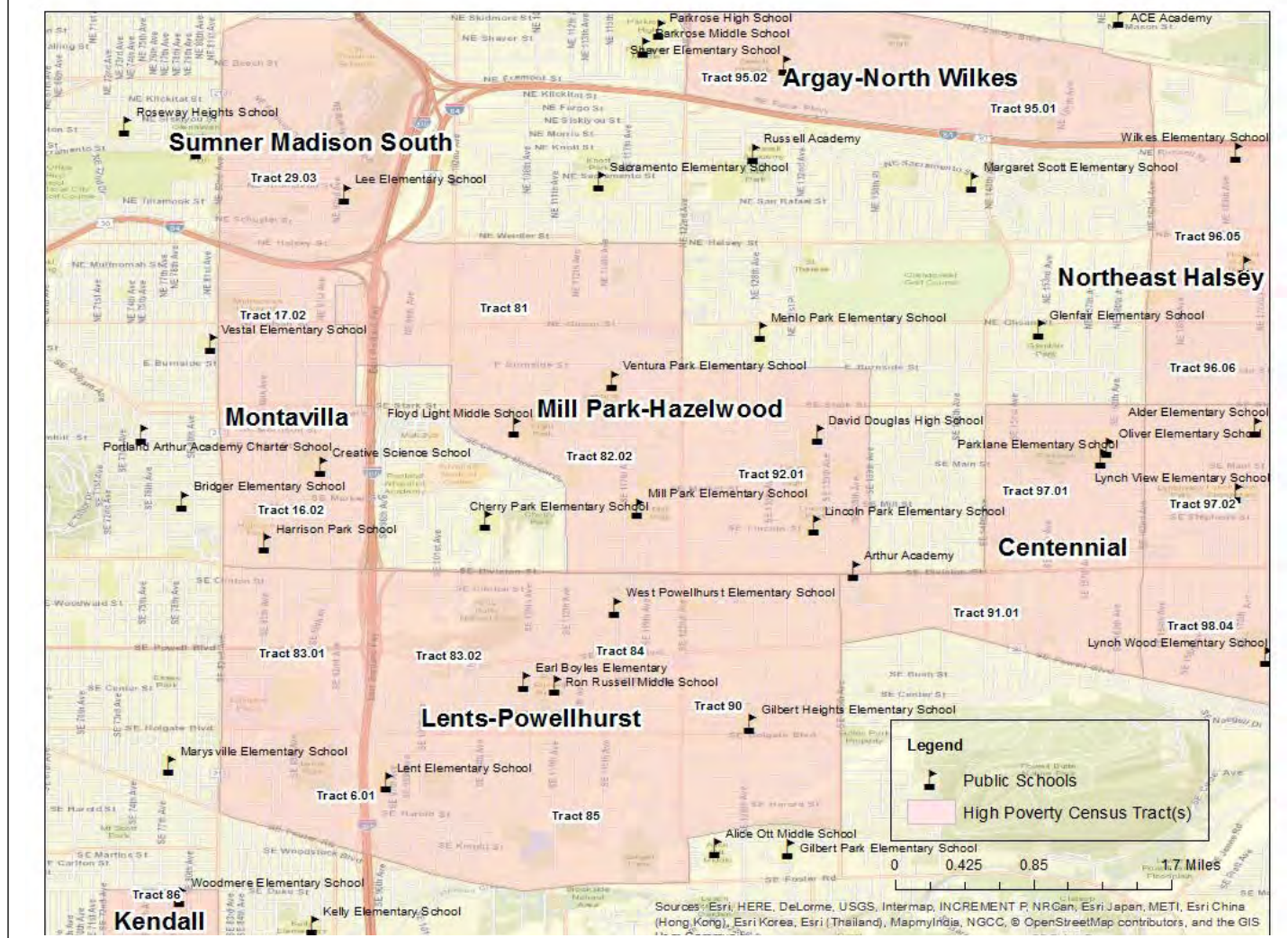
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An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Multnomah County - East Portland

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Multnomah County: Centennial, Lents/Powellhurst, Mill Park/Hazelwood & Montavilla



- *Montavilla*
(census tract 16.02, 17.02, Figure 1)

Location: Portions of the Montavilla and Lents neighborhoods in southeast Portland

Boundaries:

North: I 84

South: SE Division St

East: I 205, NE 92nd Pl, NE 94th and SE 94th avenues

West: SE 82nd ave

- *Mill Park/Hazelwood*
(Census Tract 81, 82.02 and 92.01, Figure 1)

Location: Portions of the Mill Park and Hazelwood neighborhoods in southeast Portland

Multnomah County has 20 high poverty hotspots. This report covers 4 hotspots, Centennial, Lents-Powellhurst, Mill Park-Hazelwood, and Montavilla. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 10 percent of the county's population, 17 percent of its poor, and 18 percent of its SNAP clients live in the above areas.

Boundaries:

North: NE Halsey St and Burnside St

South: SE Division Street, E Burnside St, NE Glisan St, East: NE 122nd and SE 139th ave

West: NE 92nd Ave, NE 94th ave, SE 102nd ave, SE Cherry Blossom Dr

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

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

Boundaries:

North: SE Division Street

South: SE Foster Road and the Springwater Corridor Trail

East: SE 136th Avenue

West: SE 82nd Avenue

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

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

Boundaries:

North: SE Stark and SE Division Streets

South: SE Powell Boulevard

East: SE 162nd Ave

West: SE 136th and SE 148th avenues

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>				Multnomah County	Oregon
	Centennial	Lents- Powellhurst	Mill Park- Hazelwood	Montavilla		
ACS Poverty rate	39%	30%	28%	25%	18%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	11,926	33,610	24,699	9,158	768,418	3,939,233
Housing units	4,243	12,073	9,494	3,380	329,504	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	47%	49%	60%	42%	44%	35%
Total Households	4,013	11,330	8,817	3,249	310,669	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	20%	18%	18%	10%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	40%	42%	34%	42%	40%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.5	27.1	26.9	26.3	26.0	26.8
Percent of population that is						
Female	51%	49%	49%	48%	50%	50%
Under 18	26%	25%	23%	19%	19%	21%
18 to 24	8%	9%	10%	8%	9%	9%
25 to 44	31%	31%	31%	38%	34%	27%
45 to 59	20%	18%	18%	20%	19%	20%
60+ years of age	15%	16%	17%	14%	17%	22%
Latino	16%	17%	17%	9%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	58%	53%	56%	57%	70%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	25%	29%	26%	30%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	80%	75%	78%	84%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	24%	25%	20%	12%	10%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	12%	15%	20%	29%	41%	31%

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

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

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/>

[EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf](#)

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

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

Table 2 Multnomah County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>				Multnomah County	Oregon
	Centennial	Lents- Powellhurst	Mill Park- Hazelwood	Montavilla		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	4,348	12,442	7,959	1,899	144,055	734,666
Change since January 2011	16%	1%	-3%	-3%	-2%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	77	84	81	74	77	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	36%	37%	32%	21%	19%	19%
Female	54%	53%	53%	53%	52%	53%
Children	39%	38%	37%	35%	33%	36%
18 to 24	9%	8%	8%	7%	9%	10%
25 to 44	27%	25%	26%	30%	29%	27%
45 to 59	15%	15%	16%	15%	16%	16%
60 +	9%	14%	13%	13%	13%	12%
English as preferred language	75%	72%	69%	82%	82%	89%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	36%	40%	42%	42%	47%	42%
Clients in single parent households	33%	32%	29%	30%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	29%	26%	28%	27%	21%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³						
TANF	17%	14%	13%	11%	12%	10%
Medical assistance	86%	87%	86%	83%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	12%	11%	9%	11%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴						
Domestic violence	15%	17%	15%	15%	14%	11%
Mental health	21%	21%	20%	18%	22%	22%
Alcohol and drug	19%	19%	18%	16%	20%	20%
Child welfare	23%	23%	19%	21%	20%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	5%	6%	3%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	14	20	44	88	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Centennial area had the 6th highest poverty rate and TANF participation, the 13th highest number of single mother households, the 18th lowest rate of English language preference, the 19th participation rate in domestic violence programs, and an index rank of 14.

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

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

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

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

	Hotspots				Multnomah	
	Centennial	Lents- Powellhurst	Mill Park- Hazelwood	Montavilla	County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	28%	27%	26%	27%	27%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	35%	33%	34%	34%	35%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14.09	\$ 14.07	\$ 14.48	\$ 14.80	\$ 15.15	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.62	\$ 13.01	\$ 12.90	\$ 13.64	\$ 13.46	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13,333	\$ 13,770	\$ 14,325	\$ 14,616	\$ 14,240	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 10,621	\$ 11,118	\$ 10,868	\$ 11,881	\$ 10,954	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-20%	-19%	-24%	-19%	-23%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	21%	18%	18%	17%	19%	21%
in 2015	18%	19%	17%	19%	19%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	16%	20%	16%	24%	18%	18%
in 2015	17%	20%	19%	21%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	18%	17%	20%	12%	17%	16%
in 2015	18%	16%	17%	15%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	17%	12%	13%	12%	13%	11%
in 2015	16%	17%	17%	14%	17%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	5%	9%	8%	8%	7%	7%
in 2015	8%	6%	8%	7%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	5%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%
in 2015	3%	3%	3%	5%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	18%	20%	22%	23%	24%	23%
in 2015	19%	20%	20%	19%	22%	21%

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

- Client employment increased in all East Portland hotspots.
- Employment gains for the Lents/Powellhurst area was greatest in the 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.² The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>				Multnomah County	Oregon
	Centennial	Lents- Powellhurst	Mill Park- Hazelwood	Montavilla		
Total number of clients	4,348	12,442	7,959	1,899	144,055	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	62%	60%	59%	58%	60%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	61%	62%	58%	62%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:						
In 2015	34%	32%	30%	33%	32%	33%
In 2014	14%	13%	15%	12%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	14%	15%	14%	13%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	48%	46%	46%	45%	45%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	11%	10%	9%	10%	10%	13%

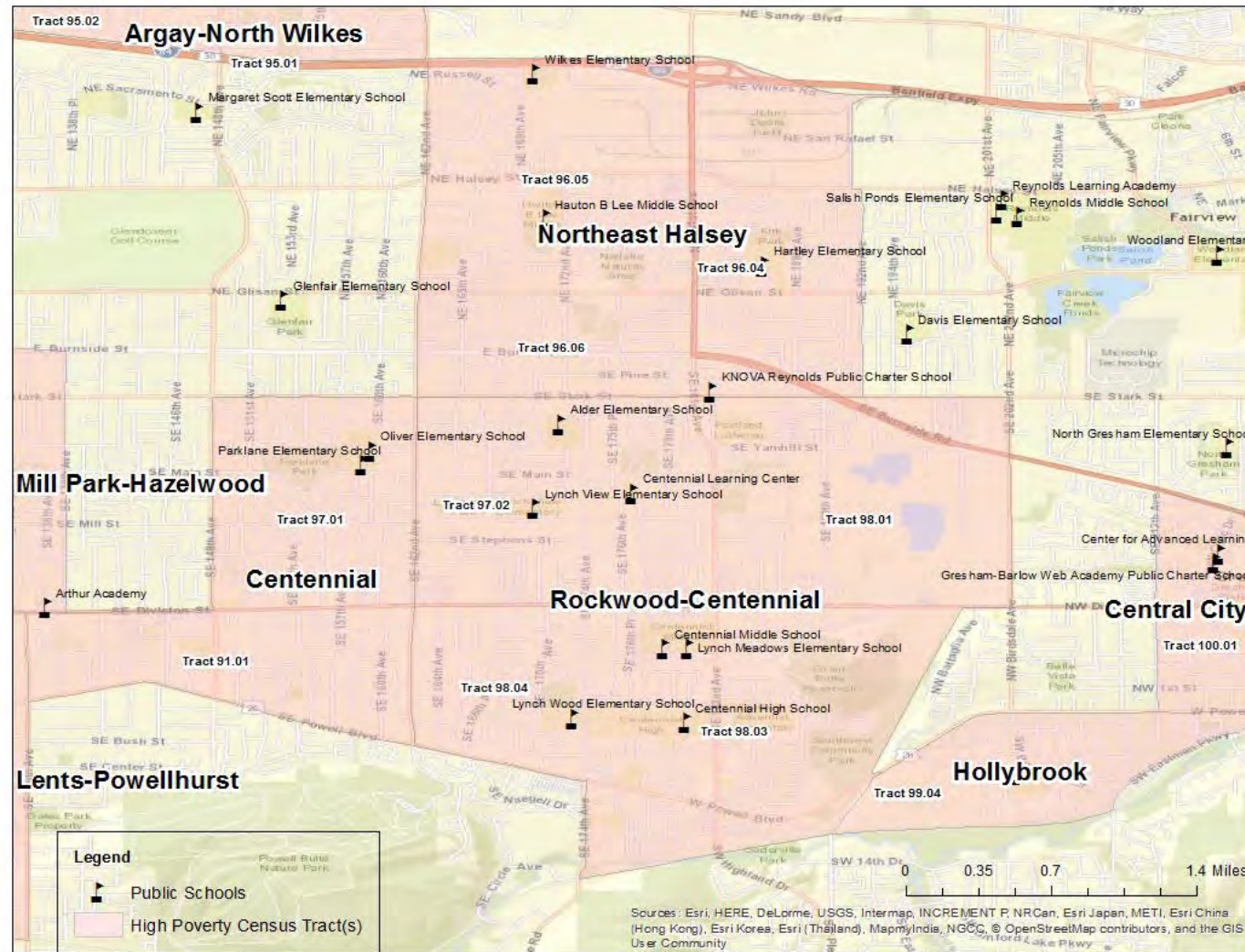
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete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

- The migration patterns for the hotspots were urban, with 71 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Multnomah County, 13 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and 16 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Clackamas.

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

Multnomah County - Gresham

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



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

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

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

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

Location: Portions of the Centennial, Rockwood, and Northwest neighborhoods of the city of Gresham. A portion of Tract 97.02 lies within Portland's Centennial neighborhood.

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

Boundaries:

North: SE Stark Street

South: NW Division Street, SE Powell Blvd and the Springwater Trail

East: The Gresham-Fairview trail and NW Birdsedale Avenue

West: SE 162nd avenue

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

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

Boundaries:

North: W Powell Blvd

South: The Springwater Trail

East: SW Eastman Pkwy

West: The Gresham-Fairview and W Powell Blvd

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

Table 1 Multnomah County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹					
	Hotspots			Multnomah County	Oregon
	Northeast Halsey	Rockwood-Centennial	Hollybrook		
ACS Poverty rate	34%	32%	23%	18%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	16,630	24,017	3,478	768,418	3,939,233
Housing units	6,200	8,486	1,452	329,504	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	61%	45%	37%	44%	35%
Total Households	5,869	7,872	1,294	310,669	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	19%	21%	10%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	40%	42%	48%	40%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.4	27.8	28.0	26.0	26.8
Percent of population that is					
Female	48%	49%	53%	50%	50%
Under 18	25%	28%	27%	19%	21%
18 to 24	11%	9%	8%	9%	9%
25 to 44	29%	28%	25%	34%	27%
45 to 59	18%	18%	24%	19%	20%
60+ years of age	16%	16%	15%	17%	22%
Latino	26%	25%	19%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	49%	54%	75%	70%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	25%	19%	6%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	75%	81%	91%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	26%	20%	14%	10%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	17%	11%	22%	41%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf					

- The poverty rates for the 8 individual tracts associated with the three hotspots range from 25.4 for tract 96.05 (Northeast Halsey) to 45.5 for tract 98.01 (Rockwood/Centennial).

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

	Hotspots			Multnomah County	Oregon
	Northeast Halsey	Rockwood-Centennial	Hollybrook		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	5,977	7,672	771	144,055	734,666
Change since January 2011	8%	5%	-15%	-2%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	78	81	70	77	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	36%	32%	22%	19%	19%
Female	53%	54%	57%	52%	53%
Children	45%	43%	39%	33%	36%
18 to 24	8%	8%	14%	9%	10%
25 to 44	25%	23%	25%	29%	27%
45 to 59	14%	14%	14%	16%	16%
60 +	9%	11%	9%	13%	12%
English as preferred language	67%	72%	85%	82%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	33%	35%	37%	47%	42%
Clients in single parent households	37%	36%	36%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	24%	25%	26%	21%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	19%	17%	11%	12%	10%
Medical assistance	84%	86%	81%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	12%	11%	11%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	19%	17%	16%	14%	11%
Mental health	19%	21%	19%	22%	22%
Alcohol and drug	17%	18%	17%	20%	20%
Child welfare	24%	25%	23%	20%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	10	17	68	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted. 5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.					

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Northeast Halsey area had the 2nd highest TANF participation rate, the 4th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs, the 7th lowest rate of English language preference, the 11th highest number of individuals without a high school diploma, the 12th highest poverty rate, and the 18th highest percentage of single mother households. These factors resulted in the area's 10th place ranking in the hotspot indices.

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

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

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

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

	Hotspots			Multnomah County	Oregon
	Northeast Halsey	Rockwood- Centennial	Hollybrook		
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	25%	28%	29%	27%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	37%	35%	41%	35%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14.84	\$ 14.26	\$ 15.22	\$ 15.15	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.70	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.84	\$ 13.46	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14,113	\$ 14,110	\$ 14,951	\$ 14,240	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,111	\$ 11,217	\$ 12,116	\$ 10,954	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-21%	-21%	-19%	-23%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	20%	20%	20%	19%	21%
in 2015	15%	18%	23%	19%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	15%	16%	16%	18%	18%
in 2015	17%	16%	13%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	21%	19%	13%	17%	16%
in 2015	18%	18%	17%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	14%	14%	14%	13%	11%
in 2015	20%	18%	19%	17%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	9%	6%	6%	7%	7%
in 2015	7%	7%	6%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	2%	4%	4%	3%	4%
in 2015	3%	4%	4%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	17%	20%	28%	24%	23%
in 2015	20%	20%	18%	22%	21%

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

- Client employment in the Gresham hotspots areas increased significantly. For the Northeast Halsey, most of the job growth was in administrative services sector.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Multnomah County	Oregon
	Northeast Halsey	Rockwood- Centennial	Hollybrook		
Total number of clients	5,977	7,672	771	144,055	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	66%	61%	66%	60%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	65%	61%	67%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2015	39%	36%	31%	32%	33%
In 2014	14%	12%	17%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	13%	13%	18%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	52%	48%	51%	45%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	8%	10%	12%	10%	13%

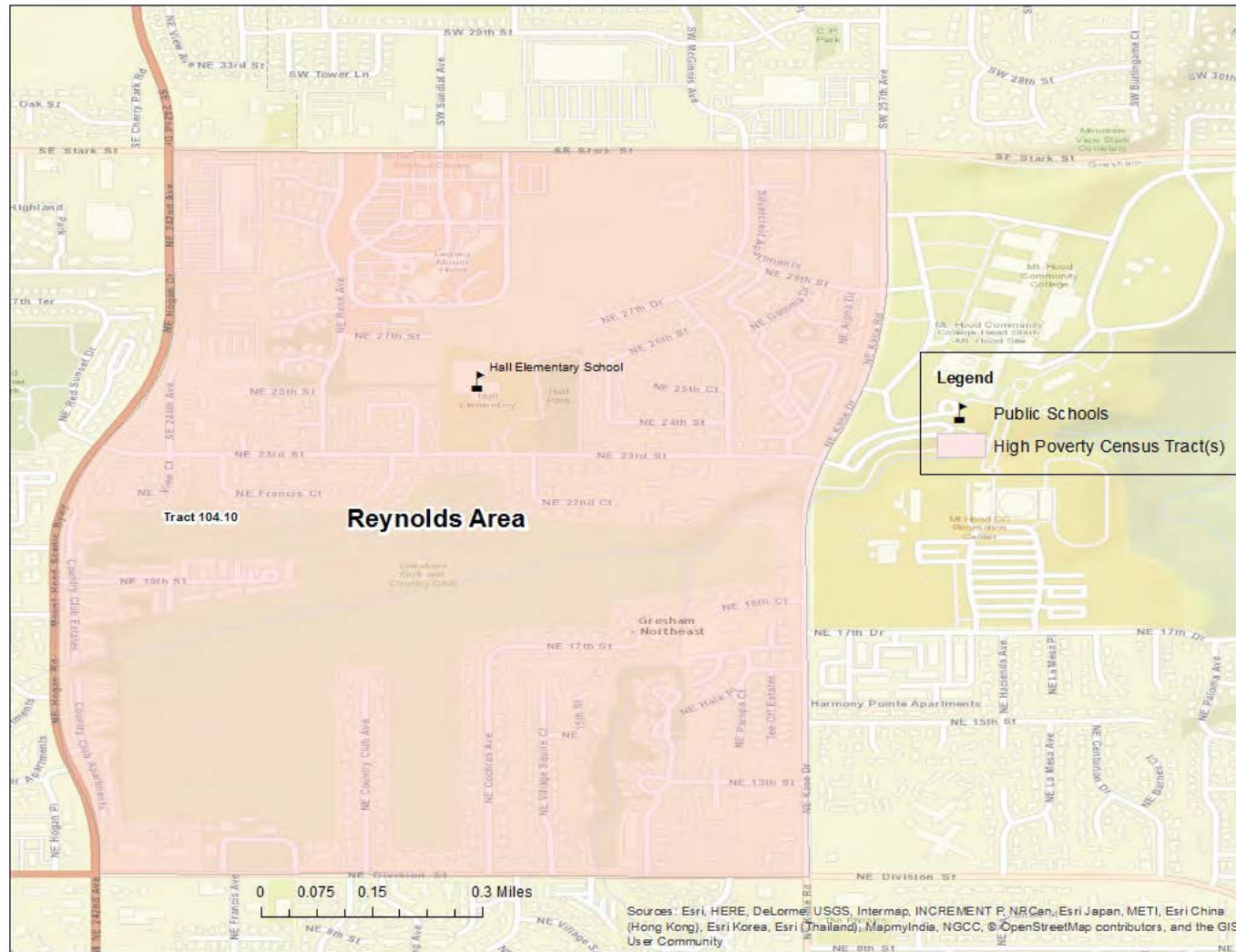
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete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

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

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

Multnomah County - Northeast Gresham

Figure 1. Poverty hotspots, Multnomah County: Reynolds area



- *Reynolds Area*
(Census Tract 104.10, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: SE Stark St

South: NE Division St

East: NE Kane Dr

West: NE Hogan Rd

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

Legend

- Public Schools
- High Poverty Census Tract(s)

Map Labels:

- North Gresham Elementary School
- Highland Elementary School
- Gresham North Central
- Gresham High School
- Reynolds Area
- Central City
- Gresham City Central
- Alpha High School
- West Gresham Elementary School
- Hollybrook

Scale: 0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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

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

Table 1 Multnomah County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹				
	<i>Hotspots</i>		Multnomah County	Oregon
	Reynolds Area	Central City		
ACS Poverty rate	31%	27%	18%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	9,507	5,666	768,418	3,939,233
Housing units	3,476	2,601	329,504	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	55%	73%	44%	35%
Total Households	3,284	2,538	310,669	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	20%	15%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	36%	25%	40%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.0	27.7	26.0	26.8
Percent of population that is				
Female	49%	53%	50%	50%
Under 18	27%	22%	19%	21%
18 to 24	13%	10%	9%	9%
25 to 44	30%	28%	34%	27%
45 to 59	17%	22%	19%	20%
60+ years of age	12%	19%	17%	22%
Latino	24%	21%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	59%	69%	70%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	17%	8%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	90%	89%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	18%	20%	10%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	13%	20%	41%	31%

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

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

**[http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/
EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf](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 Multnomah County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

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

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with *any* record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Reynolds area had the 3rd highest participation rate in domestic violence programs, the 5th highest rate of child welfare involvement, the 8th highest TANF participation rate, the 12th highest percentage of single mother households, and the 19th highest geographic mobility (Table 4). These factors contributed to the area's 13 place ranking in the hotspot indices.
- The Gresham Central City hotspot had the 16th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs, and the 20th highest TANF participation rate.

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

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

	Hotspots			
	Reynolds		Multnomah	
	Area	Central City	County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	30%	28%	27%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	41%	34%	35%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 15.31	\$ 14.88	\$ 15.15	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 13.30	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.46	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14,158	\$ 13,752	\$ 14,240	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 12,181	\$ 10,603	\$ 10,954	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-14%	-23%	-23%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	25%	21%	19%	21%
in 2015	18%	19%	19%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	16%	17%	18%	18%
in 2015	17%	18%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	15%	19%	17%	16%
in 2015	18%	20%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	13%	8%	13%	11%
in 2015	15%	15%	17%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	7%	7%	7%	7%
in 2015	7%	5%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	3%	2%	3%	4%
in 2015	3%	3%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	21%	26%	24%	23%
in 2015	22%	20%	22%	21%

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

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

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

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

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

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

Multnomah County - Inner Southeast Portland

Figure 1. Poverty hotspots, Multnomah County: Buckman Kerns



- *Buckman Kerns* (Census tracts 11.01, 20, and 21, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: I-84

South: SE Powell Boulevard, SE Hawthorne Boulevard and SE Stark Street

East: SE 16th Avenue, SE and NE 32nd Avenue, and NE 33rd Avenue

West: The Willamette River

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

Figure 2. Poverty hotspots, Multnomah County: Powell/Kenilworth Park

The map displays the Powell/Kenilworth Park area in Multnomah County, Oregon. A large portion of the area, specifically Tract 9.02, is shaded in pink to indicate it is a high poverty census tract. The map includes major roads such as SE Powell Blvd, SE Gladstone St, and SE Holgate Blvd. Key educational institutions are marked: Cleveland High School and Grout Elementary School. A legend in the top right corner identifies public schools with a black triangle and high poverty census tracts with a pink square. A scale bar at the bottom left indicates distances from 0 to 0.2 miles. The map also shows various other streets and landmarks, including the Cleveland High School campus and the Powell Blvd corridor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf

- In the Buckman Kerns hotspot, tract 11.01 had a poverty rate of 40.8 percent, tract 20 had a poverty rate of 20.6 percent, and tract 21 had a rate of 22.4 percent.

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

	Hotspots		Multnomah County	Oregon
	Buckman Kerns	Powell Park		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	1,639	940	144,055	734,666
Change since January 2011	-18%	-18%	-2%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	70	71	77	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	16%	21%	19%	19%
Female	46%	53%	52%	53%
Children	10%	30%	33%	36%
18 to 24	7%	10%	9%	10%
25 to 44	43%	33%	29%	27%
45 to 59	23%	16%	16%	16%
60 +	16%	12%	13%	12%
English as preferred language	97%	73%	82%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	82%	48%	47%	42%
Clients in single parent households	13%	24%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	5%	27%	21%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	5%	12%	12%	10%
Medical assistance	79%	83%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	10%	15%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	7%	10%	14%	11%
Mental health	30%	22%	22%	22%
Alcohol and drug	28%	17%	20%	20%
Child welfare	11%	15%	20%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	12%	6%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	91	94	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.				

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Buckman Kerns area had the 7th highest participation rate in mental health programs, and the 9th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs. The Powell/ Kenilworth Park area had the 14th lowest rate of English language preference.

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

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

	Hotspots		Multnomah County	Oregon
	Buckman Kerns	Powell Park		
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	25%	28%	27%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	35%	42%	35%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 15.33	\$ 15.20	\$ 15.15	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 13.54	\$ 13.36	\$ 13.46	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 11,879	\$ 15,282	\$ 14,240	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 9,871	\$ 11,839	\$ 10,954	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-17%	-23%	-23%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	18%	15%	19%	21%
in 2015	21%	16%	19%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	23%	24%	18%	18%
in 2015	27%	25%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	12%	15%	17%	16%
in 2015	9%	16%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	14%	16%	13%	11%
in 2015	15%	11%	17%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	4%	9%	7%	7%
in 2015	4%	8%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	2%	2%	3%	4%
in 2015	2%	1%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	27%	18%	24%	23%
in 2015	22%	23%	22%	21%

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

- Client employment increased in both hotspots. Most of the job growth for the Buckman Kerns area was in the accommodation/food sector. For Powell/Kenilworth Park, most of the job growth was in the “all other” employment sector.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

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

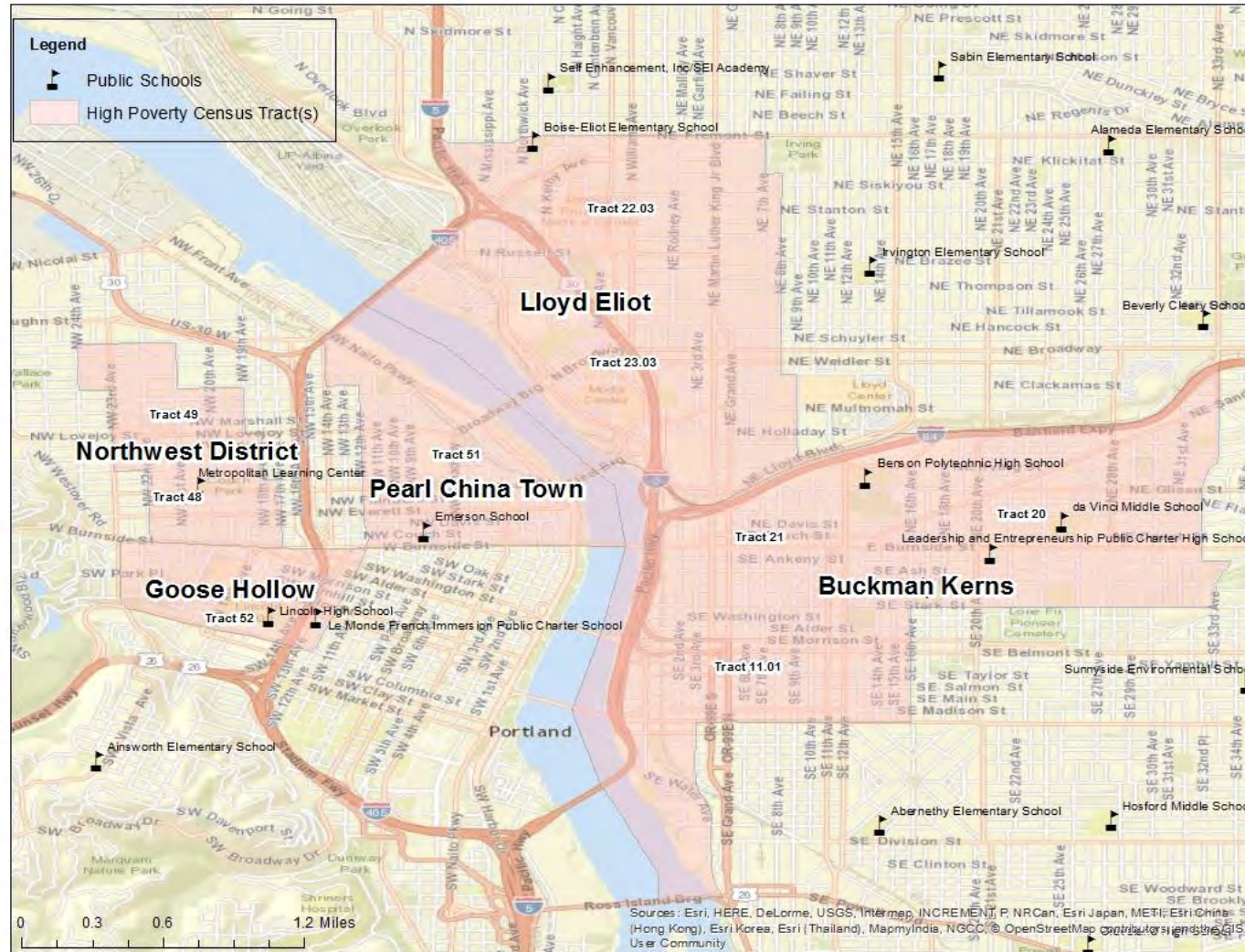
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

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

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

Multnomah County - North & Inner Northeast Portland

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Multnomah County: Lloyd Eliot



- *Lloyd Eliot*
(Census tracts 22.03 and 23.03, Figure 1)

Location: A portion of northeast Portland encompassing the Lloyd District, the Eliot Neighborhood, and portions of the Irvington and Boise neighborhoods

Boundaries:

North: NE Fremont Street

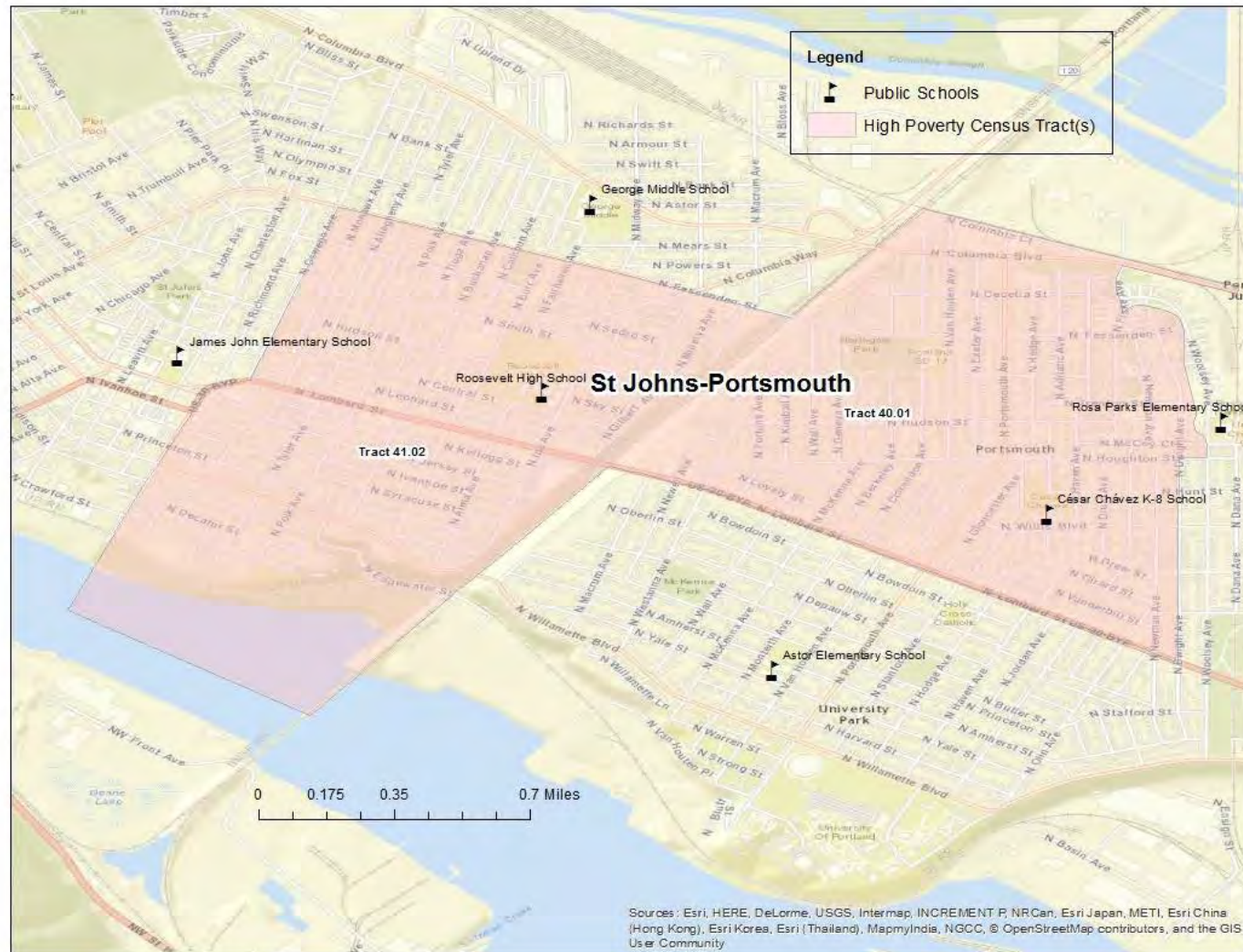
South: I-84

East: NE 8th and 9th avenues

West: The Willamette River

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Lloyd Eliot and St Johns Portsmouth have 3 percent of Multnomah county's population, 4 percent of its poor, and 3 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

Figure 2. Poverty hotspot, Multnomah County: St Johns/Portsmouth



- Saint Johns/Portsmouth (Census tracts 40.01 and 41.02, Figure 2)

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

Boundaries:

North: N Fessenden St and UP RR

South: The Willamette River and N Lombard St

East: BNSF RR and N Fiske, N Woolsey, N Dwight avenues and UP RR

West: N Richmond Ave, N Lombard St, N Oswego Ave, and BNSF RR

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

Table 1 Multnomah County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹				
	Hotspots		Multnomah County	Oregon
	Lloyd Eliot	St Johns Portsmouth		
ACS Poverty rate	26%	33%	18%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	5,537	13,930	768,418	3,939,233
Housing units	2,976	5,027	329,504	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	70%	47%	44%	35%
Total Households	2,842	4,897	310,669	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	10%	17%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	19%	33%	40%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	25.6	27.0	26.0	26.8
Percent of population that is				
Female	54%	55%	50%	50%
Under 18	12%	24%	19%	21%
18 to 24	8%	11%	9%	9%
25 to 44	45%	36%	34%	27%
45 to 59	17%	15%	19%	20%
60+ years of age	18%	13%	17%	22%
Latino	5%	20%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	67%	53%	70%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	27%	27%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	98%	83%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	6%	17%	10%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	49%	28%	41%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf				

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

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

Table 2 Multnomah County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients				
	Hotspots		Multnomah County	Oregon
	Lloyd Eliot	St Johns Portsmouth		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	1,304	3,611	144,055	734,666
Change since January 2011	-6%	-10%	-2%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	80	86	77	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	24%	26%	19%	19%
Female	48%	54%	52%	53%
Children	17%	42%	33%	36%
18 to 24	9%	9%	9%	10%
25 to 44	33%	25%	29%	27%
45 to 59	25%	14%	16%	16%
60 +	16%	9%	13%	12%
English as preferred language	95%	78%	82%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	71%	35%	47%	42%
Clients in single parent households	22%	35%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	7%	25%	21%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	10%	18%	12%	10%
Medical assistance	83%	84%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	9%	10%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	12%	19%	14%	11%
Mental health	28%	22%	22%	22%
Alcohol and drug	31%	18%	20%	20%
Child welfare	16%	26%	20%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	11%	5%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	67	24	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.				

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Lloyd Eliot area had the 3rd highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs, and the 12th highest participation rate in mental health programs.
- The St Johns/Portsmouth area had the 3rd highest TANF participation rate, the 5th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs, the 18th highest poverty rate, and the 19th highest rate of child welfare involvement.

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

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

	Hotspots			
	Lloyd Eliot	St Johns Portsmouth	Multnomah County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	23%	26%	27%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	31%	37%	35%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14.59	\$ 14.74	\$ 15.15	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 13.13	\$ 13.12	\$ 13.46	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 12,536	\$ 14,289	\$ 14,240	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 9,868	\$ 11,219	\$ 10,954	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-21%	-21%	-23%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	16%	20%	19%	21%
in 2015	15%	21%	19%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	18%	14%	18%	18%
in 2015	21%	19%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	20%	18%	17%	16%
in 2015	17%	15%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	14%	14%	13%	11%
in 2015	18%	16%	17%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	8%	7%	7%	7%
in 2015	4%	5%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	2%	2%	3%	4%
in 2015	2%	1%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	23%	26%	24%	23%
in 2015	23%	24%	22%	21%

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

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

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

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

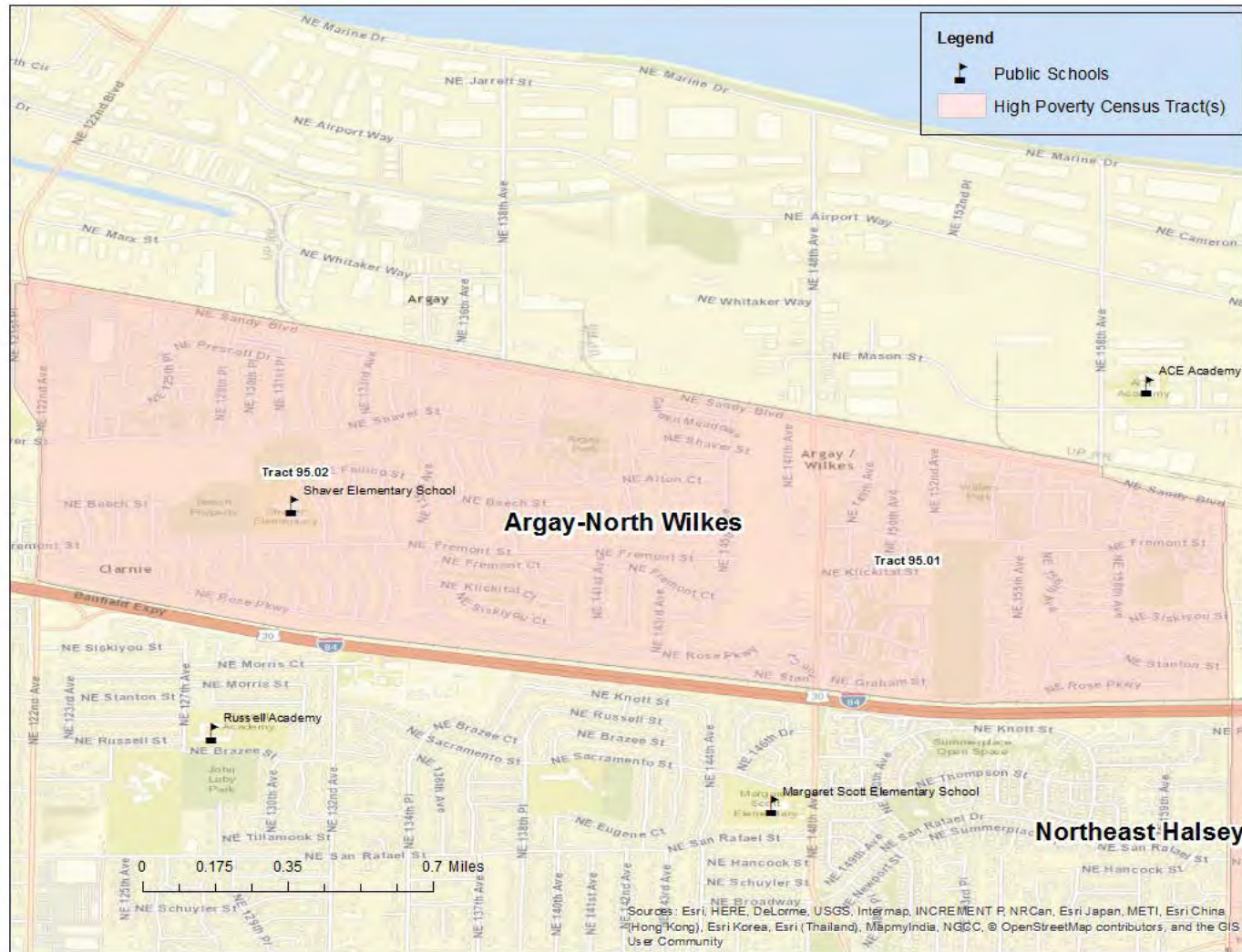
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete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

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

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

Multnomah County - North Portland

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Multnomah County: Argay/North Wilkes



- *Argay/North Wilkes* (Census tract 95.01 and 95.02, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: The Union Pacific Railroad tracks and NE Sandy Boulevard

South: The Union Pacific Railroad tracks and I-84

East: NE 182nd Avenue
West: NE 122nd Avenue and NE 121st Place

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Agray/North Wilkes has 1 percent of Multnomah county's population, 2 percent of its poor, and 1 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area.

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

	Hotspot		
	Argay-North Wilkes	Multnomah County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	27%	18%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	9,082	768,418	3,939,233
Housing units	3,745	329,504	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	42%	44%	35%
Total Households	3,501	310,669	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	17%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	41%	40%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.8	26.0	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	48%	50%	50%
Under 18	24%	19%	21%
18 to 24	8%	9%	9%
25 to 44	26%	34%	27%
45 to 59	18%	19%	20%
60+ years of age	24%	17%	22%
Latino	13%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	51%	70%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	36%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	84%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	12%	10%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	21%	41%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf			

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

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

Table 2 Argay/North Wilkes hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	Argay-North Wilkes	Multnomah County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	2,014	144,055	734,666
Change since January 2011	-13%	-2%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	79	77	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	22%	19%	19%
Female	56%	52%	53%
Children	43%	33%	36%
18 to 24	9%	9%	10%
25 to 44	26%	29%	27%
45 to 59	14%	16%	16%
60 +	9%	13%	12%
English as preferred language	79%	82%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	34%	47%	42%
Clients in single parent households	39%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	21%	21%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	18%	12%	10%
Medical assistance	82%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	10%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	21%	14%	11%
Mental health	18%	22%	22%
Alcohol and drug	15%	20%	20%
Child welfare	26%	20%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	4%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	47	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with *any* record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Argay/North Wilkes hotspot had the highest participation rate in domestic violence programs, the 4th highest TANF participation rate, and the 15th highest child welfare involvement.

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

Table 3 Argay/North Wilkes hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

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

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

- Client employment increased between year 2010 and 2015. Most of the job growth came from the administrative services sector.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

Table 4 Argay/North Wilkes hotspot: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

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

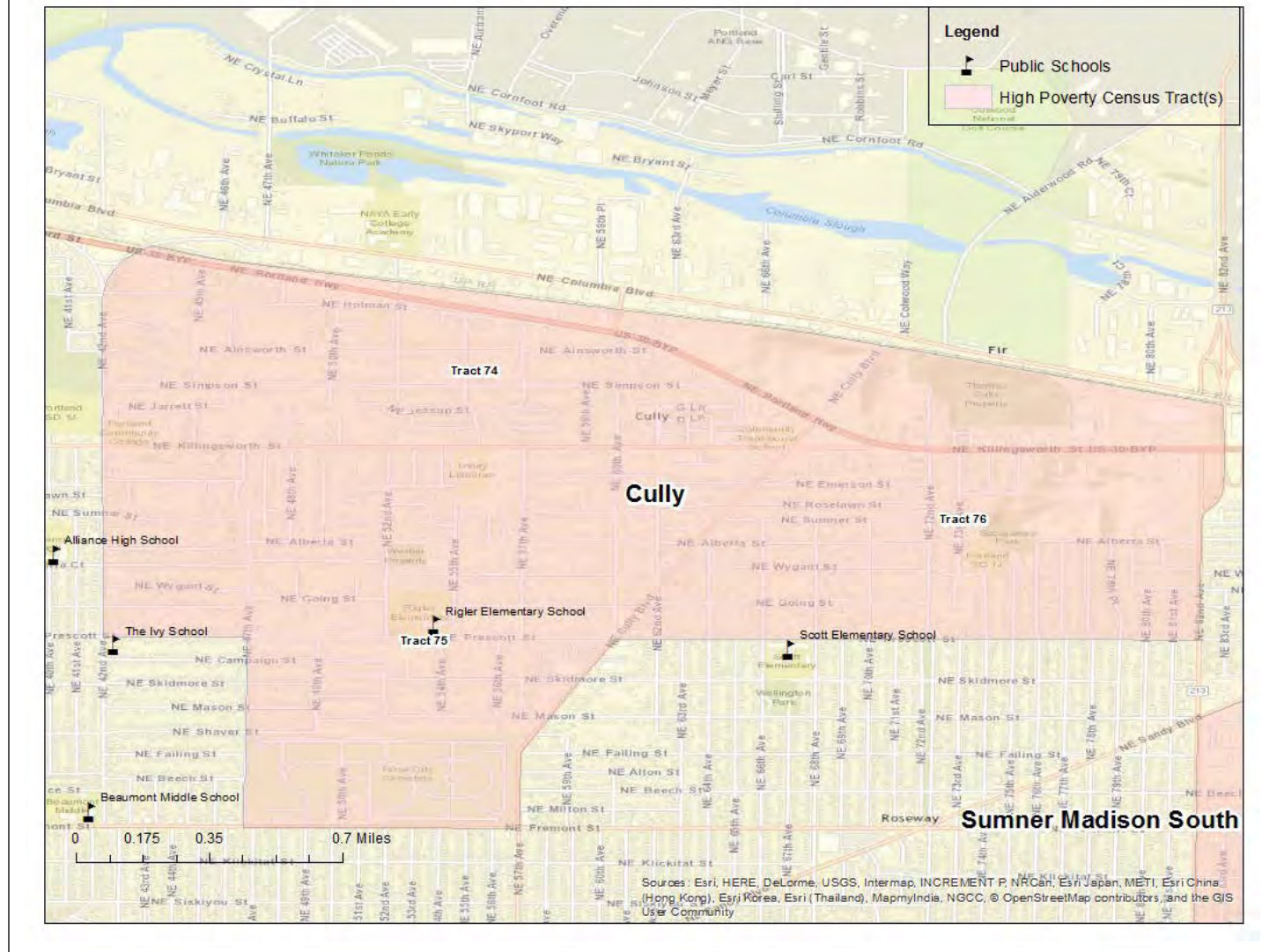
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete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

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

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

Multnomah County - Portland Airport Area

Figure 1. Poverty hotspots, Multnomah County: Cully



- Cully (Census Tracts 74, 75, and 76, Figure 1)

Location: Most of northeast Portland's Cully neighborhood

Boundaries:

North: Union Pacific Railroad tracks

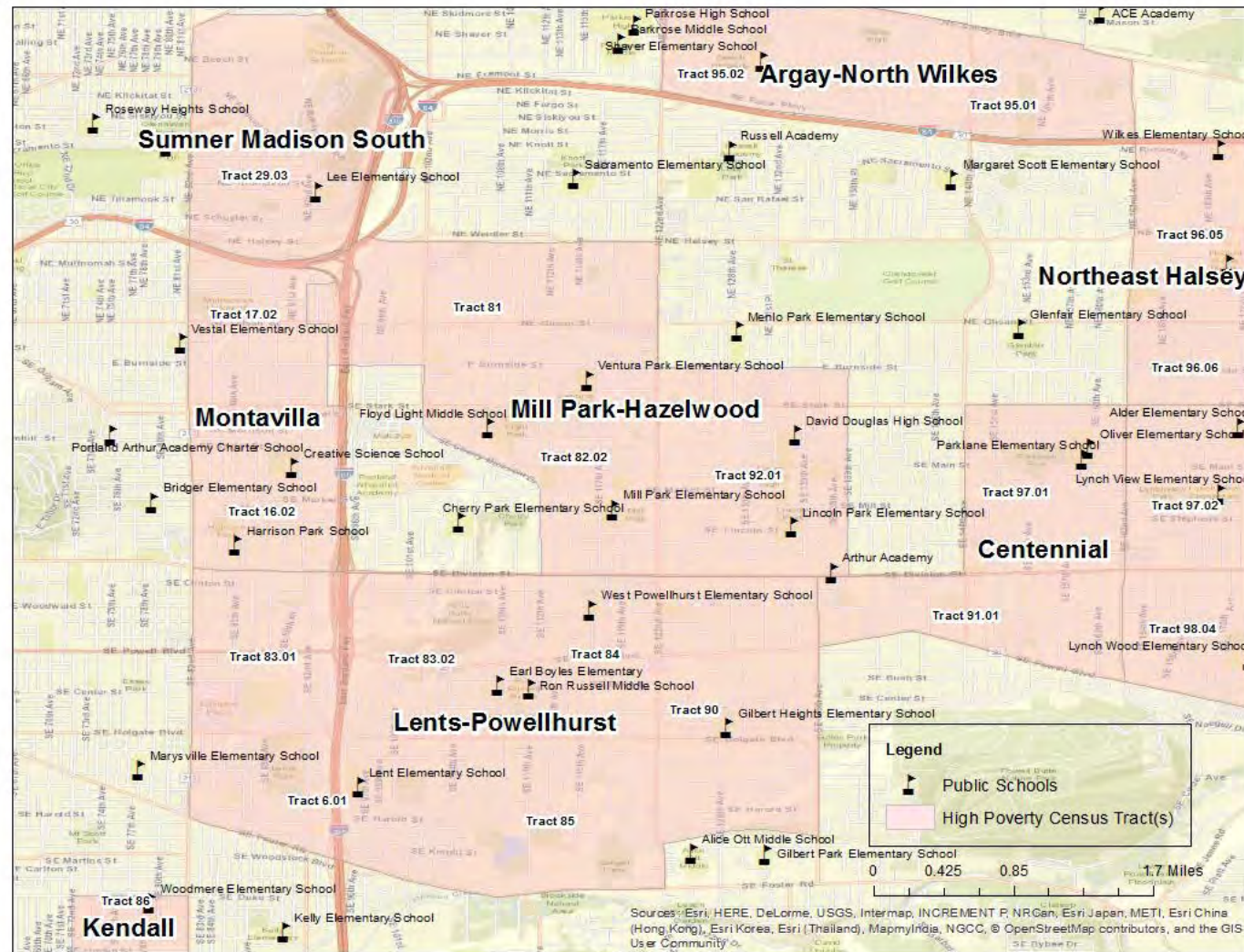
South: NE Fremont and NE Prescott streets

East: NE 82nd Avenue and NE Cully Boulevard

West: NE 42nd and 47th avenues

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Cully and Summer/Madison South have 2 percent of Multnomah county's population, 4 percent of its poor, and 3 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

Figure 2. Poverty hotspots, Multnomah County: Sumner-Madison South



- Sumner/
Madison South
(Census Tract 29.03,
Figure 2)

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

Boundaries:

North: NE Sandy
Blvd and NE
Skidmore St **South:**
I-84

East: I-205

West: NE 82nd
Avenue

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Multnomah County	Oregon
	Cully	Sumner Madison South		
ACS Poverty rate	32%	21%	18%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	13,168	5,353	768,418	3,939,233
Housing units	4,945	2,189	329,504	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	44%	33%	44%	35%
Total Households	4,647	2,078	310,669	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	18%	16%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	36%	35%	40%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.4	26.5	26.0	26.8
Percent of population that is				
Female	52%	49%	50%	50%
Under 18	26%	18%	19%	21%
18 to 24	7%	10%	9%	9%
25 to 44	34%	29%	34%	27%
45 to 59	19%	21%	19%	20%
60+ years of age	15%	21%	17%	22%
Latino	26%	8%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	50%	56%	70%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	24%	31%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	84%	89%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	18%	7%	10%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	29%	35%	41%	31%

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

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

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/>

[EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf](http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf)

- In the Cully hotspot, tract 74 had a poverty rate of 43 percent, tract 75 had a poverty rate of 23.5 percent, and tract 76 had a rate of 31.3 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was 32 percent.

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

Table 2 Multnomah County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Oregon
	Cully	Sumner Madison South	Multnomah County	
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	3,287	1,207	144,055	734,666
Change since January 2011	-10%	7%	-2%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	81	82	77	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	25%	23%	19%	19%
Female	53%	56%	52%	53%
Children	42%	35%	33%	36%
18 to 24	8%	9%	9%	10%
25 to 44	25%	26%	29%	27%
45 to 59	15%	14%	16%	16%
60 +	10%	16%	13%	12%
English as preferred language	74%	85%	82%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	40%	43%	47%	42%
Clients in single parent households	36%	32%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	18%	24%	21%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	14%	12%	12%	10%
Medical assistance	85%	84%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	13%	17%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	17%	20%	14%	11%
Mental health	23%	21%	22%	22%
Alcohol and drug	19%	17%	20%	20%
Child welfare	24%	23%	20%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	4%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	26	74	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with *any* record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Cully area had the 8th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs, the 11th highest TANF participation rate, and the 15th lowest rate of English language preference. These factors, along with others resulted in the area's 26th place ranking in the hotspot indices.

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

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

Table 3 Multnomah County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹				
	Hotspots			
		Sumner		
	Cully	Madison	Multnomah	Oregon
		South	County	
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	28%	28%	27%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	36%	34%	35%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14.74	\$ 15.75	\$ 15.15	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 13.06	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.46	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14,316	\$ 15,838	\$ 14,240	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 9,950	\$ 10,951	\$ 10,954	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-30%	-31%	-23%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	16%	18%	19%	21%
in 2015	20%	13%	19%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	17%	18%	18%	18%
in 2015	19%	15%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	19%	17%	17%	16%
in 2015	14%	16%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	15%	10%	13%	11%
in 2015	15%	23%	17%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	6%	7%	7%	7%
in 2015	5%	5%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	3%	3%	3%	4%
in 2015	4%	2%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	24%	27%	24%	23%
in 2015	23%	26%	22%	21%
1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.				

- Client employment increased in both hotspots. For the Sumner/Madison area, most of the job growth was in the 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.² The overwhelming majority of moves among SNAP clients are short-distance, but patterns vary in rural versus urban areas. Census tracts are larger in rural areas and distances are longer between urban areas in largely rural counties. Clients in rural areas are more likely to move within the same census tract or move to a different county than are clients in urban areas. Due to the smaller size of urban census tracts, clients in urban areas are more likely to move to a different tract within the same county than are rural clients.

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>			
	<i>Cully</i>	<i>Summer Madison South</i>	<i>Multnomah County</i>	<i>Oregon</i>
Total number of clients	3,287	1,207	144,055	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move - "Movers"	59%	58%	60%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	57%	62%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2015	30%	31%	32%	33%
In 2014	14%	13%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	14%	14%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	47%	48%	45%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	7%	5%	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 migration patterns for the two hotspots were urban, with about 77 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Multnomah County, about 12 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and about 10 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Clackamas.

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

Multnomah County - Portland City Center

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Multnomah County: Northwest District, Goose Hollow & Pearl China Town



- Northwest District (Census tracts 48 and 49, Figure 1)

Location: A portion of Portland's Northwest District neighborhood

Boundaries:

North: NW

Thurman and NW Pettygrove streets

South: W Burnside Street

East: NW 21st, NW 19th, NW 18th, and NW 17th avenues

West: NW 24th, NW 23rd, and NW 22nd avenues

- Pearl/China Town (Census Tract 51, Figure 1)

Location:

Northwest Portland including portions of the Pearl and Oldtown/China Town neighborhoods

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Goose Hollow, Northwest District, and Pearl China Town have 2 percent of Multnomah county's population, 3 percent of its poor, and 4 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

Boundaries:

North: Fremont Bridge (I-405)

South: W Burnside Street

East: The Willamette River

West: NW 12th and NW 12th avenues

- *Goose Hollow* (Census Tract 52, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: W Burnside Street

South: SW Jefferson Street

East: SW 12th Avenue

West: SW Vista Avenue

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

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

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

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

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

http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf

- In the Northwest District hotspot, tract 48 had a poverty rate of 20.3 percent and tract 49 had a rate of 28.8 percent; combined, the poverty rate for the area was 25 percent.

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

	Hotspots				
	Goose Hollow	Northwest District	Pearl China Town	Multnomah County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	623	1,058	3,460	144,055	734,666
Change since January 2011	-6%	-4%	52%	-2%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	74	87	75	77	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	14%	16%	47%	19%	19%
Female	40%	52%	32%	52%	53%
Children	5%	6%	4%	33%	36%
18 to 24	17%	6%	5%	9%	10%
25 to 44	29%	25%	38%	29%	27%
45 to 59	24%	26%	38%	16%	16%
60 +	25%	36%	15%	13%	12%
English as preferred language	97%	87%	98%	82%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	91%	90%	93%	47%	42%
Clients in single parent households	7%	8%	5%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	2%	2%	2%	21%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	3%	3%	1%	12%	10%
Medical assistance	82%	85%	89%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	16%	8%	14%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	4%	6%	6%	14%	11%
Mental health	38%	33%	41%	22%	22%
Alcohol and drug	30%	30%	44%	20%	20%
Child welfare	8%	7%	8%	20%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	16%	13%	15%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	70	108	109	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted. 5. The hotspot index is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.					

• Among all Oregon hotspots, the Pearl China Town area had the highest participation rate in both mental health and alcohol and drug programs, the 5th highest client participation rate per adult population, and the 11th highest geographic mobility (Table 4).

• The Goose Hollow area had the 2nd highest participation rate in mental health programs, and the 6th participation rate in alcohol and drugs programs.

• The Northwest District area had the 4th highest participation rate in both mental health and alcohol and drugs programs.

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

Table 3 Multnomah County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹					
	Hotspots			Multnomah	Oregon
	Goose Hollow	Northwest District	Pearl China Town	County	
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	18%	18%	18%	27%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	26%	21%	26%	35%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 18.78	\$ 14.52	\$ 14.77	\$ 15.15	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.35	\$ 14.58	\$ 12.41	\$ 13.46	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13,985	\$ 10,752	\$ 10,934	\$ 14,240	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 7,874	\$ 10,504	\$ 6,208	\$ 10,954	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-44%	-2%	-43%	-23%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	15%	18%	20%	19%	21%
in 2015	19%	16%	16%	19%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	19%	16%	17%	18%	18%
in 2015	23%	22%	17%	19%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	17%	15%	11%	17%	16%
in 2015	10%	14%	10%	15%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	17%	15%	20%	13%	11%
in 2015	23%	12%	31%	17%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	3%	3%	6%	7%	7%
in 2015	1%	4%	3%	6%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	2%	1%	2%	3%	4%
in 2015	1%	0%	2%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	28%	33%	23%	24%	23%
in 2015	22%	31%	21%	22%	21%
1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.					

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

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>			Multnomah County	Oregon
	Goose Hollow	Northwest District	Pearl China Town		
Total number of clients	623	1,058	3,460	144,055	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.8	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	52%	47%	70%	60%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	56%	65%	76%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2015	27%	21%	41%	32%	33%
In 2014	13%	12%	17%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	12%	14%	12%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	37%	36%	41%	45%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	13%	11%	16%	10%	13%

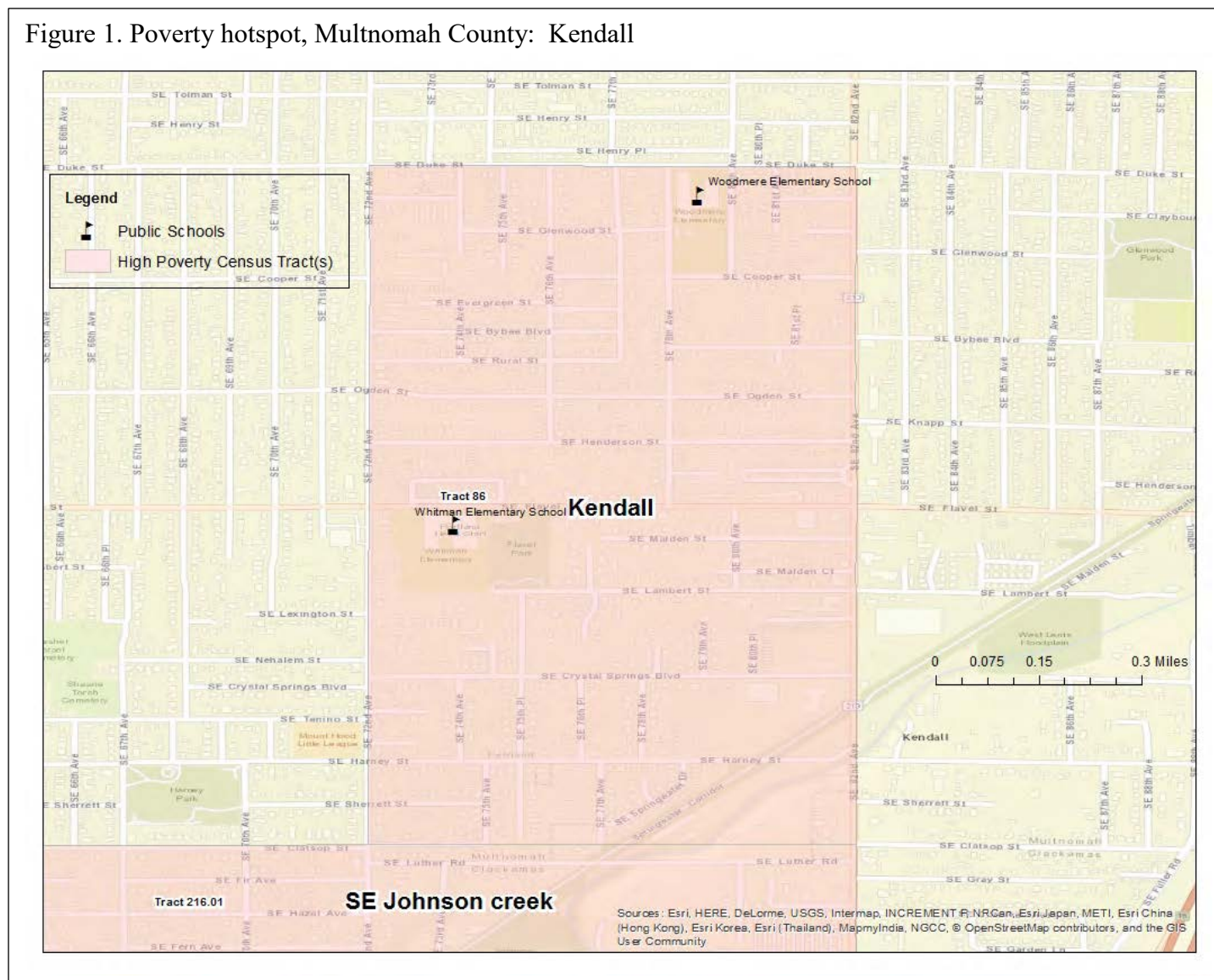
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete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

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

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

Multnomah County - South Portland

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Multnomah County: Kendall



- *Kendall* (Census Tract 86, Figure 1)

Location: Portions of Kendall and Brentwood/Darlington neighborhoods

Boundaries:
North: SE Duke St
South: Clackamas County
East: SE 82nd Ave
West: SE 72nd Ave

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Kendall has 1 percent of Multnomah county's population, 1 percent of its poor, and 1 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area.

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

Table 1 Kendall hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹			
	Hotspot		
	Kendall	Multnomah County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	31%	18%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	4,195	768,418	3,939,233
Housing units	1,690	329,504	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	34%	44%	35%
Total Households	1,566	310,669	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	17%	11%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	30%	40%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.2	26.0	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	52%	50%	50%
Under 18	25%	19%	21%
18 to 24	10%	9%	9%
25 to 44	27%	34%	27%
45 to 59	23%	19%	20%
60+ years of age	14%	17%	22%
Latino	30%	11%	12%
White and non-Latino	58%	70%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	11%	17%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	83%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	18%	10%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	13%	41%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf			

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

Table 2 Kendall hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	<u>Hotspot</u>	Multnomah	
	Kendall	County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	1,420	144,055	734,666
Change since January 2011	-7%	-2%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	84	77	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	34%	19%	19%
Female	51%	52%	53%
Children	37%	33%	36%
18 to 24	8%	9%	10%
25 to 44	26%	29%	27%
45 to 59	15%	16%	16%
60 +	13%	13%	12%
English as preferred language	78%	82%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	40%	47%	42%
Clients in single parent households	29%	30%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	29%	21%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	14%	12%	10%
Medical assistance	84%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	9%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	16%	14%	11%
Mental health	24%	22%	22%
Alcohol and drug	20%	20%	20%
Child welfare	23%	20%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	21	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with *any* record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- Among all Oregon hotspots, clients in the Kendall hotspot had the 12th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs, and the 16th highest TANF participation rate. These factors contributed to the area's hotspot index rank of 21.

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

Table 3 Kendall hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

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

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

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

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspot</i>	Multnomah	
	Kendall	County	Oregon
Total number of clients	1,420	144,055	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	2.9	2.8	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	62%	60%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	65%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2015	29%	32%	33%
In 2014	14%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	19%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	40%	45%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	17%	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 migration pattern for the hotspot was urban, with 65 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Multnomah County, 7 percent relocating from within the hotspot, and 28 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Clackamas.

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

Polk County

	Polk County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	78,470	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	76,651	+/-275	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	28,725	+/-397	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	37.3	+/-0.5	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	23.4%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	5.9%	+/-0.1	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	23.0%	+/-0.5	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	16.7%	+/-0.1	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	62,253	+/-18	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	79.3%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	621	+/-153	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.8%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	849	+/-179	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1.1%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	1,507	+/-173	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	1.9%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	226	+/-75	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.3%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	54	+/-55	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	2,728	+/-344	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	3.5%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	10,232	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	13.0%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	38,065	+/-157	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	48.5%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	40,405	+/-157	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	51.5%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	71,396	+/-657	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	91.0%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	3,739	+/-536	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	4.8%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	6,428	+/-641	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	8.2%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	13.9%	+/-1.1	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	5.6%	+/-1.0	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	6.7%	+/-1.3	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	240	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	25.8%	+/-1.4	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	91.0%	+/-1.0	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	29.8%	+/-1.6	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	2.91	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	3.16	+/-0.06	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	28.2%	+/-1.6	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	31.6%	+/-9.9	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	2.6	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	7.1	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	1.8	+/-0.9	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	64.6%	+/-1.6	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	8.2	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	\$12.2	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	65.1%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	\$4.2%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	14.7%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	34.5%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	18.6%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	31.6	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	15.9%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	7.0%	+/-0.9	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	15.0%	+/-1.0	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.3%	+/-0.5	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.0%	+/-0.5	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	6.3%	+/-0.8	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	6.2%	+/-0.9	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.0%	+/-0.5	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	4.6%	+/-0.7	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	15.5%	+/-1.5	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	17.4%	+/-3.2	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	6.6%	+/-1.6	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	5,798	+/-947	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	24,729	+/-1,612	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$54,010	+/-1,573	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	23.3%	+/-1.3	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	34.7%	+/-1.3	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	73.0%	+/-1.6	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	3,314	+/-361	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	4.4%	+/-0.7	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	40,160	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	1,668	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	4.2%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	^16,4900	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	^121,800	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	^Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	854	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	628	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	681	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	22	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	106	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	349	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	101	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	472	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	14	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	413	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Polk County

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Polk County: West Salem



- *West Salem*
(Census tract 51,
Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

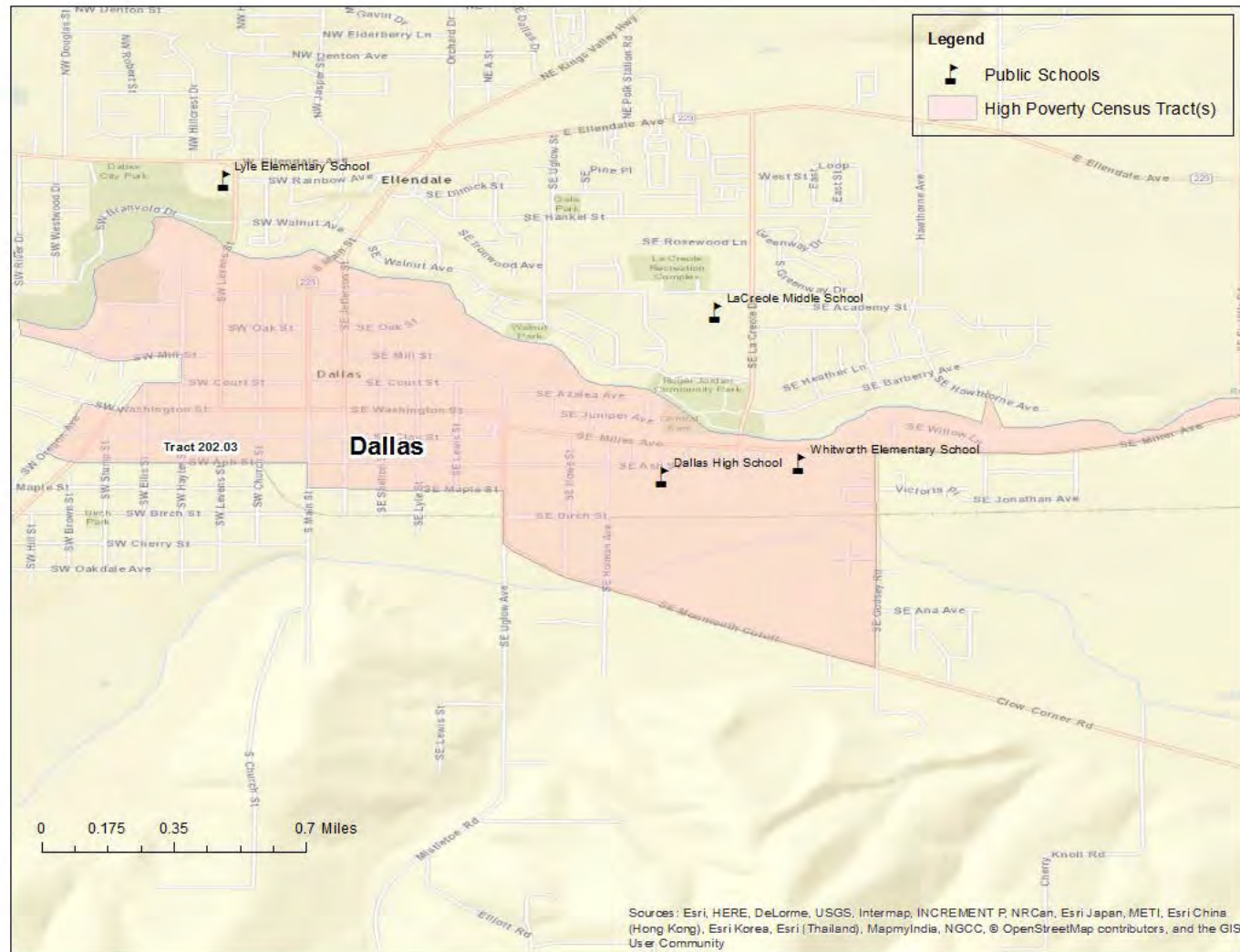
North: Arthur Way NW, and 8th and 9th streets NW **South:** Edgewater Road NW

East: Wallace Road
NW

West: Rosemont Avenue NW, Senate Street NW, and Piedmont Avenue NW

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

Figure 2. Poverty hotspot, Polk County: Dallas



- *Dallas*
(Census Tract
202.03, Figure 2)

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

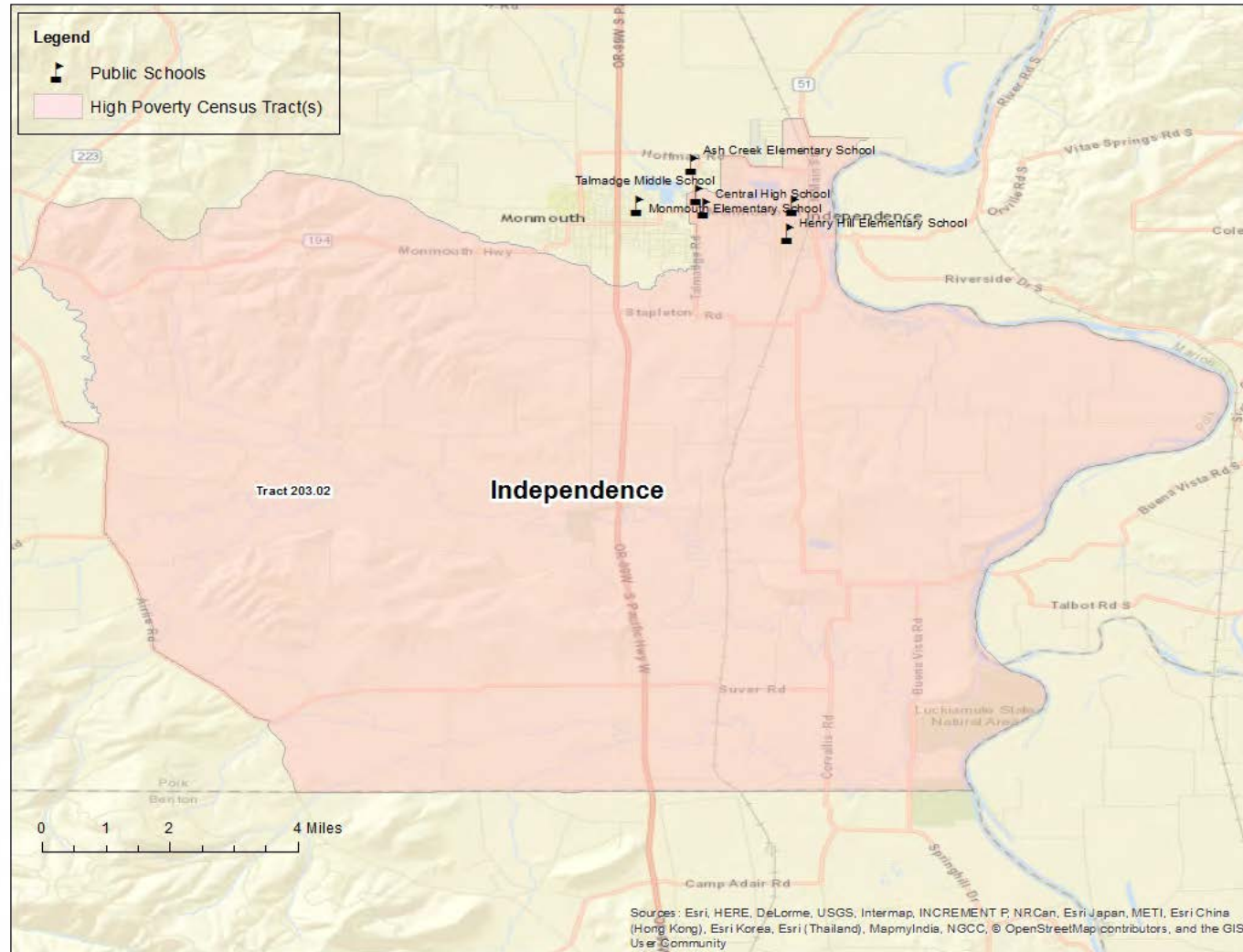
Boundaries:

North: Rickreall
Creek

South: SW Ash St,
SE Maple St, SE
Monmouth Cutoff,
and SE Miller Ave
East: SE Godsey
Rd and SE Fir
Villa Rd

West: Rickreall
Creek, SW Mill St,
SW Hayter St, SW
Oregon Ave, S
Main St, and SE
Uglow Ave

Figure 3. Poverty hotspot, Polk County: Independence



- *Independence*
(Census tract
203.02, Figure 3)

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

Boundaries:

North: Ferris Corner, McCaleb, and Mistletoe roads, the North and South forks of Ash Creek, Hoffman, Gun Club and Hanna roads

South: Benton County line

East: The Willamette River

West: Kings Valley Highway (Oregon 223), the Little Luckiamute River, Airlie and Berry Creek roads

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

Table 1 Polk County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹					
	Hotspots			Polk County	Oregon
	West Salem	Independence	Dallas		
ACS Poverty rate	31%	21%	32%	16%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	2,437	9,460	3,034	77,264	3,939,233
Housing units	959	3,366	1,104	30,651	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	63%	32%	42%	33%	35%
Total Households	892	3,086	1,070	28,458	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	15%	13%	13%	9%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	41%	53%	45%	54%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.5	28.3	28.0	27.4	26.8
Percent of population that is					
Female	53%	50%	48%	50%	50%
Under 18	29%	27%	27%	23%	21%
18 to 24	13%	15%	11%	13%	9%
25 to 44	29%	26%	27%	22%	27%
45 to 59	15%	16%	20%	19%	20%
60+ years of age	14%	15%	15%	22%	22%
Latino	25%	28%	2%	12%	12%
White and non-Latino	62%	66%	86%	78%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	13%	6%	6%	7%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	81%	89%	100%	96%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	31%	14%	8%	9%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	9%	21%	18%	29%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf					

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

	Hotspots				
	West Salem	Independence	Dallas	Polk County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	893	2,693	1,067	14,876	734,666
Change since January 2011	7%	-3%	7%	1%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	80	82	78	79	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	37%	28%	35%	19%	19%
Female	52%	52%	53%	54%	53%
Children	39%	50%	36%	40%	36%
18 to 24	8%	9%	12%	11%	10%
25 to 44	26%	23%	30%	26%	27%
45 to 59	17%	11%	14%	13%	16%
60 +	10%	7%	8%	9%	12%
English as preferred language	86%	78%	99%	92%	89%
Household characteristics					
Clients in childless households	35%	26%	37%	36%	42%
Clients in single parent households	32%	38%	32%	34%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	30%	30%	31%	28%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³					
TANF	14%	13%	14%	13%	10%
Medical assistance	86%	84%	80%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	5%	6%	7%	7%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴					
Domestic violence	11%	12%	17%	13%	11%
Mental health	27%	19%	27%	24%	22%
Alcohol and drug	23%	15%	23%	20%	20%
Child welfare	24%	24%	25%	24%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	8%	5%	7%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	12	75	15	-	-
- Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. - Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. - SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. - Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted. - The <i>hotspot index</i> is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.					

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

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

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	West Salem	Independence	Dallas	Polk County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults					
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	31%	34%	34%	33%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	37%	41%	40%	39%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13.51	\$ 14.18	\$ 13.92	\$ 14.31	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.96	\$ 13.66	\$ 13.22	\$ 13.28	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 11,551	\$ 13,870	\$ 14,165	\$ 13,352	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 12,579	\$ 12,504	\$ 12,284	\$ 11,898	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	9%	-10%	-13%	-11%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	16%	16%	15%	18%	21%
in 2015	18%	17%	16%	17%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	14%	14%	14%	17%	18%
in 2015	11%	11%	13%	15%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	22%	17%	27%	20%	16%
in 2015	18%	19%	22%	20%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	15%	9%	6%	8%	11%
in 2015	14%	12%	11%	11%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	8%	14%	11%	10%	7%
in 2015	11%	10%	15%	10%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%
in 2015	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	22%	28%	24%	24%	23%
in 2015	24%	27%	20%	24%	21%

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

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

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>				
	West Salem	Independence	Dallas	Polk County	Oregon
Total number of clients	893	2,693	1,067	14,876	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.0	2.9	3.5	3.0	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	62%	59%	71%	63%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	57%	60%	77%	65%	63%
Most recent move occurred:					
In 2015	28%	33%	36%	35%	33%
In 2014	17%	14%	22%	15%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	18%	13%	13%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	13%	17%	34%	21%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	41%	19%	26%	30%	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 migration patterns for the hotspots were rural, with just over 32 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Polk County, 23 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and about 45 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Marion.

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

Sherman County

	Sherman County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	1,705	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	1,693	+/-124	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	804	+/-51	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	50.1	+/-1.8	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	16.1%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	5.0%	+/-2.7	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	30.9%	+/-3.4	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	24.3%	+/-2.9	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	1,506	+/-101	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	88.3%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	8	+/-7	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.5%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	42	+/-31	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	2.5%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	2	+/-3	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0	+/-12	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0	+/-12	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	60	+/-28	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	3.5%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	87	+/-63	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	5.1%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	856	+/-70	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	50.2%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	849	+/-71	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	49.8%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	1,650	+/-118	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	96.8%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	31	+/-35	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	1.8%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	36	+/-36	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	2.1%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	3.1%	+/-2.1	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	3.2%	+/-1.8	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	7.0%	+/-2.5	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	96	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	35.9%	+/-4.8	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	93.3%	+/-2.0	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	17.0%	+/-2.8	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	0.00	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.66	+/-0.21	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	15.5%	+/-2.9	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	59.5%	+/-11.3	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	--	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	--	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	0.2	+/-0.5	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	61.4%	+/-5.1	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	~58.8	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	9.5	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	--	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	0.0%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	15.8%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	27.1%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	17.2%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	55.7	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	17.8%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	8.3%	+/-1.2	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	18.2%	+/-3.4	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.9%	+/-1.4	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.0%	+/-0.8	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	4.7%	+/-1.9	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	7.0%	+/-2.7	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	3.1%	+/-1.9	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.0%	+/-1.3	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	17.7%	+/-3.8	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	24.6%	+/-10.2	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	5.3%	+/-3.4	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	115	+/-43	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	596	+/-95	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$41,389	+/-6,767	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	20.8%	+/-4.9	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	40.2%	+/-4.8	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	69.7%	+/-4.4	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	108	+/-30	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	3.6%	+/-1.5	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	918	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	39	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	4.2%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	820	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	455	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	19	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	0	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	5	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	0	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	0	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	~~	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	0	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	6	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	^	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	2	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Tillamook County

	Tillamook County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	25,552	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	24,828	+/-156	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	10,154	+/-324	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	48.1	+/-0.5	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	19.2%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	5.0%	+/-0.1	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	33.9%	+/-0.7	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	22.9%	+/-0.3	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	21,733	+/-7	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	85.1%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	79	+/-54	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.3%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	199	+/-91	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	0.8%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	188	+/-58	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	0.7%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	101	+/-13	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.4%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	4	+/-7	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	675	+/-122	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	2.6%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	2,573	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	10.1%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	12,929	+/-111	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	50.6%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	12,623	+/-111	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	49.4%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	24,073	+/-172	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	94.2%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	938	+/-153	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	3.7%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	1,348	+/-159	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	5.3%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	7.3%	+/-1.0	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	6.4%	+/-1.5	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	6.6%	+/-1.8	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	93	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	33.6%	+/-2.4	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	89.8%	+/-1.2	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	20.9%	+/-1.8	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	3.13	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	3.02	+/-0.13	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	21.1%	+/-1.9	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	32.7%	+/-23.3	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	~0.9	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	~2.4	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	3.2	+/-1.2	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	70.3%	+/-2.2	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	~7.8	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	\$9.8	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	60.9%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	4.7%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	16.4%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	28.8%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	17.4%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	42.4	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	18.3%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	8.5%	+/-1.1	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	18.6%	+/-1.4	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	4.2%	+/-1.1	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	1.7%	+/-0.7	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	7.3%	+/-1.6	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	7.4%	+/-1.5	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	3.3%	+/-1.2	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	6.0%	+/-1.5	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	15.4%	+/-2.3	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	19.2%	+/-5.4	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	6.6%	+/-1.9	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	1,543	+/-410	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	8,981	+/-673	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$43,777	+/-2,103	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	25.7%	+/-2.3	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	47.2%	+/-1.8	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	64.1%	+/-2.0	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	1,272	+/-174	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	4.5%	+/-1.1	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	11,937	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	506	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	4.2%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	9,030	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	6,820	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	232	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	218	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	267	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	3	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	36	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	70	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	29	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	70	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	11	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	137	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

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An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

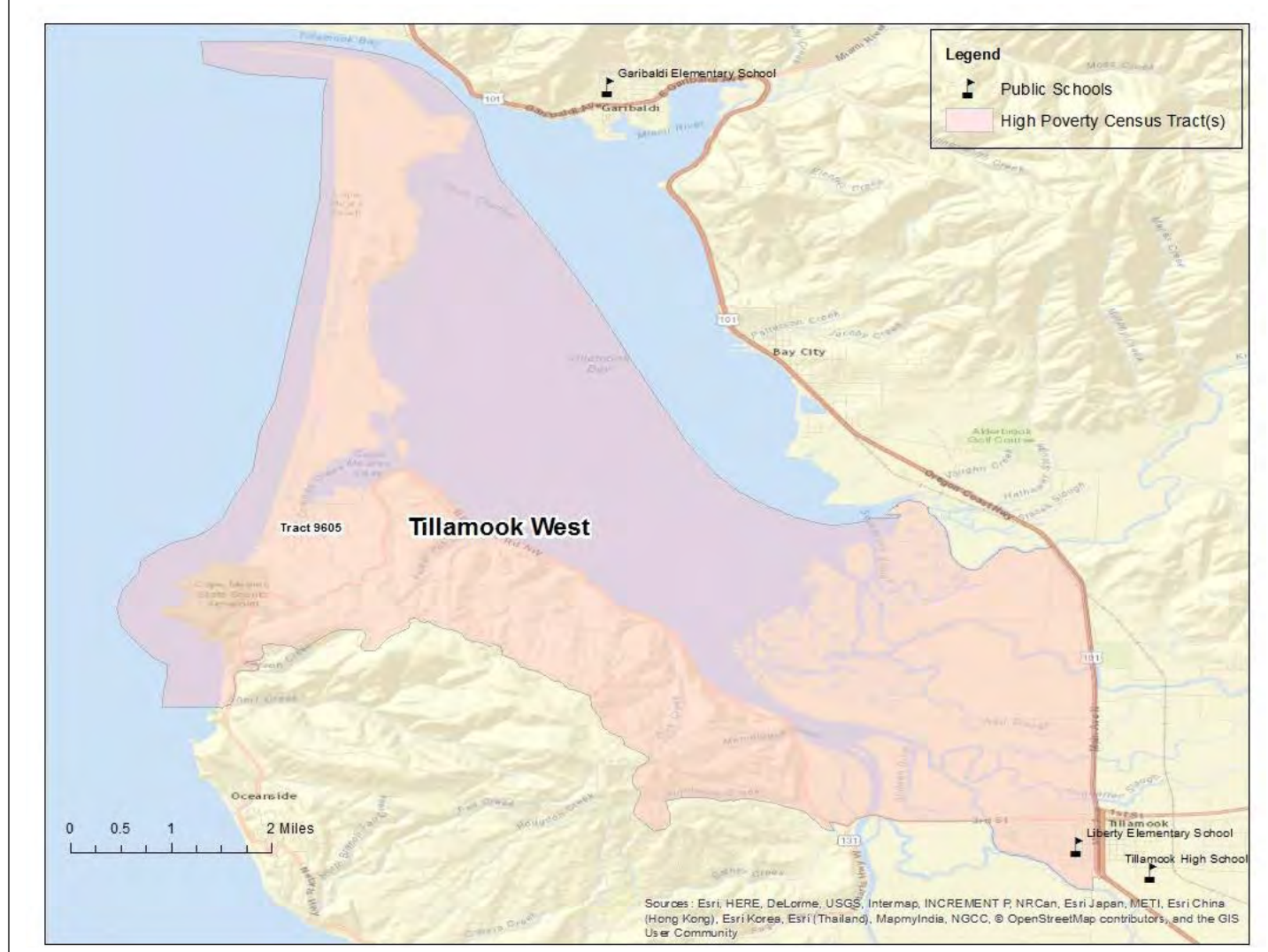
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Tillamook County

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot, Tillamook County: Tillamook West



- **Tillamook West** (Census Tract 9605, Figure 1)

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

Boundaries:

North: Tillamook Bay and bar

South: Cape Meares Loop, private logging roads, Tomlinson Creek, Third Street, and the Trask River

East: Highway 101 and the Kilchis River

West: The Pacific Ocean

Tillamook County has one high poverty hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Tillamook West has 9 percent of Tillamook county's population, 16 percent of its poor, and 12 percent of its SNAP clients live in the areas.

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

Table 1 Tillamook County hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹			
	Hotspot		
	Tillamook	Tillamook	
	West	County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	31%	17%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	2,273	25,430	3,939,233
Housing units	1,066	18,474	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	41%	15%	35%
Total Households	858	10,094	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	9%	9%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	40%	51%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.2	26.8	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	54%	49%	50%
Under 18	22%	19%	21%
18 to 24	9%	7%	9%
25 to 44	22%	21%	27%
45 to 59	23%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	23%	33%	22%
Latino	22%	9%	12%
White and non-Latino	72%	84%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	6%	4%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	95%	97%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	19%	11%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	16%	21%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf			

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

	Hotspot Tillamook West	Tillamook County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	557	4,733	734,666
Change since January 2011	9%	7%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	81	73	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	25%	19%	19%
Female	57%	53%	53%
Children	31%	35%	36%
18 to 24	8%	8%	10%
25 to 44	27%	25%	27%
45 to 59	20%	19%	16%
60 +	14%	13%	12%
English as preferred language	92%	93%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	48%	44%	42%
Clients in single parent households	28%	28%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	21%	26%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	5%	4%	10%
Medical assistance	87%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	13%	7%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	16%	15%	11%
Mental health	34%	25%	22%
Alcohol and drug	27%	22%	20%
Child welfare	22%	22%	20%
Developmental disability	4%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	9%	6%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	37	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.			

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the West Tillamook area had the 3rd highest participation rate in mental health programs, the 12th highest participation rate in alcohol and drug programs, and the 14th highest participation rate in domestic violence programs. These factors contributed to the area's 37th place ranking in the hotspot indices.

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

Table 3 Tillamook County hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹			
	Hotspot		
	Tillamook West	Tillamook County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	26%	28%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	32%	34%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14.29	\$ 14.13	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.38	\$ 12.95	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14,812	\$ 13,206	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,525	\$ 10,955	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-22%	-17%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	20%	17%	21%
in 2015	20%	19%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	17%	29%	18%
in 2015	25%	31%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	16%	11%	16%
in 2015	14%	11%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	7%	10%	11%
in 2015	4%	9%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	8%	9%	7%
in 2015	11%	8%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	6%	4%	4%
in 2015	3%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	24%	21%	23%
in 2015	21%	20%	21%
1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2016 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2015 or 2010. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.			

- Client employment increased in the West Tillamook hotspot. Job growth was from the accommodation/food and manufacturing sectors.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	Hotspot Tillamook West	Tillamook County	Oregon
Total number of clients	557	4,733	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	3.3	3.0	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move "Movers"	63%	62%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	64%	66%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2015	40%	34%	33%
In 2014	11%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	12%	14%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	35%	25%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	14%	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.

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

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

Umatilla County

	Umatilla County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	76,582	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	71,713	+/-323	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	26,669	+/-409	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	35.9	+/-0.2	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	25.9%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	7.0%	+/-0.1	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	20.3%	+/-0.4	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	14.1%	+/-0.1	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	51,612	+/-66	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	67.4%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	519	+/-114	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.7%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1,641	+/-159	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	2.1%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	508	+/-98	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	0.7%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	116	+/-23	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.2%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	41	+/-62	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	2,549	+/-236	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	3.3%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	19,596	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	25.6%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	39,827	+/-102	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	52.0%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	36,755	+/-102	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	48.0%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	67,457	+/-739	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	88.1%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	6,164	+/-668	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	8.0%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	8,357	+/-717	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	10.9%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	22.2%	+/-0.8	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	7.7%	+/-1.3	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	3.5%	+/-0.7	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	174	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	29.0%	+/-1.3	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	82.6%	+/-1.1	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	15.6%	+/-1.2	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	4.56	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	3.22	+/-0.07	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	32.8%	+/-1.4	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	34.9%	+/-7.6	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	7.6	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	20.1	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	0.9	+/-0.5	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	63.5%	+/-1.9	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	7.4	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	11.9	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	63.4%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	59.9%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	17.3%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	31.8%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	19.5%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	32.6	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	19.4%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	10.1%	+/-1.2	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	15.0%	+/-0.8	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.4%	+/-0.6	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.3%	+/-0.6	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	5.7%	+/-0.8	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	6.4%	+/-0.7	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.1%	+/-0.5	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	4.0%	+/-0.6	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	18.0%	+/-1.8	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	25.3%	+/-4.1	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	9.6%	+/-2.3	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	4,866	+/-751	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	27,416	+/-1,578	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$49,287	+/-1,930	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	17.2%	+/-1.2	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	32.7%	+/-1.5	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	77.6%	+/-1.4	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	2,905	+/-298	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	5.5%	+/-0.9	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	37,656	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	1,799	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	4.8%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	28,240	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	20,500	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Ed & Health; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	779	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	433	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	442	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	9	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	115	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	569	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	139	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	493	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	32	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	227	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

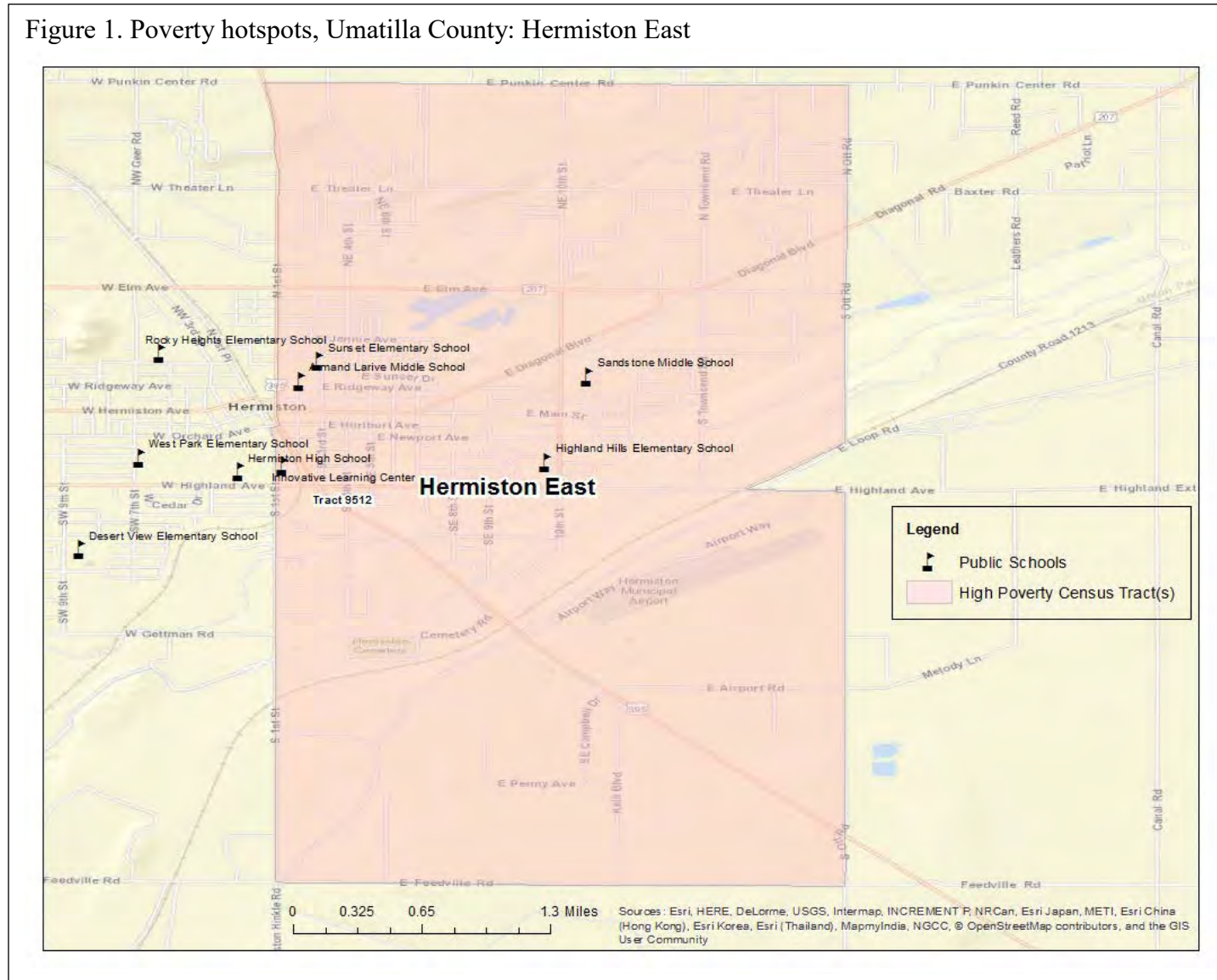
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Umatilla County

Figure 1. Poverty hotspots, Umatilla County: Hermiston East



- *Hermiston East* (Census Tract 9512, Figure 1)

Location: East of Hermiston extending beyond the Hermiston Cemetery and Airport

Boundaries:

North: W Punkin Center Rd

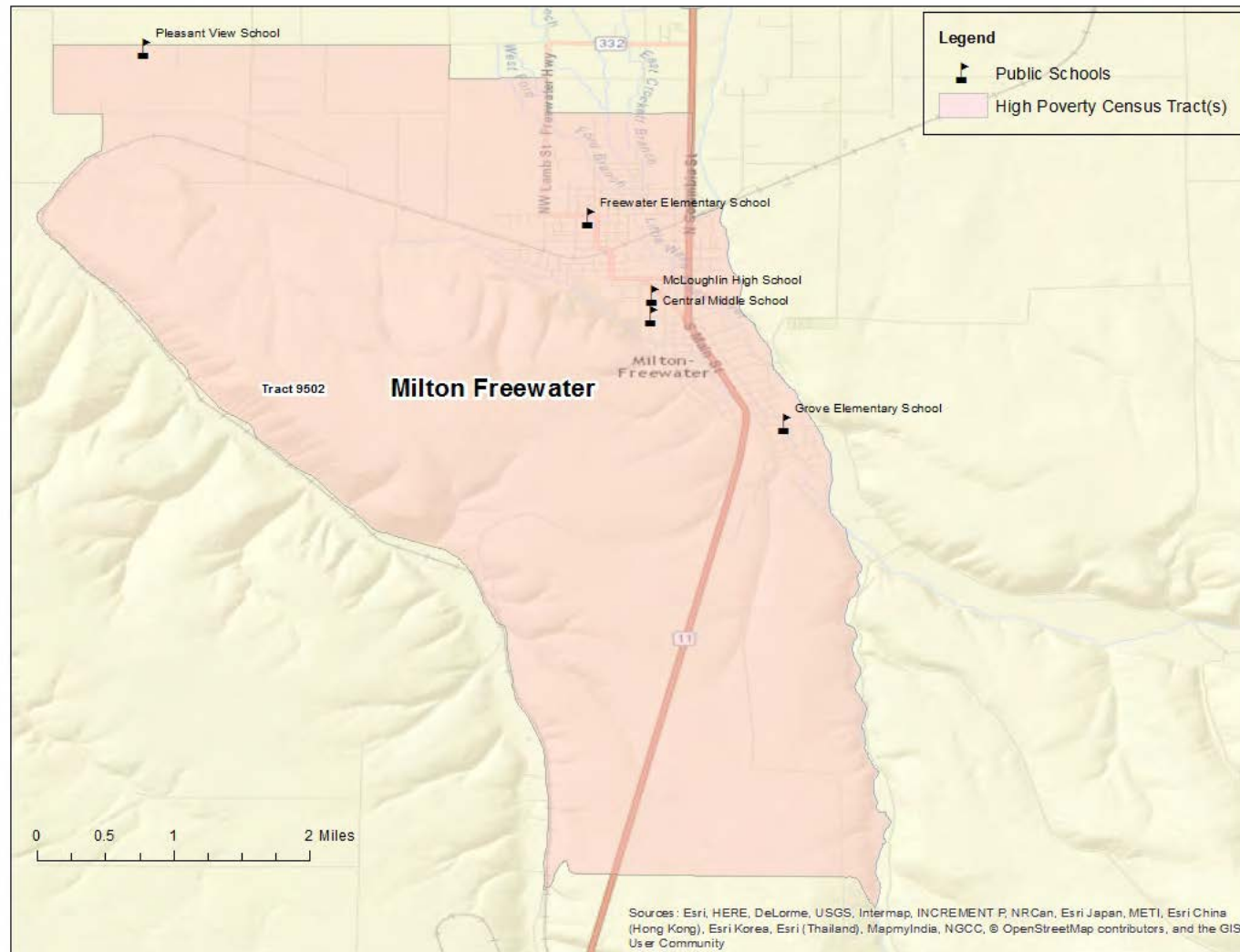
South: E Feedville Rd

East: S Ott Rd

West: S 1st St

Umatilla County has 2 high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Hermiston and Milton-Freewater have 22 percent of Umatilla county's population, 35 percent of its poor, and 26 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

Figure 2. Poverty hotspots, Umatilla County: Milton-Freewater



- *Milton – Freewater* (Census Tract 9502, Figure 2)

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

Boundaries:

North: Umapine Highway

South: Blue Mountain Station Road

East: The Walla Walla River

West: Lower Dry Creek Road

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

Table 1 Umatilla County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹				
	Hotspots		Umatilla County	Oregon
	Milton Freewater	Hermiston East		
ACS Poverty rate	32%	22%	18%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	7,708	9,091	76,738	3,939,233
Housing units	2,981	3,215	29,741	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	34%	32%	34%	35%
Total Households	2,712	2,988	26,794	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	18%	14%	13%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	46%	54%	50%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.4	28.2	28.2	26.8
Percent of population that is				
Female	48%	46%	47%	50%
Under 18	32%	34%	26%	21%
18 to 24	10%	9%	9%	9%
25 to 44	24%	27%	26%	27%
45 to 59	17%	18%	19%	20%
60+ years of age	16%	12%	20%	22%
Latino	47%	44%	24%	12%
White and non-Latino	50%	52%	64%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	3%	3%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	77%	82%	90%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	28%	24%	17%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	12%	15%	16%	31%

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Umatilla County	Oregon
	Milton Freewater	Hermiston East		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	2,021	2,116	15,891	734,666
Change since January 2011	-8%	3%	-1%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	69	70	72	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	26%	23%	21%	19%
Female	53%	54%	54%	53%
Children	44%	50%	44%	36%
18 to 24	10%	7%	10%	10%
25 to 44	21%	21%	24%	27%
45 to 59	14%	11%	13%	16%
60 +	12%	10%	10%	12%
English as preferred language	76%	76%	85%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	30%	30%	33%	42%
Clients in single parent households	36%	44%	39%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	31%	20%	25%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³				
TANF	9%	10%	11%	10%
Medical assistance	82%	82%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	4%	5%	6%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴				
Domestic violence	4%	6%	6%	11%
Mental health	12%	15%	18%	22%
Alcohol and drug	12%	12%	17%	20%
Child welfare	11%	19%	19%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	3%	3%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	89	100	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.				

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

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

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

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

- Client employment increased slightly in both hotspots. In the Milton Freewater area, most of the job growth was in the trade sector.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

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

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

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

another county. The most common county of origin was Morrow.

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

Union County

	Union County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	25,758	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	24,946	+/-240	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	10,119	+/-269	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	39.7	+/-0.6	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	22.1%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	5.8%	+/-0.2	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	25.4%	+/-0.8	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	18.4%	+/-0.1	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	23,106	+/-5	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	89.7%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	170	+/-39	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.7%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	202	+/-71	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	0.8%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	271	+/-53	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	1.1%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	296	+/-38	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	1.1%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	13	+/-15	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	569	+/-105	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	2.2%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	1,131	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	4.4%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	12,706	+/-88	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	49.3%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	13,052	+/-88	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	50.7%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	24,686	+/-138	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	95.8%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	671	+/-129	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	2.6%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	924	+/-138	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	3.6%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	5.1%	+/-0.7	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	6.3%	+/-1.5	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	4.5%	+/-1.0	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	141	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	33.6%	+/-1.8	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	92.6%	+/-0.8	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	23.3%	+/-1.3	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	0.51	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.94	+/-0.08	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	25.2%	+/-1.5	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	23.5%	+/-11.9	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	3.2	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	~8.8	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	1.3	+/-0.7	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	63.8%	+/-2.4	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	~12.8	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	11.7	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	62.0%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	8.1%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	16.4%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	27.3%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	19.5%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	46.9	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	15.8%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	7.3%	+/-1.0	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	16.7%	+/-1.2	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	4.0%	+/-1.0	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	1.6%	+/-0.6	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	5.9%	+/-1.2	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	6.7%	+/-1.2	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	1.7%	+/-0.6	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	4.2%	+/-1.0	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	18.6%	+/-2.0	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	25.0%	+/-4.6	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	9.0%	+/-2.5	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	2,015	+/-346	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	9,822	+/-728	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$45,564	+/-2,592	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	21.6%	+/-1.7	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	39.2%	+/-1.6	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	73.1%	+/-1.8	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	1,405	+/-176	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	4.8%	+/-1.3	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	12,149	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	629	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	5.2%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	10,250	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	7,770	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	290	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	204	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	207	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	4	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	24	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	199	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	79	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	191	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	12	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	123	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

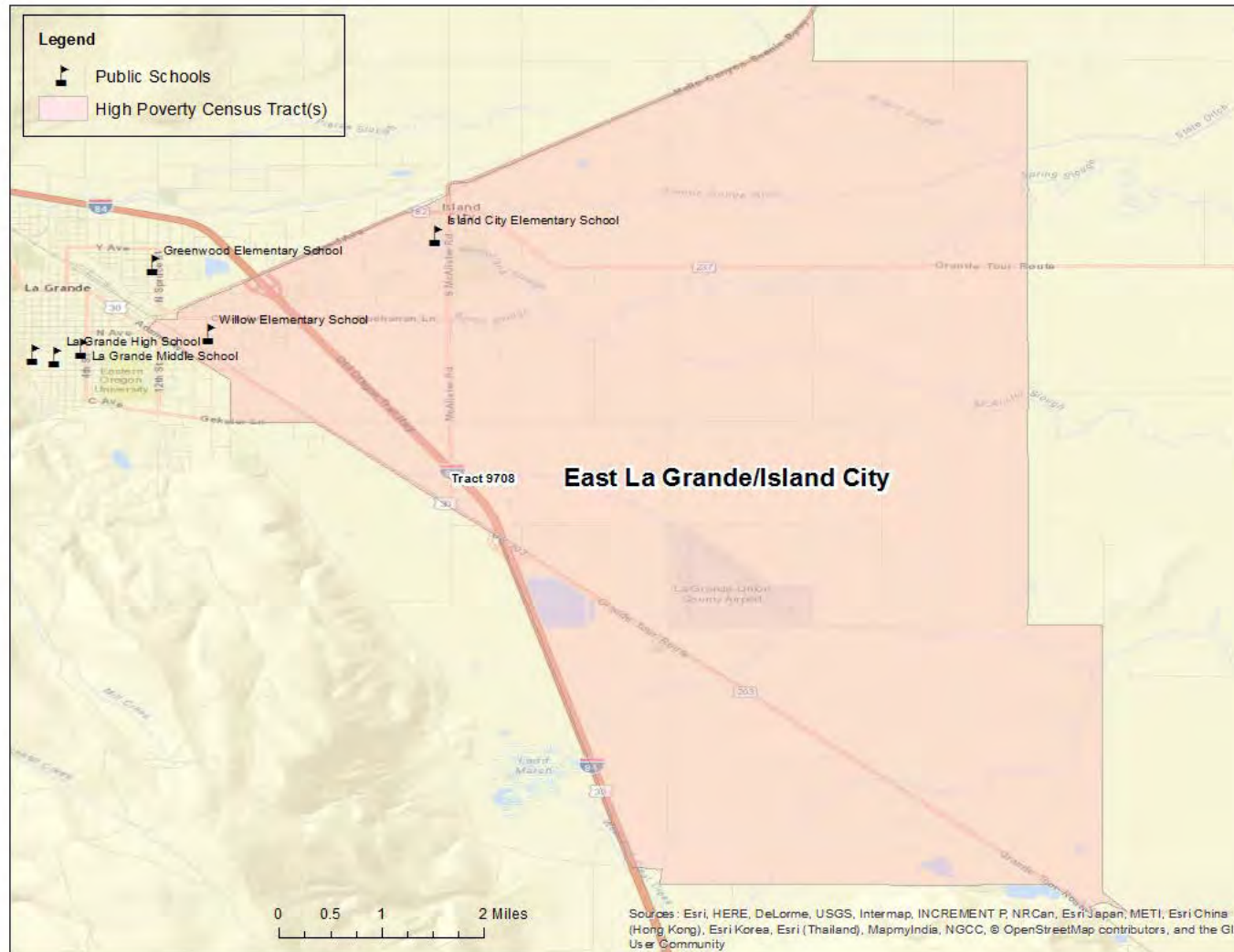
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Union County

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Union County: Southeast La Grande / Island City



• *Southeast La Grande*
(Census Tract 9708,
Figure 1)

Location: Encompasses
Southeast La Grande
and extends south
beyond La Grande
Airport

Boundaries:

North: Island Ave,
Hells Canyon Scenic
Bywy and Booth Ln

South: Hot Lake Ln,
Foothill Rd, and Grande
Tour Route

East: Peach Rd

West: Old Oregon Trail
Hwy, Grande Tour
Route, 20th St, and
Adams Ave

Union County has one high poverty hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 14 percent of the county's population, 18 percent of its poor, and 19 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

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

Table 1 La Grande/Island City hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹

	Hotspot		
	East La Grande/Island City	Union County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	23%	19%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	3,598	25,745	3,939,233
Housing units	1,696	11,513	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	29%	32%	35%
Total Households	1,530	10,130	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	8%	8%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	47%	51%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.7	27.3	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	51%	49%	50%
Under 18	21%	22%	21%
18 to 24	7%	11%	9%
25 to 44	25%	22%	27%
45 to 59	20%	19%	20%
60+ years of age	27%	25%	22%
Latino	3%	4%	12%
White and non-Latino	92%	87%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	3%	6%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	100%	99%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	7%	8%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	20%	23%	31%

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

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

[http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/](http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf)

[EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf](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 La Grande/Island City hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients

	Hotspot		
	East La Grande/Island		
	City	Union County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	994	5,153	734,666
Change since January 2011	0%	-1%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	84	77	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	28%	20%	19%
Female	55%	53%	53%
Children	35%	38%	36%
18 to 24	10%	10%	10%
25 to 44	26%	28%	27%
45 to 59	17%	15%	16%
60 +	11%	10%	12%
English as preferred language	98%	99%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	41%	38%	42%
Clients in single parent households	31%	31%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	26%	30%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	10%	13%	10%
Medical assistance	84%	83%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	11%	8%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	12%	12%	11%
Mental health	29%	27%	22%
Alcohol and drug	24%	23%	20%
Child welfare	22%	25%	20%
Developmental disability	3%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	5%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	50	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with *any* record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

Table 4 La Grande/Island City hotspot: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

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

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

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

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

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

Wallowa County

	Wallowa County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	6,836	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	6,704	+/-58	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	3,039	+/-164	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	52.7	+/-0.8	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	18.3%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	4.6%	+/-0.3	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	37.1%	+/-1.5	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	26.8%	+/-0.6	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	6,407	+/-12	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	93.7%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	27	+/-30	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.4%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	29	+/-26	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	0.4%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	15	+/-14	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	0.2%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	1	+/-2	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	7	+/-11	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	176	+/-47	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	2.6%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	174	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	2.5%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	3,337	+/-45	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	48.8%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	3,499	+/-45	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	51.2%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	6,707	+/-48	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	98.1%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	30	+/-25	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	0.4%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	102	+/-46	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	1.5%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	3.3%	+/-1.0	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	7.0%	+/-2.3	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	7.8%	+/-2.6	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	14	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	32.5%	+/-2.7	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	93.2%	+/-1.6	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	25.2%	+/-2.8	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	1.82	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.78	+/-0.19	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	19.9%	+/-2.9	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	65.5%	+/-22.2	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	--	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	--	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	2.4	+/-1.9	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	67.9%	+/-3.8	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	0.0	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	\$8.3	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	55.6%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	0.0%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	14.5%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	24.3%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	17.6%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	55.3	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	17.9%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	6.9%	+/-1.0	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	23.6%	+/-2.6	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	5.6%	+/-2.0	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.7%	+/-1.7	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	7.0%	+/-1.9	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	8.7%	+/-2.6	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.6%	+/-1.3	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	5.0%	+/-1.5	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	14.6%	+/-3.2	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	22.7%	+/-7.7	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	7.3%	+/-3.5	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	348	+/-138	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	2,230	+/-265	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$42,349	+/-4,369	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	24.8%	+/-3.0	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	46.7%	+/-3.1	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	65.4%	+/-3.5	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	537	+/-94	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	4.6%	+/-1.7	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	3,443	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	184	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	5.3%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	2,550	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	1,760	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	94	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	42	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	47	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	5	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	11	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	26	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	4	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	31	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	2	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	19	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Wasco County

	Wasco County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	25,657	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	24,470	+/-644	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	9,883	+/-336	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	41.6	+/-0.6	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	22.6%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	6.4%	+/-0.2	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	26.8%	+/-1.0	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	19.6%	+/-0.5	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	19,499	+/-22	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	76.0%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	109	+/-49	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.4%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	921	+/-105	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	3.6%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	206	+/-68	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	0.8%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	183	+/-36	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.7%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0	+/-22	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	450	+/-129	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	1.8%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	4,289	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	16.7%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	12,789	+/-103	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	49.8%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	12,868	+/-103	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	50.2%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	23,448	+/-265	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	91.4%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	1,460	+/-237	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	5.7%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	1,938	+/-251	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	7.6%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	15.4%	+/-1.5	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	7.4%	+/-1.5	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	3.4%	+/-1.0	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	119	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	30.0%	+/-1.9	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	85.8%	+/-1.7	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	18.6%	+/-1.6	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	4.72	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	3.02	+/-0.09	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	27.2%	+/-2.0	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	28.1%	+/-14.4	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	3.8	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	~8.4	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	1.7	+/-1.0	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	63.8%	+/-2.4	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	~3.1	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	12.0	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	--	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	7.0%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	17.3%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	25.5%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	18.5%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	41.3	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	17.2%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	10.7%	+/-1.3	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	18.4%	+/-1.4	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.5%	+/-0.8	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.0%	+/-0.9	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	6.8%	+/-1.4	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	7.2%	+/-1.8	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.2%	+/-0.8	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	4.4%	+/-1.3	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	14.5%	+/-2.0	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	16.2%	+/-4.5	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	8.8%	+/-2.5	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	1,546	+/-334	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	8,530	+/-751	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$46,814	+/-2,168	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	22.6%	+/-2.0	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	38.2%	+/-2.3	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	72.3%	+/-2.2	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	1,359	+/-171	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	6.6%	+/-1.3	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	14,165	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	581	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	4.1%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	10,490	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	8,170	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	415	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	342	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	266	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	3	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	94	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	73	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	52	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	62	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	3	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	89	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

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An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

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An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Washington County

	Washington County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	564,088	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	557,042	+/-567	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	209,309	+/-1,027	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	36.2	+/-0.2	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	24.3%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	6.6%	*****	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	17.2%	+/-0.2	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	11.8%	+/-0.1	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	382,165	+/-250	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	67.7%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	10,013	+/-554	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	1.8%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1,865	+/-291	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	0.3%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	53,065	+/-1,031	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	9.4%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	2,083	+/-302	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.4%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	894	+/-246	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.2%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	22,508	+/-1,393	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	4.0%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	91,495	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	16.2%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	278,000	+/-97	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	49.3%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	286,088	+/-97	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	50.7%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	460,256	+/-2,221	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	81.6%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	54,242	+/-1,874	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	9.6%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	95,679	+/-2,240	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	17.0%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	24.1%	+/-0.5	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	6.4%	+/-0.4	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	6.3%	+/-0.4	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	149	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	18.6%	+/-0.4	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	90.8%	+/-0.3	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	41.2%	+/-0.6	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	2.20	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	3.19	+/-0.02	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	32.8%	+/-0.5	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	24.6%	+/-3.7	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	3.1	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	8.0	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	1.1	+/-0.3	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	60.1%	+/-0.7	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	3.4	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	\$12.0	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	69.4%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	\$4.6%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	12.3%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	24.0%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	20.5%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	26.0	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	12.4%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	6.0%	+/-0.5	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	10.2%	+/-0.4	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	1.7%	+/-0.2	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	1.5%	+/-0.2	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	3.9%	+/-0.2	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	3.4%	+/-0.2	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	1.3%	+/-0.1	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	2.8%	+/-0.2	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	11.1%	+/-0.5	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	15.0%	+/-1.1	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	6.2%	+/-0.7	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	25,834	+/-1,842	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	135,338	+/-3,734	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$69,743	+/-1,118	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	15.1%	+/-0.4	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	24.5%	+/-0.4	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	83.5%	+/-0.4	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	25,434	+/-843	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	3.1%	+/-0.2	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	328,775	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	11,372	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	3.5%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	291,800	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	269,200	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Prof & Bus	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	3,275	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	2,708	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	3,132	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	113	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	485	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	1,263	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	1,172	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	1,186	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	88	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	1,657	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

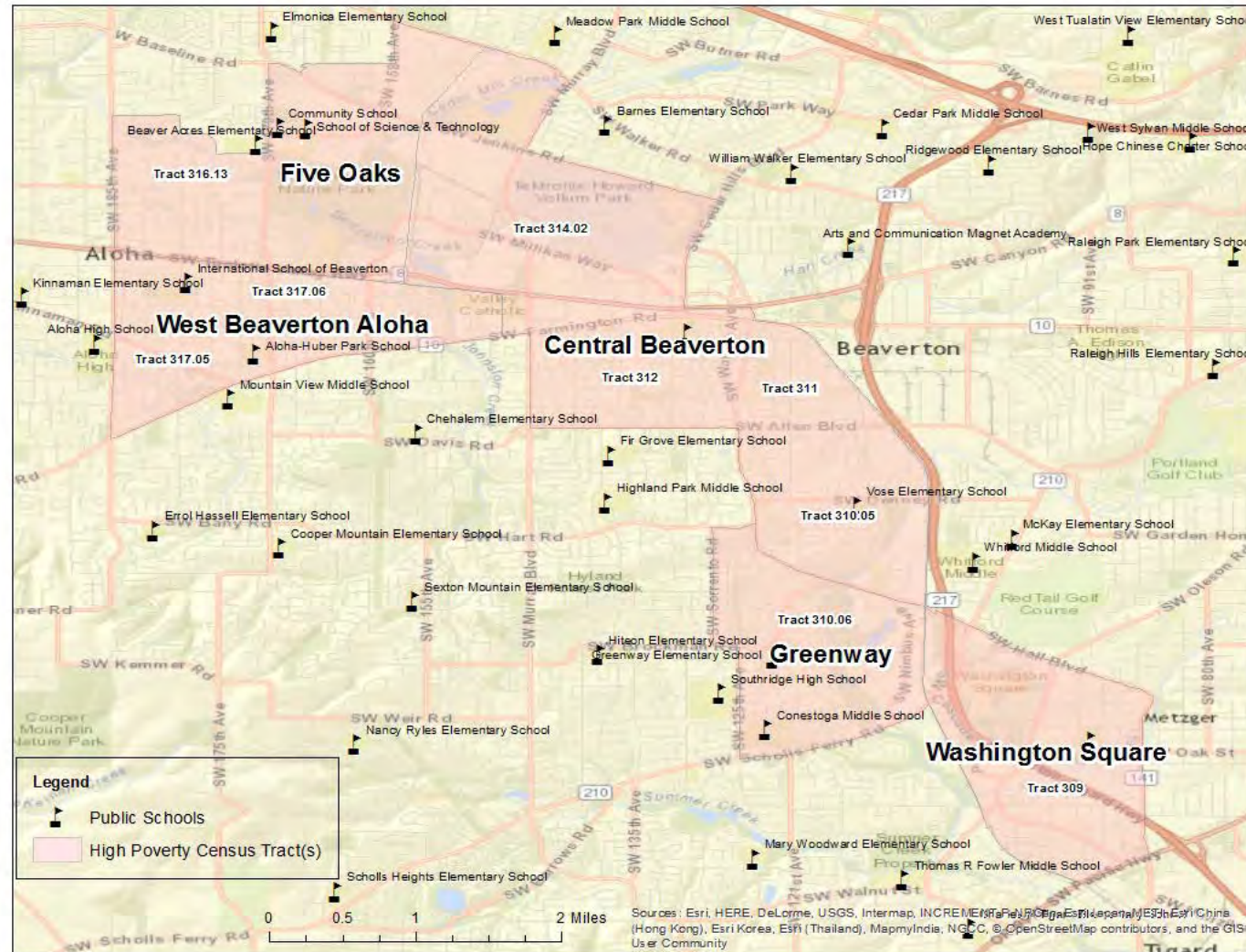
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Washington County - Beaverton/Aloha Area

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Washington County: Five Oaks, Central/West Beaverton/Aloha & Greenway



- *Five Oaks*
(Census Tract 316.13, Figure 1)

Location: A portion of Beaverton's Five Oaks/ Triple Creek neighborhood

Boundaries:

North: SW Walker and W Baseline roads and SW Pheasant and Augusta lanes
South: SW Tualatin Valley Highway
East: The Westside Regional Trail and electric transmission intertie
West: SW 185th, SW 170th, and SW 158th avenues

- *West Beaverton/Aloha*
(Census tracts 317.05 and 317.06, Figure 1)

Washington County has 7 high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Beaverton Central, West Beaverton-Aloha, Greenway & Five Oaks has 8 percent of Washington county's population, 16 percent of its poor, and 14 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

Location: a portion of Beaverton's West neighborhood and extending west into the unincorporated Aloha community

Boundaries:

North: SW Tualatin Valley Highway

South: SW Farmington Road

East: SW 149th Avenue

West: SW 185th Avenue

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

Location: portions of Beaverton's Central neighborhood

Boundaries:

North: SW Canyon, Walker, and Jenkins roads

South: Tualatin Valley Highway, SW Farmington Road, SW Allen Boulevard, and SW Hall Boulevard

East: P & W railway tracks, SW Murray and SW Cedar Hills boulevards

West: The Westside Regional Trail and electric transmission intertie, SW 148th Avenue, SW Murray

- *Greenway* (Census Tract 310.06, Figure 1)

Location: the neighborhood of Greenway in Beaverton

Boundaries:

North: SW Hart and SW Hall Boulevard

South: SW Scholls Ferry

East: P & W railway tracks

West: SW 125th Ave and SW Sorrento

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>					
	Central Beaverton	West Beaverton Aloha	Greenway	Five Oaks	Washington County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	26%	25%	24%	21%	12%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	19,205	11,206	6,207	6,918	556,210	3,939,233
Housing units	7,831	3,851	2,898	2,964	217,085	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	62%	63%	55%	59%	38%	35%
Total Households	7,267	3,714	2,558	2,776	206,426	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	14%	18%	18%	16%	10%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	40%	44%	31%	39%	53%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	26.8	27.2	26.9	27.1	26.4	26.8
Percent of population that is						
Female	52%	52%	50%	51%	50%	50%
Under 18	26%	31%	26%	24%	24%	21%
18 to 24	8%	11%	12%	10%	8%	9%
25 to 44	33%	34%	30%	40%	30%	27%
45 to 59	18%	15%	17%	16%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	14%	10%	15%	9%	17%	22%
Latino	33%	34%	15%	23%	16%	12%
White and non-Latino	52%	50%	72%	57%	67%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	13%	16%	13%	18%	15%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	82%	82%	91%	91%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	18%	17%	7%	12%	9%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	28%	23%	41%	38%	41%	31%

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

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

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/>

[EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf](http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf)

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

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

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

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

Table 2 Washington County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>				Washington County	Oregon
	Central Beaverton	West Beaverton Aloha	Greenway	Five Oaks		
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	4,177	2,544	1,152	1,015	63,415	734,666
Change since January 2011	-5%	-6%	-14%	-9%	-6%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	66	69	63	64	67	75
Jan 2015 per capita SNAP clients ²	22%	23%	19%	15%	11%	19%
Female	53%	54%	54%	56%	54%	53%
Children	45%	47%	44%	40%	43%	36%
18 to 24	8%	10%	8%	9%	9%	10%
25 to 44	23%	23%	28%	26%	25%	27%
45 to 59	13%	11%	12%	12%	12%	16%
60 +	11%	9%	9%	12%	11%	12%
English as preferred language	65%	75%	77%	84%	78%	89%
Household characteristics						
Clients in childless households	35%	28%	34%	38%	35%	42%
Clients in single parent households	33%	38%	38%	35%	35%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	23%	28%	22%	22%	25%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³						
TANF	12%	12%	10%	8%	8%	10%
Medical assistance	85%	84%	82%	83%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	9%	11%	9%	17%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴						
Domestic violence	8%	10%	11%	11%	10%	11%
Mental health	16%	17%	17%	18%	17%	22%
Alcohol and drug	13%	14%	14%	15%	15%	20%
Child welfare	17%	22%	18%	17%	19%	20%
Developmental disability	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	5%	4%	4%	3%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	95	73	105	104	-	-

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>					
	Central Beaverton	West Beaverton Aloha	Greenway	Five Oaks	Washington County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults						
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	28%	31%	31%	35%	32%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	36%	43%	42%	44%	41%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14.56	\$ 15.32	\$ 14.40	\$ 14.42	\$ 15.46	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 13.20	\$ 14.33	\$ 14.45	\$ 13.72	\$ 13.97	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 13,340	\$ 16,031	\$ 14,783	\$ 14,321	\$ 15,711	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,574	\$ 13,072	\$ 13,409	\$ 12,816	\$ 12,475	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-13%	-18%	-9%	-11%	-21%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	17%	17%	17%	18%	19%	21%
in 2015	19%	19%	19%	17%	20%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	16%	15%	18%	16%	15%	18%
in 2015	18%	18%	18%	19%	16%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	16%	15%	18%	19%	15%	16%
in 2015	15%	14%	10%	16%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	18%	16%	18%	16%	16%	11%
in 2015	20%	19%	21%	18%	19%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	5%	7%	5%	6%	7%	7%
in 2015	6%	4%	4%	4%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	4%
in 2015	3%	3%	5%	3%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	24%	26%	22%	23%	26%	23%
in 2015	19%	22%	23%	22%	22%	21%

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

- Client employment increased in all hotspot areas. All hotspot areas experienced job growth in the administrative services sector.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

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

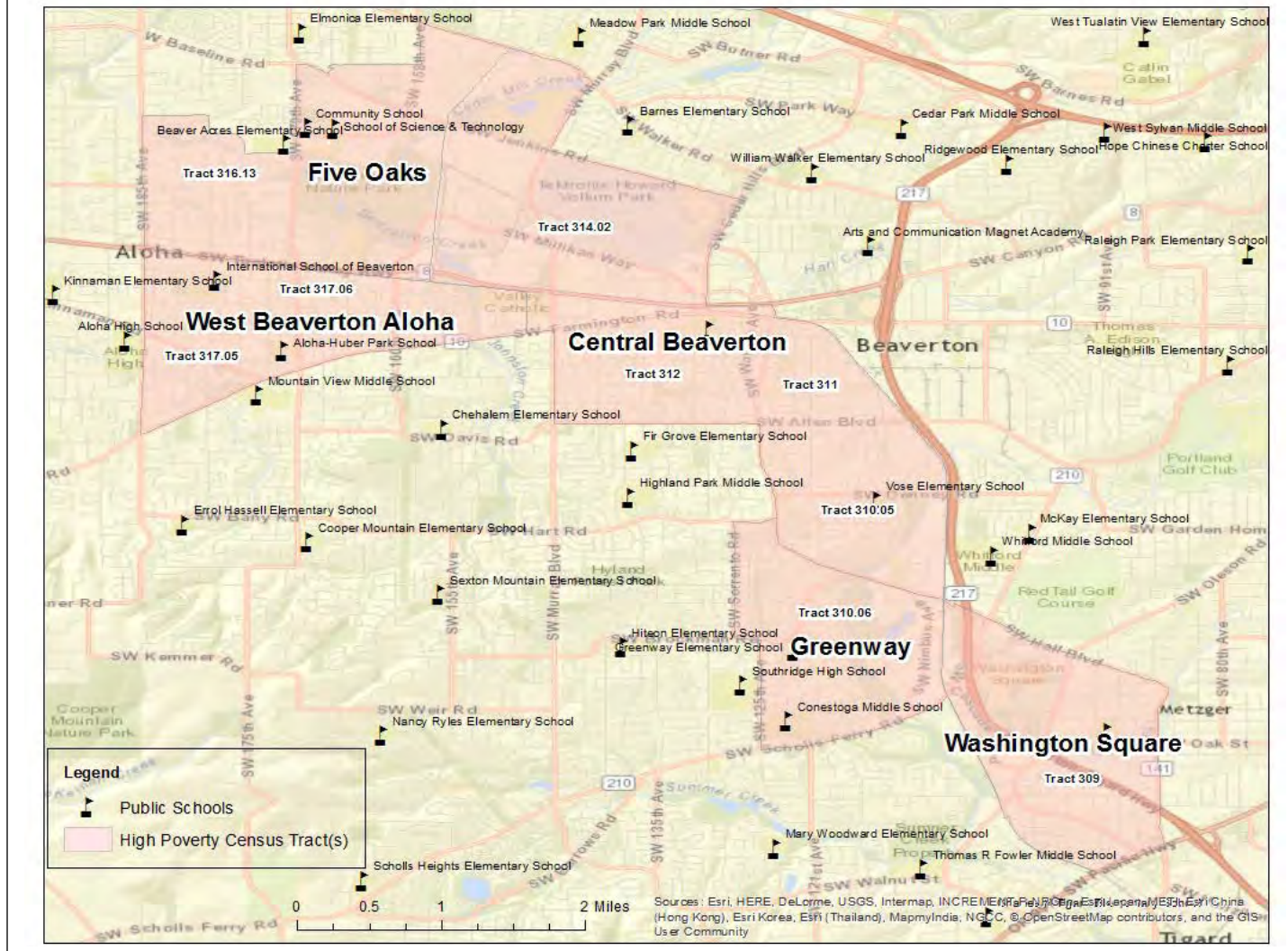
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete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

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

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

Washington County - Beaverton/Tigard Area

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Washington County: Washington Square Area



• **Washington Square**
(Census Tract 309,
Figure 1)

Location: portions of
Tigard surrounding the
Washington Square
Mall

Boundaries:

North: SW Hall
Boulevard

South: SW Pacific
Hwy

East: SW Hall
Boulevard

West: P & W railway
tracks

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Beaverton/Tigard has 1 percent of Washington county's population, 2 percent of its poor, and 2 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area.

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

	Hotspot		
	Washington Square	Washington County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	25%	12%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	5,047	556,210	3,939,233
Housing units	2,186	217,085	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	62%	38%	35%
Total Households	2,018	206,426	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	13%	10%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	38%	53%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.2	26.4	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	51%	50%	50%
Under 18	22%	24%	21%
18 to 24	11%	8%	9%
25 to 44	33%	30%	27%
45 to 59	18%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	14%	17%	22%
Latino	15%	16%	12%
White and non-Latino	69%	67%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	15%	15%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	84%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	21%	9%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	26%	41%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf			

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Washington Square area had the 20th highest percentage of individuals without a high school diploma.

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

Table 2 Washington Square hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients			
	Hotspot	Washington	Oregon
	Square	County	
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	1,382	63,415	734,666
Change since January 2011	1%	-6%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	71	67	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	27%	11%	19%
Female	53%	54%	53%
Children	44%	43%	36%
18 to 24	9%	9%	10%
25 to 44	24%	25%	27%
45 to 59	14%	12%	16%
60 +	9%	11%	12%
English as preferred language	76%	78%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	34%	35%	42%
Clients in single parent households	36%	35%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	23%	25%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	10%	8%	10%
Medical assistance	82%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	10%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	13%	10%	11%
Mental health	20%	17%	22%
Alcohol and drug	16%	15%	20%
Child welfare	21%	19%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	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 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.			

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

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

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

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

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

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

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

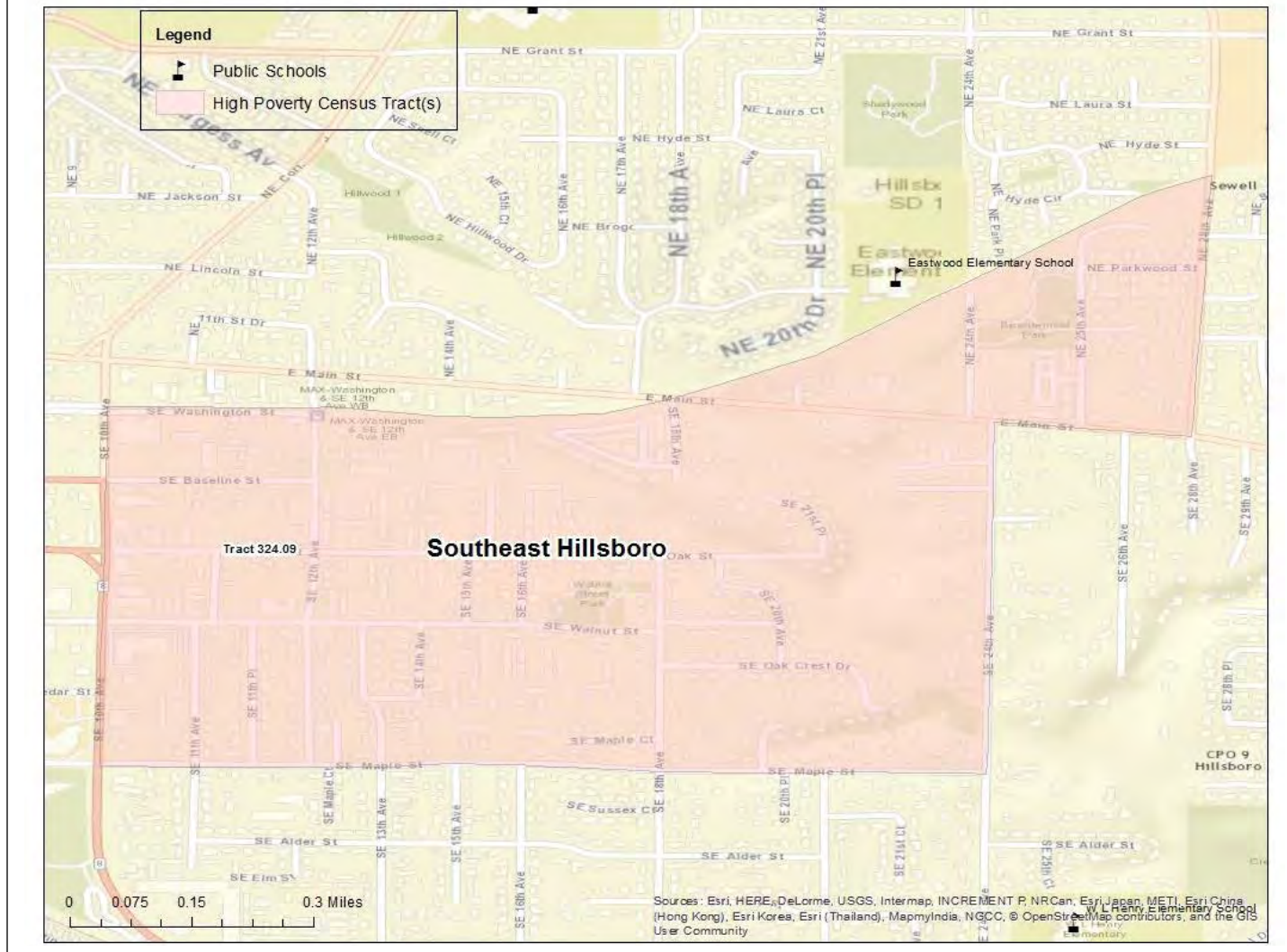
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while clients are receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

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

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

Washington County - Southeast Hillsboro

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



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

Location: A portion of
southeast Hillsboro

Boundaries:

North: The MAX light
rail tracks

South: SE Marple St
and E Main St

East: SE 24th and 28th
avenues

West: SE 10th Avenue

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

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

Table 1 Hillsboro hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau¹			
	Hotspot		
	Southeast Hillsboro	Washington County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	44%	12%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	5,579	556,210	3,939,233
Housing units	1,626	217,085	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	69%	38%	35%
Total Households	1,525	206,426	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	33%	10%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	46%	53%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.9	26.4	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	51%	50%	50%
Under 18	38%	24%	21%
18 to 24	9%	8%	9%
25 to 44	31%	30%	27%
45 to 59	13%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	9%	17%	22%
Latino	69%	16%	12%
White and non-Latino	28%	67%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	3%	15%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	65%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	41%	9%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	18%	41%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf			

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

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

Table 2 Hillsboro hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients			
	Hotspot	Washington	
	Southeast Hillsboro	County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	1,763	63,415	734,666
Change since January 2011	-10%	-6%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	79	67	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	32%	11%	19%
Female	54%	54%	53%
Children	59%	43%	36%
18 to 24	9%	9%	10%
25 to 44	17%	25%	27%
45 to 59	10%	12%	16%
60 +	6%	11%	12%
English as preferred language	49%	78%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	22%	35%	42%
Clients in single parent households	46%	35%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	17%	25%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	11%	8%	10%
Medical assistance	87%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	10%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	10%	10%	11%
Mental health	18%	17%	22%
Alcohol and drug	12%	15%	20%
Child welfare	24%	19%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	3%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	42	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.			

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

Table 3 Hillsboro hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspot	Washington	
	Southeast Hillsboro	County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	33%	32%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	41%	41%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 12.52	\$ 15.46	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.34	\$ 13.97	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 11,709	\$ 15,711	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 12,186	\$ 12,475	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	4%	-21%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	12%	19%	21%
in 2015	15%	20%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	15%	15%	18%
in 2015	13%	16%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	14%	15%	16%
in 2015	16%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	20%	16%	11%
in 2015	19%	19%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	10%	7%	7%
in 2015	6%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	2%	3%	4%
in 2015	4%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	29%	26%	23%
in 2015	27%	22%	21%

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

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

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspot</i> Southeast Hillsboro	Washington County	Oregon
Total number of clients	1,763	63,415	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	2.5	2.5	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move " Movers "	53%	56%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	48%	57%	63%
Most recent move occurred:			
In 2015	23%	30%	33%
In 2014	12%	13%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	17%	13%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	37%	36%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	9%	14%	13%

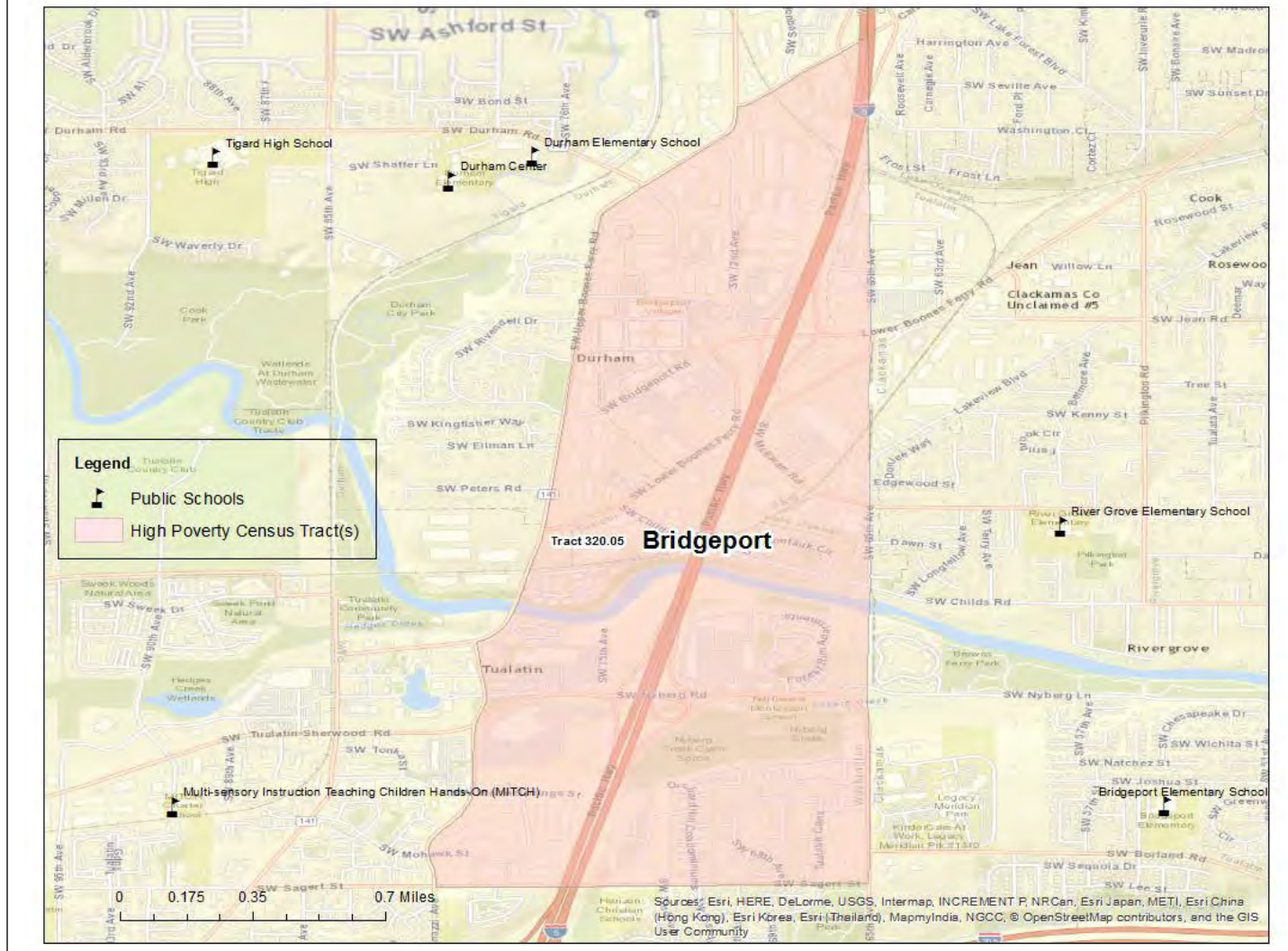
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete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

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

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

Washington County - Tualatin

Figure 1. Poverty hotspot, Washington County: Bridgeport Area / Eastern Tualatin



• *Bridgeport area / Eastern Tualatin*
(Census Tract 320.05, Figure 1)

Location:
encompasses the eastern edge of the city of Tualatin, but also covers portions of the cities of Durham, Tigard, Lake Oswego, and Rivergrove

Boundaries:
North: SW Upper Boones Ferry Road
South: SW Sagert Street
East: SW 65th Street (Clackamas County line)
West: SW Upper Boones Ferry Road and SW Martinazzi Avenue

According to Census Bureau and DHS data, Tualatin/Bridgeport and Eastern Tualatin have 1 percent of Washington County's population, 2 percent of its poor, and 2 percent of its SNAP clients live in these area.

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

	Hotspot		
	Bridgeport	Washington County	Oregon
ACS Poverty rate	35%	12%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	4,045	556,210	3,939,233
Housing units	1,875	217,085	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	77%	38%	35%
Total Households	1,681	206,426	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	16%	10%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	32%	53%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	27.2	26.4	26.8
Percent of population that is			
Female	52%	50%	50%
Under 18	28%	24%	21%
18 to 24	15%	8%	9%
25 to 44	34%	30%	27%
45 to 59	16%	20%	20%
60+ years of age	8%	17%	22%
Latino	41%	16%	12%
White and non-Latino	52%	67%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	7%	15%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	79%	91%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	19%	9%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	18%	41%	31%
1. All data are from Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. ACS=American Community Survey 2. Courtesy of Oregon Public Health Division; for more information on Body Mass Index: http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf			

- Among all Oregon hotspots, the Bridgeport/Tualatin area had the 10th lowest rate of English language preference, and the 11th highest poverty rate.

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

Table 2 Bridgeport/Tualatin hotspot: characteristics of SNAP clients			
	<u>Hotspot</u>	Washington	
	Bridgeport	County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2016 ¹	1,096	63,415	734,666
Change since January 2011	-6%	-6%	-1%
Average months of SNAP receipt (total since January 2000)	66	67	75
Jan 2016 per capita SNAP clients ²	27%	11%	19%
Female	54%	54%	53%
Children	55%	43%	36%
18 to 24	10%	9%	10%
25 to 44	19%	25%	27%
45 to 59	10%	12%	16%
60 +	6%	11%	12%
English as preferred language	69%	78%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	23%	35%	42%
Clients in single parent households	36%	35%	31%
Clients in multi parent households	27%	25%	25%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services³			
TANF	8%	8%	10%
Medical assistance	81%	81%	82%
ERDC (percent of children)	11%	11%	9%
DHS/OHA service history⁴			
Domestic violence	6%	10%	11%
Mental health	14%	17%	22%
Alcohol and drug	10%	15%	20%
Child welfare	20%	19%	20%
Developmental disability	1%	2%	2%
Vocational rehabilitation	3%	4%	5%
Hotspot Index Rank ⁵	83	-	-
1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. 2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population. 3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016. 4. Clients with <i>any</i> 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 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.			

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

Table 3 Bridgeport/Tualatin hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspot		
	Bridgeport	Washington County	Oregon
Oregon employment history for adults			
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	30%	32%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	43%	41%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 15.05	\$ 15.46	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 13.41	\$ 13.97	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 16,903	\$ 15,711	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 13,119	\$ 12,475	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-22%	-21%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	26%	19%	21%
in 2015	31%	20%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	10%	15%	18%
in 2015	10%	16%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	13%	15%	16%
in 2015	11%	14%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	16%	16%	11%
in 2015	22%	19%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	10%	7%	7%
in 2015	7%	5%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	1%	3%	4%
in 2015	2%	3%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	23%	26%	23%
in 2015	16%	22%	21%

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

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

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

Table 4 Bridgeport/Tualatin hotspot: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

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

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

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

Wheeler County

	Wheeler County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	1,369	+/-115	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	1,348	+/-117	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	696	+/-47	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	59.2	+/-1.8	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	11.5%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	2.5%	+/-1.2	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	46.4%	+/-4.1	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	35.8%	+/-3.4	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	1,291	+/-105	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	94.3%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0	+/-12	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	15	+/-12	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	1.1%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	9	+/-7	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	0.7%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0	+/-12	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0	+/-12	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.0%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	28	+/-18	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	2.0%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	26	+/-19	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	1.9%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	657	+/-65	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	48.0%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	712	+/-65	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	52.0%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	1,354	+/-116	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	98.9%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	10	+/-7	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	0.7%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	15	+/-9	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	1.1%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	2.0%	+/-1.2	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	1.9%	+/-1.5	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	8.4%	+/-3.1	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	358	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	38.0%	+/-4.1	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	91.6%	+/-2.5	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	17.0%	+/-3.2	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	18.29	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	2.32	+/-0.16	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	10.8%	+/-2.8	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	47.8%	+/-21.0	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	--	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	--	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	3.9	+/-3.0	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	74.4%	+/-4.9	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	0.0	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	11.6	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	--	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	6.2%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	14.7%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	27.2%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	15.4%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	--	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	19.9%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	9.5%	+/-1.4	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	23.9%	+/-3.3	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	4.5%	+/-2.4	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	3.1%	+/-2.4	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	3.3%	+/-2.7	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	11.1%	+/-4.7	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	5.7%	+/-3.1	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	7.2%	+/-3.4	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	20.2%	+/-4.5	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	44.8%	+/-17.7	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	12.7%	+/-4.2	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	96	+/-34	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	504	+/-89	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$33,400	+/-3,639	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	24.0%	+/-5.6	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	54.3%	+/-5.1	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	58.5%	+/-5.7	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	98	+/-25	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	3.6%	+/-1.6	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	786	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	26	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	3.3%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	310	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	160	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	22	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	4	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	(X)	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	0	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	0	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	~~	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	0	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	4	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	^	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	3	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Yamhill County

	Yamhill County		Oregon	
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016	102,217	*****	3,982,267	*****
Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016	96,886	+/-574	3,894,155	*****
Number of Households, 2012-2016	35,002	+/-417	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Median Age, 2012-2016	38.1	+/-0.4	39.1	+/-0.1
Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016	23.2%	(X)	21.6%	(X)
Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016	5.8%	+/-0.1	5.8%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016	21.4%	+/-0.4	22.7%	+/-0.1
Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016	15.6%	+/-0.1	15.9%	+/-0.1
Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	79,759	+/-130	3,066,467	+/-885
Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016	78.0%	(X)	77.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	777	+/-158	70,359	+/-1,258
Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016	0.8%	(X)	1.8%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	791	+/-176	35,074	+/-1,280
Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016	0.8%	(X)	0.9%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	1,489	+/-235	158,209	+/-1,921
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016	1.5%	(X)	4.0%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	270	+/-34	14,245	+/-547
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016	0.3%	(X)	0.4%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	54	+/-27	4,905	+/-800
Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016	0.1%	(X)	0.1%	(X)
Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	3,309	+/-337	138,202	+/-2,882
Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016	3.2%	(X)	3.5%	(X)
Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	15,768	*****	494,806	*****
Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016	15.4%	(X)	12.4%	(X)
Number Male, 2012-2016	51,023	+/-118	1,971,512	+/-746
Percent Male, 2012-2016	49.9%	(X)	49.5%	(X)
Number Female, 2012-2016	51,194	+/-118	2,010,755	+/-746
Percent Female, 2012-2016	50.1%	(X)	50.5%	(X)
Number Citizens, 2012-2016	92,086	+/-602	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Percent Citizens, 2012-2016	90.1%	(X)	89.1%	(X)
Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	5,863	+/-541	228,675	+/-4,769
Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016	5.7%	(X)	5.7%	(X)
Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	9,014	+/-587	390,613	+/-5,079
Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016	8.8%	(X)	9.8%	(X)
Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016	14.4%	+/-0.8	15.1%	+/-0.2
Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016	5.4%	+/-0.8	7.9%	+/-0.2
Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016	9.2%	+/-1.0	6.1%	+/-0.1
Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014	128	(X)	245	(X)

EDUCATION	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016	28.0%	+/-1.2	23.9%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016	88.0%	+/-0.9	90.0%	+/-0.2
Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016	24.5%	+/-1.2	31.4%	+/-0.2
High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017	3.00	(X)	3.86	(X)
FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FERTILITY				
Average Family Size, 2012-2016	3.22	+/-0.06	3.07	+/-0.01
Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016	29.1%	+/-1.1	26.5%	+/-0.2
Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016	33.8%	+/-9.3	33.5%	+/-1.5
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016	2.2	(X)	3.9	(X)
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016	4.8	(X)	10.1	(X)
HOUSING				
Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016	2.0	+/-0.7	1.6	+/-0.1
Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016	67.3%	+/-1.4	61.4%	+/-0.3
HEALTH				
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016	5.2	(X)	4.6	(X)
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016	11.0	(X)	11.2	(X)
Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016	71.6%	(X)	66.0%	(X)
Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016	4.7%	(X)	6.0%	(X)
Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015	15.4%	(X)	17.1%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013	27.8%	(X)	26.4%	(X)
Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015	20.5%	(X)	18.8%	(X)
Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014	35.2	(X)	33.4	(X)
Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013	17.4%	(X)	15.3%	(X)
Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016	7.4%	+/-0.9	7.4%	+/-0.3
Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016	15.3%	+/-0.7	14.7%	+/-0.2
Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.7%	+/-0.5	2.8%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016	2.2%	+/-0.4	2.1%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016	5.8%	+/-0.8	5.7%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	6.1%	+/-0.7	5.6%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	1.9%	+/-0.4	2.0%	+/-0.1
Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016	4.4%	+/-0.7	4.2%	+/-0.1
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016	15.7%	+/-1.6	15.7%	+/-0.2
Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016	22.5%	+/-3.1	20.4%	+/-0.5
Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016	6.4%	+/-1.2	8.1%	+/-0.2
Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016	6,653	+/-1,074	272,939	+/-4,824
Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016	31,563	+/-2,009	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Median Household Income, 2012-2016	\$54,951	+/-2,120	\$53,270	+/-327
Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016	21.0%	+/-1.2	19.6%	+/-0.2
POVERTY AND INCOME SOURCES				
Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016	36.0%	+/-1.2	32.8%	+/-0.2
Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016	74.8%	+/-1.3	75.5%	+/-0.2
Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016	4,549	+/-398	202,423	+/-2,736
Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016	5.1%	+/-0.8	4.7%	+/-0.1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Number	Margin of Error	Number	Margin of Error
Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017	54,909	(X)	2,120,955	(X)
Number Unemployed, December 2017	2,017	(X)	87,979	(X)
Unemployment Rate, December 2017	3.7%	(X)	4.1%	(X)
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017	34,130	(X)	1,896,800	(X)
Private Sector Employment, December 2017	29,620	(X)	1,590,000	(X)
Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017	Manuf; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
DHS AND RELATED SERVICE USE				
Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017	1,191	(X)	39,744	(X)
Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017	763	(X)	27,107	(X)
Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017	733	(X)	*co32,075	(X)
Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	15	(X)	co1,490	(X)
Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17	102	(X)	7,956	(X)
Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017	471	(X)	18,248	(X)
Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017	191	(X)	^^^8,079	(X)
Families Receiving TANF, December 2017	485	(X)	18,249	(X)
Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017	20	(X)	1,403	(X)
Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017	605	(X)	\$\$16,545	(X)

An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

An '~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

An '^' Indicates Gilliam, Sherman, and Wasco Counties are combined.

An '^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

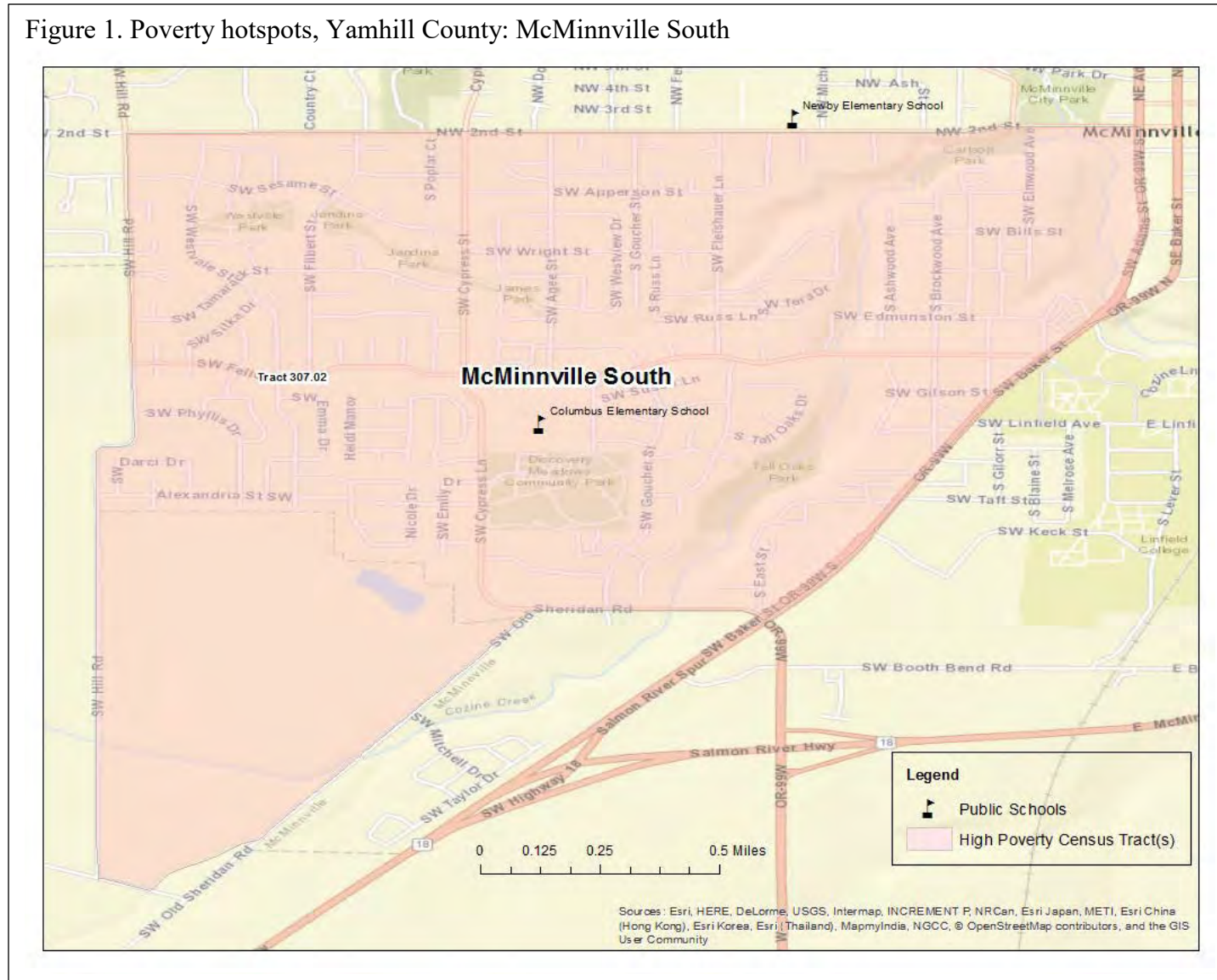
An '\$\$' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.

An '\$\$\$' indicates Oregon (statewide) totals includes Null and out of state values that are not included in county numbers.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Yamhill County

Figure 1. Poverty hotspots, Yamhill County: McMinnville South



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

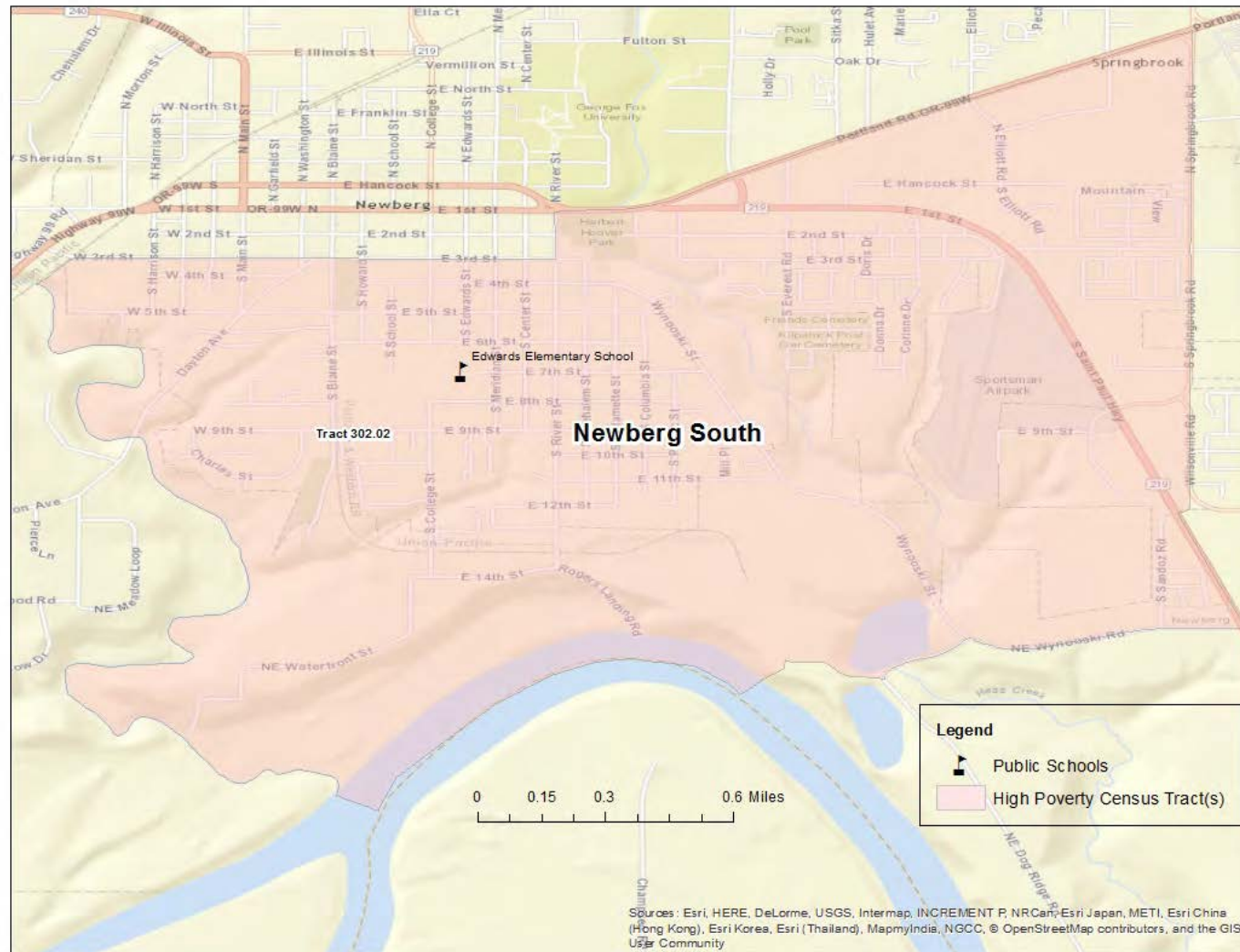
Location: The southwest portion of the city of McMinnville and extending south into unincorporated Yamhill County

Boundaries:

North: NW 2nd Street
South: SW Peavine and Old Sheridan roads
East: U.S. Highway 99W and SW Adams Street
West: SW Hill Road

Yamhill County has 2 high poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, McMinnville South and Newber South have 14 percent of Yamhill county's population, 27 percent of its poor, and 19 percent of its SNAP clients live in these areas.

Figure 2. Poverty hotspots, Yamhill County: Newberg South



- *Newberg South* (Census Tract 302.02, Figure 2)

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

Boundaries:

North: U.S. Highway 99W and 3rd Street

South: Chehalem Creek, the Willamette River, and NE Dog Ridge and NE Wynyoski roads

East: S Springbrook Road and St Paul Highway

West: The railroad tracks and Chehalem Creek

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Yamhill County	Oregon
	McMinnville South	Newberg South		
ACS Poverty rate	22%	39%	17%	16%
ACS 2011-15 population estimate	7,862	6,548	101,119	3,939,233
Housing units	3,120	2,375	37,495	1,695,183
Percent renter occupied	41%	44%	30%	35%
Total Households	2,918	2,138	34,425	1,533,430
Percent single-mother with minor children	19%	24%	12%	11%
Percent married parents with minor children	49%	36%	55%	48%
Average Body Mass Index 2012 (Adults) ²	28.1	27.9	27.5	26.8
Percent of population that is				
Female	47%	51%	48%	50%
Under 18	25%	27%	23%	21%
18 to 24	10%	17%	11%	9%
25 to 44	26%	29%	25%	27%
45 to 59	19%	15%	21%	20%
60+ years of age	19%	11%	20%	22%
Latino	23%	24%	15%	12%
White and non-Latino	68%	69%	75%	76%
Non-white and non-Latino	7%	6%	5%	10%
English proficient (age 5 and older)	91%	92%	94%	94%
With less than a high school education (age 25 and older)	15%	18%	13%	10%
With at least a bachelors degree	14%	23%	23%	31%

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

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

http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/TrackingAssessment/EnvironmentalPublicHealthTracking/Documents/Reports/EPHT_DMV_obesity_tracking.pdf

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

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

Table 2 Yamhill County hotspots: characteristics of SNAP clients

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

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract.
2. Proportion of January 2016 caseload to ACS 2011-15 population.
3. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2016.
4. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted.
5. The *hotspot index* is a consolidated ranking of each of the 114 hotspots. The smaller the number, the more stressed the area. Ranking factors are poverty rate, percent of single-mother households, adults without a high school diploma, DHS/OHA program use, and rate of geographic mobility.

- The Newberg South and McMinnville South areas had the 5th and 15th highest percentage of single mother households, respectively.

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>			
	McMinnville	Newberg	Yamhill	Oregon
	South	South	County	
Oregon employment history for adults				
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2010	35%	33%	33%	30%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2015	44%	44%	39%	36%
Average hourly earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 14.52	\$ 14.97	\$ 14.72	\$ 14.56
Average hourly earnings 2015	\$ 12.87	\$ 13.09	\$ 13.42	\$ 13.14
Average annual earnings 2010 (in 2014 dollars)	\$ 15,484	\$ 14,946	\$ 15,086	\$ 13,853
Average annual earnings 2015	\$ 11,902	\$ 12,183	\$ 12,235	\$ 11,203
Percent change in annual earnings 2015 v. 2010	-23%	-18%	-19%	-19%
Percent employed in trade 2010	20%	19%	19%	21%
in 2015	24%	21%	19%	21%
Percent employed in accommodation/food 2010	18%	20%	17%	18%
in 2015	15%	20%	16%	19%
Percent employed in health care/soc. assist. 2010	14%	13%	16%	16%
in 2015	19%	16%	17%	15%
Percent employed in admin services 2010	8%	12%	10%	11%
in 2015	10%	11%	10%	14%
Percent employed in manufacturing 2010	8%	11%	10%	7%
in 2015	10%	8%	11%	7%
Percent employed in construction 2010	1%	4%	4%	4%
in 2015	3%	4%	5%	4%
Percent employed in all other 2010	31%	22%	25%	23%
in 2015	19%	21%	23%	21%

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

- Client employment increased in both hotspots.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

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

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

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Yamhill County	Oregon
	McMinnville South	Newberg South		
Total number of clients	1,942	1,502	18,478	734,666
Average number of residences (including present) since 2011	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9
Percent of clients with at least one documented move - " Movers "	61%	62%	61%	61%
Percent of children with at least one documented move	61%	62%	62%	63%
Most recent move occurred:				
In 2015	28%	30%	32%	33%
In 2014	16%	16%	14%	14%
In 2011, 2012, or 2013	17%	16%	14%	13%
Percent most recently moved from a different census tract	37%	26%	33%	38%
Percent most recently moved from a different county	11%	19%	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.**

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

- The migration pattern for the Newberg hotspot was rural, with 42 percent of movers relocating from another tract in Yamhill County, 28 percent relocating within their respective hotspots, and

31 percent relocating from another county. The most common county of origin was Washington.

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

Section 3: Indicator by County

Persons (incl. group quarters), 2012-2016		
County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	3,982,267	*****
Baker County	16,030	*****
Benton County	87,455	*****
Clackamas County	394,967	*****
Clatsop County	37,660	*****
Columbia County	49,645	*****
Coos County	62,944	*****
Crook County	21,334	*****
Curry County	22,364	*****
Deschutes County	170,813	*****
Douglas County	107,375	*****
Gilliam County	1,913	*****
Grant County	7,227	*****
Harney County	7,214	*****
Hood River County	22,842	*****
Jackson County	210,916	*****
Jefferson County	22,305	*****
Josephine County	84,063	*****
Klamath County	65,946	*****
Lake County	7,799	*****
Lane County	360,273	*****
Lincoln County	46,685	*****
Linn County	119,862	*****
Malheur County	30,474	*****
Marion County	326,527	*****
Morrow County	11,207	*****
Multnomah County	778,193	*****
Polk County	78,470	*****
Sherman County	1,705	*****
Tillamook County	25,552	*****
Umatilla County	76,582	*****
Union County	25,758	*****
Wallowa County	6,836	*****
Wasco County	25,657	*****
Washington County	564,088	*****
Wheeler County	1,369	+/-115
Yamhill County	102,217	*****
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder S0101		
Notes: An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.		

Persons (those in households only), 2012-2016		
County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	3,894,155	*****
Baker County	15,435	+/-158
Benton County	81,834	+/-493
Clackamas County	392,024	+/-375
Clatsop County	36,809	+/-233
Columbia County	49,217	+/-144
Coos County	61,897	+/-199
Crook County	21,199	+/-64
Curry County	22,088	+/-87
Deschutes County	169,528	+/-230
Douglas County	105,660	+/-241
Gilliam County	1,898	+/-136
Grant County	7,048	+/-85
Harney County	7,043	+/-54
Hood River County	21,854	+/-571
Jackson County	207,186	+/-434
Jefferson County	21,531	+/-236
Josephine County	82,869	+/-302
Klamath County	64,861	+/-190
Lake County	7,256	+/-153
Lane County	352,114	+/-615
Lincoln County	46,097	+/-142
Linn County	118,577	+/-214
Malheur County	26,847	+/-257
Marion County	316,337	+/-832
Morrow County	11,155	+/-38
Multnomah County	759,510	+/-872
Polk County	76,651	+/-275
Sherman County	1,693	+/-124
Tillamook County	24,828	+/-156
Umatilla County	71,713	+/-323
Union County	24,946	+/-240
Wallowa County	6,704	+/-58
Wasco County	24,470	+/-644
Washington County	557,042	+/-567
Wheeler County	1,348	+/-117
Yamhill County	96,886	+/-574
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP02		
Notes: An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.		

Number of Households, 2012-2016		
County	Households	Margin of Error
Oregon	1,545,745	+/-4,059
Baker County	7,011	+/-197
Benton County	34,193	+/-505
Clackamas County	151,150	+/-712
Clatsop County	15,876	+/-370
Columbia County	18,941	+/-279
Coos County	25,755	+/-565
Crook County	9,155	+/-250
Curry County	10,396	+/-373
Deschutes County	67,880	+/-951
Douglas County	43,937	+/-560
Gilliam County	788	+/-63
Grant County	3,151	+/-171
Harney County	3,059	+/-155
Hood River County	8,213	+/-304
Jackson County	83,969	+/-778
Jefferson County	7,577	+/-266
Josephine County	34,778	+/-466
Klamath County	27,084	+/-500
Lake County	3,409	+/-177
Lane County	146,692	+/-720
Lincoln County	20,434	+/-453
Linn County	45,378	+/-551
Malheur County	10,294	+/-185
Marion County	115,196	+/-806
Morrow County	3,848	+/-123
Multnomah County	313,181	+/-1,375
Polk County	28,725	+/-397
Sherman County	804	+/-51
Tillamook County	10,154	+/-324
Umatilla County	26,669	+/-409
Union County	10,119	+/-269
Wallowa County	3,039	+/-164
Wasco County	9,883	+/-336
Washington County	209,309	+/-1,027
Wheeler County	696	+/-47
Yamhill County	35,002	+/-417

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP02

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Median Age, 2012-2016	
1	20.0
2	20.0
3	20.0
4	20.0
5	20.0
6	20.0
7	20.0
8	20.0
9	20.0
10	20.0
11	20.0
12	20.0
13	20.0
14	20.0
15	20.0
16	20.0
17	20.0
18	20.0
19	20.0
20	20.0
21	20.0
22	20.0
23	20.0
24	20.0
25	20.0
26	20.0
27	20.0
28	20.0
29	20.0
30	20.0
31	20.0
32	20.0
33	20.0
34	20.0
35	20.0
36	20.0
37	20.0
38	20.0
39	20.0
40	20.0
41	20.0
42	20.0
43	20.0
44	20.0
45	20.0
46	20.0
47	20.0
48	20.0
49	20.0
50	20.0
51	20.0
52	20.0
53	20.0
54	20.0
55	20.0
56	20.0
57	20.0
58	20.0
59	20.0
60	20.0
61	20.0
62	20.0
63	20.0
64	20.0
65	20.0
66	20.0
67	20.0
68	20.0
69	20.0
70	20.0
71	20.0
72	20.0
73	20.0
74	20.0
75	20.0
76	20.0
77	20.0
78	20.0
79	20.0
80	20.0
81	20.0
82	20.0
83	20.0
84	20.0
85	20.0
86	20.0
87	20.0
88	20.0
89	20.0
90	20.0
91	20.0
92	20.0
93	20.0
94	20.0
95	20.0
96	20.0
97	20.0
98	20.0
99	20.0
100	20.0

County	Median Age (years)	Margin of Error (years)
Oregon	39.1	+/-0.1
Baker County	48.2	+/-0.4
Benton County	32.6	+/-0.3
Clackamas County	41.4	+/-0.2
Clatsop County	43.7	+/-0.4
Columbia County	43.3	+/-0.4
Coos County	48.2	+/-0.3
Crook County	48.3	+/-0.7
Curry County	55.1	+/-0.4
Deschutes County	42.0	+/-0.3
Douglas County	47.0	+/-0.3
Gilliam County	46.5	+/-2.6
Grant County	52.4	+/-1.2
Harney County	46.1	+/-0.6
Hood River County	39.1	+/-1.2
Jackson County	42.9	+/-0.2
Jefferson County	40.2	+/-1.0
Josephine County	47.9	+/-0.4
Klamath County	42.6	+/-0.4
Lake County	48.7	+/-0.6
Lane County	39.3	+/-0.2
Lincoln County	50.7	+/-0.2
Linn County	39.5	+/-0.3
Malheur County	36.4	+/-0.3
Marion County	36.0	+/-0.2
Morrow County	37.4	+/-1.2
Multnomah County	36.7	+/-0.2
Polk County	37.3	+/-0.5
Sherman County	50.1	+/-1.8
Tillamook County	48.1	+/-0.5
Umatilla County	35.9	+/-0.2
Union County	39.7	+/-0.6
Wallowa County	52.7	+/-0.8
Wasco County	41.6	+/-0.6
Washington County	36.2	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	59.2	+/-1.8
Yamhill County	38.1	+/-0.4

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0101

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Percent Under Age 18, 2012-2016

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	21.6%	(X)
Baker County	19.6%	(X)
Benton County	16.9%	(X)
Clackamas County	22.3%	(X)
Clatsop County	19.7%	(X)
Columbia County	22.2%	(X)
Coos County	18.5%	(X)
Crook County	19.6%	(X)
Curry County	15.4%	(X)
Deschutes County	21.5%	(X)
Douglas County	19.6%	(X)
Gilliam County	23.8%	(X)
Grant County	18.6%	(X)
Harney County	21.0%	(X)
Hood River County	24.7%	(X)
Jackson County	21.0%	(X)
Jefferson County	24.2%	(X)
Josephine County	19.7%	(X)
Klamath County	21.7%	(X)
Lake County	18.5%	(X)
Lane County	19.1%	(X)
Lincoln County	17.2%	(X)
Linn County	23.2%	(X)
Malheur County	25.0%	(X)
Marion County	25.5%	(X)
Morrow County	28.3%	(X)
Multnomah County	19.7%	(X)
Polk County	23.4%	(X)
Sherman County	16.1%	(X)
Tillamook County	19.2%	(X)
Umatilla County	25.9%	(X)
Union County	22.1%	(X)
Wallowa County	18.3%	(X)
Wasco County	22.6%	(X)
Washington County	24.3%	(X)
Wheeler County	11.5%	(X)
Yamhill County	23.2%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table S0101

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Percent Under Age 5, 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	5.8%	+/-0.1
Baker County	5.1%	+/-0.2
Benton County	4.3%	+/-0.1
Clackamas County	5.5%	*****
Clatsop County	5.4%	+/-0.2
Columbia County	5.0%	+/-0.1
Coos County	4.9%	+/-0.1
Crook County	4.7%	+/-0.4
Curry County	3.9%	+/-0.4
Deschutes County	5.4%	+/-0.1
Douglas County	5.1%	+/-0.1
Gilliam County	5.6%	+/-1.6
Grant County	4.3%	+/-0.2
Harney County	5.3%	+/-0.5
Hood River County	6.7%	+/-0.1
Jackson County	5.7%	+/-0.1
Jefferson County	6.5%	+/-0.1
Josephine County	4.9%	+/-0.2
Klamath County	6.0%	+/-0.1
Lake County	4.9%	+/-0.6
Lane County	5.0%	*****
Lincoln County	4.9%	+/-0.1
Linn County	6.1%	+/-0.1
Malheur County	7.0%	+/-0.2
Marion County	6.9%	*****
Morrow County	7.3%	+/-0.3
Multnomah County	5.9%	*****
Polk County	5.9%	+/-0.1
Sherman County	5.0%	+/-2.7
Tillamook County	5.0%	+/-0.1
Umatilla County	7.0%	+/-0.1
Union County	5.8%	+/-0.2
Wallowa County	4.6%	+/-0.3
Wasco County	6.4%	+/-0.2
Washington County	6.6%	*****
Wheeler County	2.5%	+/-1.2
Yamhill County	5.8%	+/-0.1

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0101

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

Percent Age 60+, 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	22.7%	+/-0.1
Baker County	33.4%	+/-0.8
Benton County	20.3%	+/-0.4
Clackamas County	23.3%	+/-0.2
Clatsop County	27.4%	+/-0.7
Columbia County	25.4%	+/-0.7
Coos County	33.5%	+/-0.7
Crook County	32.4%	+/-1.1
Curry County	42.1%	+/-1.2
Deschutes County	25.5%	+/-0.4
Douglas County	32.3%	+/-0.4
Gilliam County	31.6%	+/-3.9
Grant County	36.7%	+/-1.5
Harney County	30.8%	+/-1.4
Hood River County	21.0%	+/-0.8
Jackson County	27.8%	+/-0.3
Jefferson County	24.1%	+/-0.9
Josephine County	32.9%	+/-0.6
Klamath County	27.2%	+/-0.4
Lake County	31.4%	+/-1.4
Lane County	24.6%	+/-0.2
Lincoln County	35.5%	+/-0.6
Linn County	24.3%	+/-0.3
Malheur County	22.2%	+/-0.5
Marion County	20.5%	+/-0.2
Morrow County	20.9%	+/-1.1
Multnomah County	17.9%	+/-0.1
Polk County	23.0%	+/-0.5
Sherman County	30.9%	+/-3.4
Tillamook County	33.9%	+/-0.7
Umatilla County	20.3%	+/-0.4
Union County	25.4%	+/-0.8
Wallowa County	37.1%	+/-1.5
Wasco County	26.8%	+/-1.0
Washington County	17.2%	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	46.4%	+/-4.1
Yamhill County	21.4%	+/-0.4

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0101

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Percent Age 65+, 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	15.9%	+/-0.1
Baker County	25.0%	+/-0.2
Benton County	14.3%	+/-0.1
Clackamas County	16.1%	+/-0.1
Clatsop County	19.2%	+/-0.2
Columbia County	16.9%	+/-0.3
Coos County	24.0%	+/-0.2
Crook County	24.2%	+/-0.3
Curry County	31.6%	+/-0.3
Deschutes County	18.2%	+/-0.1
Douglas County	23.7%	+/-0.1
Gilliam County	23.7%	+/-3.1
Grant County	26.7%	+/-0.3
Harney County	22.1%	+/-0.4
Hood River County	14.5%	+/-0.5
Jackson County	20.2%	+/-0.1
Jefferson County	17.6%	+/-0.5
Josephine County	24.6%	+/-0.1
Klamath County	19.3%	+/-0.1
Lake County	23.0%	+/-0.6
Lane County	17.3%	+/-0.1
Lincoln County	24.9%	+/-0.2
Linn County	17.2%	+/-0.1
Malheur County	15.9%	+/-0.1
Marion County	14.4%	+/-0.1
Morrow County	13.9%	+/-0.6
Multnomah County	11.9%	+/-0.1
Polk County	16.7%	+/-0.1
Sherman County	24.3%	+/-2.9
Tillamook County	22.9%	+/-0.3
Umatilla County	14.1%	+/-0.1
Union County	18.4%	+/-0.1
Wallowa County	26.8%	+/-0.6
Wasco County	19.6%	+/-0.5
Washington County	11.8%	+/-0.1
Wheeler County	35.8%	+/-3.4
Yamhill County	15.6%	+/-0.1
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0101		
Notes: An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.		

Number Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	3,066,467	+/-885
Baker County	14,657	+/-25
Benton County	71,510	+/-94
Clackamas County	328,760	+/-129
Clatsop County	32,445	+/-33
Columbia County	44,362	+/-27
Coos County	53,888	+/-79
Crook County	18,903	+/-22
Curry County	19,513	+/-22
Deschutes County	150,077	+/-398
Douglas County	95,301	+/-23
Gilliam County	1,657	+/-113
Grant County	6,650	+/-3
Harney County	6,294	+/-42
Hood River County	14,741	+/-22
Jackson County	173,329	+/-187
Jefferson County	13,410	+/-13
Josephine County	73,736	+/-42
Klamath County	52,273	+/-69
Lake County	6,679	+/-38
Lane County	299,530	+/-269
Lincoln County	38,725	+/-137
Linn County	103,248	+/-87
Malheur County	18,902	+/-7
Marion County	218,448	+/-181
Morrow County	6,857	+/-19
Multnomah County	553,241	+/-538
Polk County	62,253	+/-18
Sherman County	1,506	+/-101
Tillamook County	21,733	+/-7
Umatilla County	51,612	+/-66
Union County	23,106	+/-5
Wallowa County	6,407	+/-12
Wasco County	19,499	+/-22
Washington County	382,165	+/-250
Wheeler County	1,291	+/-105
Yamhill County	79,759	+/-130

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03002

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

435

Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	77.0%	(X)
Baker County	91.4%	(X)
Benton County	81.8%	(X)
Clackamas County	83.2%	(X)
Clatsop County	86.2%	(X)
Columbia County	89.4%	(X)
Coos County	85.6%	(X)
Crook County	88.6%	(X)
Curry County	87.3%	(X)
Deschutes County	87.9%	(X)
Douglas County	88.8%	(X)
Gilliam County	86.6%	(X)
Grant County	92.0%	(X)
Harney County	87.2%	(X)
Hood River County	64.5%	(X)
Jackson County	82.2%	(X)
Jefferson County	60.1%	(X)
Josephine County	87.7%	(X)
Klamath County	79.3%	(X)
Lake County	85.6%	(X)
Lane County	83.1%	(X)
Lincoln County	82.9%	(X)
Linn County	86.1%	(X)
Malheur County	62.0%	(X)
Marion County	66.9%	(X)
Morrow County	61.2%	(X)
Multnomah County	71.1%	(X)
Polk County	79.3%	(X)
Sherman County	88.3%	(X)
Tillamook County	85.1%	(X)
Umatilla County	67.4%	(X)
Union County	89.7%	(X)
Wallowa County	93.7%	(X)
Wasco County	76.0%	(X)
Washington County	67.7%	(X)
Wheeler County	94.3%	(X)
Yamhill County	78.0%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002

Notes:
 An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

436

Number Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016

County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	70,359	+/-1,258
Baker County	65	+/-50
Benton County	851	+/-165
Clackamas County	3,163	+/-306
Clatsop County	267	+/-65
Columbia County	303	+/-93
Coos County	403	+/-75
Crook County	39	+/-49
Curry County	87	+/-99
Deschutes County	797	+/-164
Douglas County	380	+/-102
Gilliam County	6	+/-9
Grant County	30	+/-29
Harney County	46	+/-19
Hood River County	111	+/-123
Jackson County	1,321	+/-276
Jefferson County	226	+/-16
Josephine County	297	+/-38
Klamath County	394	+/-105
Lake County	44	+/-46
Lane County	3,442	+/-254
Lincoln County	205	+/-64
Linn County	591	+/-178
Malheur County	306	+/-60
Marion County	3,547	+/-358
Morrow County	15	+/-28
Multnomah County	41,100	+/-983
Polk County	621	+/-153
Sherman County	8	+/-7
Tillamook County	79	+/-54
Umatilla County	519	+/-114
Union County	170	+/-39
Wallowa County	27	+/-30
Wasco County	109	+/-49
Washington County	10,013	+/-554
Wheeler County	0	+/-12
Yamhill County	777	+/-158

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03002

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Percent Non-Hispanic African American, 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	1.8%	(X)
Baker County	0.4%	(X)
Benton County	1.0%	(X)
Clackamas County	0.8%	(X)
Clatsop County	0.7%	(X)
Columbia County	0.6%	(X)
Coos County	0.6%	(X)
Crook County	0.2%	(X)
Curry County	0.4%	(X)
Deschutes County	0.5%	(X)
Douglas County	0.4%	(X)
Gilliam County	0.3%	(X)
Grant County	0.4%	(X)
Harney County	0.6%	(X)
Hood River County	0.5%	(X)
Jackson County	0.6%	(X)
Jefferson County	1.0%	(X)
Josephine County	0.4%	(X)
Klamath County	0.6%	(X)
Lake County	0.6%	(X)
Lane County	1.0%	(X)
Lincoln County	0.4%	(X)
Linn County	0.5%	(X)
Malheur County	1.0%	(X)
Marion County	1.1%	(X)
Morrow County	0.1%	(X)
Multnomah County	5.3%	(X)
Polk County	0.8%	(X)
Sherman County	0.5%	(X)
Tillamook County	0.3%	(X)
Umatilla County	0.7%	(X)
Union County	0.7%	(X)
Wallowa County	0.4%	(X)
Wasco County	0.4%	(X)
Washington County	1.8%	(X)
Wheeler County	0.0%	(X)
Yamhill County	0.8%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002

Notes:
 An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

438

Number Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	35,074	+/-1,280
Baker County	213	+/-68
Benton County	483	+/-150
Clackamas County	2,031	+/-343
Clatsop County	139	+/-52
Columbia County	573	+/-153
Coos County	1,320	+/-247
Crook County	217	+/-116
Curry County	402	+/-171
Deschutes County	769	+/-203
Douglas County	1,042	+/-246
Gilliam County	54	+/-44
Grant County	46	+/-31
Harney County	241	+/-96
Hood River County	202	+/-102
Jackson County	1,280	+/-351
Jefferson County	3,614	+/-142
Josephine County	1,022	+/-399
Klamath County	2,118	+/-281
Lake County	90	+/-48
Lane County	3,155	+/-352
Lincoln County	1,334	+/-173
Linn County	1,623	+/-278
Malheur County	167	+/-63
Marion County	1,952	+/-274
Morrow County	44	+/-39
Multnomah County	4,389	+/-458
Polk County	849	+/-179
Sherman County	42	+/-31
Tillamook County	199	+/-91
Umatilla County	1,641	+/-159
Union County	202	+/-71
Wallowa County	29	+/-26
Wasco County	921	+/-105
Washington County	1,865	+/-291
Wheeler County	15	+/-12
Yamhill County	791	+/-176

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03002

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Percent Non-Hispanic Indian or Alaskan Native, 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	0.9%	(X)
Baker County	1.3%	(X)
Benton County	0.6%	(X)
Clackamas County	0.5%	(X)
Clatsop County	0.4%	(X)
Columbia County	1.2%	(X)
Coos County	2.1%	(X)
Crook County	1.0%	(X)
Curry County	1.8%	(X)
Deschutes County	0.5%	(X)
Douglas County	1.0%	(X)
Gilliam County	2.8%	(X)
Grant County	0.6%	(X)
Harney County	3.3%	(X)
Hood River County	0.9%	(X)
Jackson County	0.6%	(X)
Jefferson County	16.2%	(X)
Josephine County	1.2%	(X)
Klamath County	3.2%	(X)
Lake County	1.2%	(X)
Lane County	0.9%	(X)
Lincoln County	2.9%	(X)
Linn County	1.4%	(X)
Malheur County	0.5%	(X)
Marion County	0.6%	(X)
Morrow County	0.4%	(X)
Multnomah County	0.6%	(X)
Polk County	1.1%	(X)
Sherman County	2.5%	(X)
Tillamook County	0.8%	(X)
Umatilla County	2.1%	(X)
Union County	0.8%	(X)
Wallowa County	0.4%	(X)
Wasco County	3.6%	(X)
Washington County	0.3%	(X)
Wheeler County	1.1%	(X)
Yamhill County	0.8%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002

Notes:
 An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

440

Number Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	158,209	+/-1,921
Baker County	124	+/-38
Benton County	5,522	+/-199
Clackamas County	15,787	+/-585
Clatsop County	422	+/-123
Columbia County	548	+/-111
Coos County	722	+/-137
Crook County	34	+/-32
Curry County	128	+/-72
Deschutes County	1,701	+/-304
Douglas County	988	+/-173
Gilliam County	0	+/-12
Grant County	17	+/-17
Harney County	32	+/-39
Hood River County	391	+/-123
Jackson County	2,252	+/-284
Jefferson County	155	+/-42
Josephine County	646	+/-185
Klamath County	630	+/-109
Lake County	70	+/-25
Lane County	9,053	+/-485
Lincoln County	557	+/-97
Linn County	1,363	+/-183
Malheur County	471	+/-63
Marion County	6,249	+/-454
Morrow County	40	+/-16
Multnomah County	53,047	+/-858
Polk County	1,507	+/-173
Sherman County	2	+/-3
Tillamook County	188	+/-58
Umatilla County	508	+/-98
Union County	271	+/-53
Wallowa County	15	+/-14
Wasco County	206	+/-68
Washington County	53,065	+/-1,031
Wheeler County	9	+/-7
Yamhill County	1,489	+/-235

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Percent Non-Hispanic Asian, 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	4.0%	(X)
Baker County	0.8%	(X)
Benton County	6.3%	(X)
Clackamas County	4.0%	(X)
Clatsop County	1.1%	(X)
Columbia County	1.1%	(X)
Coos County	1.1%	(X)
Crook County	0.2%	(X)
Curry County	0.6%	(X)
Deschutes County	1.0%	(X)
Douglas County	0.9%	(X)
Gilliam County	0.0%	(X)
Grant County	0.2%	(X)
Harney County	0.4%	(X)
Hood River County	1.7%	(X)
Jackson County	1.1%	(X)
Jefferson County	0.7%	(X)
Josephine County	0.8%	(X)
Klamath County	1.0%	(X)
Lake County	0.9%	(X)
Lane County	2.5%	(X)
Lincoln County	1.2%	(X)
Linn County	1.1%	(X)
Malheur County	1.5%	(X)
Marion County	1.9%	(X)
Morrow County	0.4%	(X)
Multnomah County	6.8%	(X)
Polk County	1.9%	(X)
Sherman County	0.1%	(X)
Tillamook County	0.7%	(X)
Umatilla County	0.7%	(X)
Union County	1.1%	(X)
Wallowa County	0.2%	(X)
Wasco County	0.8%	(X)
Washington County	9.4%	(X)
Wheeler County	0.7%	(X)
Yamhill County	1.5%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002

Notes:
 An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

442

Number Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016

County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	14,245	+/-547
Baker County	43	+/-34
Benton County	267	+/-55
Clackamas County	977	+/-161
Clatsop County	75	+/-96
Columbia County	124	+/-26
Coos County	93	+/-62
Crook County	14	+/-19
Curry County	5	+/-12
Deschutes County	147	+/-83
Douglas County	75	+/-42
Gilliam County	10	+/-13
Grant County	0	+/-17
Harney County	10	+/-14
Hood River County	7	+/-10
Jackson County	610	+/-146
Jefferson County	87	+/-81
Josephine County	5	+/-8
Klamath County	88	+/-36
Lake County	0	+/-17
Lane County	858	+/-114
Lincoln County	91	+/-53
Linn County	116	+/-63
Malheur County	21	+/-18
Marion County	2,549	+/-283
Morrow County	14	+/-26
Multnomah County	4,683	+/-267
Polk County	226	+/-75
Sherman County	0	+/-12
Tillamook County	101	+/-13
Umatilla County	116	+/-23
Union County	296	+/-38
Wallowa County	1	+/-2
Wasco County	183	+/-36
Washington County	2,083	+/-302
Wheeler County	0	+/-12
Yamhill County	270	+/-34

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	0.4%	(X)
Baker County	0.3%	(X)
Benton County	0.3%	(X)
Clackamas County	0.2%	(X)
Clatsop County	0.2%	(X)
Columbia County	0.2%	(X)
Coos County	0.1%	(X)
Crook County	0.1%	(X)
Curry County	0.0%	(X)
Deschutes County	0.1%	(X)
Douglas County	0.1%	(X)
Gilliam County	0.5%	(X)
Grant County	0.0%	(X)
Harney County	0.1%	(X)
Hood River County	0.0%	(X)
Jackson County	0.3%	(X)
Jefferson County	0.4%	(X)
Josephine County	0.0%	(X)
Klamath County	0.1%	(X)
Lake County	0.0%	(X)
Lane County	0.2%	(X)
Lincoln County	0.2%	(X)
Linn County	0.1%	(X)
Malheur County	0.1%	(X)
Marion County	0.8%	(X)
Morrow County	0.1%	(X)
Multnomah County	0.6%	(X)
Polk County	0.3%	(X)
Sherman County	0.0%	(X)
Tillamook County	0.4%	(X)
Umatilla County	0.2%	(X)
Union County	1.1%	(X)
Wallowa County	0.0%	(X)
Wasco County	0.7%	(X)
Washington County	0.4%	(X)
Wheeler County	0.0%	(X)
Yamhill County	0.3%	(X)
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002		
Notes:		
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.		

Number Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016

County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	4,905	+/-800
Baker County	14	+/-25
Benton County	119	+/-86
Clackamas County	169	+/-119
Clatsop County	0	+/-25
Columbia County	0	+/-25
Coos County	72	+/-74
Crook County	0	+/-22
Curry County	25	+/-38
Deschutes County	80	+/-75
Douglas County	16	+/-23
Gilliam County	0	+/-12
Grant County	1	+/-3
Harney County	42	+/-42
Hood River County	0	+/-22
Jackson County	285	+/-180
Jefferson County	0	+/-22
Josephine County	30	+/-35
Klamath County	65	+/-66
Lake County	10	+/-16
Lane County	574	+/-258
Lincoln County	80	+/-121
Linn County	69	+/-80
Malheur County	39	+/-39
Marion County	249	+/-98
Morrow County	0	+/-19
Multnomah County	1,899	+/-538
Polk County	54	+/-55
Sherman County	0	+/-12
Tillamook County	4	+/-7
Umatilla County	41	+/-62
Union County	13	+/-15
Wallowa County	7	+/-11
Wasco County	0	+/-22
Washington County	894	+/-246
Wheeler County	0	+/-12
Yamhill County	54	+/-27

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03002

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Percent Non-Hispanic Other Race, 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	0.1%	(X)
Baker County	0.1%	(X)
Benton County	0.1%	(X)
Clackamas County	0.0%	(X)
Clatsop County	0.0%	(X)
Columbia County	0.0%	(X)
Coos County	0.1%	(X)
Crook County	0.0%	(X)
Curry County	0.1%	(X)
Deschutes County	0.0%	(X)
Douglas County	0.0%	(X)
Gilliam County	0.0%	(X)
Grant County	0.0%	(X)
Harney County	0.6%	(X)
Hood River County	0.0%	(X)
Jackson County	0.1%	(X)
Jefferson County	0.0%	(X)
Josephine County	0.0%	(X)
Klamath County	0.1%	(X)
Lake County	0.1%	(X)
Lane County	0.2%	(X)
Lincoln County	0.2%	(X)
Linn County	0.1%	(X)
Malheur County	0.1%	(X)
Marion County	0.1%	(X)
Morrow County	0.0%	(X)
Multnomah County	0.2%	(X)
Polk County	0.1%	(X)
Sherman County	0.0%	(X)
Tillamook County	0.0%	(X)
Umatilla County	0.1%	(X)
Union County	0.1%	(X)
Wallowa County	0.1%	(X)
Wasco County	0.0%	(X)
Washington County	0.2%	(X)
Wheeler County	0.0%	(X)
Yamhill County	0.1%	(X)
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002		
Notes: An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.		

Number Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016

County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	138,202	+/-2,882
Baker County	299	+/-74
Benton County	2,603	+/-324
Clackamas County	11,577	+/-681
Clatsop County	1,238	+/-158
Columbia County	1,434	+/-210
Coos County	2,536	+/-293
Crook County	539	+/-139
Curry County	747	+/-192
Deschutes County	4,213	+/-507
Douglas County	3,924	+/-339
Gilliam County	0	+/-12
Grant County	230	+/-53
Harney County	193	+/-100
Hood River County	344	+/-177
Jackson County	6,781	+/-531
Jefferson County	392	+/-111
Josephine County	2,477	+/-398
Klamath County	2,555	+/-324
Lake County	314	+/-69
Lane County	14,258	+/-727
Lincoln County	1,665	+/-234
Linn County	2,798	+/-395
Malheur County	553	+/-108
Marion County	9,874	+/-696
Morrow County	351	+/-57
Multnomah County	33,255	+/-1,460
Polk County	2,728	+/-344
Sherman County	60	+/-28
Tillamook County	675	+/-122
Umatilla County	2,549	+/-236
Union County	569	+/-105
Wallowa County	176	+/-47
Wasco County	450	+/-129
Washington County	22,508	+/-1,393
Wheeler County	28	+/-18
Yamhill County	3,309	+/-337

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03002

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Percent Non-Hispanic Two or More Races, 2012-2016

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	3.5%	(X)
Baker County	1.9%	(X)
Benton County	3.0%	(X)
Clackamas County	2.9%	(X)
Clatsop County	3.3%	(X)
Columbia County	2.9%	(X)
Coos County	4.0%	(X)
Crook County	2.5%	(X)
Curry County	3.3%	(X)
Deschutes County	2.5%	(X)
Douglas County	3.7%	(X)
Gilliam County	0.0%	(X)
Grant County	3.2%	(X)
Harney County	2.7%	(X)
Hood River County	1.5%	(X)
Jackson County	3.2%	(X)
Jefferson County	1.8%	(X)
Josephine County	2.9%	(X)
Klamath County	3.9%	(X)
Lake County	4.0%	(X)
Lane County	4.0%	(X)
Lincoln County	3.6%	(X)
Linn County	2.3%	(X)
Malheur County	1.8%	(X)
Marion County	3.0%	(X)
Morrow County	3.1%	(X)
Multnomah County	4.3%	(X)
Polk County	3.5%	(X)
Sherman County	3.5%	(X)
Tillamook County	2.6%	(X)
Umatilla County	3.3%	(X)
Union County	2.2%	(X)
Wallowa County	2.6%	(X)
Wasco County	1.8%	(X)
Washington County	4.0%	(X)
Wheeler County	2.0%	(X)
Yamhill County	3.2%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B03002

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Number Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	494,806	*****
Baker County	615	*****
Benton County	6,100	*****
Clackamas County	32,503	*****
Clatsop County	3,074	*****
Columbia County	2,301	*****
Coos County	3,910	*****
Crook County	1,588	*****
Curry County	1,457	*****
Deschutes County	13,029	*****
Douglas County	5,649	*****
Gilliam County	186	+/-67
Grant County	253	*****
Harney County	356	*****
Hood River County	7,046	*****
Jackson County	25,058	*****
Jefferson County	4,421	*****
Josephine County	5,850	*****
Klamath County	7,823	*****
Lake County	592	*****
Lane County	29,403	*****
Lincoln County	4,028	*****
Linn County	10,054	*****
Malheur County	10,015	*****
Marion County	83,659	*****
Morrow County	3,886	*****
Multnomah County	86,579	*****
Polk County	10,232	*****
Sherman County	87	+/-63
Tillamook County	2,573	*****
Umatilla County	19,596	*****
Union County	1,131	*****
Wallowa County	174	*****
Wasco County	4,289	*****
Washington County	91,495	*****
Wheeler County	26	+/-19
Yamhill County	15,768	*****

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03001

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

Percent Hispanic (all races), 2012-2016		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	12.4%	(X)
Baker County	3.8%	(X)
Benton County	7.0%	(X)
Clackamas County	8.2%	(X)
Clatsop County	8.2%	(X)
Columbia County	4.6%	(X)
Coos County	6.2%	(X)
Crook County	7.4%	(X)
Curry County	6.5%	(X)
Deschutes County	7.6%	(X)
Douglas County	5.3%	(X)
Gilliam County	9.7%	(X)
Grant County	3.5%	(X)
Harney County	4.9%	(X)
Hood River County	30.8%	(X)
Jackson County	11.9%	(X)
Jefferson County	19.8%	(X)
Josephine County	7.0%	(X)
Klamath County	11.9%	(X)
Lake County	7.6%	(X)
Lane County	8.2%	(X)
Lincoln County	8.6%	(X)
Linn County	8.4%	(X)
Malheur County	32.9%	(X)
Marion County	25.6%	(X)
Morrow County	34.7%	(X)
Multnomah County	11.1%	(X)
Polk County	13.0%	(X)
Sherman County	5.1%	(X)
Tillamook County	10.1%	(X)
Umatilla County	25.6%	(X)
Union County	4.4%	(X)
Wallowa County	2.5%	(X)
Wasco County	16.7%	(X)
Washington County	16.2%	(X)
Wheeler County	1.9%	(X)
Yamhill County	15.4%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03001

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Number Male, 2012-2016		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	1,971,512	+/-746
Baker County	8,127	+/-72
Benton County	44,079	+/-169
Clackamas County	194,409	+/-76
Clatsop County	18,744	+/-144
Columbia County	24,908	+/-132
Coos County	30,893	+/-126
Crook County	10,471	+/-143
Curry County	10,915	+/-149
Deschutes County	84,267	+/-254
Douglas County	53,026	+/-143
Gilliam County	969	+/-86
Grant County	3,608	+/-57
Harney County	3,645	+/-34
Hood River County	11,495	+/-229
Jackson County	102,814	+/-158
Jefferson County	11,467	+/-141
Josephine County	41,141	+/-158
Klamath County	33,005	+/-137
Lake County	4,196	+/-73
Lane County	177,392	+/-116
Lincoln County	22,631	+/-106
Linn County	59,243	+/-170
Malheur County	16,638	+/-86
Marion County	162,353	+/-192
Morrow County	5,711	+/-55
Multnomah County	385,176	+/-97
Polk County	38,065	+/-157
Sherman County	856	+/-70
Tillamook County	12,929	+/-111
Umatilla County	39,827	+/-102
Union County	12,706	+/-88
Wallowa County	3,337	+/-45
Wasco County	12,789	+/-103
Washington County	278,000	+/-97
Wheeler County	657	+/-65
Yamhill County	51,023	+/-118

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0101

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Percent Male, 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	49.5%	(X)
Baker County	50.7%	(X)
Benton County	50.4%	(X)
Clackamas County	49.2%	(X)
Clatsop County	49.8%	(X)
Columbia County	50.2%	(X)
Coos County	49.1%	(X)
Crook County	49.1%	(X)
Curry County	48.8%	(X)
Deschutes County	49.3%	(X)
Douglas County	49.4%	(X)
Gilliam County	50.7%	(X)
Grant County	49.9%	(X)
Harney County	50.5%	(X)
Hood River County	50.3%	(X)
Jackson County	48.7%	(X)
Jefferson County	51.4%	(X)
Josephine County	48.9%	(X)
Klamath County	50.0%	(X)
Lake County	53.8%	(X)
Lane County	49.2%	(X)
Lincoln County	48.5%	(X)
Linn County	49.4%	(X)
Malheur County	54.6%	(X)
Marion County	49.7%	(X)
Morrow County	51.0%	(X)
Multnomah County	49.5%	(X)
Polk County	48.5%	(X)
Sherman County	50.2%	(X)
Tillamook County	50.6%	(X)
Umatilla County	52.0%	(X)
Union County	49.3%	(X)
Wallowa County	48.8%	(X)
Wasco County	49.8%	(X)
Washington County	49.3%	(X)
Wheeler County	48.0%	(X)
Yamhill County	49.9%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B03001

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

452

Number Female, 2012-2016	
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17	17
18	18
19	19
20	20
21	21
22	22
23	23
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82	82
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84	84
85	85
86	86
87	87
88	88
89	89
90	90
91	91
92	92
93	93
94	94
95	95
96	96
97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	2,010,755	+/-746
Baker County	7,903	+/-72
Benton County	43,376	+/-169
Clackamas County	200,558	+/-76
Clatsop County	18,916	+/-144
Columbia County	24,737	+/-132
Coos County	32,051	+/-126
Crook County	10,863	+/-143
Curry County	11,449	+/-149
Deschutes County	86,546	+/-254
Douglas County	54,349	+/-143
Gilliam County	944	+/-77
Grant County	3,619	+/-57
Harney County	3,569	+/-34
Hood River County	11,347	+/-229
Jackson County	108,102	+/-158
Jefferson County	10,838	+/-141
Josephine County	42,922	+/-158
Klamath County	32,941	+/-137
Lake County	3,603	+/-73
Lane County	182,881	+/-116
Lincoln County	24,054	+/-106
Linn County	60,619	+/-170
Malheur County	13,836	+/-86
Marion County	164,174	+/-192
Morrow County	5,496	+/-55
Multnomah County	393,017	+/-97
Polk County	40,405	+/-157
Sherman County	849	+/-71
Tillamook County	12,623	+/-111
Umatilla County	36,755	+/-102
Union County	13,052	+/-88
Wallowa County	3,499	+/-45
Wasco County	12,868	+/-103
Washington County	286,088	+/-97
Wheeler County	712	+/-65
Yamhill County	51,194	+/-118

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S0101

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Percent Female, 2012-2016	
100%	0%
90%	10%
80%	20%
70%	30%
60%	40%
50%	50%
40%	60%
30%	70%
20%	80%
10%	90%
0%	100%

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	50.5%	(X)
Baker County	49.3%	(X)
Benton County	49.6%	(X)
Clackamas County	50.8%	(X)
Clatsop County	50.2%	(X)
Columbia County	49.8%	(X)
Coos County	50.9%	(X)
Crook County	50.9%	(X)
Curry County	51.2%	(X)
Deschutes County	50.7%	(X)
Douglas County	50.6%	(X)
Gilliam County	49.3%	(X)
Grant County	50.1%	(X)
Harney County	49.5%	(X)
Hood River County	49.7%	(X)
Jackson County	51.3%	(X)
Jefferson County	48.6%	(X)
Josephine County	51.1%	(X)
Klamath County	50.0%	(X)
Lake County	46.2%	(X)
Lane County	50.8%	(X)
Lincoln County	51.5%	(X)
Linn County	50.6%	(X)
Malheur County	45.4%	(X)
Marion County	50.3%	(X)
Morrow County	49.0%	(X)
Multnomah County	50.5%	(X)
Polk County	51.5%	(X)
Sherman County	49.8%	(X)
Tillamook County	49.4%	(X)
Umatilla County	48.0%	(X)
Union County	50.7%	(X)
Wallowa County	51.2%	(X)
Wasco County	50.2%	(X)
Washington County	50.7%	(X)
Wheeler County	52.0%	(X)
Yamhill County	50.1%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table S0101

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Number Citizens, 2012-2016		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	3,547,488	+/-5,370
Baker County	15,547	+/-139
Benton County	78,107	+/-533
Clackamas County	358,349	+/-1,563
Clatsop County	35,434	+/-270
Columbia County	47,764	+/-270
Coos County	60,122	+/-389
Crook County	20,825	+/-172
Curry County	21,371	+/-252
Deschutes County	161,872	+/-1,075
Douglas County	103,388	+/-409
Gilliam County	1,848	+/-129
Grant County	7,047	+/-104
Harney County	6,976	+/-89
Hood River County	19,124	+/-385
Jackson County	196,417	+/-839
Jefferson County	20,466	+/-267
Josephine County	80,447	+/-518
Klamath County	62,045	+/-403
Lake County	7,477	+/-95
Lane County	335,762	+/-1,142
Lincoln County	43,489	+/-392
Linn County	114,030	+/-700
Malheur County	26,952	+/-346
Marion County	280,704	+/-1,461
Morrow County	9,234	+/-147
Multnomah County	659,578	+/-3,183
Polk County	71,396	+/-657
Sherman County	1,650	+/-118
Tillamook County	24,073	+/-172
Umatilla County	67,457	+/-739
Union County	24,686	+/-138
Wallowa County	6,707	+/-48
Wasco County	23,448	+/-265
Washington County	460,256	+/-2,221
Wheeler County	1,354	+/-116
Yamhill County	92,086	+/-602

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B05001

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Percent Citizens, 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	89.1%	(X)
Baker County	97.0%	(X)
Benton County	89.3%	(X)
Clackamas County	90.7%	(X)
Clatsop County	94.1%	(X)
Columbia County	96.2%	(X)
Coos County	95.5%	(X)
Crook County	97.6%	(X)
Curry County	95.6%	(X)
Deschutes County	94.8%	(X)
Douglas County	96.3%	(X)
Gilliam County	96.6%	(X)
Grant County	97.5%	(X)
Harney County	96.7%	(X)
Hood River County	83.7%	(X)
Jackson County	93.1%	(X)
Jefferson County	91.8%	(X)
Josephine County	95.7%	(X)
Klamath County	94.1%	(X)
Lake County	95.9%	(X)
Lane County	93.2%	(X)
Lincoln County	93.2%	(X)
Linn County	95.1%	(X)
Malheur County	88.4%	(X)
Marion County	86.0%	(X)
Morrow County	82.4%	(X)
Multnomah County	84.8%	(X)
Polk County	91.0%	(X)
Sherman County	96.8%	(X)
Tillamook County	94.2%	(X)
Umatilla County	88.1%	(X)
Union County	95.8%	(X)
Wallowa County	98.1%	(X)
Wasco County	91.4%	(X)
Washington County	81.6%	(X)
Wheeler County	98.9%	(X)
Yamhill County	90.1%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B05001

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Number Non-Citizens, 2012-2016		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	228,675	+/-4,769
Baker County	188	+/-96
Benton County	5,572	+/-516
Clackamas County	14,273	+/-882
Clatsop County	1,358	+/-260
Columbia County	840	+/-234
Coos County	1,373	+/-368
Crook County	230	+/-157
Curry County	304	+/-145
Deschutes County	4,400	+/-826
Douglas County	1,431	+/-312
Gilliam County	25	+/-20
Grant County	50	+/-78
Harney County	101	+/-49
Hood River County	2,780	+/-357
Jackson County	7,646	+/-737
Jefferson County	1,095	+/-249
Josephine County	1,668	+/-444
Klamath County	1,910	+/-263
Lake County	187	+/-79
Lane County	12,959	+/-854
Lincoln County	1,709	+/-312
Linn County	3,014	+/-485
Malheur County	2,484	+/-325
Marion County	28,809	+/-1,541
Morrow County	1,496	+/-157
Multnomah County	59,625	+/-2,945
Polk County	3,739	+/-536
Sherman County	31	+/-35
Tillamook County	938	+/-153
Umatilla County	6,164	+/-668
Union County	671	+/-129
Wallowa County	30	+/-25
Wasco County	1,460	+/-237
Washington County	54,242	+/-1,874
Wheeler County	10	+/-7
Yamhill County	5,863	+/-541

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B05001

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Percent Non-Citizens, 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	5.7%	(X)
Baker County	1.2%	(X)
Benton County	6.4%	(X)
Clackamas County	3.6%	(X)
Clatsop County	3.6%	(X)
Columbia County	1.7%	(X)
Coos County	2.2%	(X)
Crook County	1.1%	(X)
Curry County	1.4%	(X)
Deschutes County	2.6%	(X)
Douglas County	1.3%	(X)
Gilliam County	1.3%	(X)
Grant County	0.7%	(X)
Harney County	1.4%	(X)
Hood River County	12.2%	(X)
Jackson County	3.6%	(X)
Jefferson County	4.9%	(X)
Josephine County	2.0%	(X)
Klamath County	2.9%	(X)
Lake County	2.4%	(X)
Lane County	3.6%	(X)
Lincoln County	3.7%	(X)
Linn County	2.5%	(X)
Malheur County	8.2%	(X)
Marion County	8.8%	(X)
Morrow County	13.3%	(X)
Multnomah County	7.7%	(X)
Polk County	4.8%	(X)
Sherman County	1.8%	(X)
Tillamook County	3.7%	(X)
Umatilla County	8.0%	(X)
Union County	2.6%	(X)
Wallowa County	0.4%	(X)
Wasco County	5.7%	(X)
Washington County	9.6%	(X)
Wheeler County	0.7%	(X)
Yamhill County	5.7%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B05001

Notes:
 An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

458

Number Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016		
County	Persons	Margin of Error (persons)
Oregon	390,613	+/-5,079
Baker County	306	+/-100
Benton County	8,316	+/-507
Clackamas County	31,787	+/-1,377
Clatsop County	1,839	+/-278
Columbia County	1,542	+/-248
Coos County	2,363	+/-386
Crook County	396	+/-166
Curry County	790	+/-216
Deschutes County	7,079	+/-970
Douglas County	2,938	+/-322
Gilliam County	50	+/-29
Grant County	170	+/-105
Harney County	158	+/-70
Hood River County	3,442	+/-372
Jackson County	12,496	+/-788
Jefferson County	1,599	+/-243
Josephine County	3,085	+/-499
Klamath County	3,367	+/-354
Lake County	277	+/-83
Lane County	21,211	+/-1,059
Lincoln County	2,704	+/-366
Linn County	4,926	+/-645
Malheur County	3,259	+/-330
Marion County	42,380	+/-1,465
Morrow County	1,906	+/-149
Multnomah County	108,386	+/-3,037
Polk County	6,428	+/-641
Sherman County	36	+/-36
Tillamook County	1,348	+/-159
Umatilla County	8,357	+/-717
Union County	924	+/-138
Wallowa County	102	+/-46
Wasco County	1,938	+/-251
Washington County	95,679	+/-2,240
Wheeler County	15	+/-9
Yamhill County	9,014	+/-587
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table B05002		
Notes:		
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.		
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.		

Percent Foreign Born (regardless of citizenship), 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	9.8%	(X)
Baker County	1.9%	(X)
Benton County	9.5%	(X)
Clackamas County	8.0%	(X)
Clatsop County	4.9%	(X)
Columbia County	3.1%	(X)
Coos County	3.8%	(X)
Crook County	1.9%	(X)
Curry County	3.5%	(X)
Deschutes County	4.1%	(X)
Douglas County	2.7%	(X)
Gilliam County	2.6%	(X)
Grant County	2.4%	(X)
Harney County	2.2%	(X)
Hood River County	15.1%	(X)
Jackson County	5.9%	(X)
Jefferson County	7.2%	(X)
Josephine County	3.7%	(X)
Klamath County	5.1%	(X)
Lake County	3.6%	(X)
Lane County	5.9%	(X)
Lincoln County	5.8%	(X)
Linn County	4.1%	(X)
Malheur County	10.7%	(X)
Marion County	13.0%	(X)
Morrow County	17.0%	(X)
Multnomah County	13.9%	(X)
Polk County	8.2%	(X)
Sherman County	2.1%	(X)
Tillamook County	5.3%	(X)
Umatilla County	10.9%	(X)
Union County	3.6%	(X)
Wallowa County	1.5%	(X)
Wasco County	7.6%	(X)
Washington County	17.0%	(X)
Wheeler County	1.1%	(X)
Yamhill County	8.8%	(X)

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B05002

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Percent Age 5+ Who Speak a Language Other than English At Home, 2012-2016

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	15.1%	+/-0.2
Baker County	4.4%	+/-1.3
Benton County	13.5%	+/-0.9
Clackamas County	12.1%	+/-0.6
Clatsop County	9.1%	+/-1.2
Columbia County	4.5%	+/-0.8
Coos County	4.9%	+/-0.6
Crook County	4.6%	+/-1.2
Curry County	5.1%	+/-1.3
Deschutes County	6.4%	+/-0.7
Douglas County	3.8%	+/-0.5
Gilliam County	8.0%	+/-3.8
Grant County	3.2%	+/-1.4
Harney County	5.4%	+/-1.3
Hood River County	28.2%	+/-1.5
Jackson County	9.6%	+/-0.5
Jefferson County	16.5%	+/-1.5
Josephine County	4.8%	+/-0.8
Klamath County	8.0%	+/-0.6
Lake County	5.3%	+/-1.8
Lane County	8.5%	+/-0.4
Lincoln County	7.8%	+/-0.9
Linn County	7.5%	+/-0.8
Malheur County	24.7%	+/-1.5
Marion County	25.0%	+/-0.6
Morrow County	31.1%	+/-2.3
Multnomah County	19.7%	+/-0.5
Polk County	13.9%	+/-1.1
Sherman County	3.1%	+/-2.1
Tillamook County	7.3%	+/-1.0
Umatilla County	22.2%	+/-0.8
Union County	5.1%	+/-0.7
Wallowa County	3.3%	+/-1.0
Wasco County	15.4%	+/-1.5
Washington County	24.1%	+/-0.5
Wheeler County	2.0%	+/-1.2
Yamhill County	14.4%	+/-0.8

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1601

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle, 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	7.9%	+/-0.2
Baker County	7.4%	+/-1.8
Benton County	7.4%	+/-1.0
Clackamas County	5.4%	+/-0.3
Clatsop County	8.8%	+/-1.9
Columbia County	6.6%	+/-1.1
Coos County	8.2%	+/-1.2
Crook County	5.0%	+/-1.7
Curry County	4.9%	+/-1.4
Deschutes County	3.8%	+/-0.5
Douglas County	7.2%	+/-1.0
Gilliam County	3.4%	+/-1.9
Grant County	3.9%	+/-2.0
Harney County	3.7%	+/-1.6
Hood River County	6.4%	+/-2.2
Jackson County	6.7%	+/-0.6
Jefferson County	4.2%	+/-1.3
Josephine County	6.1%	+/-0.9
Klamath County	6.6%	+/-1.1
Lake County	7.3%	+/-3.2
Lane County	8.7%	+/-0.5
Lincoln County	7.3%	+/-1.1
Linn County	5.8%	+/-0.7
Malheur County	9.0%	+/-1.7
Marion County	6.9%	+/-0.6
Morrow County	2.6%	+/-1.5
Multnomah County	13.3%	+/-0.4
Polk County	5.6%	+/-1.0
Sherman County	3.2%	+/-1.8
Tillamook County	6.4%	+/-1.5
Umatilla County	7.7%	+/-1.3
Union County	6.3%	+/-1.5
Wallowa County	7.0%	+/-2.3
Wasco County	7.4%	+/-1.5
Washington County	6.4%	+/-0.4
Wheeler County	1.9%	+/-1.5
Yamhill County	5.4%	+/-0.8
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP04		
Notes: An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.		

Workers Age 16+ Commuting 60+ Minutes, 2012-2016

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	6.1%	+/-0.1
Baker County	4.5%	+/-1.4
Benton County	4.9%	+/-0.9
Clackamas County	7.9%	+/-0.5
Clatsop County	4.8%	+/-0.9
Columbia County	15.2%	+/-2.1
Coos County	4.7%	+/-1.3
Crook County	4.2%	+/-1.5
Curry County	1.9%	+/-1.1
Deschutes County	3.0%	+/-0.5
Douglas County	5.2%	+/-0.8
Gilliam County	2.5%	+/-2.1
Grant County	7.4%	+/-2.2
Harney County	5.5%	+/-1.9
Hood River County	4.4%	+/-1.4
Jackson County	2.9%	+/-0.5
Jefferson County	4.5%	+/-1.7
Josephine County	4.4%	+/-0.8
Klamath County	3.5%	+/-0.9
Lake County	5.0%	+/-2.7
Lane County	4.5%	+/-0.4
Lincoln County	5.7%	+/-1.2
Linn County	5.6%	+/-0.8
Malheur County	4.6%	+/-1.9
Marion County	6.9%	+/-0.6
Morrow County	4.3%	+/-1.5
Multnomah County	7.0%	+/-0.3
Polk County	6.7%	+/-1.3
Sherman County	7.0%	+/-2.5
Tillamook County	6.6%	+/-1.8
Umatilla County	3.5%	+/-0.7
Union County	4.5%	+/-1.0
Wallowa County	7.8%	+/-2.6
Wasco County	3.4%	+/-1.0
Washington County	6.3%	+/-0.4
Wheeler County	8.4%	+/-3.1
Yamhill County	9.2%	+/-1.0

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table S0801

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Annual Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000, 2012-2014

County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	245	(X)
Baker County	216	(X)
Benton County	119	(X)
Clackamas County	96	(X)
Clatsop County	140	(X)
Columbia County	102	(X)
Coos County	165	(X)
Crook County	224	(X)
Curry County	106	(X)
Deschutes County	213	(X)
Douglas County	171	(X)
Gilliam County	17	(X)
Grant County	23	(X)
Harney County	65	(X)
Hood River County	167	(X)
Jackson County	326	(X)
Jefferson County	133	(X)
Josephine County	219	(X)
Klamath County	220	(X)
Lake County	-	(X)
Lane County	246	(X)
Lincoln County	327	(X)
Linn County	103	(X)
Malheur County	284	(X)
Marion County	235	(X)
Morrow County	156	(X)
Multnomah County	476	(X)
Polk County	240	(X)
Sherman County	96	(X)
Tillamook County	93	(X)
Umatilla County	174	(X)
Union County	141	(X)
Wallowa County	14	(X)
Wasco County	119	(X)
Washington County	149	(X)
Wheeler County	358	(X)
Yamhill County	128	(X)

Source: University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps 2016, data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program 2010-2012

Notes:

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Age 25+ High School Diploma/Equivalency Only, 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	23.9%	+/-0.2
Baker County	31.6%	+/-2.1
Benton County	14.3%	+/-1.0
Clackamas County	22.4%	+/-0.6
Clatsop County	25.6%	+/-1.5
Columbia County	32.5%	+/-1.6
Coos County	32.4%	+/-1.7
Crook County	36.4%	+/-2.9
Curry County	27.6%	+/-2.6
Deschutes County	23.6%	+/-1.3
Douglas County	32.4%	+/-1.2
Gilliam County	37.8%	+/-4.8
Grant County	31.8%	+/-2.9
Harney County	35.4%	+/-4.3
Hood River County	24.9%	+/-2.5
Jackson County	27.1%	+/-0.9
Jefferson County	29.3%	+/-2.3
Josephine County	32.3%	+/-1.8
Klamath County	30.7%	+/-1.5
Lake County	33.4%	+/-3.8
Lane County	24.7%	+/-0.6
Lincoln County	29.8%	+/-1.5
Linn County	30.4%	+/-1.2
Malheur County	30.0%	+/-1.6
Marion County	27.1%	+/-0.7
Morrow County	34.6%	+/-3.1
Multnomah County	17.6%	+/-0.4
Polk County	25.8%	+/-1.4
Sherman County	35.9%	+/-4.8
Tillamook County	33.6%	+/-2.4
Umatilla County	29.0%	+/-1.3
Union County	33.6%	+/-1.8
Wallowa County	32.5%	+/-2.7
Wasco County	30.0%	+/-1.9
Washington County	18.6%	+/-0.4
Wheeler County	38.0%	+/-4.1
Yamhill County	28.0%	+/-1.2
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1501		
Notes:		
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.		
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.		

Age 25+ Percent High School Graduate or Higher, 2012-2016

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	90.0%	+/-0.2
Baker County	90.4%	+/-1.5
Benton County	95.0%	+/-0.7
Clackamas County	93.3%	+/-0.4
Clatsop County	91.9%	+/-1.1
Columbia County	90.4%	+/-1.1
Coos County	88.9%	+/-1.2
Crook County	87.6%	+/-2.0
Curry County	89.7%	+/-2.1
Deschutes County	93.0%	+/-0.6
Douglas County	89.1%	+/-0.8
Gilliam County	89.9%	+/-3.7
Grant County	89.6%	+/-2.1
Harney County	89.6%	+/-2.0
Hood River County	80.3%	+/-2.3
Jackson County	88.9%	+/-0.7
Jefferson County	83.5%	+/-1.7
Josephine County	88.8%	+/-1.1
Klamath County	87.6%	+/-1.1
Lake County	83.9%	+/-3.0
Lane County	91.1%	+/-0.5
Lincoln County	89.3%	+/-1.1
Linn County	89.7%	+/-0.8
Malheur County	80.1%	+/-1.6
Marion County	85.1%	+/-0.6
Morrow County	75.1%	+/-3.0
Multnomah County	90.7%	+/-0.3
Polk County	91.0%	+/-1.0
Sherman County	93.3%	+/-2.0
Tillamook County	89.8%	+/-1.2
Umatilla County	82.6%	+/-1.1
Union County	92.6%	+/-0.8
Wallowa County	93.2%	+/-1.6
Wasco County	85.8%	+/-1.7
Washington County	90.8%	+/-0.3
Wheeler County	91.6%	+/-2.5
Yamhill County	88.0%	+/-0.9

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1501

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+, 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	31.4%	+/-0.2
Baker County	23.0%	+/-2.5
Benton County	53.7%	+/-1.6
Clackamas County	34.1%	+/-0.6
Clatsop County	24.1%	+/-1.7
Columbia County	19.2%	+/-1.4
Coos County	18.4%	+/-1.5
Crook County	16.1%	+/-2.4
Curry County	23.6%	+/-2.8
Deschutes County	33.3%	+/-1.1
Douglas County	16.3%	+/-1.0
Gilliam County	17.1%	+/-3.1
Grant County	21.7%	+/-3.3
Harney County	17.3%	+/-2.8
Hood River County	30.1%	+/-2.9
Jackson County	26.1%	+/-0.8
Jefferson County	16.1%	+/-2.0
Josephine County	17.3%	+/-1.2
Klamath County	18.9%	+/-1.2
Lake County	17.3%	+/-2.9
Lane County	28.7%	+/-0.5
Lincoln County	23.0%	+/-1.1
Linn County	18.1%	+/-1.2
Malheur County	13.3%	+/-1.4
Marion County	22.4%	+/-0.7
Morrow County	10.0%	+/-1.6
Multnomah County	42.7%	+/-0.5
Polk County	29.8%	+/-1.6
Sherman County	17.0%	+/-2.8
Tillamook County	20.9%	+/-1.8
Umatilla County	15.6%	+/-1.2
Union County	23.3%	+/-1.3
Wallowa County	25.2%	+/-2.8
Wasco County	18.6%	+/-1.6
Washington County	41.2%	+/-0.6
Wheeler County	17.0%	+/-3.2
Yamhill County	24.5%	+/-1.2
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1501		
Notes: An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.		

High School Drop-out Rate, 2016-2017		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	3.86	(X)
Baker County	4.92	(X)
Benton County	1.08	(X)
Clackamas County	2.59	(X)
Clatsop County	5.47	(X)
Columbia County	2.85	(X)
Coos County	10.47	(X)
Crook County	5.69	(X)
Curry County	6.58	(X)
Deschutes County	3.70	(X)
Douglas County	8.02	(X)
Gilliam County	0.00	(X)
Grant County	0.71	(X)
Harney County	1.79	(X)
Hood River County	2.87	(X)
Jackson County	3.25	(X)
Jefferson County	5.51	(X)
Josephine County	4.97	(X)
Klamath County	5.26	(X)
Lake County	2.54	(X)
Lane County	4.48	(X)
Lincoln County	4.24	(X)
Linn County	5.31	(X)
Malheur County	1.30	(X)
Marion County	4.63	(X)
Morrow County	3.12	(X)
Multnomah County	4.09	(X)
Polk County	2.91	(X)
Sherman County	0.00	(X)
Tillamook County	3.13	(X)
Umatilla County	4.56	(X)
Union County	0.51	(X)
Wallowa County	1.82	(X)
Wasco County	4.72	(X)
Washington County	2.20	(X)
Wheeler County	18.29	(X)
Yamhill County	3.00	(X)

Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2015-2016

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Average Family Size, 2012-2016		
County	Average Size	Margin of Error
Oregon	3.07	+/-0.01
Baker County	2.80	+/-0.10
Benton County	2.91	+/-0.04
Clackamas County	3.08	+/-0.02
Clatsop County	2.90	+/-0.09
Columbia County	3.07	+/-0.06
Coos County	2.99	+/-0.09
Crook County	2.82	+/-0.10
Curry County	2.70	+/-0.13
Deschutes County	2.97	+/-0.06
Douglas County	2.88	+/-0.06
Gilliam County	2.97	+/-0.25
Grant County	2.70	+/-0.16
Harney County	2.79	+/-0.18
Hood River County	3.30	+/-0.16
Jackson County	2.97	+/-0.04
Jefferson County	3.31	+/-0.14
Josephine County	2.89	+/-0.06
Klamath County	2.90	+/-0.07
Lake County	2.83	+/-0.19
Lane County	2.91	+/-0.03
Lincoln County	2.78	+/-0.08
Linn County	3.10	+/-0.05
Malheur County	3.23	+/-0.09
Marion County	3.27	+/-0.03
Morrow County	3.30	+/-0.13
Multnomah County	3.08	+/-0.02
Polk County	3.16	+/-0.06
Sherman County	2.66	+/-0.21
Tillamook County	3.02	+/-0.13
Umatilla County	3.22	+/-0.07
Union County	2.94	+/-0.08
Wallowa County	2.78	+/-0.19
Wasco County	3.02	+/-0.09
Washington County	3.19	+/-0.02
Wheeler County	2.32	+/-0.16
Yamhill County	3.22	+/-0.06
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP02		
Notes: An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.		

Families with Own Children Under Age 18, 2012-2016

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	26.5%	+/-0.2
Baker County	20.4%	+/-1.7
Benton County	21.9%	+/-1.0
Clackamas County	29.0%	+/-0.6
Clatsop County	22.7%	+/-1.7
Columbia County	26.8%	+/-1.6
Coos County	19.7%	+/-1.2
Crook County	22.9%	+/-2.2
Curry County	14.9%	+/-2.3
Deschutes County	25.5%	+/-1.1
Douglas County	21.7%	+/-1.2
Gilliam County	19.3%	+/-4.4
Grant County	21.6%	+/-2.7
Harney County	22.6%	+/-3.4
Hood River County	23.6%	+/-3.2
Jackson County	25.0%	+/-0.9
Jefferson County	25.0%	+/-2.9
Josephine County	20.5%	+/-1.1
Klamath County	24.3%	+/-1.3
Lake County	20.9%	+/-2.5
Lane County	22.8%	+/-0.6
Lincoln County	16.7%	+/-1.2
Linn County	28.1%	+/-1.3
Malheur County	30.1%	+/-2.6
Marion County	31.1%	+/-0.7
Morrow County	36.0%	+/-3.4
Multnomah County	24.8%	+/-0.5
Polk County	28.2%	+/-1.6
Sherman County	15.5%	+/-2.9
Tillamook County	21.1%	+/-1.9
Umatilla County	32.8%	+/-1.4
Union County	25.2%	+/-1.5
Wallowa County	19.9%	+/-2.9
Wasco County	27.2%	+/-2.0
Washington County	32.8%	+/-0.5
Wheeler County	10.8%	+/-2.8
Yamhill County	29.1%	+/-1.1

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table DP02

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Grandparents Living with and Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2012-2016

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	33.5%	+/-1.5
Baker County	63.8%	+/-16.5
Benton County	26.0%	+/-10.3
Clackamas County	26.8%	+/-4.1
Clatsop County	50.1%	+/-12.8
Columbia County	47.4%	+/-11.2
Coos County	45.8%	+/-10.8
Crook County	39.8%	+/-15.5
Curry County	50.0%	+/-27.0
Deschutes County	27.0%	+/-10.1
Douglas County	40.8%	+/-7.2
Gilliam County	53.9%	+/-28.8
Grant County	31.2%	+/-23.6
Harney County	45.9%	+/-30.3
Hood River County	24.1%	+/-14.4
Jackson County	35.8%	+/-6.6
Jefferson County	48.7%	+/-12.0
Josephine County	44.6%	+/-10.2
Klamath County	44.9%	+/-10.0
Lake County	90.9%	+/-18.9
Lane County	37.4%	+/-5.1
Lincoln County	45.1%	+/-14.6
Linn County	44.4%	+/-8.4
Malheur County	48.0%	+/-15.8
Marion County	34.5%	+/-5.3
Morrow County	41.1%	+/-22.1
Multnomah County	28.9%	+/-3.5
Polk County	31.6%	+/-9.9
Sherman County	59.5%	+/-11.3
Tillamook County	32.7%	+/-23.3
Umatilla County	34.9%	+/-7.6
Union County	23.5%	+/-11.9
Wallowa County	65.5%	+/-22.2
Wasco County	28.1%	+/-14.4
Washington County	24.6%	+/-3.7
Wheeler County	47.8%	+/-21.0
Yamhill County	33.8%	+/-9.3

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP02

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 10-17, 2016

County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	3.9	(X)
Baker County	~1.4	(X)
Benton County	~1.1	(X)
Clackamas County	3.2	(X)
Clatsop County	4.1	(X)
Columbia County	3.5	(X)
Coos County	5.3	(X)
Crook County	7.2	(X)
Curry County	~6.7	(X)
Deschutes County	2.3	(X)
Douglas County	4.1	(X)
Gilliam County	--	(X)
Grant County	--	(X)
Harney County	~2.9	(X)
Hood River County	~3.7	(X)
Jackson County	4.4	(X)
Jefferson County	5.2	(X)
Josephine County	5.0	(X)
Klamath County	6.9	(X)
Lake County	--	(X)
Lane County	3.9	(X)
Lincoln County	5.3	(X)
Linn County	5.0	(X)
Malheur County	6.1	(X)
Marion County	5.0	(X)
Morrow County	9.9	(X)
Multnomah County	4.3	(X)
Polk County	2.6	(X)
Sherman County	--	(X)
Tillamook County	~0.9	(X)
Umatilla County	7.6	(X)
Union County	3.2	(X)
Wallowa County	--	(X)
Wasco County	3.8	(X)
Washington County	3.1	(X)
Wheeler County	--	(X)
Yamhill County	2.2	(X)

Source: Oregon Vital Statistics, County Data Table 4.3

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Girls Age 15-17, 2016

County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	10.1	(X)
Baker County	--	(X)
Benton County	~2.6	(X)
Clackamas County	7.9	(X)
Clatsop County	11.6	(X)
Columbia County	8.4	(X)
Coos County	13.5	(X)
Crook County	19.0	(X)
Curry County	17.1	(X)
Deschutes County	6.1	(X)
Douglas County	10.6	(X)
Gilliam County	--	(X)
Grant County	--	(X)
Harney County	~7.5	(X)
Hood River County	9.9	(X)
Jackson County	11.4	(X)
Jefferson County	11.2	(X)
Josephine County	12.9	(X)
Klamath County	18.6	(X)
Lake County	--	(X)
Lane County	9.5	(X)
Lincoln County	14.7	(X)
Linn County	13.0	(X)
Malheur County	16.8	(X)
Marion County	12.4	(X)
Morrow County	25.6	(X)
Multnomah County	11.4	(X)
Polk County	7.1	(X)
Sherman County	--	(X)
Tillamook County	~2.4	(X)
Umatilla County	20.1	(X)
Union County	~8.8	(X)
Wallowa County	--	(X)
Wasco County	~8.4	(X)
Washington County	8.0	(X)
Wheeler County	--	(X)
Yamhill County	4.8	(X)

Source: Oregon Vital Statistics, County Data Table 4.3

Notes:

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An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

Housing Vacancy Rate, 2012-2016		
County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	1.6	+/-0.1
Baker County	1.9	+/-0.9
Benton County	0.7	+/-0.5
Clackamas County	1.4	+/-0.3
Clatsop County	4.0	+/-1.6
Columbia County	2.7	+/-1.1
Coos County	2.9	+/-1.2
Crook County	0.5	+/-0.9
Curry County	4.6	+/-2.2
Deschutes County	2.5	+/-0.7
Douglas County	1.9	+/-0.7
Gilliam County	6.4	+/-3.7
Grant County	5.8	+/-3.7
Harney County	3.0	+/-2.4
Hood River County	1.1	+/-0.7
Jackson County	1.8	+/-0.5
Jefferson County	1.2	+/-0.9
Josephine County	1.8	+/-0.8
Klamath County	2.6	+/-0.9
Lake County	4.6	+/-3.3
Lane County	1.6	+/-0.3
Lincoln County	3.8	+/-1.0
Linn County	1.5	+/-0.5
Malheur County	2.0	+/-1.1
Marion County	1.4	+/-0.3
Morrow County	2.4	+/-2.0
Multnomah County	1.1	+/-0.2
Polk County	1.8	+/-0.9
Sherman County	0.2	+/-0.5
Tillamook County	3.2	+/-1.2
Umatilla County	0.9	+/-0.5
Union County	1.3	+/-0.7
Wallowa County	2.4	+/-1.9
Wasco County	1.7	+/-1.0
Washington County	1.1	+/-0.3
Wheeler County	3.9	+/-3.0
Yamhill County	2.0	+/-0.7

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP04

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Rate Home Ownership (occupied by owners, not renters), 2012-2016		
County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	61.4%	+/-0.3
Baker County	67.5%	+/-2.5
Benton County	57.2%	+/-1.2
Clackamas County	68.9%	+/-0.6
Clatsop County	60.3%	+/-2.0
Columbia County	71.8%	+/-2.1
Coos County	64.8%	+/-2.1
Crook County	69.0%	+/-2.9
Curry County	66.0%	+/-3.1
Deschutes County	65.3%	+/-1.4
Douglas County	67.6%	+/-1.6
Gilliam County	63.6%	+/-5.8
Grant County	72.8%	+/-3.9
Harney County	70.6%	+/-3.9
Hood River County	64.6%	+/-3.4
Jackson County	62.9%	+/-1.1
Jefferson County	68.8%	+/-3.0
Josephine County	66.0%	+/-1.7
Klamath County	64.1%	+/-1.8
Lake County	61.7%	+/-4.8
Lane County	58.8%	+/-0.6
Lincoln County	63.1%	+/-1.7
Linn County	64.5%	+/-1.5
Malheur County	59.3%	+/-2.3
Marion County	59.7%	+/-0.8
Morrow County	71.9%	+/-3.7
Multnomah County	53.8%	+/-0.5
Polk County	64.6%	+/-1.6
Sherman County	61.4%	+/-5.1
Tillamook County	70.3%	+/-2.2
Umatilla County	63.5%	+/-1.9
Union County	63.8%	+/-2.4
Wallowa County	67.9%	+/-3.8
Wasco County	63.8%	+/-2.4
Washington County	60.1%	+/-0.7
Wheeler County	74.4%	+/-4.9
Yamhill County	67.3%	+/-1.4
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP04		
Notes:		
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.		
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.		

Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2016		
County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	4.6	(X)
Baker County	~18.8	(X)
Benton County	~3.9	(X)
Clackamas County	4.0	(X)
Clatsop County	~4.9	(X)
Columbia County	~5.7	(X)
Coos County	~3.2	(X)
Crook County	~4.2	(X)
Curry County	~11	(X)
Deschutes County	2.8	(X)
Douglas County	~2.8	(X)
Gilliam County	0.0	(X)
Grant County	~17.9	(X)
Harney County	0.0	(X)
Hood River County	~4	(X)
Jackson County	5.2	(X)
Jefferson County	3.5	(X)
Josephine County	5.7	(X)
Klamath County	4.9	(X)
Lake County	~14.3	(X)
Lane County	4.2	(X)
Lincoln County	~4.6	(X)
Linn County	5.9	(X)
Malheur County	~6.5	(X)
Marion County	4.6	(X)
Morrow County	~6.1	(X)
Multnomah County	4.5	(X)
Polk County	8.2	(X)
Sherman County	~58.8	(X)
Tillamook County	~7.8	(X)
Umatilla County	7.4	(X)
Union County	~12.8	(X)
Wallowa County	0.0	(X)
Wasco County	~3.1	(X)
Washington County	3.4	(X)
Wheeler County	0.0	(X)
Yamhill County	5.2	(X)

Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report, Volume 2, Table 7-1

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

An '~' means rates based on less than 5 events are unreliable.

476

Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population, 2016		
County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	11.2	(X)
Baker County	9.7	(X)
Benton County	\$8.4	(X)
Clackamas County	\$10.5	(X)
Clatsop County	10.7	(X)
Columbia County	10.4	(X)
Coos County	\$9.9	(X)
Crook County	11.0	(X)
Curry County	\$8.1	(X)
Deschutes County	\$10.2	(X)
Douglas County	\$9.8	(X)
Gilliam County	8.6	(X)
Grant County	\$7.6	(X)
Harney County	12.7	(X)
Hood River County	10.2	(X)
Jackson County	10.7	(X)
Jefferson County	12.4	(X)
Josephine County	\$10.3	(X)
Klamath County	12.2	(X)
Lake County	\$8.7	(X)
Lane County	\$9.7	(X)
Lincoln County	\$9.1	(X)
Linn County	\$12.4	(X)
Malheur County	\$14.7	(X)
Marion County	\$13.5	(X)
Morrow County	\$14.0	(X)
Multnomah County	11.4	(X)
Polk County	\$12.2	(X)
Sherman County	9.5	(X)
Tillamook County	\$9.8	(X)
Umatilla County	11.9	(X)
Union County	11.7	(X)
Wallowa County	\$8.3	(X)
Wasco County	12.0	(X)
Washington County	\$12.0	(X)
Wheeler County	11.6	(X)
Yamhill County	11.0	(X)

Source: Oregon Vital Statistics County Data Book Table 1-3, 2015

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

Up-to-date Immunizations Among Two-Year-Olds, 2016

County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	66.0%	(X)
Baker County	63.4%	(X)
Benton County	67.0%	(X)
Clackamas County	67.5%	(X)
Clatsop County	62.2%	(X)
Columbia County	57.6%	(X)
Coos County	63.6%	(X)
Crook County	68.8%	(X)
Curry County	45.7%	(X)
Deschutes County	64.8%	(X)
Douglas County	66.0%	(X)
Gilliam County ^^	--	(X)
Grant County	53.0%	(X)
Harney County	62.9%	(X)
Hood River County	69.4%	(X)
Jackson County	61.8%	(X)
Jefferson County	65.4%	(X)
Josephine County	60.2%	(X)
Klamath County	67.9%	(X)
Lake County	67.9%	(X)
Lane County	66.2%	(X)
Lincoln County	62.6%	(X)
Linn County	64.3%	(X)
Malheur County	70.1%	(X)
Marion County	69.3%	(X)
Morrow County	71.4%	(X)
Multnomah County	63.7%	(X)
Polk County	65.1%	(X)
Sherman County ^^	--	(X)
Tillamook County	60.9%	(X)
Umatilla County	63.4%	(X)
Union County	62.0%	(X)
Wallowa County	55.6%	(X)
Wasco County ^^	--	(X)
Washington County	69.4%	(X)
Wheeler County	--	(X)
Yamhill County	71.6%	(X)

Source: Oregon Immunization Program, DHS 2015

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality.

Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care*, 2016

County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	6.0%	(X)
Baker County	7.6%	(X)
Benton County	4.5%	(X)
Clackamas County	5.5%	(X)
Clatsop County	4.5%	(X)
Columbia County	7.2%	(X)
Coos County	6.0%	(X)
Crook County	5.1%	(X)
Curry County	10.0%	(X)
Deschutes County	\$2.5%	(X)
Douglas County	5.2%	(X)
Gilliam County	11.8%	(X)
Grant County	3.6%	(X)
Harney County	9.8%	(X)
Hood River County	2.9%	(X)
Jackson County	\$7.2%	(X)
Jefferson County	9.4%	(X)
Josephine County	\$8.8%	(X)
Klamath County	7.8%	(X)
Lake County	10.1%	(X)
Lane County	\$7.4%	(X)
Lincoln County	7.9%	(X)
Linn County	5.4%	(X)
Malheur County	13.0%	(X)
Marion County	5.7%	(X)
Morrow County	\$11.0%	(X)
Multnomah County	\$6.6%	(X)
Polk County	\$4.2%	(X)
Sherman County	0.0%	(X)
Tillamook County	4.7%	(X)
Umatilla County	\$9.9%	(X)
Union County	8.1%	(X)
Wallowa County	0.0%	(X)
Wasco County	7.0%	(X)
Washington County	\$4.6%	(X)
Wheeler County	6.2%	(X)
Yamhill County	4.7%	(X)

Source: Oregon Vital Statistics County Data 2013, Table 8.

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '\$' means pregnancy rate is significantly different from the state.

Percent of Adults Smoking, 2015		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	17.1%	(X)
Baker County	15.7%	(X)
Benton County	14.4%	(X)
Clackamas County	14.0%	(X)
Clatsop County	16.2%	(X)
Columbia County	15.0%	(X)
Coos County	18.4%	(X)
Crook County	16.2%	(X)
Curry County	14.4%	(X)
Deschutes County	15.6%	(X)
Douglas County	16.6%	(X)
Gilliam County	14.2%	(X)
Grant County	15.4%	(X)
Harney County	16.4%	(X)
Hood River County	14.8%	(X)
Jackson County	17.1%	(X)
Jefferson County	18.5%	(X)
Josephine County	19.4%	(X)
Klamath County	18.6%	(X)
Lake County	17.5%	(X)
Lane County	15.8%	(X)
Lincoln County	17.1%	(X)
Linn County	17.3%	(X)
Malheur County	17.8%	(X)
Marion County	14.7%	(X)
Morrow County	15.1%	(X)
Multnomah County	15.5%	(X)
Polk County	14.7%	(X)
Sherman County	15.8%	(X)
Tillamook County	16.4%	(X)
Umatilla County	17.3%	(X)
Union County	16.4%	(X)
Wallowa County	14.5%	(X)
Wasco County	17.3%	(X)
Washington County	12.3%	(X)
Wheeler County	14.7%	(X)
Yamhill County	15.4%	(X)

Source: University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps 2016, data from the National Center for Health Statistics' Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	26.4%	(X)
Baker County	26.9%	(X)
Benton County	21.6%	(X)
Clackamas County	25.3%	(X)
Clatsop County	30.7%	(X)
Columbia County	33.8%	(X)
Coos County	30.4%	(X)
Crook County	25.7%	(X)
Curry County	29.9%	(X)
Deschutes County	24.1%	(X)
Douglas County	31.0%	(X)
Gilliam County	27.2%	(X)
Grant County	29.6%	(X)
Harney County	31.7%	(X)
Hood River County	26.5%	(X)
Jackson County	25.6%	(X)
Jefferson County	32.5%	(X)
Josephine County	27.1%	(X)
Klamath County	29.9%	(X)
Lake County	28.0%	(X)
Lane County	27.4%	(X)
Lincoln County	28.5%	(X)
Linn County	33.6%	(X)
Malheur County	28.5%	(X)
Marion County	34.1%	(X)
Morrow County	30.9%	(X)
Multnomah County	21.3%	(X)
Polk County	34.5%	(X)
Sherman County	27.1%	(X)
Tillamook County	28.8%	(X)
Umatilla County	31.8%	(X)
Union County	27.3%	(X)
Wallowa County	24.3%	(X)
Wasco County	25.5%	(X)
Washington County	24.0%	(X)
Wheeler County	27.2%	(X)
Yamhill County	27.8%	(X)

Source: University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps 2016, data from the National Center for Health Statistics' Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Notes:
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Percent of Adults Who Drink Excessively, 2015		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	18.8%	(X)
Baker County	17.5%	(X)
Benton County	19.0%	(X)
Clackamas County	21.3%	(X)
Clatsop County	18.5%	(X)
Columbia County	18.6%	(X)
Coos County	18.7%	(X)
Crook County	16.9%	(X)
Curry County	16.1%	(X)
Deschutes County	20.3%	(X)
Douglas County	18.9%	(X)
Gilliam County	17.7%	(X)
Grant County	16.5%	(X)
Harney County	17.7%	(X)
Hood River County	20.3%	(X)
Jackson County	18.1%	(X)
Jefferson County	18.4%	(X)
Josephine County	17.0%	(X)
Klamath County	19.2%	(X)
Lake County	17.4%	(X)
Lane County	19.6%	(X)
Lincoln County	17.0%	(X)
Linn County	18.2%	(X)
Malheur County	18.7%	(X)
Marion County	17.3%	(X)
Morrow County	19.1%	(X)
Multnomah County	22.9%	(X)
Polk County	18.6%	(X)
Sherman County	17.2%	(X)
Tillamook County	17.4%	(X)
Umatilla County	19.5%	(X)
Union County	19.5%	(X)
Wallowa County	17.6%	(X)
Wasco County	18.5%	(X)
Washington County	20.5%	(X)
Wheeler County	15.4%	(X)
Yamhill County	20.5%	(X)
Source: University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps 2016, data from the National Center for Health Statistics' Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System		
Notes: An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.		

Preventable Hospital Stays Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees, 2014		
County	Rate	Margin of Error
Oregon	33.4	(X)
Baker County	32.9	(X)
Benton County	21.6	(X)
Clackamas County	27.8	(X)
Clatsop County	41.9	(X)
Columbia County	38.8	(X)
Coos County	44.5	(X)
Crook County	29.5	(X)
Curry County	36.5	(X)
Deschutes County	25.4	(X)
Douglas County	35.4	(X)
Gilliam County	26.3	(X)
Grant County	30.2	(X)
Harney County	35.1	(X)
Hood River County	19.6	(X)
Jackson County	38.0	(X)
Jefferson County	35.7	(X)
Josephine County	37.6	(X)
Klamath County	36.0	(X)
Lake County	47.0	(X)
Lane County	33.0	(X)
Lincoln County	37.9	(X)
Linn County	39.8	(X)
Malheur County	40.3	(X)
Marion County	35.5	(X)
Morrow County	38.0	(X)
Multnomah County	28.5	(X)
Polk County	31.6	(X)
Sherman County	55.7	(X)
Tillamook County	42.4	(X)
Umatilla County	32.6	(X)
Union County	46.9	(X)
Wallowa County	55.3	(X)
Wasco County	41.3	(X)
Washington County	26.0	(X)
Wheeler County	--	(X)
Yamhill County	35.2	(X)
Source: University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps 2016, data from Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care authors using Medicare claims data		
Notes: An '--' means detailed reporting of small numbers may breach confidentiality. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.		

Age 20+ Reporting No Leisure-time Physical Activity, 2013		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	15.3%	(X)
Baker County	21.9%	(X)
Benton County	12.0%	(X)
Clackamas County	15.0%	(X)
Clatsop County	16.6%	(X)
Columbia County	18.1%	(X)
Coos County	19.2%	(X)
Crook County	19.0%	(X)
Curry County	16.9%	(X)
Deschutes County	13.9%	(X)
Douglas County	19.6%	(X)
Gilliam County	17.0%	(X)
Grant County	21.2%	(X)
Harney County	19.4%	(X)
Hood River County	15.2%	(X)
Jackson County	19.7%	(X)
Jefferson County	18.3%	(X)
Josephine County	20.0%	(X)
Klamath County	19.3%	(X)
Lake County	17.9%	(X)
Lane County	14.6%	(X)
Lincoln County	17.9%	(X)
Linn County	19.1%	(X)
Malheur County	21.0%	(X)
Marion County	15.6%	(X)
Morrow County	18.1%	(X)
Multnomah County	12.6%	(X)
Polk County	15.9%	(X)
Sherman County	17.8%	(X)
Tillamook County	18.3%	(X)
Umatilla County	19.4%	(X)
Union County	15.8%	(X)
Wallowa County	17.9%	(X)
Wasco County	17.2%	(X)
Washington County	12.4%	(X)
Wheeler County	19.9%	(X)
Yamhill County	17.4%	(X)
Source: University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps 2016, data from the National Center for Health Statistics' Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System		
Notes: An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.		

Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance, 2016

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	7.4%	+/-0.3
Baker County	8.0%	+/-1.1
Benton County	6.6%	+/-0.9
Clackamas County	5.8%	+/-0.6
Clatsop County	7.6%	+/-1.0
Columbia County	6.3%	+/-0.8
Coos County	8.3%	+/-1.1
Crook County	7.7%	+/-1.1
Curry County	8.8%	+/-1.2
Deschutes County	7.9%	+/-0.9
Douglas County	7.5%	+/-0.9
Gilliam County	5.4%	+/-0.8
Grant County	8.6%	+/-1.2
Harney County	8.1%	+/-1.2
Hood River County	10.6%	+/-1.3
Jackson County	8.0%	+/-0.9
Jefferson County	11.9%	+/-1.5
Josephine County	7.9%	+/-1.0
Klamath County	9.5%	+/-1.1
Lake County	8.9%	+/-1.2
Lane County	8.1%	+/-0.8
Lincoln County	9.8%	+/-1.1
Linn County	7.2%	+/-0.9
Malheur County	10.1%	+/-1.3
Marion County	9.1%	+/-0.8
Morrow County	10.9%	+/-1.4
Multnomah County	7.3%	+/-0.5
Polk County	7.0%	+/-0.9
Sherman County	8.3%	+/-1.2
Tillamook County	8.5%	+/-1.1
Umatilla County	10.1%	+/-1.2
Union County	7.3%	+/-1.0
Wallowa County	6.9%	+/-1.0
Wasco County	10.7%	+/-1.3
Washington County	6.0%	+/-0.5
Wheeler County	9.5%	+/-1.4
Yamhill County	7.4%	+/-0.9

Source: Census Bureau Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE)

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Persons with Self-Reported Disability (non-institutionalized pop), 2012-2016

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	14.7%	+/-0.2
Baker County	21.1%	+/-1.5
Benton County	10.6%	+/-0.6
Clackamas County	11.9%	+/-0.4
Clatsop County	19.7%	+/-1.7
Columbia County	16.6%	+/-1.1
Coos County	23.3%	+/-1.7
Crook County	21.6%	+/-2.5
Curry County	25.5%	+/-2.1
Deschutes County	12.8%	+/-0.7
Douglas County	21.2%	+/-0.9
Gilliam County	22.6%	+/-3.8
Grant County	19.7%	+/-2.2
Harney County	19.8%	+/-2.2
Hood River County	10.6%	+/-1.2
Jackson County	17.2%	+/-0.6
Jefferson County	16.5%	+/-1.8
Josephine County	19.4%	+/-1.0
Klamath County	19.9%	+/-1.0
Lake County	24.2%	+/-2.8
Lane County	16.5%	+/-0.5
Lincoln County	21.9%	+/-1.1
Linn County	17.7%	+/-0.9
Malheur County	16.9%	+/-1.4
Marion County	15.0%	+/-0.5
Morrow County	14.9%	+/-1.8
Multnomah County	13.3%	+/-0.3
Polk County	15.0%	+/-1.0
Sherman County	18.2%	+/-3.4
Tillamook County	18.6%	+/-1.4
Umatilla County	15.0%	+/-0.8
Union County	16.7%	+/-1.2
Wallowa County	23.6%	+/-2.6
Wasco County	18.4%	+/-1.4
Washington County	10.2%	+/-0.4
Wheeler County	23.9%	+/-3.3
Yamhill County	15.3%	+/-0.7

Source: Calculated using 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Persons with Self-Reported Hearing Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	2.8%	+/-0.1
Baker County	4.9%	+/-1.2
Benton County	1.8%	+/-0.4
Clackamas County	2.1%	+/-0.2
Clatsop County	3.5%	+/-0.9
Columbia County	3.1%	+/-0.7
Coos County	4.3%	+/-0.9
Crook County	6.1%	+/-1.6
Curry County	3.6%	+/-1.3
Deschutes County	3.5%	+/-0.5
Douglas County	5.2%	+/-0.7
Gilliam County	3.3%	+/-2.9
Grant County	5.9%	+/-1.9
Harney County	3.2%	+/-1.3
Hood River County	1.7%	+/-0.6
Jackson County	3.2%	+/-0.3
Jefferson County	4.4%	+/-1.5
Josephine County	4.6%	+/-0.7
Klamath County	4.7%	+/-0.7
Lake County	7.2%	+/-2.3
Lane County	3.2%	+/-0.3
Lincoln County	3.6%	+/-0.7
Linn County	3.0%	+/-0.5
Malheur County	3.7%	+/-0.8
Marion County	2.6%	+/-0.3
Morrow County	1.3%	+/-0.7
Multnomah County	2.3%	+/-0.2
Polk County	2.3%	+/-0.5
Sherman County	3.9%	+/-1.4
Tillamook County	4.2%	+/-1.1
Umatilla County	3.4%	+/-0.6
Union County	4.0%	+/-1.0
Wallowa County	5.6%	+/-2.0
Wasco County	3.5%	+/-0.8
Washington County	1.7%	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	4.5%	+/-2.4
Yamhill County	2.7%	+/-0.5
Source: Calculated using 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810		
Notes: An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.		

Persons with Self-Reported Vision Difficulties (18-64), 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	2.1%	+/-0.1
Baker County	4.4%	+/-1.2
Benton County	1.2%	+/-0.3
Clackamas County	1.3%	+/-0.2
Clatsop County	2.9%	+/-0.9
Columbia County	1.3%	+/-0.4
Coos County	3.6%	+/-0.9
Crook County	4.1%	+/-1.4
Curry County	5.1%	+/-1.6
Deschutes County	2.1%	+/-0.5
Douglas County	2.9%	+/-0.6
Gilliam County	2.7%	+/-2.7
Grant County	2.7%	+/-1.1
Harney County	3.2%	+/-1.5
Hood River County	1.4%	+/-0.7
Jackson County	2.4%	+/-0.3
Jefferson County	3.3%	+/-1.4
Josephine County	2.3%	+/-0.6
Klamath County	2.7%	+/-0.5
Lake County	6.2%	+/-3.0
Lane County	2.2%	+/-0.3
Lincoln County	3.5%	+/-0.7
Linn County	2.0%	+/-0.4
Malheur County	2.7%	+/-0.7
Marion County	2.5%	+/-0.3
Morrow County	4.5%	+/-1.6
Multnomah County	2.2%	+/-0.2
Polk County	2.0%	+/-0.5
Sherman County	2.0%	+/-0.8
Tillamook County	1.7%	+/-0.7
Umatilla County	2.3%	+/-0.6
Union County	1.6%	+/-0.6
Wallowa County	3.7%	+/-1.7
Wasco County	3.0%	+/-0.9
Washington County	1.5%	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	3.1%	+/-2.4
Yamhill County	2.2%	+/-0.4
Source: Calculated using 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810		
Notes: An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.		

Persons with Self-Reported Cognitive Difficulties (age 18-64), 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	5.7%	+/-0.1
Baker County	7.3%	+/-1.8
Benton County	3.6%	+/-0.5
Clackamas County	4.1%	+/-0.3
Clatsop County	8.8%	+/-1.4
Columbia County	6.5%	+/-1.0
Coos County	9.5%	+/-1.7
Crook County	7.6%	+/-2.0
Curry County	7.1%	+/-2.0
Deschutes County	4.4%	+/-0.7
Douglas County	8.1%	+/-0.8
Gilliam County	7.4%	+/-3.3
Grant County	4.1%	+/-1.5
Harney County	6.1%	+/-1.9
Hood River County	4.5%	+/-1.5
Jackson County	6.6%	+/-0.5
Jefferson County	6.4%	+/-1.4
Josephine County	7.9%	+/-1.1
Klamath County	8.4%	+/-1.0
Lake County	11.4%	+/-3.6
Lane County	6.8%	+/-0.4
Lincoln County	8.2%	+/-1.0
Linn County	7.5%	+/-0.9
Malheur County	5.0%	+/-1.0
Marion County	6.4%	+/-0.5
Morrow County	3.7%	+/-1.4
Multnomah County	5.5%	+/-0.3
Polk County	6.3%	+/-0.8
Sherman County	4.7%	+/-1.9
Tillamook County	7.3%	+/-1.6
Umatilla County	5.7%	+/-0.8
Union County	5.9%	+/-1.2
Wallowa County	7.0%	+/-1.9
Wasco County	6.8%	+/-1.4
Washington County	3.9%	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	3.3%	+/-2.7
Yamhill County	5.8%	+/-0.8
Source: Calculated using 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810		
Notes: An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.		

Persons with Self-Reported Ambulatory Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	5.6%	+/-0.1
Baker County	7.5%	+/-1.7
Benton County	2.9%	+/-0.5
Clackamas County	4.2%	+/-0.3
Clatsop County	8.0%	+/-1.6
Columbia County	6.4%	+/-0.9
Coos County	9.6%	+/-1.6
Crook County	10.5%	+/-2.4
Curry County	11.9%	+/-2.4
Deschutes County	5.0%	+/-0.6
Douglas County	8.4%	+/-0.8
Gilliam County	6.3%	+/-3.2
Grant County	8.3%	+/-2.2
Harney County	6.0%	+/-1.7
Hood River County	2.7%	+/-1.1
Jackson County	6.3%	+/-0.6
Jefferson County	8.3%	+/-1.8
Josephine County	8.3%	+/-1.0
Klamath County	8.1%	+/-1.0
Lake County	11.4%	+/-4.1
Lane County	6.6%	+/-0.4
Lincoln County	10.0%	+/-1.0
Linn County	7.1%	+/-0.8
Malheur County	7.2%	+/-1.2
Marion County	6.1%	+/-0.4
Morrow County	7.9%	+/-2.1
Multnomah County	4.8%	+/-0.2
Polk County	6.2%	+/-0.9
Sherman County	7.0%	+/-2.7
Tillamook County	7.4%	+/-1.5
Umatilla County	6.4%	+/-0.7
Union County	6.7%	+/-1.2
Wallowa County	8.7%	+/-2.6
Wasco County	7.2%	+/-1.8
Washington County	3.4%	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	11.1%	+/-4.7
Yamhill County	6.1%	+/-0.7

Source: Calculated using 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Persons with Self-Reported Self-Care Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	2.0%	+/-0.1
Baker County	3.2%	+/-1.3
Benton County	1.0%	+/-0.3
Clackamas County	1.6%	+/-0.2
Clatsop County	2.3%	+/-0.7
Columbia County	2.2%	+/-0.6
Coos County	3.1%	+/-0.8
Crook County	4.5%	+/-1.4
Curry County	4.1%	+/-1.3
Deschutes County	2.1%	+/-0.4
Douglas County	2.5%	+/-0.4
Gilliam County	2.4%	+/-1.7
Grant County	3.9%	+/-1.6
Harney County	2.8%	+/-1.4
Hood River County	1.0%	+/-0.5
Jackson County	2.7%	+/-0.4
Jefferson County	1.8%	+/-0.8
Josephine County	3.1%	+/-0.6
Klamath County	2.8%	+/-0.6
Lake County	4.4%	+/-2.2
Lane County	2.3%	+/-0.3
Lincoln County	3.5%	+/-0.7
Linn County	3.3%	+/-0.6
Malheur County	3.0%	+/-0.9
Marion County	2.1%	+/-0.3
Morrow County	2.2%	+/-0.8
Multnomah County	1.9%	+/-0.1
Polk County	2.0%	+/-0.5
Sherman County	3.1%	+/-1.9
Tillamook County	3.3%	+/-1.2
Umatilla County	2.1%	+/-0.5
Union County	1.7%	+/-0.6
Wallowa County	2.6%	+/-1.3
Wasco County	2.2%	+/-0.8
Washington County	1.3%	+/-0.1
Wheeler County	5.7%	+/-3.1
Yamhill County	1.9%	+/-0.4
Source: Calculated using 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810		
Notes: An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.		

Persons with Self-Reported Independent Living Difficulties (ages 18-64), 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	4.2%	+/-0.1
Baker County	5.6%	+/-1.8
Benton County	2.6%	+/-0.5
Clackamas County	2.9%	+/-0.2
Clatsop County	6.3%	+/-1.3
Columbia County	4.8%	+/-0.8
Coos County	7.4%	+/-1.3
Crook County	6.0%	+/-1.6
Curry County	8.3%	+/-1.8
Deschutes County	3.7%	+/-0.6
Douglas County	5.0%	+/-0.6
Gilliam County	3.9%	+/-2.3
Grant County	4.4%	+/-1.5
Harney County	3.2%	+/-1.3
Hood River County	2.4%	+/-0.7
Jackson County	4.6%	+/-0.5
Jefferson County	3.5%	+/-1.0
Josephine County	6.2%	+/-0.9
Klamath County	6.5%	+/-0.9
Lake County	4.4%	+/-1.7
Lane County	5.1%	+/-0.4
Lincoln County	7.2%	+/-0.8
Linn County	5.7%	+/-0.8
Malheur County	4.6%	+/-1.0
Marion County	4.3%	+/-0.4
Morrow County	3.2%	+/-1.3
Multnomah County	4.1%	+/-0.2
Polk County	4.6%	+/-0.7
Sherman County	2.0%	+/-1.3
Tillamook County	6.0%	+/-1.5
Umatilla County	4.0%	+/-0.6
Union County	4.2%	+/-1.0
Wallowa County	5.0%	+/-1.5
Wasco County	4.4%	+/-1.3
Washington County	2.8%	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	7.2%	+/-3.4
Yamhill County	4.4%	+/-0.7
Source: Calculated using 3-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1810		
Notes: An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.		

Persons in Poverty, 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	15.7%	+/-0.2
Baker County	15.1%	+/-2.4
Benton County	21.5%	+/-1.2
Clackamas County	9.2%	+/-0.5
Clatsop County	14.0%	+/-1.6
Columbia County	13.4%	+/-1.6
Coos County	18.1%	+/-1.9
Crook County	17.7%	+/-2.6
Curry County	15.2%	+/-2.8
Deschutes County	13.9%	+/-1.3
Douglas County	18.6%	+/-1.4
Gilliam County	11.2%	+/-4.5
Grant County	14.9%	+/-3.3
Harney County	16.4%	+/-3.8
Hood River County	13.3%	+/-3.0
Jackson County	18.0%	+/-1.1
Jefferson County	20.3%	+/-2.9
Josephine County	19.5%	+/-1.5
Klamath County	18.6%	+/-1.5
Lake County	17.6%	+/-5.0
Lane County	19.7%	+/-0.8
Lincoln County	18.6%	+/-1.8
Linn County	17.3%	+/-1.5
Malheur County	24.8%	+/-2.4
Marion County	17.2%	+/-0.9
Morrow County	15.2%	+/-2.4
Multnomah County	17.1%	+/-0.5
Polk County	15.5%	+/-1.5
Sherman County	17.7%	+/-3.8
Tillamook County	15.4%	+/-2.3
Umatilla County	18.0%	+/-1.8
Union County	18.6%	+/-2.0
Wallowa County	14.6%	+/-3.2
Wasco County	14.5%	+/-2.0
Washington County	11.1%	+/-0.5
Wheeler County	20.2%	+/-4.5
Yamhill County	15.7%	+/-1.6
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1701		
Notes: An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.		

Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	20.4%	+/-0.5
Baker County	21.3%	+/-5.4
Benton County	14.0%	+/-2.7
Clackamas County	11.0%	+/-1.1
Clatsop County	18.3%	+/-4.1
Columbia County	16.6%	+/-3.7
Coos County	25.2%	+/-4.7
Crook County	25.2%	+/-6.5
Curry County	14.8%	+/-6.5
Deschutes County	18.3%	+/-2.5
Douglas County	28.6%	+/-3.3
Gilliam County	4.2%	+/-4.1
Grant County	21.1%	+/-7.4
Harney County	26.7%	+/-10.0
Hood River County	20.1%	+/-8.7
Jackson County	24.5%	+/-2.6
Jefferson County	29.9%	+/-5.7
Josephine County	27.3%	+/-3.9
Klamath County	23.9%	+/-3.2
Lake County	18.6%	+/-8.1
Lane County	21.8%	+/-2.1
Lincoln County	29.3%	+/-4.6
Linn County	25.0%	+/-3.6
Malheur County	34.7%	+/-4.7
Marion County	25.4%	+/-2.0
Morrow County	22.9%	+/-4.8
Multnomah County	22.3%	+/-1.2
Polk County	17.4%	+/-3.2
Sherman County	24.6%	+/-10.2
Tillamook County	19.2%	+/-5.4
Umatilla County	25.3%	+/-4.1
Union County	25.0%	+/-4.6
Wallowa County	22.7%	+/-7.7
Wasco County	16.2%	+/-4.5
Washington County	15.0%	+/-1.1
Wheeler County	44.8%	+/-17.7
Yamhill County	22.5%	+/-3.1

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1701

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Age 65+ in Poverty, 2012-2016

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	8.1%	+/-0.2
Baker County	8.2%	+/-1.8
Benton County	6.7%	+/-1.5
Clackamas County	6.6%	+/-0.8
Clatsop County	6.3%	+/-1.6
Columbia County	5.0%	+/-1.3
Coos County	11.9%	+/-1.9
Crook County	9.8%	+/-3.1
Curry County	11.1%	+/-3.3
Deschutes County	8.3%	+/-1.4
Douglas County	8.3%	+/-1.2
Gilliam County	8.3%	+/-4.9
Grant County	11.0%	+/-4.8
Harney County	7.8%	+/-2.9
Hood River County	4.1%	+/-2.3
Jackson County	8.1%	+/-0.9
Jefferson County	6.5%	+/-2.3
Josephine County	9.3%	+/-1.6
Klamath County	8.0%	+/-1.8
Lake County	11.4%	+/-3.9
Lane County	8.2%	+/-0.7
Lincoln County	8.0%	+/-1.5
Linn County	7.8%	+/-1.3
Malheur County	14.0%	+/-3.0
Marion County	7.1%	+/-0.9
Morrow County	6.5%	+/-3.2
Multnomah County	10.3%	+/-0.8
Polk County	6.6%	+/-1.6
Sherman County	5.3%	+/-3.4
Tillamook County	6.6%	+/-1.9
Umatilla County	9.6%	+/-2.3
Union County	9.0%	+/-2.5
Wallowa County	7.3%	+/-3.5
Wasco County	8.8%	+/-2.5
Washington County	6.2%	+/-0.7
Wheeler County	12.7%	+/-4.2
Yamhill County	6.4%	+/-1.2

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1701

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Persons in Extreme Poverty (<50% FPL), 2012-2016		
County	Number	Margin of Error
Oregon	272,939	+/-4,824
Baker County	820	+/-169
Benton County	9,563	+/-822
Clackamas County	15,931	+/-1,244
Clatsop County	1,751	+/-317
Columbia County	3,439	+/-682
Coos County	5,297	+/-857
Crook County	1,466	+/-387
Curry County	1,237	+/-318
Deschutes County	9,866	+/-1,481
Douglas County	8,275	+/-827
Gilliam County	109	+/-54
Grant County	459	+/-165
Harney County	485	+/-191
Hood River County	1,430	+/-375
Jackson County	15,289	+/-1,263
Jefferson County	2,294	+/-461
Josephine County	7,885	+/-1,045
Klamath County	4,757	+/-674
Lake County	364	+/-136
Lane County	33,508	+/-1,724
Lincoln County	3,258	+/-508
Linn County	8,454	+/-1,036
Malheur County	2,229	+/-518
Marion County	23,528	+/-1,694
Morrow County	737	+/-242
Multnomah County	61,694	+/-2,489
Polk County	5,798	+/-947
Sherman County	115	+/-43
Tillamook County	1,543	+/-410
Umatilla County	4,866	+/-751
Union County	2,015	+/-346
Wallowa County	348	+/-138
Wasco County	1,546	+/-334
Washington County	25,834	+/-1,842
Wheeler County	96	+/-34
Yamhill County	6,653	+/-1,074

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table S1701

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

496

Persons with Income (<185% FPL), 2012-2016		
County	Number	Margin of Error
Oregon	1,264,322	+/-12,565
Baker County	5,770	+/-477
Benton County	29,135	+/-1,328
Clackamas County	82,150	+/-2,622
Clatsop County	12,730	+/-843
Columbia County	15,044	+/-1,122
Coos County	24,855	+/-1,485
Crook County	8,843	+/-917
Curry County	8,228	+/-769
Deschutes County	49,658	+/-2,628
Douglas County	40,014	+/-2,182
Gilliam County	692	+/-139
Grant County	2,569	+/-268
Harney County	2,908	+/-308
Hood River County	6,837	+/-787
Jackson County	77,568	+/-2,843
Jefferson County	8,821	+/-698
Josephine County	36,200	+/-1,411
Klamath County	25,896	+/-1,295
Lake County	3,378	+/-415
Lane County	134,030	+/-3,586
Lincoln County	17,471	+/-934
Linn County	44,392	+/-1,960
Malheur County	12,348	+/-634
Marion County	118,243	+/-3,369
Morrow County	3,843	+/-380
Multnomah County	242,990	+/-4,180
Polk County	24,729	+/-1,612
Sherman County	596	+/-95
Tillamook County	8,981	+/-673
Umatilla County	27,416	+/-1,578
Union County	9,822	+/-728
Wallowa County	2,230	+/-265
Wasco County	8,530	+/-751
Washington County	135,338	+/-3,734
Wheeler County	504	+/-89
Yamhill County	31,563	+/-2,009

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table S1701

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Median Household Income, 2012-2016

County	Median Income	Margin of Error (\$)
Oregon	\$53,270	+/-327
Baker County	\$41,722	+/-1,537
Benton County	\$52,015	+/-2,151
Clackamas County	\$68,915	+/-1,137
Clatsop County	\$47,492	+/-2,221
Columbia County	\$55,146	+/-2,256
Coos County	\$39,110	+/-1,423
Crook County	\$39,583	+/-5,349
Curry County	\$38,661	+/-3,198
Deschutes County	\$54,211	+/-1,952
Douglas County	\$42,052	+/-1,597
Gilliam County	\$40,556	+/-5,814
Grant County	\$40,193	+/-4,678
Harney County	\$38,431	+/-2,399
Hood River County	\$56,581	+/-3,351
Jackson County	\$46,343	+/-1,227
Jefferson County	\$47,063	+/-3,154
Josephine County	\$37,867	+/-1,700
Klamath County	\$41,951	+/-1,972
Lake County	\$33,453	+/-4,806
Lane County	\$45,222	+/-822
Lincoln County	\$41,303	+/-1,879
Linn County	\$46,782	+/-1,603
Malheur County	\$34,720	+/-2,002
Marion County	\$50,775	+/-979
Morrow County	\$54,441	+/-3,304
Multnomah County	\$57,449	+/-700
Polk County	\$54,010	+/-1,573
Sherman County	\$41,389	+/-6,767
Tillamook County	\$43,777	+/-2,103
Umatilla County	\$49,287	+/-1,930
Union County	\$45,564	+/-2,592
Wallowa County	\$42,349	+/-4,369
Wasco County	\$46,814	+/-2,168
Washington County	\$69,743	+/-1,118
Wheeler County	\$33,400	+/-3,639
Yamhill County	\$54,951	+/-2,120

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table S1901

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Households with Retirement Income, 2012-2016

County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	19.6%	+/-0.2
Baker County	25.3%	+/-2.3
Benton County	18.7%	+/-1.0
Clackamas County	20.6%	+/-0.6
Clatsop County	24.3%	+/-1.5
Columbia County	24.8%	+/-1.7
Coos County	28.1%	+/-1.8
Crook County	25.8%	+/-2.4
Curry County	26.4%	+/-3.1
Deschutes County	21.4%	+/-1.1
Douglas County	27.6%	+/-1.3
Gilliam County	19.8%	+/-4.3
Grant County	27.7%	+/-3.4
Harney County	21.2%	+/-3.3
Hood River County	23.0%	+/-2.6
Jackson County	21.9%	+/-0.9
Jefferson County	23.9%	+/-2.2
Josephine County	27.6%	+/-1.2
Klamath County	23.3%	+/-1.5
Lake County	20.9%	+/-3.4
Lane County	20.3%	+/-0.5
Lincoln County	24.0%	+/-1.6
Linn County	22.9%	+/-1.1
Malheur County	16.5%	+/-1.8
Marion County	21.6%	+/-0.7
Morrow County	18.1%	+/-2.7
Multnomah County	14.5%	+/-0.3
Polk County	23.3%	+/-1.3
Sherman County	20.8%	+/-4.9
Tillamook County	25.7%	+/-2.3
Umatilla County	17.2%	+/-1.2
Union County	21.6%	+/-1.7
Wallowa County	24.8%	+/-3.0
Wasco County	22.6%	+/-2.0
Washington County	15.1%	+/-0.4
Wheeler County	24.0%	+/-5.6
Yamhill County	21.0%	+/-1.2

Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP03

Notes:

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

Households with Social Security Income, 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	32.8%	+/-0.2
Baker County	46.4%	+/-2.2
Benton County	28.0%	+/-1.1
Clackamas County	31.6%	+/-0.5
Clatsop County	39.5%	+/-1.5
Columbia County	37.5%	+/-1.6
Coos County	48.0%	+/-1.6
Crook County	48.1%	+/-2.6
Curry County	54.7%	+/-2.4
Deschutes County	34.7%	+/-0.9
Douglas County	47.5%	+/-1.2
Gilliam County	42.8%	+/-4.9
Grant County	46.4%	+/-3.3
Harney County	40.6%	+/-3.1
Hood River County	31.5%	+/-2.4
Jackson County	40.0%	+/-0.8
Jefferson County	38.4%	+/-2.2
Josephine County	47.5%	+/-1.3
Klamath County	41.1%	+/-1.4
Lake County	43.9%	+/-4.1
Lane County	35.0%	+/-0.5
Lincoln County	47.2%	+/-1.5
Linn County	38.0%	+/-1.0
Malheur County	36.9%	+/-2.0
Marion County	32.6%	+/-0.6
Morrow County	32.3%	+/-2.5
Multnomah County	24.6%	+/-0.4
Polk County	34.7%	+/-1.3
Sherman County	40.2%	+/-4.8
Tillamook County	47.2%	+/-1.8
Umatilla County	32.7%	+/-1.5
Union County	39.2%	+/-1.6
Wallowa County	46.7%	+/-3.1
Wasco County	38.2%	+/-2.3
Washington County	24.5%	+/-0.4
Wheeler County	54.3%	+/-5.1
Yamhill County	36.0%	+/-1.2
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP03		
Notes: An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.		

Households with Earnings (Wages & Salary), 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	75.5%	+/-0.2
Baker County	64.4%	+/-2.2
Benton County	76.0%	+/-1.2
Clackamas County	78.3%	+/-0.6
Clatsop County	71.3%	+/-1.7
Columbia County	70.9%	+/-1.7
Coos County	63.7%	+/-1.8
Crook County	65.7%	+/-3.2
Curry County	55.6%	+/-3.0
Deschutes County	73.6%	+/-1.1
Douglas County	64.7%	+/-1.2
Gilliam County	69.4%	+/-6.2
Grant County	68.9%	+/-3.7
Harney County	74.0%	+/-3.4
Hood River County	76.4%	+/-2.8
Jackson County	69.9%	+/-1.0
Jefferson County	72.5%	+/-2.2
Josephine County	60.9%	+/-1.5
Klamath County	68.0%	+/-1.4
Lake County	62.9%	+/-3.2
Lane County	72.7%	+/-0.7
Lincoln County	64.1%	+/-1.6
Linn County	71.4%	+/-1.0
Malheur County	71.4%	+/-2.0
Marion County	76.6%	+/-0.6
Morrow County	79.7%	+/-3.1
Multnomah County	80.8%	+/-0.4
Polk County	73.0%	+/-1.6
Sherman County	69.7%	+/-4.4
Tillamook County	64.1%	+/-2.0
Umatilla County	77.6%	+/-1.4
Union County	73.1%	+/-1.8
Wallowa County	65.4%	+/-3.5
Wasco County	72.3%	+/-2.2
Washington County	83.5%	+/-0.4
Wheeler County	58.5%	+/-5.7
Yamhill County	74.8%	+/-1.3
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP03		
Notes: An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.		

Households with Self Employment Income, 2012-2016		
County	Number	Margin of Error
Oregon	202,423	+/-2,736
Baker County	987	+/-150
Benton County	4,391	+/-359
Clackamas County	21,513	+/-934
Clatsop County	2,220	+/-212
Columbia County	2,281	+/-292
Coos County	3,013	+/-372
Crook County	1,055	+/-214
Curry County	1,388	+/-261
Deschutes County	11,021	+/-719
Douglas County	4,175	+/-422
Gilliam County	112	+/-26
Grant County	447	+/-69
Harney County	536	+/-94
Hood River County	1,237	+/-244
Jackson County	11,800	+/-817
Jefferson County	951	+/-150
Josephine County	4,304	+/-421
Klamath County	3,009	+/-343
Lake County	474	+/-105
Lane County	18,880	+/-744
Lincoln County	2,802	+/-301
Linn County	4,543	+/-398
Malheur County	1,440	+/-186
Marion County	11,993	+/-731
Morrow County	443	+/-101
Multnomah County	46,427	+/-1,269
Polk County	3,314	+/-361
Sherman County	108	+/-30
Tillamook County	1,272	+/-174
Umatilla County	2,905	+/-298
Union County	1,405	+/-176
Wallowa County	537	+/-94
Wasco County	1,359	+/-171
Washington County	25,434	+/-843
Wheeler County	98	+/-25
Yamhill County	4,549	+/-398
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, calculated from American Fact Finder Table B19053		
Notes: An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.		

Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 2012-2016		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	4.7%	+/-0.1
Baker County	6.2%	+/-1.5
Benton County	2.5%	+/-0.5
Clackamas County	3.4%	+/-0.3
Clatsop County	6.5%	+/-1.3
Columbia County	6.3%	+/-1.0
Coos County	6.3%	+/-1.0
Crook County	6.1%	+/-1.8
Curry County	6.0%	+/-1.6
Deschutes County	3.2%	+/-0.5
Douglas County	6.1%	+/-0.8
Gilliam County	2.8%	+/-1.9
Grant County	4.9%	+/-1.5
Harney County	4.9%	+/-2.4
Hood River County	5.5%	+/-1.8
Jackson County	5.6%	+/-0.6
Jefferson County	5.9%	+/-1.9
Josephine County	6.4%	+/-0.9
Klamath County	7.3%	+/-0.9
Lake County	4.7%	+/-1.9
Lane County	5.4%	+/-0.4
Lincoln County	6.4%	+/-0.8
Linn County	5.8%	+/-0.7
Malheur County	8.3%	+/-1.6
Marion County	4.9%	+/-0.4
Morrow County	4.4%	+/-1.7
Multnomah County	5.0%	+/-0.3
Polk County	4.4%	+/-0.7
Sherman County	3.6%	+/-1.5
Tillamook County	4.5%	+/-1.1
Umatilla County	5.5%	+/-0.9
Union County	4.8%	+/-1.3
Wallowa County	4.6%	+/-1.7
Wasco County	6.6%	+/-1.3
Washington County	3.1%	+/-0.2
Wheeler County	3.6%	+/-1.6
Yamhill County	5.1%	+/-0.8
Source: 5-year American Community (ACS) estimates, American Fact Finder Table DP03		
Notes:		
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.		
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.		

Civilian Labor Force Non-farm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2017		
County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	2,120,955	(X)
Baker County	7,283	(X)
Benton County	48,608	(X)
Clackamas County	222,703	(X)
Clatsop County	19,502	(X)
Columbia County	24,442	(X)
Coos County	27,189	(X)
Crook County	9,747	(X)
Curry County	8,908	(X)
Deschutes County	95,342	(X)
Douglas County	47,301	(X)
Gilliam County	905	(X)
Grant County	3,251	(X)
Harney County	3,569	(X)
Hood River County	14,635	(X)
Jackson County	105,283	(X)
Jefferson County	10,319	(X)
Josephine County	36,030	(X)
Klamath County	30,636	(X)
Lake County	3,539	(X)
Lane County	187,561	(X)
Lincoln County	21,575	(X)
Linn County	59,471	(X)
Malheur County	12,796	(X)
Marion County	166,821	(X)
Morrow County	5,868	(X)
Multnomah County	467,232	(X)
Polk County	40,160	(X)
Sherman County	918	(X)
Tillamook County	11,937	(X)
Umatilla County	37,656	(X)
Union County	12,149	(X)
Wallowa County	3,443	(X)
Wasco County	14,165	(X)
Washington County	328,775	(X)
Wheeler County	786	(X)
Yamhill County	54,909	(X)
Source: OED, Local Area Employment Statistics, seasonally adjusted		
Notes: An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.		

Number Unemployed, December 2017		
County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	87,979	(X)
Baker County	398	(X)
Benton County	1,511	(X)
Clackamas County	8,618	(X)
Clatsop County	804	(X)
Columbia County	1,238	(X)
Coos County	1,480	(X)
Crook County	606	(X)
Curry County	561	(X)
Deschutes County	3,912	(X)
Douglas County	2,499	(X)
Gilliam County	36	(X)
Grant County	208	(X)
Harney County	233	(X)
Hood River County	472	(X)
Jackson County	4,847	(X)
Jefferson County	551	(X)
Josephine County	1,912	(X)
Klamath County	1,808	(X)
Lake County	191	(X)
Lane County	7,890	(X)
Lincoln County	997	(X)
Linn County	2,637	(X)
Malheur County	566	(X)
Marion County	6,604	(X)
Morrow County	245	(X)
Multnomah County	17,244	(X)
Polk County	1,668	(X)
Sherman County	39	(X)
Tillamook County	506	(X)
Umatilla County	1,799	(X)
Union County	629	(X)
Wallowa County	184	(X)
Wasco County	581	(X)
Washington County	11,372	(X)
Wheeler County	26	(X)
Yamhill County	2,017	(X)

Source: OED, Local Area Employment Statistics, seasonally adjusted

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Unemployment Rate, December 2017		
County	Percent	Margin of Error
Oregon	4.1%	(X)
Baker County	5.5%	(X)
Benton County	3.1%	(X)
Clackamas County	3.9%	(X)
Clatsop County	4.1%	(X)
Columbia County	5.1%	(X)
Coos County	5.4%	(X)
Crook County	6.2%	(X)
Curry County	6.3%	(X)
Deschutes County	4.1%	(X)
Douglas County	5.3%	(X)
Gilliam County	4.0%	(X)
Grant County	6.4%	(X)
Harney County	6.5%	(X)
Hood River County	3.2%	(X)
Jackson County	4.6%	(X)
Jefferson County	5.3%	(X)
Josephine County	5.3%	(X)
Klamath County	5.9%	(X)
Lake County	5.4%	(X)
Lane County	4.2%	(X)
Lincoln County	4.6%	(X)
Linn County	4.4%	(X)
Malheur County	4.4%	(X)
Marion County	4.0%	(X)
Morrow County	4.2%	(X)
Multnomah County	3.7%	(X)
Polk County	4.2%	(X)
Sherman County	4.2%	(X)
Tillamook County	4.2%	(X)
Umatilla County	4.8%	(X)
Union County	5.2%	(X)
Wallowa County	5.3%	(X)
Wasco County	4.1%	(X)
Washington County	3.5%	(X)
Wheeler County	3.3%	(X)
Yamhill County	3.7%	(X)

Source: OED, Local Area Employment Statistics, seasonally adjusted

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment, December 2017

County	Number	Margin of Error
Oregon	1,896,800	(X)
Baker County	5,410	(X)
Benton County	42,910	(X)
Clackamas County	160,200	(X)
Clatsop County	18,470	(X)
Columbia County	11,330	(X)
Coos County	22,370	(X)
Crook County	5,870	(X)
Curry County	6,490	(X)
Deschutes County	82,640	(X)
Douglas County	37,820	(X)
Gilliam County	780	(X)
Grant County	2,350	(X)
Harney County	2,230	(X)
Hood River County	11,810	(X)
Jackson County	87,330	(X)
Jefferson County	6,430	(X)
Josephine County	26,580	(X)
Klamath County	23,250	(X)
Lake County	2,230	(X)
Lane County	160,300	(X)
Lincoln County	18,130	(X)
Linn County	45,160	(X)
Malheur County	11,890	(X)
Marion County	[^] 16,4900	(X)
Morrow County	4,760	(X)
Multnomah County	514,400	(X)
Polk County	[^] 16,4900	(X)
Sherman County	820	(X)
Tillamook County	9,030	(X)
Umatilla County	28,240	(X)
Union County	10,250	(X)
Wallowa County	2,550	(X)
Wasco County	10,490	(X)
Washington County	291,800	(X)
Wheeler County	310	(X)
Yamhill County	34,130	(X)

Source: OED, Current Employment Statistics, seasonally adjusted

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

Private Sector Employment, December 2017		
County	Number	Margin of Error
Oregon	1,590,000	(X)
Baker County	4,210	(X)
Benton County	28,250	(X)
Clackamas County	142,700	(X)
Clatsop County	14,920	(X)
Columbia County	8,970	(X)
Coos County	16,170	(X)
Crook County	4,580	(X)
Curry County	4,950	(X)
Deschutes County	71,970	(X)
Douglas County	29,890	(X)
Gilliam County	515	(X)
Grant County	1,300	(X)
Harney County	1,110	(X)
Hood River County	10,800	(X)
Jackson County	77,140	(X)
Jefferson County	3,900	(X)
Josephine County	22,570	(X)
Klamath County	17,530	(X)
Lake County	1,090	(X)
Lane County	130,900	(X)
Lincoln County	13,610	(X)
Linn County	37,760	(X)
Malheur County	8,590	(X)
Marion County	[^] 121,800	(X)
Morrow County	3,700	(X)
Multnomah County	436,700	(X)
Polk County	[^] 121,800	(X)
Sherman County	455	(X)
Tillamook County	6,820	(X)
Umatilla County	20,500	(X)
Union County	7,770	(X)
Wallowa County	1,760	(X)
Wasco County	8,170	(X)
Washington County	269,200	(X)
Wheeler County	160	(X)
Yamhill County	29,620	(X)
Source: OED, Current Employment Statistics, not seasonally adjusted		
Notes: An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available. An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.		

Most Prevalent Employment Sector, December 2017

County	Sector	Margin of Error
Oregon	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Baker County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov; Ed & Health	(X)
Benton County	Gov; Ed & Health; Trade, Trans, Utilities	(X)
Clackamas County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Prof & Bus	(X)
Clatsop County	Leisure & Hosp; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)
Columbia County	Manuf; Trade, Trans, & Utilities; Gov	(X)
Coos County	Trad, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Crook County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)
Curry County	Trade, Trans, & Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)
Deschutes County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Leisure & Hosp	(X)
Douglas County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Gilliam County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Prof & Bus; Gov	(X)
Grant County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)
Harney County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)
Hood River County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)
Jackson County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Jefferson County	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)
Josephine County	Trade; Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Klamath County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Lake County	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)
Lane County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Lincoln County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)
Linn County	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)
Malheur County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Marion County	^Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Morrow County	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)
Multnomah County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Prof & Bus; Gov	(X)
Polk County	^Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Sherman County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)
Tillamook County	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)
Umatilla County	Ed & Health; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Gov	(X)
Union County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Wallowa County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Wasco County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)
Washington County	Manuf; Trade, Trans, Utilities; Prof & Bus	(X)
Wheeler County	Trade, Trans, Utilities; Leisure & Hosp; Gov	(X)
Yamhill County	Manuf; Ed & Health; Gov	(X)

Source: OED, Current Employment Statistics, not seasonally adjusted

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

Persons Receiving APD Services, 2017		
County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	39,744	(X)
Baker County	135	(X)
Benton County	405	(X)
Clackamas County	3,176	(X)
Clatsop County	370	(X)
Columbia County	450	(X)
Coos County	1,181	(X)
Crook County	239	(X)
Curry County	332	(X)
Deschutes County	1,145	(X)
Douglas County	1,296	(X)
Gilliam County	23	(X)
Grant County	84	(X)
Harney County	68	(X)
Hood River County	139	(X)
Jackson County	2,050	(X)
Jefferson County	223	(X)
Josephine County	1,115	(X)
Klamath County	689	(X)
Lake County	65	(X)
Lane County	4,335	(X)
Lincoln County	708	(X)
Linn County	1,757	(X)
Malheur County	383	(X)
Marion County	3,590	(X)
Morrow County	82	(X)
Multnomah County	8,533	(X)
Polk County	854	(X)
Sherman County	19	(X)
Tillamook County	232	(X)
Umatilla County	779	(X)
Union County	290	(X)
Wallowa County	94	(X)
Wasco County	415	(X)
Washington County	3,275	(X)
Wheeler County	22	(X)
Yamhill County	1,191	(X)

Source: DHS Office Business Intelligence Data Pull, 2016 Calendar Year

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Persons with DD: DHS Case Management Enrollment, December 2017		
County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	27,107	(X)
Baker County	105	(X)
Benton County	545	(X)
Clackamas County	2,503	(X)
Clatsop County	216	(X)
Columbia County	342	(X)
Coos County	428	(X)
Crook County	116	(X)
Curry County	126	(X)
Deschutes County	846	(X)
Douglas County	755	(X)
Gilliam County	4	(X)
Grant County	45	(X)
Harney County	26	(X)
Hood River County	0	(X)
Jackson County	1,405	(X)
Jefferson County	126	(X)
Josephine County	676	(X)
Klamath County	581	(X)
Lake County	28	(X)
Lane County	2,990	(X)
Lincoln County	314	(X)
Linn County	981	(X)
Malheur County	154	(X)
Marion County	2,726	(X)
Morrow County	36	(X)
Multnomah County	5,691	(X)
Polk County	628	(X)
Sherman County	0	(X)
Tillamook County	218	(X)
Umatilla County	433	(X)
Union County	204	(X)
Wallowa County	42	(X)
Wasco County	342	(X)
Washington County	2,708	(X)
Wheeler County	4	(X)
Yamhill County	763	(X)
Source: DHS Office Business Intelligence Data Pull, December 2016		
Notes: An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.		

Number of Child Welfare Assessments, FFY 2017		
County	Number	Margin of Error
Oregon	*co32,075	(X)
Baker County	213	(X)
Benton County	509	(X)
Clackamas County	2,039	(X)
Clatsop County	281	(X)
Columbia County	347	(X)
Coos County	735	(X)
Crook County	231	(X)
Curry County	173	(X)
Deschutes County	1,286	(X)
Douglas County	**1,106	(X)
Gilliam County	9	(X)
Grant County	48	(X)
Harney County	96	(X)
Hood River County	82	(X)
Jackson County	2,115	(X)
Jefferson County	262	(X)
Josephine County	1,004	(X)
Klamath County	1,070	(X)
Lake County	103	(X)
Lane County	3,128	(X)
Lincoln County	542	(X)
Linn County	1,227	(X)
Malheur County	246	(X)
Marion County	2,526	(X)
Morrow County	217	(X)
Multnomah County	*6,245	(X)
Polk County	681	(X)
Sherman County	5	(X)
Tillamook County	267	(X)
Umatilla County	442	(X)
Union County	207	(X)
Wallowa County	47	(X)
Wasco County	266	(X)
Washington County	3,132	(X)
Wheeler County	(X)	(X)
Yamhill County	733	(X)
Source: DHS Office Business Intelligence Data Pull, December 2016		
Notes: An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available. An '*' indicates state total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI). Data not reflected in county numbers. An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate. An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.		

Child Welfare Children Served In Home, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17

County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	co1,490	(X)
Baker County	2	(X)
Benton County	14	(X)
Clackamas County	54	(X)
Clatsop County	3	(X)
Columbia County	40	(X)
Coos County	54	(X)
Crook County	1	(X)
Curry County	12	(X)
Deschutes County	26	(X)
Douglas County	76	(X)
Gilliam County	0	(X)
Grant County	6	(X)
Harney County	13	(X)
Hood River County	3	(X)
Jackson County	150	(X)
Jefferson County	6	(X)
Josephine County	36	(X)
Klamath County	46	(X)
Lake County	3	(X)
Lane County	276	(X)
Lincoln County	34	(X)
Linn County	31	(X)
Malheur County	31	(X)
Marion County	123	(X)
Morrow County	0	(X)
Multnomah County	248	(X)
Polk County	22	(X)
Sherman County	0	(X)
Tillamook County	3	(X)
Umatilla County	9	(X)
Union County	4	(X)
Wallowa County	5	(X)
Wasco County	3	(X)
Washington County	113	(X)
Wheeler County	0	(X)
Yamhill County	15	(X)

Source: DHS Office Business Intelligence Data Pull, December 2016

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An 'co' indicates that State Total includes numbers in Central Office not reflected in county numbers.

Children in Foster Care, Point-in-Time on 09/30/17

County	Persons	Margin of Error
Oregon	7,956	(X)
Baker County	37	(X)
Benton County	71	(X)
Clackamas County	360	(X)
Clatsop County	95	(X)
Columbia County	172	(X)
Coos County	260	(X)
Crook County	46	(X)
Curry County	57	(X)
Deschutes County	206	(X)
Douglas County	497	(X)
Gilliam County	2	(X)
Grant County	19	(X)
Harney County	47	(X)
Hood River County	39	(X)
Jackson County	636	(X)
Jefferson County	62	(X)
Josephine County	279	(X)
Klamath County	258	(X)
Lake County	28	(X)
Lane County	1,132	(X)
Lincoln County	156	(X)
Linn County	203	(X)
Malheur County	177	(X)
Marion County	595	(X)
Morrow County	12	(X)
Multnomah County	1,537	(X)
Polk County	106	(X)
Sherman County	0	(X)
Tillamook County	36	(X)
Umatilla County	115	(X)
Union County	24	(X)
Wallowa County	11	(X)
Wasco County	94	(X)
Washington County	485	(X)
Wheeler County	0	(X)
Yamhill County	102	(X)

Source: DHS Office Business Intelligence Data Pull, December 2017

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Families Receiving SNAP, December 2017		
County	Cases	Margin of Error
Oregon	18,248	(X)
Baker County	109	(X)
Benton County	222	(X)
Clackamas County	964	(X)
Clatsop County	92	(X)
Columbia County	192	(X)
Coos County	353	(X)
Crook County	82	(X)
Curry County	66	(X)
Deschutes County	345	(X)
Douglas County	652	(X)
Gilliam County	8	(X)
Grant County	22	(X)
Harney County	22	(X)
Hood River County	51	(X)
Jackson County	1,179	(X)
Jefferson County	224	(X)
Josephine County	841	(X)
Klamath County	417	(X)
Lake County	9	(X)
Lane County	1,664	(X)
Lincoln County	232	(X)
Linn County	607	(X)
Malheur County	245	(X)
Marion County	2,209	(X)
Morrow County	~~	(X)
Multnomah County	4,421	(X)
Polk County	349	(X)
Sherman County	~~	(X)
Tillamook County	70	(X)
Umatilla County	569	(X)
Union County	199	(X)
Wallowa County	26	(X)
Wasco County	73	(X)
Washington County	1,263	(X)
Wheeler County	~~	(X)
Yamhill County	471	(X)

Source: Calculated from DHS SSP Branch and District Data Report, December 2017

Notes:
 An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
 An '~~~' indicates counties who have no branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

Families Receiving ERDC, December 2017		
County	Cases	Margin of Error
Oregon	^^^8,079	(X)
Baker County	27	(X)
Benton County	65	(X)
Clackamas County	499	(X)
Clatsop County	63	(X)
Columbia County	98	(X)
Coos County	105	(X)
Crook County	22	(X)
Curry County	23	(X)
Deschutes County	261	(X)
Douglas County	179	(X)
Gilliam County	1	(X)
Grant County	5	(X)
Harney County	5	(X)
Hood River County	36	(X)
Jackson County	474	(X)
Jefferson County	56	(X)
Josephine County	167	(X)
Klamath County	89	(X)
Lake County	2	(X)
Lane County	969	(X)
Lincoln County	40	(X)
Linn County	180	(X)
Malheur County	53	(X)
Marion County	835	(X)
Morrow County	0	(X)
Multnomah County	2,057	(X)
Polk County	101	(X)
Sherman County	0	(X)
Tillamook County	29	(X)
Umatilla County	139	(X)
Union County	79	(X)
Wallowa County	4	(X)
Wasco County	52	(X)
Washington County	1,172	(X)
Wheeler County	0	(X)
Yamhill County	191	(X)

Source: DHS SSP Branch and District Data Report, December 2016

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '^^^' means Families Receiving ERDC includes ADJ/OHP.

Families Receiving TANF, December 2017		
County	Cases	Margin of Error
Oregon	18,249	(X)
Baker County	129	(X)
Benton County	206	(X)
Clackamas County	892	(X)
Clatsop County	76	(X)
Columbia County	202	(X)
Coos County	338	(X)
Crook County	103	(X)
Curry County	69	(X)
Deschutes County	313	(X)
Douglas County	736	(X)
Gilliam County	11	(X)
Grant County	19	(X)
Harney County	30	(X)
Hood River County	46	(X)
Jackson County	1,189	(X)
Jefferson County	233	(X)
Josephine County	830	(X)
Klamath County	441	(X)
Lake County	15	(X)
Lane County	1,658	(X)
Lincoln County	250	(X)
Linn County	616	(X)
Malheur County	268	(X)
Marion County	2,043	(X)
Morrow County	85	(X)
Multnomah County	4,451	(X)
Polk County	472	(X)
Sherman County	6	(X)
Tillamook County	70	(X)
Umatilla County	493	(X)
Union County	191	(X)
Wallowa County	31	(X)
Wasco County	62	(X)
Washington County	1,186	(X)
Wheeler County	4	(X)
Yamhill County	485	(X)

Source: Calculated from DHS SSP Branch and District Data Report, December 2016

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Families Receiving TA-DVS Cases, December 2017

County	Number	Margin of Error
Oregon	1,403	(X)
Baker County	4	(X)
Benton County	15	(X)
Clackamas County	105	(X)
Clatsop County	9	(X)
Columbia County	22	(X)
Coos County	20	(X)
Crook County	6	(X)
Curry County	7	(X)
Deschutes County	21	(X)
Douglas County	31	(X)
Gilliam County	4	(X)
Grant County	2	(X)
Harney County	3	(X)
Hood River County	4	(X)
Jackson County	74	(X)
Jefferson County	9	(X)
Josephine County	55	(X)
Klamath County	23	(X)
Lake County	1	(X)
Lane County	106	(X)
Lincoln County	6	(X)
Linn County	38	(X)
Malheur County	17	(X)
Marion County	166	(X)
Morrow County	^	(X)
Multnomah County	473	(X)
Polk County	14	(X)
Sherman County	^	(X)
Tillamook County	11	(X)
Umatilla County	32	(X)
Union County	12	(X)
Wallowa County	2	(X)
Wasco County	3	(X)
Washington County	88	(X)
Wheeler County	^	(X)
Yamhill County	20	(X)

Source: Calculated from DHS SSP Branch and District Data Report, December 2016

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '^' indicates County data is the city of Salem.

Persons Receiving Vocational Rehabilitation Services, FFY 2017

County	Number Served	Margin of Error
Oregon	§§16,545	(X)
Baker County	130	(X)
Benton County	454	(X)
Clackamas County	1,256	(X)
Clatsop County	115	(X)
Columbia County	241	(X)
Coos County	272	(X)
Crook County	69	(X)
Curry County	101	(X)
Deschutes County	531	(X)
Douglas County	452	(X)
Gilliam County	2	(X)
Grant County	29	(X)
Harney County	37	(X)
Hood River County	83	(X)
Jackson County	666	(X)
Jefferson County	83	(X)
Josephine County	416	(X)
Klamath County	133	(X)
Lake County	4	(X)
Lane County	1,898	(X)
Lincoln County	241	(X)
Linn County	758	(X)
Malheur County	191	(X)
Marion County	2,130	(X)
Morrow County	15	(X)
Multnomah County	2,957	(X)
Polk County	413	(X)
Sherman County	2	(X)
Tillamook County	137	(X)
Umatilla County	227	(X)
Union County	123	(X)
Wallowa County	19	(X)
Wasco County	89	(X)
Washington County	1,657	(X)
Wheeler County	3	(X)
Yamhill County	605	(X)

Source: Vocational Rehabilitation Services data pull by Vocational Rehabilitation Research Analyst, ORCA database FFY 2016

Notes:

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

An '§§' indicates state data includes numbers not reflected in county numbers or county numbers do not reflect state totals due to services received in more than one county.