

NAME

4 Ron Buckner Date 4-20-89

ADDRESS

1825 NE 125th Ave  
Street  
Portland, Or, 97230  
City Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # \_\_\_\_\_  
Subject \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ FOR \_\_\_\_\_ AGAINST

NAME

2 Date 4/20  
DOUG ROGERS

ADDRESS

1740 SE 139th  
Street  
Portland, OR 97216  
City Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # \_\_\_\_\_  
Subject Human Services

X FOR \_\_\_\_\_ AGAINST

NAME

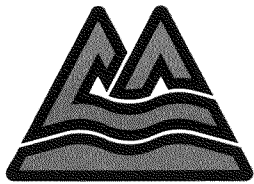
y 1 Date 20 Apr 1989  
Tom DENNEHY

ADDRESS

16421 NE Holladay St  
Street  
Portland 97230  
City Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # \_\_\_\_\_  
Subject \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ FOR \_\_\_\_\_ AGAINST



# MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
ROOM 605, COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
1021 S.W. FOURTH AVENUE  
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

GLADYS McCOY •	Chair	• 248-3308
PAULINE ANDERSON •	District 1	• 248-5220
GRETCHEN KAFOURY •	District 2	• 248-5219
RICK BAUMAN •	District 3	• 248-5217
	District 4	• 248-5213
JANE McGARVIN •	Clerk	• 248-3277

## 1989-1990 BUDGET HEARING SCHEDULE REVISION

The evening budget hearing for the Multnomah County budget scheduled for April 24, 1989 in Gresham is CANCELLED. It has been rescheduled to THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1989, at 7 PM, and will be held at the Gresham City Hall Council Chambers, 1333 NW Eastman Parkway. The public is invited.

The remainder of the Budget Hearing schedule is unchanged.

For additional information, call the Clerk of the Board's Office, at 248-3277.

Very truly yours,

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

By Jane McGarvin  
Jane McGarvin  
Clerk of the Board

4/11/89

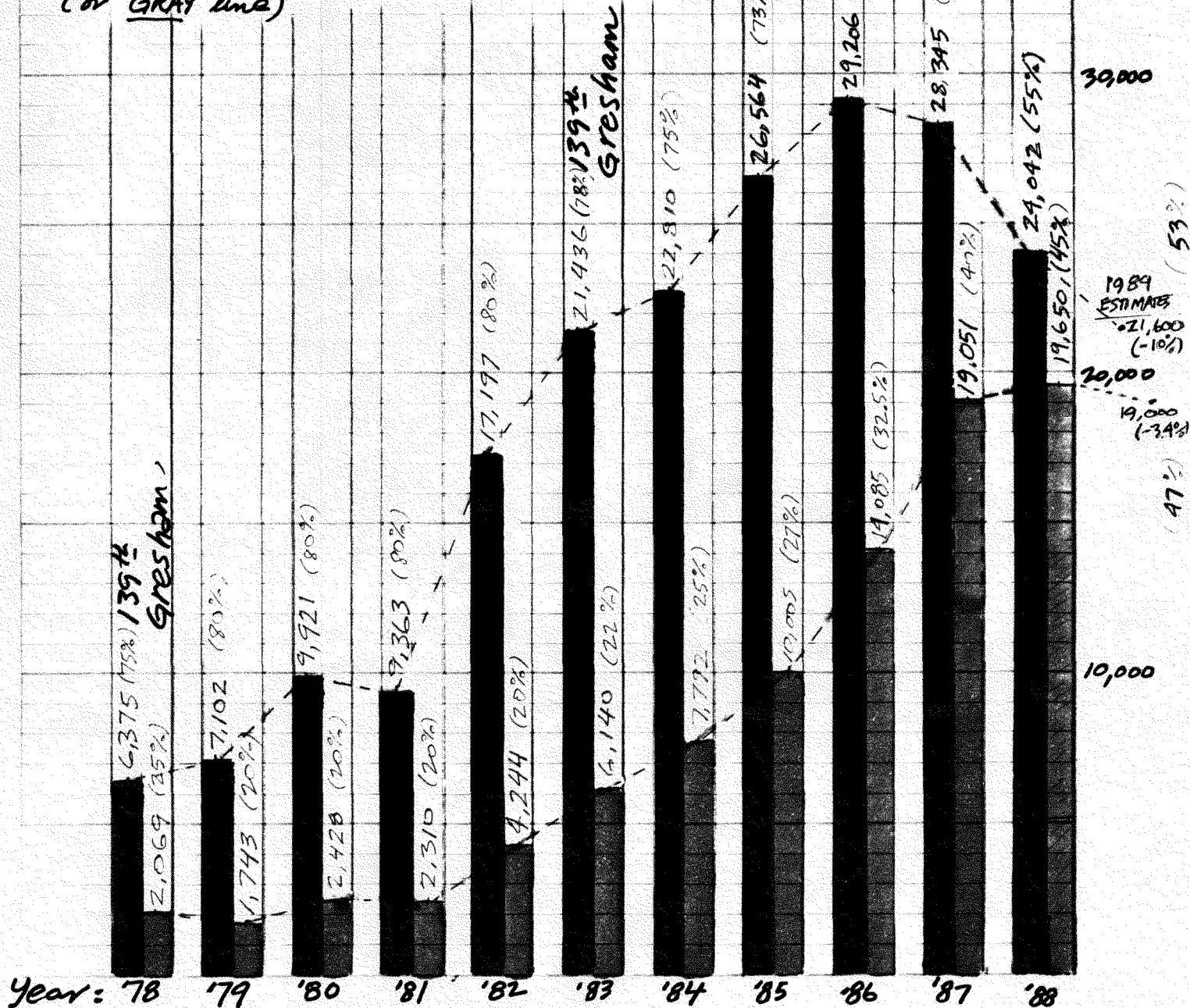
Snow-Cap

# HUNGER STATISTICS 1978-87

INDIVIDUALS WHO RECEIVED 3-DAY EMERGENCY FOOD SUPPLY

Black line = 139th (82nd St → 182nd)

"Red" line = Gresham (East of 182nd)  
(or GRAY line)



'86 '87 '88

ESTIMATE '89  
40,600  
(-7.6% from '88)

# Religion

outlook  
1-23-88



Staff photo by Dave Pinson

## Sign posted

A new sign for Red Barn Recycling was recently erected at 19626 N.E. Glisan St. in hopes of generating more money for Snow-CAP, the East Multnomah County agency that assists low-income families and individuals. The recycling center, which accepts cardboard, newspaper, phone books, glass, tin and aluminum, has been in business for about seven years. A major portion of the proceeds from the recycling center are donated to Snow-CAP. The center is operated by the Peace Mennonite Church.

*Please*

LEND A  
HAND WITH  
YOUR...

- time -  
volunteers  
needed for  
Saturdays
- donations -  
papers  
glass  
tin, etc.

# "PROFILES OF THE HUNGRY: 1988 Hunger Factors Assessment"

Statewide survey by the OREGON FOOD BANK to identify conditions and causes of hunger in our communities.

---

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### I. HOW OLD ARE THE HUNGRY?

- 44% are under the age of 18, including 35% under age 13
- 5% are 60 years of age or older

Age of respondents ranged from 13 to 96.

### II. FAMILIES ARE IN THE GREATEST NEED

The average household of respondents has over three members.  
21% of the households are single people.

### III. MOST RESPONDENTS ARE RESIDENTS, NOT TRANSIENTS

The median length of Oregon residency for survey respondents is 15 years.

- 17% of respondents are homeowners
- 8% of respondents reported they are homeless or living in car or van.
- 42% of the respondents were forced to move during the last five years to find work.

### IV. MANY ARE EMPLOYED

Noting that 44% of household members are under the age of 18, the study drew out the following information regarding total employment of family members:

- 17% had 1 part-time worker.
- 15% had 1 full-time worker.
- 4% had 1 full-time and 1 part-time worker.
- 2% had 2 full-time workers.
- 39% of the households have unemployed members who are looking for work.
- 7% of the household members are retired.

### V. LACK OF CHILD CARE A FACTOR IN EMPLOYMENT STATUS/NEED FOR ASSISTANCE

- 35% of the respondents said lack of child care prevented them from working.
- 53% of these households said they lack child care because it is too expensive.
- 11% of these households did not know where to find child care.
- 10% of these households said no programs are available in their area.



## VI. SURVEY RESPONDENTS LACK UTILITIES AND APPLIANCES

- 19% have no indoor plumbing.
- 18% have no source of heat.
- 13% have no refrigerator.
- 10% have no running water.
- 10% have no lights.

## VII. INCOMES ARE BELOW POVERTY - FOOD STAMPS ARE INADEQUATE

The median range for household net incomes, from all sources, last year was \$3,000 - \$4,999.

- 56% of the households received food stamps at least once during a 12-month period. Of these households, the median number of months food stamps were received is six.
- 87% of households ran out of their food stamp allotment within the first three weeks of the month.
- 30% of the households not receiving food stamps said they do not qualify.

## VIII. REACHING THE NEEDY WITH INFORMATION IS DIFFICULT

- 55% of the households do not have a telephone
- 29% of the households do not have a television (national average - 2%)
- 52% of reporting households get their information about feeding programs through three government-funded programs: food stamps, Welfare Offices, and USDA cheese distributions. (Public cheese distributions have been discontinued due to a reduction in product available from the USDA.)

## IX. HEALTH CARE FALLS SHORT

- 27% of respondents reported one or more household members in poor health.
- 60% of the households are putting off medical/dental care.
- 54% of the households have unpaid medical bills.
- 56% of the households report having no medical insurance coverage.

## X. MORE EDUCATION IS NEEDED

- 43% of respondents had less than a high school education.
- 35% of respondents had a high school diploma or GED.
- 18% of respondents had some college or technical school training.
- 3% of respondents are college graduates.
- 16% of respondents said better education, enabling them to secure employment or a better job, would have enabled them to avoid their food crisis.

\* Survey statistics may over-report the usual frequency of use by males and under report household size because of an atypical influx of migrants at the time of the survey implementation.

# Cutbacks reduce food for hungry

By NANCY MCCARTHY  
of The Oregonian staff

"Massive" cutbacks in a federal food commodity program will affect the state's ability to feed the hungry, Winifred Nazarko, director of the Oregon Food Bank said Wednesday.

About 6 million pounds of staples supplied annually by the U.S. Department of Agriculture have stopped coming to Oregon, Nazarko said during a news conference. As a result, the amount of available food has been reduced by 30 percent, Nazarko said.

Only a few supplies of powdered milk, rice and cheese are left in the Oregon Food Bank's Portland warehouse, she said. And nearly all of the agencies that compose the statewide food network are out of the federal commodities — or soon will be, said Paul Hanes, operations manager for the food bank.

The commodities program dried up last year because of the success of the government's buyout and price support programs designed to curtail production among the nation's dairy farmers, Hanes said. Congress passed the Emergency Hunger Prevention Act of 1988 in an attempt to make some other surplus commodities available, Hanes said. But that program will provide far less volume — about 1.5 million pounds this fiscal year — and "not the greatest variety" of items, he said. The legislation authorized the purchase of peanut butter, pork, dried eggs, raisins and vegetarian beans.

"The loss of those (dairy commodities) has really been felt at the emergency food box agency level," Hanes said. "They're just not able to put together a good-quality food box."

More than 480,000 people received food from emergency assistance programs in Oregon and Clark County, Wash., last year, according to a survey Nazarko released Wednesday. The number is down slightly from the 491,000 who received food in 1986, when the last survey was done.

Although employment is up in Oregon, many jobs are only part time or pay only minimum wage, Nazarko said.

"Basically we're talking about a group of people who are economically marginal, who may be barely squeaking by," Nazarko said. "They're right at the line, so that anything exceptional that happens puts them under — at least temporarily."

Doug Rogers, director of Snow CAP, a social service agency in East Multnomah County, said his agency would have to spend about \$50,000 a year to replace the federal commodities. Other services the agency provides — including money to help people pay heating bills — would have to be cut, said Rogers, who added that the food program was the agency's priority.

"We're not going to allow any child to go hungry," he said.



The Oregonian/TOM TREICK  
Winifred Nazarko, director of the Oregon Food Bank, tells a news conference of efforts to feed hungry people while Doug Rogers (right), director of Snow CAP, listens.

## NEEDY PEOPLE: A PROFILE

Here are results of a survey taken by Oregon Food Bank. Responses came from 944 questionnaires representing 3,053 individuals receiving emergency food at 18 food banks in Oregon and Clark County, Wash.

### INCOME

The median range for household net incomes, from all sources, last year was \$3,000 to \$4,999.

- 56% of the households received food stamps at least once during a 12-month period. Of these households, the median number of months food stamps were received is six.

- 87% of the households that received food stamps ran out of their food stamp allotment within the first three weeks of the month.

- 30% of the households not receiving food stamps said they do not qualify.

### HEALTH CARE

- 27% of respondents reported one or more household members in poor health.
- 60% of the households are putting off medical/dental care.

- 54% of the households have unpaid medical bills.
- 56% of the households report having no medical insurance coverage.

### EMPLOYMENT

Noting that 44% of household members are under the age of 18, the study drew out the following information regarding total employment of family members:

- 17% had 1 part-time worker.
- 15% had 1 full-time worker.
- 4% had 1 full-time and 1 part-

time worker.

- 2% had 2 full-time workers.
- 39% of the households have unemployed members who are looking for work.
- 7% of the household members are retired.
- 16% are unemployed.

Sources: Oregon Food Bank

The Oregonian

In addition to the loss of the federal staples, food and money donations are being affected by the mergers of corporations that usually make those contributions, according to the survey. Last summer's drought also may affect the amount of food available.

To counteract the problem, more local food drives, such as

Project Second Wind, which will be run through the Portland Public Schools from March 6 through 10, will be planned, Nazarko said. The food bank hopes to collect 200,000 pounds of canned food through Project Second Wind.

The food bank also will push legislation to create a statewide hunger task that provides a com-

prehensive look at the state's hunger problem, Nazarko said. Policies concerning food stamps, the school lunch program and food production will be examined, she said.

She noted that the results of a survey involving 944 questionnaires representing 3,053 individuals who received food from 18 agencies throughout Oregon differed little from 1986, when an attempt was first made to track the conditions and causes of hunger in the state. The survey indicated:

- Of those receiving food boxes, half were either younger than 13 or older than 60.

- More than one-third of the households had at least one full- or part-time worker. Another 39 percent of the households had unemployed members looking for work. The median net income per household was between \$3,000 and \$4,999.

- More than half of the households have no medical coverage; half have unpaid medical bills; and nearly two-thirds are putting off medical and dental care. More than one-fourth of the households had members in poor health.

- Although the survey results were affected by an unusual number of migrant workers who came to Oregon last year, the median length stay in Oregon was 15 years. While 17 percent of the respondents were homeowners, 8 percent said they were homeless or living in a vehicle.

- Seventy percent of those answering the survey said they had either no indoor plumbing, heat, refrigerator, running water or lights. More than half of the households did not have a telephone.

- About 43 percent of the respondents had less than a high school education.



# The Oregonian

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DONALD J. STERLING JR., Asst. to the Publisher

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1989

## No shortage of hunger

In the midst of a recovering economy, hunger in Oregon is not abating. But food supplies are.

Nearly half of the 480,000 Oregonians relying on emergency food boxes at least once last year were children. Most of the remainder were working, but their low-income jobs failed to put food on the table on some occasions.

The major problem faced by the Oregon Food Bank in responding to their needs lies in the reduction of federal emergency foodstuffs. With agricultural surpluses evaporating, Oregon lost more half of the 10 million pounds in cheese, butter, powdered milk, rice, flour, cornmeal and honey that had been available the previous year.

Winifred Nazarko, executive director of the food bank, sees no possibility that the loss can be made up by more private food drives. There are also limits to how much more the food industry can add to existing high levels of support.

The state for years has committed extensive resources to the fight against hunger. Thus it is hard-pressed to make up the 30 percent of emergency food lost because of the federal reduction. This was a case where one objective — elimination of farm surpluses — succeeded at the expense of a separate goal — feeding the hungry.

Too often agencies serving the needy have had to divert money from

other social programs, such as health care, shelter, clothing, counseling, job-training and the like, to buy food.

There are some things the state can do. One bill before the Legislature would establish a state task force on hunger to identify needs and develop a plan to coordinate a private-public partnership to deal with them. Washington state already has undertaken a similar effort.

The problems of the working poor people who are unable to feed and shelter themselves cry out for more comprehensive solutions than emergency food. But until those solutions are found, hunger must not be tolerated.

The federal government should do its part. The Select Committee on Hunger, whose ranks include Reps. Robert F. Smith, R-Ore., and Sid W. Morrison, R-Wash., ought to determine the volume of food that is needed and design a plan to fill it. Unless Congress comes up with a different approach, it ought to restore enough of the commodities that once were surplus so that the hungry have a place to turn.

Nearly one-fifth of the state's population relies on boxes of emergency food at least once a year. On average, households requesting help get supplies for three to seven days three times a year. The cornucopia of American agriculture can surely be extended to supply these meager needs.





## GROWING INEQUALITY OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION

The preceding article compared per capita income trends in the Portland PMSA and its four counties with those of the nation as a whole. On a per capita income basis, it seems clear that the Portland PMSA has steadily lost ground over the past decade as compared to the nation.

However, per capita income trends provide only part of the picture of the general economic well-being of residents of the Portland PMSA or Americans in general. A recent editorial by Mortimer B. Zuckerman, editor-in-chief of U.S. News & World Report (July 25, 1988 issue), makes a strong case that the past decade has seen growing inequality in the distribution of family income in the nation generally. Excerpts from that editorial, as well as the table it contained, are presented as follows:

The table, taken from an article by Tom Edsall in the June Atlantic, shows that, over the last decade, the great majority of families have experienced little or no increase, or even a net loss, in after tax income. Concurrently, the top 5 percent have enjoyed an increase in family incomes of 37 percent (or \$33,895 a year), and the top 1 percent have enjoyed increases of a staggering 74 percent (\$129,402). In most middle-class families, the gains in family income have been almost entirely from the entry of wives into the workplace, rather than from real wage increases.

Average after-tax family income (in 1987 dollars)

Income group by deciles	1977 avg. income	1986 avg. income	Percentage change	Dollar change
First	\$3,528	\$3,157	-10.5%	-\$371
Second	\$7,084	\$6,990	-1.3%	-\$94
Third	\$10,740	\$10,614	-1.2%	-\$126
Fourth	\$14,323	\$14,266	-0.4%	-\$57
Fifth	\$18,043	\$18,076	+0.2%	+\$33
Sixth	\$22,009	\$22,259	+1.1%	+\$250
Seventh	\$26,240	\$27,038	+3.0%	+\$798
Eighth	\$31,568	\$33,282	+5.4%	+\$1,714
Ninth	\$39,236	\$42,323	+7.9%	+\$3,087
Tenth	\$70,459	\$89,783	+27.4%	+\$19,324
Top 5%	\$90,756	\$124,651	+37.3%	+\$33,895
Top 1%	\$174,498	\$303,900	+74.2%	+\$129,402
All groups	\$24,184	\$26,494	+9.6%	+\$2,310

USNEWS—Basic data: Congressional Budget Office

It is a table that stunningly documents the growing inequality in American life. This historic reversal is counter to our ideals. Simply put, most of our citizens have not benefited from recent U.S. prosperity. Not only has the gap between rich and poor grown; the gap between the rich and middle class has also increased.

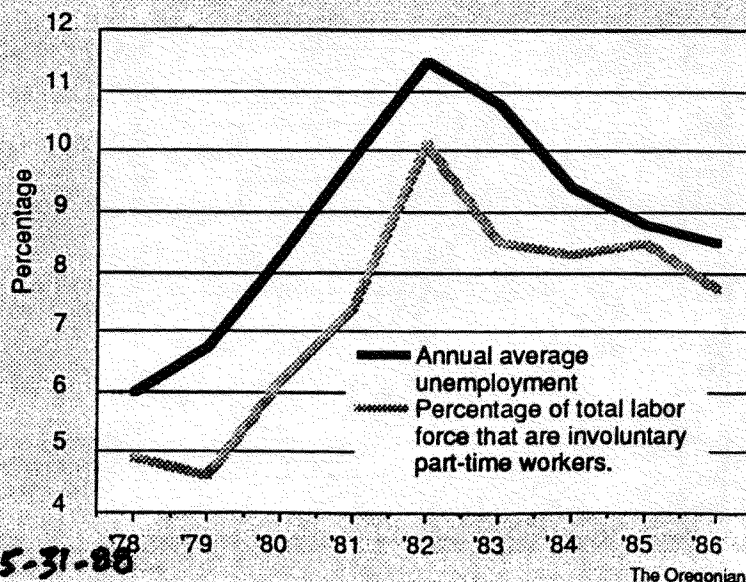
The consequences of this are revealed most strikingly in the lives of millions of middle-class families. Many cannot afford a college education for their children without financial assistance. Most younger families cannot afford to buy homes. Two percent fewer American families own a home than eight years ago, the first sustained decline since World War II. Those who can buy are squeezed by high interest rates.

SOURCE: *Portland Metropolitan Labor Trends, Oregon Employment Division -- July, 1988*

## SETTLING FOR LESS

The decline in Oregon's unemployment rate is deceptive. Although the rate has been falling as the economy continues to recover, a substantial number of people looking for full-time jobs have had to take part-time jobs instead.

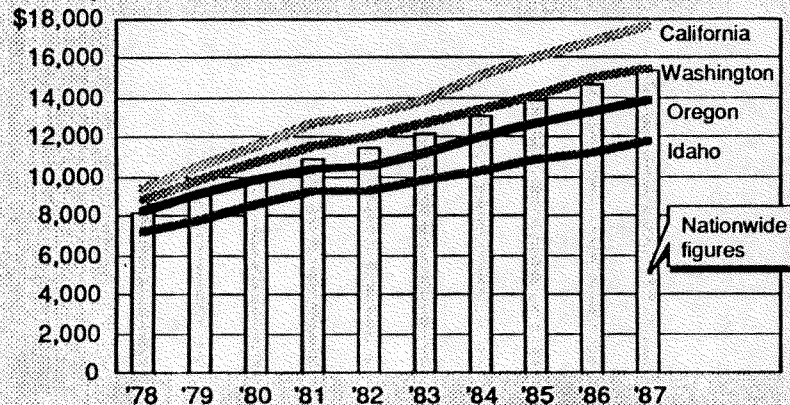
The number of involuntary part-time workers (those who would prefer working full-time but have to settle for part-time work) and the percentage they represent of Oregon's total labor force has not declined at the same pace as the unemployment rate. In fact, the rate is higher now than it was in 1978. Involuntary labor force figures for 1987 are not available.



## FALLING BEHIND THE NATION

Oregon has been losing ground in per capita income compared to most of its neighbors and nationwide figures.

Per capita income



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

5-29-88

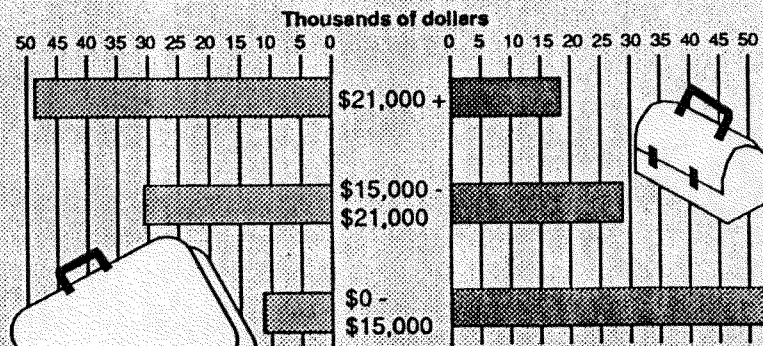
The Oregonian/RENE EISENBART

## MORE LOW-PAYING JOBS

The high income jobs Oregon lost during the recent recession from 1979 to 1982 have been replaced largely by low-income jobs that were gained back from 1982 to 1986.

JOBS LOST: 1979 - 1982

JOBS GAINED: 1982 - 1986

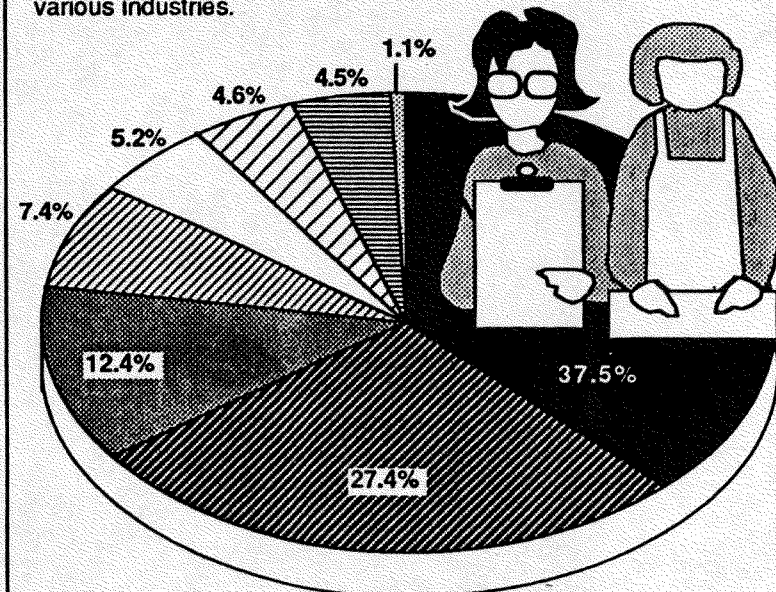


5-29-88

The Oregonian/RENE EISENBART

## WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE

Women in Oregon's work force are employed primarily in non-manufacturing sectors that tend to pay lower wages than manufacturing. Of the 397,600 women in Oregon's non-agricultural work force in June 1987, here is a breakdown of the percentage in various industries.



Services

Retail

Finance, insurance and real estate

Durable goods manufacturing

Non-durable goods manufacturing

Transportation, communications and utilities

Wholesale trade

Construction

Source: Oregon Employment Division

6-1-88 The Oregonian

Date Proposed	Proposed By	#	Amendments	General Fund Contingency
4/14	Anderson	DES 1	Transfers money from Rec Fac Fund (other improvements) to General Fund contingency.	150,000
4/19	Anderson	DES 2	Budgets revenues from service districts (service reimbs) to General Fund contingency.	19,000
4/19	Anderson	DES 3	Adds revenue from lease of parking lot	25,000
4/19	McCoy	DGS 1	Moves \$1,793,587 within the Insurance Fund from Workers Comp Contingency to Claims Paid	0
4/19	Anderson	DGS 2	Adds \$20,047 of revenue for Election Cost Recovery. Also moves appropriations in the Elections Budget	20,047
4/18	Anderson	DHS-1	Little Kids Package - enhancements and improvements to 11 programs in mental health, teen parenting, child abuse, cooperative programs.	(277,000)
4/18	Anderson	DHS-2	Restore fourth teen clinic. Offset by reductions in HSD	0
4/18	Anderson	DHS-3	Add three additional teen clinics. (Jan 1990)	(225,062)
4/18	Anderson	DHS-4	Add pilot project for teen offenders.	(128,000)
4/18	Anderson	DHS-5	Pregnant women in jail.(Sept 89)	(208,485)
4/18	Anderson	DHS-6	Add additional client workload to Public Guardian including developmentally disabled and chronically mentally ill communities. (Begins Sept)	(50,240)
4/18	Anderson	DHS-7	East County dental enhancement to expand services at Mt. Hood Community College.	(6,000)



Date Proposed	Proposed By	#	Amendments	General Fund Contingency
4/19	Anderson	DHS-8	Cut the manager of the Gill Building.	45,295
4/11/89	Kafoury	DJS #1	Adds 2.0 FTE to Community Corrections with increased CCA Enhancement Grant.	5,047
4/11/89	Kafoury	DJS #2	Increase Community Corrections budget by \$35,000 as a result of grant award to continue Family Violence Project.	2,978
4/11/89	Anderson	DJS #3	Increase contract funding for the Council for Prostitution Alternatives.	(6,900)
4/19/89	Kafoury	DJS #4	Creates 1.0 FTE Pathologist Assistant in the Medical Examiner's Office. Offset by cuts.	0
4/19/89	Anderson	DJS #5	Eliminate the Electronic Supervision Program	87,331
4/19/89	Anderson	DJS #6	Fund positions (3.5 C.O.'s, 1 OA3, 2 OA2's and 1 Deputy) out of Inverness Jail Levy.	0
4/19/89	Anderson	DJS #7	Add 1.5 FTE Corr Officer to MCDC transfer post.	(55,007)
4/19/89	Anderson	DJS #8	Reduce budget for food at MCDC as of result of increasing beds by 34 not 42.	9,000
4/19/89	Kafoury	DJS #9	Add Legal Assistant for Gang Prosecution Project.	(34,869)
4/19/89	Bauman	DJS #10	Juvenile Prosecution increase of 1.0 DDA 3, 1.0 OA2 (\$79,404), and 1.0 DDA 3 (\$54,026) for Domestic Violence.	(133,430)
4/19/89	Anderson	DJS #11	Reduce Capital in the Sheriff's budget.	50,000
4/19	Bauman	Nond 1	Adds \$60,000 for annexation	(60,000)

Date Proposed	Proposed By	#	Amendments	General Fund Contingency
4/19	Bauman	Nond 2	Cuts \$51,000 budgeted for dues to Association of Oregon Counties (AOC)	51,000
4/19	Bauman	Nond 3	Cuts Professional Services in County Counsel by \$10,000	10,000
4/19	Bauman	Nond 4	Cuts \$12,000 from the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission (MHRC)	12,000
4/19	Bauman	Nond 5	Adds \$40,000 to the Auditor's budget for an auditor. Cuts \$10,000 from Professional Services in DHS, DJS, DES, and DGS	0

*Sail & Water Dists*

TOTAL ALL PROPOSED AMENDMEN (698,295)

Total should be

468,000

BUDGET AMENDMENT NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Date Proposed \_\_\_\_\_  
Date Approved \_\_\_\_\_

1. PROPOSED BY Harley Leiber  
DEPARTMENT Justice Services DIVISION Community Corrections FUND 2305 BUDGET PAGES \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF AMENDMENT

Adds 2 FTE Community Service Placement Specialist positions, vans, materials and services for work in city parks and Housing Community Development projects.

## 3. PERSONNEL CHANGES

JOB TITLE	FTE	BASE	FRINGE	TOTAL
Community Service Placement Specialist	2	48,190	16,806	65,056

## 4. REVENUE IMPACT (Explain revenues being changed and the reason for the change.)

Adds \$82,000 revenue from City of Portland

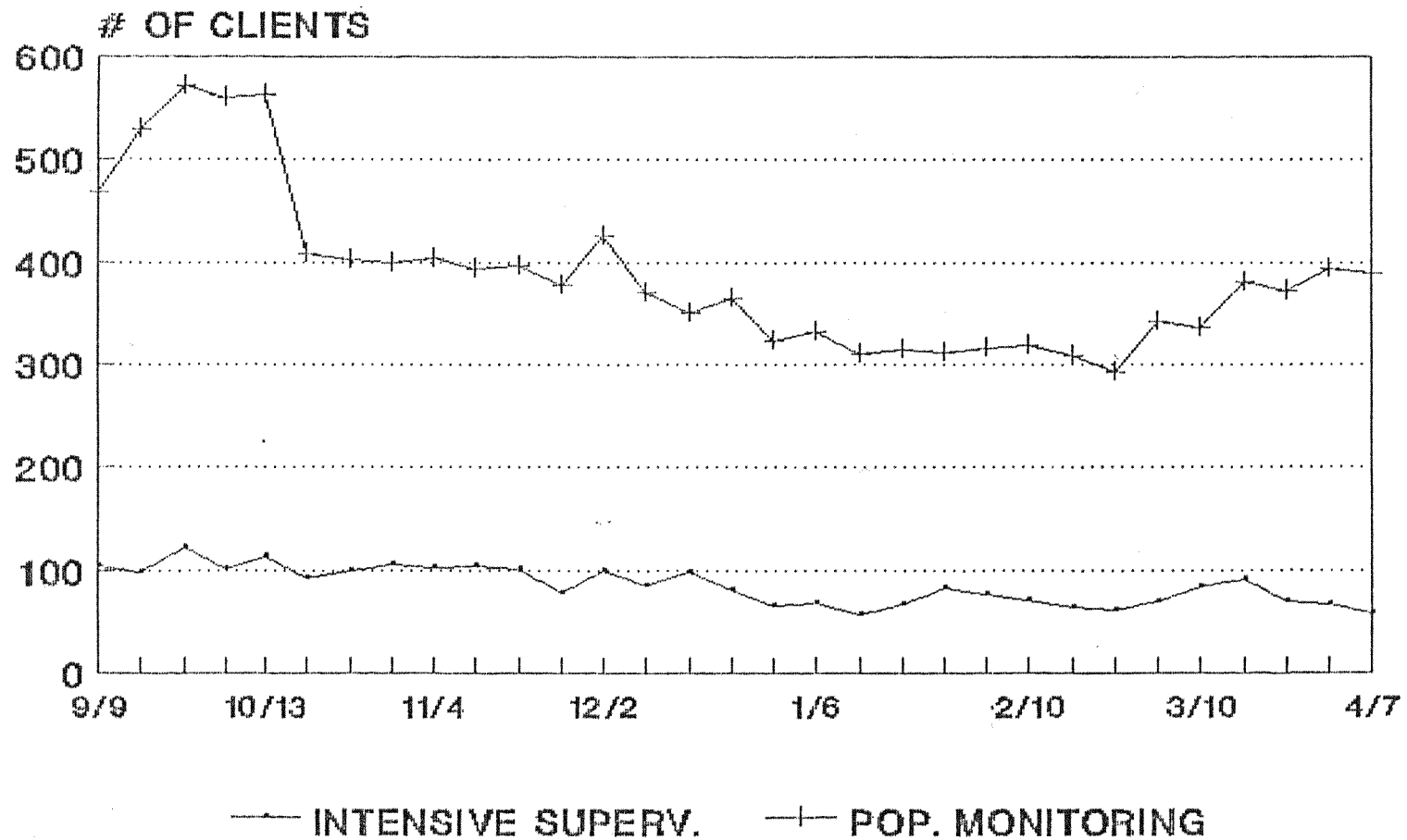
FUND	AGENCY	ORGANIZATION	OBJECT	INCREASE (DECREASE)	NOTES

EFFECT ON \_\_\_\_\_ FUND CONTINGENCY \_\_\_\_\_



# RELEASE PROGRAM COUNT\*

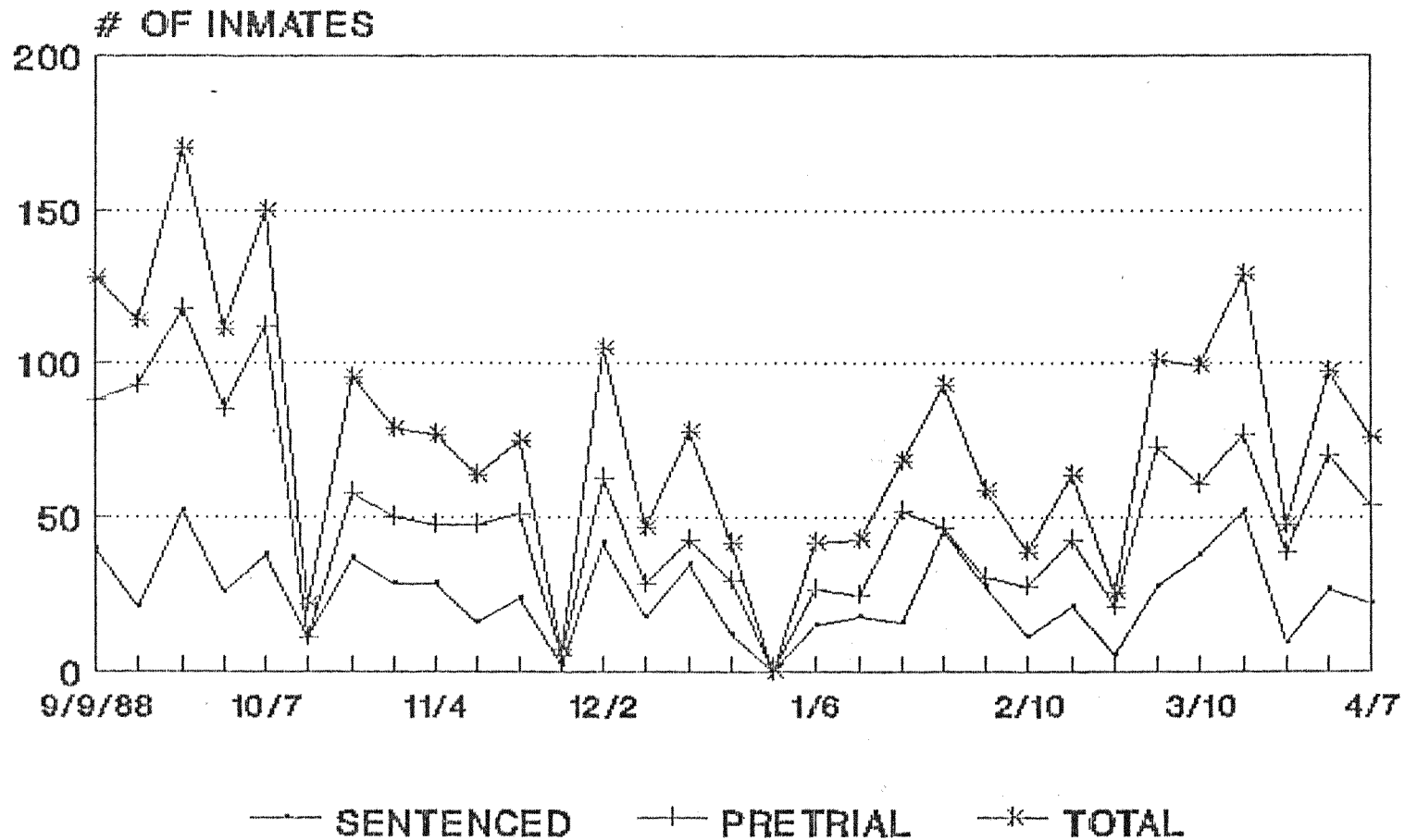
April 7, 1989



PROG: (\*Program count on Friday)

# WEEKLY POPULATION RELEASES\*

April 7, 1989



POP#:(•Releases for the week)

Release Program Count  
April 7, 1989

<u>Date</u>	<u>Intensive Supervision</u>	<u>Population Monitoring</u>
09/09/88	104	469
09/16	98	529
09/23	121	572
09/30	101	560
10/07	113	563
10/14	92	409
10/21	100	403
10/28	105	401
11/04	103	405
11/11	104	395
11/18	101	397
11/25	78	378
12/02	100	427
12/09	85	371
12/16	99	351
12/23	81	366
12/30	65	324
01/6/89	68	332
01/13	57	310
01/20	67	315
01/27	82	312
02/03	77	316
02/10	71	319
02/17	63	309
03/03	69	342
03/10	84	337
03/17	91	382
03/24	70	373
03/31	66	394
04/7	58	390

Significant dates

10/31/88 2 dorms at Inverness Jail opened (88 beds).  
11/18/88 1 additional dorm at Inverness Jail opened (44 additional beds).  
12/23/88 1 additional dorm at Inverness Jail opened (44 additional beds -  
Facility 176).  
01/11/89 1 additional dorm at Inverness Jail opened (Facility at full  
capacity - 220 plus 10 separation units).  
02/18/89 26 additional beds added to MCIJ (capacity 256).

2630b

Program



Weekly Population Releases

April 7, 1989

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sentenced</u>	<u>Pretrial</u>	<u>Total</u>
09/03-09/09	40	88	128
09/10-09/16	21	93	114
09/17-09/23	52	118	170
09/24-09/30	26	85	111
10/01-10/07	38	112	150
10/08-10/14	11	11	22
10/15-10/21	37	58	95
10/22-10/28	29	50	79
10/29-11/04	29	48	77
11/05-11/11	16	48	64
11/12-11/18	24	51	75
11/19-11/25	2	5	7
11/26-12/02	42	63	105
12/03-12/09	18	29	47
12/10-12/16	35	43	78
12/17-12/23	12	30	42
12/24-12/30	0	0	0
12/31-01/06	15	27	42
01/07-01/13	18	25	43
01/14-01/20	16	52	68
01/21-01/27	46	47	93
01/28-02/03	28	31	59
02/04-02/10	11	28	39
02/11-02/17	21	43	64
02/18-02/24	5	21	26
02/25-03/03	28	73	101
03/04-03/10	38	61	99
03/11-03/17	52	77	129
03/18-03/24	9	39	48
03/25-03/31	27	70	97
04/01-04/07	22	54	76

## Significant dates

10/31/88 2 dorms at Inverness Jail opened (88 beds).  
11/18/88 1 additional dorm at Inverness Jail opened (44 additional beds).  
12/23/88 1 additional dorm at Inverness Jail opened (44 additional beds -  
Facility 176).  
01/11/89 1 additional dorm at Inverness Jail opened (Facility at full  
capacity - 220 plus 10 separation units).  
02/18/89 26 additional beds added to MCIJ (capacity 256).

2630b

Population #