

ANNOTATED MINUTES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996 - 9:30 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602
1021 SW Fourth, Portland

BOARD BRIEFINGS

Chair Beverly Stein convened the meeting at 9:38 a.m., with Vice-Chair Dan Saltzman, Commissioners Sharron Kelley, Gary Hansen and Tanya Collier present.

- B-1 Results of the School Foundation Fundraising; Remaining Need (1996-97 and 1997-98); Report on Distribution Formula for County Contribution; Possible Legislative Short Term and Long Term Action. Presented by Sho Dozono, Ron Saxton, Jack Bierwirth, Jacki Cottingim, Keith Robinson, Sharron Kelley and Bill Wyatt.

**RON SAXTON, SHO DOZONO, KEITH ROBINSON,
JACKI COTTINGIM, BILL WYATT, SHARRON
KELLEY AND JACK BIERWIRTH PRESENTATIONS
AND RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS AND
DISCUSSION ON RESULTS OF SCHOOL
FOUNDATION FUNDRAISING, POSSIBLE
LEGISLATIVE SHORT AND LONG TERM ACTION,
DISTRIBUTION FORMULA FOR COUNTY
CONTRIBUTION, AND REMAINING SCHOOL
FUNDING NEEDS.**

The briefing was recessed and Commissioner Collier was excused at 10:45 a.m., and Chair Stein reconvened the briefing at 10:53 a.m., with Vice-Chair Dan Saltzman, Commissioners Sharron Kelley and Gary Hansen present.

- B-2 Community Action Program Office Update on Poverty in Multnomah County: a Descriptive Report. Presented by Rey España, Stephanie Limoncelli and Jon Puro.

**LOLENZO POE, REY ESPAÑA, STEPHANIE
LIMONCELLI AND JON PURO PRESENTATION
AND RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS,
DISCUSSION, AND COMMENTS IN SUPPORT.**

There being no further business, the briefing was adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

Tuesday, June 4, 1996 - 1:30 PM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602
1021 SW Fourth, Portland

BUDGET HEARING

Chair Beverly Stein convened the hearing at 1:36 p.m., with Vice-Chair Dan Saltzman, Commissioners Sharron Kelley and Tanya Collier present, and Commissioner Gary Hansen arriving at 2:05 p.m.

PH-1 Department of Support Services Budget Overview, Highlights and Action Plans. DSS Citizen Budget Advisory Committee Presentation. Opportunity for Public Testimony on the Proposed 1996-97 Multnomah County Budget. Issues and Opportunities. Board Questions and Answers.

BILL FARVER, DSS, JIM ROBISON, DAVE BOYER, JERRY WALKER, LARRY NICHOLAS, KERI HARDWICK, JIM MUNZ AND BARRY CROOK PRESENTATIONS AND RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION REGARDING DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW, CBAC RECOMMENDATIONS, STATUS OF DISPARITY STUDY, MINORITY-OWNED AND WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE OUTREACH AND EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES, AND STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IMPLEMENTATION. NO ONE WISHED TO TESTIFY.

There being no further business, the hearing was adjourned at 2:56 p.m.

Wednesday, June 5, 1996 - 9:30 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602
1021 SW Fourth, Portland

BUDGET HEARING

Chair Beverly Stein convened the hearing at 9:35 a.m., with Vice-Chair Dan Saltzman, Commissioners Sharron Kelley, Gary Hansen and Tanya Collier present.

PH-2 District Attorney's Office Budget Overview, Highlights and Action Plans. DA Citizen Budget Advisory Committee Presentation. Opportunity for Public Testimony on the Proposed 1996-97 Multnomah County Budget. Issues and Opportunities. Board Questions and Answers.

MICHAEL SCHRUNK, WITH TOM SIMPSON AND KELLY BACON, PRESENTATIONS AND RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION REGARDING BUDGET OVERVIEW, FINVEST GRANT, AMERICORPS GRANT, GANG OCN GRANT, MEASURE 11 IMPLEMENTATION, SB 1145 PLANNING, DRUG COURTS, STOP DIVERSION, TERMINATE PARENTAL RIGHTS CASE BACKLOG, SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT DIVISION, PROPERTY CRIMES, MENTAL COMMITMENTS AND COMMUNITY COURT PILOT PROJECT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ISSUES. DICK WEGNER PRESENTED CBAC RECOMMENDATIONS. COMMISSIONER SALTZMAN PROPOSED AMENDMENT ADDING \$155,000 FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TEAM.

The hearing was recessed at 10:44 a.m. and reconvened at 10:47 a.m.

PER CHAIR STEIN'S JUNE 4, 1996 MEMO, BILL FARVER DISCUSSED COUNTY FUNDING SOURCES TO PAY FOR \$10 MILLION TO SCHOOLS PROPOSAL AND RECEIVED BOARD CONSENSUS TO PROCEED. FOLLOWING DISCUSSION WITH BILL FARVER AND DAVE WARREN, BOARD CONSENSUS ON CERTAIN BUDGET AMENDMENTS, BUDGET NOTES, ADD PACKAGES AND DELAYED START-UPS. CHAIR STEIN ADVISED AN ALL DAY WORK SESSION TO DISCUSS BENCHMARKS IS SCHEDULED FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1996.

There being no further business, the hearing was adjourned at 12:00 p.m.

Wednesday, June 5, 1996 - 1:30 PM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602
1021 SW Fourth, Portland

BUDGET HEARING

Chair Beverly Stein convened the hearing at 1:37 p.m., with Commissioners Gary Hansen and Tanya Collier present, Vice-Chair Dan Saltzman arriving at 1:43 p.m., and Commissioner Sharron Kelley arriving at 3:25 p.m. due to another engagement.

PH-3 Non-Departmental Budget Overview, Highlights and Action Plans. NOND Citizen Budget Advisory Committee Presentation. Opportunity for Public Testimony on the Proposed 1996-97 Multnomah County Budget. Issues and Opportunities. Board Questions and Answers.

JERRY PENK PRESENTED CBAC RECOMMENDATIONS. AUDITOR GARY BLACKMER INTRODUCED MARY ANN WERSCH, WILLIAM BEAVERS AND ERIC WILSON OF THE MULTNOMAH COUNTY SALARY COMMISSION AND MARY ANN WERSCH PRESENTED THE 1996 MULTNOMAH COUNTY SALARY COMMISSION REPORT AND RESPONDED TO BOARD QUESTIONS. JOY AL SOFI TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF FUNDING FOR CITIZEN INVOLVMENT COMMITTEE STAFF. BILL BULICK DISCUSSED REGIONAL ARTS AND CULTURE COUNCIL BUDGET. KAY DURTSCHI AND KATHLEEN TODD DISCUSSED CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT COMMITTEE BUDGET AND ADD PACKAGE. CHING HAY RESPONSE TO QUESTION OF COMMISSIONER COLLIER. COMMISSIONER COLLIER PROPOSED A BUDGET AMENDMENT ADDING \$3,400 TO CIC BUDGET. GARY BLACKMER DISCUSSED AUDITOR'S OFFICE BUDGET AND RESPONDED TO BOARD QUESTIONS. COMMISSIONER COLLIER PROPOSED A BUDGET AMENDMENT IMPLEMENTING THE SALARY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS. HELEN CHEEK DISCUSSED METROPOLITAN HUMAN RIGHTS

COMMISSION BUDGET. PAUL SUNDERLAND DISCUSSED OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION OFFICE BUDGET AND RESPONDED TO BOARD QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS IN SUPPORT. DUNCAN WYSE AND CAROL WIRE DISCUSSED MULTNOMAH COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES BUDGET AND RESPONDED TO BOARD QUESTIONS. JOHN RAKOWITZ DISCUSSED STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM BUDGET AND RESPONDED TO BOARD COMMENTS IN SUPPORT.

The hearing was adjourned and the work session was convened at 3:15 p.m.

LOLENZO POE AND HOWARD KLINK EXPLANATION AND RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS CONCERNING SMALL GRANT PROGRAM.

Commissioner Kelley arrived at 3:25 p.m.

REY ESPAÑA AND LOLENZO POE EXPLANATION AND RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS CONCERNING INNOVATIVE SCHOOL PROJECT. CHIQUITA ROLLINS EXPLANATION AND RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS CONCERNING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROPOSALS. FOLLOWING DISCUSSION WITH BILL FARVER, BOARD CONSENSUS ON CERTAIN BUDGET AMENDMENTS AND CONTINGENCY HOLDS. FOLLOWING DISCUSSION, BOARD CONSENSUS THAT THE RESOLUTION ADOPTING SALARY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAIN A TWO YEAR PHASE IN FOR COMMISSION SALARY INCREASES, TO BE CONSIDERED ON THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1996.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:35 p.m.

Thursday, June 6, 1996 - 9:30 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602
1021 SW Fourth, Portland

REGULAR MEETING

Chair Beverly Stein convened the meeting at 9:35 a.m., with Vice-Chair Dan Saltzman, Commissioners Sharron Kelley, Gary Hansen and Tanya Collier present.

CONSENT CALENDAR

AT THE REQUEST OF CHAIR STEIN AND UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER KELLEY, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER HANSEN, CONSENT CALENDAR ITEMS C-1 THROUGH C-5 AND C-7 THROUGH C-18 WERE UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

- C-1 Appointment of Marc Gonzales and Re-Appointments of Judy Homer and George Scherzer to the INVESTMENT ADVISORY BOARD
- C-2 Appointments of Gary McGee, Cecily Quintana and Eric Fishman, and Re-Appointments of Laura Ross Paul and Mary Brown Ruble to the REGIONAL ARTS AND CULTURE COUNCIL

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

- C-3 Intergovernmental Agreement 800237 with Mt. Hood Community College, to Provide ABE/GED Instruction for Inmates within the Multnomah County Correctional Facility and the Multnomah County Inverness Jail

DEPARTMENT OF AGING SERVICES

- C-4 Intergovernmental Agreement 400236 with the City of Portland, Bureau of Neighborhood Associations, to Provide Funds for Portland/Multnomah Commission on Aging for General Advocacy and Review-and-Comment on Aging Services Department Programs and Contracts; and One-Time-Only Funds to Transition Administrative Functions to Non-Profit Status
- C-5 Budget Modification ASD 9603 Adding \$264,035 in On-Going Federal Title XIX (Medicaid) Funds from the Revised Allocation from the State of Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SERVICES

- C-7 Intergovernmental Agreement 101477 with City of Portland, for Parks and Recreation Employment and Alternative Services for Persons with Developmental Disabilities and a Summer Youth Conservation Job Program for At Risk Youth

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

- C-8 Amendment 1 to Intergovernmental Agreement 900106 with Clackamas County, Providing Reimbursement for Use of the Telecommunication System from July 1, 1995 through June 30, 1996
- C-9 Intergovernmental Agreement 900106 with Clackamas County, for Use of the Milwaukie Work Release Facility for the Period July 1, 1996 through June 30, 1997

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- C-10 ORDER Designating the Daily Journal of Commerce as the Newspaper for Publication of the Multnomah County 1996 Notice of Foreclosure of Tax Liens

ORDER 96-98.

- C-11 ORDER Authorizing Execution of Deed D961329 Upon Complete Performance of a Contract to Michael Davis

ORDER 96-99.

- C-12 ORDER Authorizing Execution of Deed D961330 Upon Complete Performance of a Contract to Jeffrey Fish

ORDER 96-100.

- C-13 ORDER Authorizing Execution of Deed D961331 Upon Complete Performance of a Contract to Jeffrey Paul Fish

ORDER 96-101.

- C-14 ORDER Authorizing Execution of Deed D961332 Upon Complete Performance of a Purchase and Sale Agreement to John E. McKibben

ORDER 96-102.

- C-15 ORDER Authorizing Execution of Deed D961334 for Repurchase of Tax Acquired Property to Former Owner Life Line Baptist Church

ORDER 96-103.

- C-16 ORDER Authorizing Execution of Deed D961335 Upon Complete Performance of a Contract to Clyde D. and Carol M. Tomasini

ORDER 96-104.

- C-17 NSA 7-95 Report Hearings Officer Decision APPROVING, With Conditions, Request for Conditional Use within the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area to Establish a Bed and Breakfast Facility within an Existing Residence, for Property Located at 46125 E HISTORIC COLUMBIA RIVER HIGHWAY, CORBETT
- C-18 PRE 2-96 Report Hearings Officer Decision DENYING Surrounding Property Owners Appeal of the Planning Director Administrative Approval of a Use Under Prescribed Conditions Permit for a Replacement Dwelling More than 200 Feet from the Existing Dwelling in a Commercial Forest Use Zone, for Property Located at 39420 SE GORDON CREEK ROAD, CORBETT

REGULAR AGENDA

PUBLIC COMMENT

- R-1 Opportunity for Public Comment on Non-Agenda Matters. Testimony Limited to Three Minutes Per Person.

***THOMAS BUCHHOLZ COMMENTED REGARDING
COURT TESTIMONY OF AN ANIMAL CONTROL
OFFICER.***

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SERVICES

- C-6 Intergovernmental Agreement 101227 with Portland Community College, for Portland Employment Project Services for Persons with Developmental Disabilities

COMMISSIONER COLLIER MOVED AND COMMISSIONER KELLEY SECONDED, APPROVAL OF C-6. COMMISSIONER SALTZMAN ADVISED HE WOULD ABSTAIN FROM VOTING DUE TO HIS POSITION ON THE PORTLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOARD. AGREEMENT APPROVED, WITH COMMISSIONERS KELLEY, HANSEN, COLLIER AND STEIN VOTING AYE, AND COMMISSISSIONER SALTZMAN ABSTAINING.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

- R-2 Intergovernmental Agreement 800207 with Portland Community College, to Provide ABE/GED Instruction for Inmates within the Multnomah County Detention Center, Courthouse Jail and Restitution Center

COMMISSIONER KELLEY MOVED AND COMMISSIONER HANSEN SECONDED, APPROVAL OF R-2. COMMISSIONER SALTZMAN ADVISED HE WOULD ABSTAIN FROM VOTING DUE TO HIS POSITION ON THE PORTLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOARD. AGREEMENT APPROVED, WITH COMMISSIONERS KELLEY, HANSEN, COLLIER AND STEIN VOTING AYE, AND COMMISSISSIONER SALTZMAN ABSTAINING.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPORT SERVICES

- R-3 First Reading of an ORDINANCE Relating to Pay Administration for Employees Not Covered by Collective Bargaining Agreement and Repealing Ordinance No. 778 and No. 820

ORDINANCE READ BY TITLE ONLY. COPIES AVAILABLE. COMMISSIONER COLLIER MOVED AND COMMISSIONER KELLEY SECONDED, APPROVAL OF FIRST READING. CURTIS SMITH EXPLANATION AND RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS. IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION OF COMMISSIONER COLLIER, CHAIR STEIN PROVIDED TITLE CLARIFICATION, ADVISING THE TITLE SHOULD STATE "REPEALING ORDINANCE NO. 778 AND NO. 820 AND ADOPTING

A NEW ORDINANCE RELATING TO PAY ADMINISTRATION FOR EMPLOYEES NOT COVERED BY COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT". NO ONE WISHED TO TESTIFY. FIRST READING UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED. SECOND READING THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1996.

- R-4 First Reading of an ORDINANCE Relating to the Pay Ranges and COLA Increases for Exempt Employees

ORDINANCE READ BY TITLE ONLY. COPIES AVAILABLE. COMMISSIONER COLLIER MOVED AND COMMISSIONER KELLEY SECONDED, APPROVAL OF FIRST READING. CURTIS SMITH EXPLANATION. NO ONE WISHED TO TESTIFY. FIRST READING UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED. SECOND READING THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1996.

- R-5 Supplemental Budget Consisting of Budget Modification DSS 4, Which Recognizes \$5,595.13 End of Year Reimbursement from Oregon Emergency Management and \$12,000 Reimbursement for Hazardous Materials Spill Responses

COMMISSIONER SALTZMAN MOVED AND COMMISSIONER KELLEY SECONDED, APPROVAL OF R-5. MIKE GILSDORF EXPLANATION. BUDGET MODIFICATION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- R-6 Intergovernmental Agreement 301776 with the Oregon Department of Transportation, Region 1 Administration, Providing Federal and State Funding to Replace the Deck Grating System and Paint the Hawthorne Bridge

COMMISSIONER COLLIER MOVED AND COMMISSIONER KELLEY SECONDED, APPROVAL OF R-6. STAN GHEZZI EXPLANATION. MR. GHEZZI AND KATHY BUSSE RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION. STAFF TO CONTACT WILLAMETTE LIGHT BRIGADE, REGIONAL ARTS AND CULTURE COUNCIL,

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INTERESTED
OTHERS FOR INPUT ON BRIDGE PAINT COLOR.
AGREEMENT UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.**

- R-7 ORDER Accepting a Road Offered by the City of Gresham for Jurisdiction by Multnomah County Effective July 1, 1996 [NE Airport Way from NE Sandy, Northerly, 1,010 Feet to the Portland City Limits]

**COMMISSIONER KELLEY MOVED AND
COMMISSIONER COLLIER SECONDED, APPROVAL
OF R-7. BOB THOMAS EXPLANATION AND
RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS. ORDER 96-105
UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

- R-8 Budget Modification MCHD 7 Increasing the Appropriation for Seven Specific State Grants Totaling \$356,467 and for \$19,681 in Federal Funds; Increasing the EMS Budget to Conform with Contracts Currently in Effect but Omitted from the Budget; and Moving Unspent Dollars from Personal Services to Materials and Services for Required Payment for the State Health Inspection Program

**COMMISSIONER HANSEN MOVED AND
COMMISSIONER KELLEY SECONDED, APPROVAL
OF R-8. KATHY INNES EXPLANATION. BUDGET
MODIFICATION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.**

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

- R-9 Budget Modification NOND 14 Transferring \$9,000 from Personnel Services to External Materials and Services

**COMMISSIONER KELLEY MOVED AND
COMMISSIONER HANSEN SECONDED, APPROVAL
OF R-9. BUDGET MODIFICATION UNANIMOUSLY
APPROVED.**

- R-10 Budget Modification NOND 15 Transferring \$7,076 from Personnel Services to External Materials and Services and Increasing Materials by \$204

**COMMISSIONER COLLIER MOVED AND
COMMISSIONER KELLEY SECONDED, APPROVAL**

**OF R-10. COMMISSIONER SALTZMAN
EXPLANATION. BUDGET MODIFICATION
UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.**

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:10 a.m.

Thursday, June 6, 1996 - 11:00 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602
1021 SW Fourth, Portland

PUBLIC HEARING

Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission Chair Charles Rosenthal convened the hearing at 11:00 a.m., with Commissioners Richard Anderson, Anthony Jankans, Roger McDowell and Ann Sherman, TSCC staff Courtney Wilton, and Multnomah County Chair Beverly Stein and Commissioners Sharron Kelley and Gary Hansen present.

PH-4 The Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission Will Meet to Conduct a Public Hearing on the Approved 1996-97 Multnomah County Budget.

**BEVERLY STEIN, BARRY CROOK, SANDRA DUFFY,
GARY HANSEN, SHARRON KELLEY AND DAVE
WARREN RESPONSE TO COMMISSION
QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION. NO ONE WISHED
TO TESTIFY.**

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 11:55 p.m.

Thursday, June 6, 1996 - 7:00 PM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602
1021 SW Fourth, Portland

BUDGET HEARING

Chair Beverly Stein convened the hearing at 7:05 p.m., with Vice-Chair Dan Saltzman, Commissioners Sharron Kelley, Gary Hansen and Tanya Collier present.

CHAIR STEIN ADVISED OF PROCESS FOR TESTIMONY. DIANE FELDT TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF GIFT PROGRAM FUNDING. JUAN CARLOS OCAÑA, DARYN PETERS AND JOSÉ LEAL (VIA TRANSLATOR) TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF EL PROGRAMA ESPAÑO AND LATINO YOUTH INVESTMENT SYSTEM FUNDING. MICHELE KRAJESKI TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF PORTLAND IMPACT, TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FUNDING. SHAUNA DIXON TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF INNOVATIVE PROJECTS FUNDING. LAUREL DUNN AND NIA DIYG TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF PORTLAND IMPACT, TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FUNDING. BARBARA TIMPER TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF THE PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCIL IN SUPPORT OF HISPANIC STUDENT RETENTION AND RETRIEVAL PROJECT FUNDING. PAUL SOCHACKI, MADELAINE COFFMAN, LOUISE OSBORNE, KATE FILLIN-YEH AND ARIEL WELKER TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SEXUAL MINORITY YOUTH PROGRAMS (PHOENIX RISING, WINDFIRE, PERSONAL DEITY PROXY) FUNDING. SHARON GORDON AND CATHERINE HARDING TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF HUMBOLDT SCHOOL PTA IN SUPPORT OF TOUCHSTONE PROJECT FUNDING AND TEACHER TIM SEIDEL. MS. GORDON READ LETTER FROM BARBARA PITTMAN IN SUPPORT OF TOUCHSTONE PROJECT AND TIM SEIDEL. AT CHAIR STEIN'S REQUEST, MR. SEIDEL WAS RECOGNIZED AND ACKNOWLEDGED FROM THE AUDIENCE. CHAIR STEIN ADVISED THAT THE COUNTY INTENDS TO CONTINUE FUNDING TOUCHSTONE PROGRAMS. JULIE MIZAR TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF TOUCHSTONE PROJECT FUNDING. DELORES MACDONALD TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF PORTLAND IMPACT, TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FUNDING. MURIEL GOLDMAN AND LOU STAGNITTO TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF YOUTH INVESTMENT SYSTEM OF

SERVICES FUNDING. MOUREEN ROSERA, BEACH SCHOOL TOUCHSTONE MOTHER, TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF TOUCHSTONE FUNDING AND PAM BALLENTINE. SHALA MOSLEY TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF GIFT FAMILY SERVICE PROGRAM FUNDING. JUDITH McGAVIN OF HARRY'S MOTHER TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF YOUTH INVESTMENT SYSTEM OF SERVICES FUNDING. TAMMERA JOHNSON TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF GIFT FAMILY SERVICE PROGRAM FUNDING. LINDA BERLAND TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF YOUTH INVESTMENT SYSTEM OF SERVICES FUNDING. ELEANOR ANDERSON TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF PORTLAND IMPACT, TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FUNDING. CHAIR STEIN ADVISED TONIGHT'S HEARING IS BEING CABLECAST LIVE, AND THE PLAYBACK TIMES ARE SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 8:00 PM, SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 9:00 PM AND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 6:00 PM ON CABLE CHANNEL 30. EMILY JOY SANGREY TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF PHOENIX RISING FOUNDATION AND SEXUAL MINORITY YOUTH PROGRAMS FUNDING. RACHEL BRISTOL LITTLE TESTIMONY REQUESTING \$100,000 TO SUPPORT OREGON FOOD BANK SERVICES. ERIKA GREEN TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF TOUCHSTONE PROGRAM FUNDING. LUIS MACHORRO TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT HISPANIC COMMUNITY PROGRAMS FUNDING. RITA NGUYEN TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF GIFT FAMILY SERVICES PROGRAM FUNDING. LANG NGUYEN (VIA TRANSLATOR) TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF ASIAN FAMILY CENTER AND PROGRAMS FUNDING. ALLANYA GUENTHER OF PHOENIX RISING FOUNDATION TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF YOUTH INVESTMENT SYSTEM OF SERVICES AND SEXUAL MINORITY YOUTH PROGRAMS FUNDING. SONNY MONTES, HISPANIC RESOURCE SPECIALIST FOR PORTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND GASPAR BARAJAS, PARENT OF MARSHALL STUDENT JOSÉ BARAJAS, TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF MARSHALL HIGH SCHOOL HISPANIC RETENTION PROGRAM

FUNDING. ZACH HEUSINKVELD AND DAWN JOELLA JACKSON TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SEXUAL MINORITY YOUTH PROGRAMS (PHOENIX RISING, TRANSSEXUAL SUPPORT GROUP, VOICES, GORILLA THEATER STREETWISE, PERSONAL DEITY PROXY) FUNDING. MARTIN GONZALEZ TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HISPANIC COMMUNITY PROGRAMS. LINA LOPEZ, ISABEL MENA, BLANCA ESCOBEDO AND JULIA MAY TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF BENSON HIGH HISPANIC STUDENT RETRIEVAL PROGRAM FUNDING. JOSEPH MCHENRY, DEBORAH HODGES AND CASHONNEL BENTLEY TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF YOUTH INVESTMENT SYSTEM OF SERVICES FUNDING. RICHARD LUCCHETTI AND MICHELLE RODRIGUEZ TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HISPANIC STUDENT RETENTION AND RETRIEVAL PROGRAMS FUNDING. MADELAINE COFFMAN ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SEXUAL MINORITY YOUTH PROGRAMS FUNDING. BOARD ACKNOWLEDGED AND EXPRESSED APPRECIATION TO THE HEARING PARTICIPANTS AND ATTENDEES.

There being no further business, the hearing was adjourned at 9:05 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD CLERK
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

Deborah L. Bogstad

Deborah L. Bogstad



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

OFFICE OF THE BOARD CLERK
SUITE 1510, PORTLAND BUILDING
1120 SW FIFTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
CLERK'S OFFICE • 248-3277 • 248-5222
FAX • (503) 248-5262

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS		
BEVERLY STEIN	CHAIR	•248-3308
DAN SALTZMAN	DISTRICT 1	• 248-5220
GARY HANSEN	DISTRICT 2	•248-5219
TANYA COLLIER	DISTRICT 3	•248-5217
SHARRON KELLEY	DISTRICT 4	•248-5213

AGENDA

MEETINGS OF THE MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE WEEK OF

JUNE 3, 1996 - JUNE 7, 1996

Tuesday, June 4, 1996 - 9:30 AM - Board Briefings..... Page 2

Tuesday, June 4, 1996 - 1:30 PM - DSS Budget Hearing..... Page 2

Wednesday, June 5, 1996 - 9:30 AM - DA Budget Hearing Page 2

Wednesday, June 5, 1996 - 1:30 PM - NOND Budget Hearing Page 3

Thursday, June 6, 1996 - 9:30 AM - Regular Meeting..... Page 3

Thursday, June 6, 1996 -11:00 AM - TSCC Hearing..... Page 7

Thursday, June 6, 1996 - 7:00 PM - Budget Hearing..... Page 7

*Thursday Meetings of the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners
are *cablecast* live and taped and can be seen by Cable subscribers in Multnomah
County at the following times:*

Thursday, 9:30 AM, (LIVE) Channel 30

Friday, 10:00 PM, Channel 30

Sunday, 1:00 PM, Channel 30

Produced through Multnomah Community Television

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BOARD BRIEFINGS

- B-1 Results of the School Foundation Fundraising; Remaining Need (1996-97 and 1997-98); Report on Distribution Formula for County Contribution; Possible Legislative Short Term and Long Term Action. Presented by Sho Dozono, Ron Saxton, Jack Bierwirth, Jacki Cottingim, Keith Robinson, Sharron Kelley and Bill Wyatt. 1 HOUR REQUESTED.*
- B-2 Community Action Program Office Update on Poverty in Multnomah County: a Descriptive Report. Presented by Rey España, Stephanie Limoncelli and Jon Puro. 30 MINUTES REQUESTED.*
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*Tuesday, June 4, 1996 - 1:30 PM
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BUDGET HEARING

- PH-1 Department of Support Services Budget Overview, Highlights and Action Plans. DSS Citizen Budget Advisory Committee Presentation. Opportunity for Public Testimony on the Proposed 1996-97 Multnomah County Budget. Issues and Opportunities. Board Questions and Answers. 2 HOURS REQUESTED*
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Thursday, June 6, 1996 - 9:30 AM
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REGULAR MEETING

CONSENT CALENDAR

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

- C-1 *Appointment of Marc Gonzales and Re-Appointments of Judy Homer and George Scherzer to the INVESTMENT ADVISORY BOARD*
- C-2 *Appointments of Gary McGee, Cecily Quintana and Eric Fishman, and Re-Appointments of Laura Ross Paul and Mary Brown Ruble to the REGIONAL ARTS AND CULTURE COUNCIL*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

- C-3 *Intergovernmental Agreement 800237 with Mt. Hood Community College, to Provide ABE/GED Instruction for Inmates within the Multnomah County Correctional Facility and the Multnomah County Inverness Jail*

DEPARTMENT OF AGING SERVICES

- C-4 *Intergovernmental Agreement 400236 with the City of Portland, Bureau of Neighborhood Associations, to Provide Funds for Portland/Multnomah Commission on Aging for General Advocacy and Review-and-Comment on Aging Services Department Programs and*

Contracts; and One-Time-Only Funds to Transition Administrative Functions to Non-Profit Status

- C-5 *Budget Modification ASD 9603 Adding \$264,035 in On-Going Federal Title XIX (Medicaid) Funds from the Revised Allocation from the State of Oregon*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SERVICES

- C-6 *Intergovernmental Agreement 101227 with Portland City College, for Portland Employment Project Services for Persons with Developmental Disabilities*
- C-7 *Intergovernmental Agreement 101477 with City of Portland, for Parks and Recreation Employment and Alternative Services for Persons with Developmental Disabilities and a Summer Youth Conservation Job Program for At Risk Youth*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

- C-8 *Amendment 1 to Intergovernmental Agreement 900106 with Clackamas County, Providing Reimbursement for Use of the Telecommunication System from July 1, 1995 through June 30, 1996*
- C-9 *Intergovernmental Agreement 900106 with Clackamas County, for Use of the Milwaukie Work Release Facility for the Period July 1, 1996 through June 30, 1997*

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- C-10 *ORDER Designating the Daily Journal of Commerce as the Newspaper for Publication of the Multnomah County 1996 Notice of Foreclosure of Tax Liens*
- C-11 *ORDER Authorizing Execution of Deed D961329 Upon Complete Performance of a Contract to Michael Davis*
- C-12 *ORDER Authorizing Execution of Deed D961330 Upon Complete Performance of a Contract to Jeffrey Fish*
- C-13 *ORDER Authorizing Execution of Deed D961331 Upon Complete Performance of a Contract to Jeffrey Paul Fish*

- C-14 *ORDER Authorizing Execution of Deed D961332 Upon Complete Performance of a Purchase and Sale Agreement to John E. McKibben*
- C-15 *ORDER Authorizing Execution of Deed D961334 for Repurchase of Tax Acquired Property to Former Owner Life Line Baptist Church*
- C-16 *ORDER Authorizing Execution of Deed D961335 Upon Complete Performance of a Contract to Clyde D. and Carol M. Tomasini*
- C-17 *NSA 7-95 Report Hearings Officer Decision APPROVING, With Conditions, Request for Conditional Use within the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area to Establish a Bed and Breakfast Facility within an Existing Residence, for Property Located at 46125 E HISTORIC COLUMBIA RIVER HIGHWAY, CORBETT*
- C-18 *PRE 2-96 Report Hearings Officer Decision DENYING Surrounding Property Owners Appeal of the Planning Director Administrative Approval of a Use Under Prescribed Conditions Permit for a Replacement Dwelling More than 200 Feet from the Existing Dwelling in a Commercial Forest Use Zone, for Property Located at 39420 SE GORDON CREEK ROAD, CORBETT*

REGULAR AGENDA

PUBLIC COMMENT

- R-1 *Opportunity for Public Comment on Non-Agenda Matters. Testimony Limited to Three Minutes Per Person.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

- R-2 *Intergovernmental Agreement 800207 with Portland Community College, to Provide ABE/GED Instruction for Inmates within the Multnomah County Detention Center, Courthouse Jail and Restitution Center*

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPORT SERVICES

- R-3 *First Reading of an ORDINANCE Relating to Pay Administration for Employees Not Covered by Collective Bargaining Agreement and Repealing Ordinance No. 778 and No. 820*
- R-4 *First Reading of an ORDINANCE Relating to the Pay Ranges and COLA Increases for Exempt Employees*

- R-5 *Supplemental Budget Consisting of Budget Modification DSS 4, Which Recognizes \$5,595.13 End of Year Reimbursement from Oregon Emergency Management and \$12,000 Reimbursement for Hazardous Materials Spill Responses*

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- R-6 *Intergovernmental Agreement 301776 with the Oregon Department of Transportation, Region 1 Administration, Providing Federal and State Funding to Replace the Deck Grating System and Paint the Hawthorne Bridge*
- R-7 *ORDER Accepting a Road Offered by the City of Gresham for Jurisdiction by Multnomah County Effective July 1, 1996 [NE Airport Way from NE Sandy, Northerly, 1,010 Feet to the Portland City Limits]*

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

- R-8 *Budget Modification MCHD 7 Increasing the Appropriation for Seven Specific State Grants Totaling \$356,467 and for \$19,681 in Federal Funds; Increasing the EMS Budget to Conform with Contracts Currently in Effect but Omitted from the Budget; and Moving Unspent Dollars from Personal Services to Materials and Services for Required Payment for the State Health Inspection Program*

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

- R-9 *Budget Modification NOND 14 Transferring \$9,000 from Personnel Services to External Materials and Services*
- R-10 *Budget Modification NOND 15 Transferring \$7,076 from Personnel Services to External Materials and Services and Increasing Materials by \$204*

*Thursday, June 6, 1996 - 11:00 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602
1021 SW Fourth, Portland*

PUBLIC HEARING

*PH-4 The Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission Will Meet to
Conduct a Public Hearing on the Approved 1996-97 Multnomah County
Budget.*

*Thursday, June 6, 1996 - 7:00 PM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602
1021 SW Fourth, Portland*

BUDGET HEARING

*PH-5 Opportunity for Public Testimony on the Proposed 1996-97 Multnomah
County Budget. Testimony Limited to Three Minutes Per Person.*

MEETING DATE: JUN 4 1996

AGENDA #: B-1

ESTIMATED START TIME: 9:30

(Above Space for Board Clerk's Use ONLY)

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM

SUBJECT: Briefing

BOARD BRIEFING:

DATE REQUESTED: June 4, 1996

REQUESTED BY: Chair Stein

AMOUNT OF TIME NEEDED: 1 Hour Requested

REGULAR MEETING:

DATE REQUESTED:

AMOUNT OF TIME NEEDED:

DEPARTMENT: Nondepartmental

DIVISION: Chair's Office

CONTACT: Chair Beverly Stein

TELEPHONE #: 248-3308

BLDG/ROOM #: 106/1515

PERSON(S) MAKING PRESENTATION:

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ [XX] INFORMATIONAL ONLY ☐ [] POLICY DIRECTION ☐ [] APPROVAL ☐ [] OTHER

SUGGESTED AGENDA TITLE:

Briefing on status of school funding.

SIGNATURES REQUIRED:

ELECTED OFFICIAL: Beverly Stein⁶

(OR)

DEPARTMENT

MANAGER: _____

BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
96 MAY 14 PM 2:10
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON

ALL ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS MUST HAVE REQUIRED SIGNATURES

Any Questions: Call the Office of the Board Clerk 248-3277 or 248-5222

SCHOOL FUNDING BRIEFING
Tuesday June 4, 1996

A G E N D A

1. Results of the School Foundation Fundraising (corporate contributions and June 1 March receipts) - Presenters: Sho Dozono and Ron Saxton
2. Possible Legislative Short Term and Long Term Action - Presenter Bill Wyatt, Governor Kitzhaber's Office
3. Report on Distribution Formula for County Contribution - Presenter Commissioner Sharron Kelley
4. Remaining Need (1996-97 and 1997-98) - Presenters: Jack Bierwirth, Portland Public Schools; Jacki Cottingim, Parkrose Schools; Keith Robison, Centennial Schools

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

Board Proposal for providing)	
one time only contributions to schools)	RESOLUTION
in Multnomah County in order to)	96-81
give school districts time to enact)	
a long-range stabilization plan)	

WHEREAS, school districts in Multnomah County have experienced severe reductions since the passage of the 1990 property tax limitation (Measure 5); and

WHEREAS, school district cuts that will take place in the 1996-97 fiscal year are of such magnitude that a crisis exists in the educational systems within Multnomah County; and

WHEREAS, the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners understands the importance of a stable, effective school system in maintaining a healthy, vibrant urban environment; and

WHEREAS, the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners recognizes that the entire State of Oregon is in the midst of a school funding crisis, and

WHEREAS, the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners does not want to send the message to the public that local government has sufficient resources to solve this problem, the County is willing to offer a short-term solution to help bridge the gap until the state legislature can craft a long-term, statewide solution in 1997; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners intends to take action to mitigate the reduction in the number of teachers in fiscal year 1996-97 and to maintain class size by devising a distribution formula to provide funding to every school district in the County based on the cost per student, ratio of students to staff, number of students and the effects of previous reductions in funding; no significant amount will be forthcoming until the districts detail exactly what their shortfall is, the number of layoffs that have occurred, and the effect on class size; and

WHEREAS, the County's mission is to provide services and programs to a large, diverse population; and

WHEREAS, significant cuts in federal and state funding for these County programs are anticipated, it is important that this one-time only school support be supplied in a manner that does not significantly interfere with the County's ability to fulfill these responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, the County is already providing \$6.5 million to provide the following programs to stabilize families and help children succeed in school: drug and alcohol intervention programs, school retention and anti violence programs, Touchstone, early intervention, early screening and referral, Hispanic retention and retrieval, STARS, Teen health clinics, library homework programs, school dental services, pregnancy prevention, alternative schools, DARE, school resource officers, school based mental health, Partners, family resource centers, Headstart, caring communities, Counteract, and PAX; and

WHEREAS, Multnomah County has substantial unmet long-term financial obligations including: \$290 million for maintaining and upgrading the Willamette River bridges; increasing public safety activities; providing health services to the needy; financing and managing an effective library system; implementing the animal control ordinance; providing effective services to an aging population, including adult foster care oversight; providing mental health services to burgeoning numbers resulting from closure of Dammasch Hospital; providing affordable housing; providing services to those affected by welfare reform cutbacks; providing services for abused and battered women and children; transition services for women leaving prison; all provided with reduced funds from all sources; and

WHEREAS, in order to build on the work of the spring School Summit, maintain a long-term partnership with the business community, and recognize that any long term solution to this crisis will require the support of the entire community,

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED that it is the intention of the Board of County Commissioners to transfer to the school districts in Multnomah County at least \$10 million in FY 1996-1997 from the following resources:

- revenues derived from Community Service Fees under the Strategic Investment Program in 1996-97;
- the General Fund resources that have been reserved in the 1996-97 Proposed Multnomah County Budget pursuant to Board policy to offset short term revenue reductions so that the County does not need to scale down and restore ongoing programs in response to annual changes in resources;
- savings from the General Fund; and

FURTHER RESOLVED that the County, the school districts and the education service district commence a working group by July 1, 1996 to evaluate a functional realignment of responsibilities for district librarians, nurses, counselors/psychologists, child development specialists and other positions that fit within the County's human service mission and area of expertise. The goal of functional realignment is to be a long-term solution that frees up district revenues for maintaining teachers and class size, by the County's assumption of payroll and management responsibility for employees that fit in the County's human service mission.

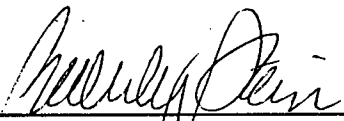
FURTHER RESOLVED that the functional realignment working group will bring forward recommendations by June 1, 1997, and County commitments to further funding of schools in FY 97-98 will be based on the progress of the working group.

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board challenges the business community to continue corporate contributions to the school districts in Multnomah County and to be proactive in solving the long-term funding problem faced by school systems in Oregon.

DATED this 2nd day of May, 1996.



BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON



Beverly Stein, Chair

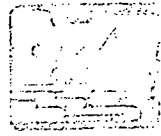
REVIEWED:

LAURENCE KRESSEL, COUNTY COUNSEL
MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON



Laurence Kressel

Board of Directors
Marc Abrams
Judy Chambers
Arlene Collins
Jean Haliski
Donna Jordan
Sy Krombrodt
Patricia Swanson
Advisors
Marcia Douglas
Janice Gratton



An Equal Opportunity Employer

Superintendent
James A. Jacobson

Deputy Superintendent
Jerry W. Shiveley

Multnomah Education Service District

May 23, 1996


Ms. Beverly Stein
Multnomah County Chair
Room 1515, Portland Building
1120 SW Fifth Avenue
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Ms. Stein:

The superintendents of the local public school districts of Multnomah County wish to thank the Multnomah County Commission for committing \$10 million in support of the education of children served by these districts.

Factors such as severity of budget cuts, reduction of teachers, and effect on class size as well as other factors were considered by the superintendents. This resulted in the distribution displayed on the attached sheet. The superintendents respectfully request that the \$10 million be distributed accordingly. Thank you.

Sincerely,


JAMES A. JACOBSON
Superintendent

jg
c: Multnomah County Commissioners
Local District Superintendents

Attachment

Multnomah County Allocation
\$10,000,000
May, 1996

Centennial	\$ 575,000
Gresham-Barlow	550,000
Reynolds	400,000
David Douglas	410,000
Parkrose	360,000
Corbett-Bonneville	40,000
Riverdale	10,000
Sauvie Island	5,000
Portland District	<u>7,650,000</u>

Total Allocation: \$10,000,000

Hudson F. Lasher
Reynolds S.D.

B. Applegarth
Riverdale S.D.

Keith E. Robinson
Centennial

James J. Conlee
Gresham-Barlow schools

Donald D. McElroy
Portland P.S.

Ronald A. Russell
David Douglas schools

Larry McEllen
Corbett S.D.

Jacki L. Ottinger
Parkrose schools

Sauvie Island S.D.

Date: May 22, 1996

MEETING DATE: JUN 4 1996

AGENDA #: B-2

ESTIMATED START TIME: 10:30

(Above Space for Board Clerk's Use ONLY)

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM

SUBJECT: Poverty

BOARD BRIEFING: DATE REQUESTED: 6/4/96

REQUESTED BY: Rey España

AMOUNT OF TIME NEEDED: 30 min.

REGULAR MEETING: DATE REQUESTED: _____

AMOUNT OF TIME NEEDED: _____

DEPARTMENT: Community & Family Svcs DIVISION: Community Action

CONTACT: Rey España TELEPHONE #: ext. 2701

BLDG/ROOM #: 166/500

PERSON(S) MAKING PRESENTATION: Rey España, Stephanie Limoncelli, Jon Puro


ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ INFORMATIONAL ONLY ☐ POLICY DIRECTION ☐ APPROVAL ☐ OTHER

SUGGESTED AGENDA TITLE:

Poverty in Multnomah County: A Descriptive Report

SIGNATURES REQUIRED:

ELECTED
OFFICIAL: _____
(OR)
DEPARTMENT
MANAGER: 

BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
96 MAY 24 PM 1:57
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON

ALL ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS MUST HAVE REQUIRED SIGNATURES

Any Questions: Call the Office of the Board Clerk 248-3277 or 248-5222

DRAFT

Poverty in Multnomah County: A Descriptive Report



Multnomah County
Community Action Program Office
Department of Community and Family Services
April 19, 1996

Acknowledgements

We'd like to thank those who gave us feedback on the draft outline, including those who attended the meeting on the poverty report. We'd also like to thank those who provided helpful data for the report: Duane Ackerman and the State Employment Division, Carol Ambruso at Tri-Met, Ann Bremer and Diane McBride at Multnomah County's Health Department, Bobby Weinstock at Northwest Pilot Project, and Pam Wev at the Portland Multnomah Progress Board. Also thanks to Liz Kemp for help in formatting the report.

Prepared by:

Stephanie Limoncelli (x6035)
Jon Puro (x4568)
Multnomah County Community Action Program Office
421 SW Sixth Avenue, Fifth Floor
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 248-3999
FAX: (503) 248-3222

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
<i>Background & Purpose of Report</i>	1
<i>Next Steps</i>	2
<i>Scope of Data</i>	2
POPULATION OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY	4
<i>Overall Population Growth</i>	4
<i>Population Growth from 1980 to 1990</i>	4
<i>Population Projections/Trends from 1996 to 2000</i>	5
EXTENT AND LOCATION OF POVERTY IN THE COUNTY	6
<i>The Number and Percentage of People in Poverty</i>	6
<i>Where People in Poverty are Located</i>	6
<i>Changes in poverty from 1980 to 1990</i>	7
<i>Poverty Projections</i>	8
CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE IN POVERTY	9
<i>Gender</i>	9
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	9
<i>Age</i>	11
<i>Single Householders in Poverty</i>	11
<i>Families In Poverty with Children</i>	11
<i>Families in Poverty Headed by Single Mothers</i>	13
<i>Children</i>	13
HOMELESSNESS	15
<i>Methodological Considerations</i>	15
<i>ONSC Findings</i>	15
<i>Turnaways</i>	16
<i>Characteristics of the Homeless</i>	17
INCOME	19
<i>Per Capita Income in Multnomah County</i>	19
<i>Wages</i>	21
<i>Income assistance/entitlements</i>	21
EMPLOYMENT	23
<i>Employment in the County</i>	23
<i>Changes in Occupation and Employment</i>	24
<i>Unemployment</i>	26
EDUCATION	27
<i>Educational Achievement</i>	27
<i>Literacy</i>	28
<i>Drop-Out Rates</i>	28
<i>Education and Income</i>	29
<i>Education and Poverty</i>	30
HOUSING	32
<i>Housing Availability</i>	32
<i>Rental Costs</i>	33
HEALTH	35
<i>Health Insurance for the Poor</i>	35
OTHER FACTORS	37
<i>Domestic Violence</i>	37
<i>Child Care</i>	37
<i>Hunger and Nutrition</i>	38
<i>Transportation</i>	39
APPENDIX	40
<i>Population of Multnomah County</i>	41

<i>Extent and Location of Poverty in the County</i>	43
<i>Characteristics of Those in Poverty</i>	45
<i>Homelessness</i>	49
<i>Income</i>	51
<i>Employment</i>	52
<i>Education</i>	53
<i>Housing</i>	53
<i>Other Factors</i>	54

TABLE OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF POVERTY BY REGION IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN POVERTY (1990 CENSUS).....	7
FIGURE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF POVERTY POPULATION IN 1980 BY RACE.....	10
FIGURE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF POVERTY POPULATION IN 1990 BY RACE.....	10
FIGURE 4: FAMILIES IN POVERTY WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18.....	12
FIGURE 5: CHILDREN (17 AND UNDER) IN POVERTY.....	13
FIGURE 6: PER CAPITA INCOMES BY SERVICE AREA (1990 CENSUS).....	20
FIGURE 7: EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN 1989 BY GENDER AND SERVICE DISTRICT.....	24
FIGURE 8: EDUCATION ATTAINMENT LEVELS, BY SERVICE AREA (1990 CENSUS).....	28
FIGURE 9: COLLEGE LEVEL EDUCATION VS. PER CAPITA INCOMES BY SERVICE DISTRICT.....	30
FIGURE 10: COUNTY POPULATION BY SERVICE DISTRICT, 1980 & 1990.....	41
FIGURE 11: COUNTY POPULATION BY SERVICE DISTRICT, ESTIMATES FOR 1996 & 2000.....	42
FIGURE 12: NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY BY SERVICE DISTRICT, 1980 & 1990.....	43
FIGURE 13: NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY BY SERVICE DISTRICT, 1996 & 2000.....	43
FIGURE 14: HOUSEHOLDS IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY BELOW POVERTY (1990 CENSUS).....	44
FIGURE 15: NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY BY GENDER AND SERVICE DISTRICT.....	45
FIGURE 16: NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY BY AGE AND SERVICE DISTRICT.....	47
FIGURE 17: SINGLE HOUSEHOLDERS IN POVERTY, NO CHILDREN (AGES 15 TO 64).....	48
FIGURE 18: DISTRIBUTION OF TWO PARENT AND SINGLE PARENT HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.....	48
FIGURE 19: PER CAPITA INCOMES BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY.....	51
FIGURE 20: CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY BY JURISDICTION.....	52
FIGURE 21: TYPES OF JOBS BY SERVICE DISTRICT (1990 CENSUS).....	52
FIGURE 22: CHILDCARE SUPPLY IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY (1992).....	54

TABLE OF TABLES

TABLE 1: 1996 FEDERAL POVERTY LEVELS.....	3
TABLE 2: POPULATION GROWTH IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY.....	4
TABLE 3: PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS WITH INCOMES BELOW 100% AND 125% OF POVERTY LEVEL MULTNOMAH COUNTY.....	6
TABLE 4: NUMBER OF HOMELESS SINGLES AND FAMILIES (SHELTERED AND TURNED AWAY).....	16
TABLE 5: SINGLES AND FAMILIES TURNED AWAY.....	17
TABLE 6: TYPES OF HOMELESS FAMILIES, COMPARED TO FAMILIES IN POVERTY.....	17
TABLE 7: RACIAL/ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HOMELESS PERSONS,.....	18
TABLE 8: PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY.....	19
TABLE 9: PER CAPITA INCOMES BY RACE/ETHNICITY (1990 CENSUS).....	20
TABLE 10: 1996 MINIMUM WAGE INCOME VERSUS POVERTY LEVELS.....	21
TABLE 11: NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING ADC IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY.....	21
TABLE 12: 1992 ADC/FOOD STAMP BENEFITS FOR FAMILIES COMPARED TO POVERTY LEVEL.....	22
TABLE 13: WOMEN WITH CHILDREN IN THE LABOR FORCE IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY.....	23

TABLE 14: EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR, MULTNOMAH COUNTY (IN THOUSANDS).....	25
TABLE 15: 1994 ANNUAL COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES (ESTIMATES)	25
TABLE 16: ANNUAL AVERAGE RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY	26
TABLE 17: OVERALL MULTNOMAH COUNTY DROP-OUT RATE (4 YEAR)	29
TABLE 18: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND INCIDENCE OF POVERTY, STATE OF OREGON, 1990.....	31
TABLE 19: SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS BY MONTHLY RENT	32
TABLE 20: NUMBER OF DOWNTOWN AFFORDABLE HOUSING UNITS, 1994	32
TABLE 21: TYPE OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING UNITS DOWNTOWN, 1994	33
TABLE 22: AVERAGE RENTS FOR A 2-BEDROOM, 1-BATHROOM APARTMENT,	33
TABLE 23: AVERAGE VACANCY RATES FOR 2-BEDROOM, 1-BATHROOM APARTMENTS,	34
TABLE 24: AFFORDABLE HOUSING BY WAGE LEVELS, 1993	34
TABLE 25: PERCENTAGE OF CITIZENS WHO HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE BY RACE/ETHNICITY	35
TABLE 26: NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO SINGLE MOTHERS IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY IN 1994.....	36
TABLE 27: DV AGENCIES SHELTERED AND TURNAWAYS	37
TABLE 28: MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY	39
TABLE 29: DISTRIBUTION OF POVERTY POPULATION BY GENDER AND SERVICE DISTRICT	45
TABLE 30: PERCENT OF EACH RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP BELOW POVERTY BY SERVICE DISTRICT	46
TABLE 31: RACIAL/ETHNIC COMPOSITIONS OF POVERTY POPULATIONS BY SERVICE DISTRICT (1990 CENSUS).....	46
TABLE 32: 1990 POVERTY POPULATION COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION BY RACE.....	47
TABLE 33: % OF CHILDREN 0-17 LIVING BELOW 100% OF THE FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL	49
TABLE 34: GENDER OF SINGLES SHELTERED AND TURNED AWAY	49
TABLE 35: HOMELESS YOUTH SHELTERED OR TURNED AWAY	49
TABLE 36: FAMILIES SHELTERED OR TURNED AWAY	50
TABLE 37: HOMELESS PERSONS SHELTERED OR TURNED AWAY, BY RACE/ETHNICITY NOVEMBER ONE NIGHT SHELTER COUNTS.....	50
TABLE 38: 1992 COSTS FOR FOOD, SHELTER, CLOTHING, PERSONAL INCIDENTALS,.....	51
TABLE 39: 1994-1995 RATES OF ENROLLMENT & DROP-OUT BY HIGH SCHOOL.....	53
TABLE 40: NUMBER OF UNITS DOWNTOWN BY SIZE (1994)	53

Introduction

The Community Action Program Office (CAPO) of the Department of Community and Family Services of Multnomah County seeks to counteract the causes and consequences of poverty in Multnomah County. CAPO is responsible for developing and managing a continuum of services and projects designed to support low-income persons and help communities meet their basic needs, become stabilized, and create opportunities for institutionalized change.

Currently, CAPO manages a variety of anti-poverty programs, including: (1) the *Community Action Service System*, which is comprised of a core of seven geographically-based, non-profit community service centers that provide a variety of services geared toward meeting emergency basic needs and housing stabilization, as well as a range of services targeting the needs of specific population groups (e.g., domestic violence victims, non-English speakers, unaccompanied youth); (2) the *Low-Income Weatherization Program*, which targets health and safety issues in the home as well as energy inefficiency; (3) the *Low-Income Energy Assistance*, which provides federally-funded utility assistance to low-income persons; and (4) *Innovative Projects to Promote Institutional Change*, which consist of community organizing and/or public education projects that focus on the involvement of low-income persons to create more permanent solutions to the issues they identify as important.

Background & Purpose of Report

In Fall of 1995, the Community Action Program management and staff identified the need for a descriptive report on poverty specifically focused on Multnomah County. The intent of the report is to provide basic data that is useful for a variety of situations, including CAPO's upcoming system Request For Proposal (RFP) planning, other planning processes, grant writing, public education, community organizing and advocacy.

The development of the report included a variety of steps:

- Review of various agency reports and plans (including the Multnomah County Consolidated Plan (CHAS), Healthy Communities Report, etc.) and analysis of 1980 and 1990 Decadal Census data;
- Distribution of a draft report outline to a variety of County program offices, funders, and service providers in February 1996; and
- Meeting with interested parties to discuss the report outline and obtain input on data to include in the report.

Through internal discussion and feedback from interested parties, three areas of information were identified for inclusion in the report:

- (1) An overall description of poverty in Multnomah County, including the extent of poverty, the location of those in poverty in the County, the characteristics of those in poverty, and the factors affecting poverty locally;
- (2) A description of the current responses to poverty in the County, including information on existing programs and funding; and
- (3) A research review on the effectiveness of current programs, both locally and nationally, to combat poverty.

This paper is focused on the first of these identified areas only. An additional report on current responses to poverty, including information on the effectiveness of various approaches, is forthcoming.

Next Steps

Interested parties will have the opportunity to review the first draft of the report and comment at a series of meetings: (1) one meeting with County partners and other funders; (2) one meeting with service providers and other community groups; and (3) low-income advisory group feedback. The meetings are being coordinated to serve a variety of purposes, including gathering information for RFP planning and a nationwide community dialogue on poverty sponsored by the National Association of Community Action Agencies.

Scope of Data

The majority of data included in this report are presented for Multnomah County overall, or for seven geographically divided districts within the County. The Community Action service system has historically been divided to correspond with these boundaries. Because the Outer East district covers such a large geographic area, the City of Gresham is identified distinctly. Note, though, that Outer East data still includes the data for Gresham. When County-specific data was unavailable, City of Portland or State-wide data was used.

Charts and tables relevant to the discussions in each chapter of this report are included within each chapter. Other data relating to the chapters is included in the Appendix, starting on page 40.

The U.S. Census categorized racial groups as "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut," and "Asian and Pacific Islander," with all other racial groups falling under the "Other Race" category. The "Hispanic" population group is the only ethnic group, and members of this group may be categorized in any of the five racial groups. An

effort was made in this paper to portray Hispanics along side the other racial groups in order to compare them to the others, but it must be remembered that all people categorized as "Hispanic" are also represented within the five racial categories. Thus, the 5 racial groups added together add up to 100%, while the ethnic groups "Hispanic" and "Non-Hispanic" will add up to 100%.

Much of the data presented here is from the 1980 and the 1990 United States Censuses. Unless otherwise specified, the "poverty level" refers to incomes at 100% of the Federal Poverty Level and below for that year, as determined by the Bureau of the Census. The poverty thresholds are derived from 35 year old food consumption patterns and assume that 33% of income is spent on food. The Census Bureau recently released a report on poverty measurement that uses alternative definitions of income. Based on that report, poverty rates may range from approximately 4% less than the Federal Poverty levels to 9% more.

Table 1: 1996 Federal Poverty Levels

Size of Family Unit	Monthly Income 100% Poverty Level	Monthly Income 125% Poverty Level
1	\$645	\$806
2	\$863	\$1079
3	\$1082	\$1352
4	\$1300	\$1625

Source: Federal Register, March 5, 1996, V61:8,286

Population of Multnomah County

Overall Population Growth

➤The overall population of the County has increased gradually in the last 16 years, mainly through net in-migration.

From 1980 to 1996, the population of the County is estimated to have increased by 12%. According to the Center for Population Research and Census at Portland State University, natural increases in population for the period from 1990 to 1995 due to net births and deaths accounted for 42% of the change in population, while in-migration accounted for the remaining 58% of the increase. In-migration has been greater than previously expected in Multnomah County due to slow job-growth in California, above average employment growth in the Portland area, and tax incentives that have lured a large number of high-tech firms to the Tri-County area.¹ Much of the in-migration, then, was due to individuals in search of the jobs being created here in certain industries (such as high-tech industries).

Table 2: Population Growth in Multnomah County

1980	1990	1996 (est.)	2000 (est.)
562,647	583,887	631,280	653,843
	(+3.8%)	(+12.2%)	(+16.2%)

Source: 1980 and 1990 U.S. Census; estimates based on Metro population estimates for 1995 and 2015

Population Growth from 1980 to 1990

➤During the period from 1980 to 1990, the Outer East, which is the largest of the service districts, experienced the largest increase in population.

The highest numerical increases in population of the seven service districts were in the Outer East, the Southwest, and the Southeast. The Outer East, which grew by almost 17,000 people, had 79% of the entire population growth of the County.

Several service districts experienced little growth in population in the 1980's, and two districts even dropped in population. The Northeast experienced a rather large drop of 4% in its population, the North dropped slightly, and the Northwest stayed almost even.

➤The Asian population experienced the largest increase of any minority population in the County from 1980 to 1990, followed by Hispanics and Native Americans.

Changes in the racial composition of Multnomah County were also marked during this period with all minority populations together increasing by 45% to represent nearly 13% of the total population (up from 8% in 1980). The largest increase in the minority population occurred among Asians, with an increase of 93%, followed by Hispanics (64%) and Native Americans (35%). The population of African Americans increased 18%, while the population of Whites dropped 2% during the same time period.

All minority populations increased a great deal more than the population of the County as a whole, which went up only 4%. These changes in the minority population of Multnomah County are reflected in the changes seen throughout the whole Tri-County region. In the Tri-County region, the Asian population increased the most (110%), followed by Hispanics (88%), Native Americans (42%) and Blacks (21%).²

The areas of concentration of the different minority populations varies slightly, but all are east of the river. Blacks are concentrated heavily in the Northeast (65%), followed by the North (15%). The Asian population is mostly in the Southeast (36%) and the Outer East (28%); Hispanics in the Outer East (34%), Southeast (22%), and the Northeast (19%); and Native Americans in the Outer East (29%), the Southeast (24%), and the Northeast (23%).

Population Projections/Trends from 1996 to 2000

The population of Multnomah County is projected to continue increasing gradually from 1996 to 2000. Just as the increase from 1990 to 1995, it is most likely that the majority of this increase will be due to in-migration. A recent Metro report³ states that population growth in the short run is expected to be high, but this will change in the long-run as employment growth slows. This shift will be coupled with an increase in household size as the number of persons per household falls, following the national downward trend in household size.

From these estimates, the largest numerical increases in population in the County will occur in the Outer East, the Southwest, the Northwest, and Downtown. It is interesting to note that the projected growth in population of the Outer East region alone is 66% that of the entire County, and the increase in population of Gresham alone is nearly equal to the growth of the other six regions combined. In the year 2000, from these estimates, the Outer East region will contain 38% of the population of Multnomah County, up from 35% in 1990 and 34% in 1980. The largest *rate* of increase in population during this time is projected to occur in the Downtown region, with its population increasing 11% between 1996 and 2000. However, the Downtown population in 2000 will still only be 8% that of the Outer East, the largest region. Additionally, household size is expected to decline while the median age of households increases. This average age of the householder will rise as the baby-boom generation grows older.⁴

Extent and Location of Poverty in the County

The Number and Percentage of People in Poverty

➤ The percentage of people at 100% of the Federal Poverty Level in the County increased from 1980 to 1994. During the same period, the percentage of people at 125% of the poverty level showed a slight decrease.

Many Community Action Programs have an eligibility guideline of 125% of the Federal Poverty Level. As the table below shows, the percentage of people below 125% of the poverty level gradually increased in Multnomah County from 1979 through 1993, with 1994 showing the first slight decline in poverty at the 125% level.

Table 3: Percentage of Residents with Incomes Below 100% and 125% of Poverty Level Multnomah County

% of FPL	1980	1990	1994
100%	11.1%	12.8%	13.1%
125%	15.7%	17.6%	16.9%

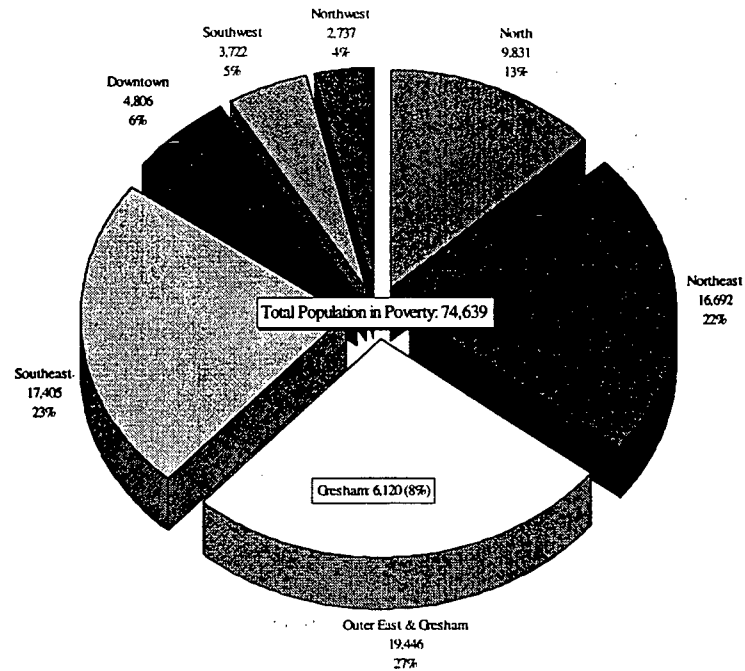
Source: 1980 and 1990 U.S. Censuses and Oregon Employment Division

Where People in Poverty are Located

➤ The Outer East contains the highest number of people in poverty, compared to the other service districts.

The Outer East district contained the most people living below the poverty level in the County in 1990 of all the districts, with 27%. This was an increase from 1980 when 24% of the people in poverty in the County lived in the Outer East. The only other district that increased its proportion of the poverty population of the County was the North, which went from 11% in 1980 to 13% in 1990. The Northeast, the Southeast, and the Southwest actually dropped in their proportions of the poverty population of the County, although the Northeast and the Southeast still, together, contain almost half of all the people in poverty in the County. The Downtown region and the Northwest stayed at about the same level as in 1980. Table 3 shows the distribution of those in poverty in 1990.

Figure 1: Distribution of Poverty by Region in Multnomah County as a Percentage of the Total Population in Poverty (1990 Census)



Changes in poverty from 1980 to 1990

- **The Outer East, North, and Southeast service districts showed the largest increases in the actual numbers of people in poverty from 1980 to 1990.**

Using the more conservative measure of 100% of the Federal Poverty level, 1990 Census data show that the three areas that experienced the largest increases in the numbers of people in poverty from 1980 to 1990 were the Outer East, the North, and the Southeast. (Note that, even though the proportion of people living in poverty in the Southeast went down, the actual number still increased.) Other significant increases were in the Northeast and Downtown. The Northwest experienced only a small increase in the number of those in poverty, and the Southwest actually had a small decrease.

- **The percentage of people in poverty in each service district grew the most in North Portland, Downtown, and Northeast.**

With these changes in the number of people in poverty, the service districts experienced changes in the actual percentages of their population in poverty as well. The North

experienced the greatest change. From 1980 to 1990, the North saw an increase of 37% in the percentage of its population living in poverty. Also, the percentage of the population living in poverty in Downtown rose 33%, and in the Outer East it grew by 29%. Other districts also rose, and only the Southwest saw a drop in its poverty level.

Poverty Projections

Using estimates of the population living in each service district in 1996 and 2000, we calculated rough estimates of the poverty population living in each district in those years.⁵ According to our projections, the Outer East will experience the greatest increase in the number of people living in poverty. In fact, more than half the total projected increase in people living in poverty for all of Multnomah County is projected to occur in the Outer East alone. All of the districts, except the Southwest, will most likely see their poverty populations increase during this time as well. However, it should be noted that the increase in the poverty population in the Outer East is projected to be more than two and a half times the increase in the poverty population living Downtown, the district with the next highest projected increase.

Characteristics of Those In Poverty

Gender

➤ **Women are more likely than men to be in poverty.**

From the 1990 census figures, we can see that a larger number of females than males are in poverty in Multnomah County. Of all the people in poverty in Multnomah County in 1990, 56% were female. This number is disproportionate to the general population of females, who comprise only 51% of the general population.

The proportion of females living in poverty is greatest in the North, where women make up 59% of the poverty population but represent only 51% of the total population of the region. The same is true of all other districts, except for the Downtown area. Only in Downtown do women make up a smaller proportion of the poverty population than the population as a whole (40% of the poverty population vs. 42% overall).

➤ **Persons in female-headed families are the most likely demographic group to be chronically poor, even when compared to the demographic groups Age, Race, Hispanic origin, Employment, Disability, or Family Status.**

According to the "Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Poverty 1991-1993," the median time spent in poverty during the 24 month period from 1991 to 1992 was 6.4 months for female-headed families compared to only 3.9 months for married couple families.⁶ The report also shows that half of all periods of poverty for such families lasted longer than 4.3 months. (Chronic poverty refers to a situation in which families stay below the poverty cutoff every month during the 24 month period covered in the report.

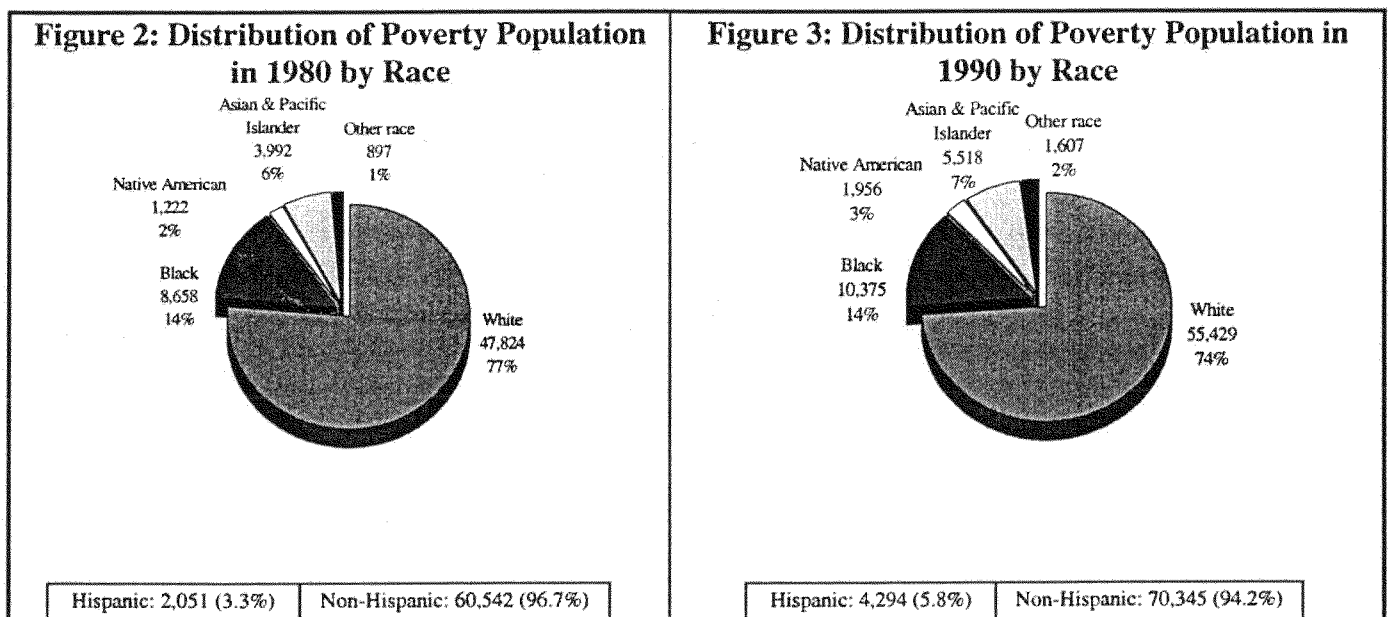
Race/Ethnicity

➤ **All racial and ethnic minority populations of Multnomah County are disproportionately poor compared to Whites.**

Large percentages of People of Color in Multnomah County live in poverty. 30% of all Blacks in the County live in poverty, as do 27% of Native Americans, 25% of Hispanics, and 20% of Asians and Pacific Islanders. In comparison, only 11% of Whites live in poverty. These disparate numbers are also reflected throughout the different service districts. For example, in the North, 41% of all Blacks live in poverty, as do 37% of all Native Americans, 26% of all Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 23% of all Hispanics. Only 16% of Whites living in the North are in poverty.

People of Color are consistently over-represented in the poverty population of Multnomah County. Blacks make up 14% of the population living in poverty in the County, even though they represent only 6% of the overall population. The next greatest disparity is in the Native American community; they make up 3% of the poverty population, but represent 1% of the overall population. Next are Hispanics (6% of the poverty population compared to 3% of the total population), then Other Races (2% to 1%), and Asian/Pacific Islanders (7% to 5%). Whites make up 74% of the population living in poverty but represent 87% of the general population.

Figure 2 and Figure 3 below show how the distribution of poverty in the County changed between the years 1980 and 1990 among the different racial and ethnic groups. For all categories, the number of people in poverty increased. For Whites, the number in poverty increased 16% between 1980 and 1990, and the Black population of the County living in poverty went up 20%. The number of Asian/Pacific Islanders in poverty increased 38%, Native Americans 60%, and Other Races 79%. The rate of increase was greatest for the Hispanic population, though: their numbers in poverty went up a full 109% in ten years.



Source: 1990 U.S. Census

- **Most of the Black population living in poverty is concentrated in the Northeast and North.**

The distribution of races and ethnic groups living in poverty around the County is somewhat disparate, but none more so than that of Blacks. Poor Blacks are concentrated by far in the Northeast and the North, which, together, house 86% of poor blacks.

- **The other racial and ethnic populations in poverty are dispersed throughout the rest of the East part of the County.**

The members of the other racial/ethnic groups living in poverty are less concentrated in any one area, although most, by far, live east of the Willamette River. Most Whites living in poverty are in the Outer East and the Southeast, which together house 47% of poor whites, and poor Hispanics live mostly in the Outer East and the Northeast (54%). Poor Asian/Pacific Islanders are mostly in the Southeast and the Northeast (56%), and Native Americans in poverty are also mostly in the Northeast and the Southeast (56%). In all, 91% of people in poverty belonging to the racial minorities live east of the river, as do 83% of all Whites in poverty.

Age

Like the racial and ethnic minority populations, the population of the County aged 55 and older living in poverty are located mostly east of the river. Our more elderly population living in poverty are mostly in the Southeast, the Outer East, the Northeast, and the North. These four districts together account for 83% of this population living in poverty.

Single Householders in Poverty

➤ In 1990, 75 % of all individuals living alone in poverty in the County were in the Southeast, Downtown, the Outer East, and the Northeast.

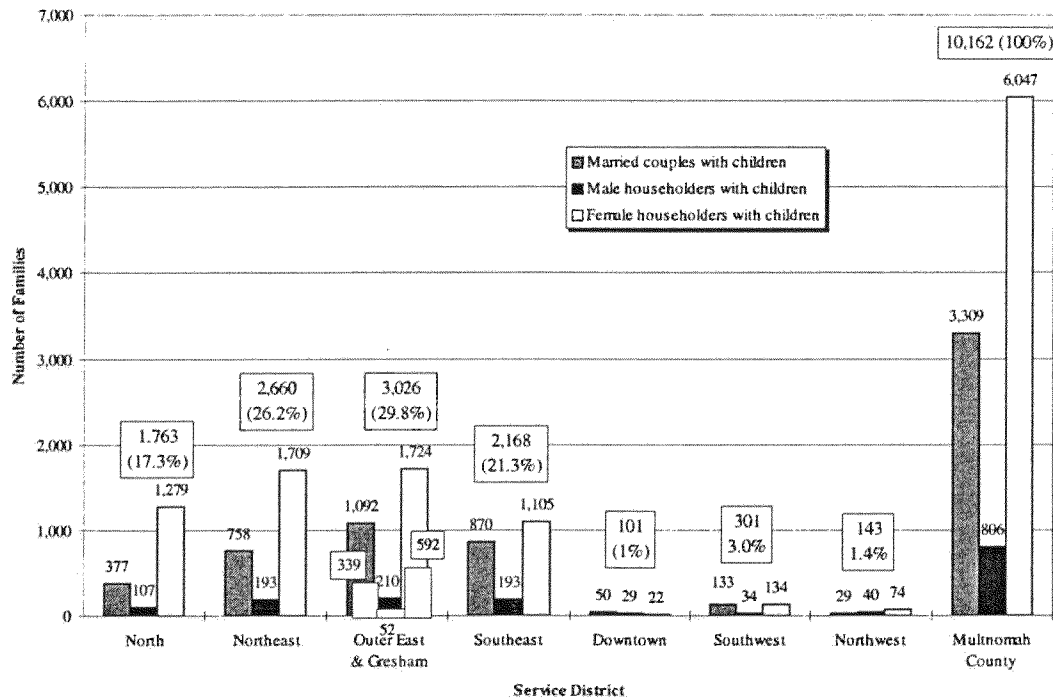
The seven service districts contain differing concentrations of poor singles living alone. Of all the people living in poverty Downtown, 35% are individuals living alone with no children, and in the Northwest, that proportion is 31%. The Northeast and the Outer East have the lowest percentages of singles in poverty, with only 7% of the singles in each of those districts living below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level in 1990. Additionally, in the North, where 19% of all people are in poverty and 26% of all families are in poverty, only 6% of all single individuals living alone with no children are in poverty.

Families In Poverty with Children

➤ Two-parent families and single-parent families living in poverty are spread throughout the Outer East, the Northeast, the Southeast, and the North. These districts together contain 95% of all families in poverty with children.

From Figure 4 below, we can see that most families in poverty live in the Outer East (30%), the Northeast (26%), the Southeast (21%), and the North (17%). The proportion of poor families living in the other service districts is quite low.

**Figure 4: Families in Poverty with Children under 18
Multnomah County (1990 Census)**



One third of the families living Downtown with children are in poverty. This is followed by the North (26%), the Northeast (21%), the Southeast (14%), the Outer East (11%), and Gresham (9%). In all of Multnomah County, 14.1% of families with children are in poverty.

➤ **While more than half of all singles in poverty live in the Southeast, Downtown, and the Outer East, more than half of all families in poverty live in the Outer East and the Northeast.**

It is interesting to note the differences between the locations of single householders in poverty and families in poverty. Many poor single individuals live Downtown (1,681) and in the Northwest (853) where there are few poor families (101 and 143, respectively). The Outer East, the Northeast, and the Southeast contain high numbers of both single individuals in poverty (55%) and families in poverty (77%).

Families in Poverty Headed by Single Mothers

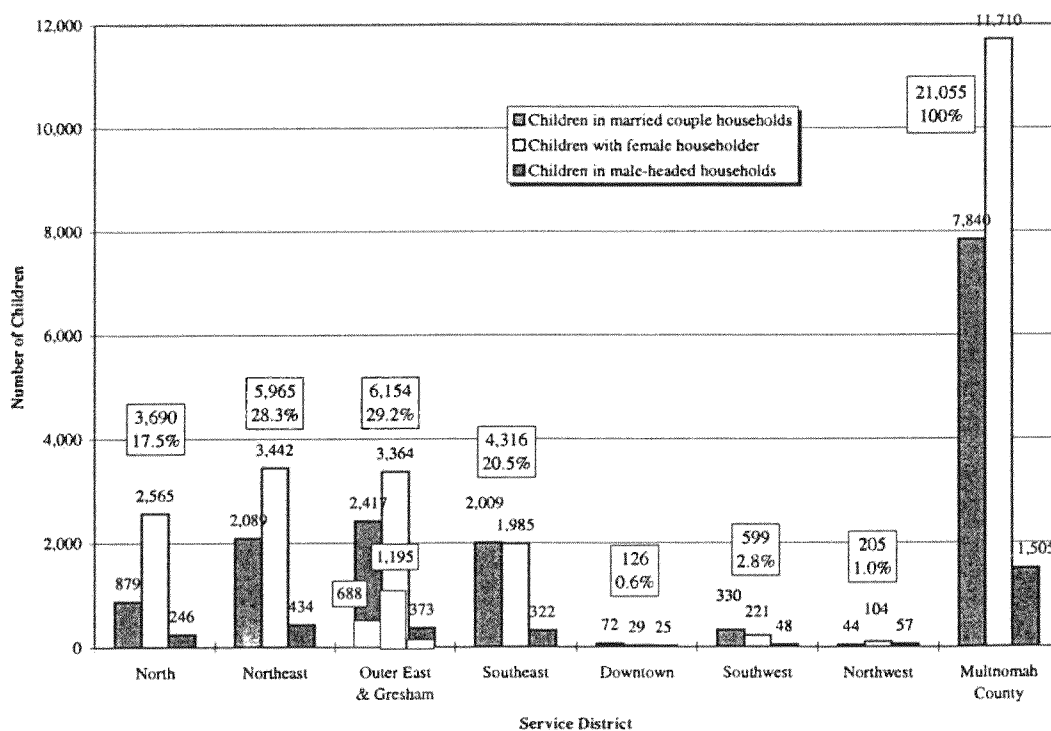
- In Multnomah County in 1990, 60% of all families in poverty with children were headed by single mothers. In the North this percentage was 73%.

Figure 4 above shows that a large percentage of families headed by single mothers live in poverty. In Multnomah County in 1990, 60% of all families in poverty with children were headed by single mothers. The North, with 73%, has the largest proportion, followed by the Northeast with 64% and Gresham with 60%. The remaining districts with greater than 50% of all families in poverty with children being headed by single mothers are the Outer East, the Northwest, and the Southeast. Downtown the percentage of families in poverty with children headed by single mothers is only 22%.

Children

There are a number of disadvantages for children who start life in poverty, including: greater risk of health problems, dropping out (school difficulty), delinquency, early childbearing, and adult poverty.⁷

**Figure 5: Children (17 and under) in Poverty
Multnomah County (1990 Census)**



As shown in Figure 5 above, poor children are spread disproportionately throughout the County. The most children ages 0 to 17 living in poverty are in the Outer East, the Northeast, the Southeast, and the North. These four districts have 96% of the children living in poverty in the County. The Southwest, the Northwest, and Downtown districts have few poor children.

The Northeast, the Outer East, and the North have more poor children proportionately than poor adults. The Northeast has 22% of the poverty population of the County but 28% of the poor children, the North has 13% of the people in poverty but 17% of the poor children, and the Outer East has 27% of the poor but 30% of the children in poverty. In the other four districts the proportion of poor overall is greater than the proportion of poor children.

Homelessness

The data in this section are from the One Night Shelter Counts (ONSCs), conducted twice a year in March and again in November by Community Action Programs statewide. The counts are an effort to accurately identify all persons sheltered or turned away from shelter in both public and private facilities. Participating agencies are those that provide shelter, vouchers, preventative assistance (such as rent assistance) and transitional housing. CAPO coordinates data collection for the counts in Multnomah County.

Methodological Considerations

While the ONSCs are the only data available currently on the numbers and characteristics of the homeless in the County, it should be noted that there are several methodological problems with the counts that must be considered when reviewing the findings:

1. *The counts consistently underestimate the number of homeless in the County.* Only homeless persons who are sheltered or who are turned away from shelter on the night of the ONSC are counted. Those who do not attempt to contact a participating agency on the night of the count (for example, campers) are not included.
2. *Findings may partially reflect the type and amount of agencies who participated in each ONSC, rather than changes in the population.* Although CAPO attempts to ensure consistency in the agencies that participate in the ONSC from one count to the next, the development or termination of various programs at various agencies from one ONSC to the next may affect the findings. In addition, agency participation is voluntary, so some counts may reflect a better agency response than others. Overall, however, the response rate is very good with very few contacted agencies failing to participate.
3. *Changes in the ONSC form itself over time, as developed by HCS/OSN, mean that slightly different information is often tracked in different counts.* For example, a line for preventative shelter was not included in the November 1992 ONSC; in some years, information on characteristics was collected for all homeless persons (sheltered and turned away), while in other years the same information was collected for only those sheltered, etc.

ONSC Findings

With these considerations in mind, comparison of the November ONSCs over time shows a number of trends:

➤ The overall number of people sheltered or turned away has consistently risen in the last four years;

➤ About half of those sheltered or turned away are singles; the other half are individuals in families.

As shown in Table 4 below, the 1992 November shelter count included 1,699 people. Each year shows successive increases, with 2,037 people sheltered or turned away on November 1995. Nationwide, most large cities reported increases as well.⁸

**Table 4: Number of Homeless Singles and Families (Sheltered and Turned Away)
November One Night Shelter Counts**

Family Composition	1992	1993	1994	1995
Singles	947	825	985	1049
People in Families	752	960	978	988
Total	1699	1785	1963	2037

Source: Multnomah County ONSC Data

Table 4 also show a comparison of singles and individuals in families for each ONSC. Of the homeless singles, the majority are men. Most of the counts show that about 25% of the homeless singles are women.

Of the people in families who were sheltered or turned away, about 20%-35% are children. This finding is consistent with national data on homelessness compiled by the U.S. Conference of Mayors for its annual report on hunger and homelessness. The number of children in families who were homeless on a given night ranged between 421 and 606; in addition to those children, the number of single, unaccompanied youth who were homeless on a single night ranged between 12 and 28.

Turnaways

An average of 18% of those requesting shelter on the night of the ONSCs are turned away due to lack of resources. National data on turnaways shows a 19% average turnaway rate.⁹

➤ There has been an increasing number of people turned away since 1992.

➤ More individuals in families are turned away as compared to singles.

Table 5 shows 248 people turned away in the 1992 count; by 1995, the number was 447:

**Table 5: Singles and Families Turned Away
November One Night Shelter Counts ¹⁰**

Family Composition	1992	1993	1994	1995
Singles	56	92	95	188
People in Families	192	281	228	259
Total	248	373	323	447

Source: Multnomah County ONSC Data

[Note: The 1995 count was completed after the closure of Recovery Inn and just prior to the opening of the Singles Housing Assessment Center with 94 beds]

People in families constitute the majority of those who are turned away. In the 1992 and 1993 ONSCs, for example, people in families constituted about three-quarters of those turned away.

Of the singles who were turned away, nearly half were women and half men, despite the fact that women constitute only about 25% of the homeless singles population. While the number of men turned away has varied over the four years, the turn away numbers for women show consistent increases (from 30 in 1992 to 52 in 1995).

Characteristics of the Homeless

>Of the homeless families sheltered and turned away, the overwhelming majority were single-female headed households.

Table 6 shows that, although female-headed households make up only about a quarter of families in the general population of Multnomah County, an average of 78.6% of the homeless families counted in the ONSCs were single parent households headed by women. Homeless families headed by a single female are even greater than the proportion of families at 100% of poverty level headed by a single female. Two parent families fared better, comprising only 19.7% of all homeless families.

**Table 6: Types of Homeless Families, Compared to Families in Poverty
and Families in the General Population**

Type Family	Homeless Families	Families in Poverty	Families in General Population
Female-Headed	78.6%	59.5%	24.3%
Two Parent	19.7%	32.6%	69.1%
Male Headed	1.7%	7.9%	6.6%

Source: Multnomah County ONSC data and 1990 Census data

➤ **Blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans are disproportionately likely to be homeless.**

Table 7 shows that, although whites constitute the majority of the homeless in Multnomah County, Blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans represent a disproportionate amount of the homeless population.

Table 7: Racial/Ethnic Characteristics of Homeless Persons, Compared to the Poverty Population and the General Population

Race/Ethnicity	Homeless Persons	Person at 100% of Poverty	Persons in General Population
White	54.5%	70.0%	84.7%
Black	22.6%	13.1%	5.8%
Hispanic	15.3%	5.4%	2.9%
Native American	4.0%	2.5%	1.2%
Asian	1.0%	7.0%	4.5%
Other	2.5%	2.0%	1.0%

Source: Multnomah County ONSC data and Ethnic Minorities in Portland: 1990 Census Profile, Carl Abbot, PSU

Blacks represented only 5.8% of the population of the County in 1990 yet comprise an average of 22.6% of the homeless population. Similarly, while Hispanics made up only 2.9% of the County in 1990, they represent about 15.3% of the homeless population. Finally, while Native Americans made up only 1.2% of the general population in 1990, they make up about 4% of the homeless population.

Income

If the average living standard in the U.S. had doubled in the last two decades, as it had in the previous two decades, there would be little poverty today. Nationally, median family incomes increased only 3.4% from 1969 to 1991.

What income there is has not been evenly distributed throughout society. Instead, there has been an income decline among the middle class and a significant increase for the upper class. Labor market changes, such as the decline of manufacturing, have led to the inability of low-skilled workers to get jobs that can keep their families out of poverty. Even a low-wage job still places families below the poverty line.¹¹

Per Capita Income in Multnomah County

The real per capita income of Multnomah County, as a percent of U.S. real per capita income decreased from 1980 to 1990 (from 112% to 105%). Since then it has risen from 107% in 1991 to 108% in 1992.¹²

Table 8: Per Capita Personal Income for Multnomah County

1985	1990	1991	1992
\$14,512	\$19,045	\$19,627	\$21,727

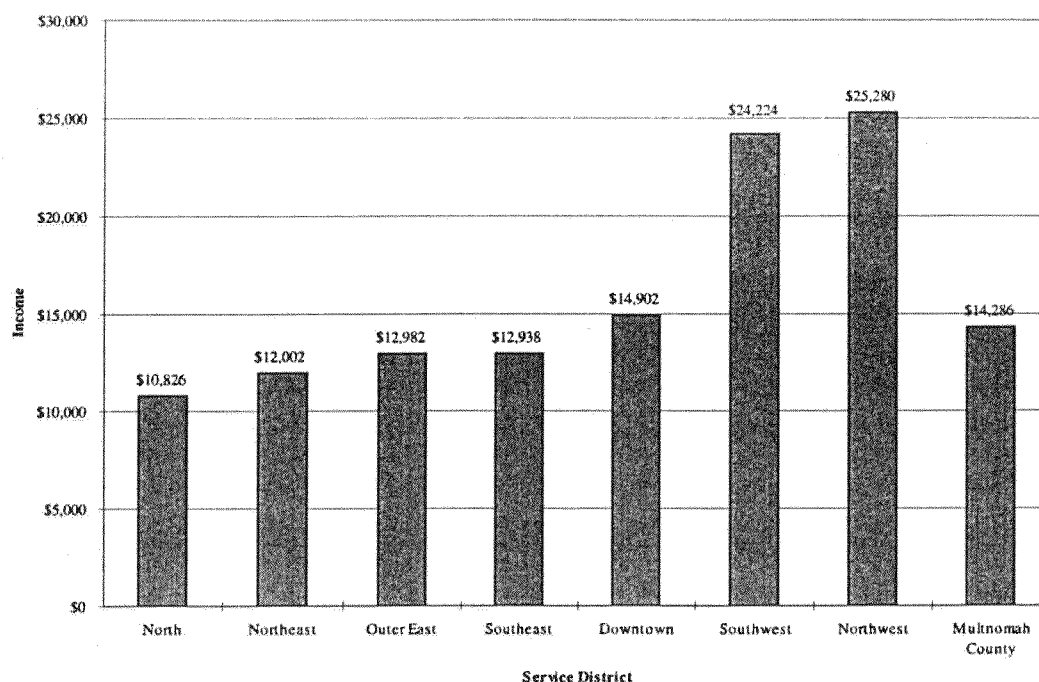
Source: Regional Economic Profile, Appendix and Update p.3

The largest source of personal incomes in Multnomah County during 1992 was income from earnings, which constituted 65.7% of the total. Dividends, interest, and rent accounted for 17.4%, while transfer payments were the source of the remaining 16.9%. However, transfer payments in Multnomah County increased by 10.5% over the year, the highest among the three major personal income sources.¹³

>The highest per capita incomes in 1990 were in the Northwest and Southwest areas of the County.

As Figure 6 shows, per capita income was highest in the Northwest (\$25,280) closely followed by the Southwest (\$24,224). These two service districts also had the highest number of people who worked in 1990. North Portland has the lowest per capita income with \$10,826.

Figure 6: Per Capita Incomes by Service Area (1990 Census)



[Note: the Census Bureau's definition of income counts money before taxes and does not include non-cash benefits such as food stamps, Medicare, Medicaid, public housing, and employer-provided fringe benefits.]

>Per capita income for people of color is substantially lower than for Whites in Multnomah County.

As Table 9 shows, in 1990, Whites had the highest per capita income of any other racial/ethnic group, followed by Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and Blacks. People of Hispanic Origin had the lowest per capita income:

Table 9: Per Capita Incomes by Race/Ethnicity (1990 Census)

Race/ Ethnicity	North	NE	Outer East	SE	Down- town	SW	NW	Total County
White	\$11,736	\$13,957	\$13,231	\$13,473	\$15,742	\$24,737	\$25,991	\$15,124
Black	\$6,118	\$7,669	\$9,759	\$9,932	\$12,020	\$17,898	\$9,381	\$8,030
AI, E or A	\$9,338	\$7,976	\$9,632	\$9,695	\$10,652	\$14,363	\$7,940	\$9,360
A or PI	\$7,206	\$7,458	\$10,115	\$8,265	\$9,629	\$15,057	\$15,877	\$9,273
Other	\$10,318	\$5,360	\$7,967	\$7,031	\$5,422	\$12,185	\$14,819	\$7,906
Hispanic	\$6,390	\$6,196	\$6,937	\$8,077	\$4,582	\$12,080	\$14,910	\$7,377

Source: 1990 United States Census

Wages

➤ Minimum wage jobs do not pull people out of poverty.

The current minimum wage in Oregon is \$4.75 per hour. A person working at minimum wage earns \$190 per week or \$817 per month:

Table 10: 1996 Minimum Wage Income Versus Poverty Levels

Type Family	Income From FT Minimum Wage Employment	1996 Federal Poverty Level (100%)	1996 Federal Poverty Level (125%)
1 Person Household	\$817	\$645	\$806
1 Parent, 1 Child	\$817	\$863	\$1079
1 Parent 2 Children	\$817	\$1082	\$1352
2 Parent 2 Children (2 Jobs)	\$1634	\$1300	\$1625

Source: Federal Register, March 5, 1996, V61:8,286

A full-time minimum wage job in Oregon currently places a single person at about 125% of the Federal Poverty Level. As Table 10 shows, single parents with one or two children who work a minimum wage job are below 100% of poverty; a single parent with two children would earn \$265 less than the Federal poverty level each month.

Overall, wages in Portland have stagnated. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Portland area real average wages per worker (in 1994 dollars) have declined from just over \$29,000 in 1980 to just over \$27,000 in 1994.¹⁴

Income assistance/entitlements

According to 1990 Census data, the number of households that received public assistance in 1989 was 15,836. That was 6.5% of all households in the County.

Locally, AFS keeps monthly data on the number of people receiving ADC in the County:

**Table 11: Number of people receiving ADC in Multnomah County
Comparison of May 1994 and May 1995**

May 1994	May 1995
22,664	24,679

Source: AFS Branch and District Data, May 1994 and May 1995

➤ Public Assistance benefits do not lift people out of poverty.

According to the 1992 Cost of Living Study by State of Oregon Adult and Family Services, the benefit amount for ADC and foodstamps, based on family size, represented only 64%-68% of the amount necessary to provide a minimal standard of living as identified by the market basket survey. The survey is used to determine the costs of providing a minimal standard of living for families on welfare.¹⁵

The most recent market basket survey found that costs necessary to provide a minimal standard of living are higher than the federal poverty level:

Table 12: 1992 ADC/Food Stamp Benefits for Families Compared to Poverty Level & Market Basket Minimal Standard of Living

Type Family	Amount of ADC and Food Stamps	1992 Federal Poverty Level (100%)	Market Basket Minimal Standard of Living
1 Adult, 1 Child	\$598	forthcoming	\$936
1 Adult, 2 Children	\$747	\$964	\$1096
1 Adult, 3 Children	\$899	\$1163	\$1327
2 Adults, 1 Child	\$747	\$964	\$1166
2 Adults, 2 Children	\$899	\$1163	\$1420

Source: 1992 Cost of Living Study, Adult and Family Services, February 1993

As shown in Table 12, in 1992, a single parent family with two children who received the maximum benefits allowable for ADC and food stamps would still be receiving \$217 less than needed to reach 100% of federal poverty level.

Employment

Employment in the County

Nearly two-thirds (63.4%) of the population of Multnomah County was in the labor force at the time of the 1990 Decennial Census. This percentage is slightly higher than the 60% rate at the time of the 1980 Census.

➤ **The number and percentage of all women in the labor force who had children under six years of age increased from 1980 to 1990.**

In 1990, just over 46% of those employed in the County were women, up slightly from 44.5% in 1980. In 1990, women with children comprised just over one-third (34.7%) of all women in the labor force in Multnomah County. Nearly half of these women (44.7%) had children under six years of age. This number is much larger than the 1980 percentage of 38.4%.

**Table 13: Women With Children in the Labor Force in Multnomah County
1980 & 1990**

Year	# of Women with Children under 6 in Labor Force	# of Total Women With Children in Labor Force
1980	14,697	38,242
1990	20,952	46,924

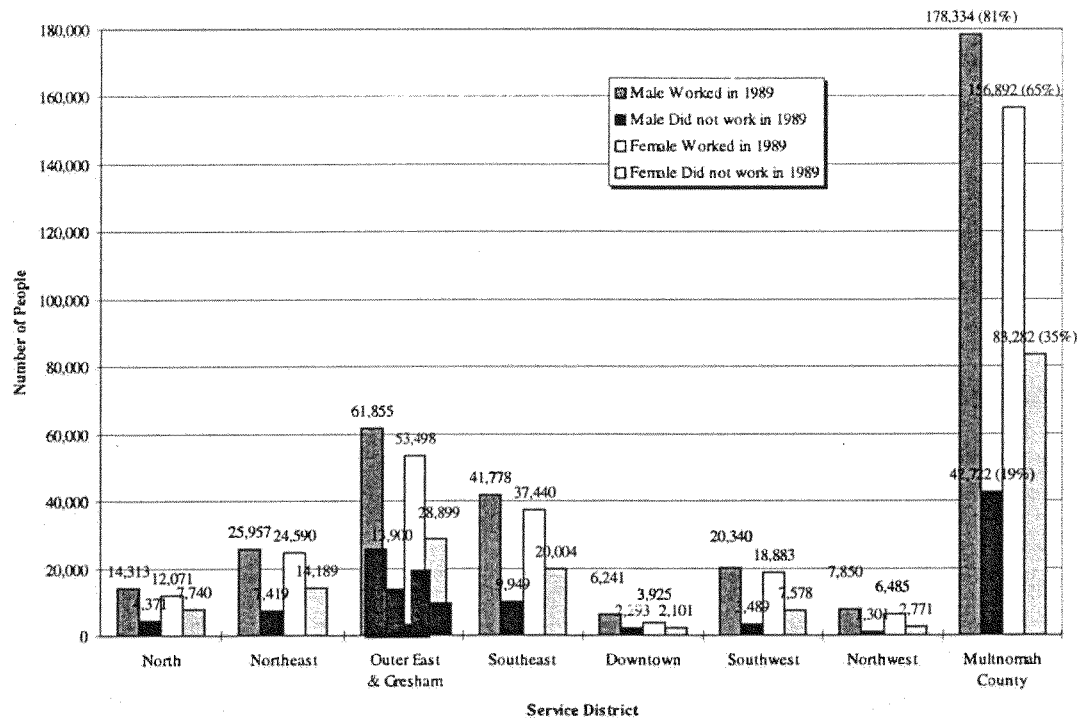
Source: 1990 U.S. Census

Various service areas in the County showed varying levels of people who reported working at some time during 1989.

➤ **The Southwest and Northwest areas of the County had the highest proportions of people who had worked sometime in the previous year; Northeast Portland had the lowest proportions.**

The districts with the highest percentages of people who had worked sometime in 1989 were the Southwest and Northwest. Each of these areas had a higher proportion of people who worked (78.0% and 77.9% respectively) compared to the County as a whole (72.7%).

**Figure 7: Employment Status in 1989 by Gender and Service District
Persons 16 Years and Older (1990 Census)**



The Northeast showed the lowest percentage of people who worked (55.6%), while the North and Downtown Portland had percentages of 68.5% and 69.8% respectively.

From 1990 to 1994, the largest percentage increases in employment are estimated by Metro to have been in Troutdale and Wood Village. In addition, the percentage change in employment in Gresham is estimated to be larger than that of Multnomah County during that same time period.

Changes in Occupation and Employment

>Net in-migration of a younger and better educated workforce has created structural conditions conducive to poverty.

Multnomah County's working population has been affected by net in-migration. Those moving into the Portland area are younger and better educated than the state average. This serves to displace some of the local labor force, which is without comparable levels of education and/or training.¹⁶ A more educated populace is driving minimum job qualifications higher for all positions. Applicants who are more qualified and better educated are competing for available jobs.¹⁷

➤ **An increase in service jobs, along with an overall decrease in high-paying jobs such as manufacturing and displacement of the local labor force creates conditions conducive to poverty.**

In the Portland Metro area, the manufacturing jobs that have been created most recently (over 6,200 in the last two years) have been almost exclusively in the semiconductor and metals industries; these jobs typically require high levels of education and skills. Overall, however, manufacturing jobs have decreased in the County. Of the top ten industries in Multnomah County, five are services industries and only one is in manufacturing. Portland's nonmanufacturing industries grew by 3% per year over the last several years,¹⁸ but manufacturing employment in Multnomah County has dropped over the last decade, while other Counties in the Tri-County area have experienced increases in manufacturing.

Table 14: Employment by Sector, Multnomah County (in Thousands)

	1980	1990	1991
Wholesale and Retail Trade	89.8	90.3	89.6
Manufacturing	52.8	50.2	49.6
Services and Misc.	71.7	108.2	102.8
Government	50.7	53.6	54.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	29.5	29.8	29.6
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	26.7	28.0	28.1
Construction and Mining	13.6	15.7	15.1
Total	334.8	375.8	369.3

Source: Prosperous Portland Report; Data from "Covered Employment and Payrolls, By Industry and County," State of Oregon Department of Human Resources, Employment Division

Meanwhile, service jobs have been increasing in the County. For example, in Multnomah and Washington Counties, over half of the 3.2% increase in covered nonfarm employment from 1992 to 1993 was in the service sector (a gain of 9,200), compared to an increase of only 1,300 in transportation, communications, and utilities.¹⁹ Often, services jobs translate to low-wages, more part-time employment with fewer benefits, and an overall lower standard of living for many people.

**Table 15: 1994 Annual Covered Employment and Wages (Estimates)
Oregon Portion of Portland-Vancouver PMSA**

Selected Service Industry	Average Wage
Personal Services	\$15,335
Social Services	\$14,520
Hotels and Lodging Places	\$13,045
Private Households	\$12,201
Overall Service Industry Average	\$24,035
Overall Multnomah County Average	\$27,867

Source: Oregon Employment Department, Portland Labor Trends, Oct. 1995

As Table 15 shows, the average wage in Multnomah County in 1994 was \$27,867. This is considerably more than the average wage of Portland and Vancouver workers in personal services, social services, hotels and lodging places, and private households. It is also more than the average wage for all service industries in the County added together.

Unemployment

➤ **Unemployment rose from 1990 to 1992, but dropped in 1993.**

Average unemployment for Multnomah County shows an increase from 1990 through 1992, with a drop in 1993:

Table 16: Annual Average Rate of Unemployment in Multnomah County

1990	1991	1992	1993
4.9%	5.2%	7.0%	6.5%

Source: Clackamas County CHAS and Oregon Employment Department Regional Economic Profile, 1/95

➤ **Unemployment rates for people of color tend to be higher than for the County as a whole.**

In 1990, unemployment averaged 12.7% for African Americans; 12.2% for Native Americans; 7.7% for Hispanics; and 5.8% for Asian/Pacific Islanders.²⁰

Education

Educational Achievement

>The percentage of the population over age 25 in the County who graduated from high school decreased from 1980 to 1990, while the percentage who had some college or a college degree increased.

In 1980, 123,474 people (34.9%) had completed high school or its equivalent; in 1990, only 102,543 people (26.2%) had achieved this level of education. At the same time, the percent of people with at least some college increased (from 21.7% to 26.3%), as did the number of people with a four-year college degree (from 19.8% to 23.7%). As was discussed previously, the net in-migration trend may be partially responsible for this finding.

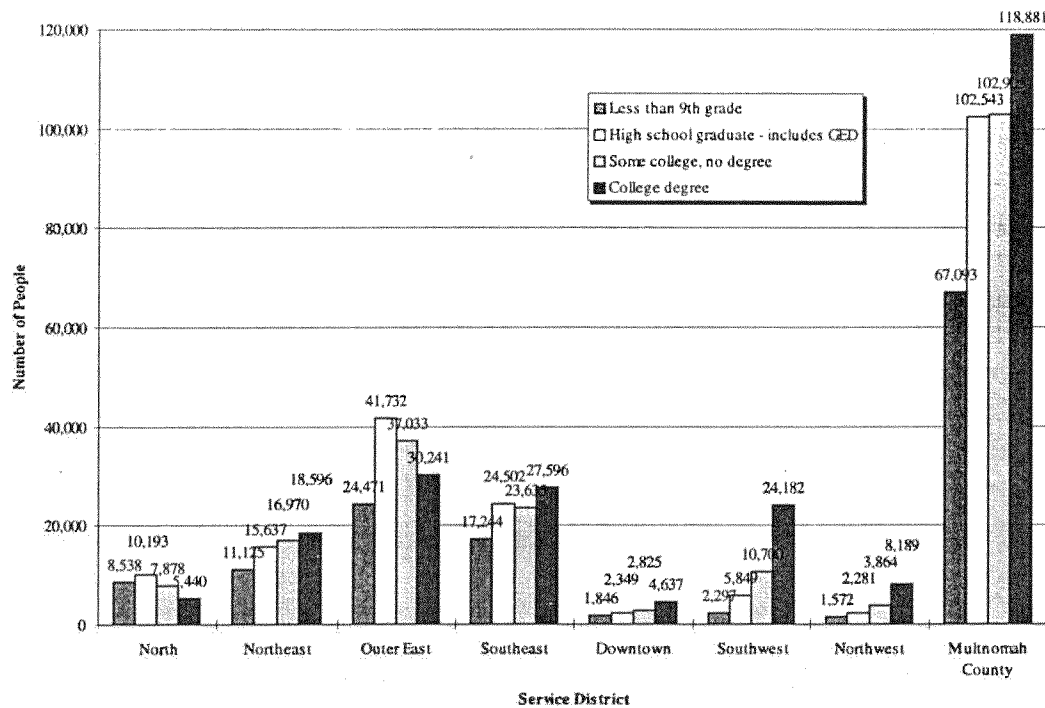
>In 1990, Northwest and Southwest Portland showed the highest educational attainment levels, while North Portland showed the lowest.

Figure 8 below shows educational attainment levels in 1990 by service district. Not surprisingly, just as the Northwest and Southwest have higher per capita incomes and employment levels, so they also show the highest educational achievement levels. In both of these areas there are more people with Bachelor's degrees than there are people with high school degrees.

North Portland, however, had the largest percentage of people (26.6%) who had not attained a high school education or its equivalent. Approximately 8,538 people in North Portland fell into this category. The Southeast and Outer East also had a large percentage of people who had not achieved a high school education (18.5% and 18.3% respectively), and Northeast Portland's percentage of people who had not achieved a high school education was 17.8%.

All of the schools in the County in which more than 50% of the students are low-income are in two of these low educational attainment areas: North and Northeast.²¹

Figure 8: Education Attainment Levels, by Service Area (1990 Census)



Literacy

In 1980, 1.2% of persons five years or older (6,247) spoke Spanish at home. By 1990, that percentage had risen to 2.3%, or 12,397. Similarly, the number of persons who spoke other languages at home rose from 5.9% in 1980 to 6.9% in 1990. As of 1990, the Census reports that 2,917 Spanish-speaking persons in Multnomah County could not speak English “well” or “at all,” and 7,793 people who spoke other languages at home could not speak English “well” or “at all.”

Drop-Out Rates

➤ **The overall drop-out rate for the County hovers around 6 to 7%.**

Failure to complete high school limits both future education and employment opportunities. High school dropouts are less prepared for the workforce and more likely to be unemployed or employed in lower-paying jobs than high school graduates. Dropouts are also three and a half times more likely to be arrested.²²

School personnel cite numerous reasons for dropping out, including discipline referrals, working more than 15 hours per week, substance abuse, health problems, pregnancy, parenting conflicts, and conflicts with school staff. Students mention irrelevant

coursework, peer pressure, different learning styles, and lack of personal attention. A large availability of jobs seems to influence dropout rates: data from the Oregon Department of Education seem to show that dropout rates increase as available jobs increase.²³

As the table below shows, the overall drop-out rate for the County has varied from 1990-91 to 1993-94:

Table 17: Overall Multnomah County Drop-Out Rate (4 year)

1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994
6.6%	6.9%	6.4%	7.2%

Source: Oregon/Portland Progress Board Data

>Hispanic, African-American, and Native American students have higher drop out rates than White or Asian students.

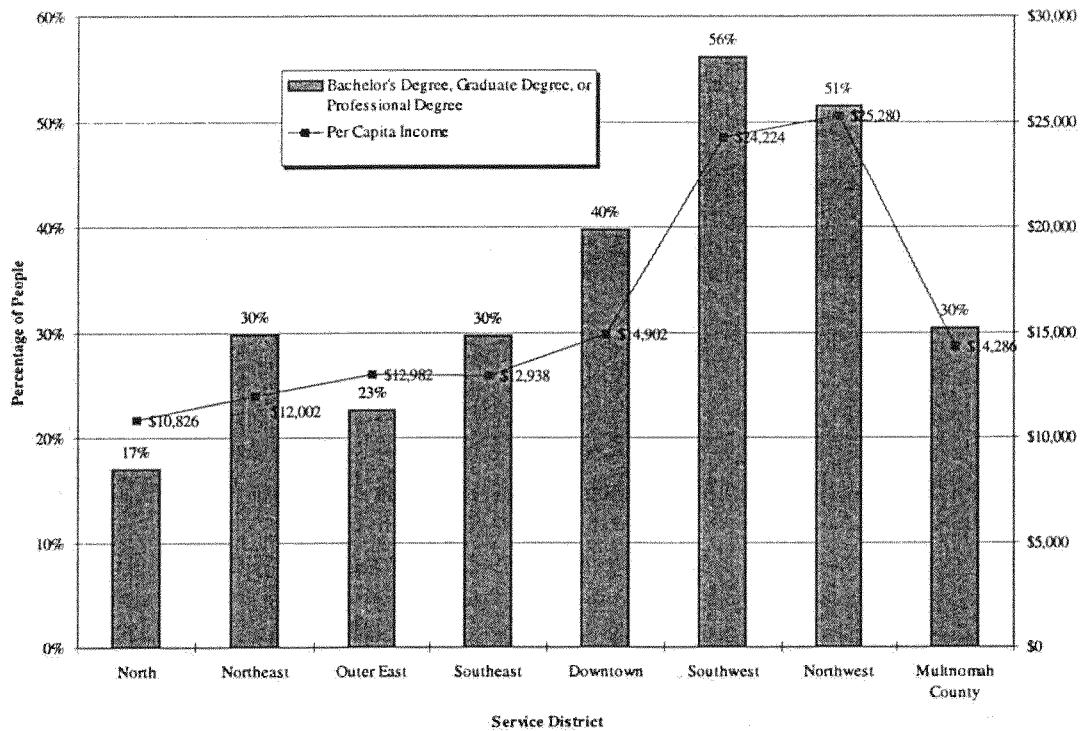
Statewide data from 1994-1995 shows that the overall dropout rate for Hispanic students is double the overall statewide rate. This finding is not new. In 1990, 34% of Hispanics 25 years of age or older in Multnomah County had not graduated from high school compared to 17% of the general population of the County.²⁴ State figures also show that the dropout rates for Native Americans increased 3% from 1993-1994.²⁵

Education and Income

>Education is the key to higher incomes. As education increases, so does income.

A 1992 report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the annual income of Oregon men and women increases with more education. Annual incomes were \$10,909 for women and \$21,673 for men who graduated high school, compared to \$39,614 for women and \$51,790 for men who earned a doctorate.

Figure 9: College Level Education vs. Per Capita Incomes by Service District (1990 Census)



As the above table shows, per capita income tends to increase as the percentage of people in each service district with at least some college increases.

Education and Poverty

➤ **The incidence of poverty decreases as education level increases.**

Not having a high school diploma increases the chances of living in poverty dramatically. Table 18 below shows that, in 1990, 37.7% of people who completed less than fourth grade were in poverty in Oregon, whereas only 12.5% of people with a high school diploma or GED lived in poverty.

Table 18: Educational Level and Incidence of Poverty, State of Oregon, 1990

Education Level	% Living Below Poverty
Grades 1-4	37.7%
Grades 5-8	24.9%
9th Grade	22.9%
10th Grade	20.8%
11th Grade	19.3%
12th Grade, No Diploma	16.7%
Diploma/GED	12.5%
Some College	14.2%
Associates/Ac	10.1%
Associates/Occ	8.3%
Bachelors	6.8%
Masters	4.5%
Professional	4.8%
Doctorate	4.6%

Source: Oregon Employment Division, 1995, Issues Concerning Working Families in Oregon

The likelihood that a person will live in poverty decreases even more with a college degree. Only 6.8% of those with a Bachelors degree in 1990 were in poverty, and only 4.5% with a Master's degree were below the poverty level.

Housing

Nationally, the number of poor renters in the U.S. has increased due to recession-related declines and ongoing depletion of low-cost housing stock.²⁶ According to a 1993 American Housing Survey, the number of low-income renters in the Portland Metro area in 1990 was 56,900 while the number of low-cost rental units was 31,000. This means that the affordable housing gap was 25,900.^{27 28}

Housing Availability

About 43% of all the housing units in the County are rental units, and this percentage stayed about the same from 1980 to 1990. The number of actual rental units in the County in 1990 was 106,911.²⁹

In keeping with the large increases in housing costs in the County over the last 15 years, the rental units with the lower rent ranges decreased quite dramatically:

**Table 19: Specified Renter-Occupied Units By Monthly Rent
1980 and 1990 (Excluding Utilities)**

Rent Range	1980	1990	Percent change
<\$100	6,115	1,517	-75.2%
\$100-\$199	18,541	6,274	-66.2%
\$200-\$299	41,206	12,792	-69%
\$300-\$399	20,952	30,091	+43.6%
\$400-\$499	7,673	27,291	+256%

Source: 1990 U.S. Census

In downtown Portland, a total of only 4,554 units existed in 1994 that are affordable to low-income people. This number is substantially lower than the units available in 1978 (5,183).^{30 31} (See Table 20 below.)

Table 20: Number of Downtown Affordable Housing Units, 1994

1978	1988	1994
5,183	3,846	4,554

Source: 1994 Downtown Affordable Housing Inventory, Northwest Pilot Project

About half of the affordable units downtown were in hotels; the other half were apartment units:

Table 21: Type of Affordable Housing Units Downtown, 1994

Type Affordable Housing	Number of Units Downtown
Open Market	2,443 (54%)
Subsidized Housing	1,644 (36%)
Special Needs Units	467 (10%)
Total Units Downtown	4,554 (100%)

Source: 1994 Downtown Affordable Housing Inventory, Northwest Pilot Project

Rental Costs

In the Portland Metro Area in 1990, 22,500 or 70% of poor renters were paying 30% or more of their income for housing; 15,500 or 48% were paying 50% or more. The number of poor renters in subsidized housing was 14,100, or 40%, of all poor renters.³²

➤ **Rents have increased dramatically in the County since 1984 and the increases continue.**

Table 22: Average Rents for a 2-Bedroom, 1-Bathroom Apartment, 1984, 1994, & 1995

Area	1984 Avg. Rent	1994 Avg. Rent	% Change 1984-94	1995 Avg. Rent
Pdx: close in SE/NE	\$281	\$488	73.7%	\$514
Pdx: close in SW/NW	\$325	\$633	94.8%	\$684
North Pdx	\$270	\$467	73.0%	Not available
Outer East/Gresham	\$291	\$506	73.9%	\$513

Source: 1984 rents from City of Portland/County CHAS, Data from Apartment Data Center Rent Vacancy Survey; 1994 rents from Health Communities Report, Data from Apartment Data Center, Rent Vacancy Survey, 1994; 1995 data from Grubb and Ellis 1995-1996 report

➤ **Low-income people are faced not only with high rents, but also with low vacancy rates.**

**Table 23: Average Vacancy Rates for 2-Bedroom, 1-Bathroom Apartments,
1994 & 1995**

Area	1994 Avg. Vacancy Rate	1995 Avg. Vacancy Rate
Pdx: close in SE/NE	3.4%	4.1%
Pdx: close in SW/NW	2.9%	2.27%
North Pdx	5.6%	Not available
Outer East/Gresham	4.9%	2.7%

Source: 1994 rents from Health Communities Report, Data from Apartment Data Center Rent Vacancy Survey, 1994; 1995 data from Grubb and Ellis 1995-1996 report)

Vacancy rates in Northwest and Southwest Portland were the lowest, followed by close-in Southeast and Northeast. North Portland averaged higher vacancy rates in 1994 (5.6%).

Table 24 below, shows the affordable housing levels of various households earning different wages. As is evident in the table, singles and families with three people in the household who earned 30% of median family income for 1993 would need rents below \$300 in order for their housing to be affordable.

Table 24: Affordable Housing by Wage Levels, 1993

Single Person			2-Person Household			3-Person Household		
Annual Income	Hourly Wage	Afford. Hsg	Annual Income	Hourly Wage	Afford. Hsg	Annual Income	Hourly Wage	Afford. Hsg.
\$8,970 (30% MFI)	\$4.31	\$224	\$10,245 (30% MFI)	\$4.93	\$256	\$11,535 (30% MFI)	\$5.55	\$288
Three-fourths-time fast food worker, child monitor or service station attendant			Full-time fast-food worker, child monitor or service station attendant w/child			Full-time parking attendant officer, housekeeper, or taxi driver with two children		
\$14,950 (50% MFI)	\$7.19	\$374	\$17,075 (50% MFI)	\$8.21	\$427	\$19,200 (50% MFI)	\$9.23	\$480
Full-time data enterer, home health aide, nurse's aide, hairdresser, receptionist, forest conservation worker			Full-time teacher's aide, bank teller, cook, legal secretary, assembler, food server, or messenger with a child			Full-time medical assistant, bus driver, elementary school teacher, or bookkeeper with two children		

Source: City of Portland, 1994 Fact Sheet "What Housing is Affordable to Whom?"³³

For example, a single parent working full-time as a fast food worker earned about \$10,245 in 1993. Affordable rents for such a family would have to be \$256 or less per month.

Health

Health Insurance for the Poor

The average family income for people with insurance is \$30,931; for the uninsured it is only \$21,952. People in the lowest income brackets are the most likely to be uninsured and the least likely to have employment-based insurance.

>Minorities and those in poverty are most likely to lack health insurance.

Native Americans are the least likely of any racial/ethnic groups to have health insurance. As shown in the table below, only 69% of Native Americans had health insurance in 1992. Interestingly, African-Americans were the group most likely to have health insurance.

**Table 25: Percentage of Citizens Who Have Health Insurance by Race/Ethnicity
Multnomah County, 1992**

Ethnic Group	Percentage of Citizens with Health Insurance
African American	85%
Native American	69%
Asian	78%
Hispanic	80%
White	84%

Source: Portland/Multnomah County Benchmarks, January 1995

>Even though Oregon provides children with coverage, many still lack insurance.

Slightly more than 100,000 children in Oregon have no health insurance, and of these, 13% are chronically uninsured. Uninsured children are twice as likely to live in poverty as those children who are insured.

As part of the Oregon Health Plan, Oregon offers coverage for all children below the poverty level and for children six and under up to 133% of the poverty level, but many children still have no coverage. Uninsured children are far more likely to be of Hispanic origin and slightly more likely to be other people of color. Unaccompanied youth are commonly subjected to abuse and neglect; and homeless youth are more likely to be at-risk of HIV and other health problems without medical care to address their needs.³⁴

Prenatal Care and Pregnancy

➤ **Statistics also show that the rate of inadequate prenatal care for unmarried mothers is significantly higher than for married mothers.**³⁵

Of the 3002 births to unmarried mothers in 1994, 332 had inadequate prenatal care, which amounts to 11% of all births to unmarried mothers. This is slightly higher than the state-wide rate of 10.7% of births with inadequate prenatal care for unmarried mothers, and much higher than the 6% rate of inadequate prenatal care for all mothers in Multnomah County. The rate for inadequate prenatal care for all of Oregon for all mothers is 5.7%.³⁶

➤ **Teen pregnancy is an increasing problem. 11% of all births in the County in 1994 were to single mothers under the age of 20.**

Teen pregnancy increased from roughly 300 in 1989 to 475 in 1991.³⁷ In 1994, 958 or 11% of all births in Multnomah County, were to single mothers under the age of 20. This growth in teen pregnancy is particularly disturbing since 60% of all poor families in Multnomah County are headed by single mothers.

Table 26: Number of Births to Single Mothers in Multnomah County in 1994

Total	<15 yrs.	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	N.S.
3002	40	918	993	558	333	124	34	1	1

Source: Oregon Vital Statistics, 1994

Other Factors

Domestic Violence

Many of the women and children who are poor and/or homeless have been victims of domestic violence. The consequences of domestic violence are, most importantly, the loss of human life and potential and the perpetuation of violence in future generations. Coping with the effects of domestic violence places strains on health care, law enforcement, legal, and social service systems.³⁸

The extent of domestic violence in the Tri-County area is hard to accurately measure due to lack of standardized reporting and data collection. However, in 1991, Portland City Police received over 11,000 domestic violence emergency calls. In that same year, 40,248 battered women called the various Tri-County domestic violence crisis lines.³⁹ In fiscal year 1994/1995 in Multnomah County, 23,762 women called the County's domestic violence crisis lines, and there were approximately 16,032 calls to 911 for domestic violence in the County.⁴⁰

As shown in Table 27 below, the domestic violence shelters turned away an average of 75 women and children during each One Night Shelter Count:

**Table 27: DV Agencies Sheltered and Turnaways
November One Night Shelter Counts**

	1992	1993	1994	1995
Number of Children Sheltered	62	67	78	86
Number of Children Turned Away	31	32	30	20
Total Number Women and Children Sheltered	136	151	180	181
Total Number Women and Children Turned Away	65	70	66	55

Source: Multnomah County ONSC Data

An average of 240 individuals in families are turned away by all of the agencies participating in the ONSCs. This means that domestic violence agencies turn away nearly one-third of all homeless families that contacted an agency for help on the day/night of the ONSC.

Child Care

The price of child care and the job demands of low-waged work pose serious constraints to the child care options realistically available to low-income working families. The low supply of child care for infants, for children with disabilities and special health care needs, and for parents with unconventional or shifting work hours further constrains child care options for low-income families in such situations.

Child care resource and referral agencies assist families in finding child care options. Currently, Adult and Family Services of the State of Oregon funds child care for 4,072 children in Multnomah County. However, the capacity of family child care homes listed with resource and referral agencies is only 38% of the total number of children estimated to be in family child care in Oregon.⁴¹

In addition, the quality of child care available to low-income families is highly uneven. In 1993, only 36% of Oregon's child care providers and 43% of childcare facilities were meeting basic safety standards.⁴² The issue of the quality of child care is especially important for low-income families, as studies have shown that children in better quality child care programs have better language skills, pre-mathematics skills, and social skills when compared to children in lower-quality programs.⁴³

According to a 1992 report by Emlen, approximately 8,000 babies and 23,807 infants and toddlers under the age of three were being reared in the County in 1992. Of the children under the age of three, approximately 39% are provided supplemental child care outside of their homes in either family day care homes or child care centers. About 29% are in family day care, and about 10% are cared for in centers. Of the children ages three to five, approximately 56% are in out-of-home market care, 27% in family day care, and 31% in centers.

Hunger and Nutrition

Data from the Oregon Food Bank show that approximately 87,000 food boxes are served over the course of a year in the County, and the number of emergency meals served is about 710,000. Those who access this assistance do so because of a lack of money, unemployment, because they ran out of food stamps, or because they are under-employed.⁴⁴

About 61% of those requesting emergency food assistance are members of families with children, and 29% are adults who are employed. The large number of children with families who need food assistance raises a concern about nutrition for children in poverty. Under-nutrition negatively affects children's growth, behavior, school performance, and overall cognitive development.⁴⁵

Transportation

Lack of convenient and affordable transportation for low-income people can make it very difficult for them to obtain and keep employment or access services.

Table 28 shows that the overwhelming percentage of the 286,600 workers in the County in 1989 used a car or motorcycle to get to work. Public transportation was used by only 10% of all workers, while 5% walked to work.

**Table 28: Means of Transportation of Multnomah County
Workers 16 Years and Over, 1989**

Means of Transportation	Percent of Workers
Car or Motorcycle	81%
Public Transportation	10%
Bicycle	1%
Walked	5%
Other Means	1%
Worked at Home	3%

Source: 1990 Census

Low-income people are more likely than higher-income people to be reliant upon public transportation. In November 1995, Tri-Met conducted a random survey of 1,007 adults over age 16 in the Tri-County area. The results show that survey participants who earned less than \$10,000 (N=33) tended to ride Tri-Met more frequently than those in higher income categories, suggesting that they rely on Tri-Met for their main source of transportation. For example, about 56% of survey participants earning less than \$10,000 rode Tri-Met at least seven times in the month prior to the survey, whereas only 16% of those earning \$30,000 to \$40,000 reported that many trips

Appendix

Population of Multnomah County

Figure 10: County Population by Service District, 1980 & 1990

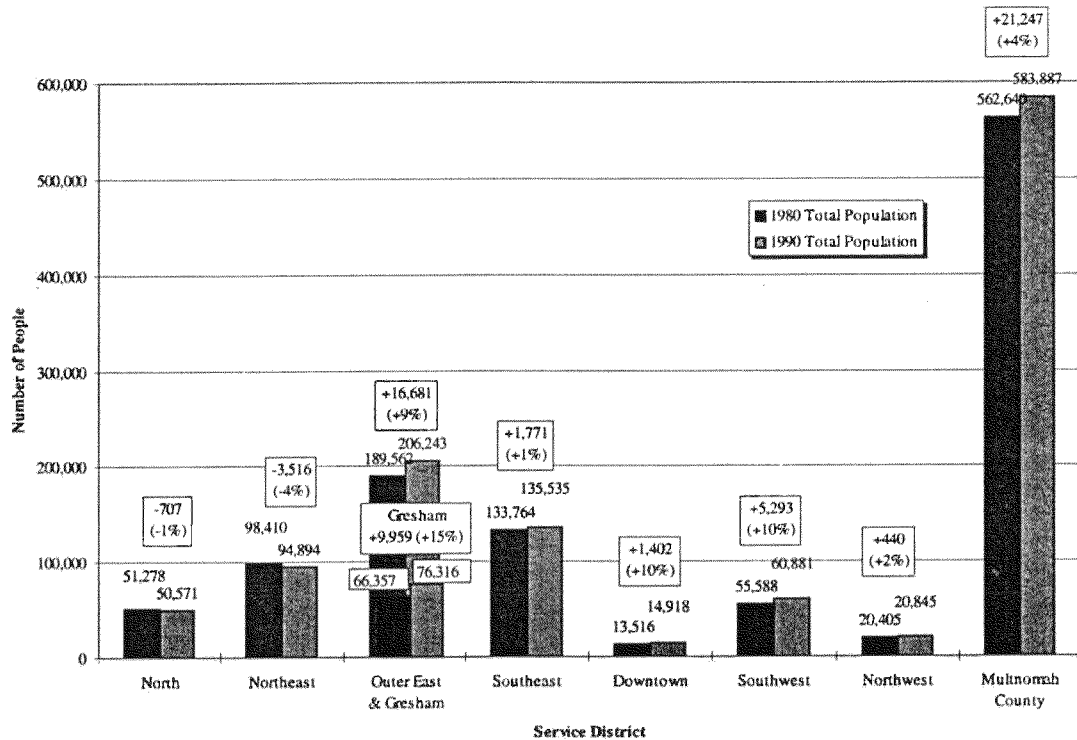
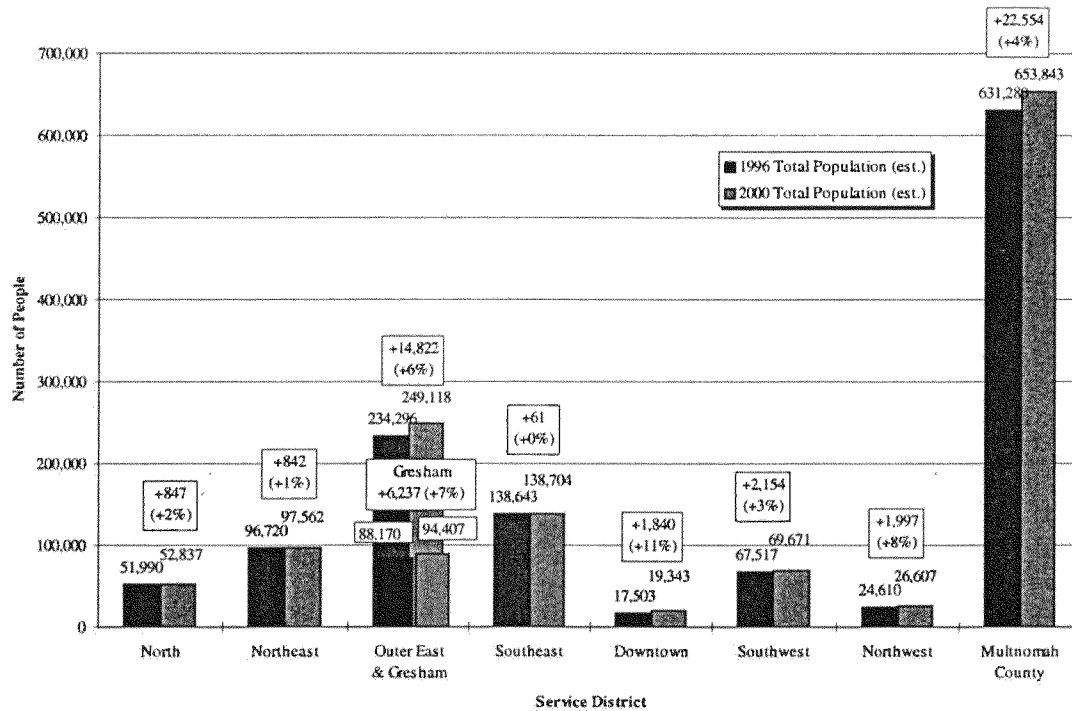


Figure 10 represents the population totals by service district for Multnomah County for 1980 and 1990. The figures contained in the boxes above show first the numerical increase in population (1990 population minus 1980 population), then the increase in population from 1980 to 1990 as a percentage of the 1980 total. Note also that the totals and percentage for Gresham is shown within the total for the Outer East, with the Outer East total including the total for Gresham.

The seven service districts referred to throughout this paper are those used by the Community Action Program of the Department of Community and Family Services of Multnomah County. To determine the totals shown above for each district, we obtained the census tract level data for the 1980 and 1990 census for Multnomah County then grouped those census tracts by service district. The totals of those groupings were then added together.

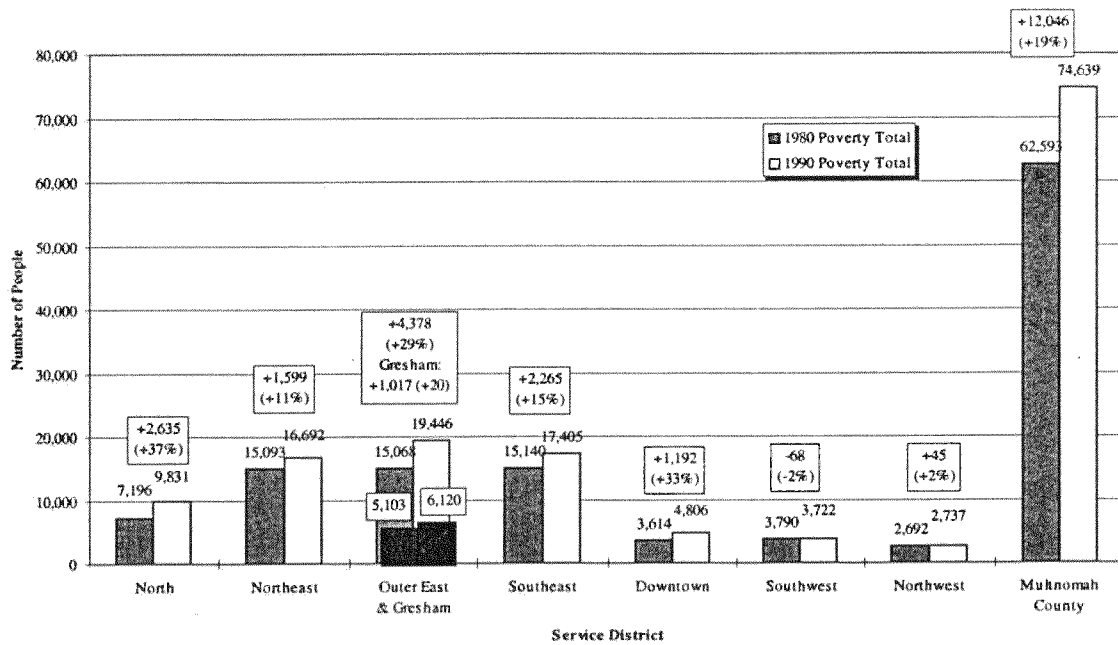
Figure 11: County Population by Service District, Estimates for 1996 & 2000



The data in Figure 11 was calculated using the population figures from “The 2015 Regional Forecast and Urban Development Patterns,” published by the Regional Growth Management Services Data Resource Center of Metro (February, 1996). This document provides population estimates by census tract for Multnomah County for the years 1994 and 2015. The figures shown in the chart above for 1996 and 2000 were calculated by adding together the census tract estimates for 1994 and 2015 by service district, then calculating a proportionate yearly increase based on the difference between the 1994 and 2015 estimates. It must be emphasized that the numbers shown are only rough estimates based on the Metro document estimates.

Extent and Location of Poverty in the County

Figure 12: Number of People in Poverty by Service District, 1980 & 1990



**Figure 13: Number of People in Poverty by Service District, 1996 & 2000
Multnomah County (Estimates)**

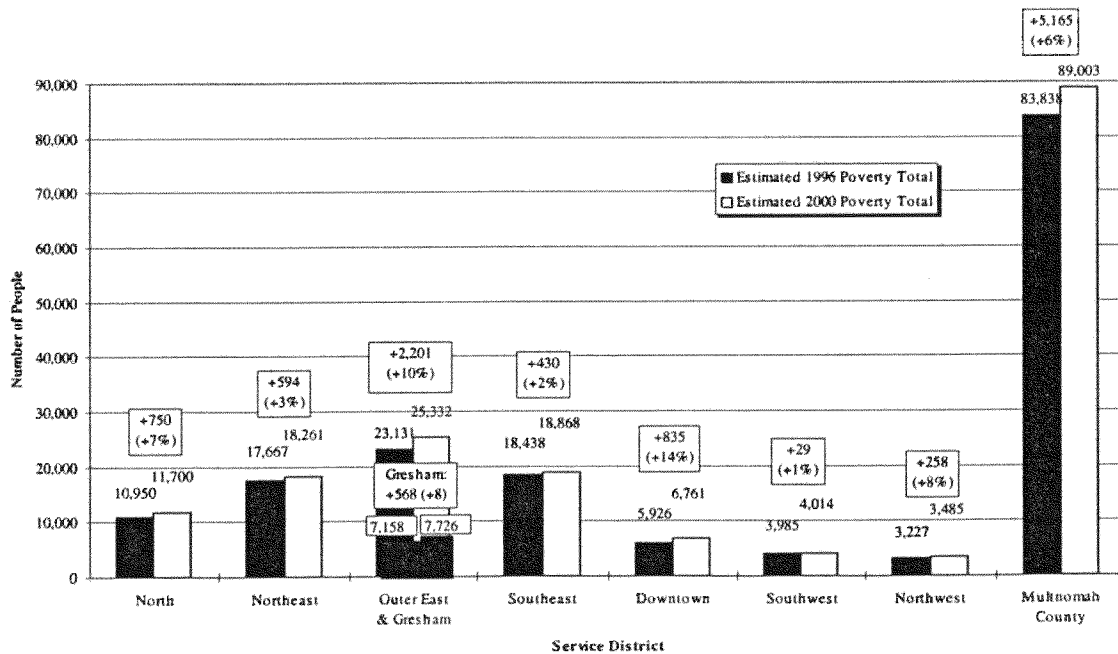
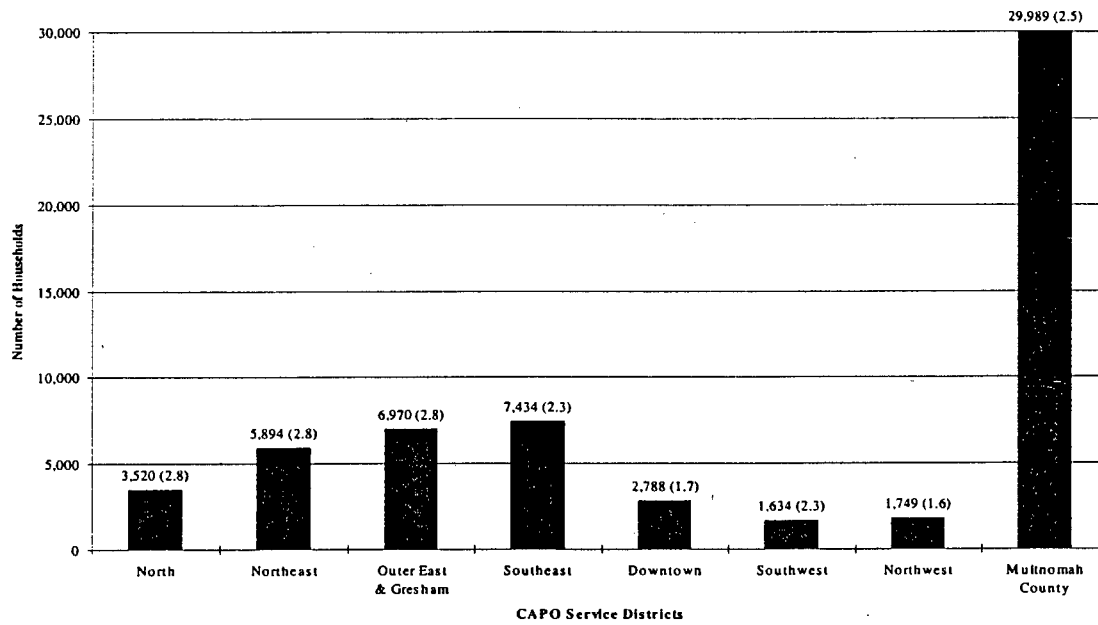
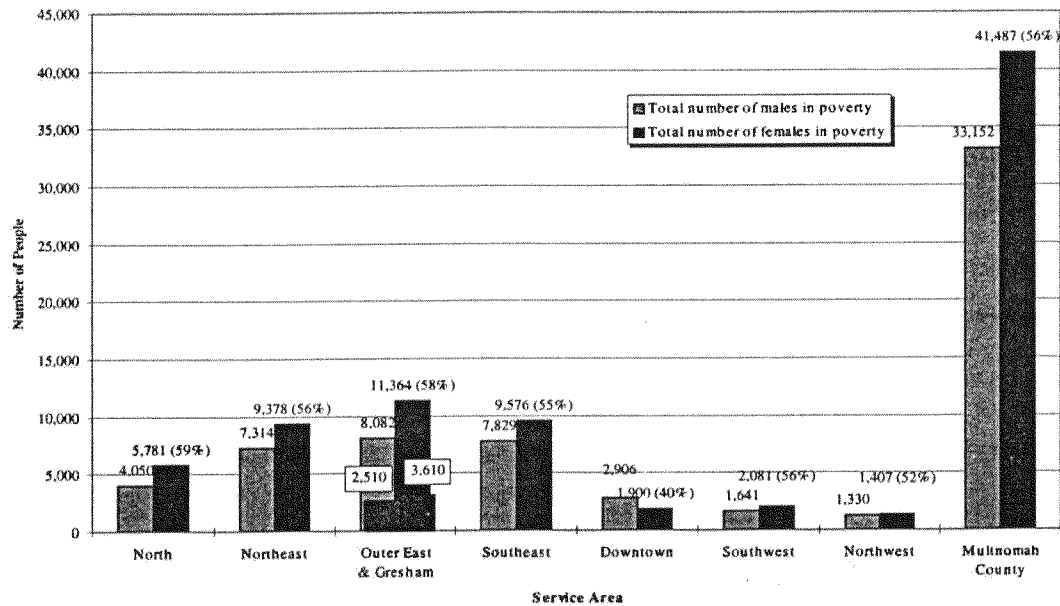


Figure 14: Households in Multnomah County Below Poverty (1990 Census)
(Numbers in Parentheses Show Average Number of Persons Per Household)



Characteristics of Those in Poverty

**Figure 15: Number of People in Poverty by Gender and Service District
Multnomah County (1990 Census)**



**Table 29: Distribution of Poverty Population by Gender and Service District
(1990 Census)**

Gender	North	Northeast	Outer East (& Gresham)	Southeast	Down town	Southwest	North west	Multnomah County
Female % of total pop.	51%	53%	51% (51%)	52%	42%	52%	50%	51%
Female % of poverty pop.	59%	56%	58% (59%)	55%	40%	56%	51%	56%

**Table 30: Percent of Each Racial/Ethnic Group Below Poverty by Service District
(1990 Census)**

Race/ Ethnicity	North	Northeast	Outer East (& Gresham)	Southeast	Down- town	South west	Northwe st	Multnomah County
White	15.7%	12.0%	9.0%	11.7%	30.3%	5.6%	12.3%	10.9% (100%)
Black	41.3%	29.7%	15.5%	21.8%	38.4%	19.5%	20.2%	29.7% (100%)
Native American	36.7%	37.5%	12.3%	26.8%	36.2%	18.7%	44.8%	27.2% (100%)
Asian/ PI	25.7%	30.3%	11.2%	20.7%	50.3%	10.4%	22.4%	20.3% (100%)
Other Race	20.5%	27.8%	27.7%	26.2%	27.8%	38.3%	47.1%	27.2% (100%)
Hispanic	22.7%	32.1%	23.4%	19.9%	37.4%	21.1%	30.7%	24.7% (100%)

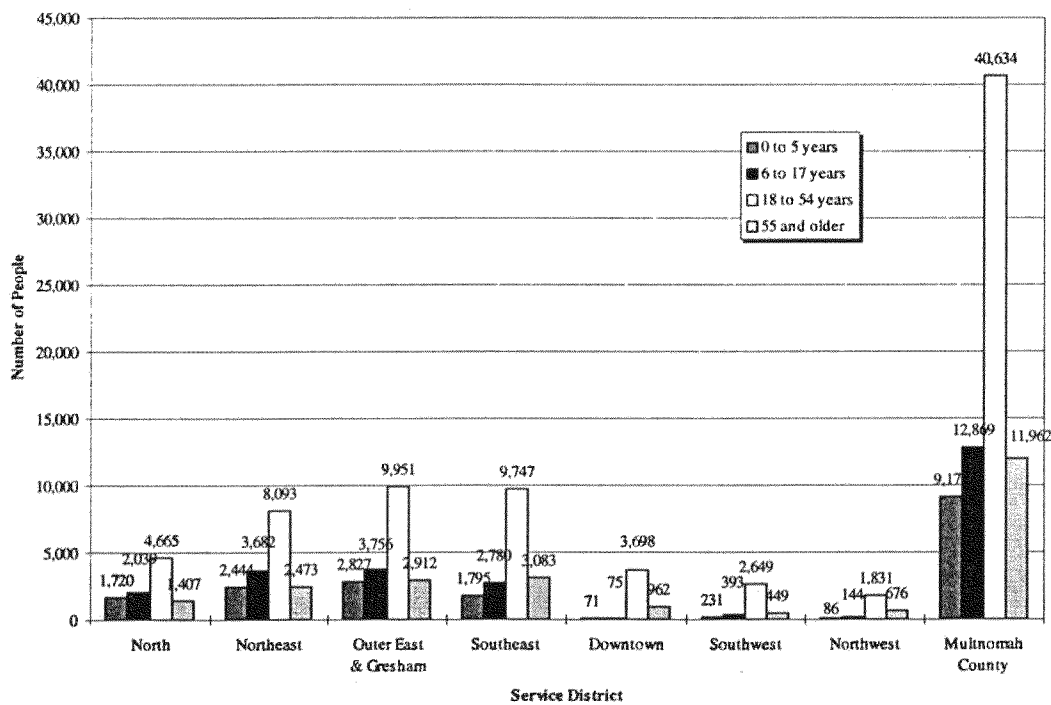
**Table 31: Racial/Ethnic Compositions of Poverty Populations by Service District
(1990 Census)**

Race/ Ethnicity	North	Northeast	Outer East (& Gresham)	Southeast	Down- town	Southwest	North- west	Multnomah County
White	6,365 (65%)	7,928 (47%)	17,350 (89%)	14,102 (81%)	3,838 (80%)	3,225 (87%)	2,440 (89%)	55,248 (74%)
Black	2,210 (23%)	6,696 (40%)	424 (2%)	578 (3%)	284 (6%)	102 (3%)	74 (3%)	10,368 (14%)
Native American	383 (4%)	615 (4%)	252 (1%)	468 (3%)	89 (2%)	43 (1%)	99 (4%)	1,949 (3%)
Asian/ PI	694 (7%)	1,172 (7%)	836 (4%)	1,909 (11%)	543 (11%)	229 (6%)	84 (3%)	5,467 (7%)
Other Race	179 (2%)	281 (2%)	584 (3%)	348 (2%)	52 (1%)	123 (3%)	40 (1%)	1,607 (2%)
Hispanic	545 (6%)	1,047 (6%)	1,401 (7%)	751 (4%)	213 (4%)	208 (6%)	129 (5%)	4,294 (6%)
Total in poverty	9,831 (100%)	16,692 (100%)	19,446 (100%)	17,405 (100%)	4,806 (100%)	3,722 (100%)	2,737 (100%)	74,639 (100%)

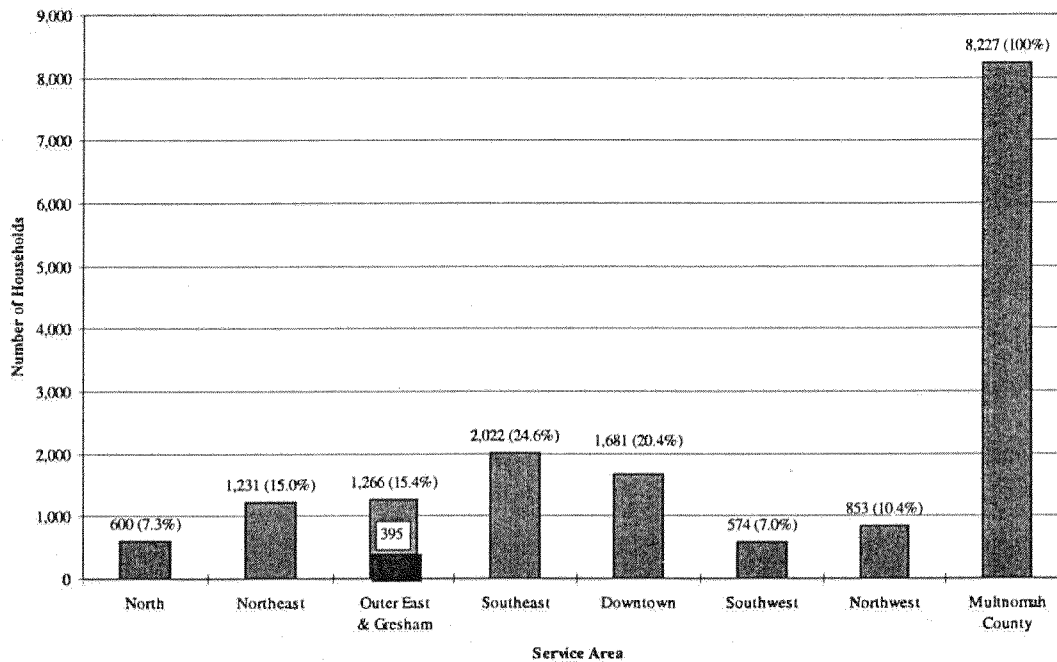
Table 32: 1990 Poverty Population Compared to Total Population by Race

Race/ Ethnicity	1990 Poverty Pop.	% of Poverty Pop. in 1990	1990 Distribution of Total Population	Ratio of Poverty Pop. to Total Pop. in 1990
White	55,248	74.0%	87.0%	.85
Black	10,368	13.9%	6.0%	2.32
Native American	1,949	2.6%	1.2%	2.17
Asian or PI	5,467	7.3%	4.7%	1.57
Other race	1,607	2.2%	1.2%	1.75
Hispanic	4,294	5.8%	3.1%	1.84

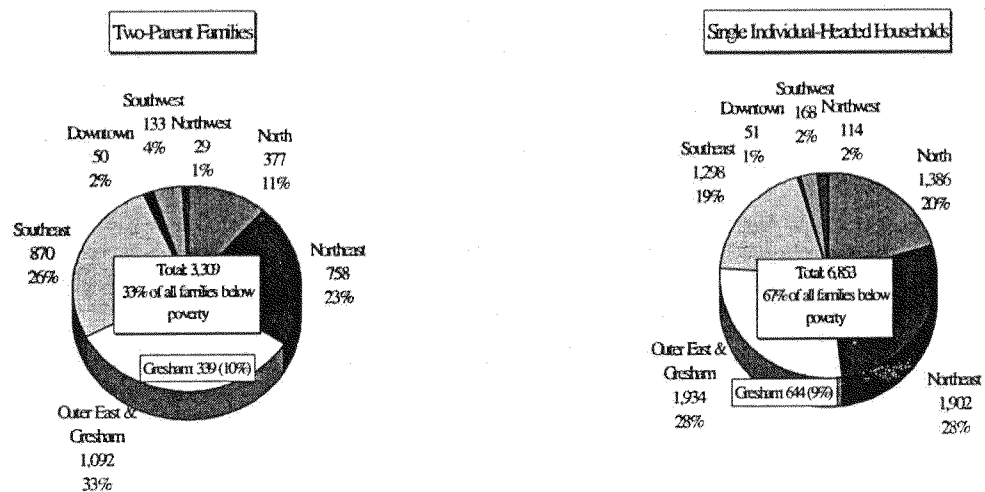
**Figure 16: Number of People In Poverty by Age and Service District
Multnomah County (1990 Census)**



**Figure 17: Single Householders in Poverty, No Children (Ages 15 to 64)
(1990 Census)**



**Figure 18: Distribution of Two Parent and Single Parent Headed Households
Multnomah County (1990 Census)**



**Table 33: % of Children 0-17 Living Below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level
Multnomah County, 1980 & 1990**

Age and Ethnic Group	1980	1990
African-American	37%	38%
American Indian	23%	34%
Asians	31%	26%
Hispanic	23%	33%
Whites	10%	13%

Source: Portland/Multnomah County Benchmarks

Homelessness

**Table 34: Gender of Singles Sheltered and Turned Away
November One Night Shelter Counts**

Fam. Comp - -	1992	1993	1994	1995
Women Sheltered	201	174	200	243
Women Turned Away	30	30	45	52
Men Sheltered	690	559	684	618
Men Turned Away	26	62	49	136
Total	947	825	978	1049

Source: Multnomah County ONSC Data

Note: (1) Turn away duplication, which occurs when a person may call more than one agency on the day of the count and therefore be counted twice, is estimated to be about 5%; and (2) The 1995 turnaway count was completed after the closure of Recovery Inn and just prior to the opening of the Singles Housing Assessment Center with 94 beds.

**Table 35: Homeless Youth Sheltered or Turned Away
November One Night Shelter Counts**

Characteristic	1992	1993	1994	1995
Unaccompanied Youth <18	12	20	28	22
Children <18 in Families	454	606	523	421
Total Homeless Individuals	1699	1785	1963	2037
	(27% children)	(35% children)	(28% children)	(22% children)

Source: Multnomah County ONSC Data

**Table 36: Families Sheltered or Turned Away
November One Night Shelter Counts**

Type Family	1992 (223 families)	1993 (258 families)	1994 (221 families)	1995 (215 families)
Female-Headed	168 Families 468 People	209 Families 554 People	181 Families 516 People	166 Families 463 People
Two Parent	50 Families 215 People	49 Families 212 People	37 Families 187 People	45 Families 185 People
Male Headed	5 Families 12 People.	Unknown	3 Families 11 People	4 Families 10 People

Source: Multnomah County ONSC Data

Note: Due to data reporting discrepancies and changes in the ONSC form, the number of families reported above may or may not include turnaways.

**Table 37: Homeless Persons Sheltered or Turned Away, by Race/Ethnicity
November One Night Shelter Counts**

Race/Ethnicity	1992 (1552 Persons)	1993 (1611 Persons)	1994 (1616 Persons)	1995 (1576 Persons)
White	57.15%	55.18%	49.75%	55.90%
Black	21.65%	22.1%	25.37%	21.07%
Hispanic	16.88%	12.66%	16.34%	15.48%
Native American	3.74%	5.77%	3.28%	3.24%
Asian	.58%	.62%	1.49%	1.84%
Other	0	3.66%	3.78%	2.47%

Source: Multnomah County ONSC Data

Note: Due to data reporting discrepancies and changes in the ONSC form, the number of families reported above may or may not include turnaways.

Income

Figure 19: Per Capita Incomes by Race/Ethnicity in Multnomah County (1990 Census)

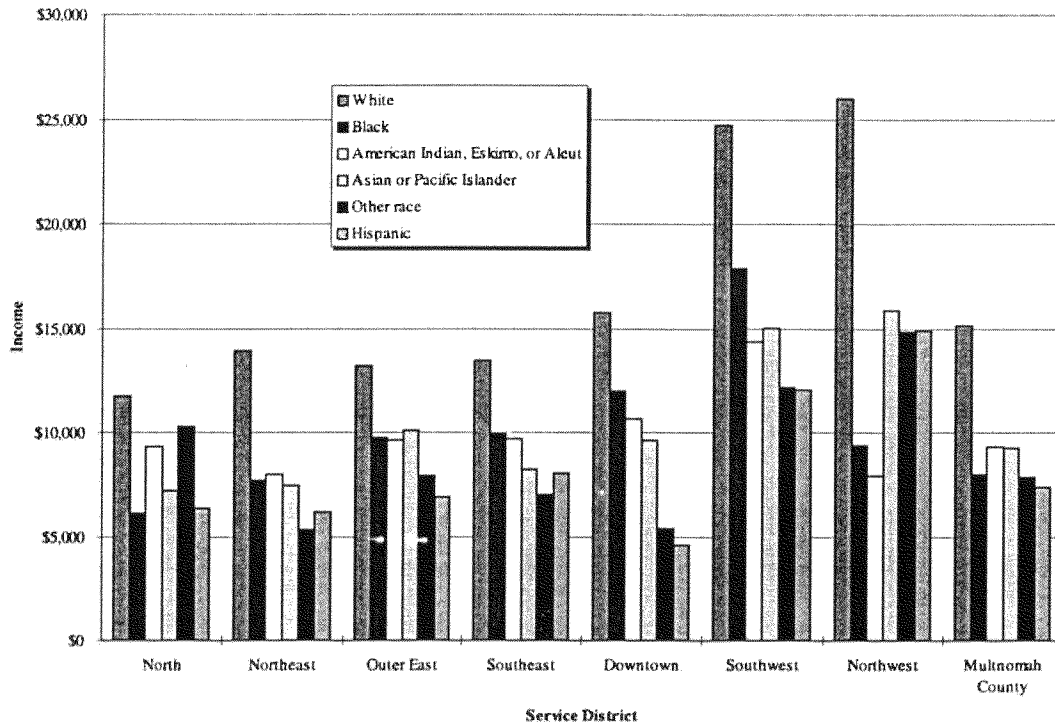


Table 38: 1992 Costs for Food, Shelter, Clothing, Personal Incidentals, & Housing Supply Costs, Market Basket Survey

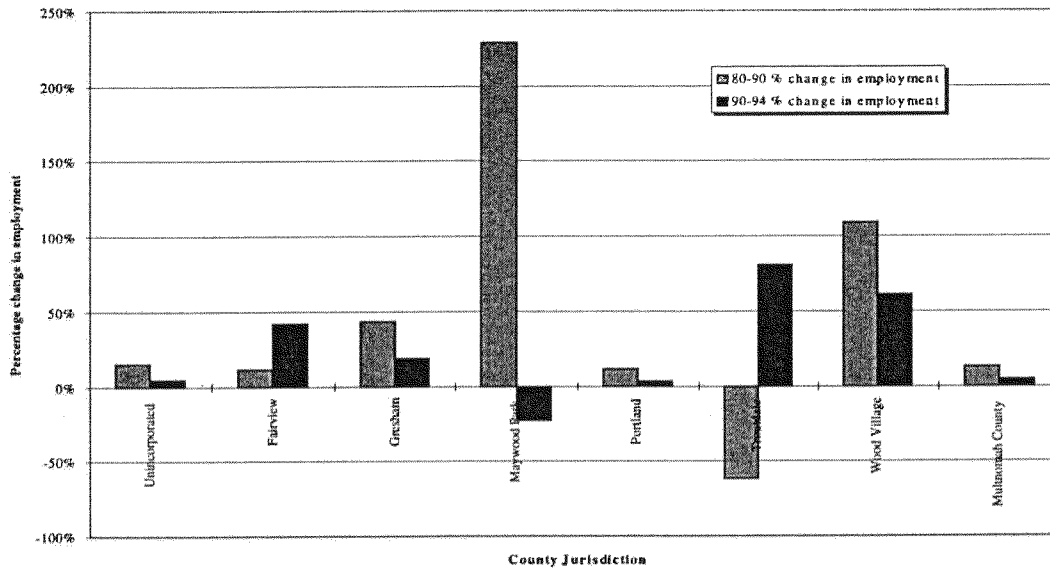
Type Family	Monthly Food Cost	Mo. Shelter Cost	Mo. Clothing Cost	Mo. Personal Incidentals	Mo. Household Supplies
1 Adult, 1 Child	\$210	\$523	\$102	\$81	\$20
1 Adult, 2 Children	\$298	\$523	\$146	\$103	\$27
1 Adult, 3 Children	\$387	\$596	\$189	\$125	\$30
2 Adults, 1 Child	\$331	\$507	\$162	\$139	\$28
2 Adults, 2 Children	\$419	\$601	\$205	\$161	\$34

Source: 1992 AFS Cost of Living Study

Note: Food based on the US Department of Agriculture's Low-Cost Food Plan; Shelter includes rent, utilities, oil, and wood; Clothing includes underwear, coats, shoes, diapers, etc.; Personal Incidentals includes personal care items such as toiletries, haircuts, first-aid supplies, reading and writing materials, etc.; Housing Supplies include cooking and eating utensils, linens, laundry and cleaning supplies, and miscellaneous household items.

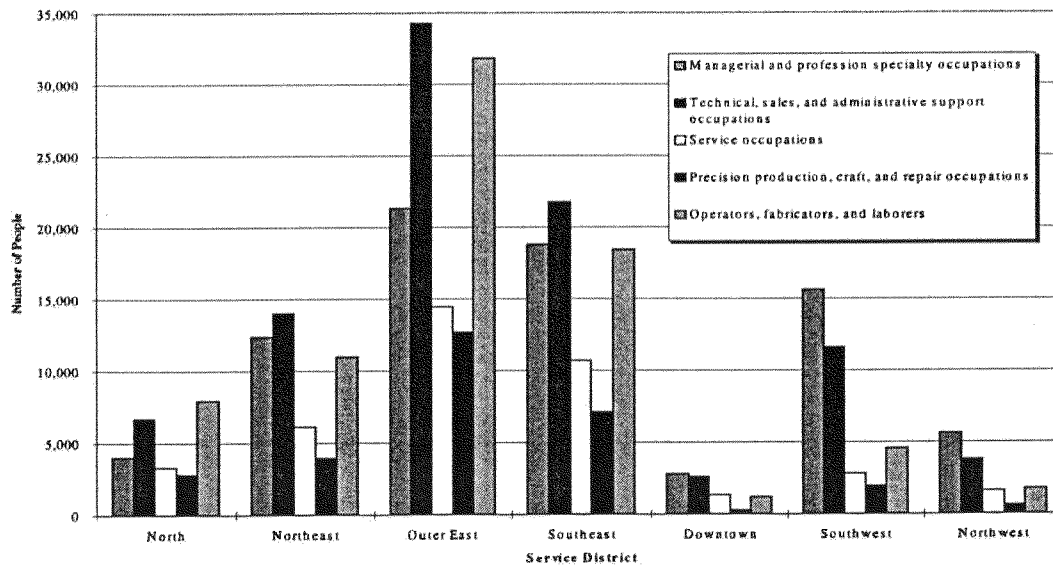
Employment

Figure 20: Changes in Employment in Multnomah County by Jurisdiction 1980 to 1990



Source: "Employment: Census Tract Estimates" Metro Data Resource Center, p.6.

Figure 21: Types of Jobs by Service District (1990 Census)



Education

**Table 39: 1994-1995 Rates of Enrollment & Drop-Out By High School
Grades 9-12**

School	Total Enrollment	Total Dropouts	
		#	% (Drop-Out Rate)
Benson	1394	22	1.58%
Centennial	1535	157	10.23%
Cleveland	1263	88	6.97%
David Douglas	1947	193	9.91%
Franklin	1561	66	4.23%
Grant	1593	100	6.28%
Gresham	1680	117	6.96%
Jefferson	1117	81	7.25%
Lincoln	1271	37	2.91%
Madison	1307	98	7.50%
Marshall	1240	160	12.90%
Parkrose	1008	63	6.25%
PPS Alternative	2571	630	24.50%
Reynolds	1983	250	12.61%
Roosevelt	1175	126	10.72%
Wilson	1447	27	1.87%
Total	24,092	2,215	9.19%

Source: Oregon Department of Education, 1994-95 Drop-Out Rates

Housing

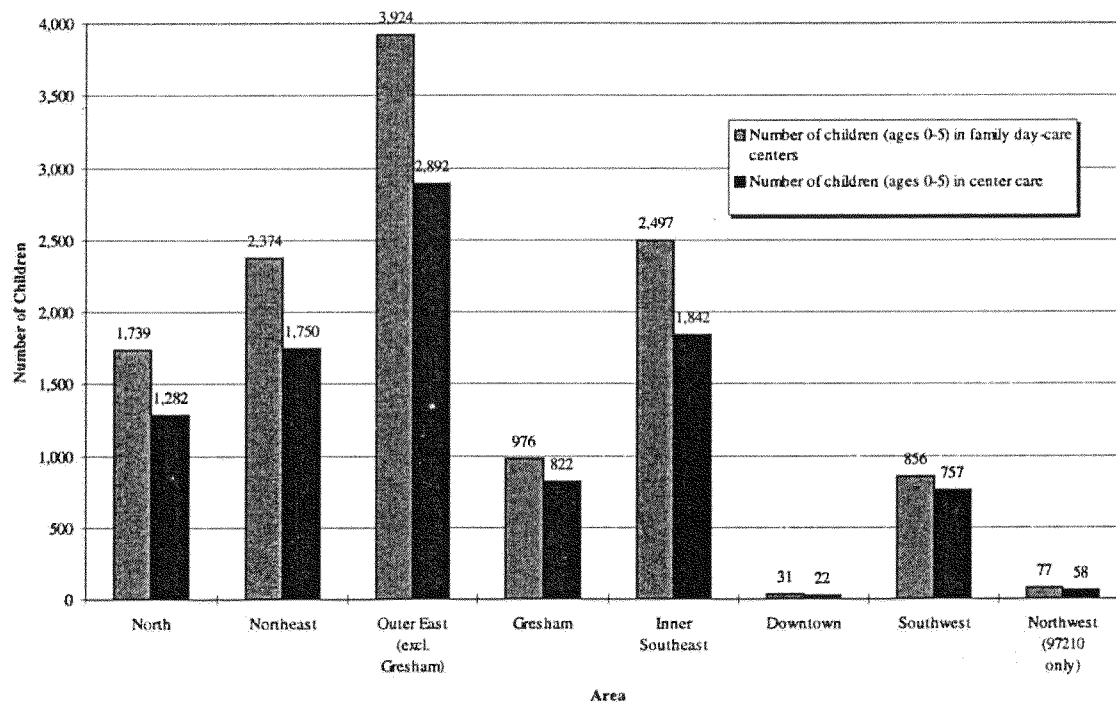
Table 40: Number of Units Downtown by Size (1994)

Unit Size	Number of Units
SRO	2,310 (51%)
Studio	1,301 (29%)
1-Bedroom	880 (19%)
2-Bedroom	63 (1%)

Source: 1994 Downtown Affordable Housing Inventory, Northwest Pilot Project

Other Factors

Figure 22: Childcare Supply in Multnomah County (1992)



Source: Emlen Report for 1992

REFERENCES

- ¹ "The 2015 Regional Forecast and Urban Development Patterns," METRO, February 1996, p. 9.
- ² "Ethnic Minorities in Portland: A 1990 Census Profile," by Dr. Carl Abbott, Portland State University, September 1991.
- ³ "The 2015 Regional Forecast and Urban Development Patterns," METRO, February 1996, p. 11.
- ⁴ Ibid., p. 35.
- ⁵ The number of those estimated to be in poverty in 1996 and 2000 was calculated by combining the percentages from the 1990 census for each service district of those living in poverty (19% in the North, 18% in the Northeast, etc.) with the projections of the changes in the rates of people living in poverty by service district between 1980 and 1990. For example, in the North in 1980, 14% of the population was living in poverty, and in 1990 19% of the population was living in poverty. At a rate of continuous change, in 1996, 22.7% would be in poverty. This calculated projection was added to the 1990 poverty rate for that district (19% in the North) and divided by two to obtain the rate that reflects the halfway mark between continuous change in the direction shown between 1980 and 1990 and no change after 1990. (For the North this projected percentage is 21.1% in 1996.) This calculated poverty rate was then multiplied by the estimated population of that district to obtain the estimated number of people living in poverty for that year. These figures are only estimates. We used 1996 since it is the current year, and the year 2000 because that marks the mid-point of the Community Action Program's upcoming 5-year planning cycle.
- ⁶ Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Poverty 1991-1993.
- ⁷ National Center for Children in Poverty (1990), "50 Facts about Poverty", Nancy Leidenfrost, USDA Extension Service (1993), and "Measuring Our Commitment: 1994 Oregon Kids Count Report", Children First for Oregon, Portland, Oregon.
- ⁸ "A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1995", U.S. Conference of Mayors, p.1.
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ Turn away duplication (when a person may call more than one agency on the day of the count and therefore be counted twice) is estimated to be about 5%.
- ¹¹ "Overcoming Poverty: What the Research Demonstrates", by Danziger, Johnson and Newman, COSSA Conference Presentation, March 24, 1995.
- ¹² "Healthy Communities Report", produced by the Tri-County Community Health Assessment Group, 1995, p. 35. (Data from U.S. Bureau of Economic Development, Survey of Current Business.)
- ¹³ "Regional Economic Profiles", by Brad Angle, State of Oregon Employment Department, 1993.
- ¹⁴ "Economic and Workforce Data Packet", by the Workforce Leadership Workshop - Data Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, October 1995.
- ¹⁵ Conducting a market survey involves identifying and pricing specific items necessary to provide a minimal standard of living for low-income families receiving ADC. Included are food, shelter, clothing, personal incidentals, and household supplies.
- ¹⁶ "Regional Economic Profiles", p. 13.
- ¹⁷ "Issues Concerning Working Families in Oregon: Education", Oregon Employment Department, 1995.
- ¹⁸ "The 2015 Regional Forecast and Urban Development Patterns," METRO, February 1996, p. 18.
- ¹⁹ "Regional Economic Profiles".
- ²⁰ 1990 U.S. Census Data.
- ²¹ "Analysis of Child-Care Needs in Multnomah County", Arthur Emlen & Associates, Inc., prepared for the Community Children & Youth Services Commission, January 1992.
- ²² Measuring our Commitment: 1994 Oregon Kids County Report, Children First for Oregon, Portland, Oregon.
- ²³ "1994-1995 Drop-Out Rates in Oregon High Schools", Oregon Department of Education.
- ²⁴ 1990 U.S. Census Data.
- ²⁵ "1993-1994 Drop-Out Rates in Oregon High Schools", Oregon Department of Education.

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- ²⁶ "CHAS" (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), prepared by the City of Portland, Gresham, and Multnomah, December 1993.
- ²⁷ The report defines low-income as annual incomes below \$12,000 in 1993 dollars; low-cost rental units are those that cost less than \$300/mo. in 1993 dollars.
- ²⁸ "In Short Supply: The Growing Affordable Housing Gap", Edward B. Lazere, Center on Budget & Policy Priorities, July 1995.
- ²⁹ 1990 U.S. Census Data.
- ³⁰ "Downtown Portland Affordable Housing Inventory", Northwest Pilot Project, Inc., 1994.
- ³¹ The rent ceiling used in the report is higher than that used by HUD; Affordable is defined as rents of \$425 or less per month; Since most low-income people living in downtown Portland are single, the \$425 rent ceiling would translate to 40% of the monthly income for a single person earning up to \$6.00 per hour or \$1040 per month. HUD defines affordable housing as that which consumes 30% or less of monthly income. Thus, the inventory may overestimate the number of affordable units in the downtown area; a single person earning only minimum wage (\$4.75 per hour) could not afford a rent of \$425 per month.
- ³² "In Short Supply: The Growing Affordable Housing Gap", Edward B. Lazere, Center on Budget & Policy Priorities, July 1995.
- ³³ Note: Median family income levels determined by HUD; wages based on 1993 data compiled by the Oregon Employment Department. "Affordable Housing" is defined as not exceeding 30% of total household income.
- ³⁴ "The Uninsured in Oregon: Who Are They?" (Benchmark Planning Document), prepared by Vicki Gates - Office of the Health Plan Administrator.
- ³⁵ Inadequate prenatal care is defined as being less than five prenatal visits or care begun in the third trimester.
- ³⁶ "Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report 1993", by Center for Health Statistics, Oregon Department of Human Resources - Health Division - Center for Disease Prevention & Epidemiology.
- ³⁷ "What Works: Hopeful Strategies for Portland's Children", by the Campbell Institute for Children, 1993.
- ³⁸ "Before One More Woman Dies", by Tri-County Domestic and Sexual Violence Intervention Network, November 1992.
- ³⁹ Ibid.
- ⁴⁰ "Family Violence Intervention Steering Committee Data Report", for Multnomah County, 7/1/94 through 6/30/95.
- ⁴¹ "Measuring our Commitment to Oregon's Children and Families", by Children First of Oregon, 1994.
- ⁴² "Child care for Low-Income Families", National Research Council - Institute of Medicine, 1995.
- ⁴³ Children's Defense Fund Report, October 1995.
- ⁴⁴ 1993 Second Harvest Study; data provided by Oregon Food Bank.
- ⁴⁵ National Center for Children in Poverty (1990), "50 Facts about Poverty", Nancy Leidenfrost, USDA Extension Service (1993).