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# Chapter 2: Community Demographics Data

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## Question 1: What are Multnomah County's characteristics, and have they changed over time?

### Observations

- The population of Multnomah County grew significantly (15 percent) between 2005 and 2012.
- County residents are predominantly White and non-Hispanic. Hispanic, Asian-American, and African-American residents represent 11, 8, and 7 percent of the population, respectively.
- Multnomah County's racial make-up remained roughly the same from 2005 to 2012, but there was a general pattern of people of color moving out of inner Northeast and Southeast Portland to neighborhoods east of I-205.
- People 24 years or younger constitute the largest age group in the county, and their numbers have increased since 2005 (although their proportion of the total county population has declined). Children ages 17 and younger are concentrated along the county's western boundary and in neighborhoods east of I-205, including Wood Village, Troutdale, and parts of Gresham. Children of color tend to be concentrated in North Portland, in neighborhoods north of I-84 and just west of I-205, and in areas east of I-205. There has been an increase in the number of County residents who are 55 years or older.
- Educational attainment in the county has increased. Since 2005, the number of residents who have attended college or received a bachelor's or master's degree has grown, and there are fewer residents who lack a high school diploma.
- There has been an increase in the number of residents who are in the \$60,000 to \$100,000 income bracket.
- Between 2005 and 2012 the unemployment rate in the county rose from 4 percent to 6 percent, an increase of 16,800 people. In Gresham and Troutdale, the number of people receiving public assistance more than tripled.
- Between 2009 and 2012, the number of Part 1 crimes (murder and non-negligent homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny-theft, and arson) in the city of Portland rose, from 50.8 per 1,000 residents to 58.1. Among comparable cities, as of 2012 Portland ranked 10th in its rate of Part 1 crimes, while it ranked 14th in 2009.
  - The total number of reported incidents of Part 1 violent crimes in Portland and Gresham together dropped between 2012 and 2013. (Violent crimes dropped by 0.9%, and property index crimes dropped by 3.62%).
  - This combined statistic masks the changes that occurred in the individual cities. In Portland violent crime decreased by 4.8%, but in Gresham it increased by 24%.
  - Property crime dropped in both cities, by 3.2% in Portland and by 6.3% in Gresham.

- Demographics in Multnomah County vary significantly by neighborhood. However, some geographical areas share characteristics that suggest general social or economic vulnerability. For example, Wood Village, Gresham, and other parts of east Multnomah County have relatively high numbers of children, high use of public assistance, and relatively low employment rates, household incomes, home values, and voter registration rates.
- We do not have enough information to determine whether the demographic shifts in Multnomah County represent actual changes in individuals' lives (i.e., people becoming more educated and getting better paying jobs) or whether they merely reflect the characteristics of new people who have moved to the county.

## Discussion

Multnomah County is the most populous county in the state, and growing. Between 2005 and 2012 the county grew by 15 percent – 100,000 people – reaching a population of 760,000. The gender balance between women and men in the county is equal (Figure 3).

County residents are predominantly white and non-Hispanic (79 and 89 percent, respectively). Asian Americans make up the largest non-white racial group (8 percent of total county population), followed by African Americans (7 percent) and what the U.S. Census Bureau classifies as “other” (6 percent). Hispanic residents represent 11 percent of the population.<sup>1</sup> The racial make-up of the county has not changed significantly in the seven years for which we have data (i.e., 2005-2012). As noted earlier, we recognize that there are limitations with the U.S. Census data's race and ethnicity counts,

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<sup>1</sup>For an explanation of the difference between Hispanic origin and race, see *Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ancestry*, by the U.S. Census Bureau (2000), available at <http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/pdf/d3249c.pdf>.

including issues with grouping and undercounting, as described in *Communities of Color in Multnomah County: An Unsettling Profile*.<sup>2</sup>

Young people, meaning people 24 years old or younger, make up the largest age group in the county – a total of 29 percent of all county residents. It is important to note that age groupings can be misleading because the lines between groups are drawn artificially. However, we use the same groupings as the U.S. Census Bureau, and we consider the percentage of young people of particular interest because youth gangs are the focus of this assessment. People who are 18 years old or younger make up 21 percent of Multnomah County's population, and 19- to 24-year-olds constitute 8 percent of the population.

Even though young people represent the largest age group, their proportion of the county population declined from 2005 to 2012 (from 31 percent to 28 percent). Yet, because the county population has grown so much during that period, the actual number of young people in Multnomah County has increased, from 206,000 to 221,000. This increase in the number of young people could have implications for the provision of a variety of types of educational, health, and social services.

The other age group that declined in population from 2005 to 2012 is 45- to 54-year-olds. The only increases in population during that time period were in the 55 and older age brackets, which grew slightly, both in absolute numbers and as a percentage of total county population.

We do not have data on average income for the entire county, or income averages at the household level. Instead, income data are averaged on a per-person basis; this calculation method includes

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<sup>2</sup>Curry-Stevens, A., Cross-Hemmer, A., & Coalition of Communities of Color (2010). *Communities of Color in Multnomah County: An Unsettling Profile*. Portland, OR: Portland State University.

non-working people—students, the non-working elderly, etc.—so the incomes amounts should not be understood as average salaries of people who are working full time.

That said, many residents of the county (32 percent) fall into the lowest income bracket, of \$15,000 each year or less. The next largest brackets are \$15,000 to \$30,000 (17 percent of the population) and N/A (meaning people younger than 15 years—also at 17 percent). The proportion of county residents in the different income brackets did not change dramatically from 2005 to 2012. The greatest increase can be seen in people in the \$60,000 to \$100,000 income bracket; these people grew both in absolute numbers (from 44,831 to 73,158) and as a percentage of the county population (from 7 percent to 10 percent). The neighborhoods with the highest median household income (\$100,000 to \$146,832) include Forest Park, Northwest Heights, and the Southwest Hills area. The neighborhoods with the lowest median household income (\$13,699 to \$20,000) include Downtown/Oldtown, Portsmouth, Sunderland, and Cully in Northeast Portland, Powellhurst/Gilbert, Centennial, Glenfair in Southeast and East Portland, and Rockwood, Centennial, North Gresham, Wood Village, Powell Valley, Mt. Hood, and Kelly Creek in Gresham (Figure 10).

One notable change from 2005 to 2012 is a general increase in the educational attainment of Multnomah County residents (Figure 12). During this time, both the number and percentage of people without a high school diploma dropped (from 29 percent to 24 percent), while the number and percentage of residents with higher education experience or degrees increased. For example, the number of people with an associate’s degree rose from 27,500 to 45,900. For bachelor’s degrees, the increase was from 107,000 people to 137,000. However, there is a noticeable lack of distribution of educational attainment across the county. For example, in a majority of the neighborhoods in West Portland and inner Southeast Portland, fewer than 26% of the residents have only a high school diploma, GED, alternative

school graduation, or lower level of educational achievement. In contrast, in many areas of I-205, such as Powellhurst/Gilbert, Mill Park, GlenFair, Rockwood, Centennial, Powell Valley, and North Gresham, this is the case for 56% to 64% of the residents.

The employment rate in Multnomah County changed little from 2005 to 2012, hovering around 50 percent. However, the percentage of people who are unemployed rose significantly during that time, from 4 percent to 6 percent; this represents an increase of 16,800 people, from 27,400 to 44,200. (Note: These figures do not include people younger than age 16 or those who are not in the labor force. During the same time frame, the number of county residents on public assistance doubled, from 9,300 to 18,500.

Spatially, demographic shifts are more pronounced in certain areas of the county than others (Figure 6). Notable changes from 2005 to 2012 are as follows:

- **North and Northeast Portland:** Increases in educational achievement, employment, the number of people not on public assistance, and people earning \$60,000 to \$100,000. A drop in the number of people 18 years old or younger, and in the number of African Americans, Hispanics, and people who identify racially as “other.”
- **Far East Portland:** Increases in Hispanic populations and people who identify racially as “other.” Decrease in Asian American populations.
- **Southeast Portland:** Increase in people receiving public assistance. Decrease in people younger than 18 and those earning \$15,000 or less.
- **Central East Portland:** Increases in the number of unemployed and those receiving public assistance.

- **NW & SW Portland:** Increases in people aged 19 through 24, Asian Americans, people receiving public assistance, and people with an advanced degrees. Decreases in White populations and people younger than 18.
- **Gresham & Troutdale:** Increases in African-American and Hispanic populations and people aged 19 through 24. Large increase in people receiving public assistance (from 1,800 to 5,800). Decreases in employment rate and percentage of White populations.

In 2010, Census tracts with the highest population densities (Northwest, Sunnyside, Creston-Kenilworth, King, and the western portion of Gresham-Rockwood) (Figure 4) also had high densities of people of color (Figure 5). But these were not the only Census tracts that had high concentrations of people of color. People of color also lived in high densities in North Portland, the neighborhoods directly west of Interstate 205, areas east of Interstate 205, and in Wood Village and Gresham North Central.

Census data from 2000 and 2010 indicate changes in where people of color live in the county. The highest rates of displacement have been in the Overlook neighborhood in North Portland, many of neighborhoods just east of Interstate 5, and the Rose City Park and Roseway/Madison South area immediately north of Interstate 84. Areas that have seen the greatest increases in the number of people of color include outlying areas (e.g., the western portion of the county west of Forest Park/Northwest Heights), neighborhoods north of Interstate 84 from the Troutdale Airport to the west (Wilkes and Fairview), and various neighborhoods in and around Gresham (Kelly Creek, Powellhurst-Gilbert, and Pleasant Valley). A general pattern of movement out of inner Northeast and Southeast Portland to neighborhoods east of Interstate 205 is clear.

Rockwood and Portsmouth have the highest density of residents age 0 to 17 years (Figure 7). Areas with similar but somewhat lower densities of children aged 17 and younger include Irvington, Grant Park, and Roseway/Madison South in Northeast Portland; Creston/Kenilworth, and Lents in Southeast Portland; and most of East Portland (Glenfair, Centennial, Hazelwood, Mill Park, and Powellhurst/Gilbert). Children of color (aged 17 or younger) tend to live in more concentrated populations in North Portland; along the I-5 corridor north of downtown Portland; in the neighborhoods just west of I-205; in the Parkrose and Reynolds school districts; and much of east Multnomah County, including Rockwood and Wood Village (Figure 8). In many of these areas, the density of populations of children of color is three times that of the density in neighborhoods such as Laurelhurst or Southwest Hills.

Median home values are highest in the West Hills and Arnold Creek areas and lowest in North Portland north of Columbia Slough, along the I-205 corridor, and east of I-205 through Gresham, Wood Village, and Troutdale (Figure 9). Patterns of median household income are similar, although not exactly the same (Figure 10). An additional, indirect measure of income is the percentage of children receiving free or reduced-cost lunches in school (Figure 13). This varies by school, but the highest densities of students on free/reduced lunch are in the following areas:

- North Portland
- The northern portion of the county in Portland
- Along the I-205 corridor
- East county area (in parts of Reynolds and Centennial School Districts and Gresham)

The highest concentrations of voter registrations are found along Highway 26, in the Arnold Creek neighborhood south of I-5, and in several neighborhoods in inner Southeast and Northeast Portland, such as Mount Tabor, Hosford-Abernathy, Irvington, and Beaumont-

Wilshire (Figure 11). The lowest rates are, again, north of Columbia Slough and in various neighborhoods from I-205 east into Gresham and Wood Village.

**Data Sources**

| <b>Data Display</b>   | <b>Source</b>  |
|---|--|
| <b>Multnomah County Census Trends Summary (Figure 3)</b>                      | Raw data courtesy of the U.S .Census Bureau; summaries created by the Research & Planning Unit, Department of Community Justice      |
| <b>Multnomah County Census Trends: Summaries by Neighborhood (Appendix 3)</b> | Raw data courtesy of the U.S .Census Bureau; summaries created by the Research & Planning Unit, Department of Community Justice      |
| <b>Map: Population Density (Figure 4)</b>                                     | Raw data courtesy of the Coalition for a Livable Future; map created by Multnomah County GIS Team, Information Technology Department |
| <b>Map: Density of People of Color (Figure 5)</b>                             | Raw data courtesy of the Coalition for a Livable Future; map created by Multnomah County GIS Team, Information Technology Department |
| <b>Map: Populations of Color Rate of Change 2000- 2010 (Figure 6)</b>         | Raw data courtesy of the Coalition for a Livable Future; map created by Multnomah County GIS Team, Information Technology Department |
| <b>Map: Population Age 0-17 Years (Density by Acre) (Figure 7)</b>            | Raw data courtesy of the Coalition for a Livable Future; map created by Kristina Smock Consulting                                    |
| <b>Map: Percent Children of Color Age 0 – 17 Years (Figure 8)</b>             | Raw data courtesy of the Coalition for a Livable Future; map created by Kristina Smock Consulting                                    |
| <b>Map: Median Home Value (Figure 9)</b>                                      | Raw data courtesy of the Coalition for a Livable Future; map created by Kristina Smock Consulting                                    |
| <b>Median Household Income in the Last 12 Months (Figure 10)</b>              | Raw data courtesy of the U.S .Census Bureau; map created by Multnomah County GIS Team, Information Technology Department             |
| <b>Map: Voter Registration (Figure 11)</b>                                    | Raw data courtesy of the Coalition for a Livable Future; map created by Multnomah County GIS Team, Information Technology Department |
| <b>Educational Attainment for Ages 25 Yrs and Older (Figure 12)</b>           | Raw data courtesy of the U.S .Census Bureau; map created by Multnomah County GIS Team, Information Technology Department             |

### Multnomah County Census Trends Summary

Figure 3:U.S. Census Trends Summary

|                  |                               | <i>Total Multnomah</i> |             | <i>Total Multnomah</i> |             |
|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
|                  |                               | <i>2005</i>            | <i>2012</i> | <i>2005</i>            | <i>2012</i> |
| <b>Age</b>       | <b>0 - 18</b>                 | 24%                    | 21%         | 160961                 | 162447      |
|                  | <b>19 - 24</b>                | 7%                     | 8%          | 45266                  | 58905       |
|                  | <b>25 - 34</b>                | 17%                    | 18%         | 109073                 | 140418      |
|                  | <b>35 - 44</b>                | 16%                    | 16%         | 104026                 | 120766      |
|                  | <b>45 - 54</b>                | 16%                    | 13%         | 103218                 | 99529       |
|                  | <b>55 - 64</b>                | 11%                    | 12%         | 69428                  | 92558       |
|                  | <b>65+</b>                    | 10%                    | 11%         | 67792                  | 85169       |
| <b>Race</b>      | <b>White</b>                  | 81%                    | 79%         | 534444                 | 599240      |
|                  | <b>Other</b>                  | 6%                     | 6%          | 37205                  | 43076       |
|                  | <b>Asian</b>                  | 7%                     | 8%          | 46263                  | 62360       |
|                  | <b>African American</b>       | 6%                     | 7%          | 41852                  | 55116       |
| <b>Hispanic</b>  | <b>Not Hispanic</b>           | 90%                    | 89%         | 594440                 | 675229      |
|                  | <b>Hispanic</b>               | 10%                    | 11%         | 65324                  | 84563       |
| <b>Gender</b>    | <b>Male</b>                   | 49%                    | 50%         | 325005                 | 377433      |
|                  | <b>Female</b>                 | 51%                    | 50%         | 334760                 | 382359      |
| <b>Income</b>    | <b>N/A (&lt;15 years old)</b> | 20%                    | 17%         | 129696                 | 130899      |
|                  | <b>\$15000 or less</b>        | 33%                    | 32%         | 217535                 | 242877      |
|                  | <b>\$15001 - \$30000</b>      | 18%                    | 17%         | 116156                 | 127006      |
|                  | <b>\$30001 - \$45000</b>      | 12%                    | 13%         | 79453                  | 95400       |
|                  | <b>\$45001 - \$60000</b>      | 7%                     | 7%          | 47481                  | 52425       |
|                  | <b>\$60001 - \$100000</b>     | 7%                     | 10%         | 44831                  | 73158       |
|                  | <b>\$100001 or more</b>       | 4%                     | 5%          | 24613                  | 38027       |
| <b>Education</b> | <b>N/A (&lt;3 years old)</b>  | 4%                     | 4%          | 28046                  | 27026       |

|                          |                                       | <i>Total Multnomah</i> |             | <i>Total Multnomah</i> |             |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
|                          |                                       | <i>2005</i>            | <i>2012</i> | <i>2005</i>            | <i>2012</i> |
|                          | <b>Not High School Grad</b>           | 29%                    | 24%         | 192001                 | 180892      |
|                          | <b>High School Grad or Equivalent</b> | 18%                    | 15%         | 118566                 | 116106      |
|                          | <b>Some College but No Degree</b>     | 20%                    | 21%         | 130140                 | 161294      |
|                          | <b>Associate Degree</b>               | 4%                     | 6%          | 27483                  | 45942       |
|                          | <b>Bachelor Degree</b>                | 16%                    | 18%         | 107068                 | 137202      |
|                          | <b>M.S. or Professional Degree</b>    | 8%                     | 11%         | 50309                  | 81453       |
|                          | <b>Doctorate</b>                      | 1%                     | 1%          | 6152                   | 9877        |
| <b>Employment</b>        | <b>N/A (&lt;16 years old)</b>         | 21%                    | 18%         | 137988                 | 138675      |
|                          | <b>Employed</b>                       | 51%                    | 50%         | 333704                 | 381745      |
|                          | <b>Unemployed</b>                     | 4%                     | 6%          | 27366                  | 44182       |
|                          | <b>Not in Labor Force</b>             | 24%                    | 26%         | 160707                 | 195190      |
| <b>Public Assistance</b> | <b>N/A (&lt;15 years old)</b>         | 20%                    | 17%         | 129696                 | 130899      |
|                          | <b>No Public Assistance</b>           | 79%                    | 80%         | 520767                 | 610308      |
|                          | <b>Receives Public Assistance</b>     | 1%                     | 2%          | 9302                   | 18585       |
| <b>Total</b>             |                                       | 100%                   | 100%        | 659765                 | 759792      |

Figure 4: Population Density Map

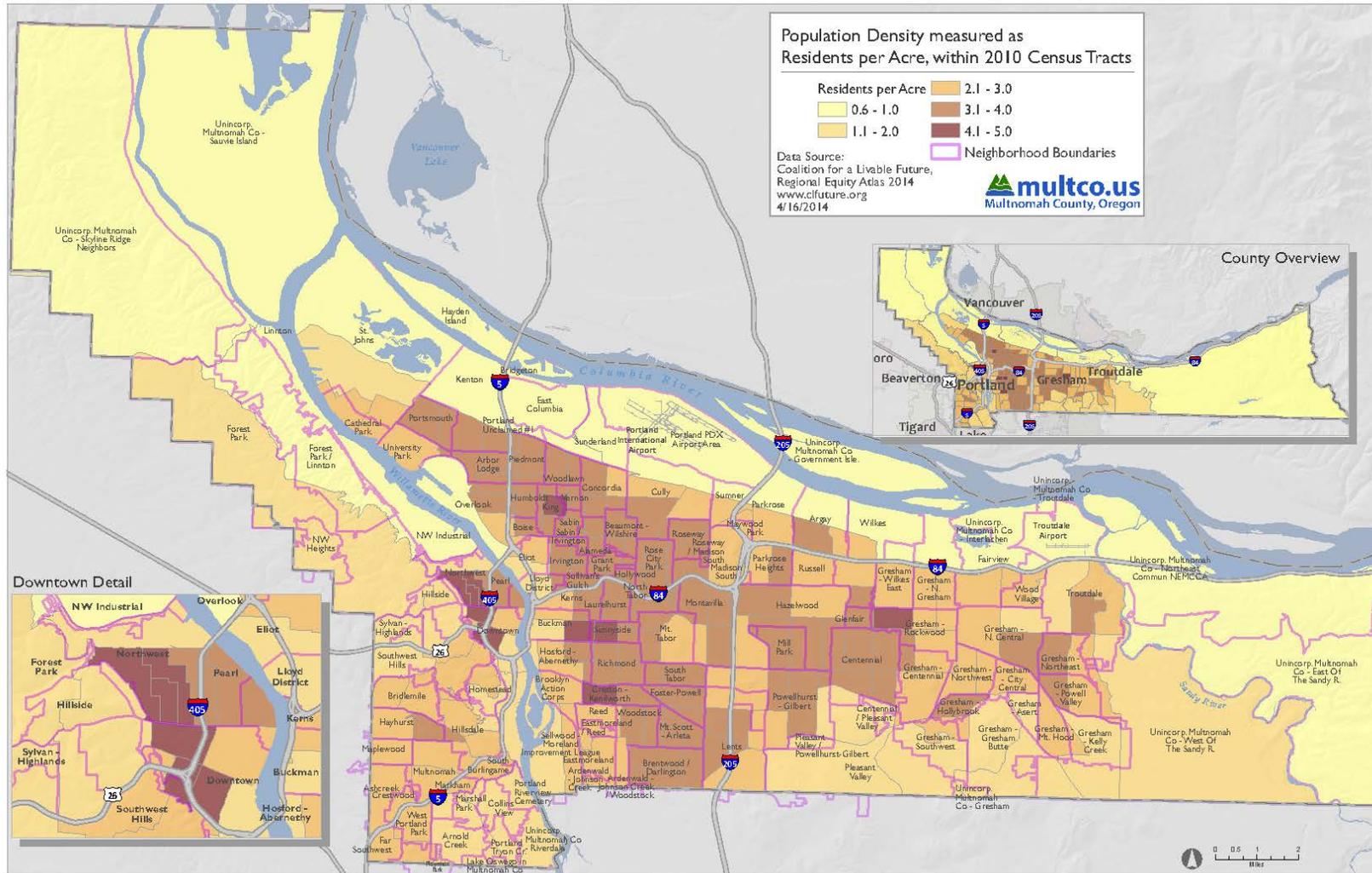


Figure 5: Density of People of Color per Acre

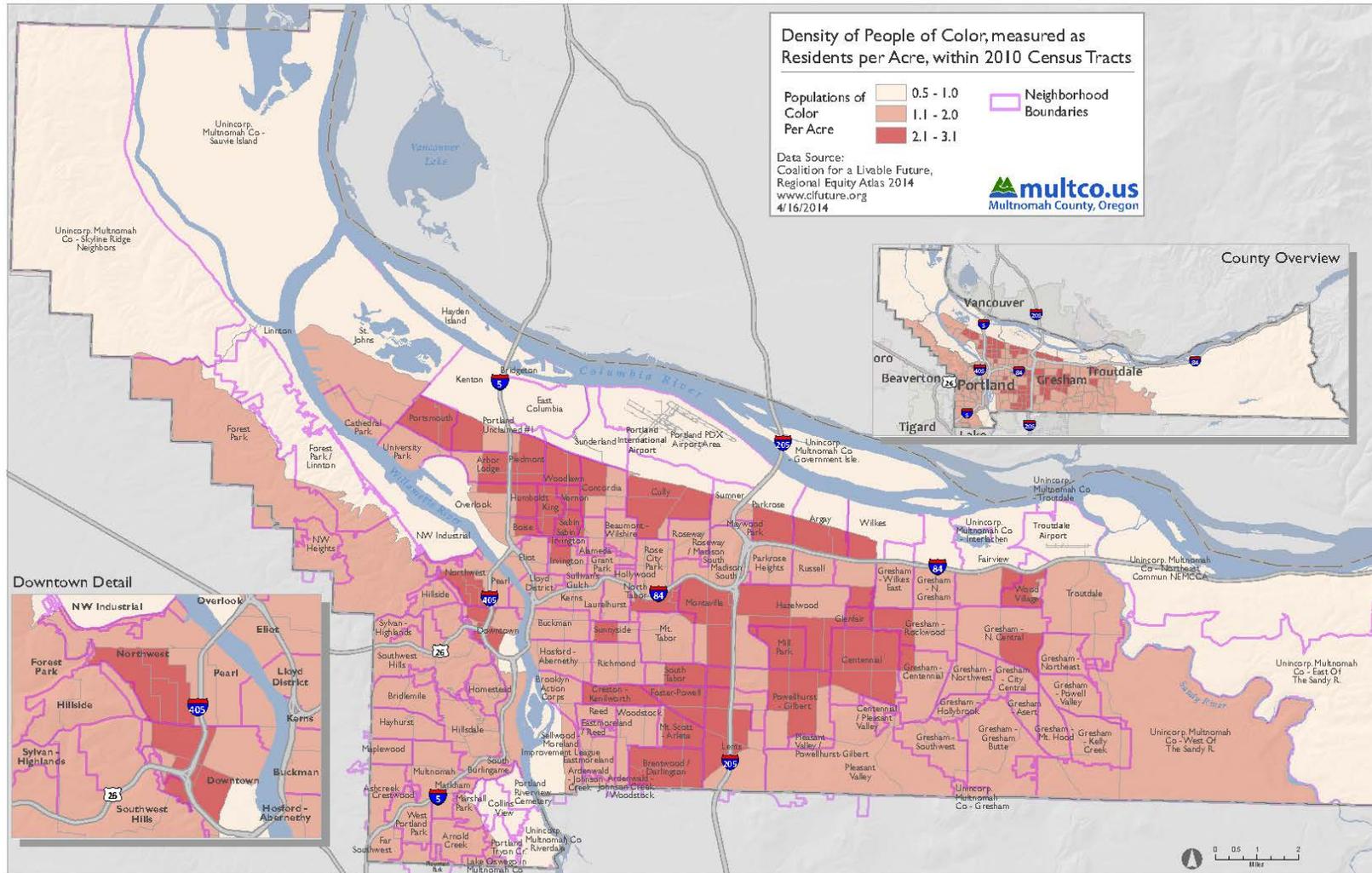


Figure 6: Populations of Color, Rate of Change

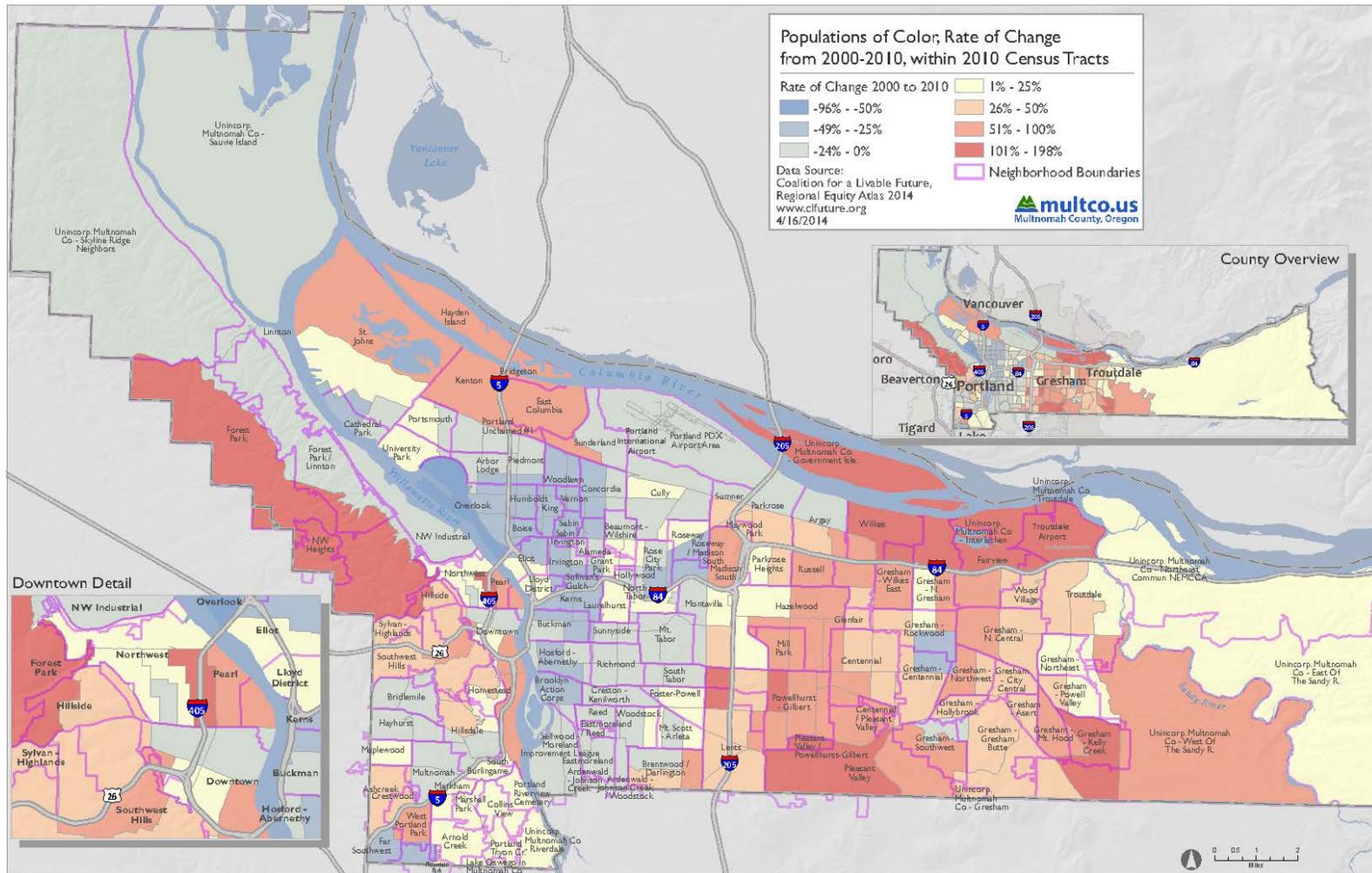


Figure 7: Population Age 0-17 (Density by Acre)

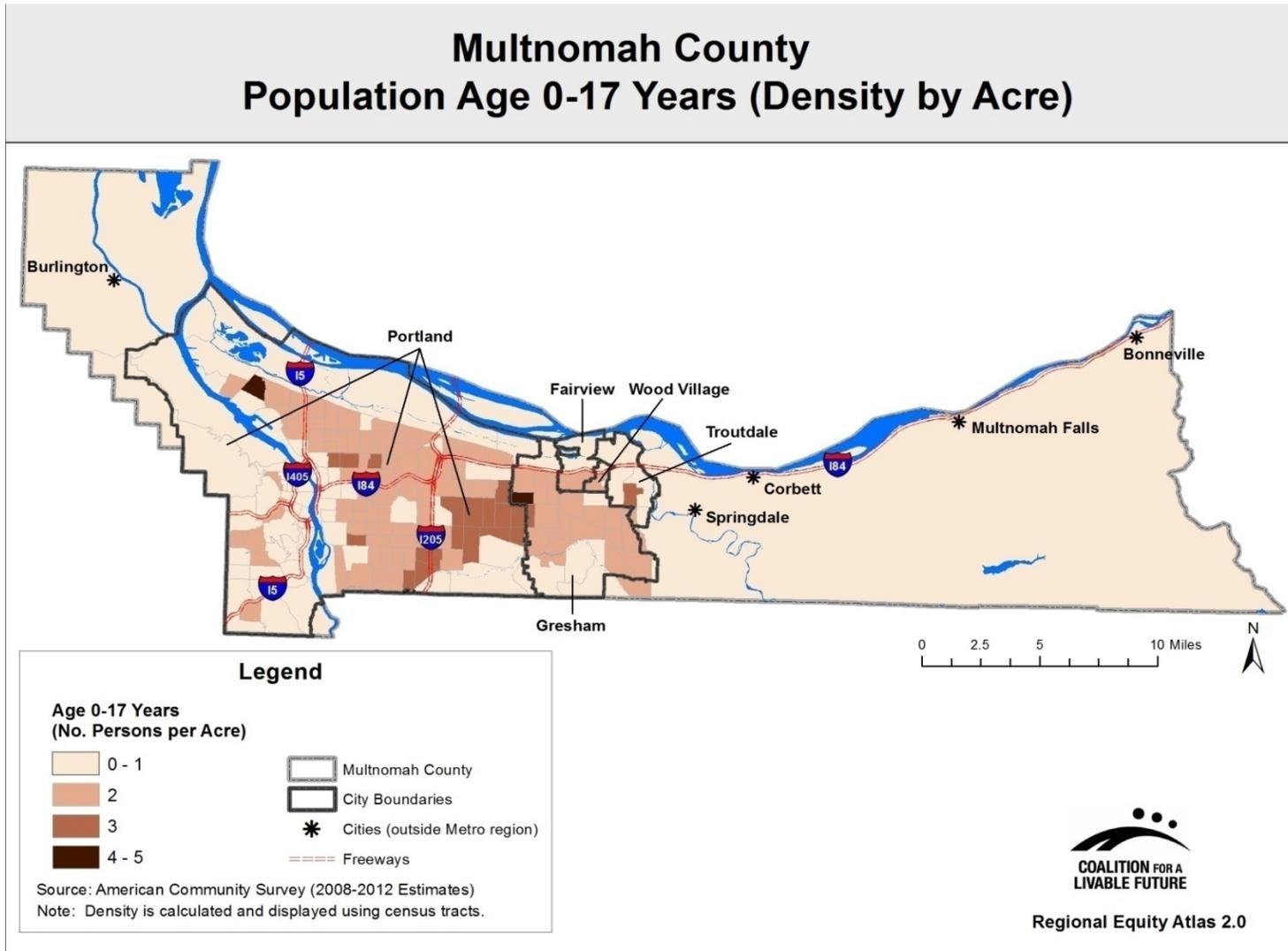


Figure 8: Percent Children of Color Age 0-17

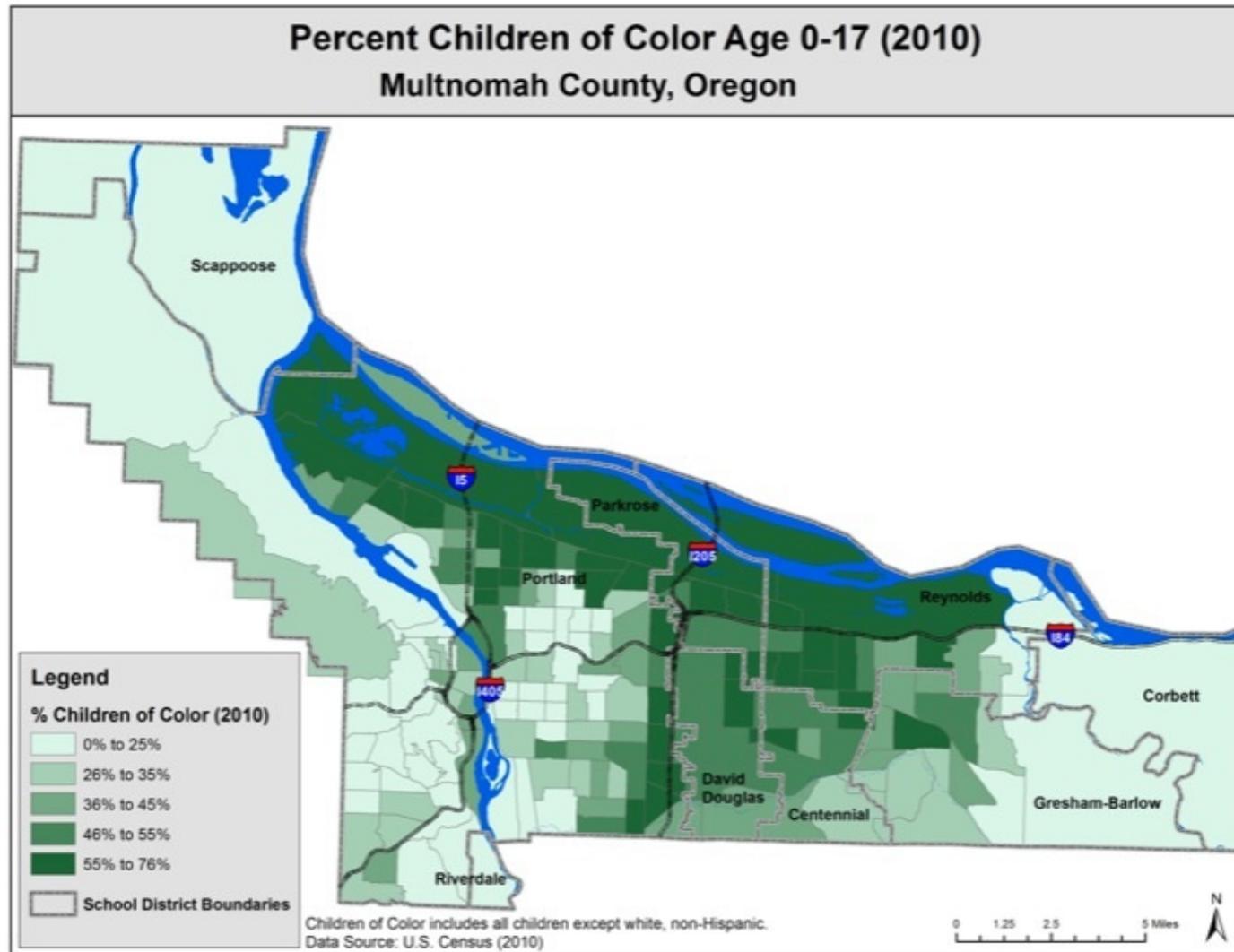


Figure 9: Median Home Value

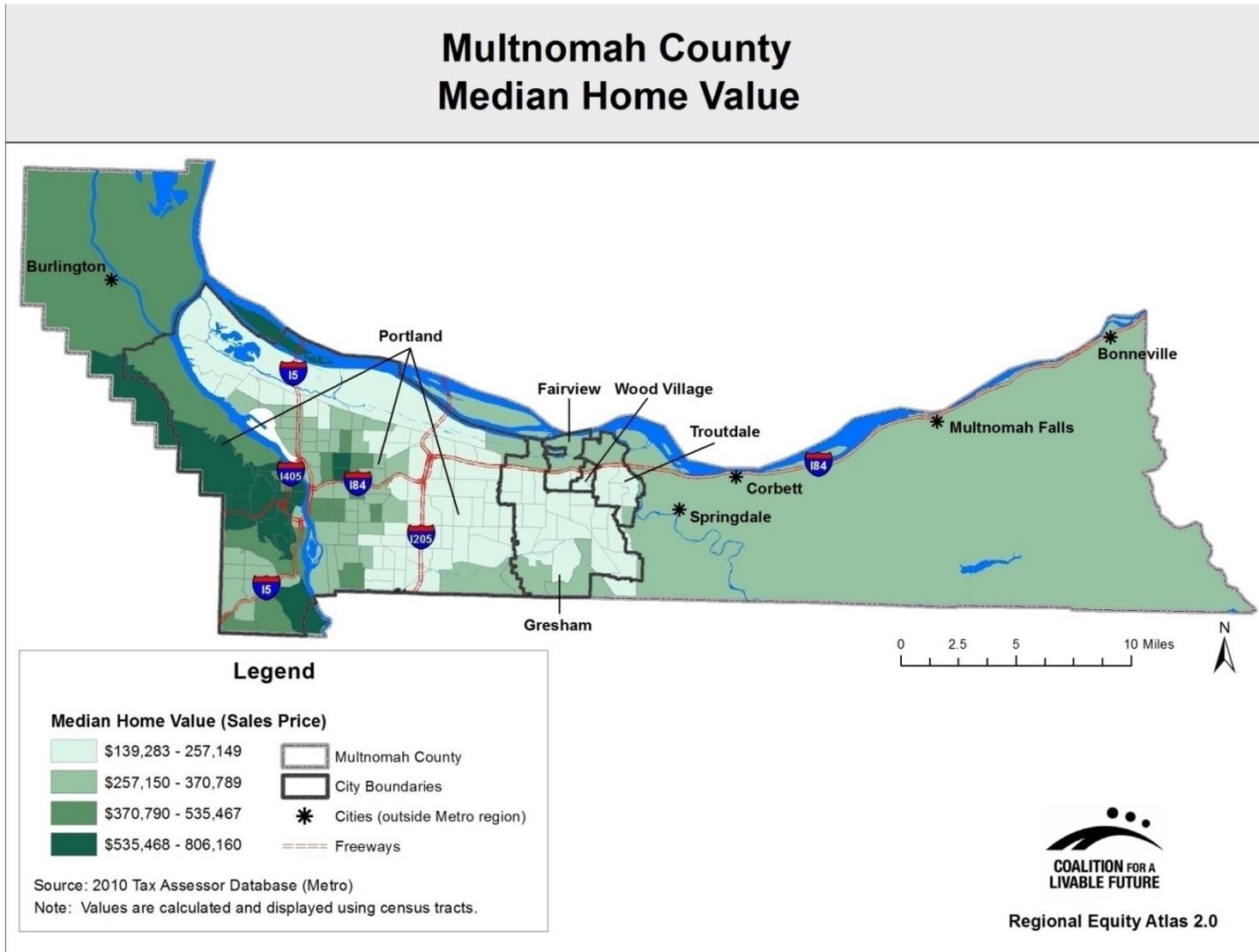
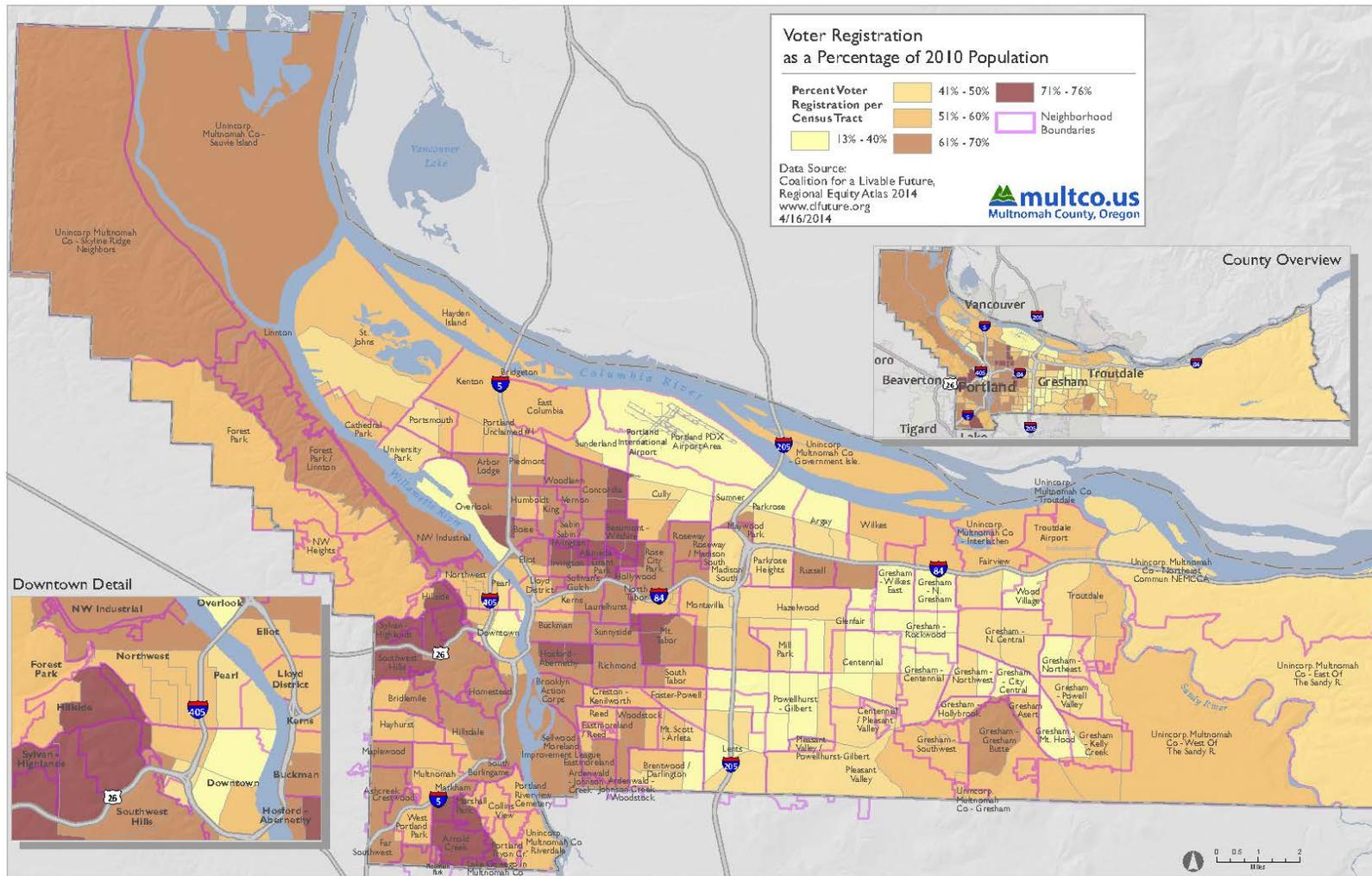




Figure 11: Voter Registration







## Question 2: What are Multnomah County's service needs and how have they changed?

### Observations

- Pockets of North Portland, Northeast Portland, and the Reynolds, David Douglas, and Centennial school districts have high concentrations of low-birth-weight babies and babies born to teen mothers. The East Portland/Gresham locations coincide with areas of high free/reduced lunch rates.
- Teen birth rates also are high in other parts of Northeast Portland, East Portland, and Gresham, with the greatest density being in the David Douglas and Reynolds school districts.
- Homelessness in Multnomah County tends to be significantly higher than in the surrounding counties.
- Data on County-funded residential alcohol and drug treatment showed a decrease from 2011, while outpatient treatment rates remained relatively stable. However, the data are incomplete and may reflect changes in funding or referral procedures, rather than actual changes in addiction rates.

### Discussion

The data presented in connection with this question do not represent a comprehensive examination of Multnomah County's social service needs; rather, they provide a cursory view of four multifaceted issues that contribute to the local need for human services.

Low birth weight, in particular, is a complex phenomenon that is correlated with a host of socioeconomic indicators of disadvantage,

including low educational attainment,<sup>3</sup> unemployment, and low income.<sup>4</sup> In fact, for all but the very youngest mothers, there seems to be a negative effect on birth weight simply from living in low-income areas, regardless of the mother's individual circumstances.<sup>5</sup> Once babies are born with a low birth weight, they are at risk of a variety of immediate and sometimes life-threatening health problems, as well as chronic medical conditions later in life (e.g., high blood pressure, diabetes, and heart disease).

The highest densities of low-birth-weight babies are in St. Johns (particularly in the Portsmouth neighborhood), the Boise-Eliot neighborhood in inner Northeast Portland, and two pockets in the Reynolds, David Douglas, and Centennial school districts (Figure 16). The East Portland/Gresham locations coincide with areas of high free/reduced lunch rates.

Teen birth rates are high in the same areas as low-birth-weight babies, with the addition of the Cully and Roseway/Madison South area, north/northeast Gresham, Gresham-Rockwood, and the Parkrose Heights/Hazelwood/Russell portion of East Portland (Figure 17). The greatest density of teen births is in David Douglas and Reynolds school districts.

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<sup>3</sup>M. Hack, D.J. Flannery, M. Schluchter, L. Cartar, E. Borawski, and N. Klein. "Outcomes in Young Adulthood for Very-Low-Birth-Weight Infants." *The New England Journal of Medicine*. January 17, 2002. Volume 346, Number 3. Available at [http://www.couveuseouders.nl/data/files/hack\\_nejm\\_2002%5b1%5d.pdf](http://www.couveuseouders.nl/data/files/hack_nejm_2002%5b1%5d.pdf).

<sup>4</sup>L.C. Messer, J.S. Kaufman, N. Doel, A. Herring, and B.A. Laraia. "Violent Crime Exposure Classification and Adverse Birth Outcomes: A Geographically-Defined Cohort Study." *International Journal of Health Geographics*. 2006, 5:22. Available at <http://www.ij-healthgeographics.com/content/5/1/22>.

<sup>5</sup>C. Dibbn, M. Sigala, and A. Macfarlane. "Area Deprivation, Individual Factors, and Low Birth Weight in England: Is there Evidence of an 'Area Effect'?" *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*. December 2006; 60(12): 1053-1059. Available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2465519/>.

Rates of homelessness in Multnomah County varied somewhat from 2010 through 2013 but tend to be significantly higher than in the surrounding counties, or in the greater Portland region (Figure 14).

Nearly 92,000 County-funded alcohol and drug residential treatment bed days were used by county residents in 2013 (Figure 15). This represents a 10% decrease from 2011. Utilization of County-funded outpatient treatment slots has remained relatively stable in recent

years, with 6,559 slots used in 2009 and 6,639 in 2013. These data were provided by Multnomah County’s Department of Community Justice and Department of County Human Services. However, some data are missing, so it is difficult to review trends over time. Moreover, the variability in rates may be a function of changes in funding or referral procedures, rather than actual changes in addiction rates.

**Data Sources**

| Data Display  | Source  |
|---|---|
| <b>Map: Low Birth Weight Births</b>                                     | Map requested by Commissioner Judy Shiprack, County District 3; raw data courtesy of the Oregon Health Authority; map created by Multnomah County GIS Team, Information Technology Department |
| <b>Map: Teen Birth Rate</b>   | Map requested by Commissioner Judy Shiprack, County District 3; raw data courtesy of the Oregon Health Authority; map created by Multnomah County GIS Team, Information Technology Department |
| <b>Chart &amp; Summary Table: Homelessness per 10,000</b>               | Raw data courtesy of the Greater Portland Pulse; summaries created by the Research & Planning Unit, Department of Community Justice   |
| <b>Chart: County Alcohol and Drug Outpatient Treatment Utilization</b>  | Raw data courtesy of Multnomah County Human Services and Community Justice; summary created by the Research & Planning Unit, Department of Community Justice                                  |
| <b>Chart: County Alcohol and Drug Residential Treatment Utilization</b> | Raw data courtesy of Multnomah County Human Services and Community Justice; summary created by the Research & Planning Unit, Department of Community Justice                                  |

Figure 14: Homelessness

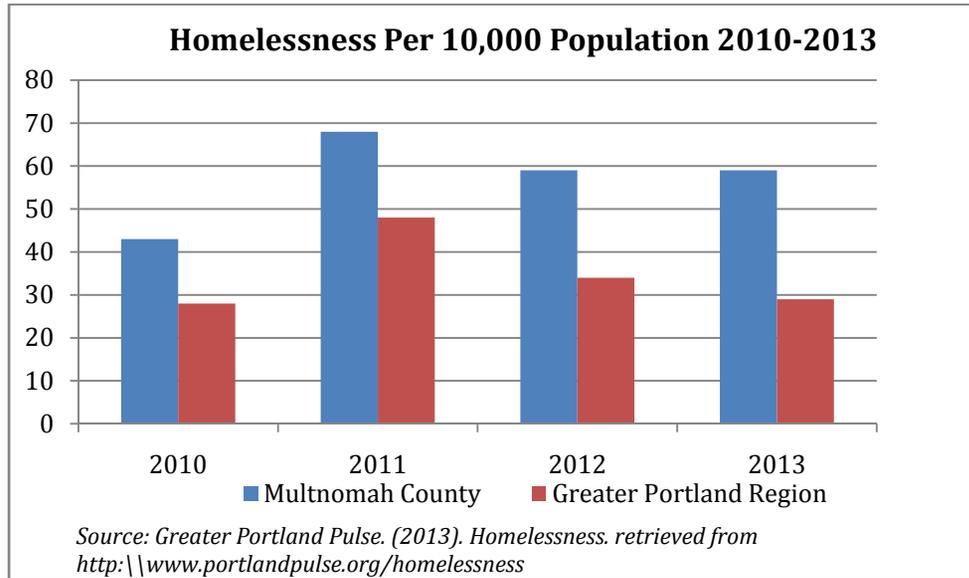


Figure 15: Adult A&D Outpatient & Residential Utilization

| Adult Alcohol and Drug Outpatient Utilization by Fiscal Year [Slots per year / Adults Only] |               |               |               |               |               |               |                |                |               |  |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--|
|   | 2005          | 2006          | 2007          | 2008          | 2009          | 2010          | 2011           | 2012           | 2013          |  |
| Multnomah Co. Dept. of Community Justice  | 5,422         | ,409          | 5,923         | 5,840         | 5,715         | 5,320         | 6,346          | 6,267          | 5,809         |  |
| Multnomah Co. Dept. of Community Human Services   |               |               |               |               | 844           | 981           | 827            | 771            | 830           |  |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>5,422</b>  | <b>5,409</b>  | <b>5,923</b>  | <b>5,840</b>  | <b>6,559</b>  | <b>6,301</b>  | <b>7,173</b>   | <b>7,038</b>   | <b>6,639</b>  |  |
| Alcohol and Drug Residential Utilization by Fiscal Year [Bed Days per year / Adults Only]   |               |               |               |               |               |               |                |                |               |  |
|   | 2005          | 2006          | 2007          | 2008          | 2009          | 2010          | 2011           | 2012           | 2013          |  |
| Multnomah Co. Dept. of Community Justice  | 50,016        | 58,542        | 50,702        | 52,988        | 61,905        | 55,631        | 48,370         | 51,894         | 47,845        |  |
| Multnomah Co. Dept. of Community Human Services   |               |               |               |               | 80            | 14,269        | 53,274         | 54,123         | 44,151        |  |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>50,016</b> | <b>58,542</b> | <b>50,702</b> | <b>52,988</b> | <b>61,985</b> | <b>69,900</b> | <b>101,644</b> | <b>106,017</b> | <b>91,996</b> |  |

Figure 16: Low Birth Weight Births

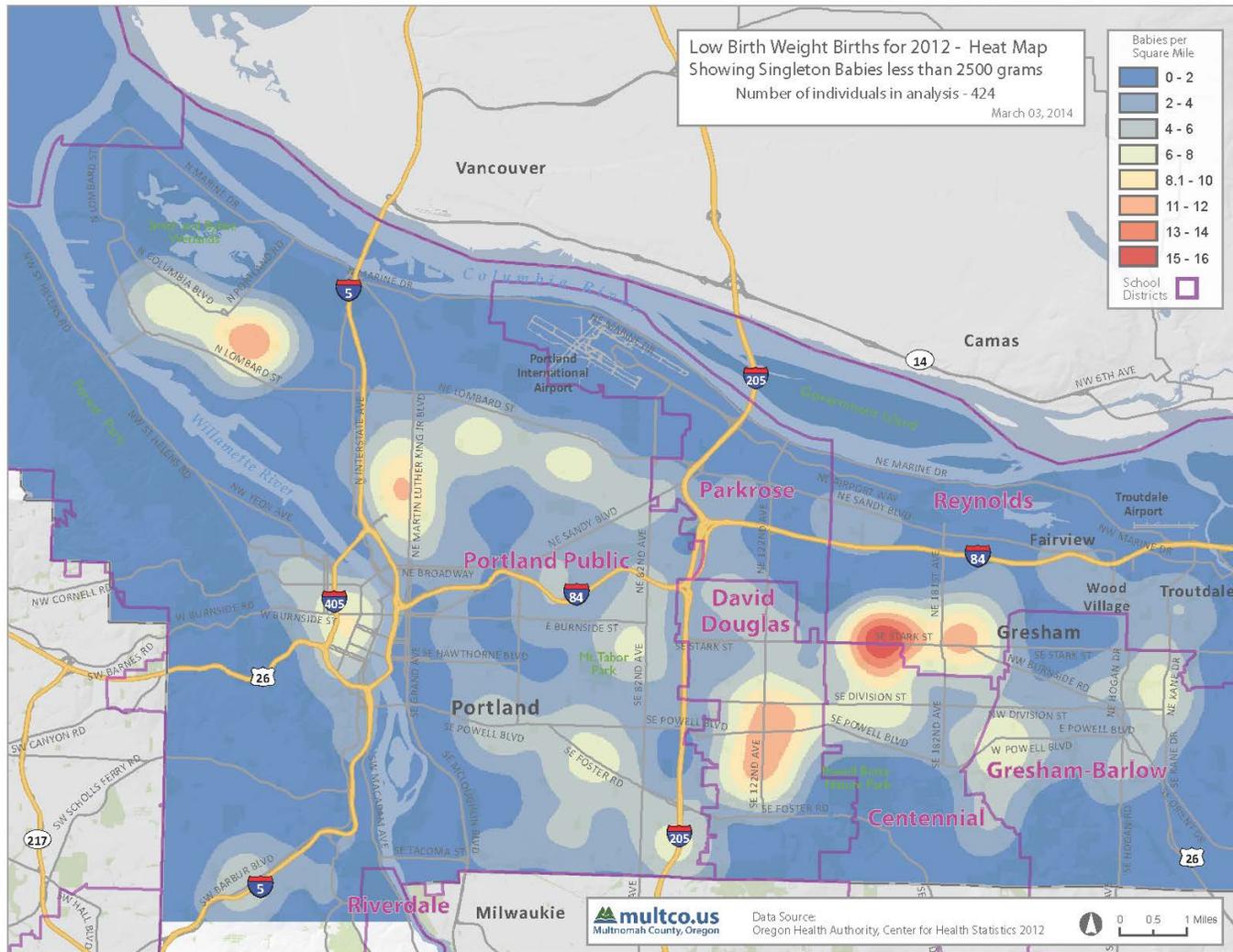
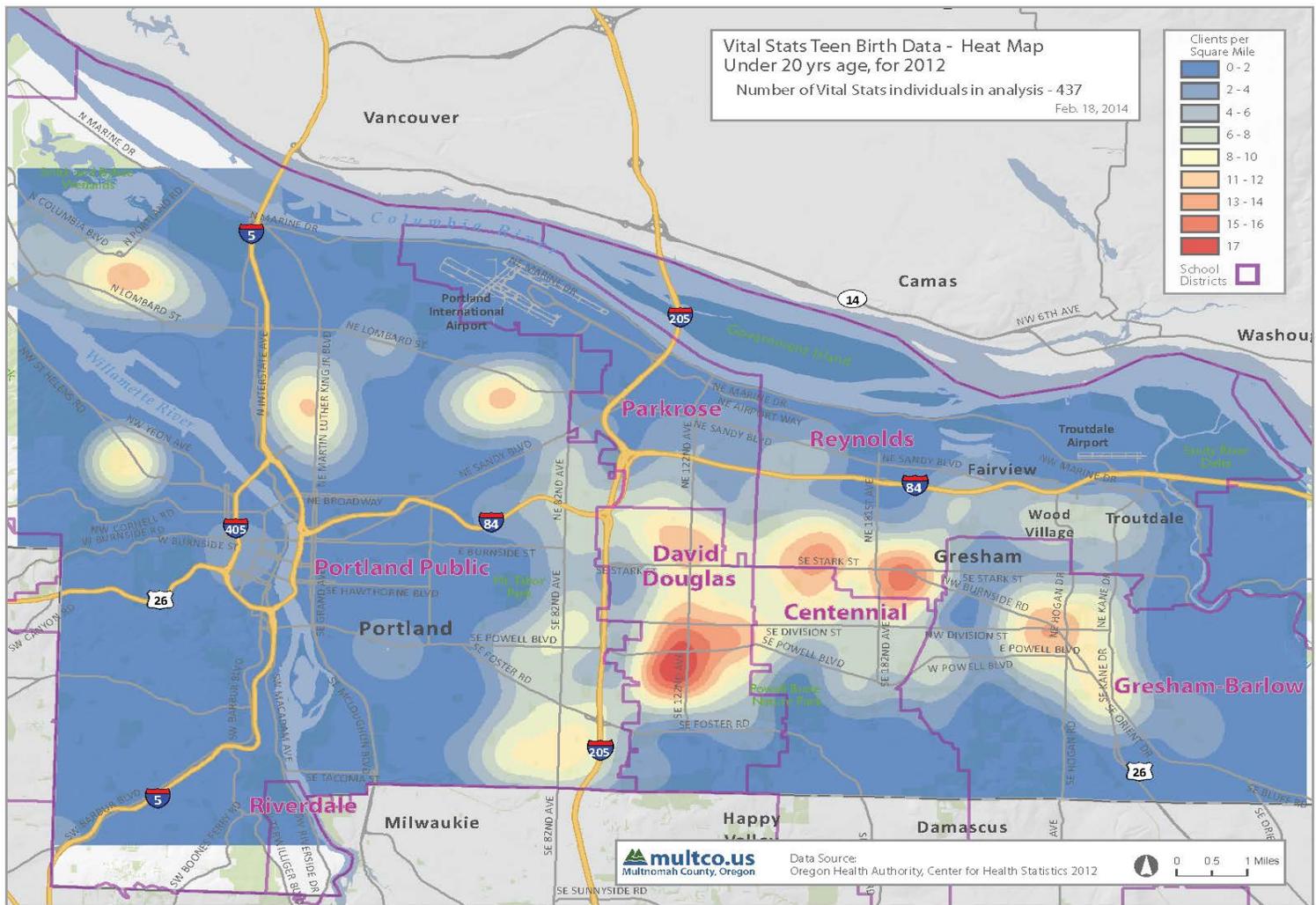


Figure 17: Vital Stats Teen Birth Data



### Question 3: What are our school system's characteristics and needs?

#### Observations

- Multnomah County school districts offer a variety of educational opportunities for high school students, including many alternative, charter, and transitional schools.
- Drop-out rates at most school districts were at or below the statewide average in 2012-2013. The exception was Reynolds School District, whose drop-out rate was more than 25% higher than the state average (Figure 21).
- African-American students are subject to exclusionary discipline at much higher rates than are other students (e.g., more than triple that of white students in 2012-2013). This racial disparity is evident within each individual school district and throughout the county as a whole (Figure 22).
- The racial group with the lowest rate of disciplinary actions is Asian-American students.
- Since 2009-2010, the rate of exclusionary discipline for students of color has increased among every racial group except Asian-Americans.

#### Discussion

Multnomah County has nine school districts, including the Multnomah County Educational Service District (ESD), and almost 90 different schools for high school-aged students. These school districts provide a variety of educational opportunities for high school-aged students. Beyond traditional high schools, Multnomah County's school districts offer alternative, charter, transitional, and

residential treatment schools. GED programs also are available, at Portland Community College and elsewhere.

Racial representation also varies among the school districts (Figure 20). The relatively small Corbett and Riverdale students are mostly white (86% and 88%, respectively). The districts with the highest percentages of African-American students are Multnomah ESD (22%) and Parkrose (12%). Reynolds has the highest percentage of Hispanic/Latino students (39%), which is slightly more than the percentage of white students. In the Centennial, David-Douglas, and Gresham-Barlow districts, Hispanic/Latino students represent approximately 25% of enrollment.<sup>6</sup>

Enrollment in the school districts varies (Figure 19). For the 2013-2014 school year, Portland had the largest enrollment (47,111), followed by Gresham-Barlow (12,180), Reynolds (11,691), and David Douglas (10,946). Most of the school districts saw little change in enrollment from the 2011-2012 to 2013-2014 school years. The district with the most pronounced change was Corbett, in East County, which had an increase of more than 5% in the number students (Figure 18).

For the 2012-2103 school year, the drop-out rate at most school districts was at or below the state average – in some cases (i.e., Corbett and Riverdale) substantially lower. Reynolds was the only school district with a drop-out rate much higher than the state average (i.e., more than 25%).

From 2010 through 2013, African-American students were the subject of disciplinary actions significantly more often than were other students. The countywide relative rate index (RRI)<sup>7</sup> shows

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.ode.state.or.us>

<sup>7</sup>For a discussion of relative rate index, please see <http://ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/dmcdp/asp/whatis.asp>.

African American students receiving exclusionary discipline at more than triple (3.2) the rate of white students (for example, 18.13% of African-American students vs. 5.68% of white students during the 2012-2013 school year). American Indian/Alaskan Native students follow, with a rate of double (2.0) that of white students. This racial disparity in school discipline holds true within each individual school district and throughout Multnomah County as a whole

The RRI for exclusionary discipline has increased since 2009-2010 for all categories of students of color except Asian-American students, who are the racial group with the lowest proportion of disciplinary actions (Figure 23).

**Data Sources**

| Data Display   | Source  |
|--|---|
| <b>Charts: District Enrollment, Change in Enrollment, and Enrollment by Race</b>   | Oregon Department of Education. Retrieved from <a href="http://www.ode.state.or.us/data/reportcard/media.aspx">www.ode.state.or.us/data/reportcard/media.aspx</a> |
| <b>Chart: Drop-out Rates</b>   | Oregon Department of Education. Retrieved from <a href="http://www.ode.state.or.us/data/reportcard/media.aspx">www.ode.state.or.us/data/reportcard/media.aspx</a> |
| <b>Exclusionary Discipline Table Summaries and RRI (Relative Rate Index): Multnomah County School Systems (Appendix 4)</b> | Raw data courtesy of All Hands Raised; formatted summaries created by the Research & Planning Unit, Department of Community Justice                               |

Figure 19: Multnomah County School District Enrollment

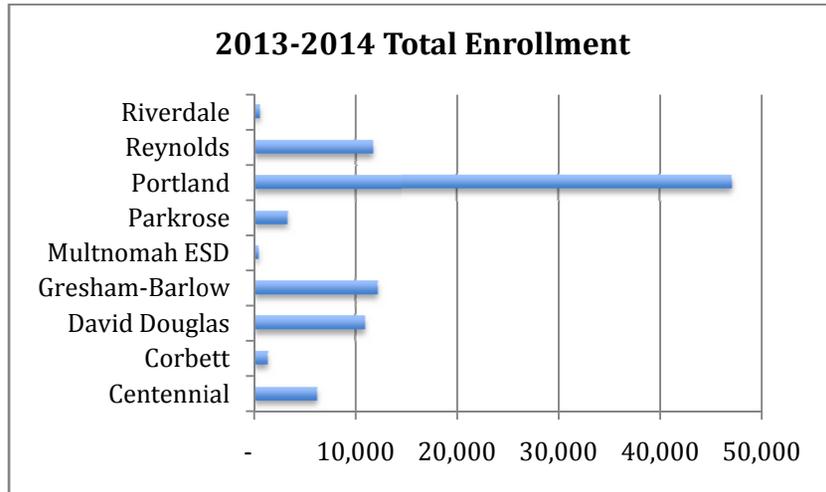


Figure 18: Multnomah County Change in Enrollment

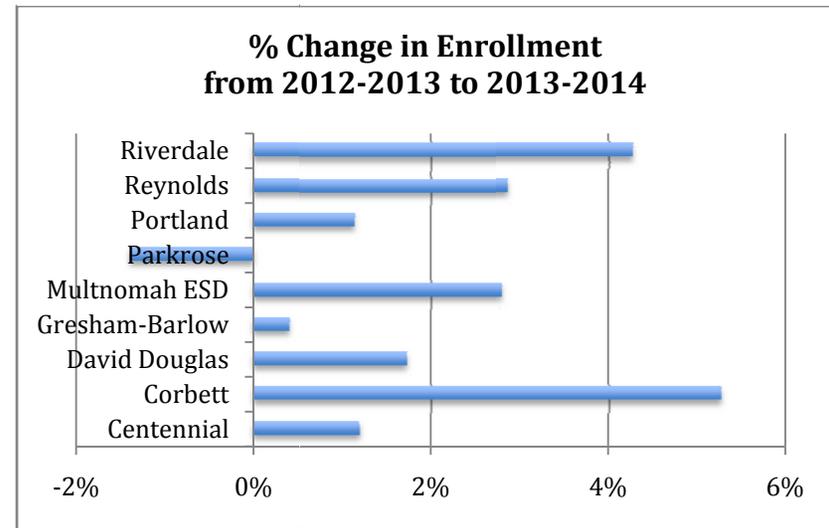


Figure 20: Multnomah County School District Enrollment by Race

| Multnomah County School Districts: 2013-2014 % Enrollment by Race |                                 |       |                                  |                        |                 |                      |             |
|---|---------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| District  | American Indian/ Alaskan Native | Asian | Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | Black/African American | Hispanic/Latino | White (Non-Hispanic) | Multiracial |
| Centennial  | 1%                              | 12%   | 2%                               | 6%                     | 25%             | 49%                  | 6%          |
| Corbett   | 1%                              | 3%    | 1%                               | 1%                     | 5%              | 86%                  | 4%          |
| David Douglas   | 1%                              | 15%   | 1%                               | 10%                    | 24%             | 43%                  | 6%          |
| Gresham-Barlow  | 1%                              | 2%    | 1%                               | 3%                     | 26%             | 62%                  | 6%          |
| Multnomah ESD   | 3%                              | 3%    | 2%                               | 22%                    | 17%             | 49%                  | 5%          |
| Parkrose  | 1%                              | 15%   | 2%                               | 12%                    | 26%             | 35%                  | 8%          |
| Portland  | 1%                              | 8%    | 1%                               | 11%                    | 16%             | 56%                  | 7%          |
| Reynolds  | 1%                              | 7%    | 2%                               | 8%                     | 39%             | 38%                  | 6%          |
| Riverdale   | 0%                              | 4%    | 0%                               | 1%                     | 2%              | 88%                  | 4%          |

Figure 21: Multnomah County High School Drop Out Rates

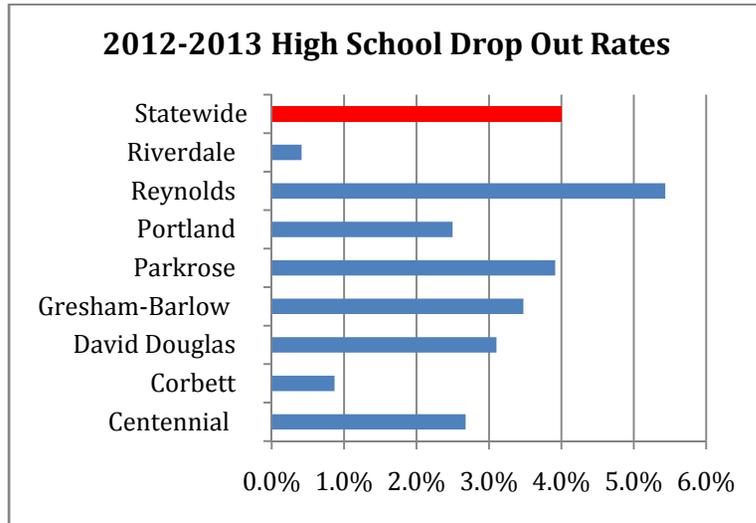


Figure 22: Multnomah County Exclusionary Discipline RRI

| All Multnomah County School Districts<br>Relative Rate Index (RRI) <sup>8</sup> for Exclusionary Discipline <sup>9</sup> |           |           |           |           |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|  | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 |
| American Indian / Alaskan Native   | 1.4       | 1.7       | 1.5       | 2.0       |
| Asian  | 0.5       | 0.5       | 0.5       | 0.5       |
| Black / African American   | 2.1       | 2.6       | 2.9       | 3.2       |
| Hispanic / Latino  | 1.2       | 1.4       | 1.4       | 1.5       |
| Multi-Racial   | 1.1       | 1.3       | 1.2       | 1.5       |
| Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander   | 0.8       | 1.2       | 1.5       | 1.1       |
| White  | 1.0       | 1.0       | 1.0       | 1.0       |

<sup>8</sup> For a discussion of relative rate index, please see <http://ojidp.gov/ojstatbb/dmcdp/asp/whatis.asp>

<sup>9</sup> \* The 2009-2010 school year data for individual school districts was pulled from a different data source than the rest of the school years, and may not be directly comparable to the other school years. Additionally, in the 2009-2010 data, "Pacific Islander" is grouped together with "Asian" and there are no labels for where "Native Hawaiian" or "Alaskan Native" are counted.

Figure 23: Trend of Disciplinary Action by Race

