



Poverty Workgroup

October 1, 2015

10:00am – 4:00pm

Chief Education Office

775 Court Street, NE

Salem, OR 97301

Call-In Information:

Dial (888) 204 5984

Code 992939

AGENDA

1. **Welcome and Charge of the Workgroup**

Lindsey Capps, Acting Chief Education Officer, Chief Education Office & Education Policy Advisor to Governor Kate Brown

2. **Introductions, Agenda and Document Review**

Peter Tromba, Research & Policy Director, Chief Education Office

3. **Barriers to Academic Achievement for Students Navigating Poverty**

Peter Tromba, Research & Policy Director, Chief Education Office

4. **Federal Funding (Title 1)**

Janet Bubl, Education Specialist, Oregon Department of Education

5. **State Funding and the Poverty Weight**

Brian Reeder, Assistant Superintendent, Oregon Department of Education

6. **211 Info**

Emily Berndt, Director of Partnerships, 211 Info

7. **Information from the Field**

8. **National Perspective**

Peter Tromba, Research & Policy Director, Chief Education Office

9. **Next Steps and Possible Legislative Concepts**

Lindsey Capps, Acting Chief Education Officer, Chief Education Office & Education Policy Advisor to Governor Kate Brown

****Public Comment will start at 11:45am****

Members of the public wanting to give public testimony must sign in.

There will only be one speaker from each group.

Each individual speaker or group spokesman will have three (3) minutes.

All meetings of the STEM Investment Council are open to the public and will conform to Oregon public meetings laws. The upcoming meeting schedule and materials from past meetings are posted online. A request for an interpreter for the hearing impaired or for accommodations for people with disabilities should be made to Seth Allen at 503-378-8213 or by email at Seth.Allen@state.or.us. Requests for accommodation should be made at least 48 hours in advance.

HB 2968 (2015) Poverty Workgroup

FOUNDATIONAL INFORMATION AND OREGON CONTEXT

INTRODUCTION

House Bill 2968 (2015) directs the Oregon Chief Education Officer to convene a work group with the specific charge to prepare a report on how State School Fund expenditures relate to the educational achievements of students from families navigating poverty. The report is to be delivered to an interim Committee of the Legislature by November 15, 2015. The report may include recommendations for Legislation.

The Work Group was asked to examine a large amount of information, including Federal, State, and local funding in general and the poverty weight that is used for State School Fund (SSF) distributions in particular. The Oregon Department of Education, which administers Federal and State programs and distributes the SSF will present this information to the Work Group on October 1, 2015.

In advance of the October 1 meeting, this document is designed to give work group members a common understanding of the most current facts about poverty in Oregon, a survey and analysis of the barriers associated with increasing academic achievement for students navigating poverty, and an identification of services beyond education that already exist. This report has been extensively researched and those sources cited to allow readers to delve more deeply into any of the topics.

OREGON FACTS

In the State of Oregon there is a total population of 3,970,239 with about 1.2 million youth ages 0-24 (United States Census Bureau, 2012). There were 570,857 students enrolled in K-12 public schools in the 2014-15 school year. Within Oregon students of color represent 36% of the student population, with the fastest growing group of students of color being Hispanic/Latino students, who represent 22% of the overall student population (OEIB, 2015).

Oregon has an unemployment rate of 5.3%, a food insecurity rate of 15.8%, and despite the talents and promise students bring to schools every day, Oregon has an overall graduation rate of 71.98%, one of the lowest in the country. Moreover, a recent longitudinal study indicates that only 34% of students in poverty in Oregon; 11.5% of Hispanic/Latino students; 15.1% of African American students; and 13.7% of Native American students earn a post-secondary credential by the age of 25 (OregonLearns, n.d.).

Poverty Statistics in Oregon

Statistics	Source
In 2014, 25% (1 in 4) children live in poverty, an increase of 30% since 2008	Children First for Oregon. 2014

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over half (53%) of children whose parents do not have a high school degree live in poor families • Over a quarter (27%) of children in poor families do not have an employed parent 	Oregon data from National Center for Children in Poverty, 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18% families with children under the age of 18 currently live in poverty • For families navigating below the poverty level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 29% of have a head of household with less than a high school education - 22% of families there is no wage earner 	Oregon data from United States Census Bureau, 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty rates in the rural regions are higher than urban areas • Residents in rural areas are associated with having less educational attainment, lower incomes, and higher unemployment rates 	Oregon data from U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 2013

For detailed information on statewide poverty rates by county broken down by racial/ethnic categories see Appendix A.

COMMON BARRIERS

Miller, Mastuera, Chao, and Sadowski (2004) identify six elements of self-sufficiency required to make, what is often characterized as “deep and wide,” steps out of poverty. We have organized the barriers with these element headings.

1. Income and economic assets

Individuals with a high school diploma and no postsecondary degrees or certificates earn a median monthly salary of \$2,636, which covers basic costs of raising children: transportation (\$459), child care (\$1,181), food (\$546), and housing (\$692); and excludes healthcare (\$1,279) and taxes and other necessities (\$732) (The Annie E. Casey Foundation [AECF], 2014).

In addition to difficulties meeting the basic costs of living, families face job-related barriers like inflexible schedules, low wages, and minimal or no benefits. The barriers associated with working these types of jobs often directly impact employment options. For example, lack of transportation or health benefits for children were found to be primary reasons for some mothers not completing welfare-to-work programs (Pierre, Layzer, & Barnes, 1995). Families navigating poverty may even have work multiple low-paying jobs in order to meet all of their financial needs (Krahn, 1991).

Many families, particularly those with children age 5 or younger had to change, quit, or refuse a job offer due to child care problems (as cited in AECF, 2014). They also face other various child care related barriers:

- Limited choices on high-quality, flexible and reliable child care, given their income-level and inflexible work schedules. Oregon was reported as one of the least affordable states for infant and four-year-old care in a child care center setting for a married couple in 2012 (as cited on Oregon Secretary of State [OSOS], 2014).
- Family income is not keeping pace with child care costs, with the 2012 median income for a single mother household was ranked 37th (below \$30,000 consistently) when compared to other states and the District of Columbia, and the median income for a married couple was ranked 36th in the country (Oregon Secretary of State [OSOS], 2014) Difficulties transitioning into the workforce or to increase their earning potential (OSOS, 2015)

2. Education and Skills

Barriers for Adults

- Individuals who attempt to increase their job marketability by pursuing higher education often face rising costs in tuition and inflexible work schedules that impede their ability to earn a certificate or degree (Gault, Reichlin, & Román, 2014).
- Individuals with only a high school diploma face steep competition in today's job market because of a higher demand from employers for a workforce with some level of higher education (Carnevale, Smith, & Strohl, 2010).
- Lack of affordable child care is a significant barrier to adults seeking to complete their GED and to obtain a community college degree or certificate (OSOS, 2015).

Barriers for Children

- Common methods of assessing academic and social/emotional readiness tend to classify more students navigating poverty as not ready for kindergarten

ASSET BASED PERSPECTIVE

The Chief Education Office has adopted an asset-based perspective to thinking, writing, and talking about all students, families, and communities across the educational continuum. This is in contrast to a more typical deficit-based perspective often used with good intention to group students for the purposes of reporting, requesting resources or conducting analysis. Deficit thinking is the practice of having lower expectations for certain groups of people based on demographics or characteristics that they share. In doing so, an "at-risk" narrative is formed, in which students navigating poverty, students of color, and/or historically underserved groups and their families are pathologized and marginalized. An asset-based paradigm means recognizing and amplifying the strengths each person brings to the community and not associating systemic barriers with the students and families.

In researching and then communicating in this document the topic of poverty, we have encountered a range of terminology that fall on the spectrum of more asset or deficit based thinking. For example, the term "poor students" fits within our definition of a deficit-based construct. Our preferred term is "students navigating poverty" and our perspective on this is that all students are rich with assets and potential, regardless of their current economic circumstances. Where appropriate, we have footnoted particularly illustrative examples of language used in research that is more deficit based and our suggestions about alternative ways of looking at and communicating about the subject.

(ACEF, 2013; Reardon, 2011). This gap continues in the later years, where students navigating poverty continue to lag behind their peers academically and developmentally (ACEF, 2013).

- Chang and Romero (2008) found that children navigating poverty are more likely to be chronically absent in kindergarten, first and fifth grades. Attendance matters in educational context because students with chronic non-attendance during kindergarten had the lowest performance in reading and math in fifth grade (Chang & Romero, 2008).

3. Housing and Surroundings

- In 2013, 39% of children were reported to be living in households with a high housing cost burden (ACEF, 2015).
- Families and children navigating poverty are more likely to live in “underprivileged¹” neighborhoods (Brooks-Gunn, Duncan, & Aber, 2000) with high crime rates, poor-quality housing, and a shortage of access to child care or enriching after-school activities for children (Duncan, Magnuson, & Votruba-Drzal, 2014).
- Schools in “underprivileged²” neighborhoods could include schools with insufficient funding (Brooks-Gunn, Duncan, & Aber, 2000) and that are categorized as “low-performing” (Duncan, Magnuson, & Votruba-Drzal, 2014).

4. Access to Health Care and other needed Social Services

Health and Mental care

- Pregnant women with inadequate nutrition and chronic health conditions associated with poverty, such as obesity, high blood pressure and diabetes, are at risk of delivering babies with low birth weight (ACEF, 2009). Low birth weight can lead to health and developmental problems and is a leading cause of infant mortality (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2015).
- Families navigating poverty face constant economic insecurity, which has been associated with more daily stress and a higher likelihood of experiencing depression, anxiety, substance abuse or domestic violence compared to higher-income families. These stresses have an impact on children due to the compromised parenting skills of individuals experiencing such barriers (ACEF, 2014)
- Parents navigating poverty with young children are nearly three times more likely to report having poor or fair mental health than parents with higher income levels (as cited in ACEF, 2014).
- Some researchers who are beginning to explore the effects of poverty on brain functioning have found potential negative impact on health, mental health and cognitive functioning (Mani, Mullainathan, Shafir, & Zhao 2013;

¹ We have used the term “underprivileged” because it comes directly from publication text, though through our commitment to use Asset Based language, we recommend using a phrase like “historically underserved” in this context. Doing so, pivots away from blaming the family and instead acknowledges our collective set of systems ineffectiveness at providing the services/supports the referenced families need to thrive.

² Same note as reference #1 above.

Shah, Mullainathan & Shafir, 2012). For children, such impacts are especially concerning in their early years, when the brain development is most rapid (National Scientific Council on the Developing Child [NSCDC], 2005/2014).

- Others have found that excessively stressful conditions early in childhood (i.e. adverse childhood experiences due to abuse, neglect, and family dysfunction) have been linked to a number of changes in the brain that compromise healthy development (NSCDC, 2005/2014). Stress can be categorized into three types:

Type of Stress	Characteristics
Positive	Short-lived Example: Stress experienced on the first day of school Helps a child develop coping skills and a healthy stress response system
Tolerable	More serious Example: When a loved one dies Not damaging if a child has the buffering support of protective, adult relationships
Toxic	Lasts longer Occurs in the absence of consistent supportive relationships Potentially lead to long-term problems in learning, behavior, and both physical and mental health

Compared to children from families with higher income, children from families navigating poverty are more likely to experience toxic stress (Duncan & Magnuson, 2011) and experience developmental delays (as cited in Shonkoff, 2013).

Other social services – Child development

Families navigating poverty may have restricted resources to supplement their children’s schooling with educational materials (e.g. books, toys, and computers), services (e.g. tutor, therapists), and enrichment-type educational experience (e.g. museums, theaters, sports, summer camp)(Haveman & Wolfe, 1994). Such experiences are expensive, costing about \$10,000 per child per year, on average, for families with incomes above \$135,000 (Duncan & Munane, 2011).

There is a lasting effect of poverty: children raised in families navigating poverty are more likely to continue to navigate poverty when they become adults (Corcoran, 1995), and this likelihood increases as the duration of poverty lengthens (Wagmiller & Adelman, 2009). This group of children was also more

likely to experience multiple family transitions, move regularly, and change schools more frequently (Teachman, 2008). These create barriers like academic regression and discontinuity in curriculum and loss of social networks.

5. Close Personal Ties, as well as Networks to Others

The stress related to facing constant economic insecurity for families navigating poverty could be alleviated when parents have strong support networks of family or friends to help (AECF, 2014). Individuals who are socially isolated are more likely to be navigating poverty than individuals with larger circles of friends (Finney, Kapadia & Peters, 2015).

Mothers with low levels of emotional (e.g., access to family/friends to talk to during troubling times) and instrumental (e.g., access to family/friends for rides to the doctor) support

- a) Had lower levels of literacy and had a lower rate of high school completion;
- b) Demonstrated significantly less warmth and provided less stimulating learning environments than mothers with higher levels of support; and
- c) Received welfare services long-term (Fram, 2003).

6. Personal resourcefulness and leadership abilities

A major barrier is the limitation in the focus of federal programs. There are many federal programs designed to assist families navigating poverty, including those that provide assistance by subsidizing basics such as food, health care, housing and child care, and those that provide added income, such as the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to compensate for low wages and irregular employment (Boots, 2010). Although such programs help to some degree, they are limited in their effectiveness because these programs often only focused on either children or parents, and not both (Ascend, 2014). This creates a particular barrier for parents who wish to advance in their work place because they do not have the flexibility in their schedules.

Further, families often lack information of the full range of programs that could benefit them and their children (Boots, 2010). They need access to the supports that would help them advocate for their family. They experience difficulties navigating the complexities varying agency authorities, eligibility criteria, and program requirements at the federal, state or local level (Boots, 2010). Strict eligibility criteria for some of the programs put families at risk for losing the services or benefits they most need while working towards financial stability (de Cuba, Harker, Weiss, Scully, Chilton, & Coleman, 2013).

CURRENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The common barriers faced by families navigating poverty described above touch many aspects of families' lives, and are often addressed by state, federal and local programs outside of the education system. Thus, the complexity of the issues families in poverty face provided the impetus for gathering information regarding what current programs and services exist outside of the education system to provide these supports. We conducted our own searches, and worked with other state-level agency representatives (Department of Human Services, Oregon Health Authority, etc.) and local regional groups in order to identify some of the major programs and services. These inquiries led to the identification of over

100 types of programs and services fulfilling different family needs. Table 1 below provides a summary list of some of the major state and federal programs serving families navigating poverty.

Table 1. Major State/Federal Poverty Programs and Services

Programs	Level	Population served	Service Provided	Description of Organization	Hyperlink to site
DHS (Oregon Department of Human Services)	State	Family unit	Many	DHS provides direct services to more than 1 million Oregonians each year. These services provide a key safety net for those in our society who are most vulnerable or who are at a difficult place in their life.	http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/aboutdhs/Pages/index.aspx
211Info	State	Family unit	Information on services	Accessible by phone and email only, 211info directs people to services in OR that assist families navigating poverty. Major themes of these services include assistance with family, food, emergency, energy, and housing.	http://211info.org/
Community Developmental Disabilities Program (CDDP)	State	Disabled Children and Families	Housing and support	Services through CDDP are offered to children and families and range from in home family support, intensive in-home supports and 24-hour services in foster care or residential placement.	http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/DD/Pages/about_us.aspx
OED (Oregon Employment Department)	State	Parents	Employment	OED acts as a support for economic stability for Oregonians and communities during times of unemployment through the payment of unemployment benefits. They serve businesses by recruiting and referring the best qualified applicants to jobs, and provide resources to diverse job seekers in support of their employment needs. Develop and distribute quality workforce and economic information to promote informed decision making.	http://www.oregon.gov/EMPLOY/Agency/Pages/Mission.aspx
SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)	State	Family unit	Food and nutrition	The Food and Nutrition Service works with State agencies, nutrition educators, and neighborhood and faith-based organizations to ensure that those eligible for nutrition assistance can make informed decisions about applying for the program and can access benefits. FNS also works with State partners and the retail community to improve program administration and ensure program integrity.	http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap
OHA (Oregon Health Authority)	State	Family Unit	Health care	The Oregon Health Authority is at the forefront of lowering and containing costs, improving quality and increasing access to health care in order to improve the lifelong health of Oregonians.	http://www.oregon.gov/oha/Pages/about_us.aspx
Oregon State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP)	State	Children	Healthcare	SCHIP allows Oregon to offer health insurance for eligible children, up to age 19, who are not already insured.	http://www.benefits.gov/benefits/benefit-details/1611
Addictions and Mental Health Services - OHA	State	Children/Family Unit	Mental health	This program through OHA is working to improve mental health services to children in Oregon by: Involving parents and youth in healthcare decisions, delivering mental health services in the community, and improving	http://www.oregon.gov/oha/amh/Pages/children-mental-health.aspx

				inter-agency coordination.	
ERDC (Employment Related Day Care)	State	Parents	Childcare	The Employment-Related Day Care program (ERDC) helps eligible low-income families pay for child care while they are working. ERDC is a subsidy program, meaning eligible families still pay part of the child care cost.	http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/assistance/CHILD-CARE/Pages/index.aspx
Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	State	Parents	Financial Assistance	The Earned Income Tax Credit, EITC or EIC, is a benefit for working people with low to moderate income. To qualify, you must meet certain requirements and file a tax return, even if you do not owe any tax or are not required to file. EITC reduces the amount of tax you owe and may give you a refund.	http://www.irs.gov/Credits-&-Deductions/Individuals/Earned-Income-Tax-Credit
Child Tax Credit (CTC)	State	Parents	Financial Assistance	This credit is for people who have a qualifying child. It can be claimed in addition to the Credit for Child and Dependent Care expenses	http://www.irs.gov/uac/Ten-Facts-about-the-Child-Tax-Credit
TRIO Programs	Federal	Students	Many	The Federal TRIO Programs (TRIO) are Federal outreach and student services programs designed to identify and provide services for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds. TRIO includes eight programs targeted to serve and assist low-income individuals, first-generation college students, and individuals with disabilities to progress through the academic pipeline from middle school to post baccalaureate programs.	http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/trio/index.html
WIC (Women, Infant, and Children)	Federal	Mothers and children	Food	WIC is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children. This public health program is designed to improve health outcomes and influence lifetime nutrition and health behaviors in targeted, at-risk populations. Nutrition education is the cornerstone of the WIC Program.	https://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyPeopleFamilies/wic/Pages/index.aspx
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	Federal	Family unit	Cash assistance	The TANF program provides cash assistance to low-income families with children while they strive to become self-sufficient. Cash assistance is intended to meet a family's basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter and utilities. Most cash benefits in Oregon are issued via an Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card. This is also known as an Oregon Trail Card.	http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/assistance/CASH/Pages/Index.aspx
Medicaid	Federal/State	Family unit	Medical assistance	Medicaid provides health coverage to millions of Americans, including eligible low-income adults, children, pregnant women, elderly adults and people with disabilities. Medicaid is administered by states, according to federal requirements. The program is funded jointly by states and the federal government.	http://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/medicaid-and-chip-program-information.html
Oregon Head Start Association (OHSA)	Federal	Pre-k	Education	The Oregon Head Start Association (OHSA) is a 501 (c) (3) non-profit association which provides leadership, advocacy, and training for Oregon Head Start Pre-Kindergarten (OPK), Head Start (HS), and Early Head Start (EHS) programs.	http://www.ohsa.net/index.php/ohsa

LIEAP (Oregon Low Income Energy Assistance Program)	Federal	Family unit	Energy assistance	Federally funded program through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. LIEAP is an assistance program designed to help low income households with home heating costs.	http://www.benefits.gov/benefits/benefit-details/1571
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As we collected information from various agency and local leaders, we discovered that most groups at the state and local level use the services provided by 211info (for more details, go to <http://211info.org/>) to identify services for families. 211info provides a guide to health and social services for families in Oregon and Southwest Washington. They use their database of service providers to direct customers to supports when they call in or search their website for resources (see Appendix B for more info on this resource). 211info, with funding from the State of Oregon, has created a sizeable database of many of the services and programs that support families navigating poverty at the local, state and federal levels. Their database codes service providers by the type of need they fulfill and then further identifies the type of service or program. In order to provide this workgroup an extensive overview of the types of poverty services and programs at the local, state, and federal level, we requested reports from 211info that identify the number and type of services providers for each Oregon county and for the State of Oregon as a whole. These reports are included as a resource in Appendix C of the report.

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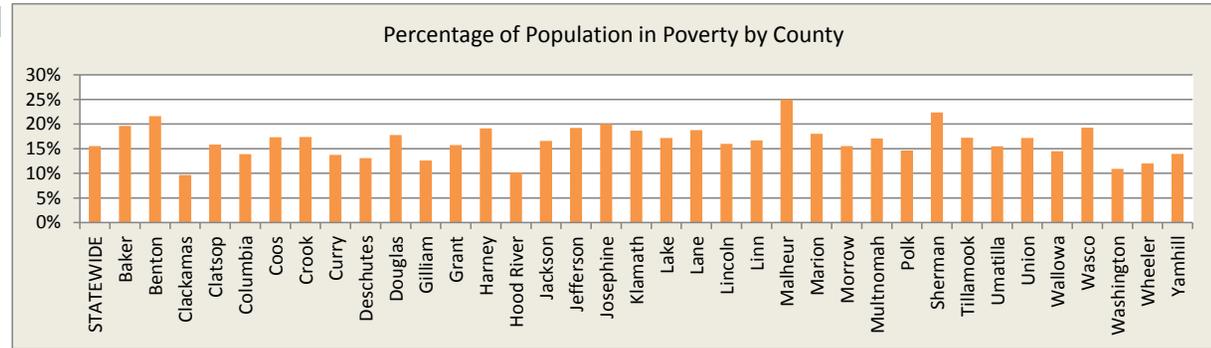
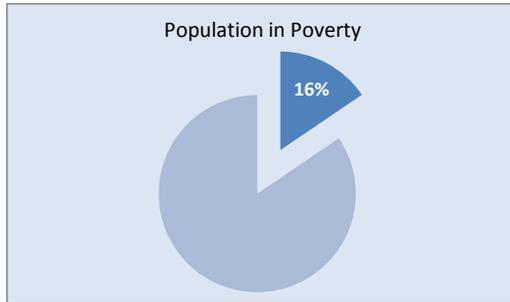
Appendix A. State and County-wide Poverty Rates by Racial/Ethnic Categories
Appendix B. Info211 Infographic
Appendix C. Info211 Services by County and by State



Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

STATEWIDE

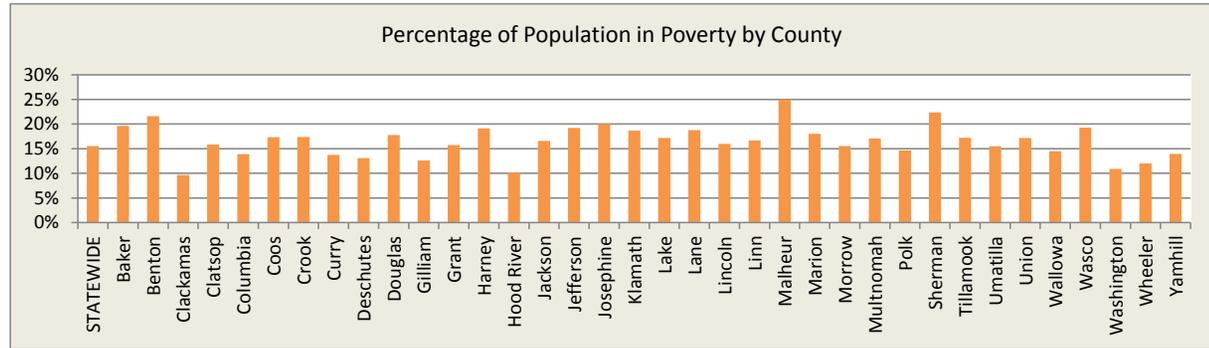
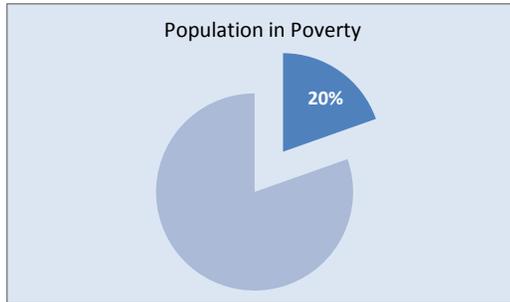


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	16%	-	-
Children younger than 18	21%	30%	23%
People 18-64	15%	63%	63%
People 65 and older	8%	7%	14%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	11%	-	-
Families with children under 18	18%	76%	46%
Single women with children under 18	41%	42%	11%
Families that worked full or part time	9%	64%	80%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	16%	-	-
White	14%	78%	85%
Black	33%	4%	2%
American Indian	29%	3%	1%
Asian	14%	3%	4%
Pacific Islander	33%	1%	0%
Other	30%	7%	4%
Mixed (2 or more races)	20%	5%	4%
Hispanic origin	27%	21%	12%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Baker

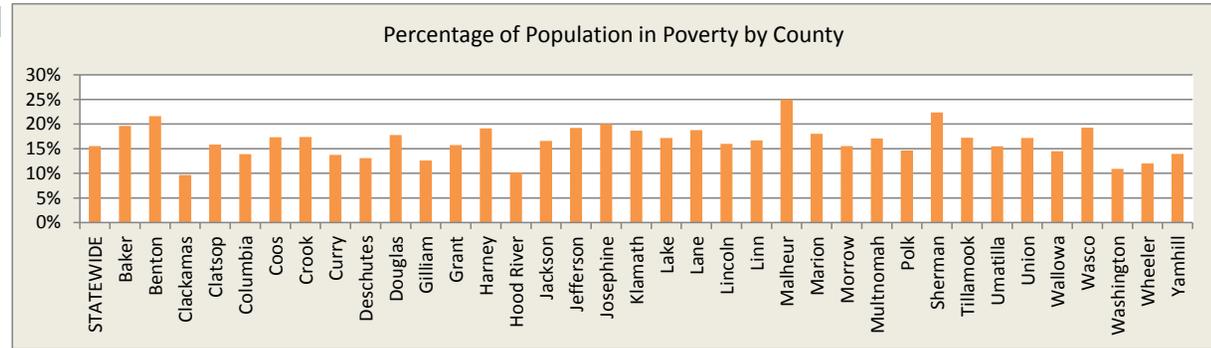
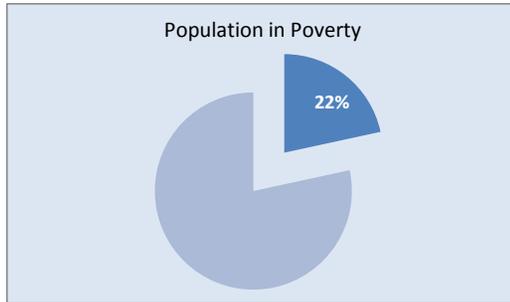


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	20%	-	-
Children younger than 18	33%	34%	20%
People 18-64	20%	59%	57%
People 65 and older	6%	7%	23%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	13%	-	-
Families with children under 18	27%	79%	37%
Single women with children under 18	69%	48%	9%
Families that worked full or part time	12%	71%	74%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	20%	-	-
White	19%	92%	96%
Black	62%	0%	0%
American Indian	63%	4%	1%
Asian	0%	0%	0%
Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%
Other	21%	0%	0%
Mixed (2 or more races)	42%	4%	2%
Hispanic origin	55%	10%	3%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

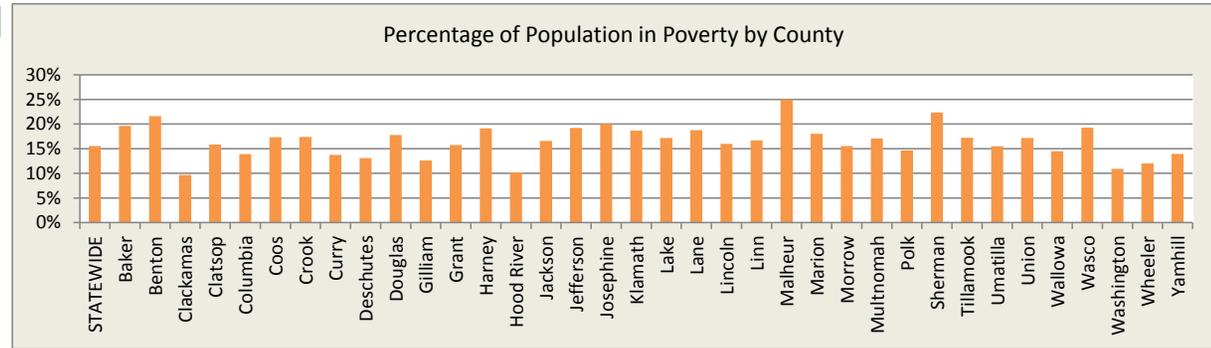
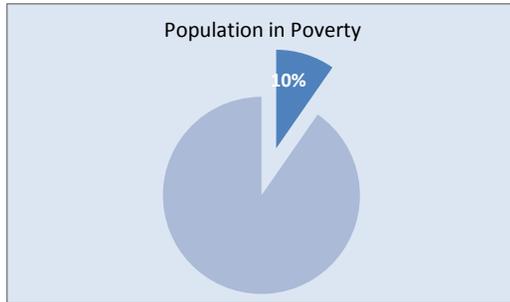
Benton



Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	22%	-	-
Children younger than 18	16%	14%	18%
People 18-64	26%	84%	69%
People 65 and older	4%	2%	13%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	9%	-	-
Families with children under 18	14%	66%	41%
Single women with children under 18	35%	32%	8%
Families that worked full or part time	7%	70%	82%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	22%	-	-
White	20%	81%	88%
Black	59%	3%	1%
American Indian	13%	0%	1%
Asian	38%	9%	5%
Pacific Islander	95%	1%	0%
Other	35%	2%	1%
Mixed (2 or more races)	26%	4%	3%
Hispanic origin	25%	8%	6%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -
Clackamas

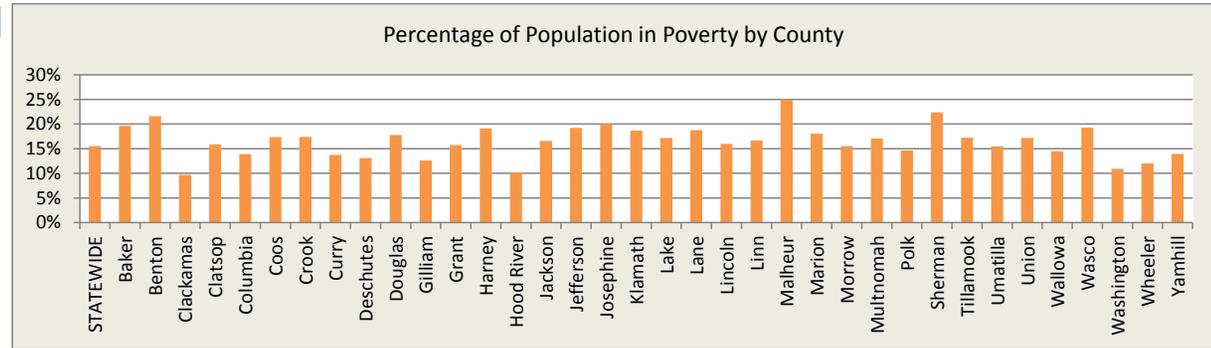
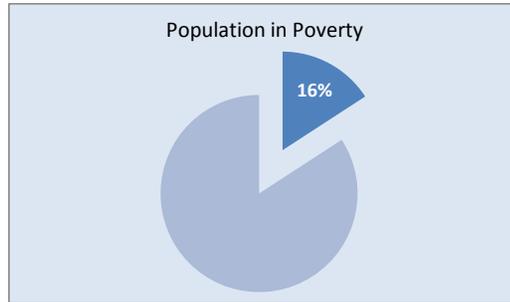


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	10%	-	-
Children younger than 18	13%	31%	23%
People 18-64	9%	61%	63%
People 65 and older	6%	8%	14%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	7%	-	-
Families with children under 18	12%	80%	47%
Single women with children under 18	32%	44%	9%
Families that worked full or part time	5%	62%	83%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	10%	-	-
White	9%	83%	90%
Black	27%	2%	1%
American Indian	27%	2%	1%
Asian	6%	2%	4%
Pacific Islander	9%	0%	0%
Other	31%	4%	1%
Mixed (2 or more races)	17%	6%	4%
Hispanic origin	22%	18%	8%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Clatsop

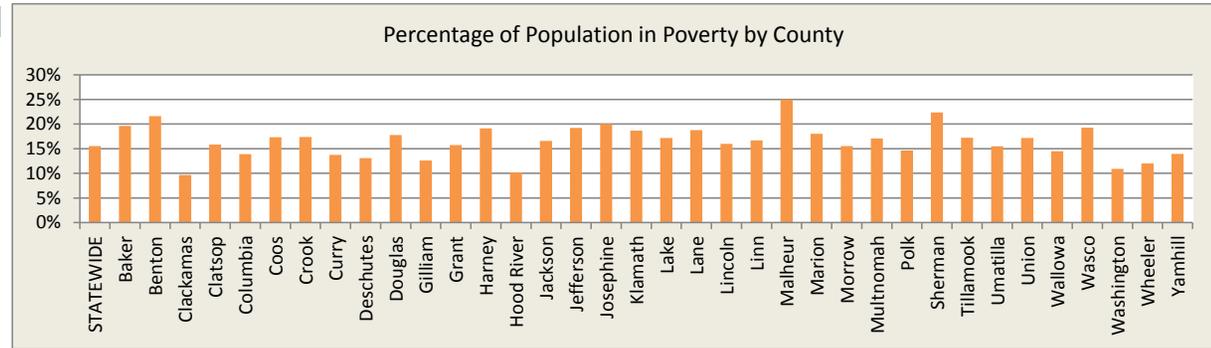
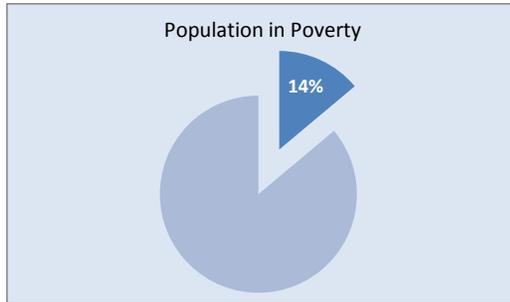


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	16%	-	-
Children younger than 18	25%	32%	20%
People 18-64	15%	59%	62%
People 65 and older	8%	9%	17%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	13%	-	-
Families with children under 18	23%	78%	43%
Single women with children under 18	54%	51%	12%
Families that worked full or part time	11%	66%	78%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	16%	-	-
White	15%	86%	92%
Black	18%	1%	0%
American Indian	16%	0%	0%
Asian	10%	1%	1%
Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%
Other	52%	7%	2%
Mixed (2 or more races)	23%	5%	4%
Hispanic origin	25%	12%	7%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Columbia

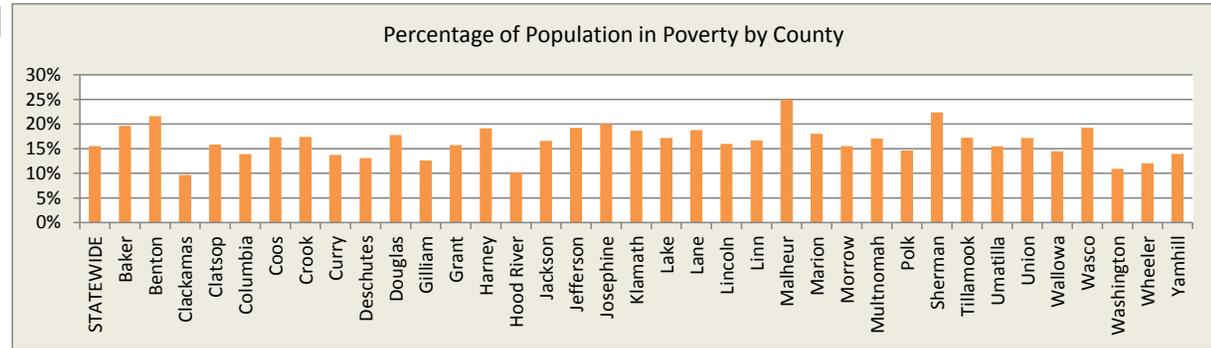
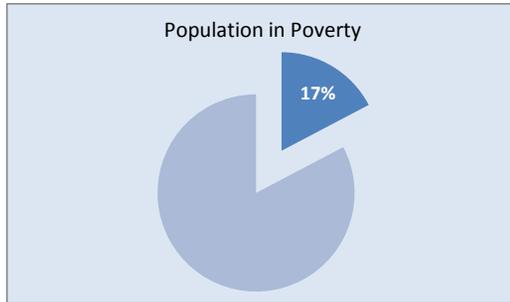


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	14%	-	-
Children younger than 18	20%	33%	24%
People 18-64	13%	58%	62%
People 65 and older	9%	9%	14%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	9%	-	-
Families with children under 18	18%	83%	43%
Single women with children under 18	47%	51%	10%
Families that worked full or part time	8%	66%	81%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	14%	-	-
White	13%	87%	93%
Black	27%	0%	0%
American Indian	25%	3%	1%
Asian	7%	0%	1%
Pacific Islander	33%	0%	0%
Other	61%	5%	1%
Mixed (2 or more races)	20%	4%	3%
Hispanic origin	37%	11%	4%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Coos

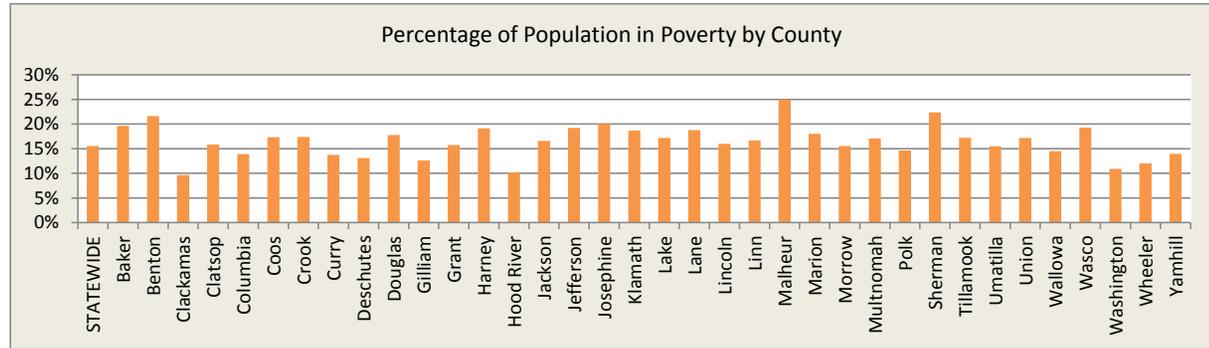
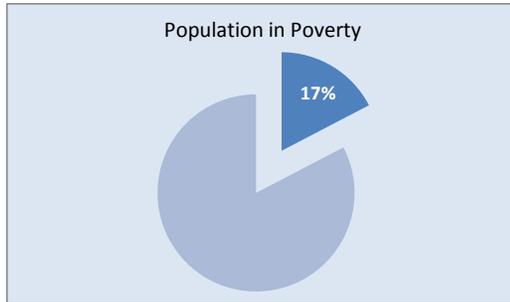


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	17%	-	-
Children younger than 18	23%	25%	19%
People 18-64	19%	64%	59%
People 65 and older	9%	11%	22%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	11%	-	-
Families with children under 18	21%	66%	37%
Single women with children under 18	45%	39%	10%
Families that worked full or part time	10%	59%	69%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	17%	-	-
White	17%	88%	91%
Black	82%	2%	0%
American Indian	21%	3%	3%
Asian	17%	1%	1%
Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%
Other	27%	2%	1%
Mixed (2 or more races)	18%	4%	4%
Hispanic origin	32%	10%	6%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Crook

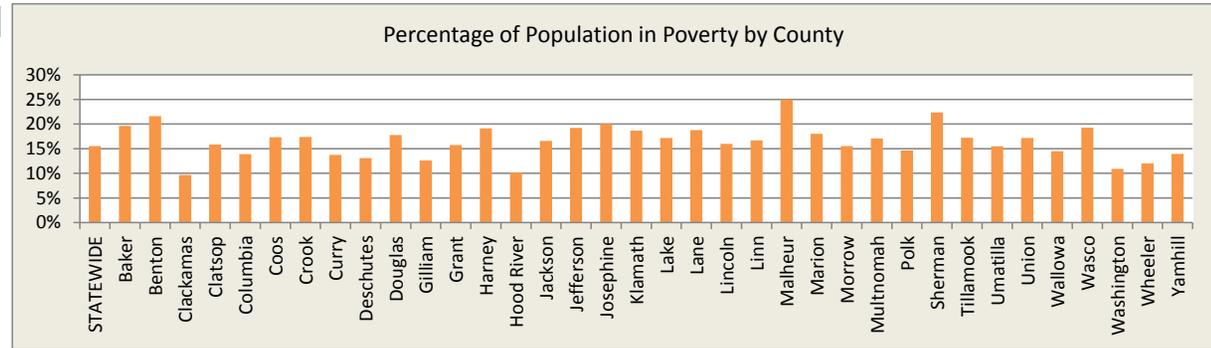
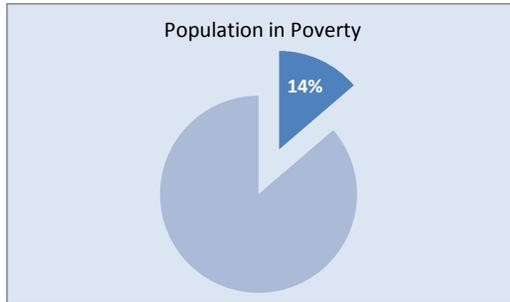


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	17%	-	-
Children younger than 18	26%	32%	21%
People 18-64	17%	58%	58%
People 65 and older	8%	9%	20%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	13%	-	-
Families with children under 18	23%	72%	42%
Single women with children under 18	50%	33%	9%
Families that worked full or part time	13%	70%	73%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	17%	-	-
White	17%	93%	94%
Black	0%	0%	0%
American Indian	1%	0%	1%
Asian	0%	0%	0%
Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%
Other	46%	4%	2%
Mixed (2 or more races)	19%	3%	2%
Hispanic origin	20%	9%	7%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Curry

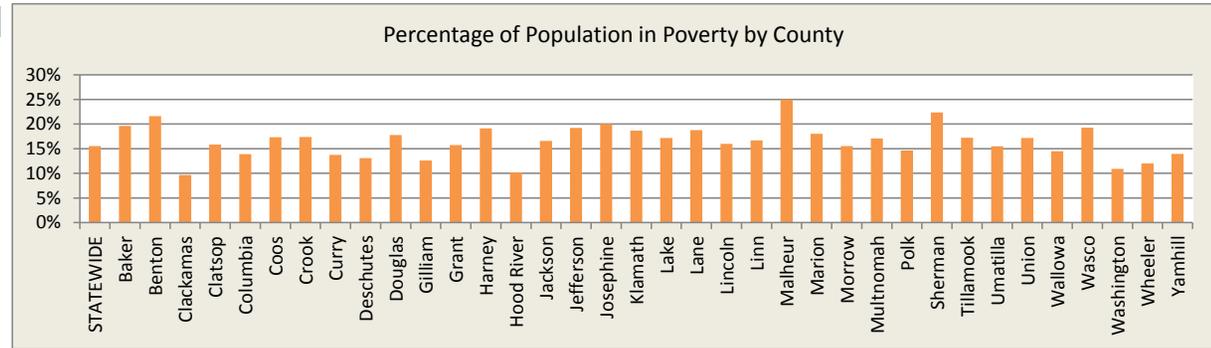
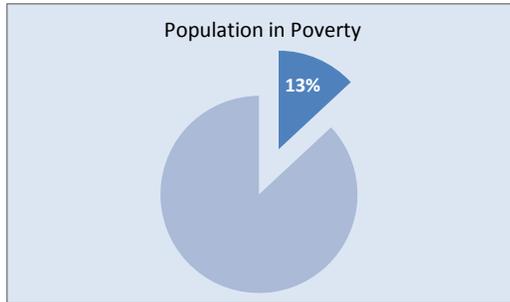


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	14%	-	-
Children younger than 18	15%	17%	16%
People 18-64	16%	67%	56%
People 65 and older	8%	16%	28%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	7%	-	-
Families with children under 18	15%	68%	31%
Single women with children under 18	48%	44%	6%
Families that worked full or part time	6%	53%	62%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	14%	-	-
White	14%	96%	92%
Black	0%	0%	0%
American Indian	5%	1%	1%
Asian	25%	1%	0%
Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	1%
Mixed (2 or more races)	8%	3%	5%
Hispanic origin	16%	7%	6%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Deschutes

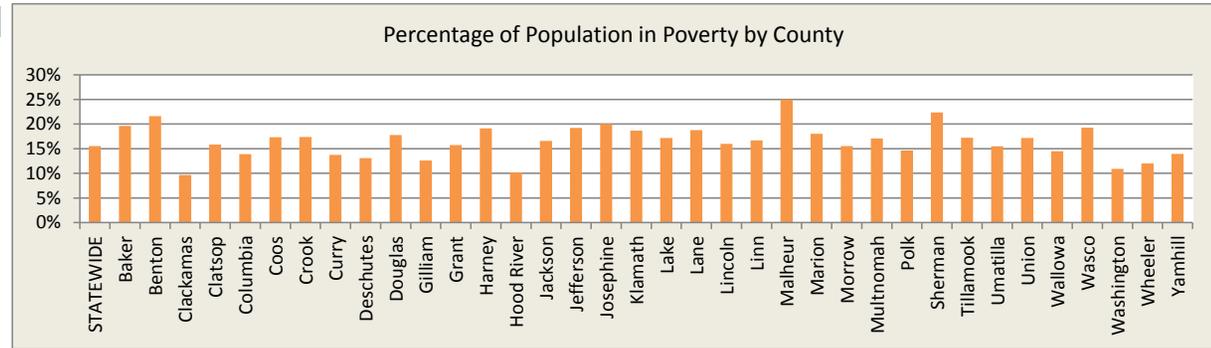
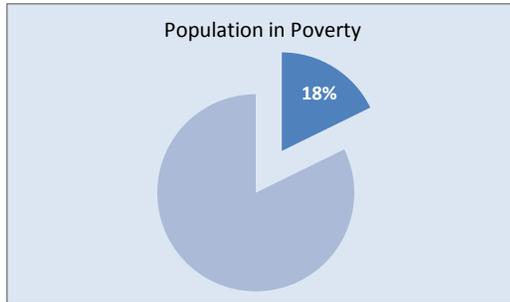


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	13%	-	-
Children younger than 18	18%	32%	23%
People 18-64	13%	60%	62%
People 65 and older	7%	8%	15%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	10%	-	-
Families with children under 18	16%	72%	44%
Single women with children under 18	34%	30%	8%
Families that worked full or part time	8%	64%	79%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	13%	-	-
White	13%	89%	93%
Black	31%	1%	0%
American Indian	24%	1%	1%
Asian	23%	2%	1%
Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%
Other	25%	4%	2%
Mixed (2 or more races)	15%	3%	2%
Hispanic origin	31%	18%	7%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Douglas

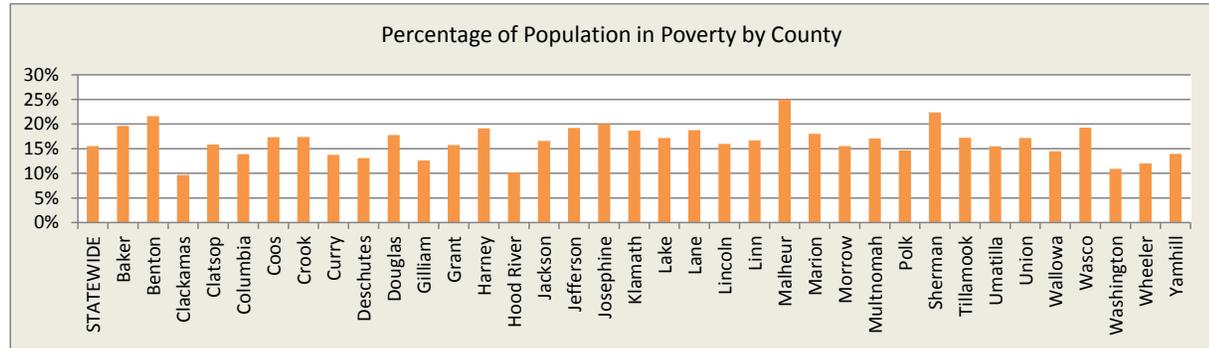
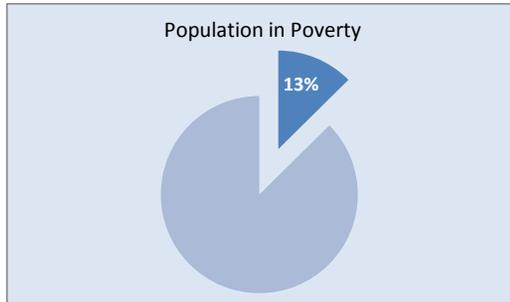


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	18%	-	-
Children younger than 18	28%	32%	20%
People 18-64	17%	57%	59%
People 65 and older	10%	12%	21%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	13%	-	-
Families with children under 18	24%	70%	37%
Single women with children under 18	50%	40%	10%
Families that worked full or part time	11%	61%	71%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	18%	-	-
White	17%	90%	93%
Black	54%	1%	0%
American Indian	32%	3%	2%
Asian	23%	1%	1%
Pacific Islander	55%	1%	0%
Other	23%	1%	1%
Mixed (2 or more races)	23%	4%	3%
Hispanic origin	25%	6%	5%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Gilliam

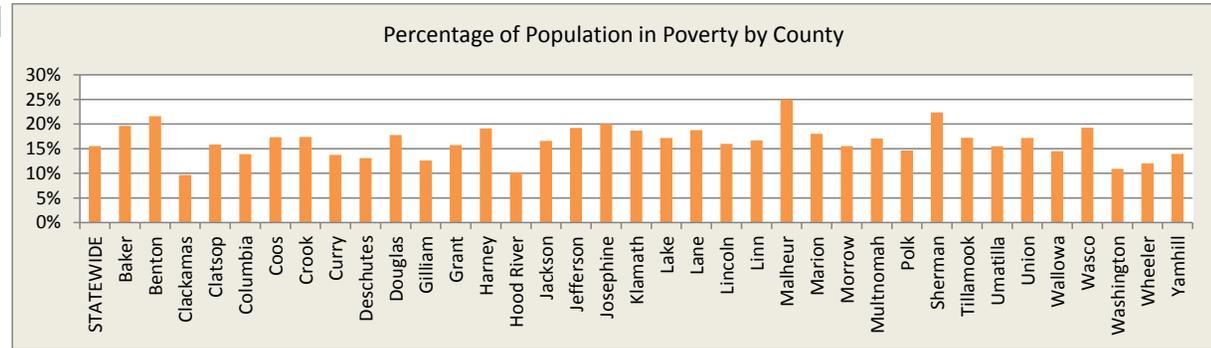
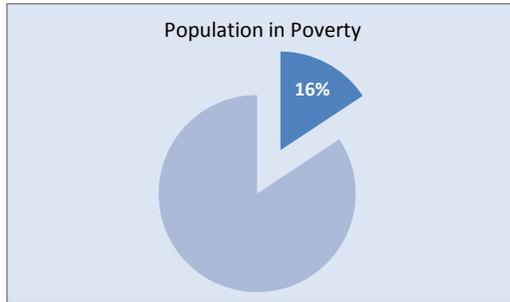


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	13%	-	-
Children younger than 18	12%	17%	19%
People 18-64	12%	58%	60%
People 65 and older	15%	25%	21%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	8%	-	-
Families with children under 18	16%	80%	39%
Single women with children under 18	29%	37%	9%
Families that worked full or part time	5%	49%	80%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	13%	-	-
White	12%	90%	93%
Black	33%	2%	1%
American Indian	7%	0%	1%
Asian	-	0%	0%
Pacific Islander	100%	2%	0%
Other	0%	0%	3%
Mixed (2 or more races)	36%	5%	2%
Hispanic origin	11%	5%	6%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Grant

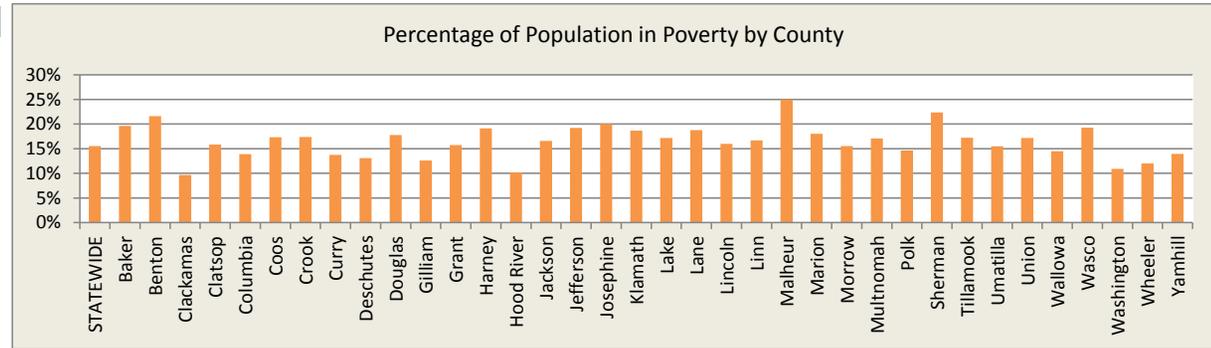
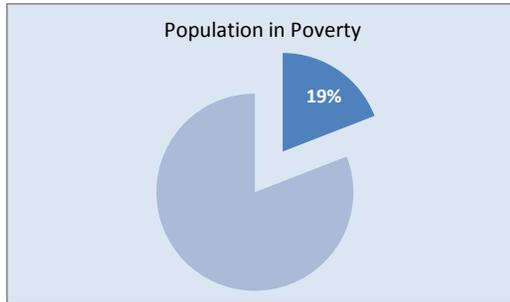


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	16%	-	-
Children younger than 18	20%	24%	19%
People 18-64	16%	57%	57%
People 65 and older	13%	19%	23%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	13%	-	-
Families with children under 18	19%	54%	36%
Single women with children under 18	50%	32%	8%
Families that worked full or part time	8%	43%	71%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	16%	-	-
White	16%	96%	96%
Black	0%	0%	0%
American Indian	31%	1%	0%
Asian	100%	0%	0%
Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%
Mixed (2 or more races)	14%	3%	3%
Hispanic origin	20%	4%	3%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Harney

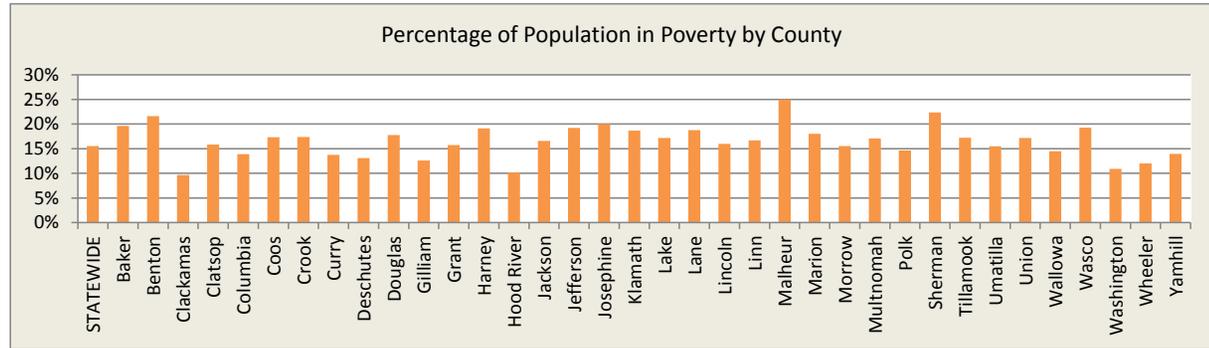
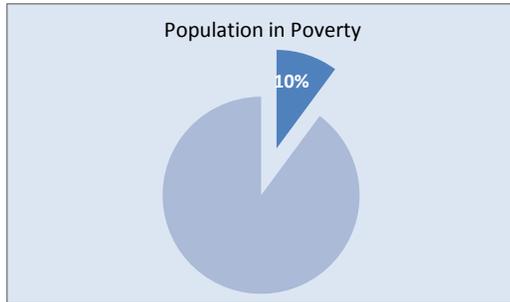


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	19%	-	-
Children younger than 18	29%	34%	22%
People 18-64	18%	57%	59%
People 65 and older	9%	9%	19%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	17%	-	-
Families with children under 18	33%	81%	42%
Single women with children under 18	68%	36%	9%
Families that worked full or part time	11%	52%	77%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	19%	-	-
White	19%	94%	93%
Black	6%	0%	0%
American Indian	16%	2%	3%
Asian	7%	0%	1%
Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%
Mixed (2 or more races)	24%	3%	2%
Hispanic origin	4%	1%	4%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Hood River

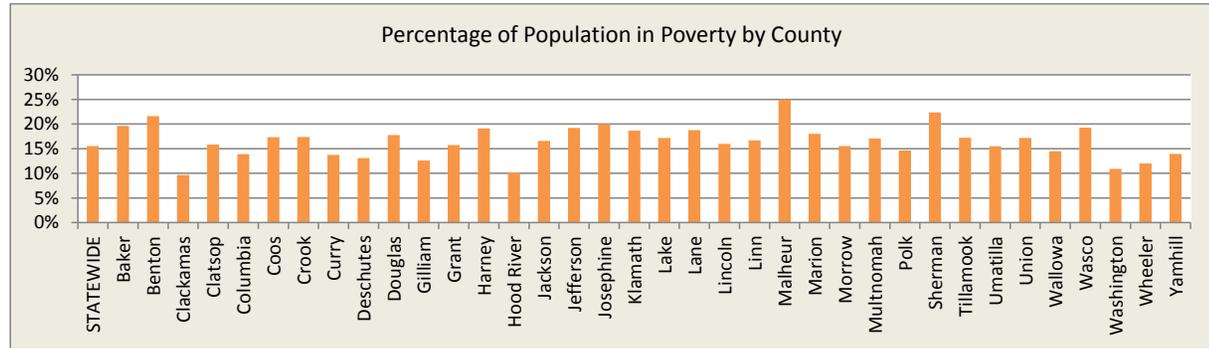
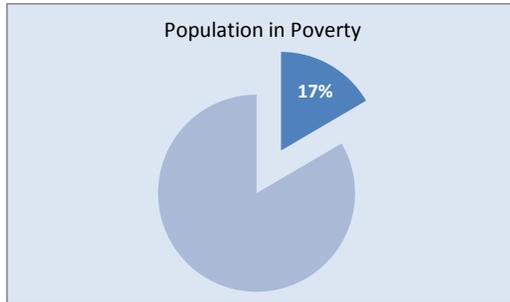


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	10%	-	-
Children younger than 18	12%	31%	26%
People 18-64	10%	61%	62%
People 65 and older	7%	8%	12%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	6%	-	-
Families with children under 18	7%	59%	50%
Single women with children under 18	17%	18%	7%
Families that worked full or part time	4%	57%	83%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	10%	-	-
White	10%	87%	90%
Black	0%	0%	1%
American Indian	5%	1%	1%
Asian	4%	1%	1%
Pacific Islander	58%	1%	0%
Other	16%	7%	5%
Mixed (2 or more races)	17%	4%	2%
Hispanic origin	14%	41%	29%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Jackson

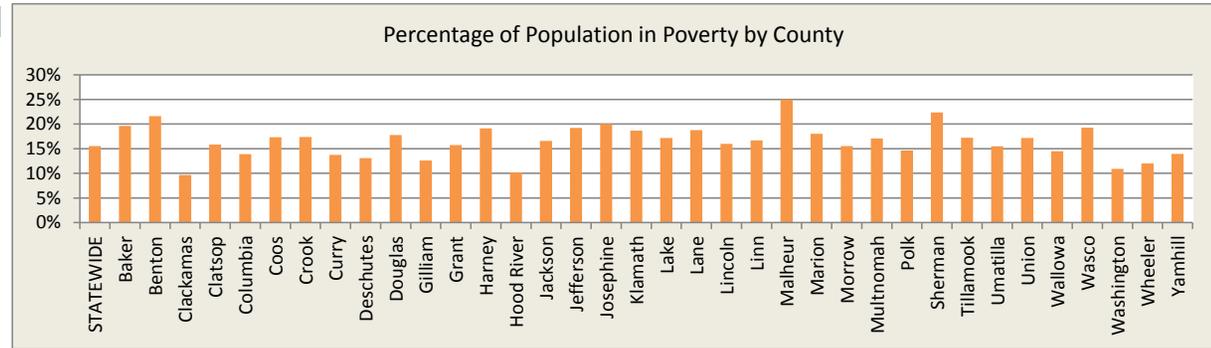
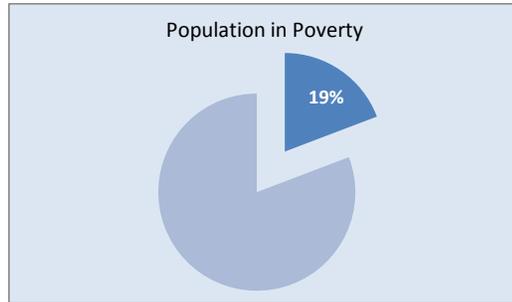


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	17%	-	-
Children younger than 18	23%	30%	22%
People 18-64	17%	62%	60%
People 65 and older	7%	8%	18%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	12%	-	-
Families with children under 18	20%	72%	43%
Single women with children under 18	41%	41%	12%
Families that worked full or part time	10%	65%	77%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	17%	-	-
White	16%	87%	92%
Black	26%	1%	1%
American Indian	32%	2%	1%
Asian	13%	1%	1%
Pacific Islander	38%	1%	0%
Other	28%	2%	1%
Mixed (2 or more races)	26%	6%	4%
Hispanic origin	26%	17%	11%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Jefferson

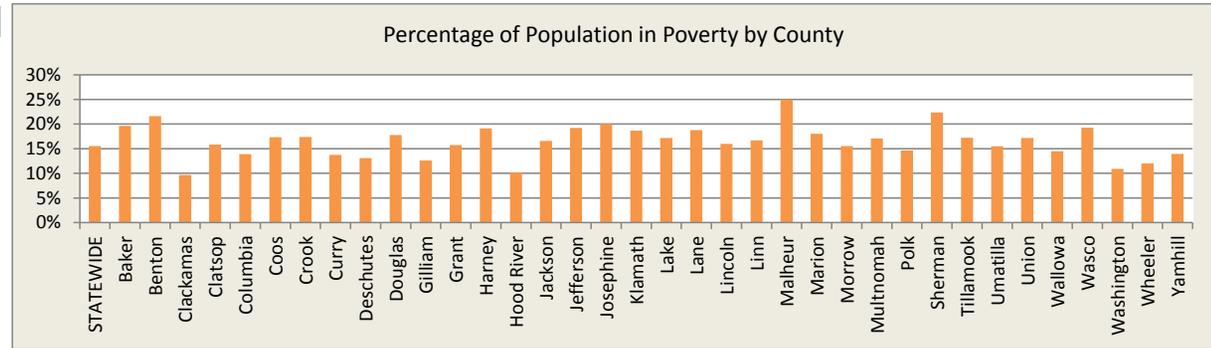
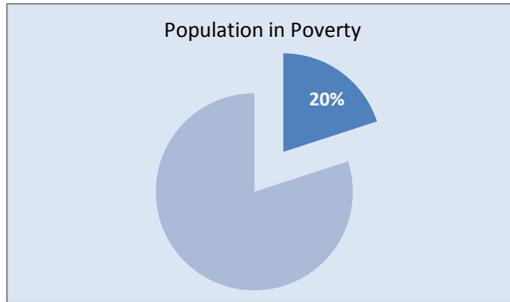


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	19%	-	-
Children younger than 18	30%	40%	26%
People 18-64	18%	55%	59%
People 65 and older	6%	4%	16%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	14%	-	-
Families with children under 18	24%	80%	45%
Single women with children under 18	50%	45%	12%
Families that worked full or part time	11%	60%	75%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	19%	-	-
White	15%	57%	71%
Black	48%	1%	1%
American Indian	24%	21%	17%
Asian	2%	0%	1%
Pacific Islander	54%	1%	1%
Other	38%	15%	8%
Mixed (2 or more races)	26%	3%	3%
Hispanic origin	27%	28%	20%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Josephine

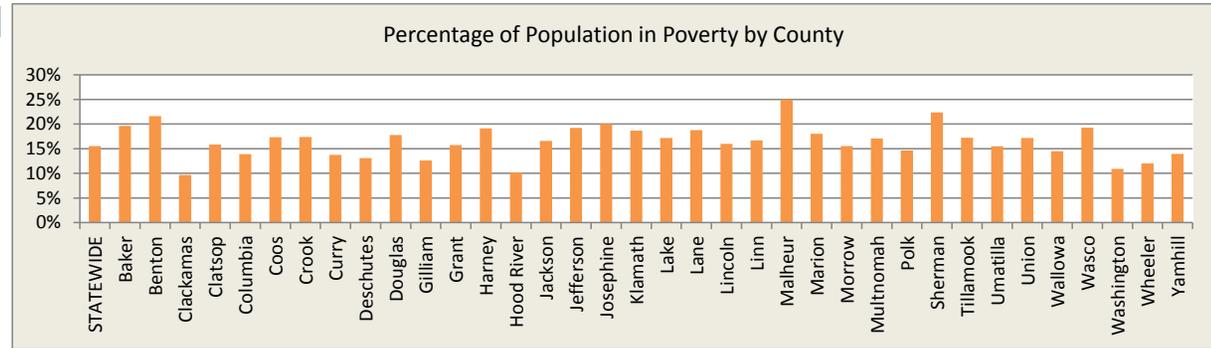
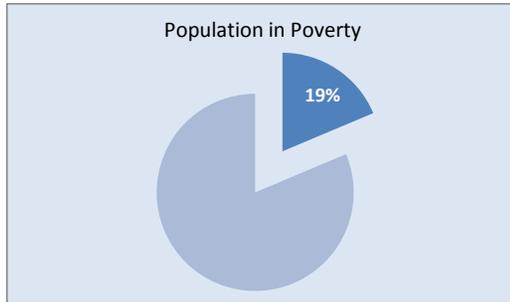


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	20%	-	-
Children younger than 18	31%	31%	20%
People 18-64	21%	60%	58%
People 65 and older	8%	9%	22%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	14%	-	-
Families with children under 18	29%	79%	38%
Single women with children under 18	55%	37%	10%
Families that worked full or part time	14%	64%	68%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	20%	-	-
White	19%	91%	94%
Black	40%	1%	0%
American Indian	49%	4%	2%
Asian	18%	1%	1%
Pacific Islander	37%	0%	0%
Other	11%	0%	1%
Mixed (2 or more races)	23%	3%	3%
Hispanic origin	19%	6%	6%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Klamath

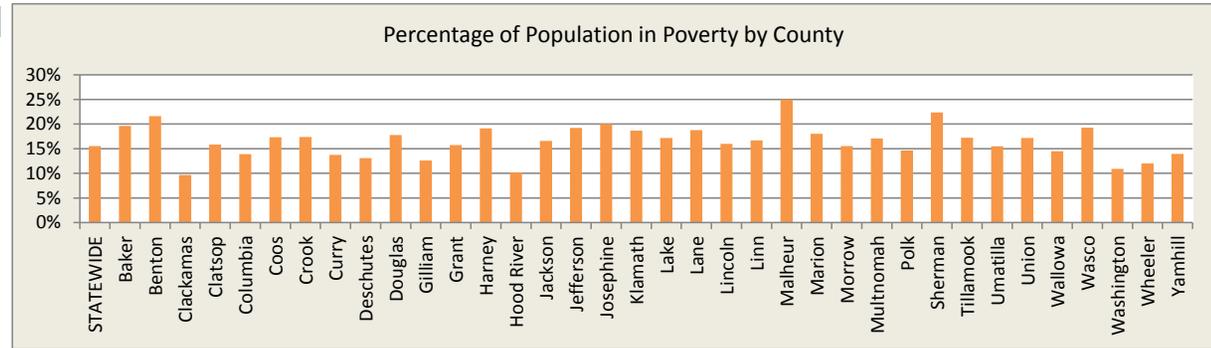
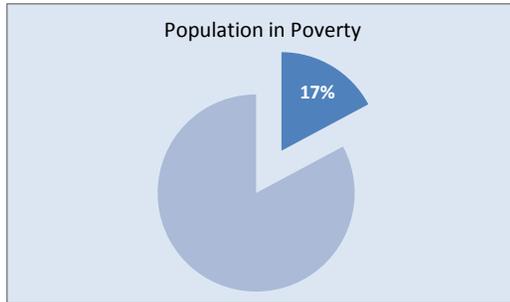


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	19%	-	-
Children younger than 18	25%	29%	22%
People 18-64	19%	61%	61%
People 65 and older	11%	10%	17%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	14%	-	-
Families with children under 18	23%	70%	44%
Single women with children under 18	43%	37%	12%
Families that worked full or part time	12%	63%	74%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	19%	-	-
White	17%	81%	88%
Black	52%	2%	1%
American Indian	24%	6%	4%
Asian	31%	2%	1%
Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%
Other	22%	2%	2%
Mixed (2 or more races)	33%	7%	4%
Hispanic origin	35%	20%	11%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Lake

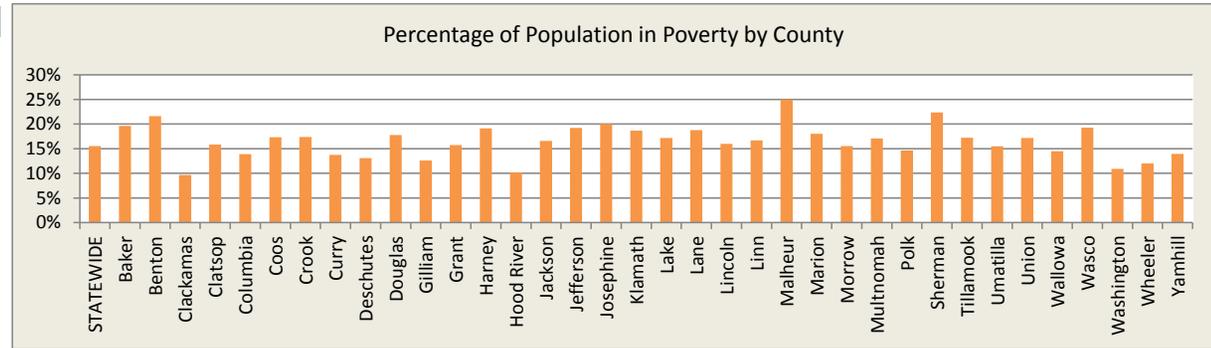
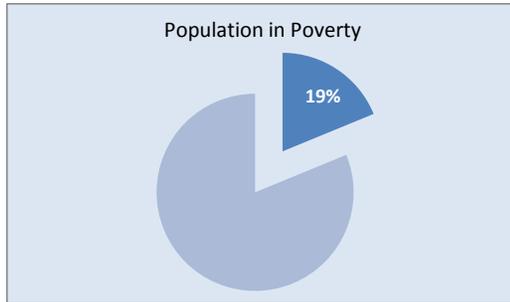


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	17%	-	-
Children younger than 18	24%	28%	20%
People 18-64	19%	66%	59%
People 65 and older	5%	6%	21%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	13%	-	-
Families with children under 18	19%	59%	39%
Single women with children under 18	53%	30%	7%
Families that worked full or part time	8%	50%	79%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	17%	-	-
White	17%	88%	91%
Black	68%	2%	0%
American Indian	65%	6%	2%
Asian	26%	1%	1%
Pacific Islander	9%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	4%
Mixed (2 or more races)	21%	3%	3%
Hispanic origin	21%	9%	7%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Lane

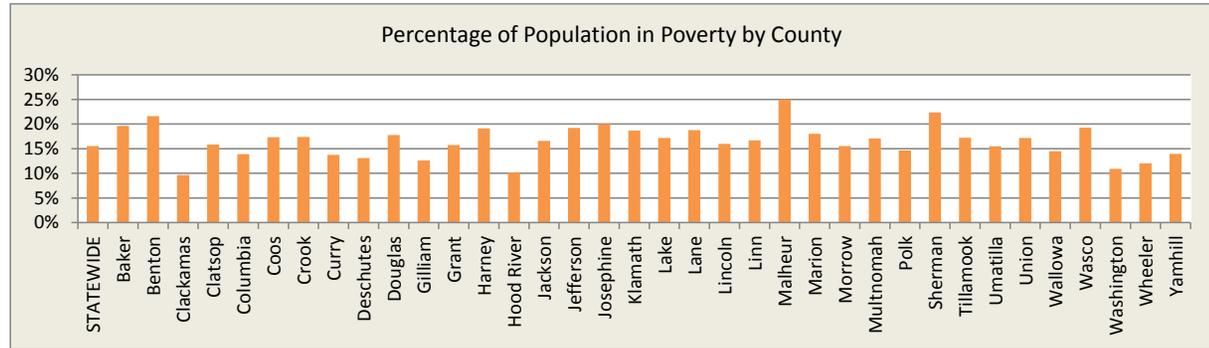
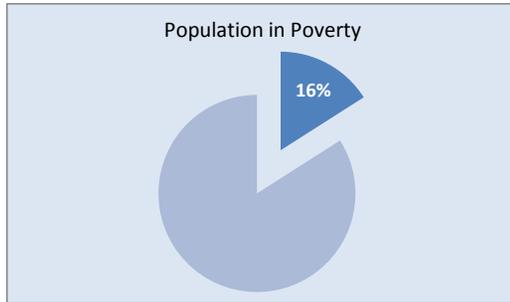


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	19%	-	-
Children younger than 18	20%	21%	20%
People 18-64	21%	72%	65%
People 65 and older	9%	7%	15%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	11%	-	-
Families with children under 18	18%	71%	44%
Single women with children under 18	38%	39%	11%
Families that worked full or part time	9%	60%	78%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	19%	-	-
White	18%	84%	89%
Black	34%	2%	1%
American Indian	24%	1%	1%
Asian	34%	4%	2%
Pacific Islander	21%	0%	0%
Other	24%	2%	2%
Mixed (2 or more races)	26%	6%	4%
Hispanic origin	26%	10%	7%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Lincoln

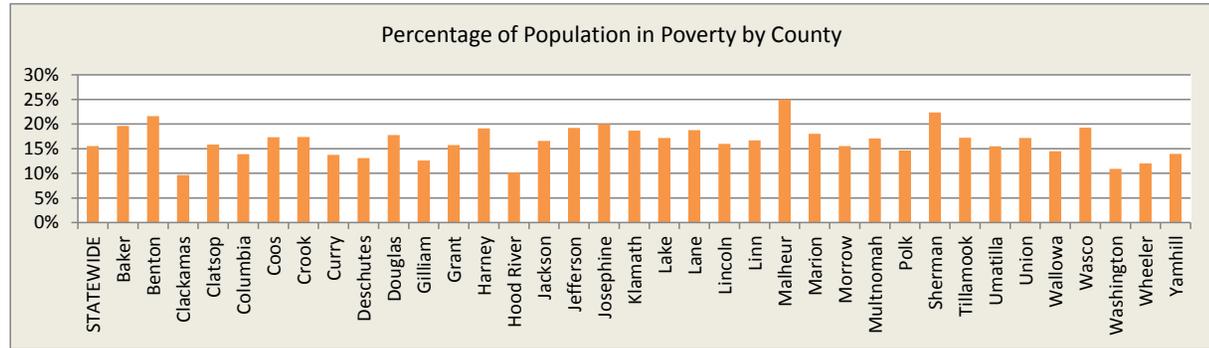
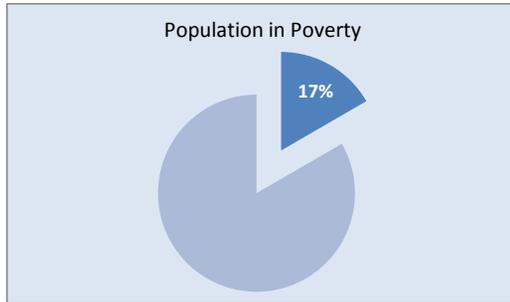


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	16%	-	-
Children younger than 18	21%	22%	17%
People 18-64	17%	66%	61%
People 65 and older	9%	12%	22%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	11%	-	-
Families with children under 18	20%	62%	35%
Single women with children under 18	45%	36%	9%
Families that worked full or part time	9%	62%	72%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	16%	-	-
White	16%	87%	89%
Black	31%	0%	0%
American Indian	14%	2%	3%
Asian	16%	1%	1%
Pacific Islander	53%	1%	0%
Other	15%	3%	3%
Mixed (2 or more races)	22%	6%	4%
Hispanic origin	30%	15%	8%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Linn

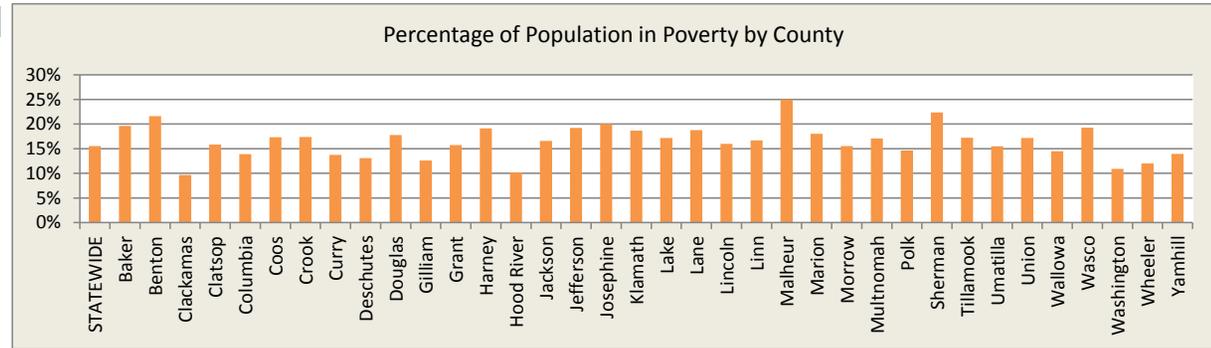
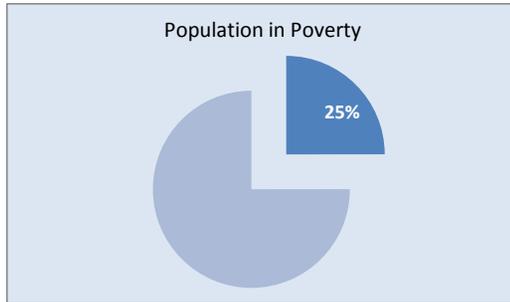


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	17%	-	-
Children younger than 18	25%	36%	24%
People 18-64	16%	57%	61%
People 65 and older	7%	7%	15%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	12%	-	-
Families with children under 18	21%	76%	43%
Single women with children under 18	47%	42%	11%
Families that worked full or part time	10%	62%	77%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	17%	-	-
White	15%	85%	92%
Black	26%	1%	0%
American Indian	48%	6%	2%
Asian	25%	1%	1%
Pacific Islander	95%	1%	0%
Other	28%	4%	3%
Mixed (2 or more races)	15%	2%	2%
Hispanic origin	34%	16%	8%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Malheur

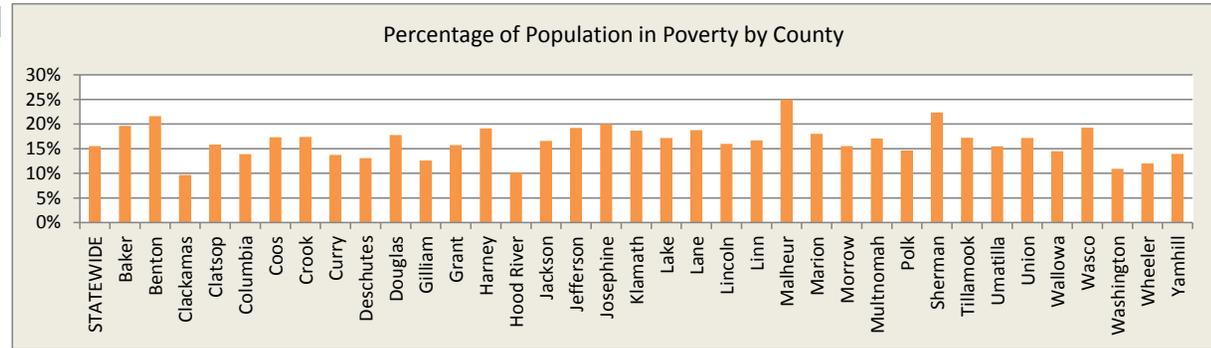
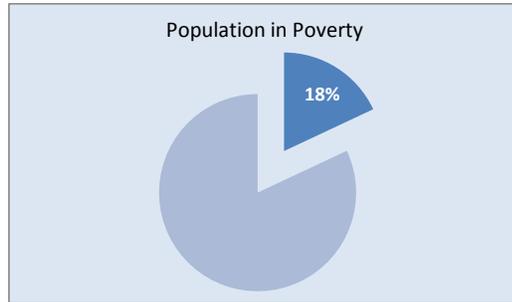


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	25%	-	-
Children younger than 18	33%	37%	28%
People 18-64	25%	56%	56%
People 65 and older	12%	8%	16%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	18%	-	-
Families with children under 18	27%	76%	50%
Single women with children under 18	56%	33%	11%
Families that worked full or part time	15%	67%	80%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	25%	-	-
White	23%	77%	84%
Black	39%	1%	0%
American Indian	43%	1%	1%
Asian	28%	1%	1%
Pacific Islander	14%	0%	0%
Other	37%	13%	9%
Mixed (2 or more races)	36%	6%	4%
Hispanic origin	38%	49%	32%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Marion

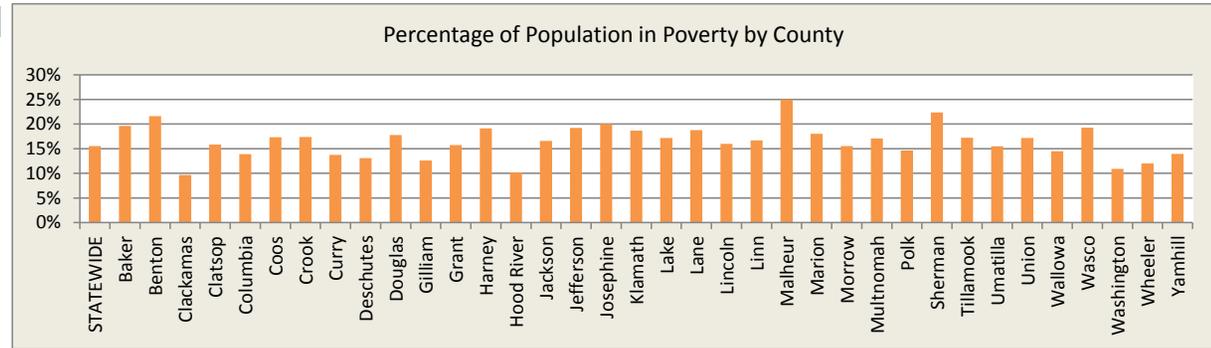
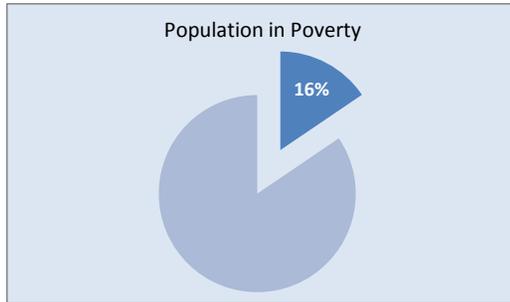


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	18%	-	-
Children younger than 18	27%	40%	27%
People 18-64	16%	55%	60%
People 65 and older	7%	5%	13%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	14%	-	-
Families with children under 18	23%	85%	51%
Single women with children under 18	48%	46%	14%
Families that worked full or part time	12%	68%	81%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	18%	-	-
White	16%	70%	81%
Black	20%	1%	1%
American Indian	32%	3%	2%
Asian	16%	2%	2%
Pacific Islander	64%	2%	1%
Other	31%	18%	11%
Mixed (2 or more races)	22%	5%	4%
Hispanic origin	28%	38%	24%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Morrow

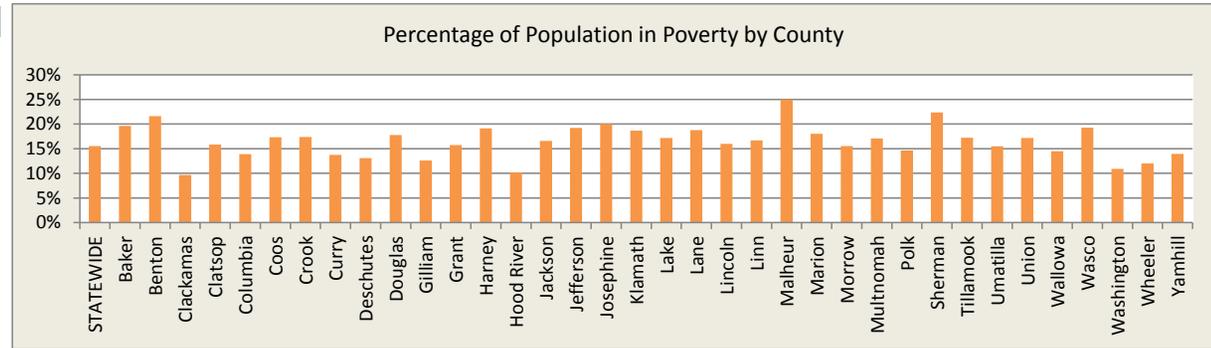
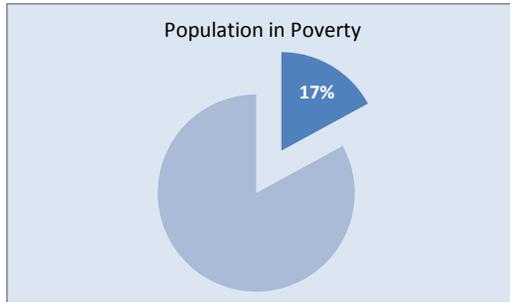


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	16%	-	-
Children younger than 18	23%	42%	28%
People 18-64	14%	54%	59%
People 65 and older	5%	4%	12%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	14%	-	-
Families with children under 18	21%	79%	52%
Single women with children under 18	35%	32%	13%
Families that worked full or part time	13%	77%	85%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	16%	-	-
White	15%	88%	90%
Black	0%	0%	0%
American Indian	0%	0%	1%
Asian	11%	0%	1%
Pacific Islander	90%	1%	0%
Other	32%	10%	5%
Mixed (2 or more races)	5%	2%	4%
Hispanic origin	21%	42%	31%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Multnomah

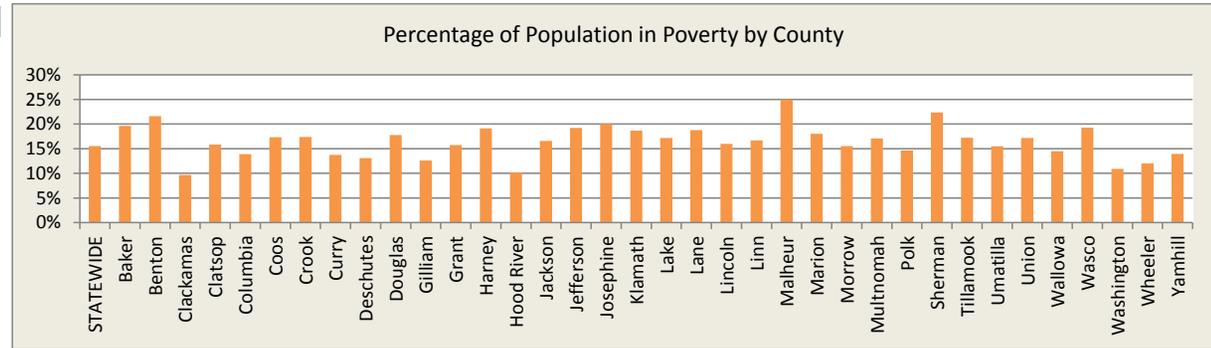
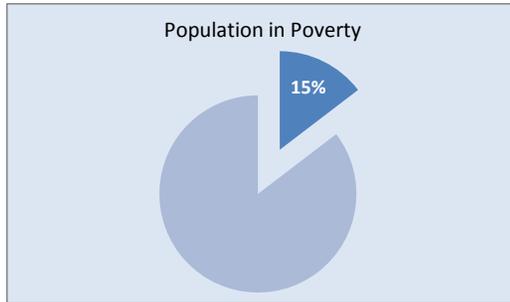


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	17%	-	-
Children younger than 18	23%	28%	20%
People 18-64	16%	66%	69%
People 65 and older	11%	7%	11%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	12%	-	-
Families with children under 18	19%	76%	49%
Single women with children under 18	42%	45%	13%
Families that worked full or part time	9%	60%	84%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	17%	-	-
White	14%	67%	79%
Black	37%	12%	6%
American Indian	36%	2%	1%
Asian	15%	6%	7%
Pacific Islander	35%	1%	1%
Other	35%	7%	3%
Mixed (2 or more races)	20%	5%	4%
Hispanic origin	31%	20%	11%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Polk

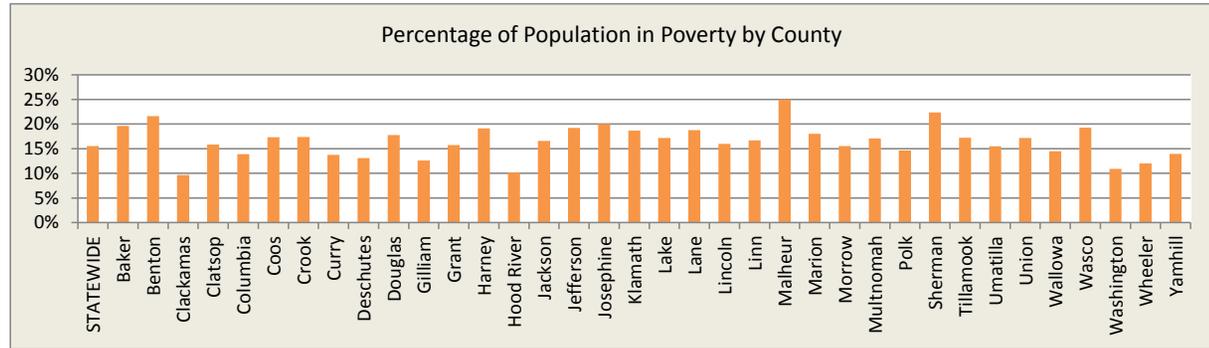
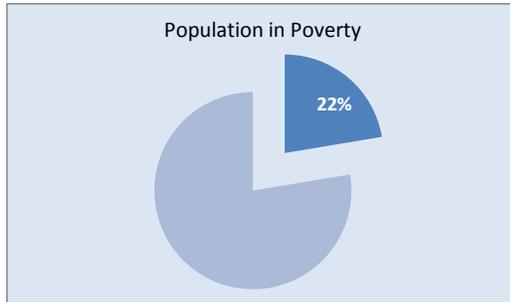


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	15%	-	-
Children younger than 18	19%	32%	24%
People 18-64	15%	61%	60%
People 65 and older	7%	8%	15%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	10%	-	-
Families with children under 18	17%	78%	46%
Single women with children under 18	37%	35%	10%
Families that worked full or part time	8%	62%	79%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	15%	-	-
White	13%	80%	88%
Black	3%	0%	0%
American Indian	27%	3%	2%
Asian	15%	2%	2%
Pacific Islander	16%	1%	1%
Other	37%	9%	3%
Mixed (2 or more races)	19%	6%	4%
Hispanic origin	25%	20%	12%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Sherman

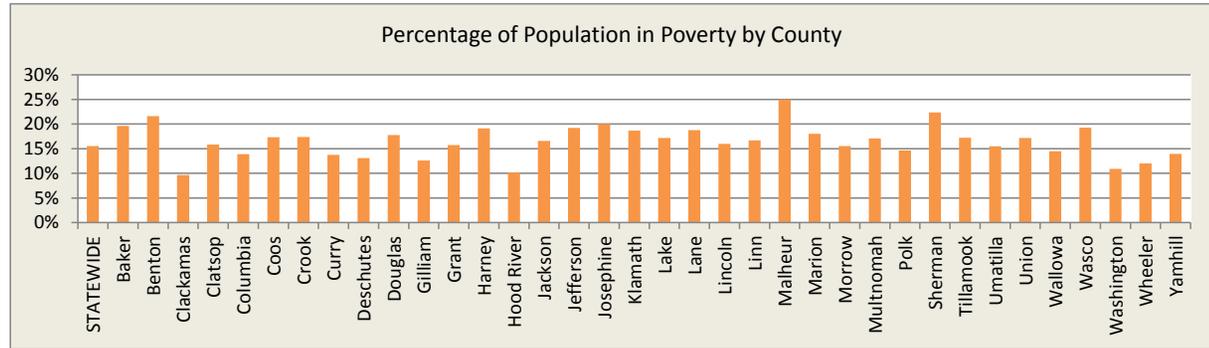
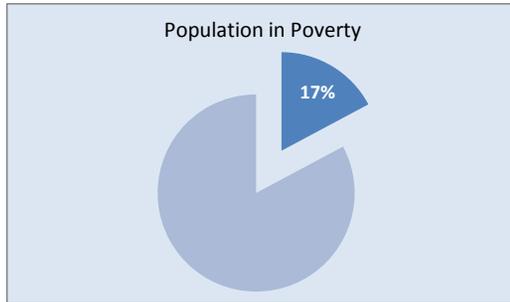


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	22%	-	-
Children younger than 18	44%	40%	20%
People 18-64	20%	52%	58%
People 65 and older	8%	8%	22%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	15%	-	-
Families with children under 18	34%	87%	38%
Single women with children under 18	70%	46%	10%
Families that worked full or part time	15%	75%	74%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	22%	-	-
White	21%	88%	95%
Black	100%	0%	0%
American Indian	68%	4%	1%
Asian	0%	0%	0%
Pacific Islander	-	0%	0%
Other	89%	4%	1%
Mixed (2 or more races)	25%	3%	3%
Hispanic origin	95%	26%	6%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Tillamook

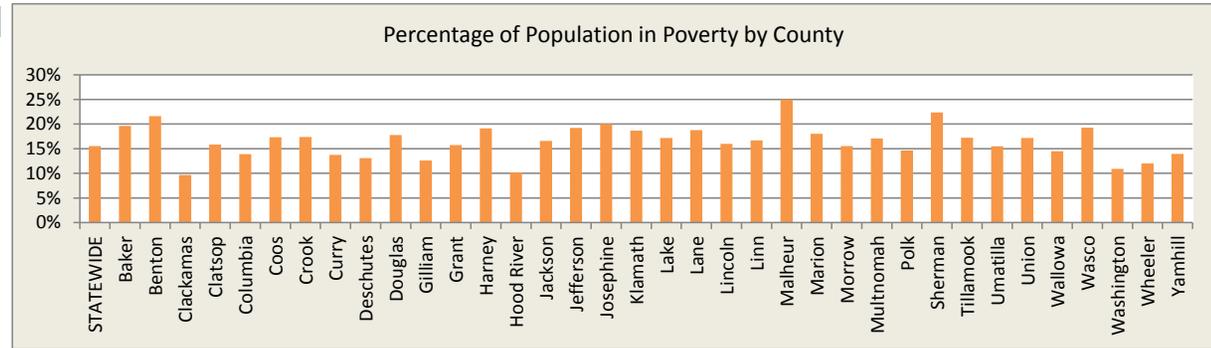
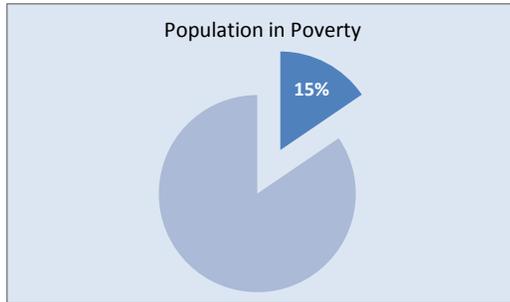


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	17%	-	-
Children younger than 18	27%	31%	20%
People 18-64	17%	58%	59%
People 65 and older	9%	11%	21%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	13%	-	-
Families with children under 18	25%	75%	39%
Single women with children under 18	51%	38%	10%
Families that worked full or part time	13%	75%	73%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	17%	-	-
White	17%	90%	93%
Black	29%	1%	0%
American Indian	18%	1%	1%
Asian	9%	0%	1%
Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%
Other	24%	4%	3%
Mixed (2 or more races)	40%	5%	2%
Hispanic origin	45%	23%	9%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Umatilla

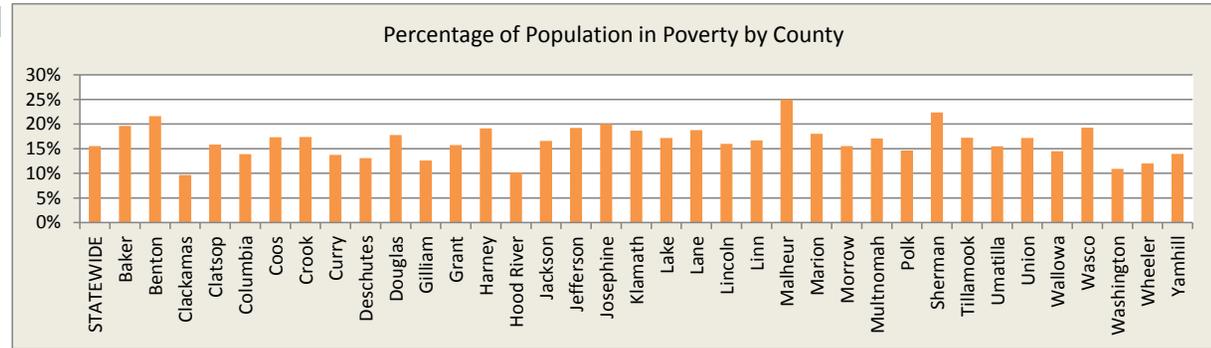
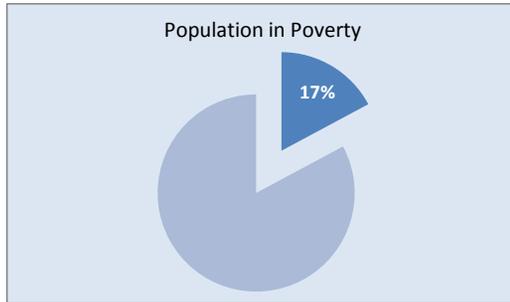


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	15%	-	-
Children younger than 18	22%	40%	28%
People 18-64	14%	54%	59%
People 65 and older	8%	6%	13%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	12%	-	-
Families with children under 18	19%	85%	52%
Single women with children under 18	47%	57%	14%
Families that worked full or part time	10%	76%	84%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	15%	-	-
White	14%	81%	88%
Black	28%	1%	1%
American Indian	30%	4%	2%
Asian	12%	1%	1%
Pacific Islander	19%	0%	0%
Other	35%	9%	4%
Mixed (2 or more races)	15%	4%	4%
Hispanic origin	25%	40%	24%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Union

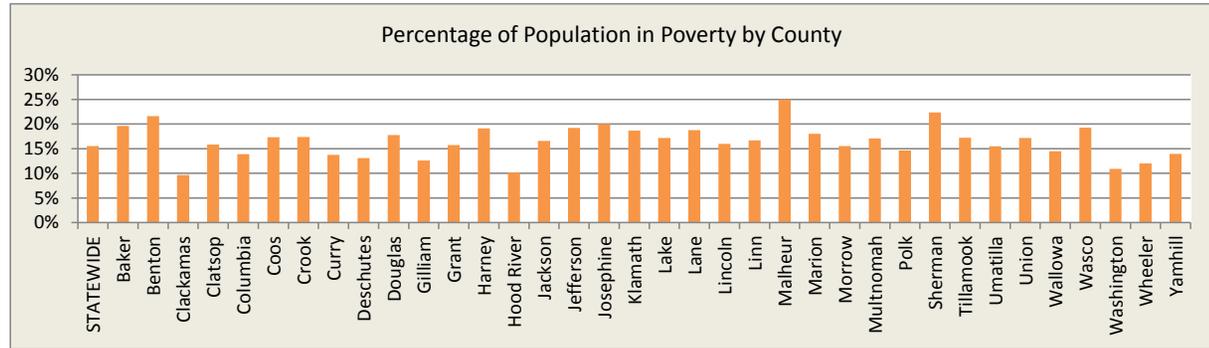
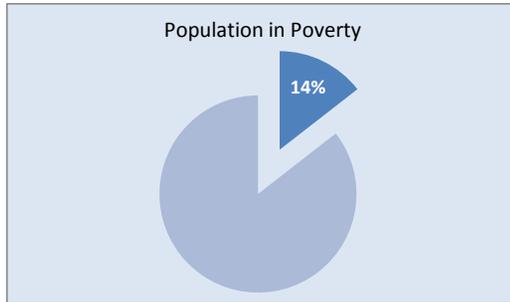


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	17%	-	-
Children younger than 18	22%	29%	23%
People 18-64	18%	62%	61%
People 65 and older	9%	9%	17%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	11%	-	-
Families with children under 18	19%	77%	43%
Single women with children under 18	45%	43%	10%
Families that worked full or part time	8%	58%	77%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	17%	-	-
White	17%	90%	94%
Black	33%	1%	0%
American Indian	18%	0%	0%
Asian	17%	1%	1%
Pacific Islander	22%	1%	1%
Other	41%	2%	1%
Mixed (2 or more races)	27%	5%	3%
Hispanic origin	29%	7%	4%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Wallowa

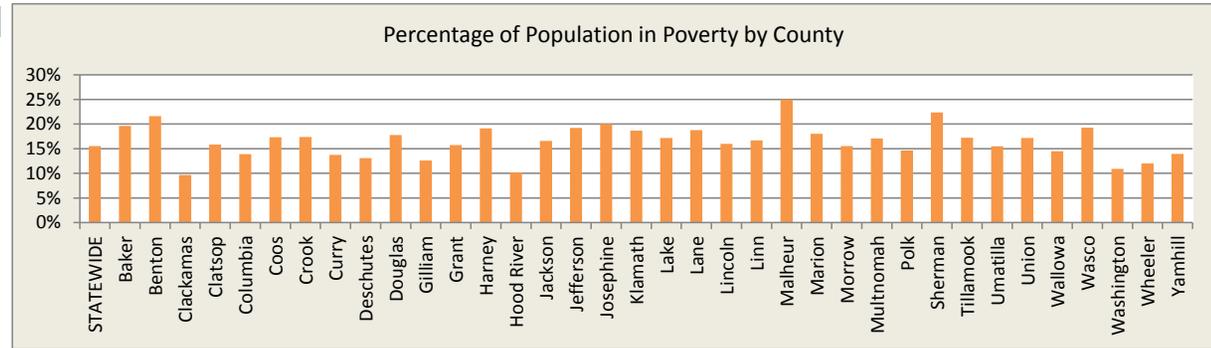
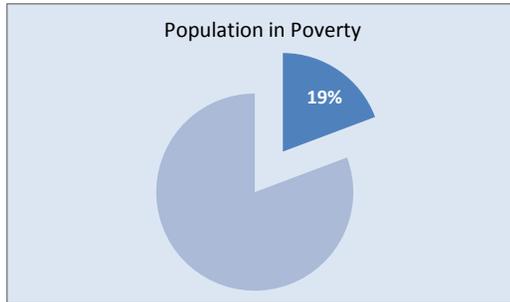


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	14%	-	-
Children younger than 18	17%	22%	19%
People 18-64	16%	63%	58%
People 65 and older	9%	14%	23%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	12%	-	-
Families with children under 18	20%	51%	31%
Single women with children under 18	38%	35%	11%
Families that worked full or part time	9%	57%	73%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	14%	-	-
White	14%	96%	96%
Black	63%	2%	1%
American Indian	24%	1%	1%
Asian	0%	0%	0%
Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%
Other	3%	0%	0%
Mixed (2 or more races)	4%	1%	2%
Hispanic origin	39%	6%	2%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Wasco

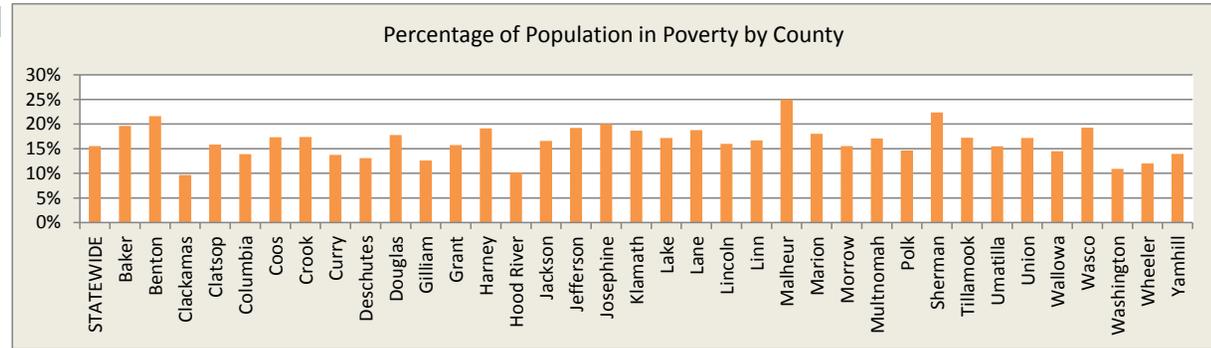
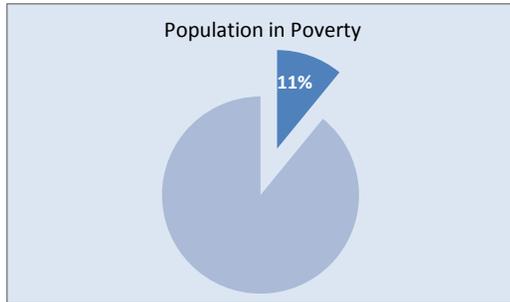


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	19%	-	-
Children younger than 18	25%	29%	22%
People 18-64	21%	65%	60%
People 65 and older	7%	6%	18%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	11%	-	-
Families with children under 18	22%	80%	39%
Single women with children under 18	47%	51%	11%
Families that worked full or part time	7%	50%	75%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	19%	-	-
White	17%	74%	85%
Black	22%	1%	0%
American Indian	36%	9%	5%
Asian	21%	1%	1%
Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%
Other	41%	13%	6%
Mixed (2 or more races)	20%	2%	2%
Hispanic origin	39%	30%	15%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Washington

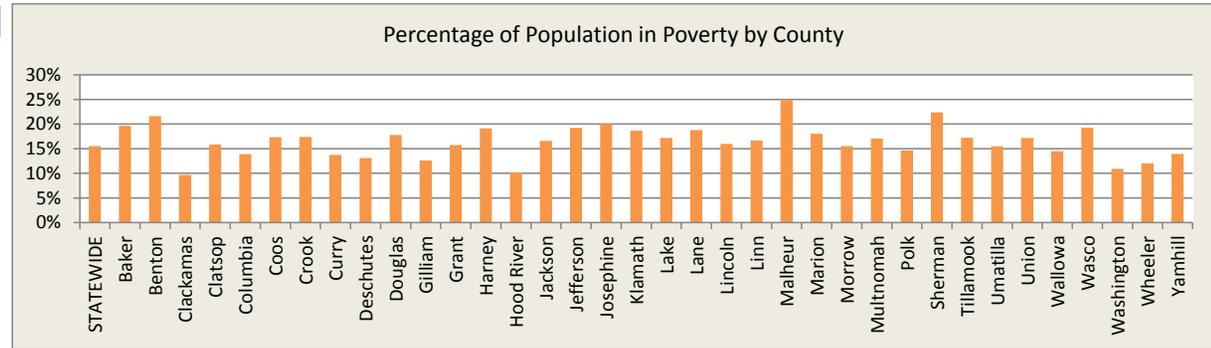
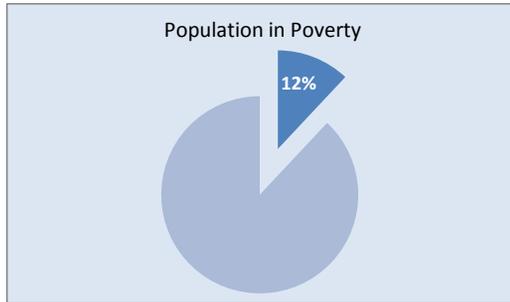


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	11%	-	-
Children younger than 18	14%	33%	25%
People 18-64	10%	60%	64%
People 65 and older	7%	7%	10%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	8%	-	-
Families with children under 18	12%	79%	53%
Single women with children under 18	34%	44%	10%
Families that worked full or part time	6%	70%	87%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	11%	-	-
White	9%	66%	77%
Black	19%	3%	2%
American Indian	25%	3%	1%
Asian	9%	7%	9%
Pacific Islander	11%	1%	0%
Other	26%	17%	7%
Mixed (2 or more races)	12%	4%	4%
Hispanic origin	24%	34%	16%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Wheeler

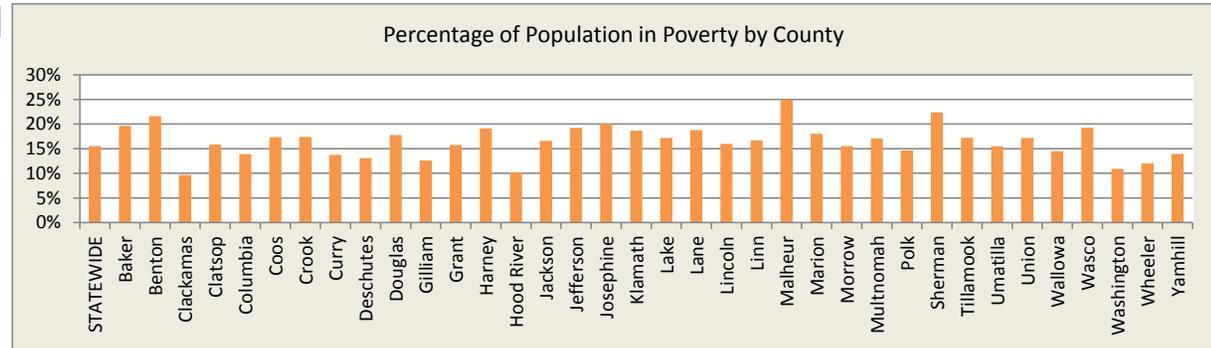
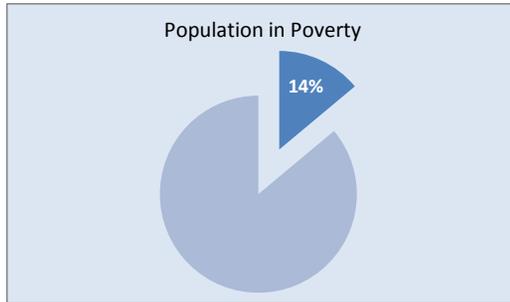


Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	12%	-	-
Children younger than 18	12%	15%	15%
People 18-64	14%	62%	53%
People 65 and older	9%	23%	32%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	10%	-	-
Families with children under 18	22%	54%	24%
Single women with children under 18	61%	36%	6%
Families that worked full or part time	7%	56%	76%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	12%	-	-
White	12%	98%	96%
Black	-	0%	0%
American Indian	25%	1%	1%
Asian	100%	1%	0%
Pacific Islander	-	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	1%
Mixed (2 or more races)	0%	0%	2%
Hispanic origin	0%	0%	2%

Oregon Poverty Population Characteristics

- Choose County -

Yamhill



Poverty Rates by Age (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	14%	-	-
Children younger than 18	19%	35%	26%
People 18-64	13%	58%	60%
People 65 and older	7%	7%	14%
Poverty Rates by Family (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of Total Families in Poverty	% of Total Families
All Families	10%	-	-
Families with children under 18	16%	80%	49%
Single women with children under 18	47%	48%	10%
Families that worked full or part time	8%	67%	81%
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012 est.)	% in Poverty	% of People in Poverty	% of Total Population
Total Population	14%	-	-
White	13%	79%	87%
Black	33%	1%	0%
American Indian	16%	2%	1%
Asian	10%	1%	1%
Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%
Other	30%	15%	7%
Mixed (2 or more races)	12%	3%	3%
Hispanic origin	25%	27%	15%

OREGON AND SW WASHINGTON

July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015



What needs do 211info callers have?

TOP CALLER NEEDS 10



There was a total of 157,557 caller needs. The top 10 categories include utility assistance, rent and rental deposit assistance, shelter, subsidized housing, SNAP, emergency food and meals, housing search assistance, transitional housing, holiday programs and dental care.

OREGON AND SW WASHINGTON

July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015



Where are potential service gaps?

There were 16,373 instances where a referral was not available for the caller's requested need.

In some cases, agencies are out of funding for a program; community need often outweighs the help available. Some services simply don't exist in a community. For example, there are often requests for free or low-cost burial services.

Top needs where a referral was not available

Utility assistance.....	2,757
Rent and rental deposit assistance.....	2,367
Shelter.....	2,265
Transportation expense assistance.....	1,352
Holiday programs.....	538

What was the response to follow-up calls?

What circumstances led you to seek assistance?

Unemployed/underemployed.....	27%
Catastrophic injury/illness.....	11%
Fixed income.....	9%
Change in household status.....	8%
Uninsured/underinsured.....	5%
Loss of benefits.....	2%
Other.....	38%

As a result of the referrals we provided, did you get the help you needed?



During the year, we followed up with 196 callers statewide.

If no, were you able to get your needs met another way?



As a result of calling 211, do you have a better understanding of what resources may be available to you?



Overall, were you satisfied with the level of service provided by 211?



Family/friends.....	37%
Paid out of pocket.....	12%
Agency outside of the referral provided.....	8%
Payment plan.....	8%
Church.....	2%
Other.....	33%

OREGON AND SW WASHINGTON

July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015



How many people contact 211info?

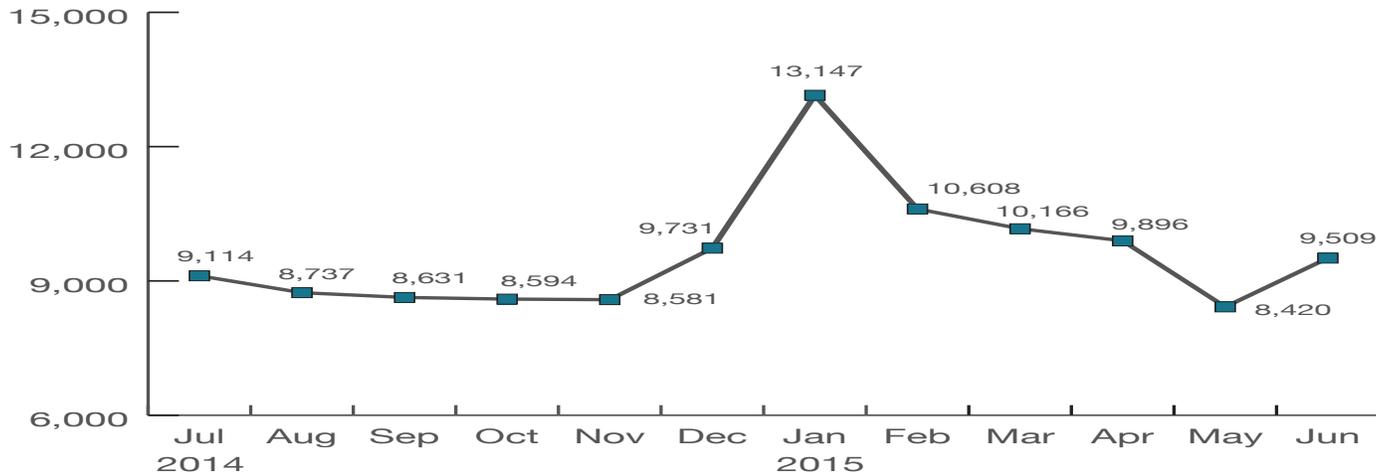
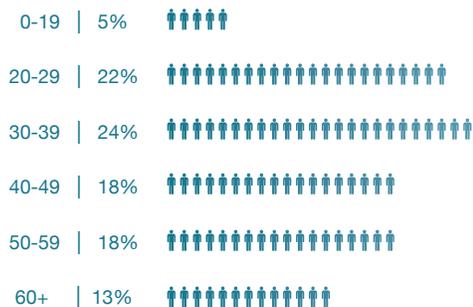


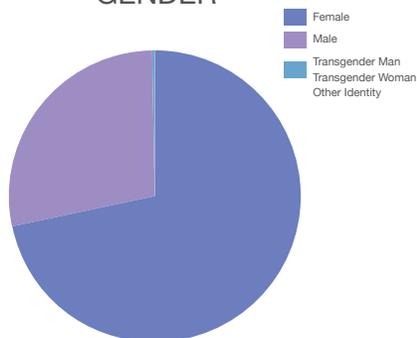
Chart shows calls, texts and emails to 211info. During the year we answered 107,920 calls and responded to 7,214 texts and emails. Beginning January 2015, this includes the number of times that residents have opted to listen to recorded messages providing daily updates on energy assistance availability.

Who's calling 211info?

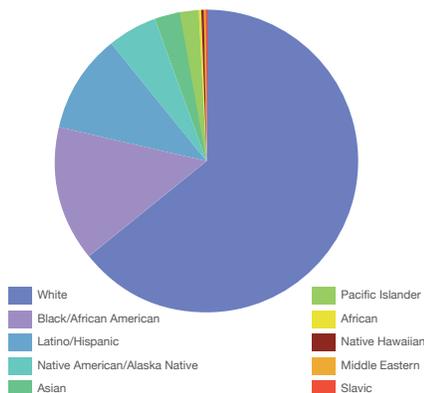
AGE



GENDER



RACE AND ETHNICITY



▲ 26%
POVERTY-----100%-----LEVEL
▼ 74%

Most callers who reported income level were at or below the federal poverty level (FPL). In 2015, the poverty level for a family of 4 is \$24,250 gross annual income.

This year, we assisted 2,859 callers in 39 languages other than English.

OREGON AND SW WASHINGTON

July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015



How many people visit 211info.org?

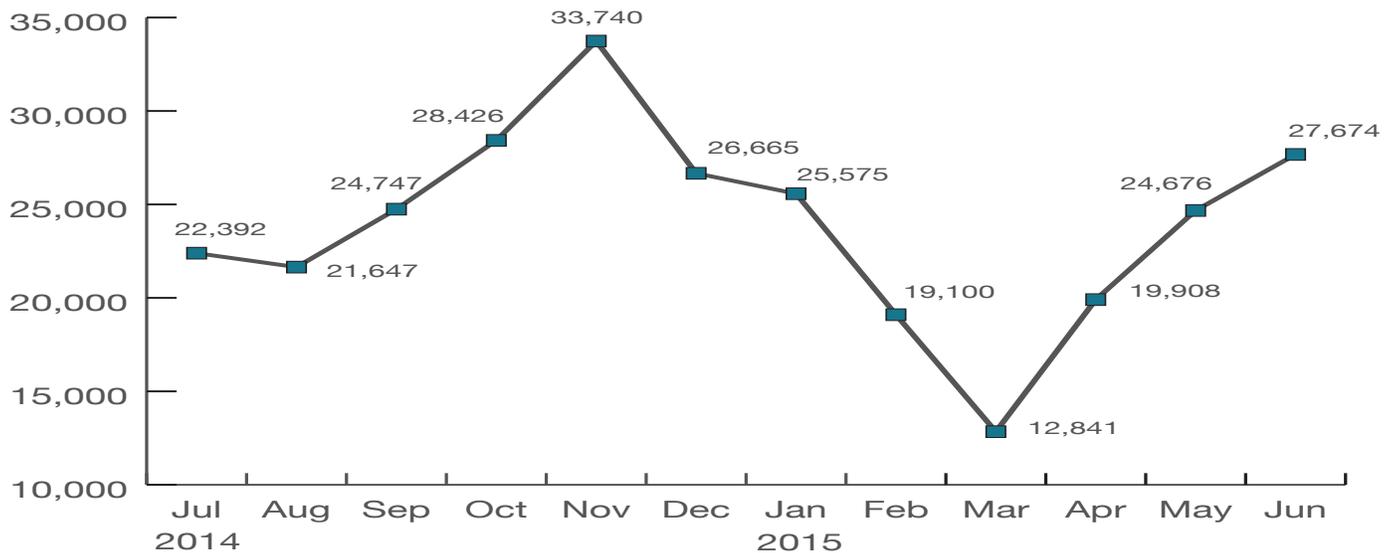


Chart shows web visits to 211info.org. During the last year, there were 287,391 visits.

What are people searching for online?



Top 10 searched services

Rent payment assistance.....	15,555
Electric service payment assistance.....	14,776
Food pantries.....	10,998
Holiday gifts/toys.....	7,476
Christmas programs.....	6,540
Subsidized housing.....	6,530
Transitional housing.....	6,317
Housing search assistance.....	5,888
Low cost rental listings.....	4,961
Homeless motel vouchers.....	4,392