

Region 5 Demographics

**Presented to the Mid- County
Caring Community Group**

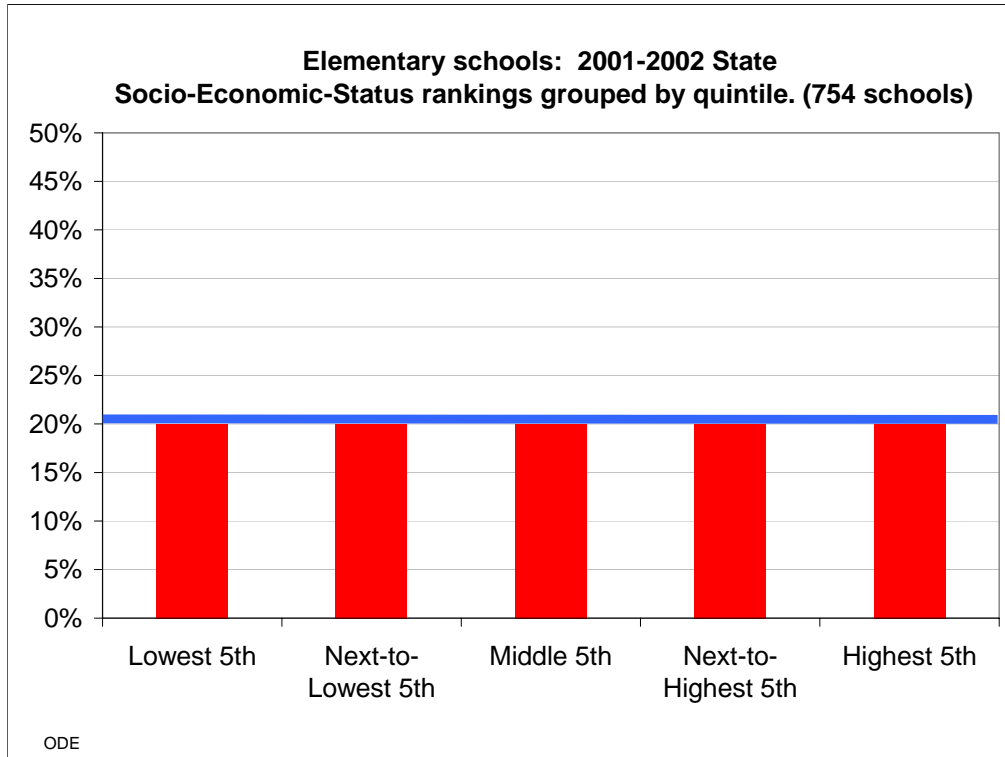
Nov 18, 2003

**Scott Stewart
Portland Multnomah Progress Board**

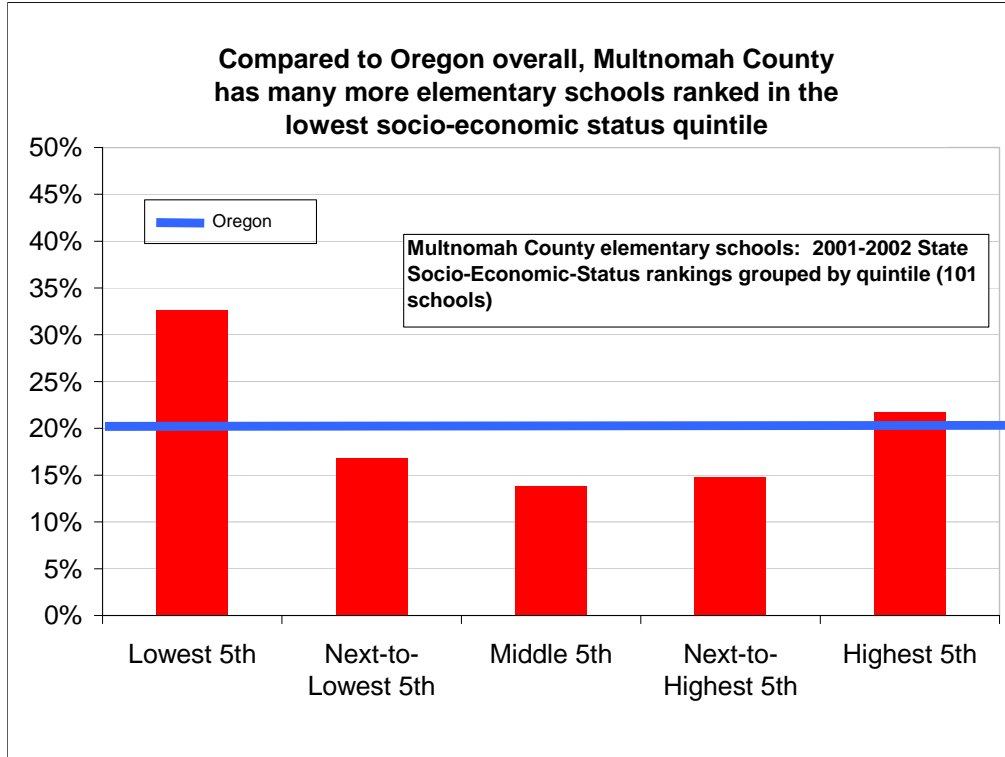
Oregon Department of Education's Socioeconomic Status Index

A composite picture of a school's socioeconomic status (SES) is drawn from available information describing the school's demographics. **Four variables were identified that best predict student achievement: percent of students eligible for free or reduced price lunch, student mobility rate, student attendance rate, and (at grades 8 and 10) level of education of the most educated parent.** From this information on all Oregon public schools, an SES index is built using a weighted combination of these four indicators. Schools are then ranked on the SES index. A school's comparison group consists of the cluster of schools ranked immediately above and below that school's location on the SES index (10 percent above and 10 percent below the particular school). For schools ranked in the upper or lower 10 percent on the SES index, their comparison group consists of the upper or lower 20 percent of schools.

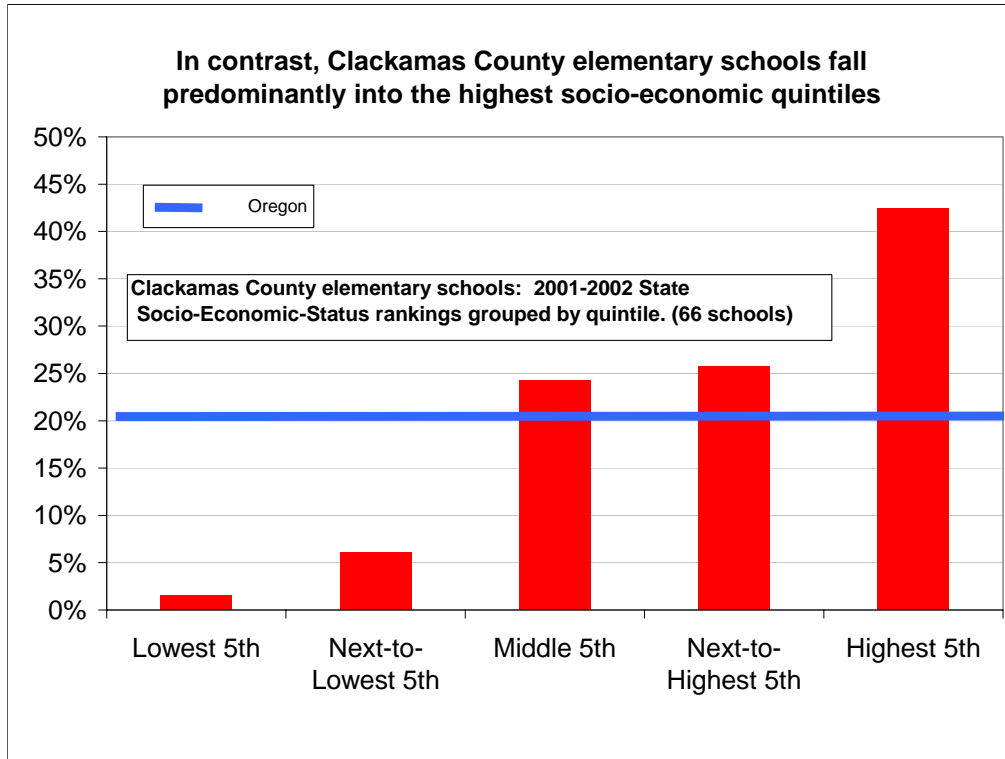
To get a rough look at the socioeconomic differences between Multnomah County, neighboring counties and Multnomah County's 6 service regions, we used the Oregon Department of Education's Socioeconomic status index, described on this slide.



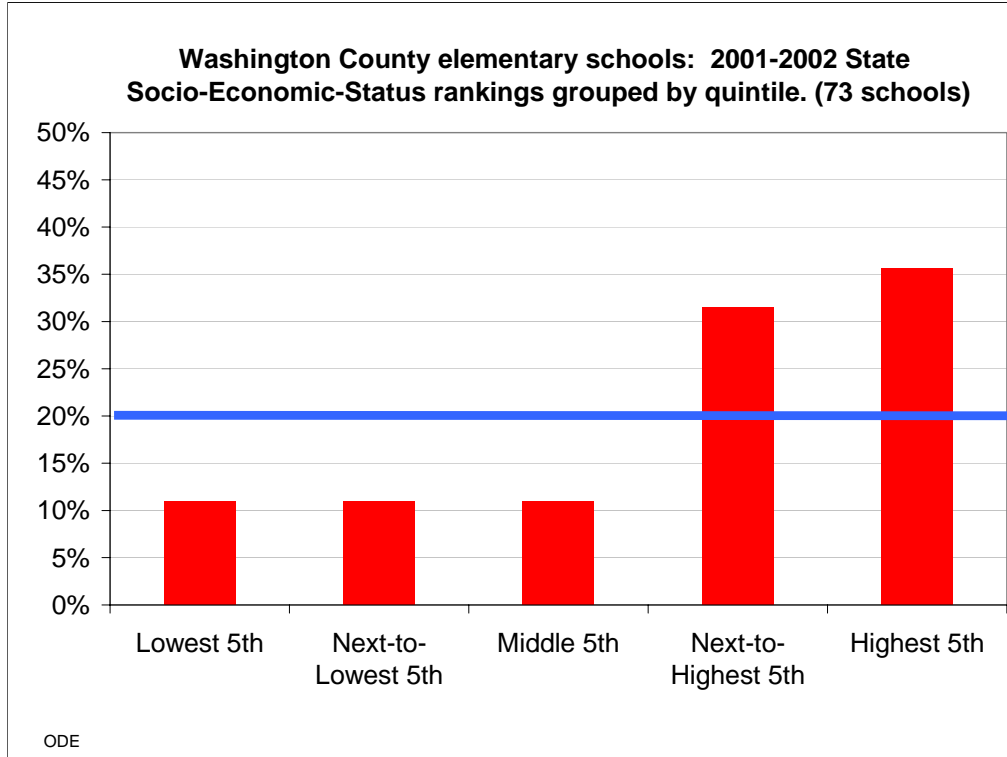
We divided Oregon's 754 elementary schools into 5 equal groups, also known as quintiles. This was simply to give us a visual "par for the state" line for comparisons to counties and service regions. The "lowest 5th" quintile contains those schools with the lowest socioeconomic status, and so on.



We computed the percentage of schools in Multnomah County that were within each of the state quintiles, and superimposed the blue “state par” line over them. If a quintile column is over the blue line then that quintile is “over-represented” in Multnomah County compared to the state as a whole. Quintiles below the par line are under-represented. Here we see a county significantly over-represented in the lowest quintile, slightly over-represented in the highest and under-represented through the middle quintiles. This is not an unusual circumstance for an urbanized area.



The same method is applied to Clackamas County, with strikingly different results. Clackamas' percentage in the highest quintile is more than double that of the state and nearly all the schools are middle quintile or better.



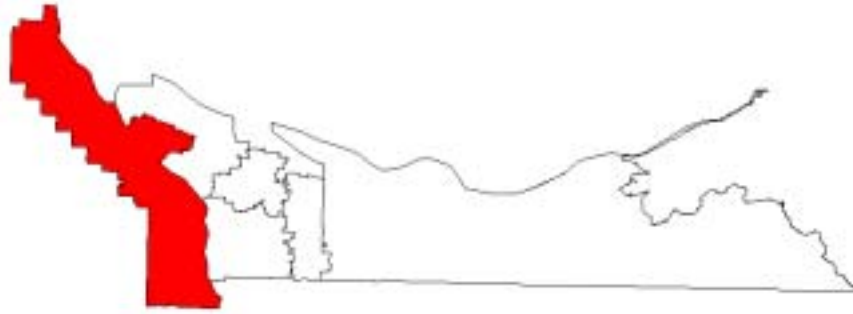
Washington County looks a lot like Clackamas, but other data suggest that as the County continues its fast-paced path of urbanization it may come to look more like Multnomah County socioeconomically.

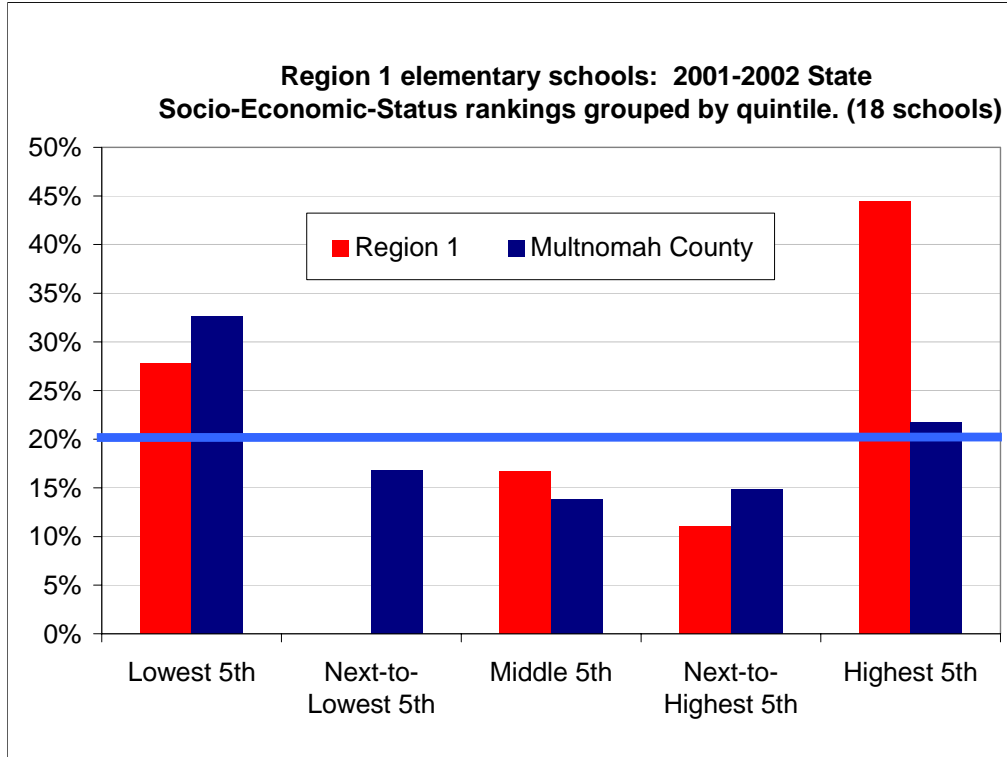
**Multnomah County and the
Department of Human Services (DHS) now share six
common service regions aligned with school boundaries**



Next, we used the same method for the 6 service regions of Multnomah County.

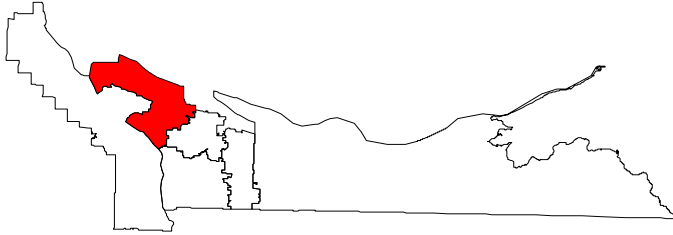
Region 1

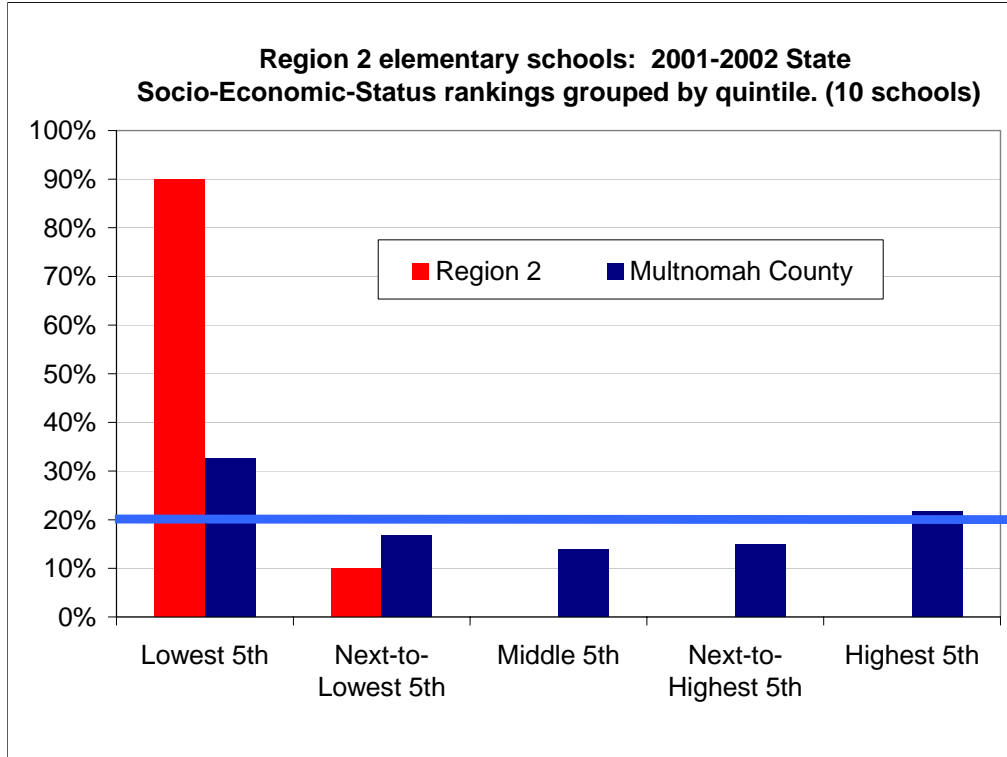




In this chart the red columns are the quintiles for the region, the blue columns are Multnomah County overall, and the blue line is still the “state par” line. Region 1 bears a slight resemblance to the County overall, in that the 3 middle quintiles are under-represented while both ends are over-represented. The ends have swapped places though: with the highest quintile doubling the Multnomah County percentage and the lowest quintile coming in lower than the County. Bear in mind that the number of schools in the regions are much smaller than the County slides, but they still provide a rough idea how the region is shaped demographically.

Region 2

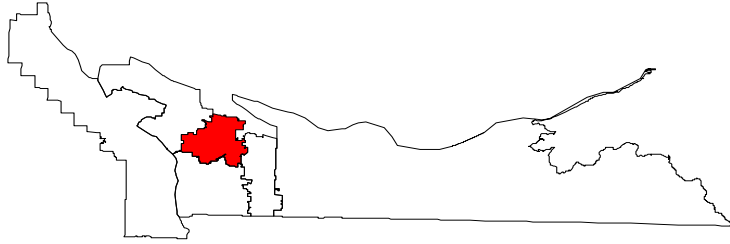


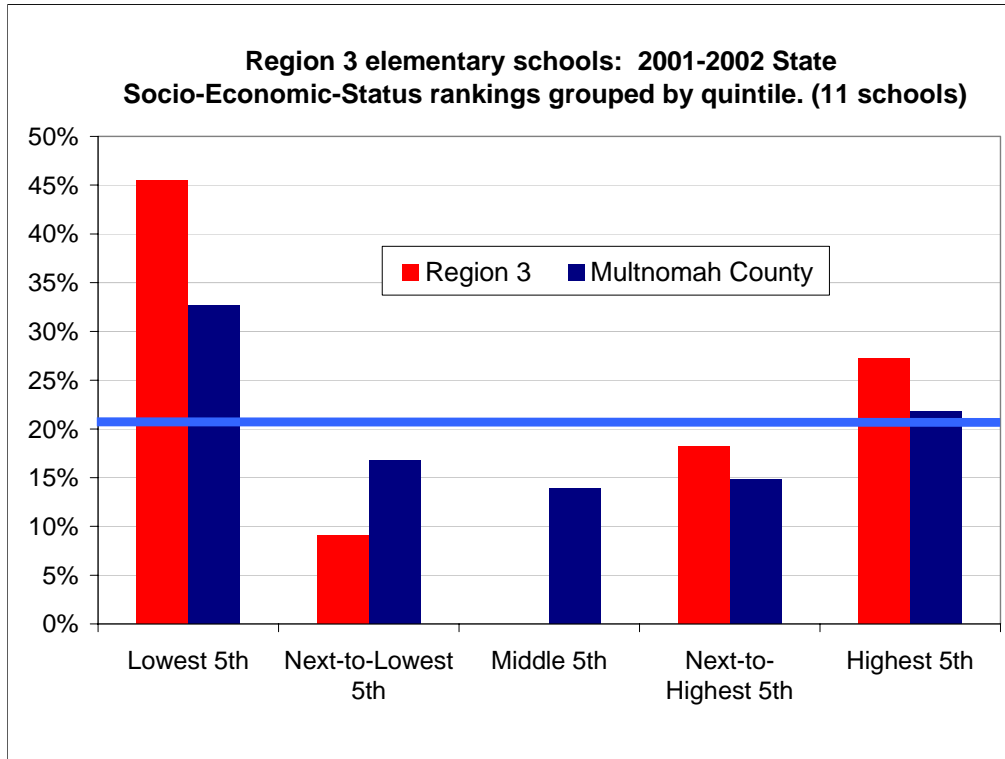


Region 2 is completely concentrated in the lowest quintiles.

(Note: Y axis has been doubled in to accommodate size of lowest quintile)

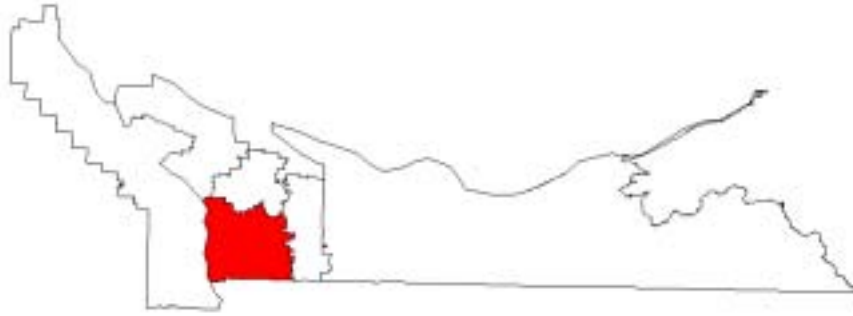
Region 3

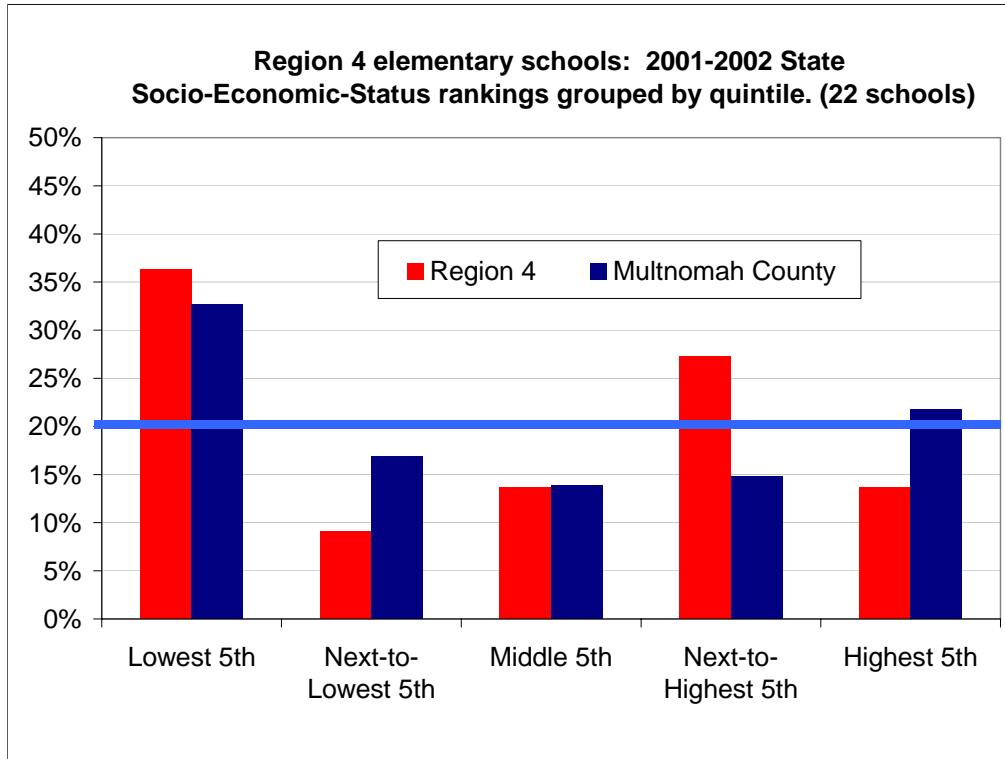




Region 3 has that “pulled apart” urban look similar to Region 1 and the county overall, with strong over-representation on each end.

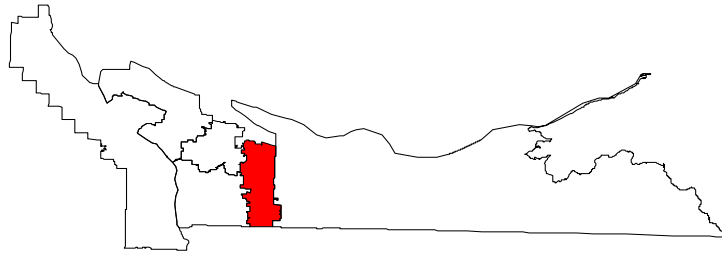
Region 4

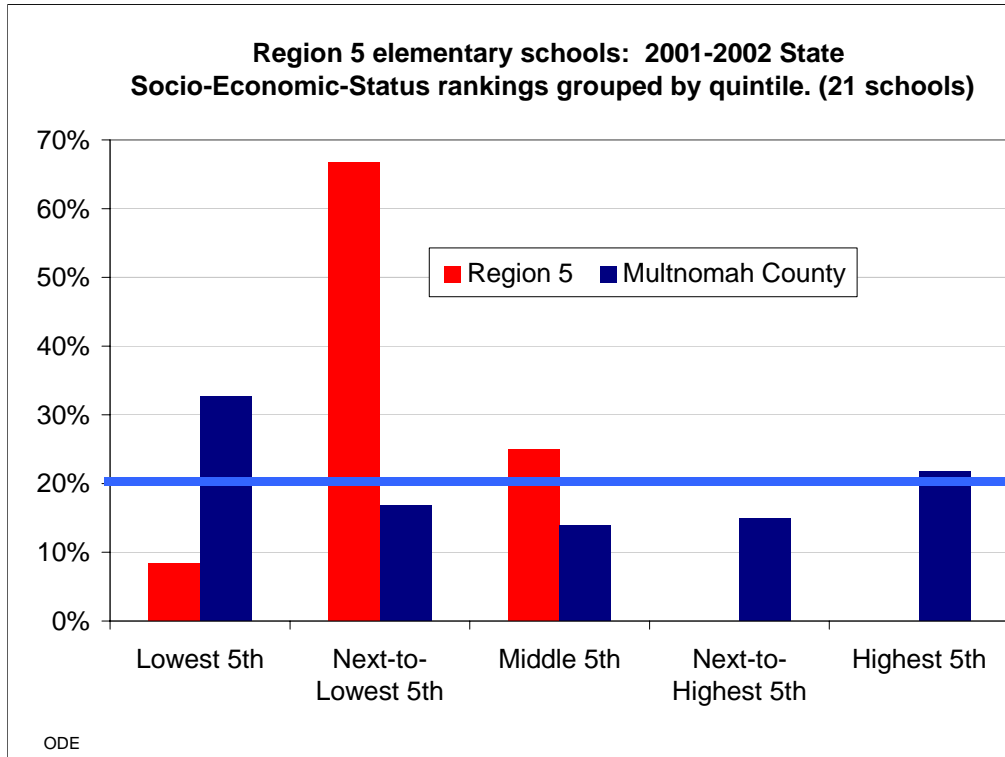




Region 4 is somewhat of a mixed bag.

Region 5

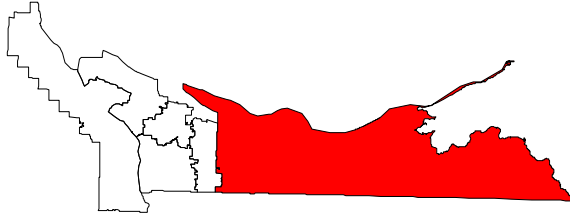


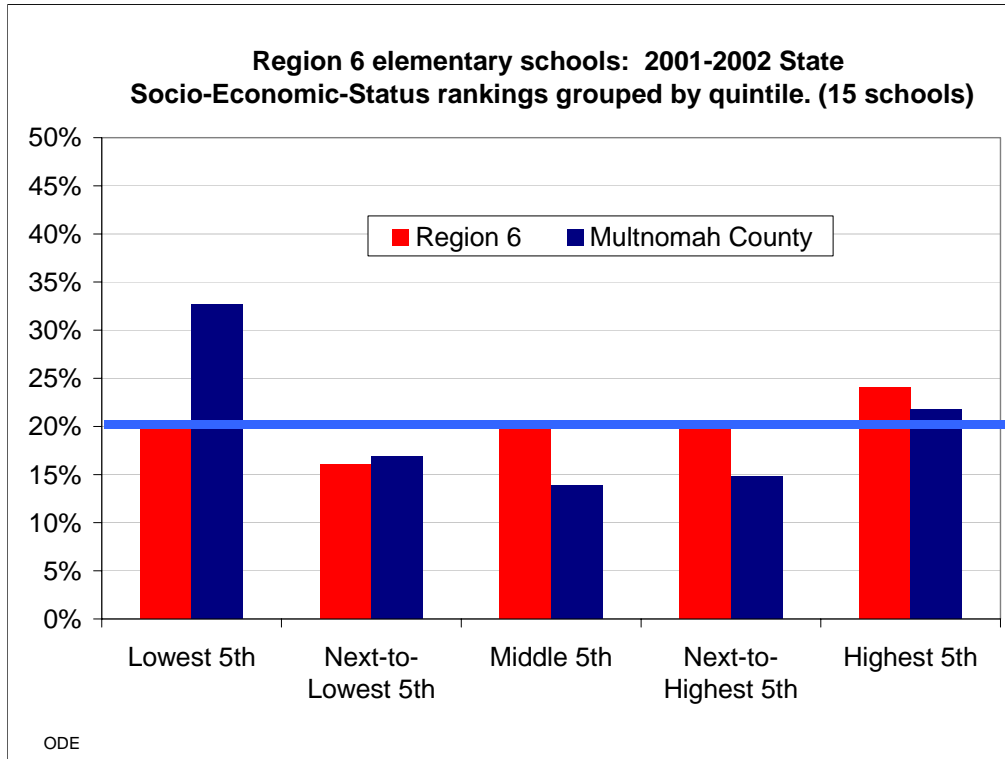


Region 5 is heavily concentrated in the Next-to-Lowest quintile. A point of pure conjecture, but we wonder if this sort of demographic may represent a region that is “working poor.”

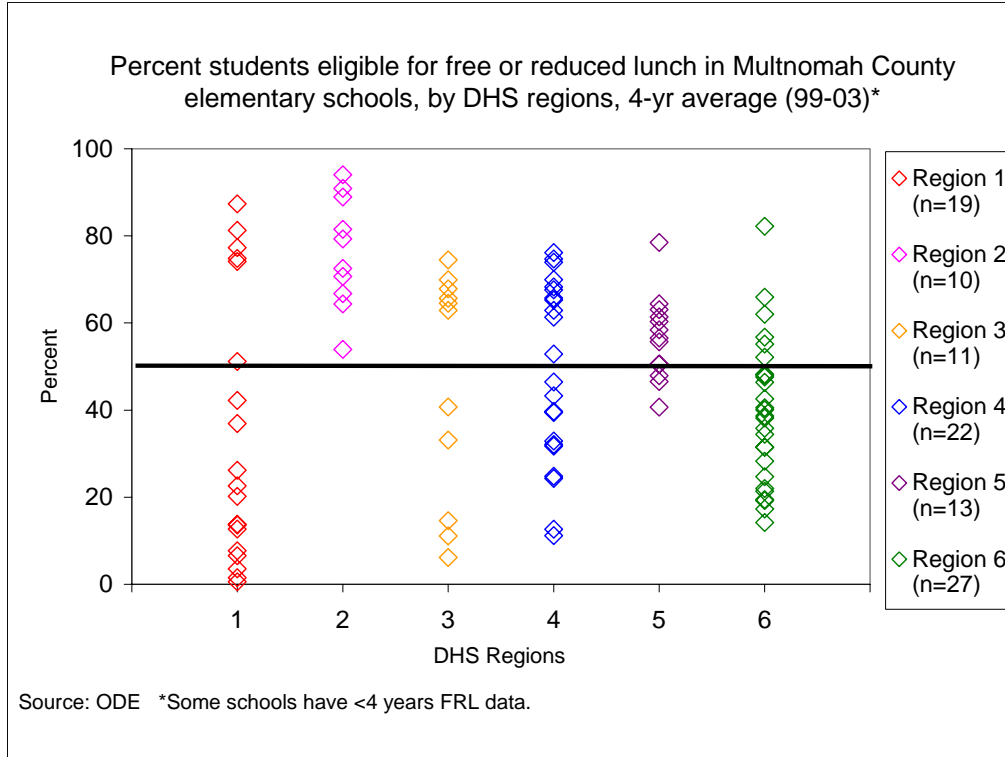
(Note: Y axis has been increased from 50% to 70% to accommodate large quintile)

Region 6

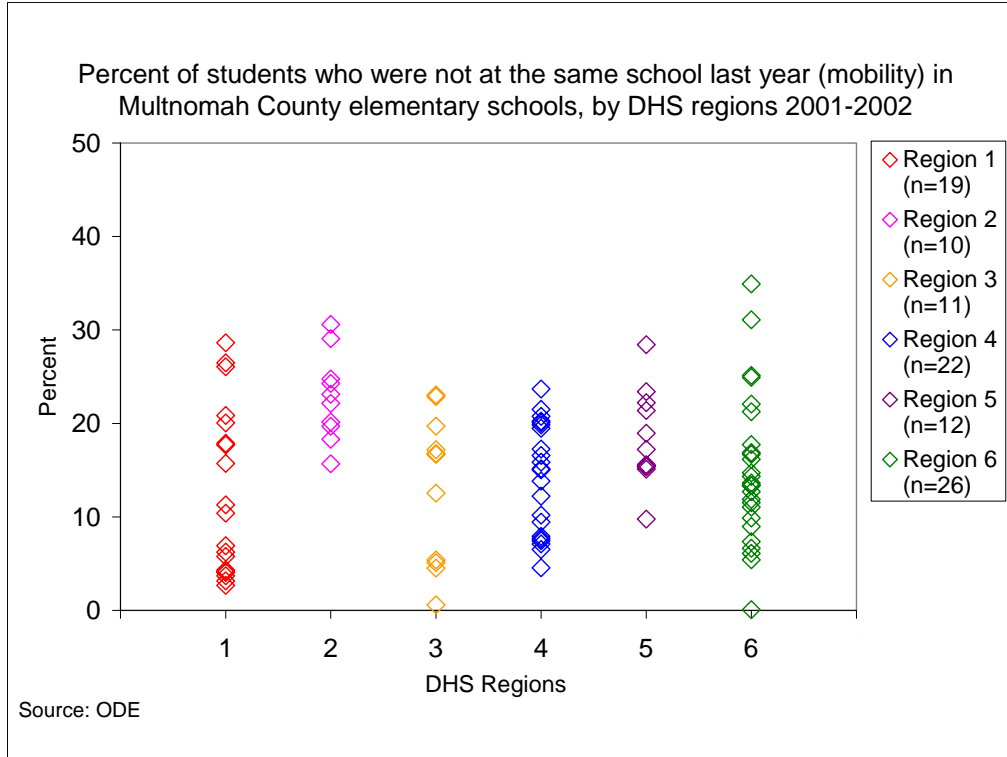




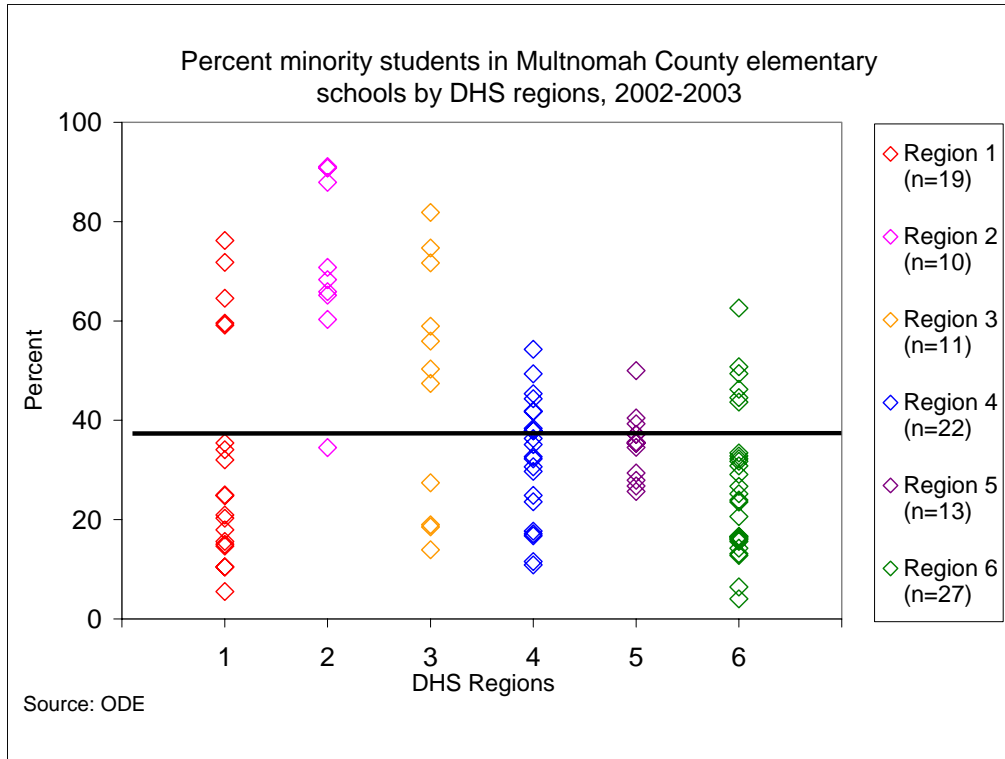
Region 6 is very even in its distribution and closely mirrors the state overall.



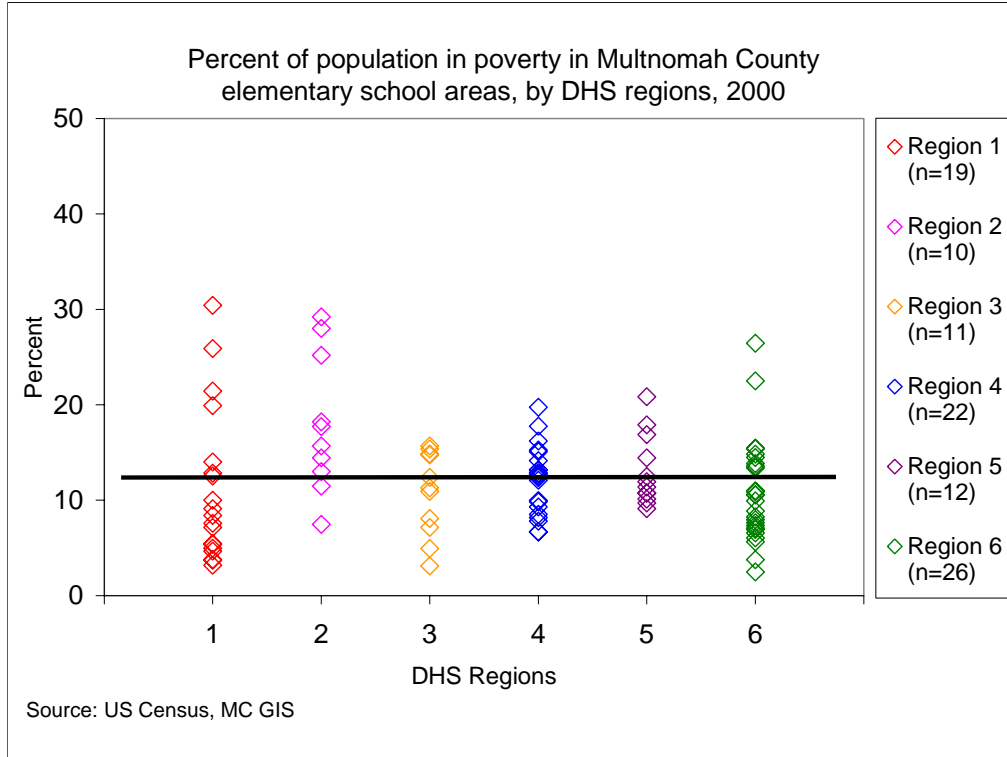
This and the following 4 charts show how each region's schools are distributed with respect to an individual variable. Each diamond is an elementary school. The vertical black line is the county average. In this case a diamond's vertical position represents the 4 year average percentage of students at that school who are eligible for free or reduced lunch. Viewed in this way we can see how the ranges of FRL for each region are arrayed. Region 1 for instance is mostly concentrated toward the lower-end and all but 5 schools are at or below average. There is a significant gap between these 5 higher FRL schools and the rest of the region. In region 5, the schools are more closely bunched than any other region, indicating a greater degree of uniformity in relation to FRL. Most Region 5 schools are above the County average.



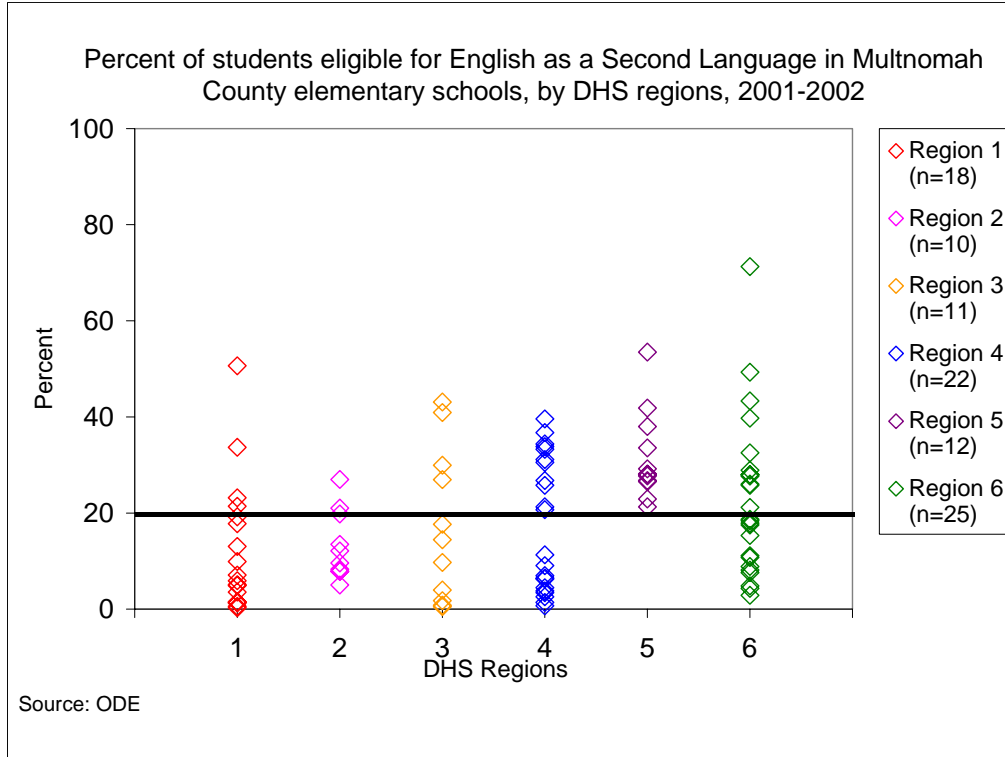
For mobility, region 5 looks similar to Free or Reduced Lunch. The data necessary to compute a Multnomah County mean was not available from the Department of Education.



For Percent of Minority Students the range in Region 5 looks very similar to the two previous variables. The gap in region 1 is more pronounced than the Free or Reduced Lunch gap.

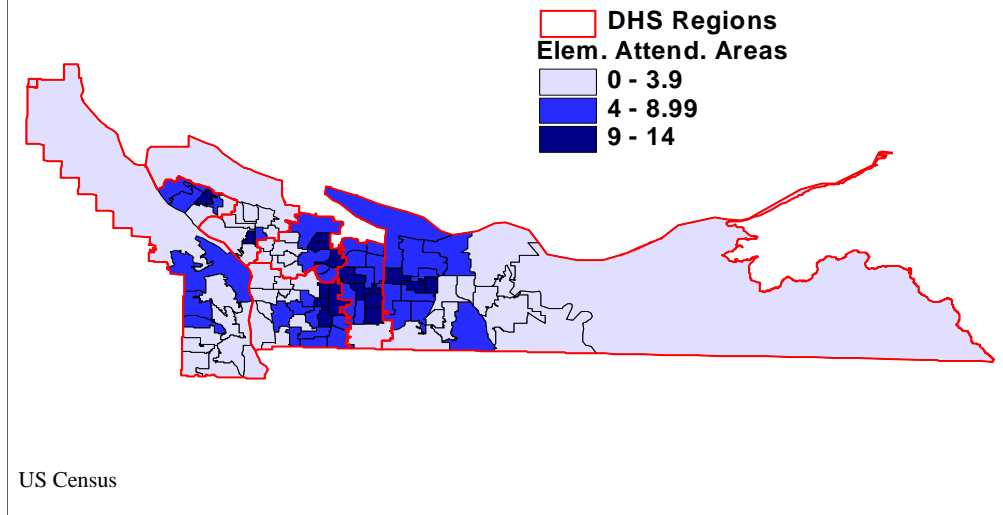


The poverty data are based upon 2000 Census data, and the income year used by the Census is actually 1999.



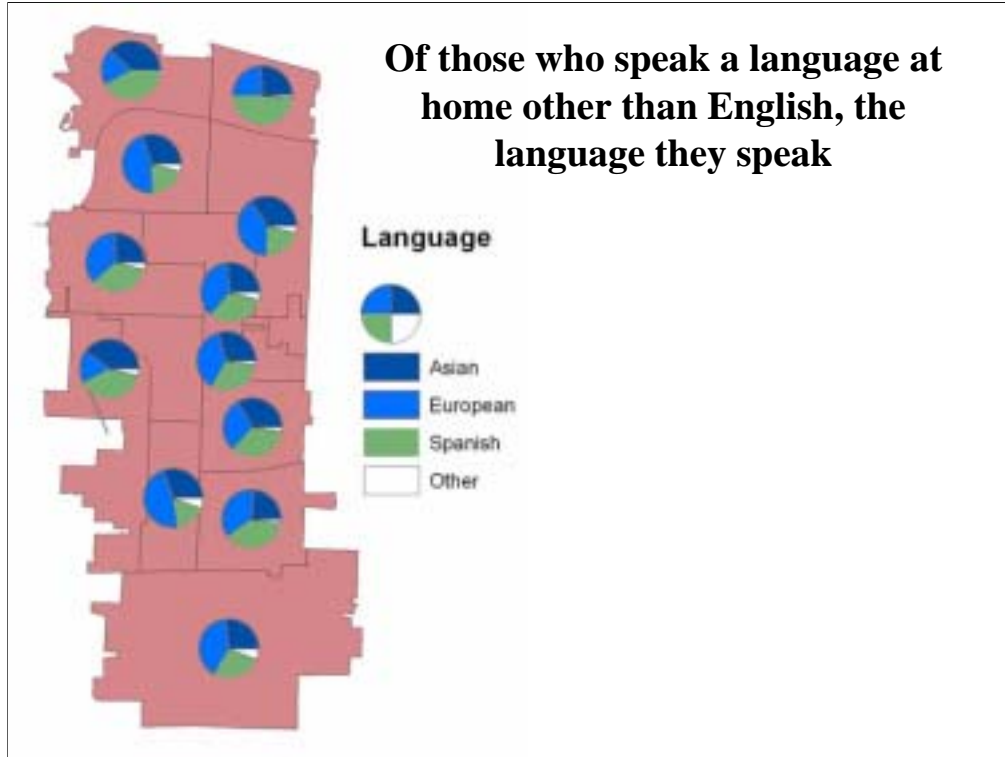
For English as a Second Language all region 5 schools were above the Multnomah County average. An interesting comparison between this variable and the preceding four variables is region 2. For ESL the schools are bunched very low, with most under the County average. For the other four variables region 2 schools are either all or nearly all above the County average.

Percent of Households in Linguistic Isolation, by Elementary School Attendance Area, Multnomah County, 2000

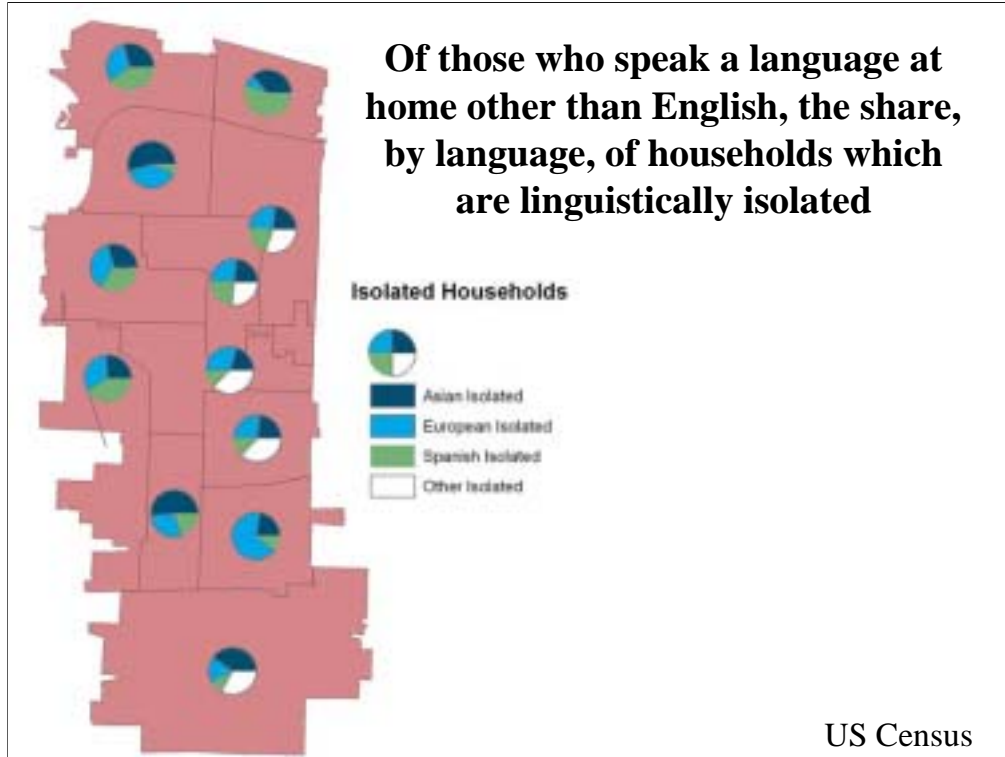


Census Bureau definition of Linguistic isolation: “A household in which no person 14 years old and over speaks only English and no person 14 years old and over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." In other words, a household in which all members 14 years old and over speak a non-English language and also speak English less than “Very well” (have difficulty with English) is “linguistically isolated.” All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under 14 years old who may speak only English.”

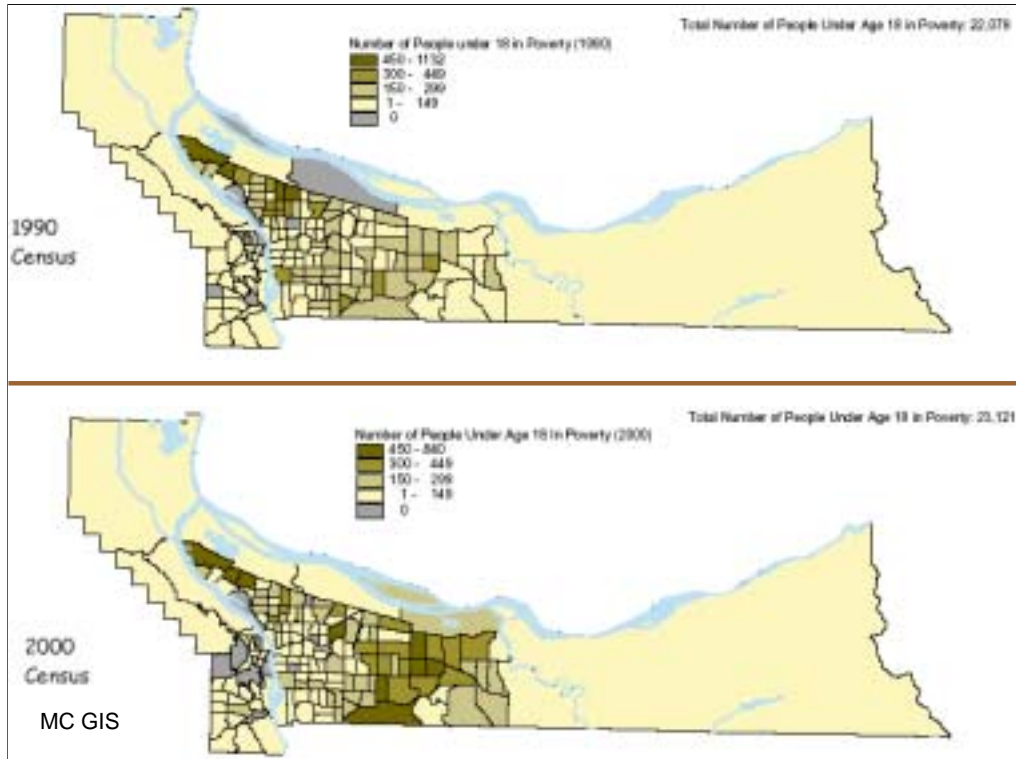
In this map we show Linguistic Isolation by Elementary School Attendance Areas (ESAAs) and Regional Service Areas. The county average is about 4.5%, so the middle blue color is above average and the dark blue is twice the average and above. Region 5 shows a relatively strong band of ESAAs with Linguistic Isolation.



The pie charts show the share of families that speak a language other than English at home, by language for each ESAA. For this variable, unfortunately, the Census Bureau only uses the four categories shown. So while “Spanish” represents just one language, “European” or “Asian” may represent several. Please note, speaking a language at home other than English does not equal being “linguistically isolated.”



These pie charts show only those who speak another language at home *and* are linguistically isolated.



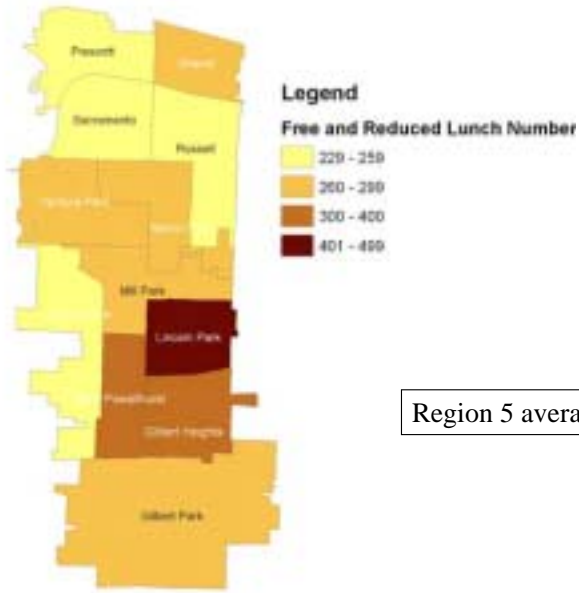
These charts show the increase/decrease in child poverty in Multnomah County, by Census Tract between 1990 and 2000. Note the growth in number of children in poverty in the area “East of 205.”

Region 5: 2002-2003

School	Number Eligible for Free & Reduced Lunch
Lincoln Park	499
Gilbert H	400
West Powell	347
Gilbert P	288
Mill Park	281
Ventura Park	280
Menlo Park	278
Shaver	268
Prescott	249
Cherry Park	248
Sacramento	232
Russell	229

The ranked number of children in Region 5 eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, by elementary school.

Number of elementary students eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch in Region 5: 2002-2003



Oregon Dept of Education

A visual representation of the previous table. The two lighter colors are at or below the Region 5 average of 299, the two darker colors higher. This illustrates a high concentration in the number of FRL kids in the Lincoln Park, Powellhurst and Gilbert Heights schools.

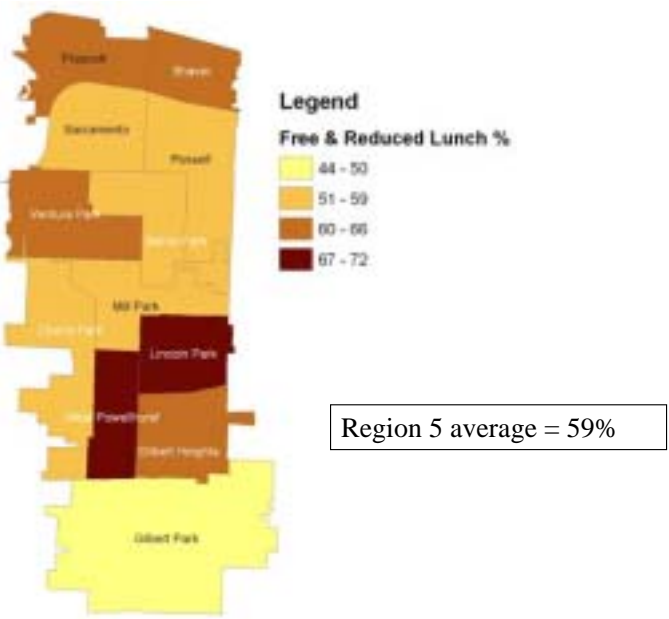
Region 5: 2002-2003

School	Percent Eligible for Free & Reduced Lunch
Lincoln Park	72
West Powell	71
Shaver	63
Prescott	63
Ventura Park	63
Gilbert H	60
Russell	58
Mill Park	57
Cherry Park	56
Menlo Park	53
Sacramento	53
Gilbert P	44

Oregon Dept of Education

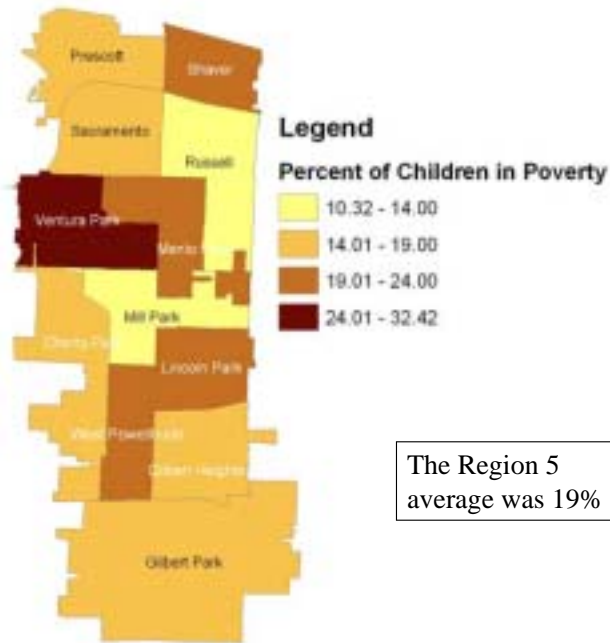
The same variable, Free and Reduced Lunch by elementary school, but this time as a percentage of enrollment.

Percentage of elementary students eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch in Region 5: 2002-2003

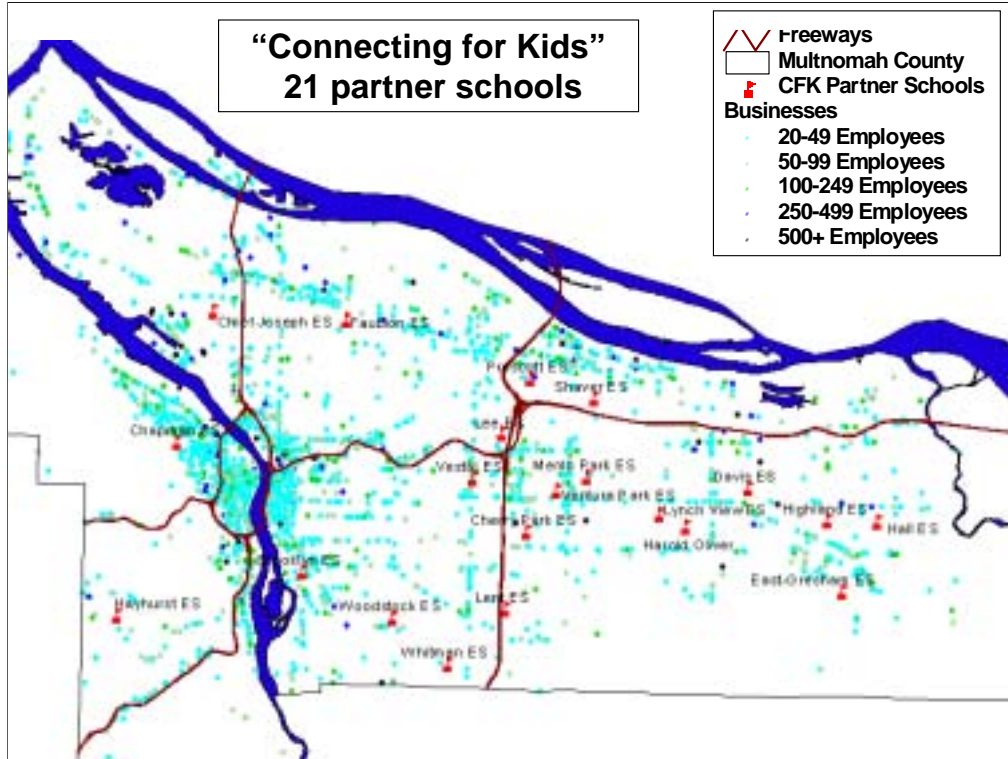


The two lighter colors are at or below the region 5 average, the two darker colors above. Percentage-wise we see above average FRL also now appearing across the top of the region.

1999: Percent of children in poverty

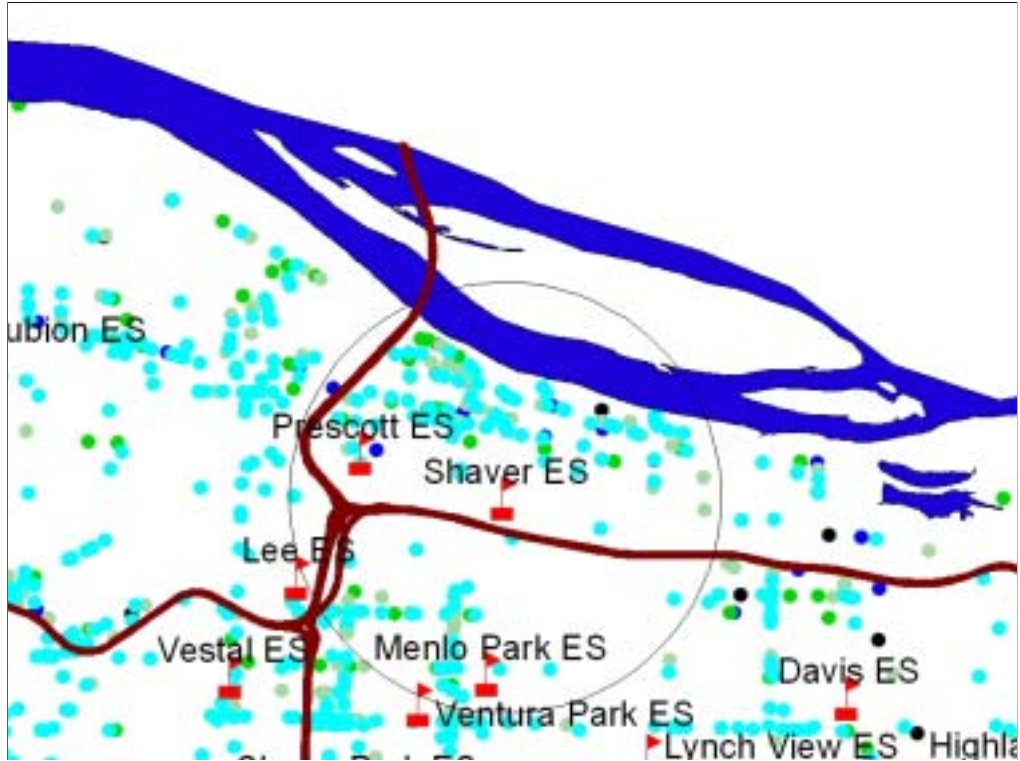


This is the percentage of ALL children (0-17) in poverty by ESAAs. Once again, the two lighter colors are at or below the Region 5 average of 19%, the two darker colors above it.



The Progress Board is engaged with the Leads Roundtable “Connecting for Kids” Initiative to improve 3rd grade reading scores in Multnomah County. CFK has 21 partner schools, and one of its main areas of focus has been to increase the number of reading volunteers in these schools. This map is part of an experimental program to identify businesses close to schools as possible sources of reading volunteers. The dots represent approximately 3200 Multnomah County businesses with 20 or more employees.

- 250-499 Employees
- 500+ Employees



Region 5's Shaver Elementary School is the first of the CFK schools to receive information from the business database. The Progress Board provided contact lists of all businesses within a two mile radius. The reading volunteer organization, SMART, is using these lists to contact businesses in the area in hopes of increasing the number of reading volunteers for Shaver. We intend to expand this experimental program to other CFK schools this year and monitor the results.