



Portland Housing Bureau

Portland Fair Housing Plan

Examining Demographic & Socio-Economic Factors: How do they impact housing opportunities?

Part II – Disability Status, Poverty, and Income

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Review & Recap of
demographic summaries

**Demographic Summary Part I was
presented at the August 2022
meeting:**

- **Population growth**
 - **Annexation vs increased
net migration**
- **Race and ethnicity***
- **Median Income***
- **Poverty rates***
- **Housing tenure***

Note: Due to the recent release of 2016-2020 5 Yr. ACS estimates, Part II Analysis is making use of this dataset. The comparison period remains the mutually exclusive five-year periods of 2010-2015 and 2016-2020; It also needs to be noted that the ongoing realities of the year 2022 will not be well captured by this lagging dataset.

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This presentation is intended to share with the FHAC Committee:

The impact and influence of additional demographic variables:

- **disability status,**
- **poverty, and**
- **measures of income inequities**



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Living with Disabilities:

Census Bureau uses a narrow “core” definition of disabilities for counting people having disabilities. Disabilities include one or more of the following *self-reported* categories:

cognitive, developmental, intellectual, mental, physical, sensory, or a combination of multiple factors.

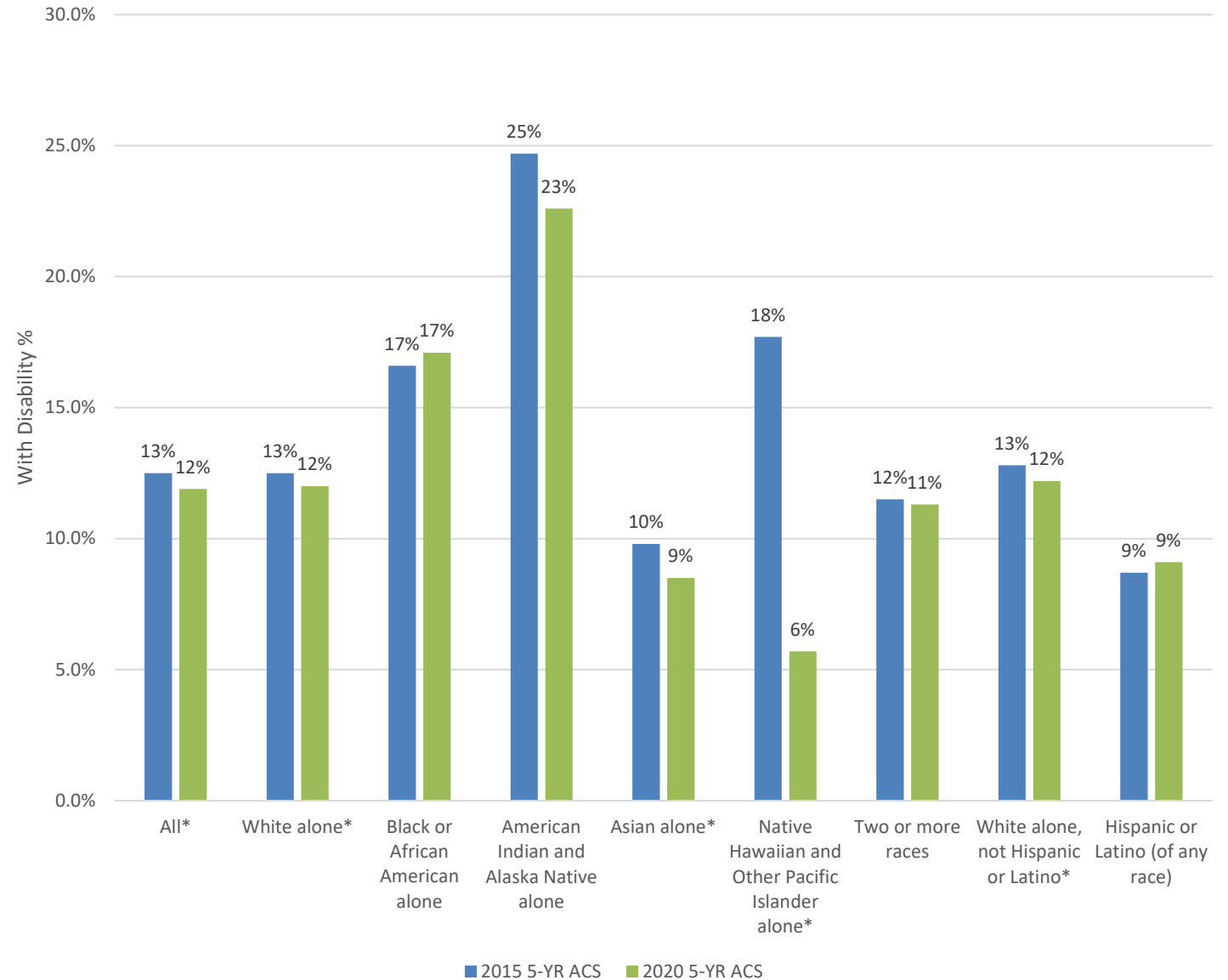
City of Portland: Population with Disability (2015-2020)

	2015		2020	
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO OR	Estimates	With a Disability	Estimates	With a Disability
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	607,729	75,729	646,016	76,620
White alone	471,853	58,807	486,650	58,196
Black or African American alone	35,144	5,823	37,661	6,458
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	4,381	1,082	5,113	1,154
Asian alone	46,207	4,524	56,230	4,760
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	3,310	586	4,227	240
Some other race alone	16,510	1,425	14,920	1,152
Two or more races	30,324	3,482	41,215	4,660
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	435,404	55,618	448,928	54,914
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	59,272	5,143	63,465	5791
<i>Source: 2015 and 2020 5-YR ACS</i>				

City of Portland: Population with Disability Percentage (2015-2020)

Source: 2015 and 2020 5-YR ACS

* denotes statistically significant difference





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Poverty and Poverty Rate

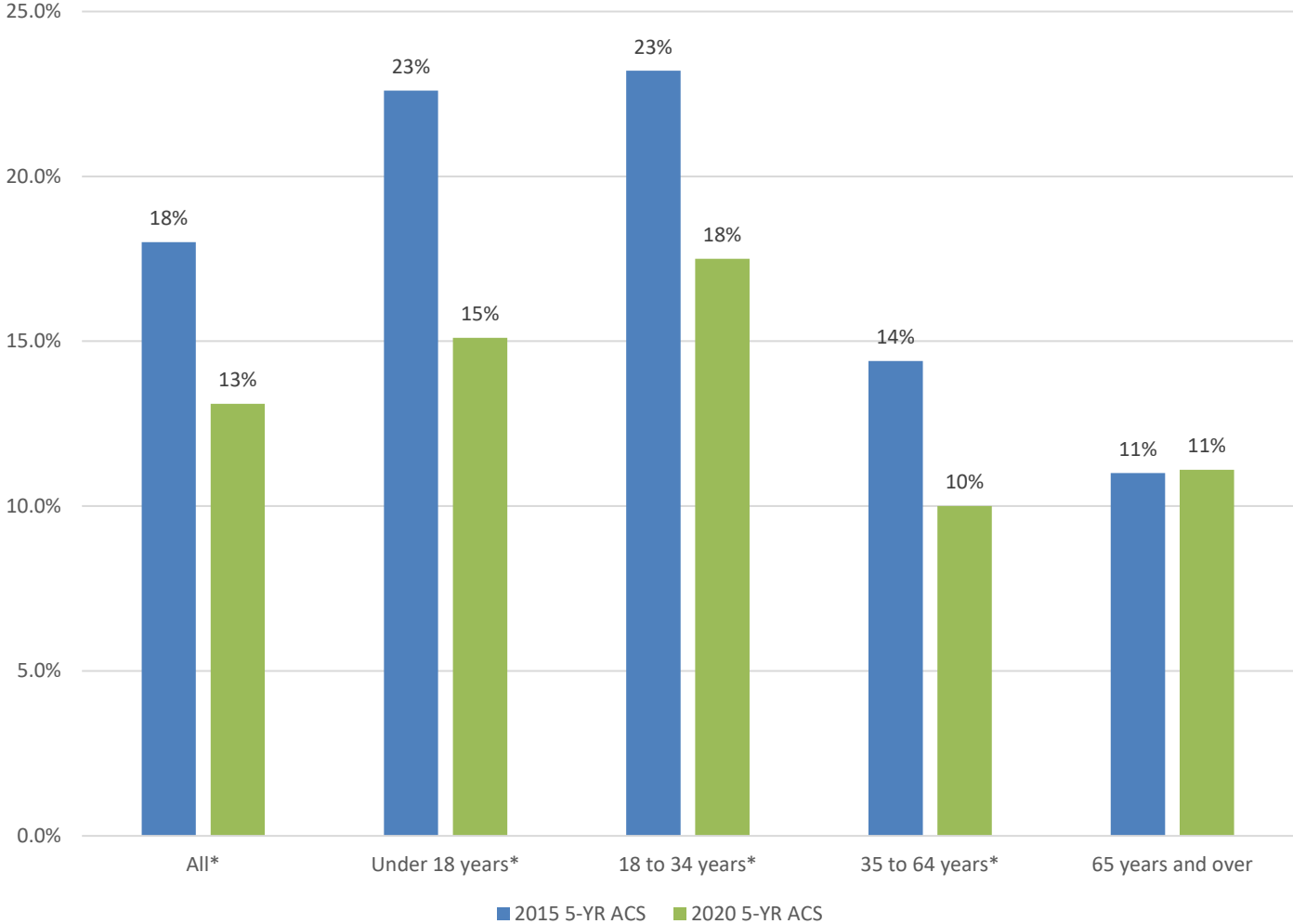
The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. Poverty thresholds are the dollar amounts used to determine poverty status. Poverty rates are calculated for individuals or families whose poverty status has been determined. Since ACS is a continuous survey, people respond throughout the year. Because the income questions specify a period covering the last 12 months, the appropriate poverty thresholds are determined by multiplying the base-year poverty thresholds (1982) by the average of the monthly inflation factors for the 12 months preceding the data collection. An example:

A family of three with one child under 18 years of age with a calculated threshold of \$20,696 will be counted as living in poverty.

For further information check: [Poverty Thresholds](#)

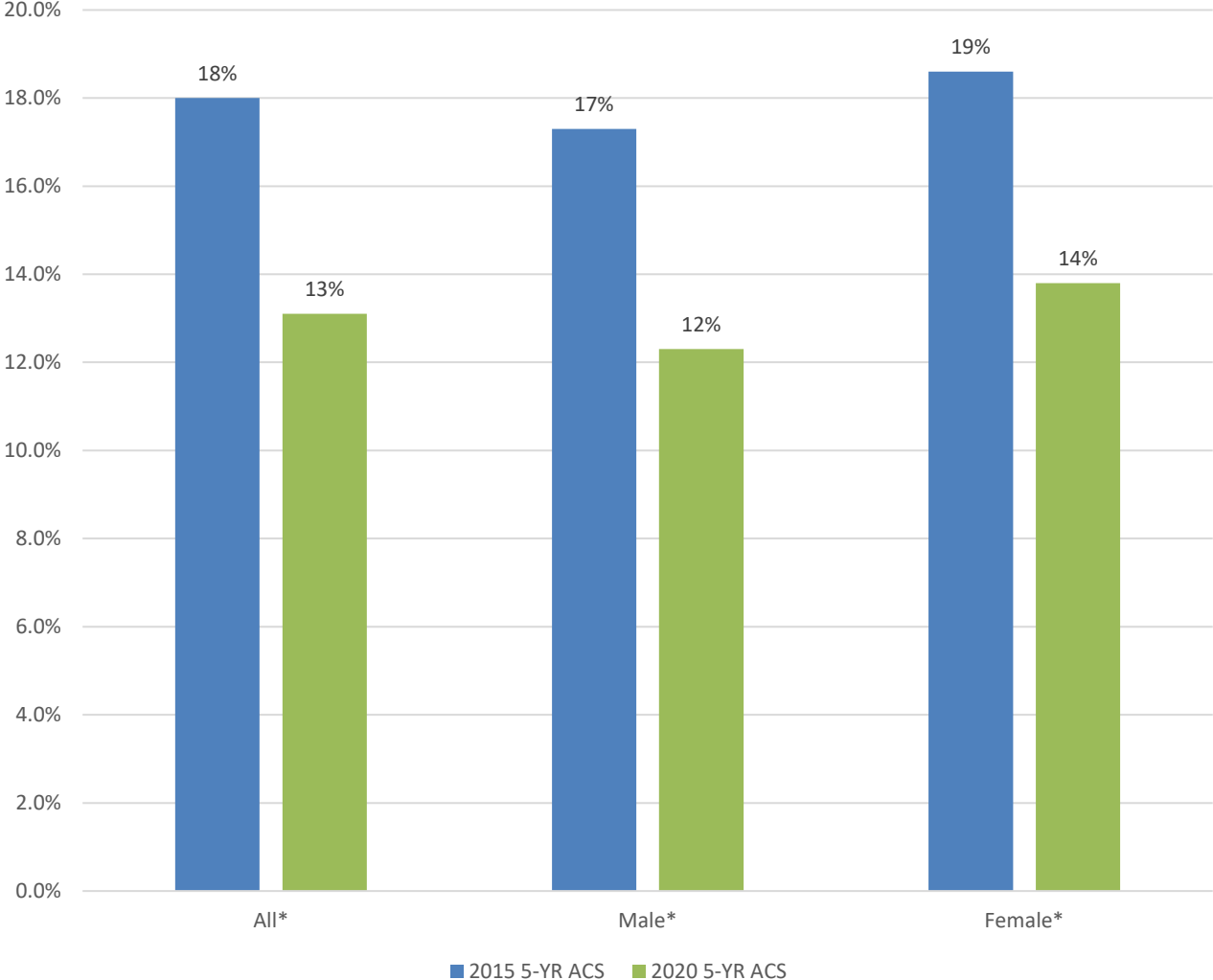
Poverty by Age (2015-2020) City of Portland

Source: 2015 and 2020 5-YR ACS



Poverty by Sex (2015-2020) City of Portland

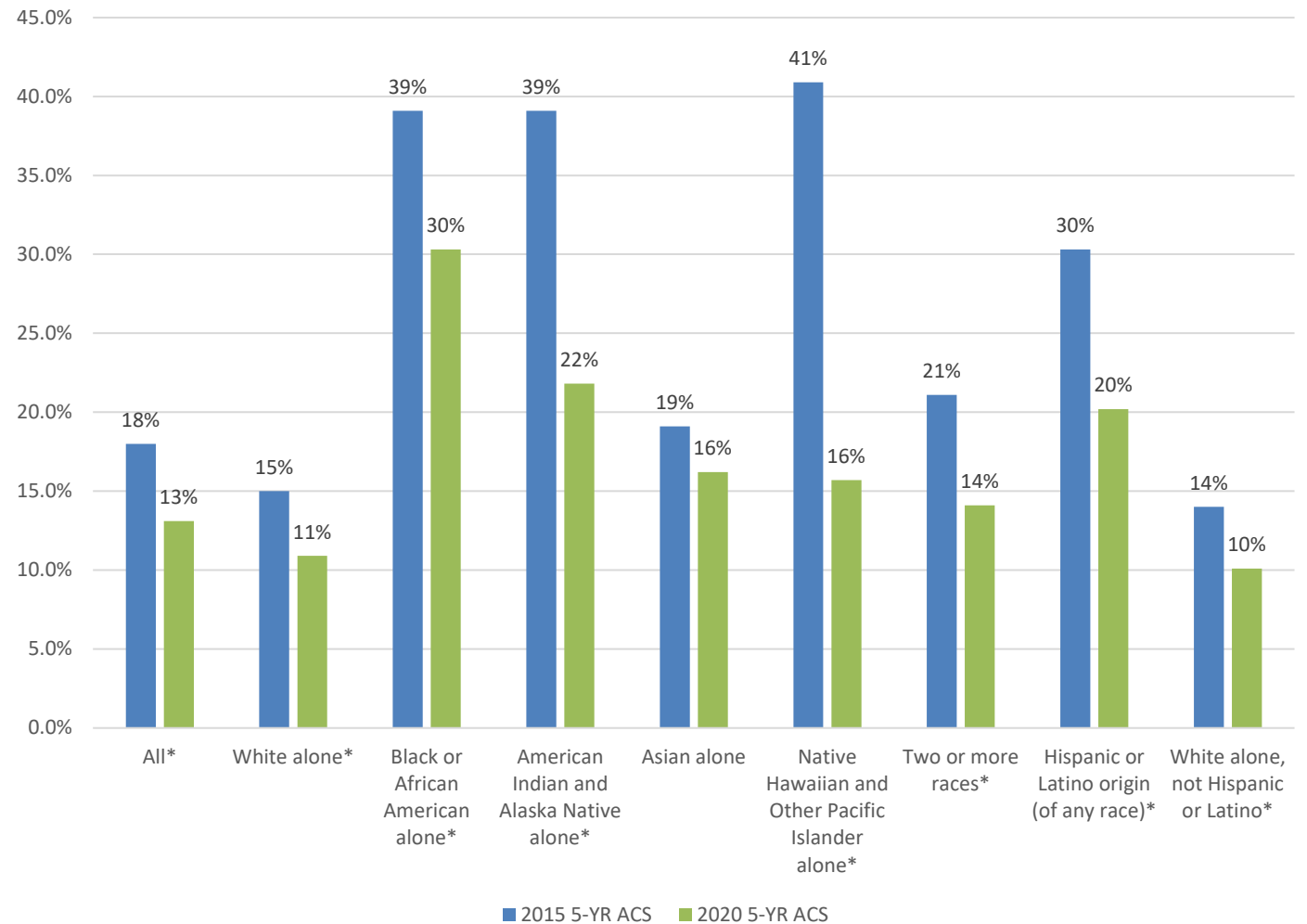
Source: 2015 and 2020 5-YR ACS

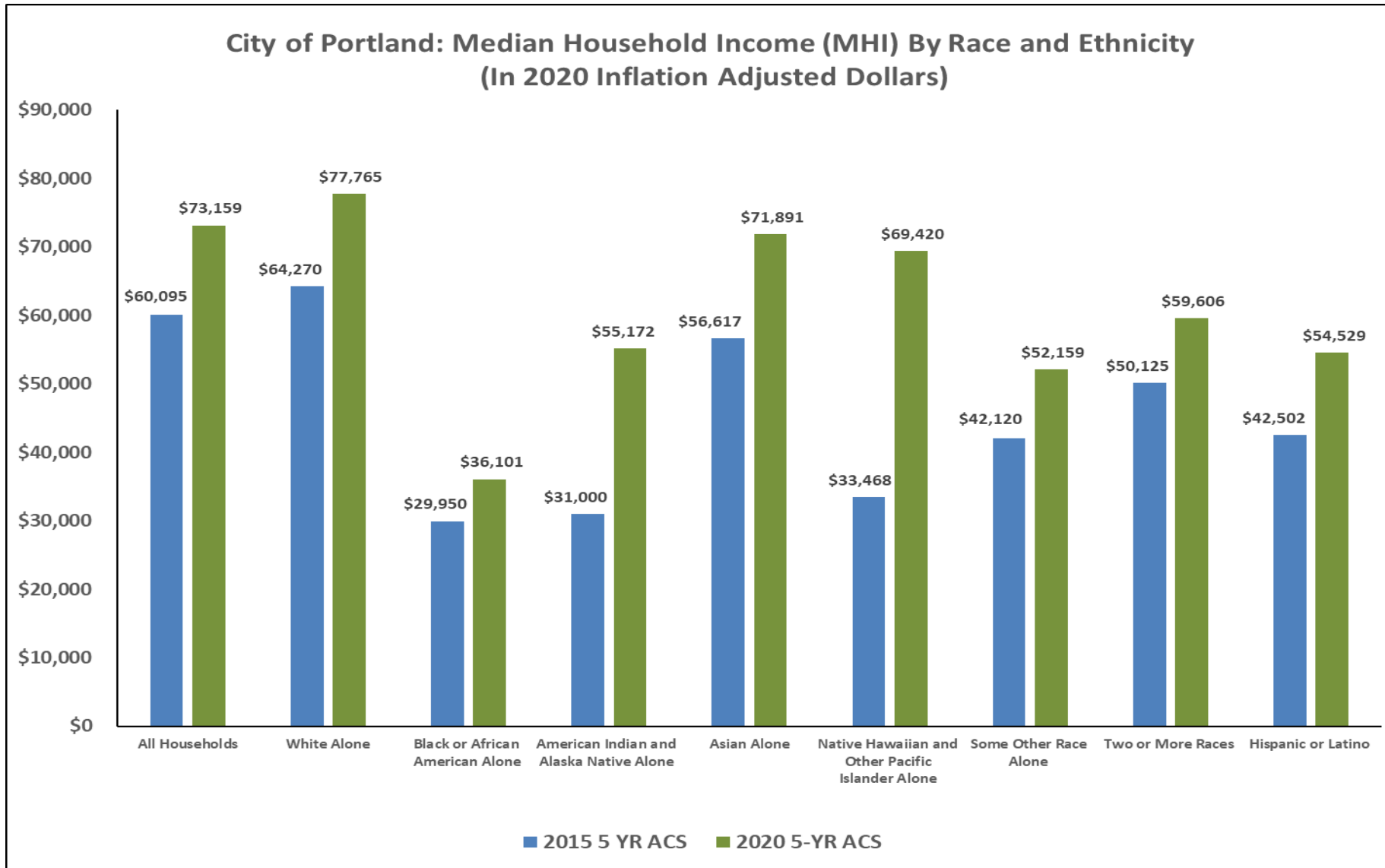


Poverty by Race and Ethnicity (2015-2020)

City of Portland

Source: 2015 and 2020 5-YR ACS





Note: The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median

Median vs Distribution

“ While Median (Like the Median Household Income or MHI) indicates the *middle income* looking at a *distribution* like a *quintile* (five equal parts) helps look at the entire distribution”

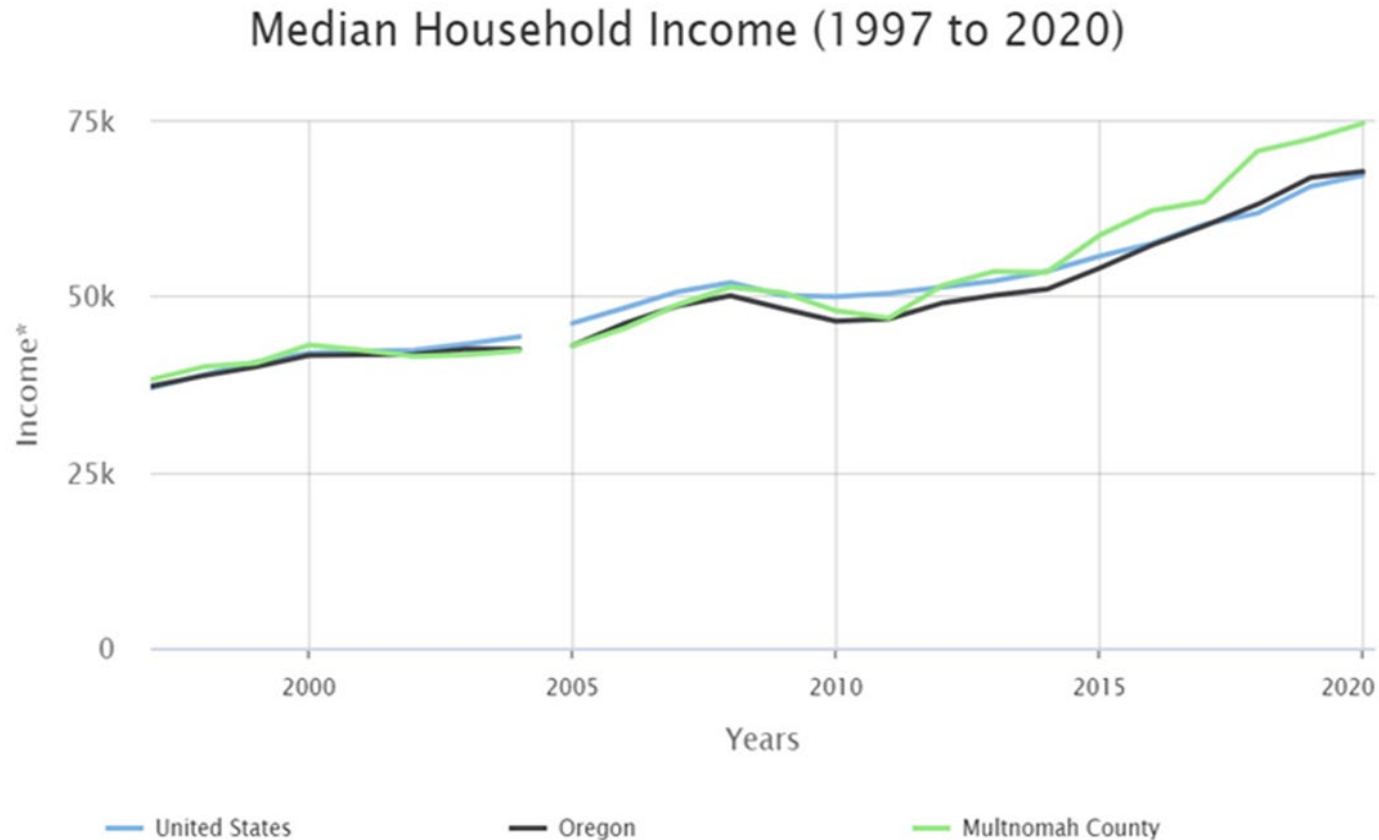
“ Noteworthy is the fact that well over 55,000 HHs in the lowest quintile make:

Less than or equal to \$10,000 to
Less than or equal to \$29,000 ”

Income Quintiles	Number of Households in the Quintile (2020)	Income Quintile Upper Limits (2020)
Lowest Quintile	55,428	\$ 29,076
Second Quintile	55,429	\$ 57,491
Third Quintile	57,567	\$ 92,074
Fourth Quintile	55,981	\$ 147,943
Highest Quintile	52,736	N/A
Total Households	277,141	

Source: 2020 5-YR ACS

Long-Term Trends in Median Household Income (MHI): Nation, State, and Multnomah County



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.

“Since 2015, Multnomah County’s MHI has stayed consistently stayed above the state as a whole and the nation”

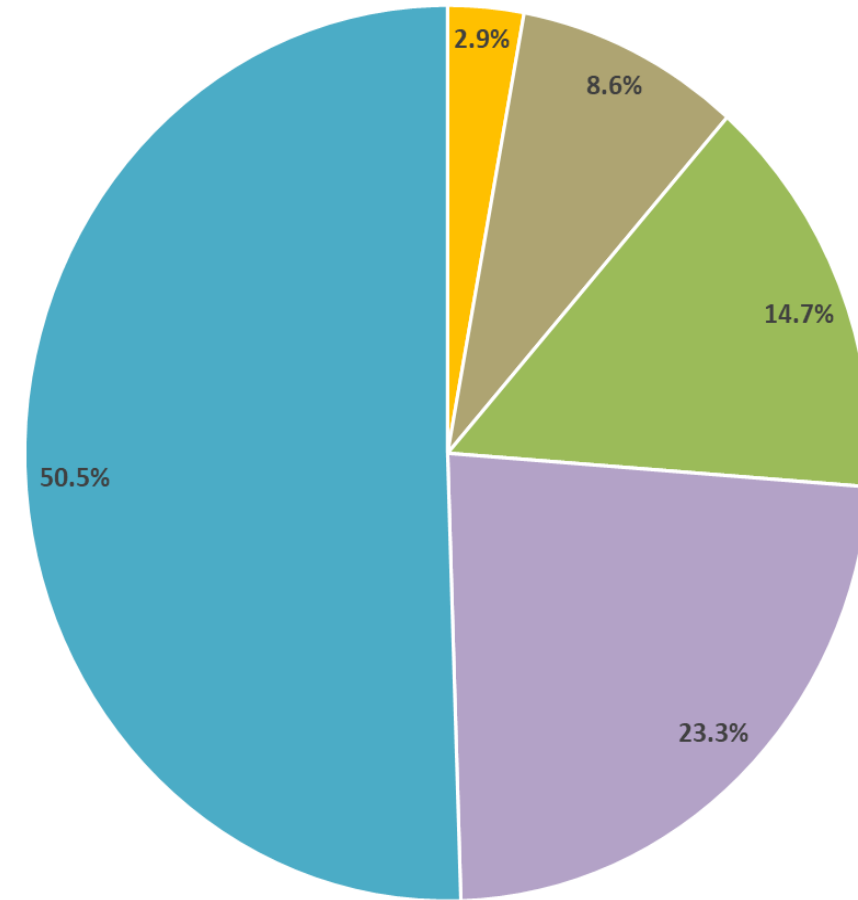
Note 1. The U.S. Census Bureau’s Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program produces single-year estimates of income and poverty for all U.S. states and counties as well as estimates of school-age children in poverty for all 13,000+ school districts.

2. The gap between 2004 and 2005 represents a switch from the Current Population Survey to the American Community Survey.

Inequitable Distribution of Aggregate Household Income:

“Collectively, if the City of Portland earns \$100, ~55,000 HHs in the lowest quintile receive \$2.90 while ~53,000 HHs in the highest quintile receive \$50.50”

City of Portland: Shares of Aggregate Household Income By Quintiles



■ Lowest Quintile ■ Second Quintile ■ Third Quintile ■ Fourth Quintile ■ Highest Quintile

Source: 2020 5-YR ACS

Note: Aggregate income is the sum of all incomes for a particular universe- in this case, the City of Portland

Next Steps

- Continuation of Demographic Data Collection and Analysis
- Start Focusing on the Following:
 - Low-Income Housing Analysis