

CURRENT CONDITIONS

I. Program Category - HealthII. Objectives:A. Long-range

To improve the general physical, dental and mental health of M.N. residents and to improve the environmental conditions which contribute to improved health in M.N. area.

B. Short-range

1. To make all medical, dental, maternal and infant-care services available and more accessible to M.N. low-income families by an insurance program providing transportation and financial assistance, and by promoting community health projects designed to provide services to low income M.N. residents.
2. To provide expanded immunization program for M.N. children.
3. To detect and reduce incidence of disease and illness in the Model Neighborhood by screening Model Neighborhood residents and providing services to treat detected cases (drug addiction, TB, venereal diseases, malnutrition, etc.).
4. To secure improved mental health facilities available and accessible to M.N. residents.
5. To reduce accidents and health hazards in the Model Neighborhood.

III. Indices and Current Values

(a) Model Neighborhood and area-wide infant-mortality rates:

M.N. - 18.3 per thousand with population of 10.3%
City-wide - 17.5% per thousand with population of 100%
Source: Oregon Board of Health

(b) Incidence of communicable and infectious diseases (MNA and city-wide) including tuberculosis, syphilis, gonorrhea:

Incidence of TB in M.N. - 21.7%
Incidence of TB in Oregon - 17.2%
Incidence of gonorrhea (venereal disease) in M.N. - 20.5% of 2,781 reported cases for the month of July 1970. The figure 2,781 may be 25% of all cases if all cases were known to physicians. (See abnormality profile below.)

(c) Incidence of non-communicable diseases

Incidence of drug addiction in M. N. - (no figure)

Incidence of drug addiction in city - 10% of mental cases

The following is an abnormality profile of 540 cases reported by Fred Hampton Clinic for the period January 1, 1970 to June 30, 1970:

(Male, 51.5%), (Female, 47.4%), (Age 0-14, 22.8%)
(Age 15-29, 29.3%), (Age 30-49, 22.2%), (Age 50-69, 13.9%)
(Age 69+, 6.3%), (Age Unknown, 7.6%), (Dental Cases, 31.5%),
(Obesity, 18.7%), (Hypertension, 16.9%), (Anemia, 9.6%),
(Positive Pap Smear, 2%), (Diabetes, 8.1%), (Coronary/
Vascular, 5.7%), (Gall Stones, 3.7%), (Venereal Disease, 11.1%),
(Eye, Ear, or Throat, 12.8%), (Pregnancy, 11.3%), (Blood, 16.5%),
(Heart, 9.6%), (Urinary, 16.3%), (Others, 30%).

(d) DMF (decayed, missing, and filled) teeth rate

M.N. - 60% of reported cases with population of 10.3%.

Due to cutback in government funds only emergency cases receive treatment.

(e) Number of families with inadequate health insurance (MNA and city-wide)

Out of a sample of 2500 households in Model Neighborhood,

16% do not have any health insurance

21% do not have inadequate health-insurance.

City-wide figures not available (Source: Special Survey by CDA, August 1970)

(f) Waiting period from the time appointment is made to the time a physician can be seen among hospitals serving M.N. residents (and among hospitals not serving M.N. residents).

Figures from Multnomah Health Clinic:

In emergency - no waiting

In regular cases - 1 hour to 7 days

In Buckman Dental Clinic - only emergencies

Figures from Household Survey (August 1970) of 2500 families:

34% report a waiting of 1 day or less

42% report a waiting of 7 days or less

15% report a waiting of 1 month or less

5% report a waiting of over 1 month

(g) Percentage occupancy of hospitals serving the Model Neighborhood

50%-75% (Source: Fred Hampton Clinic and Bess Kaiser Hospital)

(h) Number of adults and youth with treatable but untreated illness and disability

(No figures)

- (i) Number of M.N. residents discharged from hospitals serving MNA and filing reasonable complaints about such services as nursing care, physician's attention, premature discharges

No figures for MNA

Area-wide survey on this has been done by the University of Oregon Medical School on out-patients only.

Of 1100 responses, rating was favorable: Excellent-575, good-315, satisfactory-96, poor-12

- (j) Immunization rate for school children (1967 figures for measles)

M.N. - 59.7% of children population

City-wide - 77.5% of children population

- (k) Admission rate of M.N. residents to mental hospitals, psychiatric services, and schools for mentally retarded:

- roughly 15% or less on the whole
- 5% or less for mentally retarded
- 2% or less for alcoholism

(Source: Mental Health Clinic, 1970)

- (l) Accessibility of medical facilities to M.N. residents (costs, transportation, distance, readiness of service)

Interviewer's report indicate that accessibility is generally very poor because of poor transportation and long waiting periods. Many cases that do not seem to qualify as emergency can be critical over a 1-7 day waiting period.

- (m) Number of low-cost medical services accessible to M.N. residents (Accessible = in or near MNA)

Fred Hampton's Clinic

Emmanuel Hospital

Holladay Park Hospital

Bess Kaiser Hospital (has 750 MN families to care for in the medicare program)

- (n) Number of M.N. residents utilizing low-cost medical services already available

10 persons a day visit the Fred Hampton People's Clinic over a 3 hour period.

(o) Number of unmarked street intersections in M.N.

(No figures)

(p) Number of commercial substandard dwelling structures

(No figures)

(q) Adequacy of garbage collection and street cleaning in M.N.

Special Survey of MNA shows 5% of households do not receive adequate garbage collection services.

(r) Rate of accidents causing death in MNA

(No figures)

I. Program Category - Social Services

II. Objectives:

A. Long-range

To facilitate, coordinate, and expand the delivery of existing and new social services to MN residents including (a) the improvement of existing coordinated multi-service center, (b) provision of consumer protection services, (c) provision of comprehensive child care centers, (d) establishment of foster-home services available and accessible to MN residents, (e) increased and improved assistance to underprivileged families and dependent residents.

B. Short-range

1. To expand existing educational services to reach all of the MN mentally retarded.
2. To expand transportation services to all agencies providing or dispensing social services to MN residents.
3. To provide foster homes and child care centers for needy MN residents.
4. To provide coordinated services for senior citizens of the MN.
5. To enable welfare recipients to enjoy a better quality of life.

III. Indices and Current Conditions

- (a) Proportion of mentally retarded population needing special assistance and receiving this assistance (MNA and city wide):

Approximately 10,000 mentally retarded people in Portland need special assistance. Only 60% of these people receive the assistance they need. No figures for MNA.

Source: Multnomah County Mental Health Department.

- (b) Proportion of children needing foster homes and having established adequate foster home care (MNA and city-wide):

No data available for proportion of children needing foster homes.

There are 31 foster homes established by the Multnomah County Court; 5 foster homes established by Catholic Services; 9 social service group homes; and 310 foster homes established by the welfare department. These homes service the entire city, including the MNA.

- (c) Price differential between consumer goods or services available to MN residents and generally not available to them (clothing, food, etc.)

Summary of Price Differential Tests				
Commodity Category	Number of items			Total
	Price significantly greater in Albina	No significant difference	Price significantly less in Albina	
Food	19	9	5	33
Clothing	3	22	0	25
Durables	0	10	1	11

Source: Bureau of Business & Economic Research
University of Oregon, February, 1970

- (d) Number, capacity, and type of available child care facilities in the MNA.

There are six day care facilities in the MNA: Our Lady of Providence Child Care Center, St. Martin Day Nursery, Volunteers of America, Albina Child Development Center and Family Care Service, Berean Child Care Center, and Christian Community Center.

Out of a sample of 2500 households in the MN (8/70 survey) only 40% were aware of any child care facility in the MNA.

- (e) Proportion of elderly citizens for whom there is limited program activities and social services.

There are approximately 7,000 elderly citizens in the MNA. There are no programs available at this time (8/70). However projects are being planned.

Source: City-County Council on Aging.

60% of the 2500 MN residents surveyed (8/70) rated activities for elderly MN residents as bad.

- (f) Proportion of MN welfare recipients having serious nutritional problems and problems related to rent payment.

(No data obtained.)

- (g) Number and types of agencies available for MN mentally retarded:

Special education classes in Portland Public Schools
Humboldt, King, Boise, and Woodlawn elementary
schools and Jefferson High School
8 educational facilities (including vocational)
15 service agencies
3 residential centers
3 recreational day care centers

- (h) Number of MN residents needing transportation to social service agencies.

(No data available.)

- (i) Number of agencies providing transportation for MN residents.

(No data obtained.)

- (j) Amount of transportation available to MN residents to agencies providing or dispensing social services.

There are three cab companies in Portland. All cars
(236) service the MN.

Source: Rose City Cab, Broadway Cab and Radio Cab.
Buses make scheduled runs every 20 minutes between
7 a.m. and 9 a.m. and between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.
weekdays. Between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. buses run
every half hour. There are 8 routes running east
and west and 2 running north and south.

Source: TRI-Met Bus Company.

- (k) Proportion of MN residents living below the urban national poverty level.

34% of MN residents.

Source: 1968 Albina Service Center Survey.

- (l) Proportion of MN welfare recipients living in sub-standard housing.

(No data obtained.)

IV. Projects in the Social Service Program Category are:

- (1) Senior Adult Service Center
- (2) Aging Design
- (3) Comprehensive Child Care
- (4) Juvenile Care and Foster Homes
- (5) Consumer Protection
- (6) Multi-Service Center
- (7) Mental Retardation
- (8) Community Nutrition Care
- (9) Indian Culture Center
- (10) Activity Center

I. Education Program

II A. Long Range Objectives

1. To improve the academic achievement and the learning capacity of the M. N. residents including pre-school children, elementary school children, illiterate adults, college students, working adults, mentally retarded individuals; also to provide entry into employment in the field of education for M. N. residents with such goals.

B. Short Range Objectives:

1. Greater integration of students, teachers and administrators at all educational levels in the Portland public schools system as a means of balancing the educational experience of the students.

2. Raising the academic achievements of students in the Model neighborhood so as to afford them greater opportunity to gain entrance into the higher educational institutions or into the business and industrial world.

3. Increasing the number of successful (high school equivaling) General Education Diploma (GED) among adults.

4. To intensify programs designed to help drop-outs and expelled students to return to the educational system (to the extent possible, these drop-out students shall be involved in the design of the program).

5. To obtain the standards of equipment and other expenditures to the same level of schools outside the Model neighborhood but within the same Portland school system.

6. To staff M. N. schools with teachers of high caliber as afforded other schools in the Portland School District.

III. Evaluative Indices

IIA . 1

- a. Number of M. N. students leaving high school and going directly to college and universities or entering professional apprenticeship program.
- b. Number of M. N. students graduating from college and vocational schools.
- c. Number of high school and college drop-outs.
- d. Number of M. N. students admitted to graduate schools.
- e. Number of elementary school students pursuing science and language studies.
- f. Number of mentally retarded individuals securing employment.
- g. Number of illiterate adults in the M. N.
- h. Number of M. N. students from low income families qualified for higher education but having no form means of support.

IIB . 1

- a. Racial mixture of students by school and by grade.
- b. Racial mixture of teachers with tenure.
- c. Racial mixture of teachers without tenure.
- d. Racial mixture of school administrators.

IIB . 2

- a-h. Same as education long-range objective measures a-h.

IIB . 3

- a. Number of adults seeking GED.
- b. Number of adults receiving GED.

IIB . 4

- a. Number of dropouts and expelled students.
- b. Number of students seeking re-admission.
- c. Number of students re-admitted.

IIB .
5

a. Per student expenditure by school within the public and private school system.

b. Per student science laboratory expenditures by school.

IIB .
6

a. Educational background and status of professional staff.

IV. Current Conditions in View of Indices

IIA .
1

a. 143/376 M. N. high school students went to college immediately after graduation. 78 students went to Vocational Training and Community College. 19 students went into Apprenticeship programs. (Source: Portland School District, Jefferson High School, See Chart #1-#4)

b. Number of M. N. students graduating from college and vocational schools is not known. (No geographical breakdown material available, schools will not go through files, Vocational Village was closed. All colleges and community colleges in the State were contacted.)

c. 200 M. N. students were dropouts in 1968-1969. City wide total which includes withdrawals from Evening School and Vocational Village was 1,387. (Source: Portland School District, Student Withdrawals: Transfer in Portland Public High Schools, 1968-1969. See Charts #5-#10).

d. Number of M. N. students admitted to graduate schools is not known. (No geographical breakdown statistics, nor minority statistics available, not allowed access to files. Portland State, P.C.C., O.S.U., U. of O., Reed, Wilamette, O.C.E. were contacted. For 1968-1969 minority breakdown of students in graduate schools - see Chart #11).

e. 4,707 students pursue science and language courses. Only exception is Eliot School where students (439) do not have science program. No foreign language courses offered. (Source: M. N. school principals.)

f. 20-25% of mentally (educable and trainable) retarded individuals will secure outside employment in 1970-1971. (Source: Portland Children's Center, United Cerebral Palsy.)

g. Approximately 250 black illiterate adults in M. N. area. (Source: Portland Adult Literary Program. No statistics concerning M. N. adults who are not black.)

h. King School estimated that 50-80% of their qualified students will lack financial support. Sabin estimated 10%. At Jefferson (1969), 24% of graduates engaged in full time jobs instead of going to college. No other estimates available (colleges only keep records of students who receive financial assistance - see Chart #11). (Source: elementary schools, state colleges, Portland School District.)

IIB
 1&2

a. The racial mixture of students by school averages 60% black, 40% other (including Oriental, American Indian, Spanish). (Source: Portland School District Research Department - Chart #12 for school breakdown.) Out of four elementary schools, racial mixture of students by grade is: 1st-3rd = 53% black, 47% white; 3rd-8th = 47% black, 53% are white. (Source: Portland School District, individual schools, but only 4/9 schools provided information.)

b. Out of 264 teachers with tenure, 15% are black, 0.1% are Oriental, remaining are white. (Source: Portland School District - Chart #14.)

c. Out of 61 teachers without tenure, (not including Jefferson, Woodlawn, King, Eliot - they did not provide information), 45% are black, remaining are white. (Source: Portland School District and individual schools.)

d. Out of total of 14 administrators, 4 are black, 10 are white. (Source: Portland School District, individual schools).

IIB .
3

a. In 1969, approximately 350 M. N. students attempted to get their GED. (Source: Portland Adult Literacy Project.)

b. 103/350 received their GED's. 87/103 were black M. N. residents. (Source: Portland Adult Literacy Project, Portland State Educational Center.)

IIB .
4

a. In 1969, 200 M. N. students were dropouts. (Source: Portland School District, Child Services Department.) (See Charts #5-#10).

b. In 1969, 3 M. N. students were expelled. (Same source as above.) (See Charts #5-#10).

c. No records available concerning if above students sought or attained readmission (Jefferson High School, Portland School District).

IIB .
5

a. There is no specified student expenditure except tuition cost which is paid by school district. Exceptions are Jefferson and Vernon, where students pay \$2-\$5 for supplies in extracurricular classes (shop). Jefferson is only school with \$2 towel fee. Extra costs for those in varsity sports. (Source: Portland School District, individual schools.)

b. There is no specified science expenditure. (Source: Portland School District, individual schools.)

IIB .
6

a. Educational background of M. N. teachers (note discrepancy in number of total teachers). From 314 total elementary school teachers, 67 or 21% have their master degree, 237 or 78.6% have their B.A's, 11 or 1% have no degree. Out of total of 308 elementary teachers: 147 or 47% have 0-5 years of experience, 33/147 or 10% of those have had no previous experience; 67 or 21% have 5-10 years of experience; 73 or 23% have 10-15 years of experience; 21 or 67% have over 15 years of experience. (Source: Portland School District Research Department. See Chart #16).

Suggestions:

Most of the above data can be upgraded by checking with the Portland School District after the school year is open. Necessary to establish better relations with Research Department and Child Services Center - they have research knowledge and know-how which could be of great assistance.

Most importantly we need follow-through studies and programs on dropouts and high school graduates and correlate job opportunities with individual's educational background. For this, Youth Opportunity Center, C.E.P., Vocational Village could be of assistance. There is as yet, no such information available.

Also a central research bureau will facilitate matters greatly as far as time and money is concerned. Most of our information had been gathered before, some of it by these offices. If such a facility were available, we could have gathered the necessary information within a week at the most - saved the Agency's money and facilitated the planning. Such a bureau will also serve other Projects in the Portland area, all of which need greatly such information.

Realizing the amount of money such a department would necessitate, I will try to outline some of its favorable points:

1. Instead of spending extra time researching the research, the bureau would have the necessary information or be in the process of obtaining it and immediate evaluation and program planning would occur. Since all of the variables of a problem-situation would be available - it will be much easier to get to the cost of a problem.

2. Would centralize money, personnel, etc. ... to attack a particular problem, with the most efficient methods, amount of time.

3. Would be used by other projects. Their efforts would be facilitated and would provide supplementary information for Model Cities. This is also necessary since projects are usually funded 3-5 years, and more time would be spent solving a problem, rather than doing research.

4. Provide background information which is necessary to view present facts in perspective.

For further survey projects:

1. Objectives, method of write-up and presentation shall be presented at the beginning of survey program. Would help in knowing what kind of information to attain, how it should be analyzed and what facts are pertinent to the situation.

2. More cooperation among surveyors and budgeting of time for a more expedient gathering of facts.

3. Questions designed to get at cost of problem rather than its secondary aspects. I know that's the most difficult kind of question to design, and I have not the experience to suggest exactly how. (eg. question to Youth Opportunity Center - How many M. N. dropouts seek admittance? - does reveal how many stuck with a job once they were provided with one, reasons for leaving and staying, etc.)

Chart 1. 1969-1970 Survey of Jefferson Senior Class

336 graduates: Out of 275 Responses:

5.2%	College
5.5%	Community College/Vocational or Technical Training
77%	Apprenticeship
24%	Full Time Job
25%	Armed Forces
8.4%	Special Training
6.9%	Other

Chart 2. Survey of 1968-69 Class of Jefferson Seniors

	Total	Male	Female
Jr. College (Trans.)	60	31	29
Jr. College (Vocational Training)	21	17	4
Total Jr. College	81	48	23
State College (in Oregon)	74	44	30
Independent College (in Oregon)	17	6	11
Total College (in Oregon)	91	50	41
State College (out of Oregon)	3	2	1
Independent College (out of Oregon)	8	4	4
Total College (out of Oregon)	11	6	5
Total State: Independent (out of Oregon)	102	56	46
Total State: Independent (in and out of Oregon)			
Total College: Jr. College	183	104	79
Special Training	22	19	3
Full Time Job	89	58	31

Chart2. Survey of 1968-69 Class of Jefferson Seniors (contd.)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Armed Services	19	1	18
Apprenticeship	4		4
Homemaker	4	4	
Other	5	5	
Total Non-College	143	87	56
Total Responses	326	191	135
Total Graduates	367		

Chart3. 1968-69 Survey of Blacks in Senior Class

Out of Total of 132 Responses

61.4%	Community College with intent to transfer
5.3%	Vocational: Technical Training
3.8%	Special Training
23.5%	Full Time Jobs
2.3%	Homemakers
3.8%	Other

Chart4. 1967-68 Senior Class Survey on Plans for Coming Year:

44.1%	Colleges (including Jr. College Transfers)
20.2%	State Colleges (in Oregon)
4.6%	Independent College (in Oregon)
0.8%	State College (outside Oregon)
2.2%	Independent College (outside Oregon)
22.1%	Jr. College (including college transfer: Vocational Training)
12.8%	Special Training (Jr. College Apprenticeship)

Chart 4. 1967-68 Senior Class Survey on Plans for Coming Year (contd.):

24.3% Full Time Jobs

5.2% Armed Forces

1.1% Homemakers

1.4% Other

Chart 5. STATEWIDE ENROLLMENT DATA--A MEASURE OF HOLDING POWER

Enrollment figures for the last 17 public high school graduation classes (1952 through 1968) in Oregon, are shown by grade levels. Each year's figures do not include transfers within the state. Transfers into the state are included with the assumption that these approximately equal transfers leaving the state.

Data for the following table were obtained from attendance records in the State Department of Education. The percentage figures in parentheses in each instance indicate the cumulative survival from the ninth grade.

Class of	Ninth	% Lost	Tenth	% Lost	Eleventh	% Lost	Twelfth	% Lost	Graduated
1952	18,918 (100%)	7.7	17,457 (92.3%)	9.4	15,687 (82.9%)	12.4	13,331 (70.5%)	6.7	12,071 (63.8%)
1953	18,971 (100%)	6.0	17,834 (94.0%)	10.2	15,894 (83.8%)	11.8	13,659 (72.0%)	6.0	12,526 (66.0%)
1954	19,994 (100%)	6.8	18,627 (93.2%)	10.4	16,559 (82.8%)	9.8	14,603 (73.0%)	6.7	13,266 (66.4%)
1955	20,918 (100%)	7.7	19,326 (92.3%)	8.0	17,634 (84.3%)	9.9	15,578 (74.4%)	6.5	14,223 (67.9%)
1956	21,932 (100%)	4.9	20,846 (95.1%)	8.4	19,016 (86.7%)	10.2	16,776 (76.5%)	6.9	15,256 (69.6%)
1957	22,686 (100%)	4.9	21,569 (95.1%)	7.7	19,826 (87.4%)	10.8	17,372 (76.6%)	6.7	15,853 (69.9%)
1958	23,226 (100%)	4.1	22,278 (95.9%)	7.3	20,577 (88.6%)	9.6	18,358 (79.0%)	7.8	16,645 (71.2%)
1959	23,923 (100%)	3.9	22,989 (96.1%)	7.4	21,209 (88.7%)	8.7	19,125 (79.9%)	8.2	17,144 (71.7%)
1960	26,696 (100%)	4.0	25,627 (96.0%)	5.7	24,124 (90.3%)	9.3	21,734 (81.0%)	7.8	19,560 (73.2%)
1961	27,969 (100%)	3.1	27,104 (96.9%)	5.2	25,637 (91.7%)	8.1	23,379 (83.6%)	7.6	21,261 (76.0%)
1962	26,762 (100%)	2.5	26,089 (97.5%)	5.3	24,668 (92.2%)	7.5	22,680 (84.7%)	7.2	20,750 (77.5%)
1963	26,603 (100%)	2.1	26,037 (97.9%)	4.5	24,847 (93.4%)	6.8	23,031 (86.6%)	8.4	20,800 (78.2%)
1964	30,264 (100%)	1.9	29,701 (98.1%)	3.3	28,692 (94.8%)	5.6	26,998 (89.2%)	8.4	24,463 (80.8%)
1965	36,322 (100%)	.6	36,098 (99.4%)	2.3	35,275 (97.1%)	6.6	32,864 (90.5%)	7.9	29,988 (82.6%)
1966	35,074 (100%)	.0	35,063 (100%)	3.4	33,864 (96.6%)	6.4	31,623 (90.2%)	9.3	28,387 (80.9%)
1967	35,493 (100%)	.9	35,180 (99.1%)	2.9	34,141 (96.2%)	5.6	32,170 (90.6%)	8.6	29,111 (82.0%)
1968	35,656 (100%)	0.0	35,787 (100%)	3.1	34,690 (97.3%)	6.6	32,326 (90.7%)	8.1	29,441 (82.6%)

These enrollment figures show that 82.6% of the ninth graders survived through graduation for the 1968 class compared to 63.8% for the 1952 class. This reflects an increase in survival over the previous year, and is the same as the class of 1965 - the highest since these tabulations were started. It is significant that for the last four graduating classes nearly one-half the dropouts occurred during the twelfth grade.

Chart 6

Transfer and Withdrawal Statistics for Jefferson High School

- A. Total Number of Transfers (does not include transfer to or from Evening School or Vocational Village).

B = 102

G = 105

T = 207

- B. Total Numbers of Withdrawals

B = 119

G = 81

T = 200

- C. Number of Students Transferring to Evening School from High School

Number: % of those who enrolled
and remained

13 = 61.9%

Number: % of those
who dropped

7 = 33.3%

Number: % of those who
transferred to Day School

1 = 4.8%

D. Transfer to School Outside School District (2nd column = city-wide numbers).

B - 31 = 6.5% → 476 = 49.5%

G - 41 = 8.4% → 486 = 50.5%

T - 72 = 7.5% → 962 = 100.0%

E. Transfers to Another Portland High School (2nd column = city-wide numbers).

B - 33 = 11.1% → 296 = 50.5%

G - 39 = 13.4% → 290 = 49.5%

T - 72 = 12.3% → 586 = 100.0%

F. Transfers to Private or Parochial Schools (2nd column = city-wide numbers).

B - → 17 = 38.6%

G - 3 = 11.8% → 27 = 61.4%

T - 3 = 6.8% → 44 = 100.0%

Chart 7

G. Transfers to Correctional Institutions (2nd column = city-wide numbers).

B - 6 = 7.9% → 76 = 58.0%

G - 5 = 9.1% → 55 = 42.0%

T - 11 = 8.4% → 131 = 100.0%

H. Transfers to Home-Teaching Programs (2nd column = city-wide numbers).

B - 3 = 50.0% → 6 = 26.1%

G - 4 = 23.5% → 17 = 73.9%

T - 7 = 30.4% → 23 = 100.0%

I. Transfers Who Moved - No Forwarding Address (2nd column = city-wide numbers).

B - 3 = 8.3% → 36 = 58.1%

G - 1 = 3.8% → 26 = 41.9%

T - 4 = 6.5% → 62 = 100.0%

J. Other Reasons (2nd column = city-wide numbers).

B - 1 = 9.1% → 9 = 45%

G - 1 = 11.1% → 11 = 55%

T - 2 = 10.0% → 20 = 100%

K. Transfers to Special Programs (C-Cap, Upward Bound, etc.) (2nd column = city-wide numbers).

B - 25 = 43.9% → 57 = 56.4%

G - 11 = 25.0% → 44 = 43.6%

T - 36 = 35.6% → 101 = 100.0%

L. Withdrawals other than Transfers: (2nd column = city-wide numbers).

1. Entered Military Service

B - 3 = 4.6% → 65 = 100.0%

G - →

T - 3 = 4.6% → 65 = 100.0%

2. Withdrew at Age 18 (2nd column = city-wide numbers).

B - 8 = 5.8 → 137 = 63.1%

G - 6 = 7.5 → 80 = 36.9%

T - 14 = 6.5 → 217 = 100.0%

Chart 8

3. Deceased (2nd column = city-wide numbers).

B - → 3 = 60%

G - 1 = 50.0% → 2 = 40%

T - 1 = 20.0% → 5 = 100%

4. Request for Temporary Excuse

B - 75 = 19.8% → 379 = 57.2%

G - 54 = 19.0% → 284 = 42.8%

T - 129 = 19.5% → 663 = 100.0%

5. Request for Permanent Excuse

B - 19 = 9.9% → 191 = 56%

G - 15 = 10.0% → 150 = 44%

T - 34 = 10.0% → 341 = 100%

6. Expelled by Administration

B - 2 = 20.0% → 10 = 76.9%

G - 1 = 33.3% → 3 = 23.1%

T - 3 = 23.1% → 13 = 100.0%

7. Other Reasons

B - 12 = 34.2% → 35 = 47.9%

G - 4 = 10.5% → 38 = 52.1%

T - 16 = 21.9% → 73 = 100.0%

M. Reasons for Withdrawing (2nd column = city-wide numbers).1. Physically Ill

B - → 10 = 38.5%

G - 1 = 6.3% → 16 = 61.5%

T - 1 = 6.8% → 20 = 100.0%

2. Physically DisabledB - $\rightarrow 2 = 33.3\%$ G - $1 = 25.0\% \rightarrow 4 = 66.7\%$ T - $1 = 16.7\% \rightarrow 6 = 100.0\%$ 3. Mentally IllNone $\rightarrow 9 = 60\%$ $6 = 40\%$ $15 = 100\%$ 4. Behaviorial DifficultiesB - $9 = 10.3\% \rightarrow 87 = 65.9\%$ G - $9 = 20.0\% \rightarrow 45 = 34.1\%$ T - $18 = 13.6\% \rightarrow 132 = 100.0\%$ 5. AttendanceB - $70 = 15.1\% \rightarrow 464 = 64.6\%$ G - $52 = 20.5\% \rightarrow 254 = 35.4\%$ T - $122 = 17.0\% \rightarrow 718 = 100.0\%$ 6. MarriageB - $\rightarrow 2 = 3.5\%$ G - $2 = 3.6\% \rightarrow 55 = 96.5\%$ T - $2 = 3.5\% \rightarrow 57 = 100.0\%$ Chart 97. PregnancyB - \rightarrow G - $5 = 9.6\% \rightarrow 52 = 100\%$ T - $5 = 9.6\% \rightarrow$

8. Other Known Reasons

$$B - 8 = 14.0\% \rightarrow 57 = 61.3\%$$

$$G - 4 = 11.1\% \rightarrow 36 = 38.7\%$$

$$T - 12 = 12.9\% \rightarrow 93 = 100\%$$

9. Unknown Reasons

$$B - 12 = 15.8\% \rightarrow 76 = 58\%$$

$$G - 10 = 18.2\% \rightarrow 55 = 42\%$$

$$T - 22 = 16.8\% \rightarrow 131 = 100\%$$

10. Mentally Disabled

$$B - 1 = 11.1\% \rightarrow 9 = 60\%$$

$$G - 0 \rightarrow 6 = 40\%$$

$$T - 1 = 6.7\% \rightarrow 15 = 100\%$$

11. Academic Difficulty

$$B - 21 = 13.6\% \rightarrow 154 = 74\%$$

$$G - 16 = 29.6\% \rightarrow 54 = 20\%$$

$$T - 37 = 17.8\% \rightarrow 208 = 100\%$$

12. Lack of Appropriate Curriculum

$$B - 2 = 6.9\% \rightarrow 29 = 87.9\%$$

$$G - 0 \rightarrow 4 = 12.1\%$$

$$T - 2 = 6.1\% \rightarrow 33 = 100\%$$

13. Lack of Interest

$$B - 29 = 9.1\% \rightarrow 319 = 63\%$$

$$G - 22 = 11.8\% \rightarrow 187 = 37\%$$

$$T - 51 = 10.1\% \rightarrow 506 = 100\%$$

14. Parental Influence

$$B - 4 = 15.4\% \rightarrow 26 = 52\%$$

$$G - 1 = 4.2\% \rightarrow 24 = 48\%$$

$$T - 5 = 10\% \rightarrow 50 = 100\%$$

15. Needed at Home

$$B - 1 = 20.0\% \rightarrow 5 = 21.7\%$$

$$G - 2 = 11.1\% \rightarrow 18 = 78.3\%$$

$$T - 3 = 13.0\% \rightarrow 23 = 100.0\%$$

16. Economic Reasons

$$B - 4 = 21.1\% \rightarrow 70.4\%$$

$$G - 0 \rightarrow 29.6\%$$

$$T - 4 = 14.8\% \rightarrow 100.0\%$$

17. Employment

$$B - 15 = 16.7\% \rightarrow 90 = 67.2\%$$

$$G - 9 = 20.5\% \rightarrow 44 = 32.8\%$$

$$T - 24 = 17.9\% \rightarrow 134 = 100.0\%$$

Chart 10

N. % of Withdrawals by Age and Sex (including transfers)

		B	G	Total
Age	14	2.5	2.5	2.5
	15	21.7	14.1	18.7
	16	27.5	35.9	30.8
	17	30.0	24.4	27.8
	18	14.2	16.7	15.2
	19	2.5	5.1	3.5
	20	0.8	1.3	1.0
	Unknown	0.8		0.5

O. % of Withdrawals by Grade and Sex

	B	G	T
9	20.6	12.1	17.4
10	25.8	25.9	25.8
11	41.2	41.4	41.3
12	12.4	20.7	15.5

P. % of Withdrawals by Month

	B	G	T
Sept.	2.7	1.6	2.2
Oct.	5.4	9.7	6.7
Nov.	7.2	1.6	5.0
Dec.	2.7	4.8	3.4
Jan.	14.4	9.7	12.3
Feb.	14.4	6.5	11.2
March	9.0	22.6	13.4
April	24.3	19.4	21.8
May	19.8	19.4	19.0
June	5.4	4.8	5.0

Above data does not constitute a complete record of dropouts. Summer leaves are not included. Some students reported as temporary drops never return. Some reported as permanent drops do return. Some reported by schools as drops are not reported by Child Services.

Taken from "Student Withdrawals and Transfers in Portland Public High Schools" 1968-1969.

Chart 11. Minority Breakdown 1968-69

Institution	Black		American Indian		Oriental		Spanish		Total
	Receiving Financial Aid	Total	Receiving Financial Aid	Total	Receiving Financial Aid	Total	Receiving Financial Aid	Total	
Portland State (Undergraduate and Graduate)	67	165 (95% of M. N. students)	8	14	13	35	7	17	10,383
University of Oregon Undergraduate Graduate	124 8	145 12	33 6	91 10	34 14	131 31	15 7	23 13	9,870 2,851
Willamette Undergraduate Graduate	12 0	12 0	0 0	5 0	18 1	38 5	0 0	0 0	1,210 302
Lewis & Clark (Undergraduate and Graduate and Professional)	19	21	1	2	13	32	3	8	1,689
Oregon State Undergraduate Graduate	44 4	61 10	4 0	6 2	67 16	363 45	13 4	55 8	12,531 1,949
O.C.E. Undergraduate	14	20	2	10	13	35	8	15	2,969

Chart 12. Racial Distribution of Students by School (69)

School	% of Blacks	No. of Blacks	Am. Indian	Spanish (Am. Surname)	Oriental	White
Boise	98	578/616				38/616
Eliot	74	258/439		5/439	3/439	173/439
Humboldt	93	325/350		5/338		25/350
Irvington	53	357/564	3/564	6/564	7/564	211/564
Jefferson	47	546/1259			24/1259	689/1259
King	93	722/788	4/788		1/788	61/788
Sabin	48	404/674			4/674	271/674
Vernon	41	339/809	8/809	6/809	11/809	445/809
Woodlawn	37	327/816	14/816		9/816	447/816

Chart 13. By Grade:

Eliot: 1st-3rd; 87% or 148/175 students are black, 17% or 27/175 are white.

Sabin: 1st-3rd; 65% are black, 1 Indian, 3 Oriental;
3rd-8th; 50-58% are black.

Vernon: Kindergarten (28/68), 1st (49/125), 2nd (48/116), 3rd (40/94),
4th (31/69), 5th (40/90), 6th (40/78), 7th (25/77), 8th (38/92)
(Number of Black Students)

1st-3rd - 40% of students are black.

3rd-8th - 42% of students are black - remaining are white.

King: 1st-4th; 22% or 5/21 students are black, 78% or 16/21 students are white; 3rd-8th; 50-58% are white.

Chart 14. Racial Distribution of Teachers with Tenure Including Teaching Principals and Assistant Principals. Only Woodlawn, King, Eliot, and Jefferson Do Not Indicate Those Teachers Who Have or Do Not Have Tenure.

	Am. Ind.	Spanish	Black	Oriental	White	Total (those with & without tenure)
*Woodlawn (69-70)			4		26	30
Vernon (70-71)			2		27	30
Sabin (70-71)			3	1	25	36
*King (70-71)			14		41	56
Irvington (70-71)			3		6	19
*Eliot (69-70)			3		21	24
Boise (70-71)			2		18	42
*Jefferson (69-70)			9	2	56	67
Humboldt			5	9	8	21

Chart 15. Approximation of Racial Distribution of Teachers Without Terms. Also Indication of Number of Teacher Aids.

	Teachers		Aids	
	Black	White	Black	White
*King			11	5
*Eliot			20	2
*Woodlawn	1			
Sabin	1	18	2	8
Humboldt		8	6	3
Irvington	6	4		4
Boise	7	15	3	
Vernon	1		3	
*Jefferson				

Figures of Sabin show a discrepancy between total number of teachers with and without tenure. School district indicates total of 36, School indicates total of 38.

Chart 16, Educational Background of Teachers

	Masters	B.A.'s	None	0-5 (Numerator of fraction indicates those with no experience)	5-10	10-15	over 15	Totals (1 st indicate degrees, 2 nd = experience)
Boise	8	36	3	4/21	10	14	4	47-49
Eliot	8	23	1	3/12	5	12	3	32-32
Humboldt	8	16	0	1/8	9	0	0	24-17
Irvington	7	30	1	1/17	11	8	2	38-38
King	10	38	5	7/29	9	11	3	53-52
Sabin	12	33	0	8/23	10	8	4	45-45
Vernon	3	33	1	6/21	5	11	0	37-37
Woodlawn	11	28	0	4/16	8	9	5	38-38

I. Program Category - Recreation and Culture

II. Objectives:

A. Long-range

To make recreational and cultural facilities and opportunities available and convenient to MN residents according to their needs and preferences.

B. Short-Range

1. To involve the MN youth in detailed planning and implementation for recreational and cultural activities.
2. To establish lines of communication that create cooperation between MN residents and recreational authorities in the city for increased utilization of recreational facilities in the MN.

III. Indices and Current Values

- (a) Number and type of recreational and cultural facilities located in the MN.

4 Public Parks
2 YMCA Branches
2 Albina Art Centers
3 Public Libraries

52% of MN residents felt there are enough parks in the neighborhood.

- (b) Number of MN residents, by age group, participating in recreational and cultural activities operated in the MN.

(No data available.)

- (c) Amount of annual expenditure for recreational and cultural activities (a) per MN residents, (b) per residents of city.

(No data available for MNA)

Approximately \$2 per person, per year, is spent for playgrounds in Multnomah County.
\$154,000 is spent annually for swimming pools.
Source: Park Bureau.

- (d) Number of occasions in which recreational and cultural facilities are requested for use by MN residents.

(No data obtained.)

- (e) Number of occasions in which recreational and cultural facilities are used by MN residents.

(No data obtained.)

IV. Project in the Recreation and Culture Program Area is:

- (1) Youth Activities & Planning.

I. Program Category - Crime and Delinquency

II. Objectives:

A. Long-range

To implement programs and services with the active participation of MN residents that will (a) improve the relationship between residents of the MN and the police by increasing the mutual respect of the two groups, (b) provide competent and sympathetic legal services for MN residents who are in need of legal assistance, and (c) prevent and reduce the rate of crime and delinquency in the MN to at least the rate in the rest of the city.

B. Short-range

1. To develop programs that will establish greater confidence and trust in police operation among MN residents.
2. To ensure that all indigent MN residents accused of felonies and/or misdemeanors have competent and readily accessible legal services available to them.

III. Indices and Current Conditions

- (a) Number and types of reported incidents of dissension between city police and MN residents.

(No data available.)

- (b) Number of MN problems brought to the attention of police department.

14 (since 1/1/70)

Source: Portland Police Department.

- (c) Number of MN problems solved by police department and Neighborhood Committee through cooperation.

(No data available.)

- (d) Number of black policemen hired under an intern program.

(No program exists.)

- (e) Number of MN residents whose attitudes have improved toward police (over past year).

Out of 2500 households surveyed (8/70):

Attitude improved-10%

Attitude became worse-15%

Attitude remained unchanged-75%

68% rated police protection in MN good

- (f) Number of police whose attitudes improved toward MN residents.

(No data available)

- (g) Number and types of programs available for dissemination information geared to help decrease dissension between MN residents and the police department.

(No program exists.)

- (h) Number of releases on own recognizances among MN residents.

(No data available)

- (i) Number of volunteer lawyers giving their time for legal services to indigent MN residents accused of felonies and/or misdemeanors.

There is a list of 70 attorneys requesting court appointments for the City of Portland. These attorneys are paid by the state.

No data is available for volunteer lawyers serving MN residents.

IV. Projects in the Crime and Delinquency Program Category are:

- (1) Police Community Relations
- (2) PS-4 Police Intern Program
- (3) Community Legal Services

I. Crime and Delinquency

II. Objectives

A. Long range

1. Improve the relationship between the residents of the M. N. and the police by increasing the mutual respect between the two groups.

2. Provide competent and sympathetic legal services for M. N. residents who are in need of legal assistances.

B. Short Range

1. To develop programs that will establish greater confidence and trust in police operations among M. N. residents.

III. Evaluation Service

A. Number and type of reported incidents of dissension between city police and M. N. residents.

B. Number of problems brought to the attention of police department by M. N. advisory committees.

C. Number of problems solved by police department and advisory committee through cooperation.

D. Number of criminal cases involving M. N. residents handled by the operating agency.

E. Number of black policemen hired under an intern program.

F. Number of M. N. residents whose attitude improved toward police.

G. Number of police whose attitude improved toward the M. N. residents.

III. Current Condition in View of Objective

A. The records of the Portland Police Department are kept by

1. Types of
2. By month
3. By ethnic origin
4. By age and sex

a. No records are kept for certain parts of towns. Only census tracts of types of crimes are kept by the FBI.

B. No known data can be obtained.

C. A problem between police and M. N. residents must first be turned into the police. Fourteen such problems have been turned in, since January 1, 1970. (This number has been taken from police records)

D. There is no record of what happens to court cases from the M. N. area. Nor is there any number for the amount of people released on recognizances.

E. There are three volunteer lawyers from North Portland.

ANNUAL CASE REPORT

Year - 1969

1. Cases carried forward from last month _____
2. Re-referrals on active cases _____
3. New cases assigned _____
4. Cases transferred from other counselors _____
5. Total assignments - add items 2, 3, 4 _____
6. Total cases carried - add items 1, 3, 4 _____ 44,510
7. Number of cases closed _____
8. Number of cases transferred out _____
9. Number of cases carried forward (6-7 and 8) _____
10. Number of children in detention during month _____ 4,723
11. Number of children in receiving homes during month _____ 214
12. Number of children in shelter care during month _____ 717

- INVESTIGATION
13. Investigation not started _____ 792
 14. Investigation started but not completed _____ 10,089
 15. Investigation completed _____ 33,629

- SUPERVISION
16. Cases being supervised weekly _____ 3,152
 17. Cases being supervised monthly _____ 4,066
 18. Cases being supervised twice monthly _____ 3,929
 19. Cases being supervised on an irregular basis _____ 4,876
 20. Number of cases service is completed _____ 5,621

- EXAMINATIONS
21. Psychiatric _____ 453
 22. Psychological _____ 249
 23. Medical and Dental _____ 414

ANNUAL CASE REPORT (Contd.)

DISPOSITION	24. Dismissed	247
	25. Warned and Adjusted	2,723
	26. Probation: Formal	725
	Informal	1,955
27. Supervision:		
	A. Court	517
	B. Welfare	291
	***C. Other (specify)	15
28. Foster Home:		
	A. Welfare	310
	B. Court	73
	C. Relatives	117
	***D. Other (Specify)	21
29. Institutions:		
	A. Children's Farm Home: Direct	6
	Purchase of Care	6
	B. Christie: Direct	4
	Purchase of Care	5
	C. Edgefield Lodge	1
	D. Fairview	17
	E. Hillcrest	71
	F. Louise	26
	G. MacLaren	124
	H. Multnomah County Youth Care Center	20
	I. Parry Center	2

ANNUAL CASE REPORT (Contd.)

J. St. Mary's: Direct	5
Purchase of Care	22
K. Villa St. Rose: Direct	12
Purchase of Care	12
L. Youth Adventures Youth Care Center	14
*** M. Other (specify)	56
30. Suspended Commitment	69
31. Remand	62
*** 32. Return to Agency (Specify)	516 Corrected to 297
or jurisdiction: other county	99 " " 149
other state	164 " " 256
*** 33. Other (Specify)	6,227
Termination of Parental Rts.	34
Permanent Commitments	38

*** (See attached sheet for 27C - 28D - 29M - 32 - 33)

Corrected totals No. 32 due to discrepancy of counting some cases twice.

7-30-69

ANNUAL CASE REPORT
Supplementary
1969

27C.

PPS Prescriptive Ed. Dept.	1
Clark County Juvenile Court	1
Relatives	2
Grandmother	1
Catholic Charities	3
Catholic Services	4
Child Guidance Clinic	1
Family Service	1
Family Counseling Service	1
	<u>15</u>

28D.

Volunteer foster home	3
Youth Progress	2
Catholic Services	5
Legal Guardian	1
Work Home	1
Foster sisters home	1
Carroll Home	2
Placement in Tennessee	1
Friends in Salem, Ore.	1
Friends	3
Independent home	1
	<u>21</u>

29M.

Oregon State Hospital	4
Medical School Psych	1
Dammasch Hospital	4
Secret Harbor	2
Carroll Home (CS)	13
Youth for Christ	15
Child Diagnostic Center	1
White Shield Home	1
"Inn" Home	2
Deschutes County Juv. Crt Group Home	1
Child Guidance Clinic	3
Courtesy Supervision, Douglas City	1
State-California	1
U.O. Med. School	1
Youth Progress	3
Youth for Christ Lodge	2
Lutheran Group Home	1
	<u>56</u>

33. Traffic	6,178
Other	49
	<u>6,227</u>

32.

Louise Home	11
Hillcrest School for Girls	54
McLaren School for Boys	133
Villa St. Rose	7
Multnomah County Welfare Com.	37
Job Corps	15
U. S. Marine Corps	5
Albertina Kerr Homes	4
St. Mary's	2
Fairview	2
U. S. Army	4
Parry Center	4
Group Homes	10
Waverly Baby Home	1
Probate Court	1
Childrens Farm Home	1
Other Country	6
	<u>297</u>
Other County	149
Other State	256

33.

Catholic Charities	1
Youth Progress	1
U. S. Marine Corps	1
Supervision in Home	1
Withdrawn from Fairview	1
Closed by Judge	1
Indian Boarding School	1
Home Investigation	3
Courtesy Supervision	5
Adult Court	1
Court Supervision ended	1
Cont'd to later date	8
Job Corps	1
Moved out of State	1
Factfind Formal Hearing	4
Home Study	1
Finding of fact	1
Dammasch Hospital	3
Continued Supervision	1
Interstate Compact	1
Closed with Charges pending	1
Snohomish County	1
California	1
Youth for Christ	2
Left State	2
Awarded mother	1
M.C.P.W.C.	1
Child Guidance Clinic	2
	<u>49</u>

ARREST STATISTICS; CITY OF PORTLAND

ARRESTS BY ETHNIC ORIGIN

Statistics on arrests by ethnic origin for the City of Portland in 1969 show the highest proportion of non-white arrests to be in Class I offenses for both juveniles and adults.

City of Portland*
ARRESTS BY ETHNIC ORIGIN; 1969
Juveniles and Adults

ADULTS	CLASS I ARRESTS	% OF TOTAL	CLASS II ARRESTS	% OF TOTAL
Caucasian	1721	68	11009	17
Negro	675	27	1674	11
Oriental	15	--	27	--
Indian	68	2	1344	9
Other	17	--	93	--
Total Adult	2496	100	14147	100
JUVENILE				
Caucasian	1826	71	5363	84
Negro	696	27	837	13
Oriental	17	--	42	--
Indian	12	--	85	--
Other	7	--	5	--
Total Juvenile	2558	100	6336	100

*Some discrepancies exist for arrests by ethnic origin and other arrest data because of discrepancies in recording procedures.

TABLE VI

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN REFERRED FOR DELINQUENCY

BY CENSUS TRACT - 1967

<u>Census Tracts</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Census Tracts</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Census Tracts</u>	<u>Children</u>
1	57	29A	31	62	8
2	29	29B	42	63	16
3A	17	29C	29	64	20
3B	39	20	25	65	22
4A	32	31	23	66	28
4B	29	32	39	67	19
5A	38	33A	51	68	9
5B	35	33B	53	69	1
6A	59	34A	61	70	1
6B	56	34B	65	71	6
7A	22	35A	27	72	19
7B	40	35B	26	73	17
8A	48	36A	41	74	2
8B	38	36B	53	75	32
9A	30	36C	9	76	9
9B	26	37	65	77	2
10	89	38A	25	78	5
11A	8	38B	15	79	17
11B	29	38C	31	80	23
12A	54	39A	44	81	40
12B	23	39B	23	82	60
13	62	40A	71	83	43
14	40	40B	33	84	24
15	15	41A	60	85	29
16A	38	41B	45	86	20
16B	38	42	26	87	33
17A	67	43	8	88	35
17B	33	44	2	89	25
18	47	45	23	90	34
19	42	46	11	91	39
20	40	47	17	92	56
21	32	48	13	93	38
22A	36	49	17	94	27
22B	9	50	5	95	9
23A	62	51	4	96	52
23B	23	52	5	97	50
24A	45	53	3	98	50
24B	18	54	2	99	22
25A	38	55	2	100	6
25B	19	56	5	101	4
26	10	57	6	102	4
27A	27	58	7	103	21
27B	22	59	31	104	12
28A	8	60	10	105	5
28B	16	61	7		
				Other Oregon Counties	387
				Other States	329
				Unknown	6

TABLE VII

DELINQUENCY RATE BY CENSUS TRACT

BASED ON THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN REFERRED FOR DELINQUENCY
PER 1,000 CHILD POPULATION - AGES 10 THROUGH 17 YEARS FOR 1967

Census Tract	Delinquency Rate	Census Tract	Delinquency Rate	Census Tract	Delinquency Rate
1	73	27B	35	64	27
2	37	28A	26	65	27
3A	33	28B	37	66	31
3B	29	29A	48	67	23
4A	52	29B	61	68	15
4B	76	29C	28	69	3
5A	73	30	33	70	2
5B	79	31	24	71	22
6A	47	32	49	72	90
6B	110	33A	120	73	39
7A	51	33B	110	74	24
7B	48	34A	120	75	37
8A	67	34B	120	76	20
8B	53	35A	42	77	69
9A	54	35B	57	78	10
9B	150	36A	58	79	20
10	110	36B	43	80	15
11A	65	36C	23	81	36
11B	105	37	80	82	39
12A	92	38A	51	83	60
12B	48	38B	42	84	51
13	62	38C	52	85	58
14	49	39A	40	86	45
15	33	39B	86	87	52
16A	46	40A	94	88	58
16B	70	40B	46	89	25
17A	69	41A	97	90	44
17B	73	41B	96	91	43
18	38	42	66	92	37
19	31	43	19	93	33
20	140	45	165	94	26
21	89	46	58	95	9
22A	102	47	62	96	37
23A	266	48	100	97	29
23B	85	49	108	98	33
24A	110	58	40	99	31
24B	48	59	79	100	10
25A	42	60	21	101	6
25B	33	61	20	102	23
26	24	62	42	103	42
27A	71	63	19	104	11
				105	9

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT
MULTNOMAH COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
1969

<u>DELINQUENCY</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Total</u>
Unauthorized use of Auto	27	439	466
Burglary or Unlawful Entry	23	441	464
Robbery	6	87	93
Other Theft	435	795	1230
Truancy	108	214	322
Running Away	1037	800	1837
Being Ungovernable	442	487	929
Sex Offense	14	36	50
Injury to Person	41	196	237
Act of Carelessness or Mischief	90	517	607
Liquor	54	404	458
Curfew	127	546	673
Drugs	47	206	253
Other Delinquent Behavior	<u>31</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>102</u>
TOTAL DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	2482	5239	7721
Investigation Service	130	142	272
Housing for Other Agencies	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTAL DELINQUENCY SERVICE	2616	5383	7999
DEPENDENT - NEGLECT			
Dependent	540		
Neglect	396		
Investigation Service	<u>507</u>		
Total	1443		<u>1443</u>
TOTAL DELINQUENCY AND DEPENDENCY			9442
TRAFFIC			<u>6885</u>
GRAND TOTAL			16,327

(Total number of children involved in Dependency Cases 2378)

ARRESTS BY AGE AND SEX

CLASS II	SEX	UNDER 18	18/20	21/29	30/39	40/49	OVER 50	TOTAL
OTHER ASSAULTS	M	153	110	281	131	103	48	826
	F	21	25	39	11	8	1	105
ARSON	M	15	8	5		1		29
	F	4			1			5
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	M	11	12	32	9	8	2	74
	F	2	7	26	2	1		38
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT	M	22	16	58	27	16	9	148
	F	5	7	19	2	1		34
STOLEN PROPERTY	M	194	60	58	34	11	8	365
	F	5	4	10	1			20
VANDALISM	M	243	14	7	2	2		268
	F	11		2				13
WEAPONS VIOLATIONS	M	60	61	88	29	26	17	281
	F	6	10	19	3	2		40
PROSTITUTION	M			6	2	3	2	13
	F	3	27	69	8	1		108
SEX OFFENSES	M	20	3	17	4	4	6	54
	F	2		1				3
NARCOTIC/DRUG LAWS	M	161	165	137	19	23	4	509
	F	46	29	42	14	2	1	134
GAMBLING	M	4	1	15	20	8	18	66
	F							
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	M	283		1				284
	F	143						143
D U I I L	M	15	38	276	323	349	376	1377
	F	1	1	13	30	46	33	124
LIQUOR LAWS	M	601	374	26	8	7	18	1034
	F	120	68	1		1		190
DRUNKENNESS	M	51	184	979	1688	2755	3065	8722
	F	9	25	133	127	147	114	555
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	M	184	129	221	79	69	58	740
	F	53	26	58	14	6	8	165
VAGRANCY	M	145	8	9	4	4	14	184
	F	36						36
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	M	1026	269	333	187	152	82	2049
	F	786	45	64	26	13	5	939
SUB TOTALS	M	3188	1452	2549	2566	3541	3727	17023
	F	1253	274	496	239	228	162	2652
TOTALS		4441	1726	3045	2805	3769	3889	19675

ARRESTS BY AGE AND SEX

CLASS I	SEX	UNDER 18	18-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	OVER 50	TOTAL
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	M		3	5	6	3	4	21
	F		2	2				4
FORCIBLE RAPE	M	6	4	12	5	1	1	29
	F							
ROBBERY	M	89	39	67	27	17	5	244
	F	6	6	7	3			22
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	M	35	25	55	40	27	24	206
	F	4	6	8	8	4	1	31
BURGLARY	M	353	89	89	42	21	7	601
	F	16	5	5	2			28
LARCENCY	M	939	153	171	97	58	74	1491
	F	681	176	127	45	42	35	1106
AUTO THEFT	M	252	44	24	9	5	1	335
	F	4	1					5
SUB TOTALS	M	1673	357	423	226	132	116	2927
	F	711	196	149	58	46	36	1196
GRAND TOTALS		2384	553	572	284	178	152	4123

ARRESTS BY ETHNIC ORIGIN

ADULT

CLASSIFICATION	CAUCASIAN	NEGRO	ORIENTAL	INDIAN	ALL OTHER	TOTAL
CLASS II						
ARSON	8	7				15
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	67	30		2		99
EMBEZZLEMENT & FRAUD	127	27	1			155
STOLEN PROPERTY	119	62		5		186
VANDALISM	23	4				27
WEAPONS VIOLATIONS	165	84	1	4	1	255
PROSTITUTIONS	71	43	1	3		118
SEX OFFENSES	34	1				35
NARCOTIC/DRUG LAWS	347	87		1	1	436
GAMBLING	50	11			1	62
OFFENSE AGAINST FAMILY	1					1
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	1340	111	4	26	4	1485
LIQUOR LAWS	486	11		6		503
DRUNKENNESS	6780	790	12	1563	72	9217
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	452	181	4	28	3	668
VAGRANCY	34	4		1		39
ALL OTHER	905	221	4	35	11	1176
TOTAL	11009	1674	27	1674	93	14477

ARRESTS BY ETHNIC ORIGIN

ADULT

CLASSIFICATION	CAUCASIAN	NEGRO	ORIENTAL	INDIAN	ALL OTHER	TOTAL
CLASS I						
HOMICIDE	13	12				25
FORCIBLE RAPE	19	4				23
ROBBERY	90	68	1	12		171
ALL ASSAULTS	615	306	4	27	3	955
BURGLARY	196	60	1	3		260
LARCENCY	744	189	9	22	14	978
AUTO THEFT	44	36		4		84
TOTAL	1721	675	15	68	17	2496

OFFENSE CLEARANCE INDEX

CLASS II	KNOWN OFFENSES		% CHANGE OCCURRENCES	CLEARED BY ARREST		% CHANGE ARRESTS
	1968	1969		1968	1969	
OTHER ASSAULTS	1578	2103	33%	900	1260	40%
ARSON	96	159	66%	30	35	17%
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	244	460	89%	133	196	47%
EMBEZZLEMENT & FRAUD	729	685	-18%	278	200	-28%
STOLEN PROPERTY	23	53	130%	23	51	122%
VANDALISM	4392	4520	03%	248	362	46%
WEAPONS	170	255	50%	168	255	52%
PROSTITUTION	169	104	-38%	169	103	-39%
SEX OFFENSES	874	892	-08%	248	225	-09%
NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS	281	518	84%	299	471	58%
GAMBLING	16	13	-19%	16	11	-31%
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	30	44	47%	12	12	0%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	1835	1608	-12%	1835	1605	-13%
LIQUOR LAWS	965	1420	47%	963	1414	47%
DRUNKENNESS	7619	7584	-05%	7620	7570	-06%
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	670	1085	62%	585	1002	71%
VAGRANCY	169	119	-30%	166	119	-28%
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	3076	3522	14%	2188	2603	19%
TOTAL CLASS II	22936	25144	10%	15881	17494	10%

OFFENSE CLEARANCE INDEX

CLASS I	KNOWN OFFENSES		% CHANGE OCCURRENCES	CLEARED BY ARREST		% CHANGE ARRESTS
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>		<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	23	29	26%	21	26	24%
NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	39	55	41%	2	3	50%
FORCIBLE RAPE	104	118	13%	48	77	60%
ROBBERY	1122	1292	15%	273	304	11%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	664	793	19%	351	449	28%
BURGLARY	6565	7752	18%	1211	1248	03%
LARCENY (OVER \$50)	6240	7721	24%	481	959	99%
LARCENY (UNDER \$50)	8186	8546	04%	1561	2001	28%
AUTO THEFT	2326	3054	31%	397	498	25%
TOTALS	25269	29360	16%	4345	5565	28%

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND HOUSING WORKING COMMITTEE

September 9, 1970

Procedure for Second Action Year

1. Working Committee approves projects in concept.
2. Staff procures detail necessary for submittal.
3. In case there are more proposals than funds can support, priority will be given on the following basis:
 - a. Continuing existing projects.
 - b. Projects in CCDP that did not get implemented in First Action Year.
 - c. New projects not in CCDP.
4. Priority will also be made in relation to goals specified in CCDP and the objective in the evaluation project.
5. Based on the above factors, recommendations will be submitted to the CPB for inclusion in the Second Action Year Program.

Model Cities

Phone 288-6923

Room 210 • 5329 N.E. UNION AVENUE

Portland

OREGON 97211

September 9, 1970

Memorandum

To: All Coordinators
From: Charles Jordan, Director
Subject: CPB Agenda

The purpose of this memorandum is to explain the procedure to be followed in assembling the CPB agenda. The two additional sheets spell out how proposals are to be submitted to City Council and HUD.

General

Prior to each CPB meeting, the agenda material will be accumulated and assembled by the Director's Office. After each CPB meeting, the follow-up work, filing, mailing, and completion of minutes and related matters will be handled by the same.

Deadline

All material for a Tuesday CPB meeting should be in the office of the Director by Wednesday noon preceding the meeting.

Copies of proposals up for action should be mailed to CPB members at least one week prior to the meeting. A draft transmittal letter for the Director's signature, along with the appropriate number of proposals, should be submitted to the Director's Office for signature and mailing. At the Director's discretion, copies of the proposal will be informally submitted to City Council at this time for preview.

Copies of the agenda and accompanying material will be mailed to CPB members on Thursday preceding each meeting.

Procedure

When a Coordinator has a matter for the CPB agenda, he will first take it up with the Director. This may be done either by typing a memo to the Director explaining the agenda item, or by meeting with the Director. See attached sample of recommendation to be prepared and submitted to the Director for inclusion with the agenda.

DATE: CPB Meeting Date

TO: CPB or Director

FROM: Title of Coordinator

State subject briefly, e.g. STAR - HUD/OEO

Recommendation:

State exactly what CPB is requested to approve

Background:

Standard reports make for easier reading and more clarity in presenting recommendations. One of the main objectives is to save the time of the reader. Reports should be brief and to the point. If more detail is needed, it will be requested. Statistical reports, letters and other explanatory data can be attached if desirable.

Name and Title of Coordinator

Approved: _____
Director

Attachments:

- 1.
2. List briefly.
- 3.

SAMPLE

Proposals will be forwarded to City Council in the following manner:

1. Coordinator has appropriate number of copies made for City Council members.
2. Coordinator submits draft transmittal letter along with copies of proposal to Director for his signature.
3. Director signs letter and forwards copies to City Hall.

Proposals will be forwarded to HUD in the following manner:

1. a. Director's Office will receive word from City Hall that proposal was approved by City Council.
- b. Coordinator will be so advised.
2. Coordinator:
 - a. Will make any necessary corrections
 - b. Will immediately notify Director's office as to:
 - (1) Exact title of project
 - (2) Number of project
 - (3) Approximate number of pages
 - (4) When project will be available for printing
3. Director's Office:
 - a. Alert City Printing Office as to day they may expect report for printing (Mike Huff - 227-8441)
 - b. Requests Physical Environment Coordinator to have staff prepare cover (Since City already has background sheet ready; we supply title, number and date)
 - c. Alert Ed Warmoth as to date we hope to mail report to HUD and arrange to get transmittal letter signed by Mayor.
4. Coordinator supplies Director's Office with master copy for printing.
5. Director's Office follows through on printing and mailing.
 - a. Mailing consists of 100 copies to HUD office in Seattle.

Note: The Director will make the necessary contacts with HUD to determine the status of our proposals

Health Report

I. Procedure

Job started on August 3 first by B. Onyejikive and joined later by Colleen Newvine on August 6. The method of contact was by making appointments by telephone and then going in person for the interview on the required information. This worked very well as people were more willing to give information on personal appearance than by telephone. The list of the medical agencies interviewed were far more than that listed by the Model Cities Agency. The idea was to get a concentrated and fairly reliable picture of the questions.

The list of the medical centers attended are listed on a separate sheet and attached to it are vital statistics from the Oregon Board of Health. From the questions asked, the following answers were obtained.

The average waiting period from the time the appointment is made to the time a physician can be seen, ranged from 1 hour to 7 days; but in emergencies, no waiting - the patient is brought in right away. The incidence of communicable diseases is ever increasing monthly, and hospitals like Kaiser Hospital places a ceiling on the number of families they can extend their medicare. They have 750 families to care for in Model Cities. People of low income group undergo a lot of red tape before getting medicare but no question about money. Request for rodent control based on census track is low and the services available is very limited. Mental retarded people are a problem as far as finding jobs is concerned. The alcoholics do better in finding jobs after rehabilitation but eventually fall back to alcoholism - little or no services to M. N.

Infant mortality for the State of Oregon is 17.5%, and Model Neighborhood has 95% of this percentage even though she is 10.3% of the population.

On planned parenthood, the Model Neighborhood claims 10% of the services where the population is 10.3% of Portland.

Abortion for the month of June for the whole Portland area was 600, out of which M. N. claims over 10%; and the figure of 600 are the known cases. This may represent only 25% of the actual figure.

On mental services, the United Cerebral Palsy has zero intake from M. N. Figures are not available from the mental hospital per se - but the % intake from Model Neighborhood is low - less than 10%.

The Albina Child Development Center talks about eligibility for intake of a child? Take in children from 6 months of age; for school at 3-5, breakfast, lunch, and snacks served the kids. Only 3 centers in the M. N.

Dental care, a ceiling placed due to poor finances. Only emergencies taken care of. A non-emergency case may be on the waiting list for months.

It is hard to say conclusively from the figures that Model Cities has a higher incidence of health problems; but one can say so judging from the fact that individuals of low income receive very poor attention, and the majority of these are from the Model Cities. According to the Health Report by Fins, the health situation in Model Cities is very gloomy, and I don't think this picture has changed at all.

HEALTH SURVEY

I. Program Category - Health

II. Objective:

To improve the general physical, dental and mental health of M. N. residents and to improve the enviromental conditions which contribute to improved health in the M. N. A. To make all medical, dental and maternal and infant care services available and more accessible to M. N. low income families by an insurance program, providing transportation and financial assistance and by promoting community health projects designed to provide services to low income M. N. residents.

III. Current Conditions Based on Short and Long Range Objectives:

A. The number of M. N. residents utilizing low cost medical services already available. -- No records available but the hospitals and clinics serve the community where it is located (no barriers against low income group).

B. The number of low cost medical services accessible to M. N. residents - 4.

Kaiser Hospital

Holladay Park Hospital

Emmanuel Hospital

Fred Hamptons Clinic

C. Infant mortality in M. N. 18.3 per thousand

Infant mortality city wide 17.5 per thousand

(Oregon Board of Health)

D. Incidence of T.B.: 21.7% in M. N.

17.2% for whole state

E. Incidence of gonorrhea (Venereal disease) for month of July 1970.

M. N. accounts for 20.5% of the 2,781 reported cases in the month of July 1970 and this is probably only 25% of the actual situation since many cases don't report to the doctor.

F. Immunization levels - In 1967 children immune to measles in the city of Portland was 77.5% of the children population while eight schools in Model Cities sampled showed approximately 59.7% to be immuned.

G. Admission rate of M. N. residents to mental hospitals - roughly 15% or less. For mentally retarded, less than 5%. For the alcoholic rehabilitation, less than 2% -- 1970 figures (Mental Health Clinic).

H. Accessibility of medical facilities to M. N. residents - costs, transportation, distance, readiness of service. Current report indicates that services to M. N. residents of the low income group is very poor. A long waiting period of a week to one month. Many papers to fill. Transportation is almost nil. The available clinics are distant and too far between.

I. Incidence of drug addiction. Less than 10% of the mental cases are due to drug addiction. No figures about M. N. specifically (1970 report).

J. DMF (decayed, missing and filled) teeth rate of M. N. - 60% of the reported cases from M. N. Serve only emergency cases now due to Government cut back in funds. Non emergency cases are not encouraged to come.

K. A waiting period from the time appointment is made to the time the physician can be seen among hospital serving M. N. are

In emergency no waiting.

In regular cases, from 1 hr. to 7 days.

But in Buckman Dental Clinic, only emergencies.

L. Number of M. N. residents discharged from hospitals serving M. N. A. and filing reasonable complaints about such services as nursing care, physician's attention, premature discharges. -- Survey on this has been done by the University of Oregon Medical School using the out-patients only. 2,500 questionnaires distributed, 1,100 replies. Favorable in Portland areas. Rating of care: excellent - 575, good - 315, satisfactory - 96, poor - 12. (No specific report about M. N.)

M. % occupancy of hospital serving M. N. residents - 50-75%
(Fred Hampton and Kaiser).

N. 3/4-1% request rodent control in Multnomah County and 1/4% request pest control. About 5% of these figures come from M. N. The services available are:

1. Registered sanitarian, professional determination, justification and advice.
2. Multnomah County Vector Control.
3. Professional pest control companies as listed in telephone directory. (Oregon State Sanitary Authority).

O. In planned parenthood, of the 3,611 cases requiring help in 1969 836 came from M. N., i.e. about 1/4. Services available is the scientific use of contraceptives and how to care and raise children. (M. N. is only 10.3% the population of Portland) (Planned Parenthood).

P. Cerebral Palsy - 0 for M. N.. No services practically extended to M. N. (Cerebral Palsy).

IV. Summary and Comments

High cost of medical care makes it increasingly difficult for low income residents. University of Oregon Medical School Hospital and Clinics offer services to the medically indigent. It is quite inaccessible to the residents

of M. N. In 1966, 42% of the patients felt that transportation was difficult (Pediatric Clinic of the Medical School). There is a lack of coordination of health services and related agencies for bringing maximum benefits to the consumer residents in the area. Patients from M. N. don't seem to utilize the hospital when they pick up communicable disease for many reasons not yet fully understood. Health education in the M. N. should be encouraged. The mental care extended to the M. N. is poor to say the least. It takes from 1 hour to 7 days to see a physician after an appointment is made (Multnomah Medical Clinic) except in emergency cases - no waiting. 1967 sampling of 8 schools in Model Neighborhood showed on 59.7 children immuned to measles as against the 77.5% of the remainder of children in the City of Portland (Health Report-1969). The incidence of mental cases due to drug addiction is low - less than 10% for the City of Portland and about 2% for M. N. (Mental Health Clinic). The incidence of T.B. in M. N. alone is 27.7% as against 17.2% in the whole state. Infant mortality in M. N. is 18.3% as against 17.5% in the city-wide (Oregon Board of Health). M. N. accounts for 20.5% of the 2,781 reported cases of gonorrhea for the month of July 1970. The admission rate of mental cases to mental clinics is 15% or less and for mentally retarded 5% or less. (Mental Health Clinic) Accessibility of medical facilities to M. N., transportation, readiness of services is very poor. (Health Report - 1970) The number of hospitals accessible to the M. N. is very few and the % occupancy is 50-75% (Fred Hamptons Clinic).

Rodent control services is poor - only 3/4-1% request rodent control in Multnomah County. No figures are available for the M. N. One-fourth percent of Multnomah County request pest control (Multnomah Medical Services).

The surveys carried out by the University of Oregon Medical Services on the reactions of out-patients after treatment is very favorable - over 95% don't complain about poor medical services, but then this is for out-patients only. One may like to know about the in-patients (University of Oregon Medical School).

I. Program Category - Recreation and Culture

II. Objectives:

To make recreational and cultural facilities and opportunities available and convenient to M. N. residents according to needs and preferences. To involve the youth of M. N. residents in detailed planning and implementation for recreational and cultural activities. To establish lines of communication that create co-operation between M. N. residents and recreational authorities in the city for increased utilization of recreational facilities in M. N.

III. Current Conditions Based on Questions Asked as to the above Objectives

The number of parks in M. N. is four (Bureau of Parks map).

Types of cultural and recreational facilities are classified under pre-school facilities like arts, crafts, physical exercise, swimming. Adult facilities include: dancing, fencing, swimming, physical education, Indian guide.

The number and type of activity developed specifically for M. N. youth - encouraged to participate in all but no record of any specific type.

For Multnomah County, \$706,650 is spent annually for playgrounds only and about 300,000 people utilize the playgrounds and that comes to \$2 per head. For swimming pools and facilities about \$154,000 is spent annually and the use is constant. Equal opportunity for everybody. The funds available are inadequate.

The YMCA has two branches in the M. N. - North Branch, runned by J. R. Leach, and the N. E. Branch. They serve all age groups. Activities developed are swimming, health care, group activities to help the aged and aging, father and son communication to bridge the generation gap, and physical education. The two branches are in constant use (North Branch, YMCA).

The Albina Art Center has two centers of recreation and culture located in M. N. (a) North Branch YMCA and (b) PSE on Union and Page. They serve mainly the M. N. Youth. The programs include sports, dances, opera, concerts for older people, swimming, rock-'n'-roll, and folk songs. The request for use by M. N. residents is constant.

The Multnomah Public Library denies any record about M. N. in particular, but on census tract it says it spends \$300,000 annually for recreational and cultural activities and about 100,000 participate; and therefore, spend \$3 per capita annually.

For the staffing there are 60 professionals of which 45 are in the main building.

It costs \$135,000 annually for maintenance of the building and the building itself may cost about 2½ dollars to build.

IV. Summary and Comments

These recreational and cultural centers do not have specific records about people from M. N. participating in the program activities. Special requests could be made for this to give a better picture of the status quota. The Park Bureau emphasizes that she practices equal opportunity for every one and that was all. Maybe if pressure is put on the Park Bureau to keep record of M. N. participants in the future, she may do so. Extra information could

be gathered from the Portland handbook and a host of other brochures attached. This report was based mainly on the long and short term questionnaires.

No. of Parks in M.N.	Types of Activities	Parks--Expenditures, Figures	Branches of YMCA	Albina Art Center	Public Library
4	Dancing Indian Guide Games - Fencing Football Basketball etc. Opera Singing etc. (Park Bureau YMCA)	130 parks costs \$706,650 to run p.a. 150,000 for swimming Park Bureau	2 branches in M. N. (YMCA)	2 centers for recrea- tion (Albina Art Center)	\$300,000 p.a. for recrea- tional activities. 135,000 p.a. for maintenance of building. (Multnomah Public Library)

I. Social Services

II. Objectives

- a. The improvement of existing co-ordinated multi-service center.
- b. Provision of consumer protection services.
- c. Provision of comprehensive child care centers.
- d. Establishment of faster home services available and accessible to M. N. residents.
- e. Increased and improved assistance to underprivileged families and dependent residents.

III. The Short Range Objectives

- a. To expand existing educational services to reach all of the Model Neighborhood mentally retarded residents.

IV. Evaluation Services

- a. Proportion of mentally retarded population of M. N. A. needing special assistance and receiving this assistance.
- b. Proportion of children needing foster homes and having established adequate foster home care.
- c. Price differential between consumer goods or services available to M. N. residents and generally not available to them.
- d. Number, capacity, type of available child care facilities in the M. N. A.
- e. Proportion of elderly citizens for whom there is limited program activities and social services.

f. Proportion of M. N. welfare recipients having serious nutritional problems and problems related with rent payment.

V. Current Conditions in View of Objectives

In an interview with Multnomah County Mental Health, the following data was obtained.

a. There is 10,000 mentally retarded people in Portland that need special assistance. (These are the people we know about).

1. A high per cent do live in M. N. A. The exact number is not known.

2. Of all the social service agencies in Portland, we feel only 60% of these people receive the assistances they need.

b. There is no data that can be obtained that would show the proportion of children needing foster homes.

1. There are 31 foster homes used by the Multnomah County Court.

2. There are 5 foster homes used by Catholic Services.

(1) 3. There are 9 social service group homes.

4. There is a total of 310 homes used by welfare.

5. These homes service all of Portland. There are none for just the M. N. A.

c. The last study of price differential between consumer goods or services available to M. N. residents was done in 1969. See insert for data.

d. There are four child care facilities in the M. N. A.

1. Our Lady of Providence Child Center.

2. St. Martin Day Nursery

3. Volunteers of America

4. Albina Child Development Center and Family Care Service

(1) For names, see annual report case from JDH.

e. There are 7,000 elderly citizens living in the M. N. A. - figures taken from City-Country Council on Aging.

1. There are no programs going right now. But plans are being made.

f. There is no data that can be obtained on this question.

RELOCATION

As the central relocation agency for the City of Portland, Portland Development Commission oversees all relocation activities in the M. N. Aside from a very small number of persons displaced by the Bureau of Buildings code enforcement program, all the displaced families or businesses from HUD-assisted projects and/or other governmental action programs during the preceding two year period ending December 31, 1969, have been under the auspices of the Albina Neighborhood Improvement Project. This table from the Workable Program 1970-1972 yields the following results:

Albina Neighborhood Improvement Project	NUMBER OF FAMILIES		NUMBER OF BUSINESSES	
	DISPLACED			
	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>	<u>Displaced</u>	<u>Relocated</u>
	5	15	10	9
	<u>In Standard</u>		<u>In Substandard</u>	
	<u>Housing</u>		<u>Housing</u>	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
	4	15	0	0
	THOSE WHO MOVED OUT OF TOWN OR WERE NOT			
	ABLE TO BE FOUND			
	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>		
	3	0		

In the period between January 1, 1970 and June 30, 1970, 10 more families and 3 more individuals were displaced and relocated. The total recap of this program since 1965 shows the following:

TOTAL DISPLACED-families: 66; White: 10; Nonwhite: 56.

16 relocated in standard private rental housing; 38 relocated in standard sales housing; 9 relocated in Federally aided public housing, (lease or private); 1 lost; 1 relocated in substandard rental housing; and 1 relocated in substandard sales housing.*

*Substandard relocations are strictly the choice of the families displaced and discouraged as much as possible by the PDC.

TOTAL DISPLACED-individuals: 20; White: 7; Nonwhite: 13.
15 relocated in federally subsidized public housing; and 5 relocated through other loan efforts or referrals.

One of the best breakdowns of the characteristics of the tenants involved in relocation was provided by the Urban Studies Center, Portland State University, as follows:

CHARACTERISTICS OF TENANTS

Income

\$0 - 4,000

1965 to July, 1969:
Families: 37 or 52.2%
Individuals: 11 or 78.5%

\$4 - 8,000

1965 to July, 1969:
Families: 25 or 35.2%
Individuals: 3 or 21.4%

\$8,000 +

1965 to July, 1969:
Families: 9 or 12.6%
Individuals: None

Race

White

8 Families
6 Individuals

Non-White

48 Families
11 Individuals

The Albina Neighborhood Improvement Project is to be completed by September 30, 1970 and relocation is virtually completed.

During the next 5 year period, commencing July 1, 1970, it is estimated that there will be approximately 920 displacements in the Model Cities Area (as compared to 4,780 estimated displacements in the entire Portland area.) The displacement activities of the State Highway Department, which comprise the major portion in the Portland area, are not expected

to affect the M. N. The table on the following page, from the revised draft (6-30-70) of the Comprehensive City Demonstration Program, details the expected displacements. This project will be completed by September 30, 1970, and relocation is essentially completed.

Although it isn't terribly difficult to secure figures concerning M. N. displacements and their subsequent relocation, questions concerning the residents' satisfaction with the move, or the degree of volition that their move required are not available. As to the former, it is indeed risky to hazard an estimate concerning the degree of satisfaction. In the long run, it appears that by far the majority of those relocated are pleased by their move. In terms of volition, it would seem logical that dislocation of residents by government action, by very definition, would be involuntary. A relocation grievance board in the M. N. is soon to be instituted, and one could hope that more precise indicators will be forthcoming. Concerning financial hardship, it can be asserted that PDC does it's best to mitigate any difficulties. Even so, since a sizable proportion of those dislocated are below the poverty level, one could expect some hardship. Finally, though no records are kept concerning the number of M. N. residents who apply for relocation payments, PDC seems to expend a great deal of effort to see that all those who are qualified for such payments, receive them.

Lastly, PDC can only recall one family who found it necessary to use temporary quarters during relocation. The family in question were rehabilitating their own home, and the work was so extensive that it required temporary dislocation.

c. (2) Estimate of All Anticipated Residential & Non-Residential Displacement in Model Cities Area Only

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		TOTAL	
	N/R	RES.	N/R	RES.	N/R	RES.	N/R	RES.	N/R	RES.	N/R	RES.
1. City Bureau of Buildings	0	26	0	32	0	37	0	37	0	37	0	169
2. Portland School District	0	0	0	7	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	46
3. Housing Authority of Portland	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	17
4. Park Bureau	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
5. Multnomah County Library	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6. City Fire Marshall	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
SUBTOTALS	0	27	0	40	0	69	2	53	0	51	2	240
7. Portland Development Commission												
Albina Neighborhood Improvement Project	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Woodlawn Neighborhood Development Project	0	32	0	20	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	61
Irvington Neighborhood Development Project	0	7	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	15
Emanuel Hospital Project	15	150	16	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	200
Planning Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	250	40	140	78	390
SUBTOTALS	15	203	16	72	0	5	38	255	40	145	109	680
TOTALS	15	230	16	112	0	74	40	308	40	196	111	920

1,031

I. Transportation and Communication

II. To provide M. N. residents with efficient and inexpensive transportation and communication facilities which more adequately meet their current needs.

Short Range:

To implement a study of M. N. residents' transportation needs and to activate a transportation service center in the M. N.

III. 1. Number of M. N. residents relying totally on public transportation.

2. Number and frequency of bus service.

3. Number of public transportation service vehicles in safe, attractive condition.

4. Number of M. N. residents with inadequate communication facilities.

IV. 1. No statistics found on total population use of public transportation. However, in 1960, 21.47% of the workers depended on public transportation to get to their place of employment (1960 U. S. census, based on census tracts 36A, 34A, 33A, 32, 34B, 33B, 22A, 23A, 24A, 22B, 24B).

2. Most buses run on the average of every half hour. Most buses run on 20-minute interval schedules during the times from 7 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. weekdays.

After 10 p.m., all lines run on hourly schedules until 6 a.m.; except 3 lines which don't serve the downtown area. (Information gathered from tri-met schedules attached).

3. Number of public transportation service vehicles serving the M. N. area:

According to Mr. Van Fleet of Broadway Cab, all of his 107 cabs serve the M. N.

According to Mr. Brower of Radio Cab, all of his 110 cabs serve the M. N. (Mr. Brower and Mr. Van Fleet are the general managers of their respective companies.)

Mr. Milner of Rose City Cab reports that as of 8/29 he has 19 operating cabs.

INFORMATION ON ACCOUNTS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PORTLAND MODEL CITIES

Approximate total accounts	6800
Approximate vacancies	804
	88 apartment vacancies
Percent vacancies	11.82%

These figures are estimated on the basis of known statistical data within the area. There is an overlapping of boundary lines which make an estimated figure necessary.

Source: Pacific Power & Light Company

FIRE DEPARTMENT STATISTICS

DATE	# OF REPORTS	ACTUAL FIRE	DAMAGE
Sunday, July 5, 1970	35	9 "Fire"	\$6,275
Monday, July 6, 1970	29	16 "Fire"	\$8,525
Tuesday, July 7, 1970	42	10 "Fire"	\$1,135
Wednesday, July 8, 1970	27	14 "Fire"	\$1,100
Thursday, July 9, 1970	27	8 "Fire"	\$42,655
Friday, July 10, 1970	28	8 "Fire"	\$500
Saturday, July 11, 1970	39	11 "Fire"	\$1,050
Monday, June 8, 1970	19	5 "Fire"	\$13,550
Tuesday, June 9, 1970	21	5 "Fire"	\$2,850
Wednesday, June 10, 1970	25	10 "Fire"	\$11,100
Thursday, June 11, 1970	28	7 "Fire"	\$960
Friday, June 12, 1970	31	9 "Fire"	\$12,280
Saturday, June 13, 1970	28	5 "Fire"	\$3,225
Sunday, June 14, 1970	16	6 "Fire"	\$8,125
Friday, April 10, 1970	16	4 "Fire"	\$7,560
Saturday, April 11, 1970	10	6 "Fire"	\$660
Sunday, April 12, 1970	27	2 "Fire"	\$100
Monday, April 13, 1970	28	8 "Fire"	\$151,150
Tuesday, April 14, 1970	31	8 "Fire"	\$4,480

FIRE DEPARTMENT STATISTICS (CONTD.)

DATE	# OF REPORTS	ACTUAL FIRE	DAMAGE
Thursday, January 8, 1970	17	4 "Fire"	\$400
Friday, January 9, 1970	22	4 "Fire"	\$13,050
Saturday, January 10, 1970	16	8 "Fire"	\$10,085
Sunday, January 11, 1970	21	3 "Fire"	\$300
Monday, January 12, 1970	16	2 "Fire"	\$1,400
Tuesday, January 13, 1970	16	3 "Fire"	\$50
Wednesday, January 14, 1970	10	1 "Fire"	\$2,500

RECAP

39.03% of false alarms. January, March, May, June, July

22.03% of city fires in M. N. January, March, May, June, July

Special problems: defective oil furnaces in winter.

January - 13% of fires

20.84% of damage

Arson in summer:

July - 33.87% 76% of est. damage

June - 37.50% 93.82% of est. damage

May - 17.39% 44.56% of est. damage

Juv. w/matches:

17.74% of fires

18.55% of damage (excluding June)

Sometimes 90% of total est. damage

Source: Portland Fire Department

I. Crime and Delinquency

II. Objectives

A. Long range

1. Improve the relationship between the residents of the M. N. and the police by increasing the mutual respect between the two groups.

2. Provide competent and sympathetic legal services for M. N. residents who are in need of legal assistances.

B. Short Range

1. To develop programs that will establish greater confidence and trust in police operations among M. N. residents.

III. Evaluation Service

A. Number and type of reported incidents of dissension between city police and M. N. residents.

B. Number of problems brought to the attention of police department by M. N. advisory committees.

C. Number of problems solved by police department and advisory committee through cooperation.

D. Number of criminal cases involving M. N. residents handled by the operating agency.

E. Number of black policemen hired under an intern program.

F. Number of M. N. residents whose attitude improved toward police.

G. Number of police whose attitude improved toward the M. N. residents.

III. Current Condition in View of Objective

A. The records of the Portland Police Department are kept by

1. Types of
2. By month
3. By ethnic origin
4. By age and sex

a. No records are kept for certain parts of towns. Only census tracts of types of crimes are kept by the FBI.

B. No known data can be obtained.

C. A problem between police and M. N. residents must first be turned into the police. Fourteen such problems have been turned in, since January 1, 1970. (This number has been taken from police records)

D. There is no record of what happens to court cases from the M. N. area. Nor is there any number for the amount of people released on recognizances.

E. There are three volunteer lawyers from North Portland.

ANNUAL CASE REPORT

Year - 1969

1.	Cases carried forward from last month	
2.	Re-referrals on active cases	
3.	New <u>cases</u> assigned	
4.	Cases transferred from other counselors	
5.	Total assignments - add items 2, 3, 4	
6.	Total cases carried - add items 1, 3, 4	44,510
7.	Number of cases closed	
8.	Number of cases transferred out	
9.	Number of cases carried forward (6-7 and 8)	
10.	Number of children in detention during month	4,723
11.	Number of children in receiving homes during month	214
12.	Number of children in shelter care during month	717
<u>INVESTIGATION</u>		
13.	Investigation not started	792
14.	Investigation started but not completed	10,089
15.	Investigation completed	33,629
<u>SUPERVISION</u>		
16.	Cases being supervised weekly	3,152
17.	Cases being supervised monthly	4,066
18.	Cases being supervised twice monthly	3,929
19.	Cases being supervised on an irregular basis	4,876
20.	Number of cases service is completed	5,621
<u>EXAMINATIONS</u>		
21.	Psychiatric	453
22.	Psychological	249
23.	Medical and Dental	414

ANNUAL CASE REPORT (Contd.)

DISPOSITION	24. Dismissed _____	247
	25. Warned and Adjusted _____	2,723
	26. Probation: Formal _____	725
	Informal _____	1,955
27. Supervision:		
	A. Court _____	517
	B. Welfare _____	291
	***C. Other (specify) _____	15
28. Foster Home:		
	A. Welfare _____	310
	B. Court _____	73
	C. Relatives _____	117
	***D. Other (Specify) _____	21
29. Institutions:		
	A. Children's Farm Home: Direct _____	6
	Purchase of Care _____	6
	B. Christie: Direct _____	4
	Purchase of Care _____	5
	C. Edgefield Lodge _____	1
	D. Fairview _____	17
	E. Hillcrest _____	71
	F. Louise _____	26
	G. MacLaren _____	124
	H. Multnomah County Youth Care Center _____	20
	I. Parry Center _____	2

ANNUAL CASE REPORT (Contd.)

J. St. Mary's: Direct	5
Purchase of Care	22
K. Villa St. Rose: Direct	12
Purchase of Care	12
L. Youth Adventures Youth Care Center	14
***M. Other (specify)	56
30. Suspended Commitment	69
31. Remand	62
***32. Return to Agency (Specify)	516 Corrected to 297
or jurisdiction: other county	99 " " 149
other state	164 " " 256
***33. Other (Specify)	6,227
Termination of Parental Rts.	34
Permanent Commitments	38

*** (See attached sheet for 27C - 28D - 29M - 32 - 33)

Corrected totals No. 32 due to discrepancy of counting some cases twice.

7-30-69

ANNUAL CASE REPORT
Supplementary
1969

27C.

PPS Prescriptive Ed. Dept.	1
Clark County Juvenile Court	1
Relatives	2
Grandmother	1
Catholic Charities	3
Catholic Services	4
Child Guidance Clinic	1
Family Service	1
Family Counseling Service	1
	<u>15</u>

28D.

Volunteer foster home	3
Youth Progress	2
Catholic Services	5
Legal Guardian	1
Work Home	1
Foster sisters home	1
Carroll Home	2
Placement in Tennessee	1
Friends in Salem, Ore.	1
Friends	3
Independent home	1
	<u>21</u>

29M.

Oregon State Hospital	4
Medical School Psych	1
Dammasch Hospital	4
Secret Harbor	2
Carroll Home (CS)	13
Youth for Christ	15
Child Diagnostic Center	1
White Shield Home	1
"Inn" Home	2
Deschutes County Juv. Crt Group Home	1
Child Guidance Clinic	3
Courtesy Supervision, Douglas City	1
State-California	1
U.O. Med. School	1
Youth Progress	3
Youth for Christ Lodge	2
Lutheran Group Home	1
	<u>56</u>

33. Traffic	6,178
Other	49
	<u>6,227</u>

32.

Louise Home	11
Hillcrest School for Girls	54
McLaren School for Boys	133
Villa St. Rose	7
Multnomah County Welfare Com.	37
Job Corps	15
U. S. Marine Corps	5
Albertina Kerr Homes	4
St. Mary's	2
Fairview	2
U. S. Army	4
Parry Center	4
Group Homes	10
Waverly Baby Home	1
Probate Court	1
Childrens Farm Home	1
Other Country	6
	<u>297</u>
Other County	149
Other State	256

33.

Catholic Charities	1
Youth Progress	1
U. S. Marine Corps	1
Supervision in Home	1
Withdrawn from Fairview	1
Closed by Judge	1
Indian Boarding School	1
Home Investigation	3
Courtesy Supervision	5
Adult Court	1
Court Supervision ended	1
Cont'd to later date	8
Job Corps	1
Moved out of State	1
Factfind Formal Hearing	4
Home Study	1
Finding of fact	1
Dammasch Hospital	3
Continued Supervision	1
Interstate Compact	1
Closed with Charges pending	1
Snohomish County	1
California	1
Youth for Christ	2
Left State	2
Awarded mother	1
M.C.P.W.C.	1
Child Guidance Clinic	2
	<u>49</u>

ARREST STATISTICS; CITY OF PORTLAND

ARRESTS BY ETHNIC ORIGIN

Statistics on arrests by ethnic origin for the City of Portland in 1969 show the highest proportion of non-white arrests to be in Class I offenses for both juveniles and adults.

City of Portland*
ARRESTS BY ETHNIC ORIGIN; 1969
Juveniles and Adults

ADULTS	CLASS I ARRESTS	% OF TOTAL	CLASS II ARRESTS	% OF TOTAL
Caucasian	1721	68	11009	17
Negro	675	27	1674	11
Oriental	15	--	27	--
Indian	68	2	1344	9
Other	17	--	93	--
Total Adult	2496	100	14147	100
JUVENILE				
Caucasian	1826	71	5363	84
Negro	696	27	837	13
Oriental	17	--	42	--
Indian	12	--	85	--
Other	7	--	5	--
Total Juvenile	2558	100	6336	100

*Some discrepancies exist for arrests by ethnic origin and other arrest data because of discrepancies in recording procedures.

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN REFERRED FOR DELINQUENCY
BY CENSUS TRACT - 1967

Census Tracts	Children	Census Tracts	Children	Census Tracts	Children
1	57	29A	31	62	8
2	29	29B	42	63	16
3A	17	29C	29	64	20
3B	39	20	25	65	22
4A	32	31	23	66	28
4B	29	32	39	67	19
5A	38	33A	51	68	9
5B	35	33B	53	69	1
6A	59	34A	61	70	1
6B	56	34B	65	71	6
7A	22	35A	27	72	19
7B	40	35B	26	73	17
8A	48	36A	41	74	2
8B	38	36B	53	75	32
9A	30	36C	9	76	9
9B	26	37	65	77	2
10	89	38A	25	78	5
11A	8	38B	15	79	17
11B	29	38C	31	80	23
12A	54	39A	44	81	40
12B	23	39B	23	82	60
13	62	40A	71	83	43
14	40	40B	33	84	24
15	15	41A	60	85	29
16A	38	41B	45	86	20
16B	38	42	26	87	33
17A	67	43	8	88	35
17B	33	44	2	89	25
18	47	45	23	90	34
19	42	46	11	91	39
20	40	47	17	92	56
21	32	48	13	93	38
22A	36	49	17	94	27
22B	9	50	5	95	9
23A	62	51	4	96	52
23B	23	52	5	97	50
24A	45	53	3	98	50
24B	18	54	2	99	22
25A	38	55	2	100	6
25B	19	56	5	101	4
26	10	57	6	102	4
27A	27	58	7	103	21
27B	22	59	31	104	12
28A	8	60	10	105	5
28B	16	61	7		
			Other Oregon Counties		387
			Other States		329
			Unknown		6

TABLE VII

DELINQUENCY RATE BY CENSUS TRACT

BASED ON THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN REFERRED FOR DELINQUENCY
PER 1,000 CHILD POPULATION - AGES 10 THROUGH 17 YEARS FOR 1967

Census Tract	Delinquency Rate	Census Tract	Delinquency Rate	Census Tract	Delinquency Rate
1	73	27B	35	64	27
2	37	28A	26	65	27
3A	33	28B	37	66	31
3B	29	29A	48	67	23
4A	52	29B	61	68	15
4B	76	29C	28	69	3
5A	73	30	33	70	2
5B	79	31	24	71	22
6A	47	32	49	72	90
6B	110	33A	120	73	39
7A	51	33B	110	74	24
7B	48	34A	120	75	37
8A	67	34B	120	76	20
8B	53	35A	42	77	69
9A	54	35B	57	78	10
9B	150	36A	58	79	20
10	110	36B	43	80	15
11A	65	36C	23	81	36
11B	105	37	80	82	39
12A	92	38A	51	83	60
12B	48	38B	42	84	51
13	62	38C	52	85	58
14	49	39A	40	86	45
15	33	39B	86	87	52
16A	46	40A	94	88	58
16B	70	40B	46	89	25
17A	69	41A	97	90	44
17B	73	41B	96	91	43
18	38	42	66	92	37
19	31	43	19	93	33
20	140	45	165	94	26
21	89	46	58	95	9
22A	102	47	62	96	37
23A	266	48	100	97	29
23B	85	49	108	98	33
24A	110	58	40	99	31
24B	48	59	79	100	10
25A	42	60	21	101	6
25B	33	61	20	102	23
26	24	62	42	103	42
27A	71	63	19	104	11
				105	9

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT
MULTNOMAH COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
1969

<u>DELINQUENCY</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Total</u>
Unauthorized use of Auto	27	439	466
Burglary or Unlawful Entry	23	441	464
Robbery	6	87	93
Other Theft	435	795	1230
Truancy	108	214	322
Running Away	1037	800	1837
Being Ungovernable	442	487	929
Sex Offense	14	36	50
Injury to Person	41	196	237
Act of Carelessness or Mischief	90	517	607
Liquor	54	404	458
Curfew	127	546	673
Drugs	47	206	253
Other Delinquent Behavior	<u>31</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>102</u>
TOTAL DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	2482	5239	7721
Investigation Service	130	142	272
Housing for Other Agencies	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTAL DELINQUENCY SERVICE	2616	5383	7999
DEPENDENT - NEGLECT			
Dependent	540		
Neglect	396		
Investigation Service	<u>507</u>		
Total	1443		<u>1443</u>
TOTAL DELINQUENCY AND DEPENDENCY			9442
TRAFFIC			<u>6885</u>
GRAND TOTAL			16,327

(Total number of children involved in Dependency Cases 2378)

ARRESTS BY AGE AND SEX

CLASS II	SEX	UNDER 18	18/20	21/29	30/39	40/49	OVER 50	TOTAL
OTHER ASSAULTS	M	153	110	281	131	103	48	826
	F	21	25	39	11	8	1	105
ARSON	M	15	8	5		1		29
	F	4			1			5
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	M	11	12	32	9	8	2	74
	F	2	7	26	2	1		38
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT	M	22	16	58	27	16	9	148
	F	5	7	19	2	1		34
STOLEN PROPERTY	M	194	60	58	34	11	8	365
	F	5	4	10	1			20
VANDALISM	M	243	14	7	2	2		268
	F	11		2				13
WEAPONS VIOLATIONS	M	60	61	88	29	26	17	281
	F	6	10	19	3	2		40
PROSTITUTION	M			6	2	3	2	13
	F	3	27	69	8	1		108
SEX OFFENSES	M	20	3	17	4	4	6	54
	F	2		1				3
NARCOTIC/DRUG LAWS	M	161	165	137	19	23	4	509
	F	46	29	42	14	2	1	134
GAMBLING	M	4	1	15	20	8	18	66
	F							
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	M	283		1				284
	F	143						143
D U I I L	M	15	38	276	323	349	376	1377
	F	1	1	13	30	46	33	124
LIQUOR LAWS	M	601	374	26	8	7	18	1034
	F	120	68	1		1		190
DRUNKENNESS	M	51	184	979	1688	2755	3065	8722
	F	9	25	133	127	147	114	555
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	M	184	129	221	79	69	58	740
	F	53	26	58	14	6	8	165
VAGRANCY	M	145	8	9	4	4	14	184
	F	36						36
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	M	1026	269	333	187	152	82	2049
	F	786	45	64	26	13	5	939
SUB TOTALS	M	3188	1452	2549	2566	3541	3727	17023
	F	1253	274	496	239	228	162	2652
		4441	1726	3045	2805	3769	3889	19675

ARRESTS BY AGE AND SEX

CLASS I	SEX	UNDER 18	18-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	OVER 50	TOTAL
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	M		3	5	6	3	4	21
	F		2	2				4
FORCIBLE RAPE	M	6	4	12	5	1	1	29
	F							
ROBBERY	M	89	39	67	27	17	5	244
	F	6	6	7	3			22
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	M	35	25	55	40	27	24	206
	F	4	6	8	8	4	1	31
BURGLARY	M	353	89	89	42	21	7	601
	F	16	5	5	2			28
LARCENCY	M	939	153	171	97	58	74	1491
	F	681	176	127	45	42	35	1106
AUTO THEFT	M	252	44	24	9	5	1	335
	F	4	1					5
SUB TOTALS	M	1673	357	423	226	132	116	2927
	F	711	196	149	58	46	36	1196
GRAND TOTALS		2384	553	572	284	178	152	4123

ARRESTS BY ETHNIC ORIGIN

ADULT

CLASSIFICATION	CAUCASIAN	NEGRO	ORIENTAL	INDIAN	ALL OTHER	TOTAL
CLASS II						
ARSON	8	7				15
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	67	30		2		99
EMBEZZLEMENT & FRAUD	127	27	1			155
STOLEN PROPERTY	119	62		5		186
VANDALISM	23	4				27
WEAPONS VIOLATIONS	165	84	1	4	1	255
PROSTITUTIONS	71	43	1	3		118
SEX OFFENSES	34	1				35
NARCOTIC/DRUG LAWS	347	87		1	1	436
GAMBLING	50	11			1	62
OFFENSE AGAINST FAMILY	1					1
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	1340	111	4	26	4	1485
LIQUOR LAWS	486	11		6		503
DRUNKENNESS	6780	790	12	1563	72	9217
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	452	181	4	28	3	668
VAGRANCY	34	4		1		39
ALL OTHER	905	221	4	35	11	1176
TOTAL	11009	1674	27	1674	93	14477

ARRESTS BY ETHNIC ORIGIN

ADULT

CLASSIFICATION	CAUCASIAN	NEGRO	ORIENTAL	INDIAN	ALL OTHER	TOTAL
CLASS I						
HOMICIDE	13	12				25
FORCIBLE RAPE	19	4				23
ROBBERY	90	68	1	12		171
ALL ASSAULTS	615	306	4	27	3	955
BURGLARY	196	60	1	3		260
LARCENCY	744	189	9	22	14	978
AUTO THEFT	44	36		4		84
TOTAL	1721	675	15	68	17	2496

OFFENSE CLEARANCE INDEX

CLASS II	KNOWN OFFENSES		% CHANGE OCCURRENCES	CLEARED BY ARREST		% CHANGE ARRESTS
	1968	1969		1968	1969	
OTHER ASSAULTS	1578	2103	33%	900	1260	40%
ARSON	96	159	66%	30	35	17%
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	244	460	89%	133	196	47%
EMBEZZLEMENT & FRAUD	729	685	-18%	278	200	-28%
STOLEN PROPERTY	23	53	130%	23	51	122%
VANDALISM	4392	4520	03%	248	362	46%
WEAPONS	170	255	50%	168	255	52%
PROSTITUTION	169	104	-38%	169	103	-39%
SEX OFFENSES	874	892	-08%	248	225	-09%
NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS	281	518	84%	299	471	58%
GAMBLING	16	13	-19%	16	11	-31%
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	30	44	47%	12	12	0%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	1835	1608	-12%	1835	1605	-13%
LIQUOR LAWS	965	1420	47%	963	1414	47%
DRUNKENNESS	7619	7584	-05%	7620	7570	-06%
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	670	1085	62%	585	1002	71%
VAGRANCY	169	119	-30%	166	119	-28%
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	3076	3522	14%	2188	2603	19%
TOTAL CLASS II	22936	25144	10%	15881	17494	10%

OFFENSE CLEARANCE INDEX

CLASS I	KNOWN OFFENSES		% CHANGE OCCURRENCES	CLEARED BY ARREST		% CHANGE ARRESTS
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>		<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	23	29	26%	21	26	24%
NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	39	55	41%	2	3	50%
FORCIBLE RAPE	104	118	13%	48	77	60%
ROBBERY	1122	1292	15%	273	304	11%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	664	793	19%	351	449	28%
BURGLARY	6565	7752	18%	1211	1248	03%
LARCENY (OVER \$50)	6240	7721	24%	481	959	99%
LARCENY (UNDER \$50)	8186	8546	04%	1561	2001	28%
AUTO THEFT	2326	3054	31%	397	498	25%
TOTALS	25269	29360	16%	4345	5565	28%

I. Environmental Protection and Development

II. To provide and enhance a safe neighborhood design, including compatible public and commercial facilities, that will allow M. N. residents to protect their health and homes against environmental hazards including pests and rodents, air pollution, inadequate street lighting and fires.

To expand pest and rodent prevention and control services available to M. N. residents.

To reduce the number of fires due to environmental hazards.

To provide adequate street lighting for public safety.

III. Number of M. N. residents needing and or requesting pest and rodent control.

Number of vacant, unkempt houses and lots in the M. N.

Number of fires reported in the M. N.

Number of street lights per residential block (or adequate illumine readings).

Amount of air pollution and factors contributing to it in the M. N.

There are no statistics on the number of people needing or requesting pest and rodent control in the M. N. It appears that Multnomah County Health Department of Pest Control has been the only governmental agency dealing with this problem. Mr. Arena, of County Health, is the only man covering the N. E. area. He believes the problems with N. E. and S. E. Portland are about the same (interview 8-20-70).

There are no statistics available on the number of people receiving garbage service. (Contacted Multnomah County Health Service, The Teamsters' Drivers' Union, State Sanitation Authority, City Garbage Dump.)

About half the housing is "unkempt" or substandard in the M. N. (Model Cities CDP report of 1968). There are presently 80 "posted" (condemned) dwellings in the M. N. (Mr. Millord, Fire Department). Vacancy rate in the M. N. was 11.82 in the M. N. as of August 1, 1970 (see letter attached).

Lighting appears to be adequate in the M. N. All of the equipment is maintained by P. G. E. and Mr. Jack Cunningham of that company said that "lighting in the M. N. is among the best in the country".

Chuck Cockron, of City Hall, maintains that it is adequate with new improvements planned (conversation 8/20/70).

In winter the major factor in fires is defective oil furnaces. In January, 13% of fires and 20.84% of damage was by this cause.

The major cause of fire in spring and summer appears to be arson.

May 17.39% of fires	44.86% of est. damage
June 37.50% of fires	93.82% of est. damage
July 33.87% of fires	76.00% of est. damage

An overall factor throughout the year in the M. N. with fire is children with matches and other flammables. Estimated damage per month runs from 18-40%.

(All of above figures approximate, 1970 figures, and abstracted from the Fire Department daily fire logs.)

Air pollution is caused mostly by industry outside the M. N., is worst between July-October, and is most concentrated along arterials. (Much helpful information in C-W.A.P.A. letter attached.)

There are 13,096 dwelling units (Model Cities CDP report of 1968) and 8,642 registered telephones in the M. N. (abstracted from street address directory).

Buses run on the average of every half hour, run more frequently during the times 7-9 a.m. and 4-6 p.m. and change to hourly schedules from about 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. weekdays. No area is more than 6 blocks from a bus line (attached schedules).

Recommendations and observations:

Oil furnaces cause air pollution and fires.

Bus cause less pollution and should serve decentralized industrial "Parks".

1. Would reduce auto pollution and
2. Would reduce industrial pollution in the M. N.

Vacant houses should be improved-occupied or razed as they are prime targets for juveniles with matches and arson.

C.D.A. should investigate pest and rodent control and garbage collection service in the M. N. as no statistics are available.

AIR POLLUTION

1. Air pollution affecting the Model Cities area varies with meteorological conditions. To assess the air pollution potential under the various meteorological patterns, frequency of occurrence and dispersion of pollutants, a meteorological study of the entire region has been undertaken. Based on preliminary findings, during the period July through October, the northwest section of Portland, Swan Island, Rivergate Industrial Park and industrial centers along the river, north of the Model Cities area, will exert the greatest influence on air quality within the area. During the remainder of the year, sources south of the Model Cities area, including the South Auditorium area and Milwaukie area, exert the greatest influence. Occasionally, industries located in the Camas or Troutdale area will affect the air quality in the area.

2. The air quality factors of primary concern within the Model Cities area are suspended particulate with the attendant loss of visibility and soiling, particulate fallout and odors. Annual suspended particulate average within the area vary between 50-70 micrograms per cubic meter with the highest levels occurring near the Fremont Bridge. This is shown on the attached chart labeled 1969 Suspended Particulate Isopleths. The maximum suspended particulate level measured within the area was 147.7 micrograms per cubic meter for a single 24-hour sample. Acceptable levels of suspended particulate are less than an annual average of 60 micrograms per cubic meter with no single sample exceeding 100 micrograms per cubic meter.

Particulate fallout at the one station operated in the Model Cities area indicates an annual average of 3.0 grams per square meter per month, with a maximum of 8.1 grams per square meter per month. An acceptable level of particulate fallout is considered to be below 5.0 grams per square meter per month.

Carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide measurements will be made within the Model Cities area within the next few months. Although data is not available, it is believed that carbon monoxide levels would be within acceptable limits (20.0 ppm average for any consecutive 8-hour period). It is also believed that sulfur dioxide is no frequent problem within the Model Cities area. Sulfate levels within the area are low compared to national averages.

3. The southwest portion of the Model Cities area will experience the highest suspended particulate and particulate fallout levels during the period July through October. The highest levels of carbon monoxide will occur along Lombard, Union, Broadway and the Minnesota Freeway, with the highest levels occurring in late fall and early winter. Sulfur dioxide levels would be expected to be somewhat uniform over the area with the highest levels occurring in early winter.

4. The exact levels of air pollution which would be created by an extension of Interstate 5 freeway (average capacity of 62,600 autos per day) are unknown. However, it is expected that the proposed extension would materially increase pollution levels. The emissions along this stretch would be expected to be in the order of 10,330 pounds of carbon monoxide daily per mile of freeway, based on 62,600 autos per day. This volume would result in the standard of 20.0 ppm for any continuous 8-hour period being exceeded. Near the freeway this would be a problem.

Items we recommend be considered during the Model Cities planning include the following:

- a. Use of natural gas and electricity for space heating in lieu of fuel oil and other solid fuels to minimize sulfur dioxide, suspended particulate and other emissions.
- b. Methods of solid waste disposal other than combustion.
- c. Avoid situations that create stop and go traffic or low rpm conditions which increase automotive emissions.
- d. Location of industrial and commercial sources to minimize suspended particulate, particulate fallout, sulfur dioxide, odors and other emissions.

It should be noted that the Authority is currently reviewing every new or revised air contaminant source prior to construction to minimize emissions. In addition, existing sources are being contacted on a source class basis to determine existing emissions and to develop programs that will bring existing sources into compliance. All public complaints for such items as odor or other public nuisance are being investigated promptly upon receipt of the complaint.

In addition, the Authority has recently installed a data acquisition system. This system consists of eight stations measuring the meteorological variables and some air pollutants. Information received from this system is transmitted by radio to a data processor located in our offices. This real time information on local meteorological conditions and pollutants in conjunction with the meteorological study will ultimately lead to predictive capability yielding information directly applicable to land use planning and zoning decisions.

Source: R. E. Hatchard, Program Director
W. J. Fuller, Technical Director
Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

(Lighting)

1. P.G.E. Mr. Jack Cunningham: Phone - Pursuant to a program worked out by City Hall and financed by a bond, a survey of lighting conditions was carried out on arterial and residential Neighborhood lighting.

The Albina Neighborhood Development District area outline was followed particularly. This program, according to Cunningham, is one of the best in the country, and all conditions are satisfactory city wide. The program was started in February 1965.

HOUSING

I. Introduction

Initially, it is important to note the difficulty in securing the needed information. Part of this is due to the fact that the results of the 1970 Census are not yet available. This accounts for the myriad of contradictory estimates. However, it is also true that many agencies keep few records which apply to questions which this survey proposed to answer. I will attempt to point out the contradictions as well as that information which is either a crude estimate or unavailable.

II. Population Characteristics

About 90% of the black population growth in the metro area between 1960-69 has occurred within the City of Portland. About 99% of the black population growth has occurred within the Model Cities Area. In that period, the Model Cities Area lost roughly 9,300 white persons, while the black population increased by about 9,350 persons (29.9% in M.N. to 52.0% in the same area.)¹

Total Population and Non-White Population by Area and Race. Est. 1968.

Area and Year	Total all Races	Total Non-White	Non-White Total as a % of all Race
<u>SMSA</u>			
1960	821,897	24,516	3.0
1968	968,600	35,000	3.6
<u>City of Portland</u>			
1960	372,676	20,919	5.6
1968	377,800	30,400	8.0
<u>Model City</u>			
1960	42,289	12,647	29.9
1968	42,300	22,000	52.0

¹Urban Studies Center, Portland State University

²Ibid

The preceding figures are at odds with Model City's population estimates (Total: 39,000, White: 18,700, Black: 19,420, Other: 880), and CRAG's estimates (Total: 38,000, Black: 13,200). Thus, the range is between 35-52% concerning the black population in the M. N. In 1960, the median M. N. age was 26.6 (White: 36.5, and Black: 20.9). The average age was 32.0 (Under 5: 11.0%, 5-21: 20.9%, 21-64: 49.3%. Over 65: 16.8% -- over 65, City of Portland: 14.2%). The average number of persons per household is estimated at 2.97 (White: 2.61, Black: 3.41). Further it is estimated that over 20% of the M. N. residents are totally dependent on public transportation. In 1960, the average family income was \$5,353 as compared with \$6,333 for the City of Portland). The median income, in 1960, was about \$5,700. Though there are no figures available concerning the current average income, Model City's staff estimated that the median income in 1968 had fallen to \$5,000. In 1960, 22.5% of the yearly income in the area was less than \$3,000. A recent survey by the Portland Metro. Steering Committee set the percentage at 22.3%. The following is a table from the Model City's Proposal, 1968:

	Entire M.N.	Core Area
% of Households with Income Less than \$3,000	30%	47%
% of Households with Income \$3,000-5,999	26%	33%
% of Households with Income \$6,000-9,999	30%	16%
% of Households with Income \$10,000+	14%	4%

In comparing the average yearly income with the average yearly rent in the M. N., one finds the ratio to be about 5 to 1. However, this is misleading for the bulk of the renters are those in the lower income brackets. Thus, it is safe to assume that the ratio is much smaller. Home ownership was set at 59% (only 44% in the core area).

III. Housing Conditions

In 1960, 46.9% of the dwelling units in the M. N. were considered substandard (as compared with 14.4% in the City of Portland). In 1968, Model City's staff set this figure at 41% (although CRAG claimed that the figure was closer to 25%) substandard in the area. A 1966 map by the Portland Planning Commission shows that out of the total number of blocks in the M. N., 31% contain 1-9% substandard dwellings, 8% contain 10-19% substandard, 23% contain 20-49% substandard, and 38% contain 50+% substandard. Further, in 1960, 86.1% of the housing was over 40 years of age. Finally, another 1966 map by the PPC indicates that 21% of the commercial buildings in the area are in good condition, 32% fair, 34.5% poor, and 12.5% bad. In other words, about 47% of the commercial buildings in the M. N. are in need of extensive rehabilitation.

IV. Federal Programs

In 1969, CRAG stated that the Housing Authority of Portland had 410 housing units in the Model Neighborhood (20% of total number), 240 owned units and 170 leased. This figure now appears to be closer to 500. The occupancy is always close to 100%, and about 85% of M. N. welfare recipients live in subsidized housing. There is a waiting list of about 850 persons for public housing in the M. N. Despite this, HAP is accepting no new applications to take over housing units in the M. N. because they feel that the concentration is already too great, and public housing should be more evenly distributed throughout the city. According to the Federal Housing Authority, there are 93 subsidized housing units in the M. N., 41 units under construction, and 32 units under consideration and funded. Occupation

of these units is also 100%. Private non-profit housing account for around 26 housing units in this area.

In the quarter ending in June, 1970, PDC listed 2752 standard rental units available for referral. Finally, to date (8-17-70) there have been 257 Home Improvement Loan applications in the M. N. Of these, 245 loans were approved (85% Black and 15% White).

One of the greatest difficulties has been that the Urban Renewal and Urban Highway programs have resulted in a net loss in the housing inventory. The Portland Planning Commission estimates that while 391 dwelling units have been demolished since 1965, only 50 new dwellings have been built. CRAG points out that "In the Albina Neighborhood Improvement project, 97 structures were removed, many of them multi-family ones. Three structures, all rent supplement, containing 46 units in all, have been put back. Housing slated for the Albina area on PDC cleared property amounts to 83 units; 7 being constructed under 235; 60 on program reservations under 235; and 16 units in duplexes. The Emanuel Hospital project, also in Albina, will displace 209 households (111 families and 98 individuals), and put back a 200 unit high rise for low income elderly."³

V. Housing Discrimination

The Civil Rights Division of the Oregon State Department of Labor handled 55 cases of alleged housing discrimination between January 24, 1969 and August 1, 1970 in the City of Portland. Of these, approximately 70% were settled for cause. About 50-60% of these cases came from the M. N.

³Housing Survey of the Portland-Vancouver Metropolitan Area-1969, Columbia Region Association of Governments.

Population Trends

Although it might be considered unnecessary, information about population will be useful later on to interpret other material which is more directly concerned with manpower and job development.

The population trends shown in Table 1, give population totals by race and sex. It is estimated that 90.0% of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) nonwhite increase in the past nine years, has gravitated into the Model Cities area. This meant that in the same nine years the total non-white population of the Model Cities Area increased from 29.0% to 52.0%.

Table 2 depicts the age characteristics of the total population.

**Table 2. Selected Demographic Characteristics of
Total Population by Area
1950, 1960, and 1969**

Age	Total		Nonwhite		1950 Popu- lation Total	1960 Popu- lation Total	1969 Estimated Popu- lation Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
<u>SMSA</u>							
All Ages	400,582	421,315	12,415	12,101	704,829	821,897	999,500
Under 16	131,084	126,766	4,672	4,674	183,422	257,850	306,990
16 thru 21	28,003	32,216	868	995	47,543	60,219	98,360
22 thru 44	110,266	119,979	3,639	4,016	244,467	230,245	263,280
44 thru 64	88,730	91,739	2,481	1,891	160,886	180,469	213,600
65 and over	42,499	50,615	755	525	68,511	93,114	111,270
<u>Multnomah County</u>							
All Ages	251,719	271,094	11,444	11,191	471,537	522,813	559,500
Under 16	78,642	76,719	4,249	4,318	113,244	155,361	162,180
16 thru 21	16,920	20,776	783	899	30,699	37,696	54,240
22 thru 44	69,733	76,368	3,386	3,702	166,252	146,101	146,120
45 thru 64	57,875	61,369	2,321	1,782	112,803	119,244	123,430
65 and over	28,549	35,862	705	490	48,539	64,411	67,530
<u>Portland City</u>							
All Ages	177,092	195,584	10,557	10,362	373,628	372,676	377,800
Under 16	51,139	50,064	3,952	4,016	83,801	101,203	99,640
16 thru 21	11,946	15,130	693	844	25,207	27,076	36,440
22 thru 44	46,919	52,217	3,107	3,396	130,029	99,136	93,700
45 thru 64	44,051	48,233	2,170	1,663	93,416	92,284	89,600
65 and over	23,037	29,940	635	443	41,175	52,977	52,420
<u>Model Cities</u>							
All Ages	19,861	22,428	6,099	6,548	I N A	42,289	42,200
Under 16	6,314	6,244	2,531	2,643	I N A	12,558	12,280
16 thru 21	1,382	1,868	422	501	I N A	3,250	4,300
22 thru 24	4,969	5,883	1,732	2,119	I N A	10,852	10,300
45 thru 64	4,719	5,164	1,168	1,050	I N A	9,883	9,660
65 and over	2,477	3,269	246	235	I N A	5,746	5,660
<u>CEP Area</u>							
All Ages	38,814	44,874	7,270	7,704	I N A	83,688	83,500
Under 16	11,154	11,160	2,981	3,072	I N A	22,314	21,960
16 thru 21	2,626	3,554	503	582	I N A	6,180	8,350
22 thru 44	9,963	11,448	2,019	2,477	I N A	21,411	20,210
45 thru 64	9,489	10,905	1,431	1,262	I N A	20,394	19,870
65 and over	5,582	7,807	336	311	I N A	13,389	13,110

Table 1. Total Population and Nonwhite Population by
Area, Sex, and Race
1950, 1960 and Estimates for 1969

Area and Year	All Races			Nonwhite			Nonwhite Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	As % of all Races
<u>SMSA</u>							
1950	348,401	356,428	704,829	8,517	7,432	15,949	2.3
1960	400,582	421,315	821,897	12,415	12,101	24,516	3.0
1969	485,800	513,700	999,500	17,500	17,500	35,000	3.5
<u>Multnomah County</u>							
1950	229,978	241,559	471,537	7,590	6,671	14,261	3.0
1960	251,719	271,094	522,813	11,444	11,191	22,635	4.3
1969	268,700	290,800	559,500	16,500	16,400	32,900	5.9
<u>City of Portland</u>							
1950	180,339	193,289	373,628	7,023	6,217	13,240	3.5
1960	177,092	195,584	372,676	10,557	10,362	20,919	5.6
1969	179,500	198,300	377,800	15,000	15,400	30,400	8.2
<u>Model Cities Area</u>							
1950 <u>1/</u>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1960	19,861	22,428	42,289	6,099	6,548	12,647	29.9
1969	20,300	22,000	42,300	10,600	11,400	22,000	52.0
<u>CEP Area</u>							
1950 <u>1/</u>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1960	38,814	44,874	83,688	7,270	7,704	14,974	17.9
1969	40,000	43,700	83,700	11,800	12,600	24,400	29.2

1/ Census Tract Data not available for 1950

Identification of Program Category

Manpower and Job Development

Statement of Objectives

To secure for MN residents equal opportunity and access for full employment and income commensurate with their capability, training and desires.

To encourage agencies that set up employment programs for the MN hard core disadvantaged to further develop and expand their job store.

To increase the means and motivation for MN youth employment.

To develop an awareness of potential MN black management personnel among private employment agencies, personnel directors, and employers.

Evaluative Indices

Total number of MN residents employed by level of employment (laborer, clerical trainee, management owner).

Number of employed MN residents earning less than the prevailing national minimum wage.

Proportion of MN residents of a minority race employed full time by a single enterprise.

Proportion of MN residents receiving employment after vocational training.

Number of employment programs for the MN hard core disadvantaged.

Number of MN hard core disadvantaged trained and/or training to be employed in management positions.

Number of management positions being developed to employ MN residents.

Number of MN youths employed in youth employment programs.

Total number of MN youths serviced by unemployment programs.

Number of private employment agencies that recruit MN blacks for management positions.

Number of black MN residents now occupying management positions.

Number of private employers with blacks in management positions.

Current Conditions relating to evaluative indices.

Unfortunately I could find no data that could give me any information on the total number of MN residents employed by level of employment. However I get some very good information on the over all employment and unemployment situation in the MN Area. The following is the compilation of what I found.

Of males the total resident work force in the MN Area was, in 1969, 10,100. 9,500 of these were employed in a steady job, leaving 600 unemployed, making an unemployment rate of 5.9.

These figures broken down by race are as follows: Of white males the total resident work force was 5,820. The total resident work force for black males was proportionately the same 4,280. Unfortunately the figures for employment and unemployment lose this proportionate balance. Employment for white males was 5,600, leaving 220 unemployed, thus making the unemployment rate only 3.8. While at the same time only 3,900 of the total workforce of 4,280 were employed, leaving 380 unemployed, making the unemployment rate almost 9.0%.

Just briefly here are those same figures for the female labor force.

Total Females in Civilian

Workforce -----	6,100
employed -----	5,800
Unemployed -----	300
Rate of Unemployment ----	4.9

White Females in Civilian

Labor force -----	3,600
Employed -----	3,480
Unemployed -----	120
Rate of Unemployment ----	3.3

Nonwhite females in

civilian Labor Force -----	2,500
Employed -----	2,320
Unemployed -----	180
Rate of Unemployment ----	7.2

The median income in 1959 for all families in the MN Area was \$5,535. The median income in 1959 for nonwhite families in the MN Area was \$4,218. These figures were taken from the census publications of 1959. These figures are used here for the purpose of measuring the income growth of families residing in the MN Area.

Keeping these figures in mind for a moment, let's take a look at a study that was done by the Albina Service Center in 1968. This study found that the median income reported, in the MN Area was \$5,000. This figure it was found was also approximately true for the median family income for nonwhite families in the area in 1968. M

Making a comparison then between the two sets of figures, we can see that the median income for 1968 was only 19.0% above the median income of nonwhite families in the area in 1959. Remembering now that over 90.0% of the Portland area's nonwhite increase in the period from 1960 to 1969 settled in the MN Area, it appears that the family income for nonwhite families is advancing at a slower rate than that for all families in the area.

Family Income	Total	%	Nonwhite	%
All Families	11,029	100.0	2836	100.00
under \$1,000	435	3.9	206	7.3
\$1,000-\$1,999	1,030	9.3	378	13.3
\$2,000-\$2,999	903	8.2	341	12.0
\$3,000-\$3,999	1,056	9.6	383	13.5
\$4,000-\$4,999	1,306	11.8	504	17.8
\$5,000-\$5,999	1,465	13.3	370	13.0
\$6,000-\$6,999	1,284	11.6	252	8.9
\$7,000-\$7,999	1,011	9.2	158	5.6
\$8,000-\$8,999	855	7.8	109	3.8
\$9,000-\$9,999	520	4.7	59	2.1
\$10,000 & over	1,164	10.6	76	2.7

Figures relating to the proportion of MN residents receiving employment after vocational training for all such programs, were impossible to get. However several ~~programs~~ individual agencies made available figures relating to this problem.

The Concentrated Employment Program, which is sponsored by the Portland Metropolitan Steering Committee in 1969 had a total intake of 1,213. From this number placement totalled 625, and special placements totalled 118.

The New Careers program supported by federal funds, in 1969 had an intake of 83 of which 68 were still on the program at the year's end.

The National Alliance of Businessment program in 1969 made 1,167 hires, had 470 terminations, leaving 697 employed.

The Youth Opportunity Center in 1969 had 2,331 applicants referred to employers for consideration. Of these ~~629~~ 649 were accepted for indenture. These figures are for the apprenticeship Center which is located in the Youth Opportunity Center.

There are no job training programs specifically designed for training the hard core disadvantaged for managerial positions. In every interview it was stressed that individual initiative was the all important factor in obtaining an advancement to a management position. There was no other information available concerning the training of hard core disadvantage for management positions.

Of the vocational training agencies that were interviewed in the study only about 2.0% of the total number of trainees were youth in the 16 to 20 year old age bracket.

Of the unemployment programs interviewed in this study the total number of youth being serviced was less than 1.0%.

Inside the City of Portland about 6.0% of the total civilian workforce was nonwhite.

Education Levels

Table 6 shows comparative data on educational attainment of persons 25 years of age and over, in 1960. Unfortunately, these are the most recent figures available.

In the Model Cities area about 38.0% of the total population had only elementary education or no schooling at all. For nonwhite residents of the area this figure drops down to about 47.0%.

Above the secondary education level about 16.0% of the total residents had attended college. This percentage is more than 4.0% lower than the 21.0% in the Portland Statistical Area. For nonwhites who attended college the percentage falls far lower, to only about 11.0% in the Model Cities area as compared to 14.0% in the Portland Statistical Area.

Table 6. Comparative Data in Educational Attainment - 1960

Persons 25 Years Old and Over

	Portland SMSA		Portland City		Model Cities		CEP Area	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Persons 25 Up	479,066	100.0	232,664	100.0	25,059	100.0	52,265	100.0
No School	3,633	0.8	2,427	1.0	333	1.3	739	1.4
<u>Elementary Total</u>	<u>138,508</u>	<u>28.9</u>	<u>67,574</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>9,314</u>	<u>37.2</u>	<u>18,872</u>	<u>36.1</u>
1-4 Years	12,099		6,462		1,207		2,266	
5-7 Years	39,933		19,196		2,962		5,702	
8 Years	86,476		41,916		5,145		10,904	
<u>High School Total</u>	<u>234,215</u>	<u>48.9</u>	<u>111,136</u>	<u>47.8</u>	<u>11,359</u>	<u>45.3</u>	<u>24,226</u>	<u>46.4</u>
1-3 Years	95,742		46,142		5,175		11,104	
4 Years	138,473		64,994		6,184		13,122	
<u>College, Total</u>	<u>102,710</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>51,527</u>	<u>22.1</u>	<u>4,053</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>8,428</u>	<u>16.1</u>
1-3 Years	58,246		29,308		2,434		5,220	
4 Years	44,464		22,219		1,619		3,208	
<u>Nonwhite Persons -</u>								
25 Up	<u>12,491</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>11,516</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5,983</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>7,143</u>	<u>100.0</u>
No School	615	4.9	578	5.0	147	2.5	169	2.4
<u>Elementary Total</u>	<u>4,979</u>	<u>39.9</u>	<u>4,627</u>	<u>40.2</u>	<u>2,694</u>	<u>45.0</u>	<u>3,205</u>	<u>44.9</u>
1-4 Years	1,097		1,002		590		687	
5-7 Years	1,931		1,815		1,089		1,322	
8 Years	1,951		1,810		1,015		1,196	
<u>High School Total</u>	<u>5,114</u>	<u>40.9</u>	<u>4,723</u>	<u>41.0</u>	<u>2,478</u>	<u>41.4</u>	<u>2,987</u>	<u>41.8</u>
1-3 Years	2,332		2,145		1,253		1,494	
4 Years	2,782		2,578		1,225		1,493	
<u>College Total</u>	<u>1,783</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>1,588</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>664</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>782</u>	<u>10.9</u>
1-3 Years	1,008		889		465		536	
4 Years Up	775		699		199		246	

Manpower Activities

There are many programs throughout the city of Portland, aimed specifically at developing manpower and creating jobs. Some of these programs are sponsored by community organizations, some by business, and some by government. The primary objective of these programs is to alleviate the problems of skilled shortage, and unemployment. Some of these programs are more successful at this time than others. Below are described ~~some of~~ a couple of the major ones in Portland.

Those manpower programs that are sponsored by the government, were initiated as a result of the Manpower Development and Training Act. Consequently the finances of these programs comes from the federal funds, through the Department of Labor. In most of these programs the government pays for the individuals training and reimburses the employer a certain percentage of the wages for a predetermined period of time.

Concentrated Employment Program

One of these programs is the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP). CEP is under the immediate direction of the Metropolitan Steering Committee in Portland. The objectives of CEP are pretty much the same as those mentioned above. But to accomplish those objectives CEP tries to train individuals for semi-professional jobs. Then the business finds a place for him somewhere where he can receive "on-the-job" Training. Through CEP the individual can work himself up to the minimum level of acceptance of his job. From this point on he is by himself. This whole process takes about 3 years depending upon the initiative of the individual.

In 1969 CEP took in 1,213 individuals. 32.6% of these were female, 19.0% were veteran, 18.4 % were handicapped, and 63.4% were nonwhite. There were about 1,581 initial counseling interviews. Regular nonagricultural placements totalled 625, and special placements 118.

Another type of manpower and job development program is one that is sponsored by business interests. The "National Alliance of Businessmen" is an organization of this category.

The NAB had its beginnings in 1968. Again the objectives are to aid the disadvantaged in obtaining and maintaining jobs. The methods are also similar for instance; and organization, say a bank takes on and trains an individual for a particular job. This training may require just "on-the-job" training, or may involve special schooling in basic clerical skills. When a trainee satisfactorily learns his job, then a position is found for him.

Barring an economic downturn such as the one the country is experiencing at the present no problem is had in securing pledges for this kind of help. In January 1969 pledges far exceeded the job goal set at 1,000. At that time there were 1,167 hires, 470 terminations, leaving 697 employed. The latest figures from November 1969 showed that out of 747 participating firms 4,959 jobs were pledged. Hires totaled 3,974 of which 1,912 were terminated, leaving 2,062. The net gain of disadvantaged on the job in 1969 was 1,365.

Sources

The Annual Manpower Planning Report, March 1970, Prepared by: The Research and statistics Section, Portland Local Office, State of Oregon Employment Division.

Interview with Mr. Clifford Campbell from the Concentrated Employment Program.

Interview with Mr. Bob Tobieson from the 1st National Bank: Human Relations division.

Urban Studies Center, Portland State University

(illegible) city

CURRENT CONDITIONS

I. Citizens Participation Program

II. A. Long Range Objective:

To establish a good working relationship between residents of the Model Neighborhood, the city of Portland as a whole, and agencies whose services affect the lives of Model Neighborhood residents.

Output Measures

- a. Number of agencies providing training and technical assistance for citizens in decision-making roles
- b. Number of Model Neighborhood residents participating in Citizens Participation activities
 1. Citizens Planning Board
 2. Working Committee
 3. Neighborhood Organizations

Initial Conditions for Output Measures

- a. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34
- b. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,34,35

B. Short Range Objectives:

1. To keep Model Neighborhood residents informed of factors affecting their lives.

Output Measures

- a. Number of publications, newsletters, flyers, printed materials, etc.
- b. Number of referrals to other agencies
- c. Number of persons receiving aide as a result of staff referrals
- d. Number of speaking engagements filled
- e. Number of persons attending Working Committee, Citizens Planning Board, and Neighborhood Organization meetings as a result of Community Organizer's contact
- f. Number of telephone calls of inquiry about Model Cities Program/or meetings
- g. Number of persons attending Working Committee, Citizens Planning Board and Neighborhood Organization meetings as result of telephone inquiries.

Initial Conditions for Output Measures

- a. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- b. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- c. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- d. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- e. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- f. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- g. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- 2. Enabling residents to organize and function as representative decision making bodies.

Output Measures

- a. Number of participants involved in Model Cities/ OEO/HUD training program
- b. Number of participants in training program who later attend Citizens Planning Board, Working Committee, Neighborhood Organization meetings
- c. Number of persons involved in core group of Neighborhood Organization where none exist at present
- e. Number of persons participating in Working Committee meetings as a result of Neighborhood Organization organizing
- f. Number of persons receiving Citizens Participation reimbursement in order to participate in Portland Model Cities planning process.
- g. Number of persons being registered voters after encouragement from Citizens Discrimination Agency
- h. Number of persons involved in agency or institution decision-making as a result of Citizens Participation staff referral.
- i. Number of agencies or institutions utilizing citizens' decisions
- j. Number of agencies providing training and technical assistance for citizens in decision-making.

Initial Conditions for Output Measures

- a. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- b. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35

4. Enabling citizens to obtain employment and be part of the work force

Output Measures

- a. Number of job announcements distributed in Model Neighborhood area by Citizens Participation staff
- b. Number of jobs filled by Model Cities Program with Model Neighborhood residents
- c. Number of Model Neighborhood residents employed in projects generated by Model Cities Program
- d. Number of Model Neighborhood residents employed in Metropolitan area as a result of Citizens Demonstration Agency

Initial Conditions

- a. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- b. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- c. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- d. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
5. Encouragement and stimulation of more widespread and effective "voluntary action programs" for citizens

Output Measures

- a. Number of neighborhood volunteer groups participating in Model Cities Program
- b. Number of Model Neighborhood residents in volunteer groups
- c. Number of man hours of Model Neighborhood residents in volunteer groups
- d. Number of agencies coordinating with Model Cities Citizens Participation component
- e. Number of residents actively participating as a result of agency referral

Initial Conditions for Output Measures

- a. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- b. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- c. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- d. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- e. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35

- c. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- d. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- e. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- f. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- g. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- h. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- i. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- j. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- 3. Use of citizens in total Model Cities Program; utilization of citizens in decision-making roles,

Output Measures

- a. Number of new members serving on Working Committee
- b. Number of active members serving on Citizens Planning Board consistently
- c. Number of Model Neighborhood residents actively participating in Special Task Force as a result of Citizens Participation staff efforts
- d. Number of citizens involved in decision-making for planning of projects
- e. Number of citizens involved in decision-making for evaluation of projects
- f. Number of citizens involved in decision-making for monitoring projects
- g. Number of citizens appointed to task forces from Citizens Planning Board

Initial Conditions for Output Measures

- a. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- b. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- c. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- d. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- e. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- f. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35
- g. Citizens Demonstration Agency data source 11,32,33,34,35

I. Environmental Protection and Development

II. To provide and enhance a safe neighborhood design, including compatible public and commercial facilities, that will allow M. N. residents to protect their health and homes against environmental hazards including pests and rodents, air pollution, inadequate street lighting and fires.

To expand pest and rodent prevention and control services available to M. N. residents.

To reduce the number of fires due to environmental hazards.

To provide adequate street lighting for public safety.

III. Number of M. N. residents needing and or requesting pest and rodent control.

Number of vacant, unkempt houses and lots in the M. N.

Number of fires reported in the M. N.

Number of street lights per residential block (or adequate illumine readings).

Amount of air pollution and factors contributing to it in the M. N.

There are no statistics on the number of people needing or requesting pest and rodent control in the M. N. It appears that Multnomah County Health Department of Pest Control has been the only governmental agency dealing with this problem. Mr. Arena, of County Health, is the only man covering the N. E. area. He believes the problems with N. E. and S. E. Portland are about the same (interview 8-20-70).

There are no statistics available on the number of people receiving garbage service. (Contacted Multnomah County Health Service, The Teamsters' Drivers' Union, State Sanitation Authority, City Garbage Dump.)

About half the housing is "unkempt" or substandard in the M. N. (Model Cities CDP report of 1968). There are presently 80 "posted" (condemned) dwellings in the M. N. (Mr. Millord, Fire Department). Vacancy rate in the M. N. was 11.82 in the M. N. as of August 1, 1970 (see letter attached).

Lighting appears to be adequate in the M. N. All of the equipment is maintained by P. G. E. and Mr. Jack Cunningham of that company said that "lighting in the M. N. is among the best in the country".

Chuck Cockron, of City Hall, maintains that it is adequate with new improvements planned (conversation 8/20/70).

In winter the major factor in fires is defective oil furnaces. In January, 13% of fires and 20.84% of damage was by this cause.

The major cause of fire in spring and summer appears to be arson.

May 17.39% of fires	44.86% of est. damage
June 37.50% of fires	93.82% of est. damage
July 33.87% of fires	76.00% of est. damage

An overall factor throughout the year in the M. N. with fire is children with matches and other flammables. Estimated damage per month runs from 18-40%.

(All of above figures approximate, 1970 figures, and abstracted from the Fire Department daily fire logs.)

Air pollution is caused mostly by industry outside the M. N., is worst between July-October, and is most concentrated along arterials. (Much helpful information in C-W.A.P.A. letter attached.)

There are 13,096 dwelling units (Model Cities CDP report of 1968) and 8,642 registered telephones in the M. N. (abstracted from street address directory).

Buses run on the average of every half hour, run more frequently during the times 7-9 a.m. and 4-6 p.m. and change to hourly schedules from about 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. weekdays. No area is more than 6 blocks from a bus line (attached schedules).

Recommendations and observations:

Oil furnaces cause air pollution and fires.

Bus cause less pollution and should serve decentralized industrial "Parks".

1. Would reduce auto pollution and
2. Would reduce industrial pollution in the M. N.

Vacant houses should be improved-occupied or razed as they are prime targets for juveniles with matches and arson.

C.D.A. should investigate pest and rodent control and garbage collection service in the M. N. as no statistics are available.

AIR POLLUTION

1. Air pollution affecting the Model Cities area varies with meteorological conditions. To assess the air pollution potential under the various meteorological patterns, frequency of occurrence and dispersion of pollutants, a meteorological study of the entire region has been undertaken. Based on preliminary findings, during the period July through October, the northwest section of Portland, Swan Island, Rivergate Industrial Park and industrial centers along the river, north of the Model Cities area, will exert the greatest influence on air quality within the area. During the remainder of the year, sources south of the Model Cities area, including the South Auditorium area and Milwaukie area, exert the greatest influence. Occasionally, industries located in the Camas or Troutdale area will affect the air quality in the area.

2. The air quality factors of primary concern within the Model Cities area are suspended particulate with the attendant loss of visibility and soiling, particulate fallout and odors. Annual suspended particulate average within the area vary between 50-70 micrograms per cubic meter with the highest levels occurring near the Fremont Bridge. This is shown on the attached chart labeled 1969 Suspended Particulate Isopleths. The maximum suspended particulate level measured within the area was 147.7 micrograms per cubic meter for a single 24-hour sample. Acceptable levels of suspended particulate are less than an annual average of 60 micrograms per cubic meter with no single sample exceeding 100 micrograms per cubic meter.

Particulate fallout at the one station operated in the Model Cities area indicates an annual average of 3.0 grams per square meter per month, with a maximum of 8.1 grams per square meter per month. An acceptable level of particulate fallout is considered to be below 5.0 grams per square meter per month.

Carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide measurements will be made within the Model Cities area within the next few months. Although data is not available, it is believed that carbon monoxide levels would be within acceptable limits (20.0 ppm average for any consecutive 8-hour period). It is also believed that sulfur dioxide is no frequent problem within the Model Cities area. Sulfate levels within the area are low compared to national averages.

3. The southwest portion of the Model Cities area will experience the highest suspended particulate and particulate fallout levels during the period July through October. The highest levels of carbon monoxide will occur along Lombard, Union, Broadway and the Minnesota Freeway, with the highest levels occurring in late fall and early winter. Sulfur dioxide levels would be expected to be somewhat uniform over the area with the highest levels occurring in early winter.

4. The exact levels of air pollution which would be created by an extension of Interstate 5 freeway (average capacity of 62,600 autos per day) are unknown. However, it is expected that the proposed extension would materially increase pollution levels. The emissions along this stretch would be expected to be in the order of 10,330 pounds of carbon monoxide daily per mile of freeway, based on 62,600 autos per day. This volume would result in the standard of 20.0 ppm for any continuous 8-hour period being exceeded. Near the freeway this would be a problem.

Items we recommend be considered during the Model Cities planning include the following:

- a. Use of natural gas and electricity for space heating in lieu of fuel oil and other solid fuels to minimize sulfur dioxide, suspended particulate and other emissions.
- b. Methods of solid waste disposal other than combustion.
- c. Avoid situations that create stop and go traffic or low rpm conditions which increase automotive emissions.
- d. Location of industrial and commercial sources to minimize suspended particulate, particulate fallout, sulfur dioxide, odors and other emissions.

It should be noted that the Authority is currently reviewing every new or revised air contaminant source prior to construction to minimize emissions. In addition, existing sources are being contacted on a source class basis to determine existing emissions and to develop programs that will bring existing sources into compliance. All public complaints for such items as odor or other public nuisance are being investigated promptly upon receipt of the complaint.

In addition, the Authority has recently installed a data acquisition system. This system consists of eight stations measuring the meteorological variables and some air pollutants. Information received from this system is transmitted by radio to a data processor located in our offices. This real time information on local meteorological conditions and pollutants in conjunction with the meteorological study will ultimately lead to predictive capability yielding information directly applicable to land use planning and zoning decisions.

Source: R. E. Hatchard, Program Director
 W. J. Fuller, Technical Director
 Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

(Lighting)

1. P.G.E. Mr. Jack Cunningham: Phone - Pursuant to a program worked out by City Hall and financed by a bond, a survey of lighting conditions was carried out on arterial and residential Neighborhood lighting.

The Albina Neighborhood Development District area outline was followed particularly. This program, according to Cunningham, is one of the best in the country, and all conditions are satisfactory city wide. The program was started in February 1965.

INFORMATION ON ACCOUNTS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PORTLAND MODEL CITIES

Approximate total accounts	6800
Approximate vacancies	804
	88 apartment vacancies
Percent vacancies	11.82%

These figures are estimated on the basis of known statistical data within the area. There is an overlapping of boundary lines which make an estimated figure necessary.

Source: Pacific Power & Light Company

FIRE DEPARTMENT STATISTICS

DATE	# OF REPORTS	ACTUAL FIRE	DAMAGE
Sunday, July 5, 1970	35	9 "Fire"	\$6,275
Monday, July 6, 1970	29	16 "Fire"	\$8,525
Tuesday, July 7, 1970	42	10 "Fire"	\$1,135
Wednesday, July 8, 1970	27	14 "Fire"	\$1,100
Thursday, July 9, 1970	27	8 "Fire"	\$42,655
Friday, July 10, 1970	28	8 "Fire"	\$500
Saturday, July 11, 1970	39	11 "Fire"	\$1,050
Monday, June 8, 1970	19	5 "Fire"	\$13,550
Tuesday, June 9, 1970	21	5 "Fire"	\$2,850
Wednesday, June 10, 1970	25	10 "Fire"	\$11,100
Thursday, June 11, 1970	28	7 "Fire"	\$960
Friday, June 12, 1970	31	9 "Fire"	\$12,280
Saturday, June 13, 1970	28	5 "Fire"	\$3,225
Sunday, June 14, 1970	16	6 "Fire"	\$8,125
Friday, April 10, 1970	16	4 "Fire"	\$7,560
Saturday, April 11, 1970	10	6 "Fire"	\$660
Sunday, April 12, 1970	27	2 "Fire"	\$100
Monday, April 13, 1970	28	8 "Fire"	\$151,150
Tuesday, April 14, 1970	31	8 "Fire"	\$4,480

FIRE DEPARTMENT STATISTICS (CONTD.)

DATE	# OF REPORTS	ACTUAL FIRE	DAMAGE
Thursday, January 8, 1970	17	4 "Fire"	\$400
Friday, January 9, 1970	22	4 "Fire"	\$13,050
Saturday, January 10, 1970	16	8 "Fire"	\$10,085
Sunday, January 11, 1970	21	3 "Fire"	\$300
Monday, January 12, 1970	16	2 "Fire"	\$1,400
Tuesday, January 13, 1970	16	3 "Fire"	\$50
Wednesday, January 14, 1970	10	1 "Fire"	\$2,500

RECAP

39.03% of false alarms. January, March, May, June, July

22.03% of city fires in M. N. January, March, May, June, July

Special problems: defective oil furnaces in winter.

January - 13% of fires

20.84% of damage

Arson in summer:

July - 33.87% 76% of est. damage

June - 37.50% 93.82% of est. damage

May - 17.39% 44.56% of est. damage

Juv. w/matches:

17.74% of fires

18.55% of damage (excluding June)

Sometimes 90% of total est. damage

Source: Portland Fire Department

I. Transportation and Communication

II. To provide M. N. residents with efficient and inexpensive transportation and communication facilities which more adequately meet their current needs.

Short Range:

To implement a study of M. N. residents' transportation needs and to activate a transportation service center in the M. N.

III. 1. Number of M. N. residents relying totally on public transportation.

2. Number and frequency of bus service.

3. Number of public transportation service vehicles in safe, attractive condition.

4. Number of M. N. residents with inadequate communication facilities.

IV. 1. No statistics found on total population use of public transportation.

However, in 1960, 21.47% of the workers depended on public transportation to get to their place of employment (1960 U. S. census, based on census tracts 36A, 34A, 33A, 32, 34B, 33B, 22A, 23A, 24A, 22B, 24B).

2. Most buses run on the average of every half hour. Most buses run on 20-minute interval schedules during the times from 7 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. weekdays.

After 10 p.m., all lines run on hourly schedules until 6 a.m.; except 3 lines which don't serve the downtown area. (Information gathered from tri-met schedules attached).

3. Number of public transportation service vehicles serving the M. N. area:

According to Mr. Van Fleet of Broadway Cab, all of his 107 cabs serve the M. N.

According to Mr. Brower of Radio Cab, all of his 110 cabs serve the M. N. (Mr. Brower and Mr. Van Fleet are the general managers of their respective companies.)

Mr. Milner of Rose City Cab reports that as of 8/29 he has 19 operating cabs.

Population Trends

Although it might be considered unnecessary, information about population will be useful later on to interpret other material which is more directly concerned with manpower and job development.

The population trends shown in Table 1, give population totals by race and sex. It is estimated that 90.0% of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) nonwhite increase in the past nine years, has gravitated into the Model Cities area. This meant that in the same nine years the total non-white population of the Model Cities Area increased from 29.0% to 52.0%.

Table 2 depicts the age characteristics of the total population.

Table 2. Selected Demographic Characteristics of
Total Population by Area
1950, 1960, and 1969

Age	Total		Nonwhite		1950 Popu- lation Total	1960 Popu- lation Total	1969 Estimated Popu- lation Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
<u>SMSA</u>							
All Ages	400,582	421,315	12,415	12,101	704,829	821,897	999,500
Under 16	131,084	126,766	4,672	4,674	183,422	257,850	306,990
16 thru 21	28,003	32,216	868	995	47,543	60,219	98,360
22 thru 44	110,266	119,979	3,639	4,016	244,467	230,245	263,280
44 thru 64	88,730	91,739	2,481	1,891	160,886	180,469	213,600
65 and over	42,499	50,615	755	525	68,511	93,114	111,270
<u>Multnomah County</u>							
All Ages	251,719	271,094	11,444	11,191	471,537	522,813	559,500
Under 16	78,642	76,719	4,249	4,318	113,244	155,361	162,180
16 thru 21	16,920	20,776	783	899	30,699	37,696	54,240
22 thru 44	69,733	76,368	3,386	3,702	166,252	146,101	146,120
45 thru 64	57,875	61,369	2,321	1,782	112,803	119,244	123,430
65 and over	28,549	35,862	705	490	48,539	64,411	67,530
<u>Portland City</u>							
All Ages	177,092	195,584	10,557	10,362	373,628	372,676	377,800
Under 16	51,139	50,064	3,952	4,016	83,801	101,203	99,640
16 thru 21	11,946	15,130	693	844	25,207	27,076	36,440
22 thru 44	46,919	52,217	3,107	3,396	130,029	99,136	93,700
45 thru 64	44,051	48,233	2,170	1,663	93,416	92,284	89,600
65 and over	23,037	29,940	635	443	41,175	52,977	52,420
<u>Model Cities</u>							
All Ages	19,861	22,428	6,099	6,548	I N A	42,289	42,200
Under 16	6,314	6,244	2,531	2,643	I N A	12,558	12,280
16 thru 21	1,382	1,868	422	501	I N A	3,250	4,300
22 thru 24	4,969	5,883	1,732	2,119	I N A	10,852	10,300
45 thru 64	4,719	5,164	1,168	1,050	I N A	9,883	9,660
65 and over	2,477	3,269	246	235	I N A	5,746	5,660
<u>CEF Area</u>							
All Ages	38,814	44,874	7,270	7,704	I N A	83,688	83,500
Under 16	11,154	11,160	2,981	3,072	I N A	22,314	21,960
16 thru 21	2,626	3,554	503	582	I N A	6,180	8,350
22 thru 44	9,963	11,448	2,019	2,477	I N A	21,411	20,210
45 thru 64	9,489	10,905	1,431	1,262	I N A	20,394	19,870
65 and over	5,582	7,807	336	311	I N A	13,389	13,110

Table 1. Total Population and Nonwhite Population by
Area, Sex, and Race
1950, 1960 and Estimates for 1969

Area and Year	All Races			Nonwhite			Nonwhite Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	As % of all Races
<u>SMSA</u>							
1950	348,401	356,428	704,829	8,517	7,432	15,949	2.3
1960	400,582	421,315	821,897	12,415	12,101	24,516	3.0
1969	485,800	513,700	999,500	17,500	17,500	35,000	3.5
<u>Multnomah County</u>							
1950	229,978	241,559	471,537	7,590	6,671	14,261	3.0
1960	251,719	271,094	522,813	11,444	11,191	22,635	4.3
1969	268,700	290,800	559,500	16,500	16,400	32,900	5.9
<u>City of Portland</u>							
1950	180,339	193,289	373,628	7,023	6,217	13,240	3.5
1960	177,092	195,584	372,676	10,557	10,362	20,919	5.6
1969	179,500	198,300	377,800	15,000	15,400	30,400	8.2
<u>Model Cities Area</u>							
1950 <u>1/</u>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1960	19,861	22,428	42,289	6,099	6,548	12,647	29.9
1969	20,300	22,000	42,300	10,600	11,400	22,000	52.0
<u>CEP Area</u>							
1950 <u>1/</u>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1960	38,814	44,874	83,688	7,270	7,704	14,974	17.9
1969	40,000	43,700	83,700	11,800	12,600	24,400	29.2

1/ Census Tract Data not available for 1950

Identification of Program Category

Manpower and Job Development

Statement of Objectives

To secure for MN residents equal opportunity and access for full employment and income commensurate with their capability, training and desires.

To encourage agencies that set up employment programs for the MN hard core disadvantaged to further develop and expand their job store.

To increase the means and motivation for MN youth employment.

To develop an awareness of potential MN black management personnel among private employment agencies, personnel directors, and employers.

Evaluative Indices

Total number of MN residents employed by level of employment (laborer, clerical trainee, management owner).

Number of employed MN residents earning less than the prevailing national minimum wage.

Proportion of MN residents of a minority race employed full time by a single enterprise.

Proportion of MN residents receiving employment after vocational training.

Number of employment programs for the MN hard core disadvantaged.

Number of MN hard core disadvantaged trained and/or training to be employed in management positions.

Number of management positions being developed to employ MN residents.

Number of MN youths employed in youth employment programs.

Total number of MN youths serviced by unemployment programs.

Number of private employment agencies that recruit MN blacks for management positions.

Number of black MN residents now occupying management positions.

Number of private employers with blacks in management positions.

Current Conditions relating to evaluative indices.

Unfortunately I could find no data that could give me any information on the total number of MN residents employed by level of employment. However I get some very good information on the over all employment and unemployment situation in the MN Area. The following is the compilation of what I found.

Of males the total resident work force in the MN Area was, in 1969, 10,100. 9,500 of these were employed in a steady job, leaving 600 unemployed, making an unemployment rate of 5.9.

These figures broken down by race are as follows: Of white males the total resident work force was 5,820. The total resident work force for black males was proportionately the same 4,280. Unfortunately the figures for employment and unemployment lose this proportionate balance. Employment for white males was 5,600, leaving 220 unemployed, thus making the unemployment rate only 3.8. While at the same time only 3,900 of the total workforce of 4,280 were employed, leaving 380 unemployed, making the unemployment rate almost 9.0%.

Just briefly here are those same figures for the female labor force.

Total Females in Civilian

Workforce -----	6,100
employed -----	5,800
Unemployed -----	300
Rate of Unemployment ----	4.9

White Females in Civilian

Labor force -----	3,600
Employed -----	3,480
Unemployed -----	120
Rate of Unemployment ----	3.3

Nonwhite females in

civilian Labor Force -----	2,500
Employed -----	2,320
Unemployed -----	180
Rate of Unemployment ----	7.2

The median income in 1959 for all families in the MN Area was \$5,535. The median income in 1959 for nonwhite families in the MN Area was \$4,218. These figures were taken from the census publications of 1959. These figures are used here for the purpose of measuring the income growth of families residing in the MN Area.

Keeping these figures in mind for a moment, let's take a look at a study that was done by the Albina Service Center in 1968. This study found that the median income reported, in the MN Area was \$5,000. This figure it was found was also approximately true for the median family income for nonwhite families in the area in 1968. M

Making a comparison then between the two sets of figures, we can see that the median income for 1968 was only 19.0% above the median income of nonwhite families in the area in 1959. Remembering now that over 90.0% of the Portland area's nonwhite increase in the period from 1960 to 1969 settled in the MN Area, it appears that the family income for nonwhite families is advancing at a slower rate than that for all families in the area.

Family Income	Total	%	Nonwhite	%
All Families	11,029	100.0	2836	100.00
under \$1,000	435	3.9	206	7.3
\$1,000-\$1,999	1,030	9.3	378	13.3
\$2,000-\$2,999	903	8.2	341	12.0
\$3,000-\$3,999	1,056	9.6	383	13.5
\$4,000-\$4,999	1,306	11.8	504	17.8
\$5,000-\$5,999	1,465	13.3	370	13.0
\$6,000-\$6,999	1,284	11.6	252	8.9
\$7,000-\$7,999	1,011	9.2	158	5.6
\$8,000-\$8,999	855	7.8	109	3.8
\$9,000-\$9,999	520	4.7	59	2.1
\$10,000 & over	1,164	10.6	76	2.7

Figures relating to the proportion of MN residents receiving employment after vocational training for all such programs, were impossible to get. However several ~~probable~~ individual agencies made available figures relating to this problem.

The Concentrated Employment Program, which is sponsored by the Portland Metropolitan Steering Committee in 1969 had a total intake of 1,213. From this number placement totalled 625, and special placements totalled 118.

The New Careers program supported by federal funds, in 1969 had an intake of 83 of which 68 were still on the program at the year's end.

The National Alliance of Businessment program in 1969 made 1,167 hires, had 470 terminations, leaving 697 employed.

The Youth Opportunity Center in 1969 had 2,331 applicants referred to employers for consideration. Of these ~~629~~ 649 were accepted for indenture.

These figures are for the apprenticeship Center which is located in the Youth Opportunity Center.

There are no job training programs specifically designed for training the hard core disadvantaged for managerial positions. In every interview it was stressed that individual initiative was the all important factor in obtaining an advancement to a management position. There was no other information available concerning the training of hard core disadvantage for management positions.

Of the vocational training agencies that were interviewed in the study only about 2.0% of the total number of trainees were youth in the 16 to 20 year old age bracket.

Of the unemployment programs interviewed in this study the total number of youth being serviced was less than 1.0%.

Inside the City of Portland about 6.0% of the total civilian workforce was nonwhite.

Education Levels

Table 6 shows comparative data on educational attainment of persons 25 years of age and over, in 1960. Unfortunately, these are the most recent figures available.

In the Model Cities area about 38.0% of the total population had only elementary education or no schooling at all. For nonwhite residents of the area this figure drops down to about 47.0%.

Above the secondary education level about 16.0% of the total residents had attended college. This percentage is more than 4.0% lower than the 21.0% in the Portland Statistical Area. For nonwhites who attended college the percentage falls far lower, to only about 11.0% in the Model Cities area as compared to 14.0% in the Portland Statistical Area.

Table 6. Comparative Data in Educational Attainment - 1960
Persons 25 Years Old and Over

	Portland SMSA		Portland City		Model Cities		CEP Area	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Persons 25 Up	479,066	100.0	232,664	100.0	25,059	100.0	52,265	100.0
No School	3,633	0.8	2,427	1.0	333	1.3	739	1.4
<u>Elementary Total</u>	<u>138,508</u>	<u>28.9</u>	<u>67,574</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>9,314</u>	<u>37.2</u>	<u>18,872</u>	<u>36.1</u>
1-4 Years	12,099		6,462		1,207		2,266	
5-7 Years	39,933		19,196		2,962		5,702	
8 Years	86,476		41,916		5,145		10,904	
<u>High School Total</u>	<u>234,215</u>	<u>48.9</u>	<u>111,136</u>	<u>47.8</u>	<u>11,359</u>	<u>45.3</u>	<u>24,226</u>	<u>46.4</u>
1-3 Years	95,742		46,142		5,175		11,104	
4 Years	138,473		64,994		6,184		13,122	
<u>College, Total</u>	<u>102,710</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>51,527</u>	<u>22.1</u>	<u>4,053</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>8,428</u>	<u>16.1</u>
1-3 Years	58,246		29,308		2,434		5,220	
4 Years	44,464		22,219		1,619		3,208	
<u>Nonwhite Persons -</u>								
25 Up	12,491	100.0	11,516	100.0	5,983	100.0	7,143	100.0
No School	615	4.9	578	5.0	147	2.5	169	2.4
<u>Elementary Total</u>	<u>4,979</u>	<u>39.9</u>	<u>4,627</u>	<u>40.2</u>	<u>2,694</u>	<u>45.0</u>	<u>3,205</u>	<u>44.9</u>
1-4 Years	1,097		1,002		590		687	
5-7 Years	1,931		1,815		1,089		1,322	
8 Years	1,951		1,810		1,015		1,196	
<u>High School Total</u>	<u>5,114</u>	<u>40.9</u>	<u>4,723</u>	<u>41.0</u>	<u>2,478</u>	<u>41.4</u>	<u>2,987</u>	<u>41.8</u>
1-3 Years	2,332		2,145		1,253		1,494	
4 Years	2,782		2,578		1,225		1,493	
<u>College Total</u>	<u>1,783</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>1,588</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>664</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>782</u>	<u>10.9</u>
1-3 Years	1,008		889		465		536	
4 Years Up	775		699		199		246	

Manpower Activities

There are many programs throughout the city of Portland, aimed specifically at developing manpower and creating jobs. Some of these programs are sponsored by community organizations, some by business, and some by government. The primary objective of these programs is to alleviate the problems of skilled shortage, and unemployment. Some of these programs are more successful at this time than others. Below are described ~~some of~~ a couple of the major ones in Portland.

Those manpower programs that are sponsored by the government, were initiated as a result of the Manpower Development and Training Act. Consequently the finances of these programs come from the federal funds, through the Department of Labor. In most of these programs the government pays for the individuals training and reimburses the employer a certain percentage of the wages for a predetermined period of time.

Concentrated Employment Program

One of these programs is the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP). CEP is under the immediate direction of the Metropolitan Steering Committee in Portland. The objectives of CEP are pretty much the same as those mentioned above. But to accomplish those objectives CEP tries to train individuals for semi-professional jobs. Then the business finds a place for him somewhere where he can receive "on-the-job" Training. Through CEP the individual can work himself up to the minimum level of acceptance of his job. From this point on he is by himself. This whole process takes about 3 years depending upon the initiative of the individual.

In 1969 CEP took in 1,213 individuals. 32.6% of these were female, 19.0% were veteran, 18.4 % were handicapped, and 63.4% were nonwhite. There were about 1,581 initial counseling interviews. Regular nonagricultural placements totalled 625, and special placements 118.

Another type of manpower and job development program is one that is sponsored by business interests. The "National Alliance of Businessmen" is an organization of this category.

The NAB had its beginnings in 1968. Again the objectives are to aid the disadvantaged in obtaining and maintaining jobs. The methods are also similar for instance; an organization, say a bank takes on and trains an individual for a particular job. This training may require just "on-the-job" training, or may involve special schooling in basic clerical skills. When a trainee satisfactorily learns his job, then a position is found for him.

Barring an economic downturn such as the one the country is experiencing at the present no problem is had in securing pledges for this kind of help. In January 1969 pledges far exceeded the job goal set at 1,000. At that time there were 1,167 hires, 470 terminations, leaving 697 employed. The latest figures from November 1969 showed that out of 747 participating firms 4,959 jobs were pledged. Hires totaled 3,974 of which 1,912 were terminated, leaving 2,062. The net gain of disadvantaged on the job in 1969 was 1,365.

Sources

The Annual Manpower Planning Report, March 1970, Prepared by: The Research and Statistics Section, Portland Local Office, State of Oregon Employment Division.

Interview with Mr. Clifford Campbell from the Concentrated Employment Program.

Interview with Mr. Bob Tobiasen from the 1st National Bank: Human Relations division.

Urban Studies Center, Portland State University

To: Dr. Ogbuobiri

From: Don Rutherford

11 September 1970

Additional information of interest on the Transportation and Communication Agency Report.

There are .54495 phones per person city-wide

There are .27039 phones per person in the MN

(per person-city--	$\frac{200,000}{367,000}$	accounts, city of Portland (NW Bell 9/10/70)
		residents, city of Portland)
(per person-MN --	$\frac{10,167}{36,700}$	phones, MN area- estimated from NW Bell figures)
		residents, MN area (10%))

This means that MN area residents have, on the average, half as many phones as the average for the city

(putting $\frac{.27039}{.54495} = 49.617\%$)

Mn residents have 50.383% less phones, per person, than the average for the city.

AMA HOSTS MODEL CITIES DIRECTOR

On Sunday, September 13, the Albina Ministerial Alliance hosted a "Model Cities Celebration" for Mr. Charles Jordan, Portland Model Cities Director. The function, held at McKinney Temple, attracted an estimated 350 area residents and social agency personnel.

Following the processional, the celebration was formally opened with a welcoming prayer by Bishop W. L. McKinney, a scripture reading by Rev. Eugene Boyd, Jr., and a sermonette, "God is a Verb", by Rev. Wendell Wallace, AMA President. Mayor Terry Schrunk, honored guest, was then introduced and welcomed, in turn Mr. Jordan was greeted with a warm, friendly ovation from the audience.

Opening his speech, Mr. Jordan emphasized the importance of having faith in a higher power as a way of maintaining faith in one's self and in mankind. With this faith, Mr. Jordan stated that the most difficult of days would be made bearable. Referring to Model Cities, Jordan likened the task ahead to waging a war. Not a war of good guys versus bad guys, but a war in which the "bad" was poverty, racism, poor education, housing and related social problems. The "good guys" were, in effect, the agencies working to solve these problems. Jordan appealed to the people to fall back and re-group in a unified effort to win this war.

Faith and honest desire would be the winning ingredients, he stated. Coming together in a concentrated program of positive action centered around the Model Cities program would help lead the

way, Jordan maintained.

Allowing that in trying to serve the majority, he might incur the wrath of some with vested interests for personal gain, Jordan explained that as the people were "Model Cities", the people must be served regardless of criticism from this group.

Model Cities does not exist to solve problems, Mr. Jordan emphasized but was here to provide financial assistance for recognized problems -- with other social agencies using this assistance to combat the causes of these problems, a five-year Model Cities Program could not eliminate all the social ills of the past but he hoped that in that time enough constructive work would have been done for private citizen groups to pick up the reins.

"We must re-commit ourselves, not just to Model Cities but to all social agencies serving Mankind", Jordan re-iterated. He urged the audience not to become frustrated, to despair or look backward -- rather, to forge ahead "so that when it's all over, we can all walk together without becoming weary."

The reception closed with the Benediction delivered by Rev. John Jackson and the presentation of a gift, in behalf of the Albina Ministerial Alliance, by Rev. Wallace to Mr. Jordan.

Two choirs, Maranatha and McKinney Temple, provided the musical selections and were more than deserving of the appreciative applause they received. After the formal ceremonies, free refreshments and conversation took place so that area citizens were given the opportunity to speak with Mr. Jordan and other guests.

YOU CAN MAKE THE DECISIONS

The Housing Physical Environment Working Committee is considering Programs for the Second Action Year. Approved programs will be submitted to the Citizens Planning Board, The Mayor and then The Department of Housing and Urban Development for final approval. Second Action Year programs begin January 1, 1971.

Working Committees are the Backbone of citizen participation in the planning process. The working committee must approve a program before it can be submitted to the Citizens Planning Board. Membership on the Working Committees is open to any resident of the Model Neighborhood, and each member votes equally on projects before the committees.

Recent meetings of the Housing and Physical Environment Committee have considered the following programs:

1. Property Improvement Center

This project will provide counselling and aid to Model Neighborhood residents in carving out medium to minor repairs and improvements to their homes and property.

2. Neighborhood Beautification

This project will plant trees and construct items of "street furniture" to be placed on the sidewalks of the Model Neighborhood.

3. Environmental Protection Program

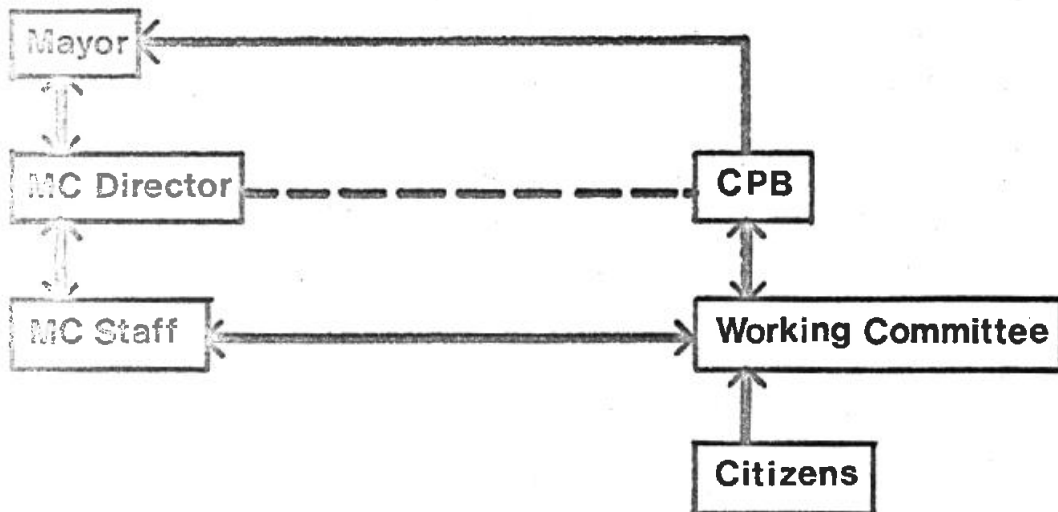
This project will substantially reduce or entirely eliminate the rodent population of the Model Neighborhood, give assistance to low income families for garbage collection, while improving and maintaining the environmental

standards of the community.

4. Neighborhood Facilities

This program provides grants to local public Bodies such as Model Cities to finance the development of multi-use centers. Grants are available to finance 2/3 of the cost of development including construction.

The planning for the Second Action Year is drawing to a close, several projects have yet to be considered. Any resident who desires to attend the Housing Physical Environment Working Committee meetings may call the Model Cities office, 288-6923 for information on the date, time and place of these meetings and the agenda. You can make the decisions.



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NEW STAFF ABOARD

As The Model Cities Program expands, more and more employment opportunities are coming up rapidly. Among recent additions to the MC staff include Alicia Knapper, Receptionist; Harvey Lockett, Physical Environment Assistant; Otto Rutherford, Evaluation Specialist; Michael C. Henniger, Physical Environment Planning Assistant, John M. Tate, Information Specialist; Terry Wayne Kent, Social Program Specialist; Mrs. Diane Davis, Mrs. Patsy Ollison, Miss Andrea Sanders and Miss Phyliss Smith, Social Planning Assistants.

Welcome to the team - with your help, the agency can do no less than increase its potential service to the Model Neighborhood.

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CPB Election Nears

The Citizens Planning Board of the Model Cities Program will hold its election for Board Members from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Saturday, September 26, 1970 at each of the eight elementary schools in the Model Cities area.

Model Neighborhood residents, 14 years of age and older, are encouraged to vote in this election. Residents of each precinct will vote at the elementary school in their precinct (shown on map below):
BOISE, ELIOT, HUMBOLDT, IRVINGTON, KING, SABIN
~~Eliot, Boise, Humboldt, Woodlawn, Vernon, King,~~
VERNON and WOODLAWN.
Sabin, and Irvington.

INSERT
M.N. MAP

The Citizens Planning Board (CPB) ^{comprises} ~~is comprised~~ 27 members, ~~all residents of the Model Cities~~ and each ~~area~~ Board Member serves a term of two years. Eleven members are appointed by the Mayor, and the remaining 16 members are representatives who are elected by Model Cities residents (two representatives from each of the eight precincts). Eight new Board Members are elected each year (one from each ^{area} ~~precinct~~).

All candidates for the CPB are required to be residents of the Model Cities area, be at least 18 years of age, and be willing to "maintain close liaison with the citizens (their constituents) and the groups within their elected districts. Constant communication must be maintained with residents to

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(a) inform them of activities and business of the Model Cities Program and (b) seek their feelings as to how the community should be developed."

The CPB is composed of four standing committees (Executive, Hiring and Personnel Practices, Special Projects, and Rules) and nine working committees (Citizens Participation, Social Service, Recreation and Culture, Law and Justice, Health, Employment, Housing and Physical Development, Economic Development and Transportation, and Education).

These committees perform the policymaking and advisory functions for the Model Cities Program. They are all directly dependent upon the interest and participation of area residents. Without a large amount of resident participation, there is very little that can prevent the failure of these committees and the Model Cities Program as a whole.

Model Cities is your program. ~~your hope~~. For it to be in your best interest, it is important for you to be informed about the candidates in your precinct and to vote for the candidate of your choice on September 26.

The following is a list of certified candidates for the upcoming elections and the areas they represent.

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Gwendolyn Henderson - Boise

Charlie Ford, Jr. - Boise

Robert W. Boyer - Boise

R. L. Anderson - Boise

Pastor Edgar L. Jackson - Eliot

Bobby Lee Scarborough - Eliot

Opal Strong - Humboldt

William Patrick Sanderlin - Humboldt

Christopher P. Thomas - Irvington

Richard J. Geisert - Irvington

Burnett E. Austin, Sr. - Irvington

John L. Hartley - Irvington

Marian L. Scott - King

Andrew S. Smith - King

Judith G. Aiken - King

Richard Dean Yarbrough - King

Brenda Joyce Knapper - Sabin

Danne Lewis Mayo - Sabin

Tom Wilson - Sabin

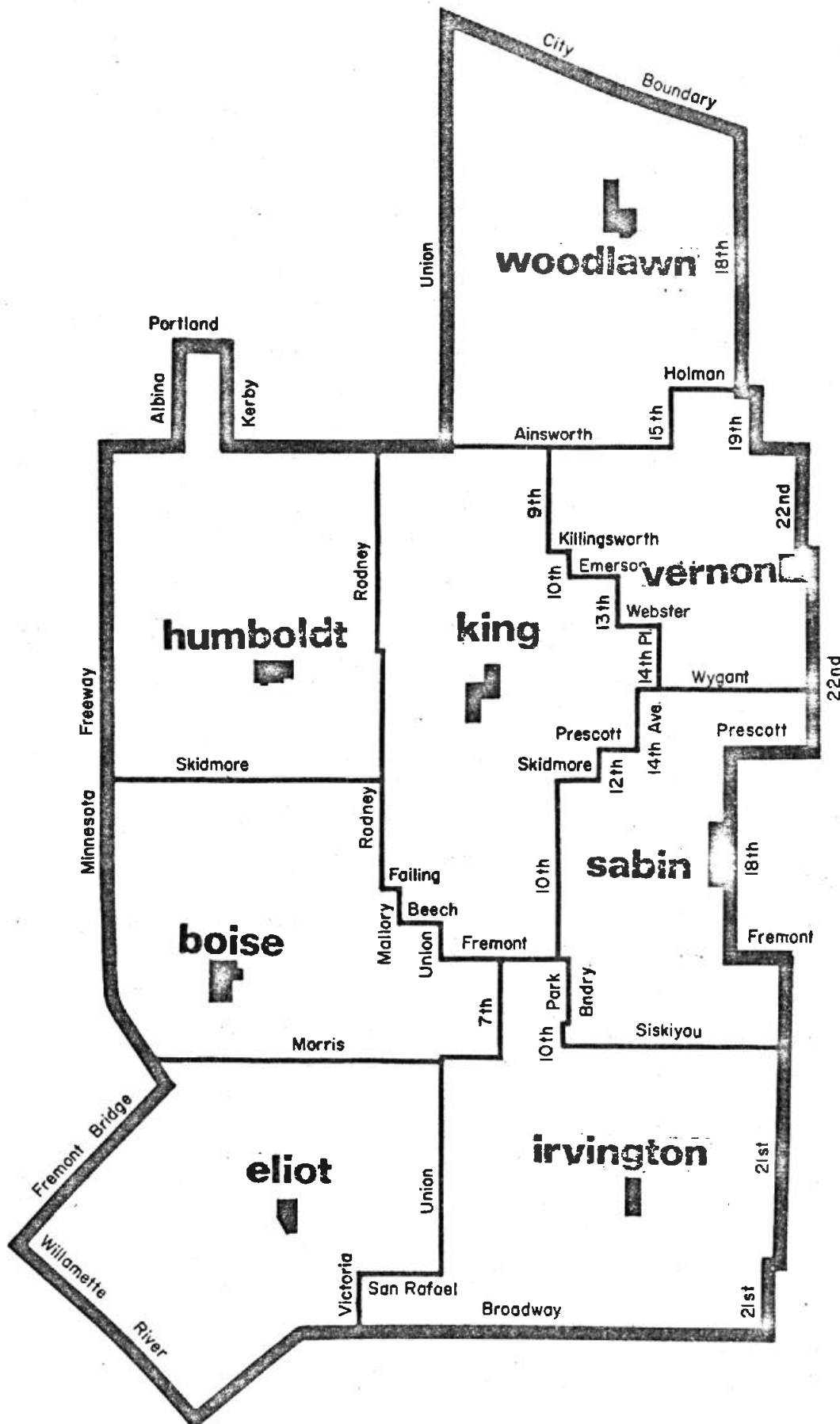
Ted Baugh - Sabin

Barbara Friday - Sabin

Ruthann E. Fountaine - Vernon

Josiah J. Nunn - Woodlawn

Although other applications have been received,
~~they are still pending~~ notification is still
pending.



MODEL CITIES ELECTION
PRECINCTS

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SINGLE COLUMN

PROFILE:

PROFILE

It is often stated that behind every successful man there is a hard-driving woman. In this age of Women's Liberation movements it is also important to recognize that behind every successful business or program there are a number of hard-driving, often un-recognized, women employees. Such is the case with soft-spoken, radiant-smiling GARNETT HICKS, a young woman in her mid-twenties who has been employed on the MC program since the early part of 1970.

Beginning as a Clerk-Typist, Garnett has recently been promoted to the position of Senior Stenographer - a strong vote of confidence for her short seven month tenure.

Apart from her full-time office duties, Mrs. Hicks keeps busy at home taking care of her two young children, Michael (age seven) and Kathy (age five). Michael is now a second grade student at St. Charles while Kathy attends Kindergarten at St. Martin's. Evenings and weekends are spent enjoying the companionship of her youngsters and ~~passing~~ ^{PURSuing} her interest in sewing (with fast-growing children, sewing is not only a pastime but a necessity, according to Garnett).

As part of the MC program, Garnett feels a strong sense of belonging and accomplishment for, among other activities, she enjoys constructive contact with the many people who visit the MC off-

(GARNETT HICKS)
BOLD FACE TYPE / UPPER

PHOTO & CAPTION →

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PROFILE (page 2)

ices daily.

In her own words: " I think Model Cities has been and will continue to be very instrumental in bettering the Model Neighborhood in general. It helps to give MN residents pride in their community and in themselves by implementing worthwhile programs and projects which involve ALL area residents."

To that, we can only add that we're glad to have Garnett Hicks on board and we hope that her contributions to this program and other community activities will continue for many years to come.

-30-


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RECENT SURVEYS NEAR COMPLETION

Three surveys to determine conditions in the Model Neighborhood are now being tabulated and the results will be available shortly.

One survey, conducted on a door-to-door basis by young people living in the community and supervised by Miss Wilma Lincoln, was designed to determine the physical, educational and economic conditions within the home. Over 2500 ~~heads~~ *residents* ~~of household~~ participated in the program over a period of three weeks. *Respondents were 15 years of age or older.*

A second survey, conducted independently although related to the neighborhood survey and under the supervision of ~~Don~~ *Pete H* ~~Rutherford~~ *Freddye*, was accomplished by Portland State University and other college students. Those surveyed included government agencies, businesses and private area organizations. Its purpose was to furnish up-to-date statistics on present conditions within the Model Neighborhood according to outside sources. It was expected that information gathered from this survey would add scope to the home survey and information was offered by approximately one hundred-fifty (150) sources. 

Another study, carried out by one representative from each of the eight area school districts was determining community reaction and opinion to various Portland Model Cities Agency programs and procedures.

It is anticipated that through these and future surveys,

the needs and desires of area residents will be recognized and acted upon by the program.

Recommendation for active citizen "in-put" is strongly urged since this participation is a definite link with the direction that the Model Cities Program will take in the coming years.

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The Portland Model Cities Program will enter its second action year shortly and we still note that many area residents are confused (and as a result, disinterested) about the role that M C plays. Is it a poverty program? Is it a program designed for "a favored few" or is it a "people's program"? Many questions go unasked and unanswered. We hope, in the next few issues to clear up some of the mystery that surrounds your program.

The following is a general opinion of Model Cities as a whole and worth re-printing for everyone's clarification. In ^{this and} future issues we will deal with specific questions and we invite your response and your inquiries. Address correspondence to:

Input
Model Cities Agency
5329 N. E. Union
Portland, Oregon 97211

What is "Model Cities"?

By Dr. John Barber

(reprinted from the Asheville, North Carolina, McWisp letter)

Model Cities and the Model Cities Program cannot be all things to all people. It cannot correct all the problems of cities nor of the poor people in them. What is it then? It is an attempt to make a new approach to the correction of old problems. Other programs have tried to do this.

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They have failed and some have been abandoned. Now comes the Model Cities Program. What makes it any different from the others? Three things make it different; citizen participation, new ideas, and agency cooperation.

Citizen Participation means simply that it has been recognized that the people involved must be given a "say so" in the planning of the program and in the evaluation of the way it works. It does not mean that anything a citizen requests can or will be done immediately - or ever. It does mean that the citizen is accepted as a partner. He is asked to help in recognizing what should be done and, once done, how it works.

The second difference is that new ideas are encouraged. It isn't necessary to follow the old paths. Maybe the old ways can be changed and a new path found to meet the challenge. Perhaps by change the old ways can be made to work better. It should be tried!

Finally, Model Cities is different because it is trying to involve all agencies related to the target area in more complete cooperation with one another for the benefit of the area. To do this one

INSTRUCTIONS:
(Headlines, photos)

NOTE: Three copies (original and 2 duplicates)
double spaced and paragraphed.)

DELETIONS AND
CORRECTIONS

-3-

agency may have to set aside some of its "rules" to give up a little of its authority for the greatest good of all.

It doesn't have to be a big project. A small demonstration area would be fine, then mistakes could be corrected before going on to the next area.

The thing to do is to get with it - NOW!

approx 16" of actual Newscaster copy
including: HEADLINE
TEXT

(Portions of the Model Cities Program
Q & A pamphlet will be used following
this article.)

THE MODEL CITIES PROGRAM is designed to concentrate public and private resources in a comprehensive five-year attack on the social, economic, and physical problems of slum and blighted neighborhoods. Authorized by Title I of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, its purpose is to upgrade the total environment of such neighborhoods and significantly improve the lives of residents.

Cities participating in the Model Cities program receive one-year planning grants to cover 80 percent of the cost of planning comprehensive programs to raise substantially the levels of housing, education, health and medical treatment, employment and job training, income, and social services in the model neighborhood. When plans are completed and approved, cities are eligible for Federal grant-in-aid programs and Model Cities supplemental grants to carry out their programs.

Community responsibility for the Model Cities program is vested in the principal local executive officer (Mayor, City Manager) and elected governing body (City Council, Commission). Because the Model Cities program is designed to improve the target area and contribute to a more well-balanced, healthy city and metropolitan area, it should also further develop the capability of local government to deal with citywide problems similar to those faced in model neighborhood areas.

States are encouraged to work closely with Model Cities to relate State-administered Federal grant-in-aid programs, particularly those in the fields of health, education, and welfare, to the needs of the model neighborhood. States should coordinate activities, contribute financial and human resources, provide technical assistance, and respond to needs for legislative change.

Residents of the neighborhood and the city as a whole (including labor, business, and other civic groups in the community) should have a hand in identifying problems, planning, and carrying out the program. To assure them a meaningful role in improving and rebuilding their communities, neighborhood residents must have clear and direct access to the decision-making process in the Model Cities program. Residents should also be given maximum opportunity for jobs in the projects and activities of the program.

MODEL CITIES: *WHAT AND WHY*

Q. What is a Model City?

A. Any municipality (city or county) selected to receive planning funds as the first step of a five-year program to improve physical, social, and economic conditions in a large blighted neighborhood. The target area is generally known as the model neighborhood.

Q. What are some of the improvements that may be made in the model neighborhood?

A. Increased supply of new and rehabilitated housing with maximum choice of housing for all citizens of all incomes; better education, from preschool through adult; improved health and medical services; increased income levels as well as better welfare and social services; increased opportunities for economic development, jobs, and job training; better transportation, particularly between home and job; reduced crime and delinquency; better physical surroundings through adequate public and commercial facilities.

Within these basic goals of the Model Cities program, the locality plans a program setting its own specific goals that will meet the most urgent needs of the particular neighborhood.

Q. Where does the money for a Model Cities program come from?

A. Public funds will come from existing Federal urban aid programs and State and local sources. Moreover, the amount of private investment in the neighborhood should increase substantially. Model Cities funds pay for 80 percent of the cost of planning and administering a Model Cities program. Model Cities funds are also available in the form of supplemental grants. These supplemental funds, which are available only upon approval of the city's

plan its target area, can be used as cities choose, but with special emphasis upon high priority activities in their model neighborhood program not usually provided for by existing Federal grant-in-aid programs.

Q. What is so special about the Model Cities program if it only offers cities existing Federal grants, plus some extra Model Cities money?

A. The Model Cities program seeks to help cities deal more effectively with the broad range of urban problems by giving them the technical and financial assistance to coordinate and concentrate public and private resources in a locally developed program. The unique features of the program are the supplemental grants to give the city greater flexibility in carrying out its program, the promise of a coordinated Federal response to local needs, and the encouragement of a working relationship between city government and residents.

Q. Will the Model Cities program mean that after five years the model neighborhood will offer the same benefits and the same opportunities as the city as a whole?

A. Probably not. During the five-year period the city is expected to make as much progress as possible toward raising the quality of life in the model neighborhood to the levels of the rest of the city. However, the neighborhood is selected because it has some of the worst conditions in the city, and it may not be possible to accomplish all goals within a five-year period. On the other hand, the five-year program should make substantial improvements in the neighborhood, and establish the groundwork for continued progress.

Q. If cities selected for this program are supposed to have neighborhoods with serious social, physical, and economic problems, why is it called "Model Cities"?

A. In attacking these human and physical problems, these selected cities are expected to

use innovative approaches, new techniques, and reach a high degree of coordination of Federal, State, local, and private resources.

Accomplishments should serve as "models" to be followed by other cities facing similar problems.

~~WHO HAS A ROLE?~~

Governments and Private Groups

Q. Which Federal agency administers the Model Cities program?

A. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in cooperation with all other Federal agencies administering programs to help cities or city residents. These include the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce (Economic Development Administration), Health, Education, and Welfare, Interior, Justice (Community Relations Service), Labor, and Transportation, and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Q. What are the responsibilities of the Federal agencies in the Model Cities program?

A. Federal departments and agencies with major urban aid programs jointly develop and review policy for the Model Cities program, review initial applications for planning grants, and review local planning work. Federal agencies are also responsible for providing assistance to the cities in planning and carrying out programs through local and regional representatives. Assistance would include information on programs and combinations of programs for specific problems, such as housing and education, availability of Federal funds, and help in preparing applications for Federal grants.

Q. Who is responsible for a local Model Cities program?

A. The elected government of the city or county has final responsibility for the local Model

** for possible insertion - has been revamped
(from a news release) to appear as if
written after the conference. ????*

Oregon Poor People's Conference

A unique experience in democracy took place at the State Fairgrounds in Salem on September 19-20. The State Government, led by Governor Tom McCall, came to listen to the poor and the National Guard did the cooking. The event was the Oregon Poor People's Conference.

According to Conference Chairman Frank Martinez, the main purpose of the conference was "to make the poor visible, to bring poor people and heads of government agencies together on a person-to-person basis, so that each could learn from the other".

In order to accomplish this a Conference run almost entirely by poor people was planned. Under the catch-all slogan "Political Power for the Poor through Education, Legislation, and Unification", poor Blacks, Whites, Chicanos, and Indians gathered at the State Fairgrounds in Salem to hear fellow poor people run workshops on racism, education, welfare, jobs, housing, farmworkers, police, the draft, legal rights, health, and how to gain political power. ~~And at the end of the conference, resolutions were passed for specific legislative reform.~~

The State Government, for its part, provided \$5,000 to foot most of the bill. Governor Tom McCall addressed the Conference. In addition, he had instructed appropriate

State Agencies to send representatives to the Conference. Members of various state and local agencies sat-in on the different workshops to answer questions put to them by workshop panels and the audience. The Governor had also sent personal invitations to all members of the State Legislature. The Oregon National Guard was on hand to run two field kitchens and a first-aid station.

Conference Chairman Martinez hoped that the personal interactions between heads of government agencies and the poor governed by those agencies would be useful to both. "If one or two heads of State Agencies realized that the needs of the poor are not being adequately met, then the Conference was very successful. We wanted to get poor people up there to explain their problems and we wanted government officials to listen and explain how the laws work - or don't work", Martinez said. "We hope there was an awakening on both sides. The poor learned that they have legal rights in their search for better jobs, housing, education, and an end to racial discrimination against them, and the government officials learned that they are dealing with human beings and not statistics or 'problems'."

Martinez was very optimistic about the educational value to both sides at the Conference. He regarded the Poor People's Conference as a success even before it had

been held. "The poor are very united now", he said.

"And we are going to stay united."

Plans are being made to keep the present steering committee, a coalition of poor Blacks, Whites, Chicanos, and Indians, together on a permanent basis. Now that the Conference is over, their immediate task will be to lobby for the passage of the legislative reforms voted on at the end of the workshop sessions. On a longer basis, it is hoped that a permanent poor people's coalition will work for the solution to Oregon's poverty.

Conference Chairman Martinez stated: "We are for the dignity of man. This Poor People's Conference was but the first step toward that goal."

I. Program Category - Recreation and Culture

II. Objectives:

To make recreational and cultural facilities and opportunities available and convenient to M. N. residents according to needs and preferences. To involve the youth of M. N. residents in detailed planning and implementation for recreational and cultural activities. To establish lines of communication that create co-operation between M. N. residents and recreational authorities in the city for increased utilization of recreational facilities in M. N.

III. Current Conditions Based on Questions Asked as to the above Objectives

The number of parks in M. N. is four (Bureau of Parks map).

Types of cultural and recreational facilities are classified under pre-school facilities like arts, crafts, physical exercise, swimming. Adult facilities include: dancing, fencing, swimming, physical education, Indian guide.

The number and type of activity developed specifically for M. N. youth - encouraged to participate in all but no record of any specific type.

For Multnomah County, \$706,650 is spent annually for playgrounds only and about 300,000 people utilize the playgrounds and that comes to \$2 per head. For swimming pools and facilities about \$154,000 is spent annually and the use is constant. Equal opportunity for everybody. The funds available are inadequate.

The YMCA has two branches in the M. N. - North Branch, runned by J. R. Leach, and the N. E. Branch. They serve all age groups. Activities developed are swimming, health care, group activities to help the aged and aging, father and son communication to bridge the generation gap, and physical education. The two branches are in constant use (North Branch, YMCA).

The Albina Art Center has two centers of recreation and culture located in M. N. (a) North Branch YMCA and (b) PSE on Union and Page. They serve mainly the M. N. Youth. The programs include sports, dances, opera, concerts for older people, swimming, rock-'n'-roll, and folk songs. The request for use by M. N. residents is constant.

The Multnomah Public Library denies any record about M. N. in particular, but on census tract it says it spends \$300,000 annually for recreational and cultural activities and about 100,000 participate; and therefore, spend \$3 per capita annually.

For the staffing there are 60 professionals of which 45 are in the main building.

It costs \$135,000 annually for maintenance of the building and the building itself may cost about 2½ dollars to build.

IV. Summary and Comments

These recreational and cultural centers do not have specific records about people from M. N. participating in the program activities. Special requests could be made for this to give a better picture of the status quota. The Park Bureau emphasizes that she practices equal opportunity for every one and that was all. Maybe if pressure is put on the Park Bureau to keep record of M. N. participants in the future, she may do so. Extra information could

be gathered from the Portland handbook and a host of other brochures attached. This report was based mainly on the long and short term questionnaires.

No. of Parks in M.N.	Types of Activities	Parks--Expenditures, Figures	Branches of YMCA	Albina Art Center	Public Library
4	Dancing Indian Guide Games - Fencing Football Basketball etc. Opera Singing etc. (Park Bureau YMCA)	130 parks costs \$706,650 to run p.a. 150,000 for swimming Park Bureau	2 branches in M. N. (YMCA)	2 centers for recrea- tion (Albina Art Center)	\$300,000 p.a. for recrea- tional activities. 135,000 p.a. for maintenance of building. (Multnomah Public Library)

I. Social Services

II. Objectives

- a. The improvement of existing co-ordinated multi-service center.
- b. Provision of consumer protection services.
- c. Provision of comprehensive child care centers.
- d. Establishment of faster home services available and accessible to M. N. residents.
- e. Increased and improved assistance to underprivileged families and dependent residents.

III. The Short Range Objectives

- a. To expand existing educational services to reach all of the Model Neighborhood mentally retarded residents.

IV. Evaluation Services

- a. Proportion of mentally retarded population of M. N. A. needing special assistance and receiving this assistance.
- b. Proportion of children needing foster homes and having established adequate foster home care.
- c. Price differential between consumer goods or services available to M. N. residents and generally not available to them.
- d. Number, capacity, type of available child care facilities in the M. N. A.
- e. Proportion of elderly citizens for whom there is limited program activities and social services.

f. Proportion of M. N. welfare recipients having serious nutritional problems and problems related with rent payment.

V. Current Conditions in View of Objectives

In an interview with Multnomah County Mental Health, the following data was obtained.

a. There is 10,000 mentally retarded people in Portland that need special assistance. (These are the people we know about).

1. A high per cent do live in M. N. A. The exact number is not known.

2. Of all the social service agencies in Portland, we feel only 60% of these people receive the assistances they need.

b. There is no data that can be obtained that would show the proportion of children needing foster homes.

1. There are 31 foster homes used by the Multnomah County Court.

2. There are 5 foster homes used by Catholic Services.

(1) 3. There are 9 social service group homes.

4. There is a total of 310 homes used by welfare.

5. These homes service all of Portland. There are none for just the M. N. A.

c. The last study of price differential between consumer goods or services available to M. N. residents was done in 1969. See insert for data.

d. There are four child care facilities in the M. N. A.

1. Our Lady of Providence Child Center.

2. St. Martin Day Nursery

3. Volunteers of America

4. Albina Child Development Center and Family Care Service

(1) For names, see annual report case from JDH.

e. There are 7,000 elderly citizens living in the M. N. A. - figures taken from City-Country Council on Aging.

1. There are no programs going right now. But plans are being made.

f. There is no data that can be obtained on this question.