



OPPORTUNITY YOUTH REPORT

2018



THE COLUMBIA-WILLAMETTE
WORKFORCE COLLABORATIVE
Working together to support and develop regional talent.

ABOUT THE COLUMBIA-WILLAMETTE WORKFORCE COLLABORATIVE

The Columbia-Willamette Workforce Collaborative (CWWC) is a partnership between Clackamas Workforce Partnership, Workforce Southwest Washington, and Worksystems: the three Workforce Development Boards covering the Portland-Vancouver Metropolitan Area. The Collaborative delivers a unified approach to serving industry, supporting economic development, and guiding public workforce training investments to better address the needs of its combined labor shed.

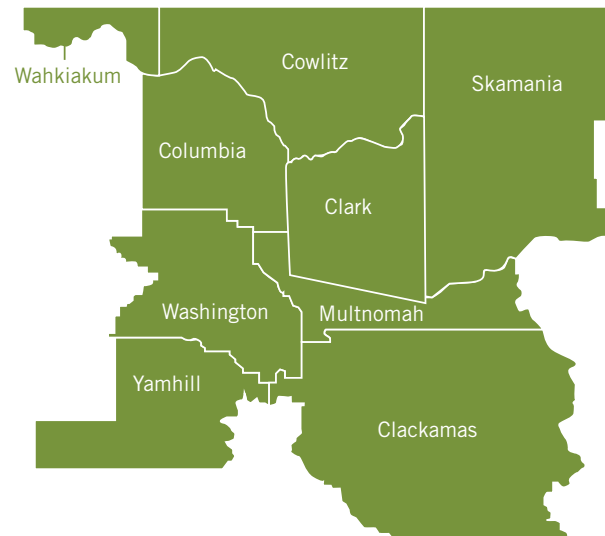


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INTRODUCTION

An estimated 29,130 16-to-24-year-olds in the Portland-Vancouver region served by the CWWC are neither in school nor working. This accounts for more than 11 percent of all youth in the region. Comparatively, approximately 12 percent of all youth throughout Oregon and Washington meet this definition. Twelve percent is roughly on par with national averages. These individuals who are disconnected from both educational environments and the workforce are known as opportunity youth.

Across the country, opportunity youth rates have been dropping consistently since peaking in the years following the Great Recession. Likewise, throughout Washington, Oregon, and the Portland-Vancouver region, rates have trended downwards in recent years. Since 2014, opportunity youth rates in the region have dropped three percentage points, from 14 to 11 percent. Despite the drop in share, the number of opportunity youth in the region has remained steady, with the 2016 estimate just 1,000 less than the 2014 estimate.¹ The current share of opportunity youth in the region compares to other metros such as Seattle, Los Angeles, Baltimore, and Indianapolis.

Assisting youth that exist in a state of transition between either the workforce or post-secondary education illustrates one of the most effective approaches to strengthening the local workforce. Past failures to improve outcomes for opportunity youth has resulted in significant losses in economic activity and mounting pressure on burdened social service programs.

The region faces staggering long-term economic costs if future prospects for these youth remain unchanged. For each year an opportunity youth remains out of the labor force, future earnings become reduced by two to three percent. Consequently, past the age of 25, opportunity youth often face higher rates of adult unemployment and poverty throughout their lives.² To put this perspective into numbers—the average opportunity youth in the United States costs nearly \$15,000 in annual taxpayer burden, \$184,000 in lifetime taxpayer burden, and an astonishing \$570,000 in lifetime social burden.³ Translating these costs to the Portland-Vancouver region's opportunity youth, this disconnection results in nearly \$22 billion in combined costs throughout their lifetimes.⁴

The analysis found in this report breaks down the over 29,000 opportunity youth present in the region, including demographic, educational, and family characteristics. The local data will provide community leaders and stakeholders a basis to improve the rate of reconnection by preventing disconnection prior to it occurring. Table 1 highlights the key summary statistics of opportunity youth found in the Portland-Vancouver region in 2016. Additional tables are available in the Appendix following this report. Some of the most noticeable data points and changes in the opportunity youth population since 2014 include:

- The overall opportunity youth population in the Portland-Vancouver region remains largely unchanged between 2014 and 2016.

1 2016 estimate is within the margin of error (MOE) of 2014 estimate and therefore not a statistically significant change.

2 John M. Bridgeland and Jessica A. Milano, "Opportunity Road: The Promise and Challenge of America's Forgotten Youth," Civic Enterprises, January 2012.

3 In 2016 dollars. Clive R. Bedfield, Henry M. Levin, Rachel Rosen, "The Economic Value of Opportunity Youth," Civic Enterprises, January 2012. Social burden includes lost earnings, additional health expenditures, crime costs, and welfare and social services not included in the taxpayer burden. Taxpayer burden is composed of lost taxes, additional healthcare directly paid by taxpayers, criminal justice systems and corrections expenditures, and welfare and social service payments directly transferred from taxpayers. See paper for more detail on methodology.

4 This assumes worst-case scenario. Some opportunity youth may be between school and work, stay-at-home parents or care givers, or in between jobs. Not all will maximize the estimated social and taxpayer burden over their lifetimes.

- Eighty-three percent of opportunity youth worked less than half the year or were unemployed entirely. Six in ten did not work at all in 2016.
- Opportunity youth are becoming more diverse. In 2014, 30 percent of opportunity youth were people of color. As of 2016, that share rose to 42 percent.
- Since 2014, the Hispanic opportunity youth population increased its share of all opportunity youth in the region by 12 percentage points, from 15 to 27 percent. Comparatively, Hispanics represent just 18 percent of the total youth population.
- Opportunity youth in 2016 are more likely to be foreign-born compared to 2014—the share jumped from 15 to 22 percent.
- The number of homeless youth present in the region remains largely unchanged since 2014, however, the share of unsheltered homeless youth decreased from 48 to 38 percent.
- Health insurance rates for opportunity youth in the region continue to increase—86 percent are now insured compared to just 58 percent in 2012. A gap between opportunity youth and all youth, however, remains.

TABLE 1. OPPORTUNITY YOUTH SUMMARY, 2016

Group	Total	Poverty*		Race/Ethnicity		Education		Gender	
		Living below 200% of Federal Poverty level	Living above 200% of Federal Poverty Level	People of Color	White (non-Hispanic)	Less than a HS Diploma/Equivalent	HS Diploma/Equivalent or More	Female	Male
Age 16-19	7,122	4,301	2,668	2,403	4,719	2,641	4,481	2,425	4,697
Age 20-24	22,009	10,501	10,723	9,940	12,069	3,957	18,052	12,880	9,129
All OY	29,131	14,802	13,391	12,343	16,788	6,598	22,533	15,305	13,826
Share of OY		51%	46%	42%	58%	23%	77%	53%	47%

* Poverty status not identified for all individuals
Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

A vast majority of the analysis provided in this report stems from data available through the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS)⁵. Extractable versions of the survey samples from the ACS allow researchers to break down demographics data beyond traditional tables provided by the Census, including determining an opportunity youth estimate and ultimately their characteristics, employment, and household data. The Census releases survey data annually, with the most recent being from 2016. The Census created statistical geographic areas called Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) for disseminating ACS data. The six counties highlighted in Figure 1 reveal the counties within the CWWC that align with PUMAs. These six, along with Pacific County, were the counties used to perform the analysis seen throughout this report.

Table 2 shows the share and count of opportunity youth found in each PUMA region. Nationally, rural areas and urban centers tend to have higher shares of opportunity youth compared to other community types (suburbs, small-medium cities).⁶ Consequently, Clark, Multnomah, and the Cowlitz/Wahkiakum/Pacific County PUMAs have higher shares of opportunity youth compared to Oregon and Washington overall. In fact, all three of these regions—which represent 70 percent of the region—saw both an increase in the count and share of all youth that have become disconnected between 2014 and 2016. The decreased share and count in Clackamas and Washington, however, counteracted the rise seen in the remainder of the region.

5 As with any survey, applying samples to represent larger populations will result in margins of error (MOE), or the range of possible values for the estimate. Please see the appendix for additional information on margins of error and detailed tables of the data found in this report with MOE’s provided.

6 Sarah Burd-Sharps and Kristen Lewis, “Promising Gains, Persistent Gaps: Youth Disconnection in America,” Measure of America, March 2017

FIGURE 1. GEOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW MAP

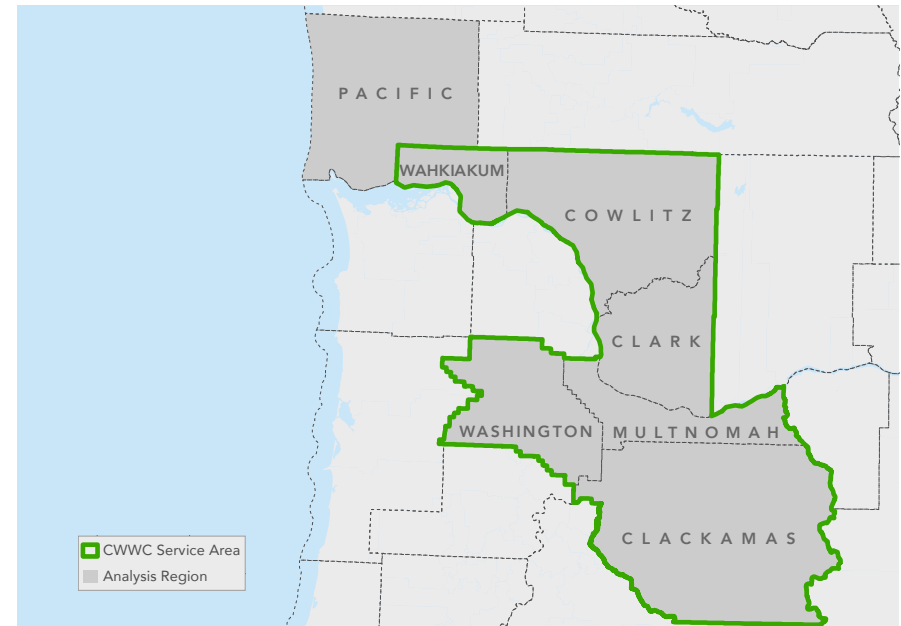


TABLE 2. OPPORTUNITY YOUTH BY ACS PUMA REGION

PUMA Region	Count of OY	OY share of all youth
Multnomah	10,268	12%
Clackamas	2,828	7%
Washington	5,996	10%
Clark	7,178	14%
Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, Pacific	2,861	19%
Total	29,131	11%

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

WHO ARE OPPORTUNITY YOUTH

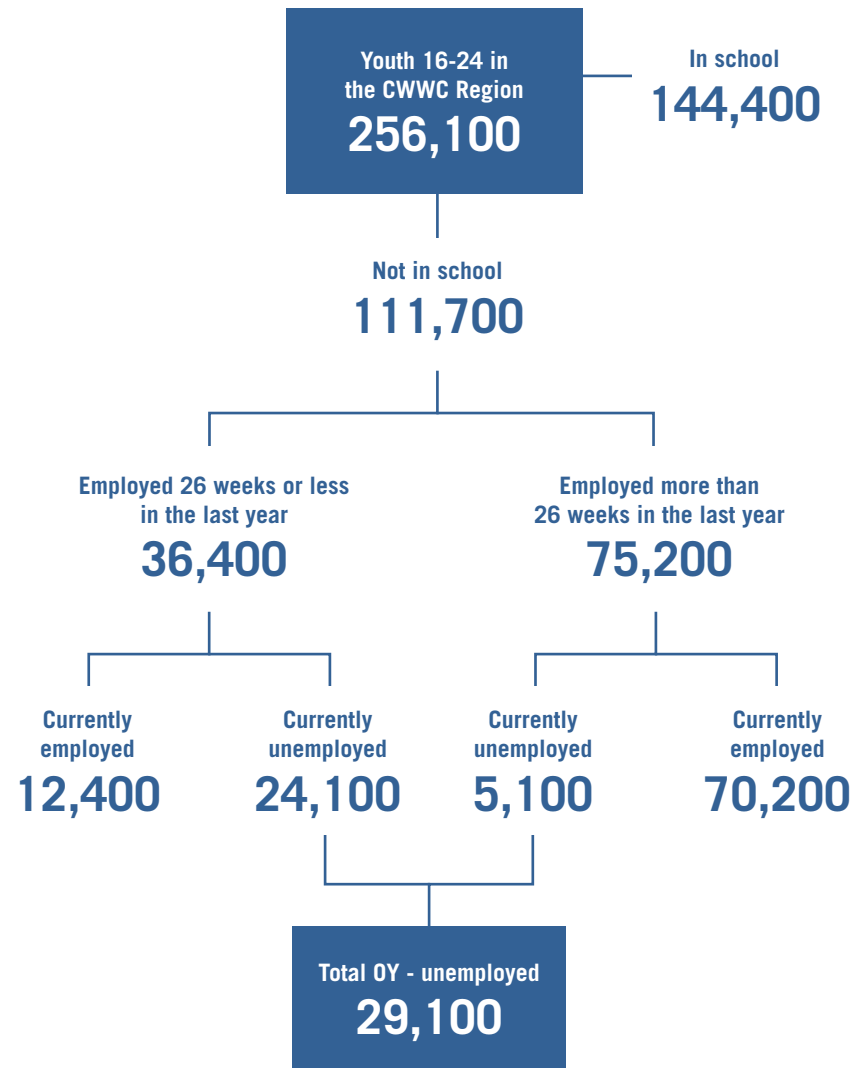
The term opportunity youth defines individuals between the ages of 16 and 24 who are neither working nor in school. Specifically, in the context of Census information, this means that:

1. Individuals who have not attended school in the last three months AND
2. Individuals who are not working, but are looking for work (unemployed) OR
3. Individuals who are not working, nor are they looking for work (not in the labor force)

As seen previously on table 1, opportunity youth have varying levels of education. Overall, one in four opportunity youth in the region do not have a high school degree or equivalent, severely limiting their employment prospects. Many would benefit immensely from workforce development programs that propel them into the labor force or advance their education.

Opportunity youth account for approximately 11 percent of all youth in the region and 26 percent of all youth not enrolled in school throughout the region. Over 24,000 (83 percent) of opportunity youth were employed for half or less of the last year (26 weeks) or were never employed. Of these 24,000, 17,250 (72 percent) did not work at all in 2016.

FIGURE 2. OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN THE CWWC REGION, 2016



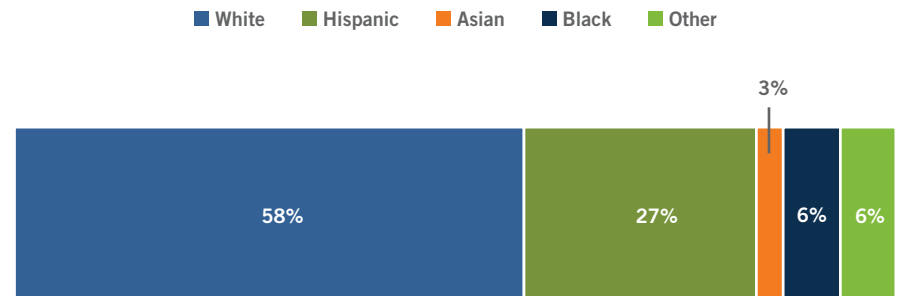
Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH DEMOGRAPHICS

An opportunity youth in the region is more likely to be a person of color compared to the overall population of youth aged 16 to 24. The combined Hispanic and non-white race populations accounts for 42 percent of opportunity youth, compared to 36 percent in total youth population. In 2014, just 30 percent of opportunity youth were people of color.

Since 2014, the Hispanic opportunity youth population increased its share of all opportunity youth in the region by 12 percentage points, from 15 to 27 percent. Comparatively, Hispanics represent just 18 percent of the total youth population. Over-representation also exists amongst black youth—despite representing just six percent of the opportunity youth population and three percent of the total youth population, nearly one in four black youth are considered opportunity youth.

FIGURE 3. RACE/ETHNICITY BREAKDOWN OF OPPORTUNITY YOUTH, 2016



Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

TABLE 3. OPPORTUNITY YOUTH BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2016

Race/Ethnicity	Count of OY	Share of OY	OY share of all youth
White, non-Hispanic	16,788	58%	10%
Hispanic	7,727	27%	17%
Asian, non-Hispanic	928	3%	4%
Black, non-Hispanic	1,868	6%	24%
Other, non-Hispanic	1,820	6%	10%
Total	29,131	100%	11%

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

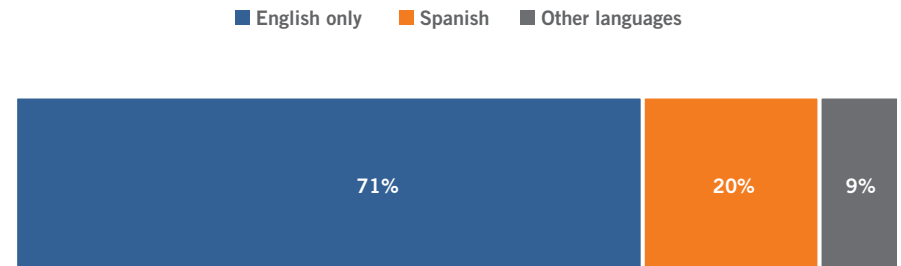
NATIVITY, LANGUAGE, AND MOBILITY

Approximately 8,400 opportunity youth (29 percent) speak a language other than English at home. Like demographics, this diversity in opportunity youth is an over-representation compared to the overall youth population. Meanwhile, opportunity youth are less likely to speak English only at home than all youth. As the share of the Hispanic share of opportunity youth has risen, so too has the share speaking Spanish at home—a five percentage point jump since 2014.

Additionally, the share of opportunity youth born outside the United States increased from 15 percent in 2014 to 22 percent in 2016. This indicates that over 6,300 opportunity youth were born in a foreign country. Roughly two-thirds of these youth moved to the U.S. after the age of 15.

Opportunity youth are just as likely to have moved in the past year compared to the overall youth population. About one in four youth in the region moved homes in 2016.

FIGURE 4. PRIMARY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AMONG OPPORTUNITY YOUTH, 2016



Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

TABLE 4. LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AMONG OPPORTUNITY YOUTH, 2016

Language spoken at home	Count of OY	Share of OY	OY share of all youth
English only	20,758	71%	11%
Spanish	5,737	20%	18%
Other languages	2,636	9%	8%
Total	29,131	100%	11%

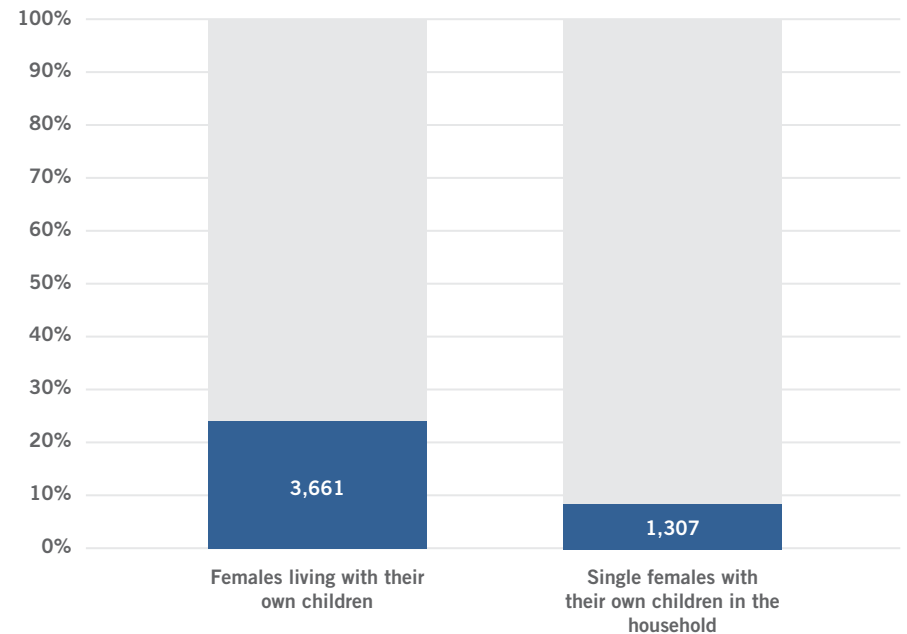
Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

PARENTING YOUTH

About 3,700, or 24 percent of opportunity youth females lived with their own children in 2016. This represented a decrease from the 33 percent (5,000) in 2014. Of those 3,700, an estimated 1,300 were single females living with their children. Additionally, about 2,200 or 57 percent of female youth age 16 to 24 who gave birth in the last year were also opportunity youth.

Based on Self-Sufficiency Standard and Census data, an estimated two-thirds of single mother households in Multnomah County do not earn enough to make ends meet, compared to one-third of all households.⁷ Targeting resources towards this population alleviates common burdens preventing single parents from re-entering the workforce or education system, such as limited child care options and extended gaps in employment or education.

FIGURE 5. OPPORTUNITY YOUTH FEMALES BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND OWN CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, 2016



Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

⁷ For more information on the Self-Sufficiency Standard and to download/print a copy of the report, please visit <https://www.worksystems.org/research/self-sufficiency-standard-oregon-counties-2017>

OPPORTUNITY YOUTH HOUSEHOLDS

A vast majority of opportunity youth live in residential housing but do not rent or own their place of residence, as indicated by the lack of householders present in the population. An estimated 1,900 (7 percent) of opportunity youth were householders in 2016, meaning they were the person (or one of the people) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented. Intuitively this makes sense since this population is neither working, and therefore unable to maintain regular, adequate income necessary to pay rent or mortgage, nor in school where potential grants or loans would subsidize the ability to live on their own. Consequently, 88 percent (25,800) of opportunity youth live in housing with someone else representing the householder status. The remaining five percent live in group quarters, with the majority living in institutional group quarters (correctional facilities, nursing facilities, psychiatric hospitals, and group homes or residential treatment centers for juveniles).

Homeless youth are another important population in the region to consider. Unfortunately, Census survey data does not cover this segment of the population. The most reliable source of estimates on homelessness come from point-in-time counts provided annually by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).⁸ Based on the 2017 count, there were 464 homeless youth ages 18 to 24.⁹ An estimated 20 percent of those youth lived in families with at least one child under the age of 18.

A more detailed table is provided in the appendix. These numbers and shares largely remain unchanged from 2014. Fortunately, the share of unsheltered youth across the region reduced from 48 percent in 2014 to most recently 38 percent in 2017.

⁸ For details on the HUD point-in-time homeless count methodology see: <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4036/point-in-time-count-methodology-guide/>

⁹ Does not include youth age 18 to 24 that have any form of temporary living arrangements, such as another household or non-shelter.

TABLE 5. COUNT OF OPPORTUNITY YOUTH BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, 2016

Household type	Count of OY	Share of OY
Householder	1,916	7%
Non-householder	25,779	88%
Group quarters	1,436	5%
Total	29,131	100%

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE AND DISABILITY

Health insurance coverage rates for opportunity youth continue to see substantial improvements since 2012. An estimated 86 percent of opportunity youth now have health insurance—28 percentage points higher than the 58 percent in 2012. Despite the significant increase, a persistent gap between opportunity youth and all youth continues to exist. An estimated 93 percent of all youth in the region had health insurance in 2016, indicating a seven-percentage point gap.

While most of the region has experienced considerable expansion of coverage for opportunity youth, Clark County continues to struggle in this regard. The share of those insured increased to just 75 percent

from 72 percent between 2014 and 2016. Meanwhile, the entire region saw an eight-percentage point increase, from 78 to 86 percent.

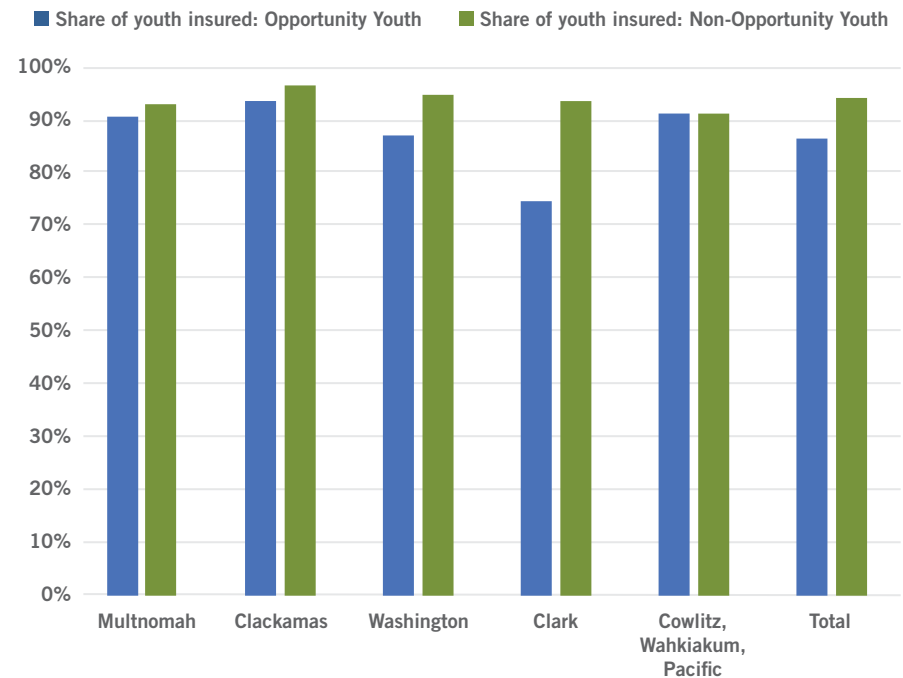
An estimated third of youth with disabilities (physical, mental, emotional) in the region are considered opportunity youth—a jump from just one quarter in 2014. These approximately 6,900 youth with disabilities now represent 24 percent of all opportunity youth, compared to 5,200 (17 percent share) in 2014. Just 21 percent of opportunity youth with disabilities reported being in the labor force, indicating that four in five were neither in school nor looking for work in 2016. Comparatively, roughly two in three opportunity youth without a disability reported the same.

TABLE 6. OPPORTUNITY YOUTH WITH HEALTH INSURANCE, BY PUMA, 2012 - 2016

PUMA region	Share of OY who are insured		
	2012	2014	2016
Multnomah	58%	81%	90%
Clackamas	68%	82%	94%
Washington	56%	79%	87%
Clark	55%	72%	75%
Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, Pacific	61%	72%	91%
Total	58%	78%	86%

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

FIGURE 6. SHARE OF YOUTH WHO ARE INSURED, BY PUMA, 2016



Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

EDUCATION

With automation threatening low-skill workers and increasing demand for an educated, well-trained workforce in jobs that provide living wages, ensuring that youth complete high school is imperative in preparing them for future success. Regional school districts located in the state of Washington had four-year graduation rates at or above 80 percent, on average. On the Oregon side, the Clackamas and Washington county school districts also had four-year rates above 80 percent, however, the average school district in Multnomah County had just a 75 percent four-year graduation rate. These percentages have remained constant since 2014.

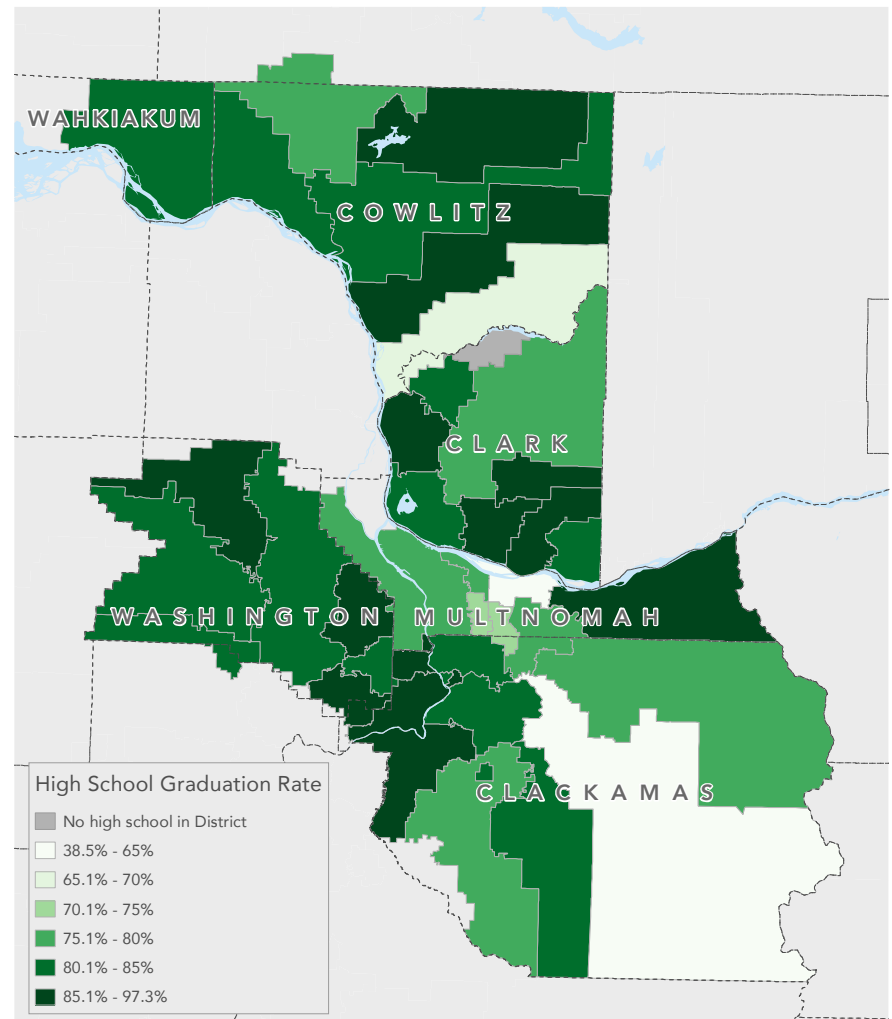
For five-year graduation rates, regional school districts from Oregon maintained an 80 percent rate while Washington districts experienced a two-percentage point uptick to 84 percent in 2016. Detailed district-level outcomes are provided in the appendix.

TABLE 7. 2016-2017 PORTLAND-VANCOUVER REGION GRADUATION RATES, BY STATE

2016-2017 graduation year	4-year graduation rate (2013-2014 9th graders)	5-year graduation rate (2012-2013 9th graders)
Oregon school districts	77%	80%
Washington school districts	82%	84%

Source: Oregon Department of Education and Washington Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

FIGURE 7. 2016-2017 SCHOOL YEAR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES



EDUCATION

Knowing the current level of education for opportunity youth can provide insight in to what extent schooling will be the primary focus in re-engagement assistance. Among teenage opportunity youth, an estimated 2,600 have less than a high school diploma. This specific sub-population of opportunity youth likely meet the necessary qualifications to re-integrate into the K-12 education system. The other two-thirds of opportunity youth aged 16-19 have a high school degree or equivalent.

Older opportunity youth, those aged 20-24, are more likely to have at least a high school degree. Just 18 percent have less than a high school degree or equivalent. Forty percent of older opportunity youth have education beyond high school, a seven-percentage point drop

TABLE 8. OPPORTUNITY YOUTH BY AGE GROUP AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016

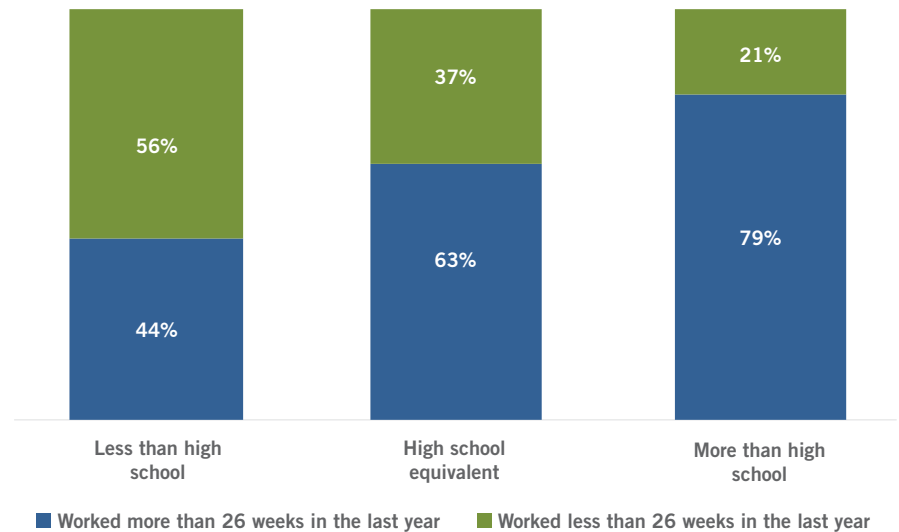
Opportunity youth age 16-19	Count of OY	Share of OY
Less than high school diploma	2,641	37%
High school diploma/equivalent or more	4,481	63%
Total OY age 16-19	7,122	100%

Opportunity youth age 20-24	Count of OY	Share of OY
Less than high school diploma	3,957	18%
High school diploma/equivalent	9,225	42%
More than a high school diploma	8,827	40%
Total OY age 20-24	22,009	100%

compared to 2014. Similar to 2014, roughly 6,700 older opportunity youth have some college education but have not formally completed an Associate's or higher.

Figure 8 demonstrates how crucial education can be for both opportunity and all youth. For all older youth in the region aged 20-24, education is a strong indicator of employment outcomes. A majority of those with less than a high school diploma worked less than 26 weeks in 2016. Thirty-four percent had no reported employment during 2016. On the other end of the spectrum, 79 percent of those with some form of post-secondary education had employment for at least half of 2016. Just eight percent had no employment.

FIGURE 8. SIGNIFICANT EMPLOYMENT BY EDUCATION LEVEL FOR YOUTH AGE 20-24 NOT IN SCHOOL, 2016



Source (Table 8 and Figure 8): ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT, AND INCOME

An estimated 71 percent of all opportunity youth had not looked for work in the four weeks prior to the survey and therefore were considered to be out of the labor force. This represented a ten-percentage point increase in share compared to 2014, where 61 percent of opportunity youth were estimated to be out of the labor force. This could indicate a concerning trend that the influence of chronic unemployment has expanded its reach in the opportunity youth population of the region.

When examining the 29 percent of opportunity youth who did participate in the labor force at some point in 2016, it becomes clear that their work opportunities were not equivalent to the broader youth population. The estimated 8,500 opportunity youth that worked at some point in 2016 had wages on par with the subset of all youth that worked 26 weeks or less. This indicates that a more broadly defined group of youth struggling with employment likely require support from the workforce development system.

TABLE 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AMONG OPPORTUNITY YOUTH, 2016

Participation	Count of OY	Share of OY
In the labor force	8,524	29%
Not in the labor force	20,607	71%
All opportunity youth	29,131	100%

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

TABLE 10. ANNUAL WAGES FOR YOUTH NOT IN SCHOOL, BY LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2016

Employment Status	Count	Median Annual Wage	Average Annual Wage
Worked 26 weeks or less in the last year	19,193	\$2,950	\$4,556
Worked more than 26 weeks in the last year	75,214	\$19,000	\$22,135
Full year, full-time employment	35,277	\$28,000	\$30,940
Opportunity youth in the labor force	8,524	\$2,200	\$5,257
All youth not in school	111,658	\$12,000	\$15,801

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

A BROADER LOOK AT OPPORTUNITY YOUTH

Table 11 provides information on a broader population of youth aged 16 to 24 that would likely equally benefit from support from the workforce development system. These youth, while not all defined in the traditional sense of opportunity youth, are not in school and potentially struggle with chronic unemployment and/or underemployment. This broader population includes all youth that were employed less than half of 2016 rather than just those who happened to be unemployed at the point-in-time of the survey. About 24,000 of these youth fit the standard definition of currently unemployed opportunity youth.

This population also has some important exclusions. The numbers in Table 11 do not include youth with post-secondary degrees because the adult workforce development system would better suit their employment preparation needs. Additionally, youth living in institutional group quarters are excluded since they likely require other steps before preparing to re-engage with the labor force. Three quarters of the original opportunity youth meet this alternative definition.

The standard and alternative opportunity youth definitions have similar rates regarding race/ethnicity makeup and poverty rates. The alternative definition skews younger, with 33 percent of the population aged 16-19, while the standard definition has roughly 25 percent in the younger age group.

TABLE 11. CHRONICALLY UNEMPLOYED YOUTH SUMMARY, 2016

	Count	Share of total
Age 16-19	10,492	33%
Age 20-24	21,586	67%
White	19,214	60%
Non-white	12,864	40%
Below 200% of FPL	16,164	50%
Above 200% of FPL	15,914	50%
Total	32,078	100%

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

APPENDIX

Much of the data in this report comes from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). As with any survey, applying samples to represent larger populations will result in margins of error (MOE), or the range of possible values for the estimate.

This appendix includes copies of the tables found throughout the report with MOE's included. In order to know the possible range of an estimate, add and subtract the MOE from the original estimate.

TABLE 1. OPPORTUNITY YOUTH SUMMARY, 2016

Group	Total	MOE +/-	Living below 200% of FPL	MOE +/-	Living above 200% of FPL	MOE +/-	POC	MOE +/-	White	MOE +/-	Less than HS	MOE +/-	HS or more	MOE +/-	Female	MOE +/-	Male	MOE +/-
Age 16-19	7,122	1,657	4,301	1,457	2,668	2,812	2,403	1,274	4,719	1,188	2,641	986	4,481	1,455	2,425	1,166	4,697	1,278
Age 20-24	22,009	3,271	10,501	2,742	10,723	999	9,940	2,390	12,069	2,111	3,957	1,358	18,052	3,137	12,880	3,025	9,129	2,019
All OY	29,131	3,793	14,802	3,007	13,391	2,258	12,343	2,821	16,788	2,388	6,598	1,887	22,533	3,696	15,305	3,101	13,826	2,667
Share of OY			51%		46%		42%		58%		23%		77%		53%		47%	

TABLE 2. OPPORTUNITY YOUTH BY ACS PUMA REGION

PUMA Region	Count of OY	MOE +/-	OY share of all youth
Multnomah	10,268	2,703	12%
Clackamas	2,828	1,290	7%
Washington	5,996	1,562	10%
Clark	7,178	1,708	14%
Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, Pacific	2,861	989	19%
Total	29,131	3,793	11%

FIGURE 2. OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN THE CWWC REGION, 2016

	Count	MOE +/-
Youth 16-24	256,097	
In school	144,439	5,926
Not in school	111,658	4,730
Employed 26 weeks or less in the last year	36,444	4,062
Currently employed	12,372	2,083
Currently unemployed	24,072	3,531
Employed more than 26 weeks in the last year	75,214	4,410
Currently employed	70,155	4,587
Currently unemployed	5,059	1,736
Total OY	29,131	3,793

Source for Table 1, Table 2, Figure 2: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

TABLE 3/FIGURE 3. OPPORTUNITY YOUTH BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2016

Race/Ethnicity	Count of OY	MOE +/-	Share of OY	OY share of all youth	All youth	Share of all youth
White, non-Hispanic	16,788	2,388	58%	10%	164,082	64%
Hispanic	7,727	2,017	27%	17%	45,500	18%
Asian, non-Hispanic	928	650	3%	4%	21,318	8%
Black, non-Hispanic	1,868	1,363	6%	24%	7,703	3%
Other, non-Hispanic	1,820	854	6%	10%	17,494	7%
Total	29,131	3,793		11%	256,097	

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

TABLE 4. LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AMONG OPPORTUNITY YOUTH, 2016

Language spoken at home	Count of OY	MOE +/-	Share of OY	OY share of all youth
English only	20,758	3,131	71%	11%
Spanish	5,737	1,876	20%	18%
Other languages	2,636	1,155	9%	8%
Total	29,131	3,793	100%	11%

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

TABLE 5. COUNT OF OPPORTUNITY YOUTH BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, 2016

Household type	Count of OY	MOE +/-	Share of OY
Householder	1,916	949	7%
Non-householder	25,779	3,645	88%
Group quarters	1,436	744	5%
Total	29,131	3,793	100%

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

FIGURE 5. OPPORTUNITY YOUTH FEMALES BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND OWN CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, 2016

	Count of OY Females	MOE +/-	Share of OY Females
Females living with own children	3,661	1,205	24%
Single females with own children	1,307	764	9%

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

TABLE 6. OPPORTUNITY YOUTH WITH HEALTH INSURANCE, BY PUMA, 2012 - 2016

PUMA region	Share of OY who are insured		
	2012	2014	2016
Multnomah	58%	81%	90%
Clackamas	68%	82%	94%
Washington	56%	79%	87%
Clark	55%	72%	75%
Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, Pacific	61%	72%	91%
Total	58%	78%	86%

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

FIGURE 6. SHARE OF YOUTH WHO ARE INSURED, BY PUMA, 2016

PUMA region	OY	Non-OY	MOE +/-
Multnomah	90%	93%	3,554
Clackamas	94%	96%	2,449
Washington	87%	95%	3,083
Clark	75%	94%	2,509
Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, Pacific	91%	91%	2,074
Total	86%	94%	5,705

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

TABLE 7. 2016-2017 PORTLAND-VANCOUVER REGION GRADUATION RATES, BY STATE

2016-2017 graduation year	4-year graduation rate (2013-2014 9th graders)	5-year graduation rate (2012-2013 9th graders)
Oregon school districts	77%	80%
Washington school districts	82%	84%

Source: Oregon Department of Education and Washington Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

FIGURE 7. 2016-2017 SCHOOL YEAR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES

County	School District	4-year completions (2013-14 9th graders)		5-year completions (2012-13 9th graders)	
		Share who completed with HS degree	Share who completed with GED or Alt Diploma	Share who completed with HS degree	Share who completed with GED or Alt Diploma
Washington		85%	88%	87%	90%
	Banks SD 13	91%	93%	92%	92%
	Beaverton SD 48J	86%	88%	87%	91%
	Forest Grove SD 15	80%	81%	84%	86%
	Gaston SD 511J	84%	88%	89%	89%
	Hillsboro SD 1J	84%	87%	84%	88%
	Sherwood SD 88J	95%	97%	97%	98%
	Tigard-Tualatin SD 23J	84%	86%	86%	90%
		75%	77%	79%	82%
		74%	75%	79%	81%
Multnomah	Centennial SD 28J	93%	94%	96%	97%
	Corbett SD 39	71%	73%	81%	84%
	David Douglas SD 40	76%	77%	79%	82%
	Gresham-Barlow SD 10J	76%	77%	79%	81%
	Parkrose SD 3	77%	81%	80%	84%
	Portland SD 1J	62%	66%	68%	72%
	Reynolds SD 7	89%	89%	92%	92%
	Riverdale SD 51J	82%	85%	83%	87%
		88%	89%	90%	92%
		85%	87%	82%	83%
Clackamas	Canby SD 86	54%	66%	54%	67%
	Colton SD 53	86%	89%	81%	86%
	Estacada SD 108	92%	94%	94%	95%
	Gladstone SD 115	79%	80%	79%	80%
	Lake Oswego SD 7J	84%	86%	85%	87%
	Molalla River SD 35				
	North Clackamas SD 12				

County	School District	4-year completions (2013-14 9th graders)		5-year completions (2012-13 9th graders)	
		Share who completed with HS degree	Share who completed with GED or Alt Diploma	Share who completed with HS degree	Share who completed with GED or Alt Diploma
	Oregon City SD 62	83%	85%	90%	93%
	Oregon Trail SD 46	79%	80%	74%	79%
	West Linn-Wilsonville SD 3J	93%	95%	94%	96%
Clark		82%	N/A	84%	N/A
	Battle Ground	77%	N/A	81%	N/A
	Camas SD	91%	N/A	91%	N/A
	Evergreen (Clark) SD	86%	N/A	86%	N/A
	Hockinson SD	95%	N/A	94%	N/A
	La Center SD	82%	N/A	89%	N/A
	Ridgefield SD	89%	N/A	94%	N/A
	Vancouver SD	82%	N/A	85%	N/A
	Washougal SD	83%	N/A	78%	N/A
Cowlitz		80%	N/A	82%	N/A
	Castle Rock	80%	N/A	76%	N/A
	Kalama	92%	N/A	92%	N/A
	Kelso	84%	N/A	88%	N/A
	Longview	81%	N/A	81%	N/A
	Toutle Lake	90%	N/A	88%	N/A
	Woodland	68%	N/A	79%	N/A
Wahkiakum		84%	N/A	89%	N/A
	Wahkiakum	84%	N/A	89%	N/A

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

TABLE 8. OPPORTUNITY YOUTH BY AGE GROUP AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016

Opportunity youth age 16-19	Count of OY	MOE +/-	Share of OY
Less than high school diploma	2,641	986	37%
High school diploma/ equivalent or more	4,481	1,455	63%
Total OY age 16-19	7,122	1,657	100%

Opportunity youth age 20-24	Count of OY	MOE +/-	Share of OY
Less than high school diploma	3,957	1,358	18%
High school diploma/ equivalent	9,225	2,403	42%
More than a high school diploma	8,827	2,119	40%
Total OY age 20-24	22,009	3,271	100%

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

TABLE 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AMONG OPPORTUNITY YOUTH, 2016

Participation	Count of OY	MOE +/-	Share of OY
In the labor force	8,524	2,306	29%
Not in the labor force	20,607	2,965	71%
All opportunity youth	29,131	3,793	100%

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

FIGURE 8. SIGNIFICANT EMPLOYMENT BY EDUCATION LEVEL FOR YOUTH AGE 20-24 NOT IN SCHOOL, 2016

Employment by education level for youth 20-24 not in school	Worked more than 26 weeks in the last year	MOE +/-	Worked less than 26 weeks in the last year	MOE +/-
Less than HS	44%	272	56%	1,357
HS or equivalent	63%	737	37%	2,209
More than HS	79%	1,576	21%	1,465

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

TABLE 10. ANNUAL WAGES FOR YOUTH NOT IN SCHOOL, BY LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2016

Employment Status	Count	MOE +/-	Median Annual Wage	Average Annual Wage
Worked 26 weeks or less in the last year	19,193	3,037	\$2,950	\$4,556
Worked more than 26 weeks in the last year	75,214	4,410	\$19,000	\$22,135
Full year, full-time employment	35,277	3,733	\$28,000	\$30,940
Opportunity youth in the labor force	8,524	2,306	\$2,200	\$5,257
All youth not in school	111,658	4,730	\$12,000	\$15,801

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

TABLE 11. CHRONICALLY UNEMPLOYED YOUTH SUMMARY, 2016

	Count	MOE +/-	Share of total
Age 16-19	10,492	1,880	33%
Age 20-24	21,586	3,420	67%
White	19,214	2,578	60%
Non-white	12,864	2,909	40%
Below 200% of FPL	16,164	2,932	50%
Above 200% of FPL	15,914	3,246	50%
Total	32,078	3,985	100%

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

TABLE 12. YOUTH AGE 16-24, NOT IN SCHOOL WITH NO POSTSECONDARY ATTAINMENTS, 2016

	Total	High school or equivalent	Less than high school	Share with less than HS
Not in school and employed 26 weeks or less	33,150	26,212	6,938	21%
Not in school and employed more than 26 weeks	59,163	53,651	5,512	9%
All youth age 16-24 not in school	92,313	79,863	12,450	13%

Source: ACS PUMS 2016 1-Year Data

TABLE 13. HOMELESS YOUTH 18-24, 2017

County	In household without children			In household with at least 1 adult and 1 child			Total homeless youth	Share unsheltered
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total		
Washington	8	29	37	10	0	10	47	62%
Multnomah	166	124	290	45	5	50	340	38%
Clackamas	12	8	20	14	0	14	34	24%
Clark	15	8	23	20	0	20	43	19%
Total	201	169	370	89	5	94	464	38%

Source: HUD Exchange, point-in-time count, 2017

THE COLUMBIA-WILLAMETTE WORKFORCE COLLABORATIVE



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