

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**  
**CENTRAL LANE METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION (MPO)**  
**Demographic Profile of Central MPO Planning Area**

The Central Lane MPO considers the impact that its programs may have on Title VI protected populations. In addition, the Central Lane MPO evaluates the languages spoken by populations served by the Central Lane MPO in order to ensure that materials are translated, as needed.

In an effort to identify Title VI protected populations, the Central Lane MPO has used 2005-2009 American Community Survey Census data analyzed by block groups and blocks (where available), and evaluated the following social and environmental characteristics: minority populations, low income populations, persons with disabilities, persons with no vehicle access, and seniors. This information was used to define potential communities of concern and then graphically overlap projects from the Regional Transportation Plan. This environmental justice baseline data analysis has been prepared to begin assessing the needs of, and analyzing the potential impacts on Title VI protected populations, as well as assisting the process of outreach to Title VI protected populations.

In addition, the Central Lane MPO has compile Census data on the ability to speak English in order to identify the language proficiency of residents within the MPO boundaries.

The following provides an overview of the development of the maps, including data sources.

**I. Household Poverty Concentration**

Within the MPO, slightly more than 18 percent of all households reported being in poverty status in the past 12 months. Poverty statistics in ACS products adhere to the standards specified by the Office of Management and Budget in Statistical Policy Directive 14. The Census Bureau uses a set of dollar value thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty.

In determining the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals, the Census Bureau uses thresholds (income cutoffs) arranged in a two-dimensional matrix. The matrix consists of family size (from one person to nine or more people) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of reference person (RP) (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

To determine a person's poverty status, one compares the person's total family income in the last 12 months with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person's family size and composition (see example below). If the total income of that person's family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person is considered "below the poverty level," together with every member of his or her family. If a person is not living with anyone related by birth, marriage, or adoption, then the person's own income is compared with his or her poverty threshold. The total number of people below the poverty level is the sum of people in families and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes in the last 12 months below the poverty threshold.

Since ACS is a continuous survey, people respond throughout the year. Because the income questions specify a period covering the last 12 months, the appropriate poverty thresholds are determined by multiplying the base-year poverty thresholds (1982) by the average of the monthly inflation factors for the 12 months preceding the data collection. See the table in Appendix A titled “Poverty Thresholds in 1982, by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years (Dollars),” for appropriate base thresholds.

Under this methodology, the 2009 (as of December 2009) poverty status for a family of four with two children under 18 years old is \$21,698

This map shows the distribution of these populations overlaid with the RTP projects. The block groups were arranged in descending order of the percent of households in poverty within the block group. The darker the color is, the greater the density of poor households.

The actual distance of a low income household from a particular project cannot be deduced from this map, since there is no information in the census data as to the location of the household within the block group. However, due to the density, the likelihood of impact is greatest in the darkest areas on this map.

**Data Sources:**

American Community Survey, 2005-2009. Table B17017, Sequence Number 50: [POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER:](#)

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

U.S. Census Bureau, Household Income and Persons Below Poverty:

[http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/meta/long\\_IPEI20204.htm](http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/meta/long_IPEI20204.htm)

**2. Senior Citizen Population Concentration**

This map utilizes 2005-2009 American Community Survey block group data to map elderly population concentrations within the MPO. For this analysis “senior citizen” was assumed to consist of persons 65 years and older. Within the MPO, slightly more than 12 percent of the population was senior citizen. As was done for the Household Poverty mapping, block groups with the highest percent of elderly population were mapped in the darkest color.

**Data Source:**

American Community Survey, 2005-2009. Table B01001, Sequence Number 10: [SEX BY AGE::](#)

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

**3. Minority Population Concentration**

This map utilizes 2005-2009 American Community Survey block group data to map minority population concentrations within the MPO. For this analysis, “minority” was

defined to be all persons who identified themselves as non-white or Hispanic. Within the MPO as a whole, approximately 14.9% percent of the population belongs to a minority group. As was done for the Household Poverty mapping, block groups with the highest percent minority population were mapped in the darkest color.

**Data Source:**

American Community Survey, 2005-2009. Table B03002: [HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN BY RACE](#)

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

**4. Disabled Population Concentration**

This map utilizes Census 2000 block group data to map disabled population concentrations within the MPO. For this analysis, “disabled” was defined to be all civilian non-institutionalized persons 5 years and older. Within the MPO as a whole, 18 percent of the population was identified as disabled. As was done for the Household Poverty mapping, block groups with the highest percent disabled population were mapped in the darkest color.

**Data Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000. Summary file SF3, table P42: Sex by Age by Disability Status by Employment Status for the Civilian Non-institutionalized Population 5 Years and Over:

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

**5. Zero Car Household**

These data show the number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for non-business purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

The availability of vehicles provides information for numerous transportation programs; specifically, the absence of a vehicle available to household helps to identify those households that rely on alternative modes of transportation for their mobility needs, including transit, biking, and walking.

As was done for the Household Poverty mapping, block groups with the highest percent of households without access to a vehicle were mapped in the darkest color.

**Data Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000. Summary file SF3, table H44. TENURE BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE [15] - Universe: Occupied housing units

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

## **6. Limited English Proficiency**

Respondents who reported speaking a language other than English were asked to indicate their English-speaking ability based on one of the following categories: “Very well,” “Well,” “Not well,” or “Not at all.” Respondents were not instructed on how to interpret the response categories in Question 14c. The map depicts those areas with a higher concentration of speakers who indicated that they spoke English less than “Well”.

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. Respondents were not instructed on how to interpret the response categories in Question 14c.

People who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home, but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned by the Census the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Hispanic origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

People who use English as a second language come from a variety of lingual and cultural backgrounds. The Census groups these languages into three primary collectives including ‘Spanish’, ‘Other Indo-European’ language, and ‘Asian and Pacific Island’ languages. There is an additional category for Other. In both Lane County and the TMA areas, Spanish is the predominant second language to English. Asian and Pacific languages were spoken slightly more than Other Indo-European languages.

As was done for the Household Poverty mapping, block groups with the highest percent limited English proficient speakers were mapped in the darkest color.

Data Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009. Table B16004, Sequence 42: [AGE BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME BY ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH FOR THE POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER](#)

## **7. Communities of Concern**

Transportation disadvantaged citizens are those who because of physical or mental disability, income status, or age are unable to go where they need or want to and are, therefore, dependent upon others to obtain access to health care, employment, education, shopping, social activities, or other life-sustaining activities. This includes children. Disadvantaged status is multi-dimensional. Disadvantaged status evaluation should take into account the degree and number of these factors that apply. The greater their degree and the more factors that apply, the more disadvantaged an individual or group can be considered. Block groups with the highest number of potential disadvantages were mapped in the darkest color.

This map displays American Community Survey 2005-2009 or Census 2000 block groups for which a number of attributes (minority, poverty, disabled, elderly, no cars. Limited English Proficiency) exceed the MPO average.

**Data Source:** Same as Items 1 through 6 above.

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