

Bainbridge cont'd from pg 1

asking the critical questions. This interview has been edited for space and clarity.

The Skanner News: In your own words, how would you describe "ORIGIN OF EVERYTHING"?

Danielle Bainbridge: I think the show is really an intersection of educational television and entertainment for people who have curious

Kornhaber Brown had proposed a show to PBS Digital Studios and they were looking for an historian to fill another type of programming, similar to the other educational programs they already do for PBS. I publish other creative projects and I had my CV online. So I got a call from a woman who was organizing casting for them and she asked if I would be in-

“The show is really an intersection of educational television and entertainment for people who have curious minds

minds and want to know more about unexpected histories. We try to present a lot of information and research every episode — and we try to pack in everything that we can. But I think it's also skewed towards giving people shorter and more condensed histories so that they'll be encouraged to look things up on their own later. So it's an unexpected take on an unexpected topic.

We get a lot of feedback from high school teachers, but I've also gotten messages from college professors who use the videos in class. And then I also have a number of fans who say, "I'm a retiree and watch these because I want to keep my mind active."

It turns out our demographic is very wide open. It's PBS, so all the episodes are kid-friendly. It's definitely content that you can feel free and happy to watch with your entire family.

TSN: How did this hosting opportunity present itself to you?

DB: The producers at

terested in coming in to talk. Over the course of several weeks I was doing interviews and had a screen test, and I got to know the producers better.

We got along really well, which was encouraging. Then on my birthday, I got an email in the middle of a lecture, while I was trying to focus on my students.

It popped up and said, "We want to hire you!" And I thought, yes, birthday win!

TSN: Do you have much experience in television presenting?

DB: It's a funny story. I'm actually a theater major (laughs). That's the big reveal that people don't know.

I was a theater undergrad major and I was on the speech and debate team when I was a kid, starting at about age 11. So being able to be on-stage and collaborate with other people helped me develop those public speaking skills.

Read the rest of this story at TheSkanner.com

Roland Martin to Speak at Black Parent Initiative's 8th Annual Parent Symposium

News One Now Host and managing editor Roland Martin will be the keynote speaker at the Black Parent Initiative's 8th Annual Parent Symposium, which takes place Nov. 4. The symposium takes place from 9 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. at Concordia University, 2811 NE Holman St. Martin will speak again from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. at Maranatha Church, 4222 NE 12th Ave. Speakers include Rep. Janelle Bynum, Kimberly Porter, Lionel Clegg, Sidney Morgan, Valarie Pearce, Javelin Hardy and Cobi Lewis. For more information or to register, visit www.TheBPI.org/symposium.

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Census cont'd from pg 1

and also notes tracts with populations that are traditionally hard to count.

In 2010, some rural Oregon counties were in the hard-to-count range; several tracts in the Portland metropolitan area meet the hard-to-count criteria as well. And within those tracts in the metro area, researchers note, there are higher percentages of populations that are hard to count, including communities of color.

Between 60 and 80 percent of households in East Portland's Rockwood neighborhood returned paper census forms, for example. In those households that were counted, 12 percent of the tract identified as Hispanic (regardless of race), 19 percent reported their race as Black (alone or in combination with other races), 11 percent reported their race as Asian and about 1 percent identified as Native American or Alaska Native, with another 1 percent reporting their race as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.

"There are really two major ways that being undercounted impacts communities," said Casey Goldvale, policy and research analyst at Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

The first is that census counts

impact political representation — including the number of Congressional seats in a state, as well as the number of representatives on school boards and in state legislatures.

“Being undercounted can mean that a community's presence is not recognized

For communities of color in predominantly White areas, being undercounted can also mean the powers that be — including government agencies and community-based organizations — don't appropriately tailor services to the demographics of their community.

"Being undercounted can mean that a community's presence is not recognized," Goldvale said.

The second way undercounting hurts communities is that directly or indirectly, decennial Census data determines how about \$700 billion in federal funding is allocated to states and municipalities. That includes assistance for nutrition and child care, housing vouchers, matching dollars

for Medicaid payments as well as funding for supplemental nutritional assistance (SNAP) programs, the national school lunch program and Head Start.

"It's a pretty long list," Goldvale told *The Skanner*.

In April, the Trump administration's proposed budget included \$1.5 billion for the U.S. Census Bureau, calling it a \$100 million increase — but it's actually \$140 million less than the \$1.64 billion increase requested for 2017.

Normally, in the years leading up to the 10-year Census count, Census funding is increased, Goldvale said. The Washington Post reported in April that late in a decade, funding for the Census Bureau sometimes doubles. And Goldvale notes that trend happens regardless of who holds power in Washington.

"It's normally quite a significant rampup and the past few years, Census funding is flatlining. This is also the year when they'll be hiring people to go out and count people who don't self-respond, and that hasn't happened," Goldvale said. "It's definitely one of the biggest issues when it comes to having quality data produced in 2020."

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Children cont'd from pg 1

racist past are evident in its recent uptick in hate crimes.

Furthermore, recent debates on federal immigration policies — such as the future of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals — will likely prove to agitate the outcomes for families and their children.

"I think we've got to engage immigrant communities and communities of color in the discussion around where the solutions are," continued Hunt. "Then we could begin to unravel some of this long-standing, generational trauma and barriers that exist in Oregon for immigrants and children of color."

As an organization of the Annie E. Casey Foundation's nationwide network KIDS COUNT, Children First for Oregon produces statewide and county-level data out of Oregon.

Hunt points to the progress that has been made in the state's education

systems through adopting culturally relevant curriculum. Those steps, said Hunt, were the result of communities of color voicing the need for such programming.

“I have faith that with those conversations — and with the engagement of our diverse communities — we can make significant progress

"There's not a single silver bullet for these types of complex issues that our whole country is struggling with," said Hunt. "But in Oregon, I have faith that with those conversations — and with the engagement of our diverse communities — we can make significant progress forward. We are not in a hopeless position."

"Race for Results" findings on economic disparities:

- While more than one out of three (33 percent) White children in Ore-

gon lives in a low-income household, nearly two in three African American (63 percent) and American Indian (64 percent) do, and more than two in three Latino (67 percent) children

live in low-income households.

- Nearly two in three (63 percent) of African Americans and of American Indian (64 percent), and more than two in three (67 percent) of Latino children live in low-income households, compared to one of three (33 percent) White children in Oregon.
- Nearly three out of five (57 percent) of immigrant families live on less than \$49,000 per year compared to two out of five (40 percent) of U.S.-born families in Oregon.



PHOTO VIA WWW.CENSUSHARDTOCOUNT.MAPS2020.US

A new map shows census tracts that may be harder to count in the 2020 decennial census count. Tracts with higher populations of people of color — including tracts in East Multnomah County — may be at particular risk, researchers say.