



# Oregon Child Development Coalition

Cultivating our Children's Future

Partnering with communities for the growth and independence of families

## Community Assessment September 2013

Note: Updates to the 2013 Revision appear in red.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – 2013 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

Oregon Child Development Coalition (OCDC) is dedicated to improving the lives of children and families by providing early childhood education, care and advocacy with unique and supportive services to enhance family growth and community success. Operating as a private, non-profit corporation, OCDC serves thirteen counties in Oregon, with central offices located in Wilsonville. Programs vary across the state depending on assessment of child, family and community needs; these include Migrant and Seasonal Head Start / Early Head Start, Oregon Prekindergarten, Oregon Early Head Start, and Early Head Start Home Visiting programs.

### Key Trends Facing Head Start Eligible Families in OCDC's Service Area

**Oregonians continue to become less likely to meet basic needs**, including access to food, housing, and transportation. **In some Oregon counties, the child poverty rate exceeds 1 out of every 3 children**; in 8 of 13 counties OCDC serves, greater than 1 out of every 4 children lives below the poverty line. **Yet childcare costs continue to rise**.

Risks impacting the general population and Hispanics/Latinos<sup>1</sup> are assumed to be **more pronounced among Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers** exacerbated by extremely poor living conditions, high stressors (including poverty, domestic violence, and food insecurity), and health risks associated with pesticide exposure, hunger/malnutrition and stress.

### *Demographic Make-up of Eligible Children*

Families with children under age 18 are overrepresented among those living in poverty (76% vs. 47% of the Oregon population).<sup>2</sup> Black, Hispanic, and American Indian / Alaska Native children in Oregon are also disproportionately impacted by poverty.<sup>3</sup> Oregon Head Start Enrollment has continued to grow although there was a dip across all ages in 2011.<sup>4</sup>

The crop-based agriculture wage average in Oregon is \$21,973, with a low of \$10,217 in strawberries and a high of \$29,370 in potatoes.<sup>5</sup> In 2011, the statewide average annual income

<sup>1</sup> Oregon's Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker population continues to be dominated by a high majority of Mexicans and Mexican-Americans.

<sup>2</sup> Oregon Housing and Community Services. April 2012. Report on Poverty.

[http://www.oregon.gov/ohes/isd/ra/docs/2011\\_oregon\\_poverty\\_report.pdf](http://www.oregon.gov/ohes/isd/ra/docs/2011_oregon_poverty_report.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP). 2010a. Oregon: Demographics of Poor Children. Columbia University: Mailman School of Public Health. [http://www.nccp.org/profiles/OR\\_profile\\_7.html](http://www.nccp.org/profiles/OR_profile_7.html) Accessed: September 2012.

<sup>4</sup> The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Kids Count Data Center. 2013. Head Start Enrollment by Age Group.

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/acrossstates> Accessed July 2013.

<sup>5</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture. 2013. 2013 State of the Agriculture Industry, Board of Agriculture Report. [http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/pages/pub\\_bd\\_rpt.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/pages/pub_bd_rpt.aspx)



was \$19,022 for OCDC families in Federally Funded programs and \$15,491 for OCDC families in State Funded programs.

The table below provides two overlapping estimates related to eligibility for OCDC's Head Start Programs, children ages 0-5 living at or below the Federal Poverty Line and children ages 0-5 of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers. 2013 data provide more current estimates of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers (MSFW) in Oregon. These were used to re-calculate estimates of children of MSFW.

County	Estimated Head Start Income-Eligible Children, OCDC Counties		Estimated Numbers of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker (MSFW) Children, Ages 0-5		
	Child Poverty Rate (2011) <sup>i,ii</sup>	Est. Number of Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty	2013 Total MSFW Rank	% Change from 2002 Est.	2013 Est. Number of MSFW Children Ages 0-5 <sup>iii</sup>
Clackamas	15.9%	3,296	4	-21.1%	2,571
Hood River	23.2%	341	3	-32.3%	2,766
Jackson	27.3%	3,268	9	2.2%	1,807
Jefferson	33.3%	514	20	-70.1%	172
Klamath	30.8%	1,198	17	1.0%	322
Malheur	35.0%	761	6	16.5%	2,187
Marion	30.6%	7,047	1	-27.5%	4,797
Morrow	23.0%	184	11	202.1%	1,265
Multnomah	26.1%	12,286	14	-5.7%	622
Polk	18.7%	842	10	2.4%	1,749
Umatilla	25.9%	1,413	8	-16.1%	2,056
Wasco	25.8%	401	7	-39.2%	2,075
Washington	16.0%	6,046	5	-14.0%	2,458
<b>Oregon</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>54,747</b>		<b>-12.9%</b>	<b>31,833</b>

i. U.S. Census Bureau. 2012 "Estimates for Oregon Counties: Under age 18 in poverty, 2011," Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/statecounty/data/2011.htm> Reported in Children First for Oregon. 2013. 2012 County Data Book: Status of Oregon's Children. [www.cffo.org](http://www.cffo.org).

ii. U.S. Census Bureau, 2011. Macartney, S. and L. Mykyta. November 2012 American Community Survey. Poverty and Shared Households by State: 2011. American Community Survey Briefs. <http://www.census.gov/prod/2012pubs/acsbr11-05.pdf>.

iii. OCDC calculation based on Larson, Alice C. May 2013. Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study, Oregon Update. Larson Assistance Services. [www.oregon.gov/oha/OHPR/PCO/Pages/index.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/OHPR/PCO/Pages/index.aspx).

## Trends

Yamhill County's significant increase (97.2%) of Seasonal Farmworkers raises it to the second highest county population of MSFW in the state (8,652). Morrow County saw the greatest percent increase (202.1% to 3,459) in both Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker populations. In general, the numbers and information from county service provision indicate a continued decreasing number of Migrants offset by people "settling out" to become Seasonal Farmworkers.

Definitions of "Seasonal" vs. "Migrant" do not fit OCDC outreach worker reports about how families are living. In order to keep their children in a stable environment, one parent may



migrate, or both parents may follow short-term migrant work, leaving their children behind – perhaps with family, perhaps with non-relatives. While one or both parents might be engaged in “migrant” work – with related family instability, the children might only qualify for “seasonal” programming because the whole family is not moving together.

Impact to OCDC: Estimates indicate extensive potential unmet need for wrap-around services to Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker families. Currently categorized “Seasonal” children may display developmental or emotional characteristics similar to those of “Migrant” children.

Recommendations: Look at implementing site-based services in Morrow County, possibly in Boardman. Prioritize determination of key locations for service provision in Yamhill County. Investigate possible partnership(s) with local colleges to provide short-term Migrant services during the orchard crop harvest in Cove, Oregon (Union County).

Conduct further, systematic assessment of how Farmworker families balance access to work against the needs of their children. Assess service delivery in Seasonal programs to determine service needs and solutions for children who have parents who migrate for work. Advocate for implementation of language/categorization that more accurately fits West Coast Farmworkers.

#### *Other Child Development Programs*

Costs for child care have increased while household incomes have decreased. The current cost of toddler care is about 60% of a minimum wage income.<sup>6</sup> Quality, affordable childcare remains a priority across the state, with an emphasis on: infant/toddler care, late and weekend hours, and serving families earning above the maximum income for Head Start services.

Impact to OCDC: There is a statewide opportunity to address an increasing unmet need for quality, affordable early childhood care and education.

Recommendations: Develop business model for delivery of low-income childcare to families up to 200% of the Federal Poverty Line that includes: infant/toddler care, late and weekend hours, and expertise in identifying and delivering services to children with disabilities (see below). Consider including care for older siblings, especially during non-school hours and breaks.

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<sup>6</sup> Weber, Bobbie. May 2013. Child Care and Education in Oregon and Its Counties: 2012. Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, Oregon State University. <http://health.oregonstate.edu/sites/default/files/occrp/pdf/state-profile-child-care-and-education-in-oregon-and-its-counties-2012.pdf>. Accessed June 2013. Citing data from: Us Census, ACS B 19126, 2011, 3-Year Estimate for Oregon inflation adjusted for 2012. Grobe, D. & Weber, R. 2012 *Oregon Child Care Market Price Study*. Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, OSU.



### *Number and Types of Disabilities and Related Resources*

Oregon exhibits extreme deficits in the level of services provided to young children (ages 0-5) with identified disabilities. 72.1% of infants and toddlers with identified disabilities are not receiving service level standard care. 30% of low need preschoolers, 99% of moderate need preschoolers, and 96.5% of high need preschoolers are not receiving service level standard care in the state of Oregon.<sup>7</sup> This level of deficit in service delivery does not touch the untold numbers of *unidentified* young children with disabilities.

**Impact to OCDC:** With such extreme deficit in service provision at the state level, the resources to address the needs children with disabilities may be insufficient even working with local and regional community partners and local education authorities.

**Recommendations:** Assess the current percent of children with disabilities served with service level standard care by OCDC programs. Prioritize training, technical assistance, and coaching to identify disabilities and to improve standard level service delivery to children with disabilities. Set target goals for incremental year by year improvement of service level standard care delivery rates.

### *Health, Education, Nutrition, and Social Service Needs*

#### **Inability to Meet Basic Needs**

1. Capacity to meet basic needs is impacted by high underemployment rates and lingering above-national-average unemployment rates combined with high costs. Over 2/3 (69%) of Oregon families in poverty have at least one parent who works.<sup>8</sup>
2. Transportation issues impact the ability of OCDC families and staff statewide to access food, healthcare, social services, and educational opportunities. Challenges include: limited or *no* public transportation, limited or unavailable services in some areas, and the continued high cost of gas.
3. Farmworker housing presents challenges from substandard living conditions to inability to comply with heightened OSHA regulations. With many families struggling to find access to affordable, safe housing options, homelessness remains a high concern.
4. Obesity and Food Insecurity present flip sides related to overlapping concerns of: the increasing cost of food and other basic needs, food insecurity, food deserts, and increasing use of SNAP and food banks. Since 2010, SNAP use has continued to climb in Oregon to a

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<sup>7</sup> Calculated using data from: Oregon Department of Education. 2012. Annual Performance Progress Report for Fiscal Year (2011 – 2012). <http://www.ode.state.or.us/wma/data/2012appr.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> Oregon Center for Public Policy. July 27, 2013. Fact Sheet: Working But Still Poor.

<http://www.ocpp.org/2013/06/27/fs20130627-working-still-poor/>. Accessed August 2013. Analysis of 2011 American Community Survey data.



monthly average of about 800,000 people receiving assistance by the end of 2012.<sup>9</sup> At the same time, the monthly average numbers of people receiving Emergency Food Box assistance has also increased to an estimated 270,000 people per month in Oregon and Clark County, Washington, 92,000 (34%) of whom were children.<sup>10</sup> Oregon Food Bank reports a range of reported reasons for seeking food assistance. Over half of recipients (56%) ran out of SNAP and almost half (48%) named high food costs.<sup>11</sup> People experiencing food insecurity may tend to eat high calorie, low nutrition “filler foods” in order to fill their bellies, because these are more affordable, or because these are what they receive in Emergency Food Supports. The result can be malnutrition leading to health problems, obesity, diabetes, and other chronic health conditions.

Statewide healthcare concerns include: increasing use of or requests for mental health care for issues such as stress and the impacts of domestic violence, and the interconnections between substance abuse and domestic violence / child abuse.

**Impact to OCDC:** The families OCDC serves – as well as their broader communities – are experiencing extreme levels of need for access to *basic resources* across a number of indicators.

**Recommendations:** Continue to strengthen partnerships and participate in state and national leadership to address food insecurity. Investigate possible partnerships to address Transportation needs to increase access to food, healthcare, social services, and education. Provide Training, Technical Assistance and Coaching to OCDC staff on recognizing and responding to Hunger/Food Insecurity and Homelessness. Investigate possible partnerships to address low-income Housing needs.

#### *Resources to Address Needs – and Their Availability and Accessibility*

##### Federal- and State-Based Changes Impacting Program and Service Delivery

1. In order to meet the Federal Spending Cuts known as “Sequestration,” OCDC will reduce slots in four counties (primarily in Migrant Programs), decrease some facilities-related funds, and refrain from filling some open positions at the Administrative Office.
2. Oregon is implementing statewide changes in education and early childhood systems and management that will impact Head Start, as well as child care more generally. From 2013 to 2014 Oregon will initiate Early Learning Hubs which will guide and oversee the delivery of early learning care and education systems and processes in Oregon. Additionally, Oregon is piloting the QRIS (Quality Rating and Improvement System) in 2013 for statewide implementation in 2014.

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<sup>9</sup> Oregon Food Bank. 2013. Profiles of Hunger and Poverty in Oregon: 2012 Oregon Hunger Factors Assessment.

<http://www.oregonfoodbank.org/Advocate/~/media/1CD41B095D8A41B09AEE2C73562E3C74.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*



3. Oregon is transitioning to a Coordinated Care Organization (CCO system) of localized networks of health care providers created to serve those receiving health coverage under the Oregon Health Plan (OHP) / Medicaid.

Driver's Licenses, while inaccessible to undocumented immigrants since 2008, are becoming more accessible with acceptance of deferred action work permits as proof of legal presence enough to obtain a temporary driver's license as of January 2013 and new Driver's Cards to be issued to residents of one year starting in January 2014.

Impact to OCDC: Federal funds for OCDC programming have been decreased by sequestration. The impact of Early Learning Hubs, QRIS, and CCO implementation on OCDC service provision is yet to be determined.

Recommendations: Continue to participate in the development of the Early Learning Hub system. Assess competitive models through which OCDC can best be situated to respond to impending systems changes. Support OCDC families in learning about and obtaining Driver's Cards as appropriate.

#### *Other Trends*

Oregon's agriculture-related expenses are rising faster than agricultural sales growth, which may lead to staffing cuts, increased automation, and/or production changes. OCDC's 2013 Gower's Survey yielded mixed information impacted by varied crops and farm size. Some growers noted growth in crops, while others stability. No challenges crossed the region, but they included: rising cost of onions, rising cost of chemicals, "Obama Care", not enough workers, or not enough skilled workers.

Impact to OCDC: Changes in growers' business models could affect numbers of children of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers accessing services – for the short or long term.

Recommendations: Build upon relationships with growers to improve partnerships and maintain an awareness of changes in their business models.



## **INTRODUCTION**

2013 is a review and update year in Oregon Child Development Coalition's Community Assessment Cycle. Throughout this document, information or items with headers in red font reflect updates or additions to the 2012 Community Assessment.

### **AGENCY OVERVIEW**

Oregon Child Development Coalition (OCDC) is a private, non-profit corporation with central offices located in Wilsonville, Oregon. OCDC was founded in May 1971 under the name of the Migrant and Indian Coalition. In 1975 the corporation became the Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Grantee for the State of Oregon. The organization was re-incorporated in 1995 to Oregon Child Development Coalition to address the need of low income families, especially migrant families in agricultural areas of Oregon.

The primary focus of the agency is to provide Early Childhood Care and Education services to Head Start and Early Head Start eligible children of Migrant and Seasonal farm worker families. Services are based on an assessment of individual child and family needs and the community in which we are present. We offer several program models designed to meet the interests of the community, program requirements, Head Start Program Performance Standards and Regulations, as well as state, local and federal laws:

- MSHS - full day, center-based early childhood services
- MSHS/EHS - a six hour program
- EHS Home Visiting programs in two counties

OCDC has over 40 years of experience providing services to migrant and seasonal farm worker families and children.

### **OCDC Mission**

OCDC is dedicated to improving the lives of children and families by providing early childhood education, care and advocacy with unique and supportive services to enhance family growth and community success. Our Vision is that children are prepared for success in school and life, and parents are engaged with their children, family, and community.



## Significant Businesses and Industries in the Service Area

Agriculture continues to be a leading contributor to Oregon economy and a way of life for many of the State's residents. **Strategic Economic Development Corporation (SEDCOR) reports:** "Nearly 10% of Oregon's economy is related to agriculture when you add in transportation, marketing, warehousing and storage, and related services."<sup>12</sup> Figures reveal that agriculture continues to diversify. **The Agri-Business Council of Oregon states:** "While some commodities have suffered from a drop in production value, others have remained strong. The overall result has been a slow but steady growth for Oregon agriculture. Only twice in the past 16 years has the value of agriculture production in the State dropped from the previous year."<sup>13</sup> Oregon crops hurt by troubles in real estate impact on nurseries, ~~which~~ are recovering but are still worth far less than before the recession. New figures show greenhouse and nursery products remain the State's most valuable sector.

The top 5 export industries in Oregon are listed in the Table below with their second quarter 2012 year to date values.

**Table 1: Oregon's Top 5 Exports by Industry**

Industry	2012 Second Quarter YTD Value (in millions) <sup>14</sup>	2012 Year End Value (in billions) <sup>15</sup>
Computer and Electronic Products	\$3,102.6	\$6.4
Agricultural Products	1,187.0	\$2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	\$949.3	\$1.8
Chemicals	\$855.0	\$1.6
Transportation Equipment	\$562.1	\$1.2

Agriculture continues to be second to computer and electronic products as the state's top export industries. While most of these exports go to other US states, Oregon's main international trading partners are China, Malaysia, Canada, and Japan.<sup>16</sup>

Since the mid-90s, Oregon has been transitioning from a resource-based economy to a mixed manufacturing and marketing economy focusing on the high tech industry.<sup>17</sup> The top employment industries on Oregon in 2009 were: food services and drinking places,

<sup>12</sup> K. Susan Appleby, SEDCOR. August / September 2008. The Many Sides of Agriculture. *Enterprise: A Publication for Economic Development in the Mid-Willamette Valley*.

[http://www.sedcor.com/downloads/publications/aug08\\_entlr.pdf](http://www.sedcor.com/downloads/publications/aug08_entlr.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> Agri-Business Council of Oregon. Ag Facts and Figures. <http://oregonfresh.net/education/ag-facts-figures/>

<sup>14</sup> Produced with data from: Oregon DAS 2012.

<sup>15</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration. April 2013. Oregon: Exports, Jobs, and Foreign Investment. <http://www.trade.gov/mas/ian/stateresorts/states/or.pdf>. Accessed June 2013.

<sup>16</sup> Oregon Blue Book. Oregon's Economy. <http://bluebook.state.or.us/facts/economy/economy.htm>. Accessed September 2012.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*



administrative and support services, ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and specialty trade contractors.<sup>18</sup>

### **Number of Migrant and Seasonal Children and Families Served**

In 2011, OCDC was funded for 3,075 slots and served 3,054 children (99.3%) in Migrant and Seasonal Head Start and Early Head Start programs. The table below details the number of funded enrollment slots, the number of children served, and the percent of children served (actual over funded).

**Table 2: Funded Enrollment and Number of Children Served by OCDC, 2008 - 2012**

Year Program	Funded Enrollment					Number Children Served					% Children Served				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
MHS	1845	1839	1935	1935	1935	1654	1885	1863	1602	1975	89.7%	103%	96%	82.8%	102.1%
Seasonal	788	788	788	788	788	788	852	805	1055	869	100%	108%	102%	134%	110.3%
EHS		352	352	352	352		383	437	397	426		109%	124%	112.8%	131.5%
OPK	396	708	641	766	766	411	802	739	877	854	107%	113%	115%	114.5%	111.5%
OEHS			9	10	10			13	14	24			144%	140%	240%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3029</b>	<b>3687</b>	<b>3726</b>	<b>3851</b>	<b>3851</b>	<b>2853</b>	<b>3922</b>	<b>3817</b>	<b>3945</b>	<b>4148</b>	<b>94.2%</b>	<b>106.4%</b>	<b>102.4%</b>	<b>102.4%</b>	<b>107.7%</b>

For 2012, the combined Migrant and Seasonal program for infants and toddlers (Early Head Start) and preschoolers (Head Start) served 106.3% or 3270 of the 3075 funded enrollment. Migrant and Seasonal services were provided to 104.4% or 2844 of the 2723 funded enrollment. For the state-funded programs (OPK and OEHS), services were provided to 113.1% or 878 of the 776 funded enrollment.

The numbers of children served reflect a significant drop in Migrant children (-14.0%) with a corresponding rise in Seasonal children (31.1%). This change is consistent with the Community Assessment data described in this report that reflect labor opportunities and population tending less toward migration and more toward longer term seasonal work. If funds become available, OCDC proposes to add an estimated 90 slots in Yamhill County, 60 in Benton, and 90 in Lane.

Of the 2,668 children served in OCDC Migrant and Seasonal and Early Head Start programs during the 2011-2012 enrollment year, 1,474 were ages 0-3 and 1,194 were aged 3-5. The Table below shows the percentage of each age in these programs.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*



**Table 3: Children by Age  
Enrolled in OCDC Programs,  
2011 - 2012**

	Number	% of OCDC Children
Under 1 year	459	17.2%
1 year	414	15.5%
2 years	601	22.5%
3 years	620	23.2%
4 years	428	16.0%
5 years	146	5.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,668</b>	

The next Table compares children in OCDC programs to the general Oregon population on key demographic indicators.



**Table 4: Profile of OCDC Children and Families, 2011 - 2012<sup>19</sup>**

Primary Language Spoken at Home			% of OCDC Children	% of Oregonians (2011) <sup>20</sup>
	Number	% of OCDC Children		
English	157	5.9%	85.7%	
Spanish	2,399	89.9%	14.3%	
Native Central American, South American, or Mexican Language	107	4.0%	(language other than English, 2006-2010)	
Unspecified (likely Arabic and Somali)	5	0.2%		
<b>Race</b>				
American Indian or Alaska Native	46	1.7%	1.8%	
Asian	11	0.4%	3.9%	
Black or African American	2	0.1%	2.0%	
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	8	0.3%	0.4%	
White	2,587	97.0%	88.6%	
Bi- or Multi-racial	0	0.0%	3.4%	
Other	9	0.3%		
Unspecified	5	0.2%		
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic or Latino origin	2,637	98.8%	12.0%	
Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino origin	31	1.2%		
<b>Duration in program</b>				
Second year	510	19.1%		
Three or more years	424	15.9%		

The primary races and ethnicities of children served in OCDC's Migrant and Seasonal and Early Head Start programs are Hispanic and White, with a high majority (89.9%) speaking Spanish as the primary language at home. 35% of the children have returned to Head Start.

## Service Area

The estimated migrant and seasonal populations in Oregon vary county by county and OCDC is present in nearly all of the areas where Migrant and Seasonal families are anticipated to be working. There has been need identified in other counties that have high agricultural yields but current resources and slot allocation have hindered expansion into these areas, although planning continues to see how these needs might be met. The counties that have been identified as those with immediate need are Lane, Morrow, Linn, Benton, **Union**, and Yamhill.

<sup>19</sup> Oregon Child Development Coalition. 2012. Head Start Program Information Report (PIR). 90CM0995-000. Enrollment Year: 01/01/11 – 05/31/12.

<sup>20</sup> United States Census Bureau. State & County QuickFacts: Oregon.  
<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/41000.html>. Accessed September 2012.



Throughout the counties served by OCDC, Migrant and Seasonal workers find employment associated with agricultural crops such as berries, cherries, onions, hops, nuts, apples, pears, and other agricultural work in vineyards, nurseries and tree farming. Within these counties and throughout the State of Oregon the supply of different types of farm labor has been changing. The estimated number of migrant farm workers—laborers which typically are employed during intensive harvest periods—has been dropping, while the estimated number of seasonal farm workers—laborers who typically are employed for longer periods of time, and so tend to be employed in longer and more episodic year round activities, such as pruning, spraying and harvesting, and working in nurseries and greenhouses—has been increasing. As a result, Oregon has a group of farm laborers who increasingly view Oregon or a local county as their home, migrating to other States or counties to work in special crops and then returning to the local areas. In addition, local growers have worked to arrange their worker needs to promote a more stable workforce which encourages workers to stay in the area.

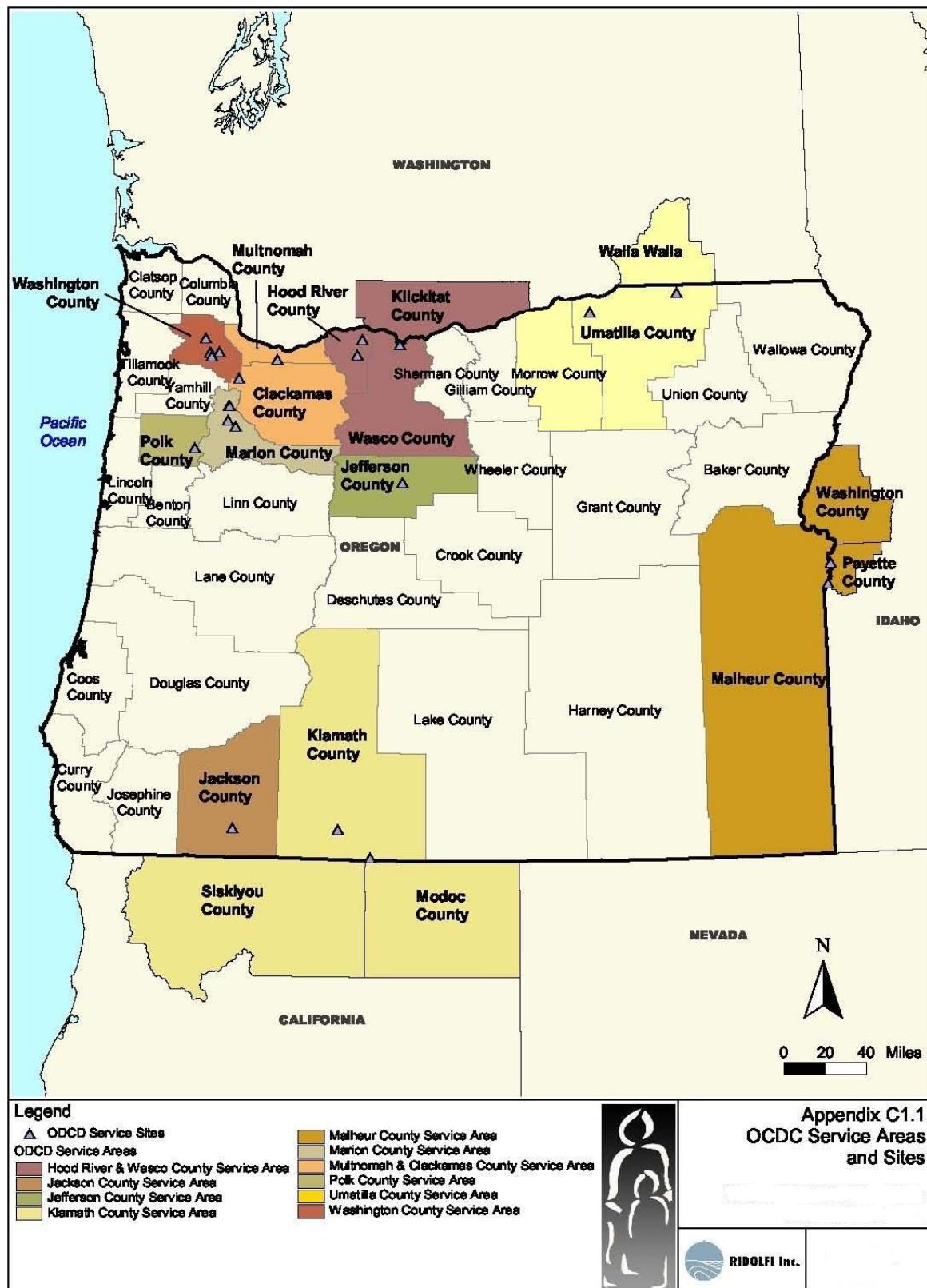
Oregon and border areas of nearby states are the defined service area for OCDC's OPK, MSHS, and EHS services. While the state of Oregon is OCDC's service area, the agency is currently only funded to provide services to 13 counties in Oregon. : Clackamas, Hood River, Jackson, Jefferson, Klamath, Malheur, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah Polk, Umatilla, Wasco, and Washington. Border extensions have been established due to geography issues, such as mountain ranges that impede family access to other services.

OCDC's MSEHS programs serve 8 counties: Clackamas, Hood River, Jefferson, Malheur, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, and Umatilla. OCDC's OPK programs are located in 5 counties: Klamath, Jackson, Marion, Washington, and Multnomah. Outside of Oregon, OCDC offers services to children and families who reside in the adjoining counties of Modoc and Siskiyou in California, and connects families to the services systems in Payette County, Idaho and Walla Walla County and Klickitat Counties in Washington. OCDC does not recruit from counties outside of Oregon (except for Tulelake in Siskiyou County and Newell in Modoc County, California, where no MSHS services are currently available). Some sites intermittently serve a small number of families who reside in contiguous counties in Washington and Idaho and are employed in agriculture in Oregon. Following a long-term commitment to honor “parent choice” OCDC welcomes eligible families who feel they would benefit from services delivered by OCDC sites located in Oregon regardless of where their residency is established. Local OCDC staff maintain knowledge about the network of services in interconnected communities in order to best support families’ access to ancillary health, education and social services in their states of residency.

Please see the Service Area Map below for a depiction of the location of OCDC Centers and counties served.



**Figure 1: Service Area Map**



OCDC provides comprehensive services to families for a minimum of 6 to 8 hours per day in the part-year seasonal center-based program, and 8-12 hours per day in the Migrant center-based program. Wraparound child care provided in the morning and late day enables the families in the Migrant short term and part year programs to have access to longer days of service while they are working in the fields. The length of all programs is determined by the needs of the families, the crop cycle and the availability of facilities.

OCDC also serves 352 infants, toddlers, and expectant mothers through Early Head Start (EHS) in seven Oregon counties: Polk, Clackamas, Multnomah, Hood River, Jefferson, Umatilla, and Malheur. Children of migrant families receive approximately 12 weeks of EHS services in a full-day center-based option; children of seasonal families receive center-based services for 47 weeks. Expectant mothers comprise approximately 10 percent of the total number of EHS slots in each county. They receive all required services through home visiting, parent meetings, and classes for pregnant mothers throughout the time of their pregnancy and the first six weeks of the infant's life.

In 2010, OCDC opened a new state of the art facility in Clackamas County, ~~the county with the largest number of estimated migrant and seasonal workers in Oregon~~. The building was completed in May and began serving children with a Migrant and EHS program in the summer of 2010.

OCDC has located the **Concordia Center** in South Marion County in response to obtaining an expansion of 90 new Migrant slots and 64 new EHS seasonal slots for that county. These centers were located in South Marion County due to the large numbers of unserved Migrant families and the high numbers of unserved infants and toddlers and preschoolers in that same location.

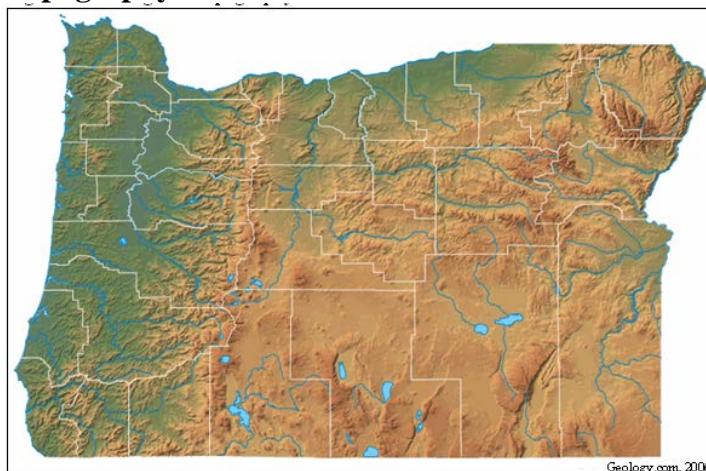
Discussions have begun towards a collaborative effort with two Regional Head Start programs to offer summer services for Migrant and Seasonal children using buildings that are not operated by these programs in the summer months. The two identified locations are McMinnville in Yamhill County, and **Cove** in Union County.

## AGRICULTURE IN OREGON

Oregon covers 98,386 square miles, the 9<sup>th</sup> largest state in the nation. Today, Oregon's most populated areas lie along the Interstate-5 corridor which stretches north-to-south through the fertile Willamette Valley and just west of the Cascade Mountain Range. See Figure 2.



**Figure 2: Oregon's Topography**



The majority of the counties where OCDC provides services are located in the Tualatin, Willamette and Rogue River Valleys, a stretch of land which receives 30-60 inches of rain annually, ideal conditions for the crops grown in this area. Agriculture is a multi-billion dollar industry in Oregon, accounting for over 12 percent of Oregon's economy.<sup>21</sup> The State of Oregon estimates that 174,000 migrant and seasonal farmworkers and related family members support Oregon's agricultural production.<sup>22</sup> About 250 crops and livestock commodities are produced in Oregon, reflecting more variety than any state except Florida and California. The value of these crops and commodities totals more than four billion dollars each year.<sup>23</sup> Agricultural products lead all Oregon exports by volume and rank second by value.

Oregon's agricultural industry relies heavily on exports such that about 80% of production from Oregon farms produce leaves the state and 40% leaves the country.<sup>24</sup> Eight of the counties OCDC serves are among the top 10 agricultural producing counties according to farm value sales: Marion, Umatilla, Clackamas, Klamath, Washington, Malheur, Polk, and Morrow. The remaining two, Linn, and Yamhill, are counties where OCDC is looking to expand services.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture 2011.

<sup>22</sup> Oregon Office of Equity and Inclusion. Migrant Health. <http://cms.oregon.gov/oha/oei/pages/adhoc/index.aspx>. Accessed 09/12/12.

<sup>23</sup> Farmworker Housing Development Corporation. Facts about Farmworkers. <http://www.fhdc.org/node/6#seasonal>.

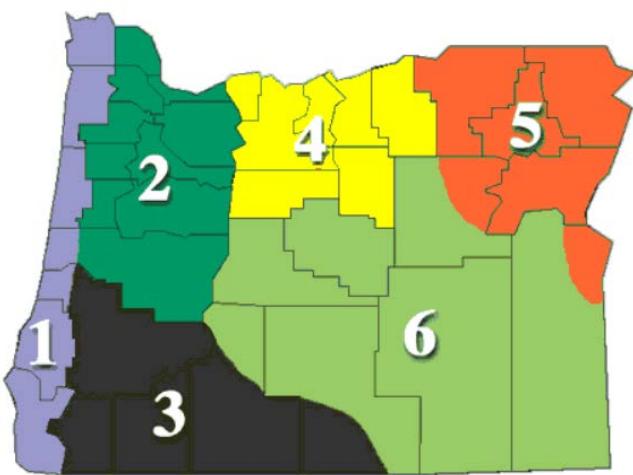
<sup>24</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture 2011.

<sup>25</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture 2011.



Oregon's growing regions are depicted in Figure 3 below with the corresponding OCDC sites and counties listed in the table to the right:

**Figure 3: Growing Regions in Oregon<sup>26</sup>**



Growing Region	OCDC Current Sites	County
1. Coastal Region	None	None
2. The Willamette Valley	Settlemuir (Woodburn) Silverton <del>Cipriano Ferrel</del>	North Marion
	Salem Concordia	South Marion
	Mulino	Clackamas
	Anderson	Multnomah
	Independence	Polk
	Cornelius Jose Pedro Linden Main Enterprise Circle	Washington
3. Southern Oregon	Ashland	Jackson
	Klamath Falls Malin	Klamath
4. Hood River Valley	The Dalles St. Mary's	Hood River
	Parkdale Odell	Wasco
	Madras <del>Children's Learning Center</del>	Jefferson
5. The Columbia Basin	Hermiston Milton-Freewater	Umatilla
6. Southeast Oregon	Ontario <del>Nyssa</del>	Malheur

Oregon farm sizes range from a few acres to thousands of acres in size. Nearly all – more than 10,000 - are family farms with about 85 percent operated by sole proprietors and another 10-12 percent organized as family partnerships or family corporations.<sup>27</sup> The land in orchards has decreased only slightly from 1978 to 2007 while the average size of the farm has decreased from

<sup>26</sup> Image produced by: Oregon Department of Agriculture. Growing Regions in Oregon.

<http://cms.oregon.gov/ODA/Pages/regions.aspx#Map>. Accessed September 2012.

<sup>27</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture. January 2011. State of Oregon Agriculture: Industry Report from the State Board of Agriculture. Salem, OR. [http://cms.oregon.gov/ODA/docs/pdf/bd\\_rpt.pdf](http://cms.oregon.gov/ODA/docs/pdf/bd_rpt.pdf)



633 acres to 425 acres.<sup>28</sup> Other key features of Oregon's agricultural industry are a high prevalence of sustainable practices and a growing local food movement which is increasing direct to consumer market opportunities.<sup>29</sup>

Oregon ranks fifth nationally in total number of hired farm workers<sup>30</sup> and wages paid to employees.<sup>31</sup> In farm sales, Oregon ranks 26<sup>th</sup> in the nation, and Oregon growers pay proportionately higher labor costs when compared with other states.<sup>32</sup> Agriculture creates more than 234,000 jobs or one in 10 jobs in Oregon.<sup>33</sup> Oregon's family farms hire 58,000 non-family employees (annual average) to help with the work, with demand increasing as more farms convert to organic production.<sup>34</sup> Peak season employment can reach nearly 110,000 during harvest. While 98 percent of Oregon's farms and ranches are owned and managed by family farmers, the hired workers increasingly come from Mexico and other countries in Central America.

## Climate, Growing Season, and Crops

Oregon's micro-climates and regions support a range of fruit, vegetables, nursery/landscape, and other specialty crops rely heavily on labor-intensive activities. Nursery and greenhouse products top the list of all agricultural commodities in production value with almost **\$800 million** in sales in **2012**.<sup>35</sup> Other top crops in Oregon are: hay, grass seed, wheat, potatoes, Christmas trees, storage onions, and pears.<sup>36</sup> In **2012**, Oregon led US production of: blackberries, hazelnuts, loganberries, black raspberries, ryegrass seed, orchardgrass seed, crimson clover, fescue seed, boysenberries, youngberries, sugarbeets for seed, red clover seed, potted azaleas, Christmas trees, and **peppermint**.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> US Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service. February 2009 (Updated December 2009). 2007 Census of Agriculture, State and County Data: Oregon. Volume 1, Geographic Area Series, Part 37.

[http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full\\_Report/Volume\\_1,\\_Chapter\\_1\\_State\\_Level/Oregon/orv1.pdf](http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_State_Level/Oregon/orv1.pdf)

<sup>29</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture 2011.

<sup>30</sup> Bon Appétit Management Company and United Farm Workers 2011.

<sup>31</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture 2011.

<sup>32</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture 2011.

<sup>33</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture 2011.

<sup>34</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture 2011.

<sup>35</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture. July 2013. Oregon Agriculture: Facts and Figures.

[http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics\\_by\\_State/Oregon/Publications/facts\\_and\\_figures/facts\\_and\\_figures.pdf](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Oregon/Publications/facts_and_figures/facts_and_figures.pdf). Accessed August 2013.

<sup>36</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture 2011.

<sup>37</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture 2013.



**Table 5: Crop Listings and Approximate Duration of OCDC Services**

County	Crops	Approximate Months of Services *
Clackamas	Strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, blueberries, wine grapes, nursery/greenhouse, Christmas trees	Seasonal: none Migrant: 3 months
Hood River	Apples cherries, pears, wine grapes	Seasonal: 7 mos. Migrant: 5 mos.
Jackson	Pears, wine grapes, nursery greenhouse, squash and pumpkins and peaches	Seasonal: 8 mos. Migrant: 4 mos.
Jefferson	Garlic, potatoes, vegetables/flower seeds, nurseries, <b>carrot seed, mint, onions, hops, vineyards</b>	Seasonal: 8 mos. Migrant: 4 mos.
Klamath	Potatoes, strawberry starts, <b>hay/alfalfa</b>	Seasonal: 9 mos. Migrant: 3 mos.
Malheur	Onions, sugarbeets, potatoes, vegetable and truck crops	Seasonal: 8 mos. Migrant: 6 mos.
Marion	Strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, blueberries, wine grapes, nursery/greenhouse, Christmas trees, root vegetables	Seasonal: 9 mos. Migrant: 4 mos.
Morrow	<b>Corn, potatoes, watermelons, grapes, wheat, canola</b>	<b>Seasonal: 8 mos.</b> <b>Migrant: 7 mos.</b>
Multnomah	Strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, blueberries, wine grapes, nursery/greenhouse, Christmas trees	Seasonal: 10 mos. Migrant: 4 mos.
Polk	Strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, blueberries, wine grapes, nursery/greenhouse, Christmas trees	Seasonal: 9 mos. Migrant: 4 mos.
Umatilla	Potatoes, apples, onions, watermelon, cantaloupe, muskmelons, squash, pumpkins, prunes, plums and peas	Seasonal: 8 mos. Migrant: 7 mos.
Wasco	Cherries	Seasonal: 10 mos. Migrant: 2 mos.
Washington	Strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, blueberries, wine grapes, nursery/greenhouse, Christmas trees	Seasonal: 8 mos. Migrant: 5 mos.

\* Months indicate time in which services are offered rather than precise number of weeks.

## Challenges Facing Oregon Agriculture

Key challenges facing Oregon Agriculture include: economic recovery from the recent recession, immigration policy, and changes in the agriculture industry as a whole.

### *Economic recovery*

Oregon's Department of Administrative Services (DAS) describes Oregon's employment data and leading economic indicators as having "moved in fits and starts in recent years."<sup>38</sup> From 2010 to 2011, Oregon's unemployment rate dropped a statistically significant 1.2 points from 10.7 to

<sup>38</sup> Oregon Department of Administrative Services. September 2012. Oregon Economic and Revenue Forecast. Oregon Department of Administrative Services Office of Economic Analysis.

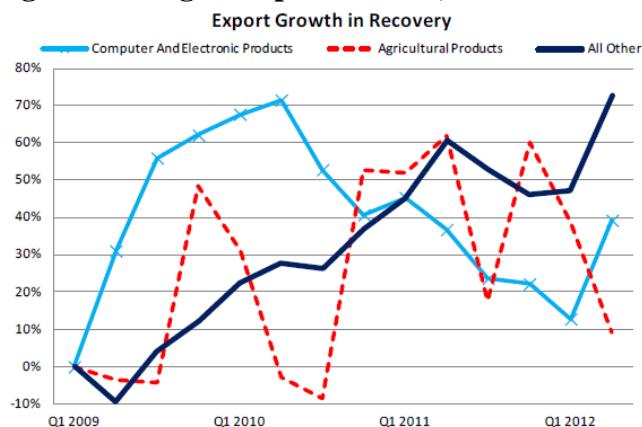
<http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OEA/docs/economic/forecast0912.pdf>



9.5.<sup>39</sup> With 13% of Oregon children having at least one unemployed parent, Oregon was among the states ranked third highest in the nation.<sup>40</sup>

The Graph below shows their depiction of the three major trends in Oregon's exports over the last 3 years:

**Figure 4: Oregon Export Trends, 2009-2012<sup>41</sup>**



This graph reflects: 1) large swings in computer and electronic product exports 2) overall strength in the *volume* of agricultural exports, but this sector has been impacted by large commodity price swings, and 3) slow and steady growth in exports among all other industries in Oregon, led by the following sectors: Chemicals, Machinery, Wood Products, and Paper Products.<sup>42</sup>

Overall, Oregon showed slow growth such that by the end of 2011 export rates were almost back to pre-recession levels, mostly related to the strength of Oregon's technology industry.<sup>43</sup> However, a recent report indicates that in the first half of 2012 Oregon exports have dropped in both high tech and agricultural sales. Wheat price, not volume, impacted the agricultural numbers.<sup>44</sup>

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) reports increasing signs of recovery over the first half of 2012 in the nursery and grass seed sectors which were hit hard by the recession.<sup>45</sup> While

<sup>39</sup> United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. February 29, 2012. Economic News Release: regional and State Unemployment, 2011 Annual Average Summary.

<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/srgune.nr0.htm>

<sup>40</sup> Read, Richard. August 17, 2011. Oregon third-worst for percentage of children with unemployed parents. The Oregonian. [http://www.oregonlive.com/business/index.ssf/2011/08/oregon\\_third\\_worst\\_for\\_percent.html](http://www.oregonlive.com/business/index.ssf/2011/08/oregon_third_worst_for_percent.html)

<sup>41</sup> Oregon DAS 2012.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>43</sup> Bell, John. December 2011. The 2012 economic forecast. *Oregon Business*.

<http://www.oregonbusiness.com/articles/107-december-2011/6201-whats-ahead-2012-economic-forecast>

<sup>44</sup> Read, Richard. Friday, August 10, 2012. Oregon exports drop, undermining economic recovery. *The Oregonian*. OregonLive. [http://www.oregonlive.com/business/index.ssf/2012/08/oregon\\_exports\\_drop\\_underminin.html](http://www.oregonlive.com/business/index.ssf/2012/08/oregon_exports_drop_underminin.html)

<sup>45</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture. May 9, 2012. Export figures indicate a recovering grass seed industry.

[http://cms.oregon.gov/ODA/Pages/news/120509grass\\_exports.aspx](http://cms.oregon.gov/ODA/Pages/news/120509grass_exports.aspx)



Eastern Oregon sales of cattle and alfalfa hay have seen growth since 2009, farm employment showed a drop in 2011 with Malheur County losing an estimated 80 farm jobs.<sup>46</sup>

[Table moved]

### *Immigration*

“Labor is one of the greatest issues facing Oregon agriculture. [...] A critical challenge to agriculture is the potential loss of vitally important immigrant farm workers. If we lose our migrant workforce, the economic impact to Oregon will be in the billions of dollars.”<sup>47</sup> Oregon agriculture needs the US government to pass immigration legislation to ensure a necessary and legal agricultural workforce. Temporary guest worker programs are not workable under present laws.<sup>48</sup>

With an estimated 50 to 70 percent of the agricultural workforce undocumented<sup>49</sup> and immigration laws that stymie the flow of migrant labor, agricultural industries across the nation face an uncertain future. An estimated 70,000 – 88,000 working immigrants in Oregon are unauthorized.<sup>50</sup> Finding local replacements for these workers can put crops at risk due to the degree of skill needed for machinery operation, pruning, irrigation management, and many other specialized tasks.<sup>51</sup>

*“‘Agricultural Labor’ – when one hears the term the first thought that comes to mind is hand labor harvesting crops. [...] Hand work in our fields is performed mainly by migrant farmworkers. But our immigration system is broken. We need a stable, legal workforce to perform these duties. Without them our perishable crops are destroyed.”*

*Tom Fessler, Oregon Grower  
(Oregon Department of Agriculture.  
2013 Oregon State of the Agriculture  
Industry Report.)*

### *Changing Agricultural Landscape*

Agriculture in Oregon is an incredibly complex industry that can’t be explained easily. Factors impacting the industry include: worldwide food demand; production costs for such factors as fuel, fertilizer, and labor; and weather patterns. Erratic weather is proving to be a significant factor in fruit and vegetable production. Cherries, pears, apples, grapes, tomatoes, and many

<sup>46</sup> Yohannan, Jason J. March 26, 2012. Eastern Oregon farm employment trends more down than up in 2011. Oregon Employment Department. <http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/OlmisZine>

<sup>47</sup> Tom Fessler, Oregon Department of Agriculture, State of Oregon Agriculture, Industry Report from the State Board of Agriculture, January 2009.

<sup>48</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture, State of Oregon Agriculture, Industry Report from the State Board of Agriculture, January 2009.

<sup>49</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture 2011.

<sup>50</sup> Bussel, Robert, Ed. 2008. Understanding the Immigrant Experience in Oregon: Research, Analysis, and Recommendations from University of Oregon Scholars. University of Oregon.

<sup>51</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture 2011.



other fresh produce items experienced yield declines, market, delays, and other challenges due to a very wet and cool spring in 2010.

In 2013, ODA reports that though Oregon's agricultural sales continue a long term increase, related expenses are rising faster. As a result, compared with neighboring states "Oregon's average net farm income is lower, fewer farms have positive net income, and the average income for those farms that are positive is less than the other states."<sup>52</sup> Some factors contributing to high costs reported in OCDC's Grower's Survey include: high/unstable price of onions, cost of meeting regulations, cost of chemicals, housing for workers, impending "Obama Care".

The supply of the different types of farm labor in the state has also been changing recently. The estimated number of migrant farmworkers—laborers which typically are employed during intensive harvest periods, such as that for strawberries—has been dropping. Further, the estimated number of seasonal farmworkers—laborers which typically are employed for longer periods of time, and so tend to be employed in nurseries and greenhouses—has been increasing. Possible factors influencing this change include: intense domestic and international competition among berry growers; reduction in acreage by berry growers; fruit tree acreage and price declines; and families electing to establish roots in local areas and looking for more stable employment. Some the region's farmworkers migrate seasonally while others reside permanently in the area.<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture. January 2013. 2013 Oregon State of the Agriculture Industry Report. [http://oregon.gov/ODA/pages/pub\\_bd\\_rpt.aspx](http://oregon.gov/ODA/pages/pub_bd_rpt.aspx).

<sup>53</sup> Farmworker Housing Development Corporation. Facts About Farmworkers. <http://www.fhdc.org/facts-about-farmworkers>. Accessed September 2012.



## METHODOLOGY

Community Assessment is an ongoing process throughout the year at OCDC. At the county level, local interactions with growers, families and community resources form the cornerstone of the assessment process. There are committees of parents who provide feedback and direction to the county on a continuous basis, and identify the needs and resources in their communities. Local participation in countywide activities such as the Commission on Children and Families Early Childhood meetings and local growers' association meetings occurs in which anecdotal information is gathered and community needs and resources identified.

The process for developing the 2012 Community Assessment began in June 2011 with a HSAC (Health Services Advisory Committee) meeting attended by parents, staff persons and professionals representing the key community partners with whom OCDC works to deliver quality services. It continued with a Town Hall meeting in November and an extensive strategic planning process that was conducted in the spring, 2012. These major events formed the basis of this community assessment process at the state level. The perceptions and recommendations from each of these key events were used as a foundation upon which to identify and examine data and other resources needed to complete the community assessment.

In March 2012, representatives from the county and administrative staff participated in a joint training on the use of Community Assessment data and the need for continuous gathering and analysis of data on an ongoing basis. From this training, central office (administrative) staff developed a county work packet that was completed by teams from the counties. It contained key data from state and national resources and summaries from the HSAC, Town Hall and Strategic Planning meetings. These county teams' responses are unique and individualized based on the interests and needs of each county. The information will be used in the counties for planning, and decision making, and when appropriate, they will be shared with key stakeholders.

Program Directors and their staff will continue to examine trends within the community and the families they serve, including: labor, agriculture (e.g. new processing or packing house development or closures), migration, family demographics, etc. They use this information to inform their program planning and in their staffing, and contribute to statewide planning efforts and short and long range planning for the agency. Local and statewide data collection and analysis lays the foundation for future development and identifies areas where the program will need to adjust. These efforts reaffirm key networks and partnerships, identify where new alliances, partnerships, or collaborations need to be developed, and allow community members/partners to voice their interests, needs, and share opportunities.

Information gathered from focus groups, surveys, planning meetings and discussion has been used:



- To develop an updated mission statement and as a guide to the development of goals and objectives for the next three years.
- To guide the selection of types of service and program options (e.g., extending hours or offering additional transportation)
- To identify Food Insecurities and Child Care as a major need in the state, and lay the foundation for advanced work in poverty intervention.
- To identify status of various school districts in school readiness.

For the 2013 update, County Community Assessment Teams received 1) data summaries reflecting the most up-to-date statistical data, and 2) work packets with questions to support them in reviewing their data from 2012 and collecting additional information as needed. Additionally, a Central Office Community Assessment Team met approximately monthly starting in April to identify, review and discuss core issues related to the development of the Community Assessment. (Please see Appendix K for a list of Community Assessment Team Members.)

### **Involvement of the Policy Council**

OCDC currently has two Policy Councils one representing the Migrant and Seasonal aspect and one for the state funded programs. Policy Council membership is voted on annually by their respective Councils. The Board of Directors also has a board identified **liaison** representatives on each Policy Council. Board and Policy council reports are incorporated into each body's agendas. The Policy Council has functional committees for Fiscal, Human Resources, and Program services. Policy Council members participate in a variety of statewide committees and local committees. Parent representation is actively sought for guidance, input, and general assistance on many initiatives and general operating activities. The Parent Leadership committee, administrative staff, and board representative, work with the Policy Councils regarding their role in making informative decisions around the direction of the Head Start program, including program design and operation, and long and short-term planning goals and objectives. They receive various informational documents (e.g. PIR, community assessment data, operational data, child outcomes etc.) to assist them in their discussions and deliberations.

Policy Council members participated in the Central Office Community Assessment Team in several ways. The MSEHS Policy Council President joined the team in May and the State-Funded Programs Policy Council Member, joined in June. Both will participate in ongoing meetings to support the development of subsequent Community Assessments. The meetings of this Team will continue to be scheduled adjacent to PC meetings to best facilitate their participation. Four additional PC members contributed the Central Office Community Assessment Team meeting in June. All shared invaluable insight into the newly released estimates of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers in Oregon. Finally, on July 26 a draft of the 2013 Revision was reviewed with the PC in order to get their feedback and additional input.



## Data Sources

A review of relevant literature was conducted to provide a basis for this report. Information was obtained from sources including: U.S. Census Bureau; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Oregon Agricultural Information Network; Oregon Employment Department; Oregon Department of Education; Oregon Center for Health Statistics; Department of Business and Consumer Services; and OCDC internal documents (e.g., 2011-2012 PIR report).

Data were also obtained through person-to-person interviews and/or phone conversations with people both inside and outside OCDC during the strategic planning process **and in completing the work packets**. Parent input was gathered at the HSAC, Town Hall meetings, **and** Strategic Planning Sessions, **and**—through several parent surveys, **and at the Central Office Community Assessment Team Meeting**. Local Directors interviewed growers at the local level on their perceptions of the need for Migrant and Seasonal agricultural workers. They also interviewed school district personnel in their counties regarding transition and school readiness goals. Content from these types of activities was integrated into the county assessments.

OCDC also collects data through surveys of the parents. (See Appendices C and E.) 650 respondents answered questions about their experiences with OCDC's Migrant Seasonal Head Start, Early Head Start, and OPK programs in 2010 and 2011 (Appendix D). Parents completed 92.7% of the responses (596) on their own, and 7.3% (47) were collected by staff members. Questions used a 4-point Likert scale to rate items as: Unacceptable, Needs Improvement, Satisfactory, or Excellent, including items about the enrollment process, communication between staff and parents, preparation of children for transition to other classes, information provided, etc.

Following recommendations from the 2009 Community Assessment, OCDC revised and redesigned the Parent Survey tool (Appendix E). Data collected using this revised instrument were not available for this current Community Assessment, but will be synthesized for the 2013 Community Assessment Update.



## DATA COLLECTED

### GENERAL POPULATION DATA

The state's estimated 2011 population is 3,871,859 with 6.1% of the total population under 5 years of age.<sup>54</sup> From 2006-2009, an estimated 50,560 children in Oregon were enrolled in Nursery school or Preschool (ages 3 and up). Children ages 0-4 declined from 2008 to 2012, with projections for increases beginning in 2013.<sup>55</sup> Oregon DAS predicts that the growth rate for young children (ages 0-5) will stay below 0% through 2012.<sup>56</sup>

From 2000 to 2010, the population of several of the counties currently served by OCDC increased dramatically:<sup>57</sup>

- Clackamas: 11.1%
- Jackson: 12.1%
- Jefferson: 14.3%
- Marion: 10.7%
- Multnomah: 11.3%
- Polk: 20.9%
- Washington: 18.9%

### Race and Ethnicity of Oregonians

Overall, Oregon continues to become more diverse; in particular, there have been significant increases in the Hispanic/Latino population. The Table below summarizes the rates of populations by race and ethnicity in Oregon compared to the US as a whole.

<sup>54</sup> United States Census Bureau. State and County QuickFacts. Oregon.

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/41000.html>

<sup>55</sup> United States Census Bureau. Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2006 – 2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>

<sup>56</sup> Oregon DAS 2012.

<sup>57</sup> Jurjevich, Jason. April 2011. Central Oregon, Metropolitan Portland are states fastest-growing areas. POtland State University Institute of Portland Metropolitan Studies & the Population Research Center, Metropolitan Knowledge Network. <http://mkn.research.pdx.edu/2011/04/county-population-article-header-hererereerrere/> Accessed August 2013.



**Table 6: 2011 Race and Ethnicity Data<sup>58</sup>**

Race or Ethnicity	Oregon	US
White	88.6%	78.1%
Black	2.0%	13.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.8%	1.2%
Asian	3.9%	5.0%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.2%
Persons reporting two or more races	3.4%	2.3%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin	12.0%	16.7%
White persons not Hispanic	78.1%	63.4%

Latinos, as a group, are almost three times larger than any other racially diverse group in Oregon. According to the US Census Figures released in February 2011, Oregon's Latino population grew 63% from 2000-2010. This percent of growth is greater than the increases of Latinos across the total US in the past two decades.<sup>59</sup> Counties seeing the most growth were: Malheur, Umatilla, Morrow, Hood River, and Marion.<sup>60</sup> From 2006 – 2010, an estimated 14.3% of Oregon households spoke a language other than English at home.<sup>61</sup>

### Social and Economic Status

While the gap is slimming, Oregon remains behind the nation in unemployment with an 8.9% 2012 unemployment rate (vs. 8.1% nationwide).<sup>62</sup> In a related measure, Oregon ranks 4<sup>th</sup> in the nation in *underemployment* – including those working part-time who would prefer full-time employment and others who have become discouraged from looking for work, with a rate of 17.2% in 2012.<sup>63</sup>

2010 US Census Data reveals 14.3% of Oregonians lived below poverty level. In 2010, per capita personal income for Oregon was \$36,191. Of the OCDC service counties, ten were significantly under per capita personal income compared to the State number for 2010. Only three counties, Washington, Multnomah and Clackamas, containing larger urban areas were

<sup>58</sup> United States Census Bureau. State and County QuickFacts. Oregon. quickfacts.census.gov

<sup>59</sup> Oregon Secretary of State and Oregon Progress Board. November 2010. 2010 Oregon Benchmark Race & Ethnicity Report: A Report on the Progress of Oregon's Racial and Ethnic Diverse Populations.

<sup>60</sup> Hannah-Jones, Nikole. February 23, 2011. Oregon's 2010 Census shows striking Latino and Asian gains. The Oregonian. [http://www.oregonlive.com/pacific-northwest-news/index.ssf/2011/02/2010\\_census.html](http://www.oregonlive.com/pacific-northwest-news/index.ssf/2011/02/2010_census.html)

<sup>61</sup> United States Census Bureau. State and County QuickFacts. Oregon. quickfacts.census.gov

<sup>62</sup> Oregon Employment Department. Tuesday, April 2, 2013. Labor Under utilization (a.k.a. Unemployment and Underemployment) in Oregon. Oregon Workforce & Economic Information (blog). <http://oregonemployment.blogspot.com/2013/04/labor-underutilization-aka-unemployment.html>. Accessed August 2013.

<sup>63</sup> Young, Molly. April 3, 2013. Underemployment in Oregon 4<sup>th</sup> worst in U.S., at 17.2 percent in 2012. *The Oregonian*. [http://www.oregonlive.com/money/index.ssf/2013/04/underemployment\\_in\\_oregon.html](http://www.oregonlive.com/money/index.ssf/2013/04/underemployment_in_oregon.html). Accessed August 2013.



above the State number. Between 2006 and 2010, the median household income in Oregon (\$49,260) was 5.1% less than the national average (\$51,914).<sup>64</sup>

Recent numbers indicate a continuing rising trend in the share of Oregonians living in poverty (Table 7).

**Table 7: Rates of Poverty in Oregon<sup>65</sup>**

Year <b>Population</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
All Oregonians	12.9%	15.8%	17.5%
Oregon children	16.9%	21.6%	23.6%

About 662,000 Oregonians were living in poverty last year, an increase of about 66,000 from the prior year.<sup>66</sup>

In Figure 5 below, Oregon Housing and Community Services summarized the ACS data from 2006-2010 on poverty in Oregon.

**Figure 5: Demographics of Poverty in Oregon, 2006-2010<sup>67</sup>**

<b>Poverty Rates by Age 2006-10</b>	<b>% in Poverty</b>	<b>% of People in Poverty</b>	<b>% of all Population</b>
Total Population	14%	-	-
Children younger than 18	18%	30%	23%
People 18-64	14%	62%	64%
People 65 and older	8%	8%	13%
<b>Poverty Rates by Family 2006-10</b>	<b>% in Poverty</b>	<b>% of Families in Poverty</b>	<b>% of all Families</b>
All Families	10%	-	-
Families with children under 18	16%	76%	47%
Single women with children under 18	39%	44%	11%
Families that worked full or part time	8%	65%	82%
<b>Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity 2006-10</b>	<b>% in Poverty</b>	<b>% of People in Poverty</b>	<b>% of all Population</b>
Total Population	14%	-	-
White	13%	78%	86%
Black	31%	4%	2%
American Indian	28%	3%	2%
Asian	13%	3%	4%
Pacific Islander	26%	1%	0%
Other	25%	6%	4%
2 or more races	19%	5%	3%
Hispanic origin	26%	20%	11%

<sup>64</sup> United States Census Bureau. State and County QuickFacts. Oregon.

<sup>65</sup> OCCP 2012.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>67</sup> Oregon Housing and Community Services. April 2012. Report on Poverty.

[http://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/isd/ra/docs/2011\\_oregon\\_poverty\\_report.pdf](http://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/isd/ra/docs/2011_oregon_poverty_report.pdf)



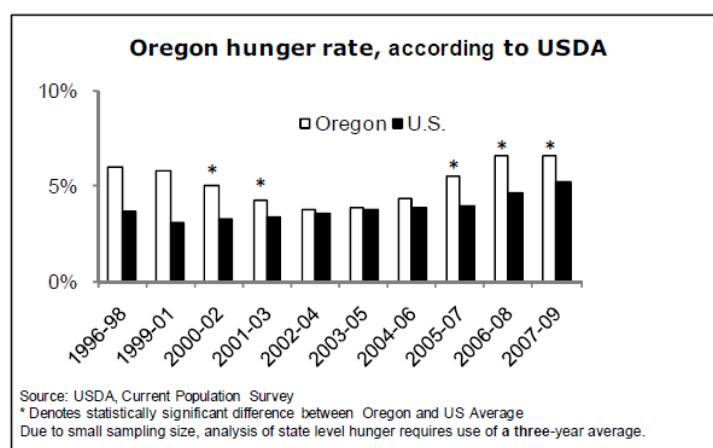
Families with children under age 18 were overrepresented among those living in poverty (76% vs. 47% of the Oregon population). About 18% of Oregon's children were living in poverty during the 2006-2010 period. **Children under 18 represent** almost a third of all Oregonians in poverty (30%).

ACS data from 2008-2010 indicate that 24% (33,269) of Oregon children under age 3 and 22% (30,151) of Oregon children ages 3-5 live in poverty.<sup>68</sup> Among Oregon's 36 counties, Malheur County on the Idaho border was by far the worst, with an estimated 39.5% of all residents living in poverty. Three other counties reported poverty rates topping 20% of the population, including Baker (20.0%), Jefferson (21.1%) and Lake (20.4%) counties.

Children First for Oregon reported the child poverty rate to be 21.7%, an increase of 12% from 2010. Oregon per capita money income in the past 12 months (2010 dollars) was \$26,171 compared to \$27,334 at the national level during the same period.<sup>69</sup> In 2010, 13% of Oregon children had at least one unemployed parent, placing the state as the third worst nationally.<sup>70</sup> 52% of public school children were eligible to receive free/reduced price lunches during the 2011 school year. In 2011, 75.8% of eligible children participated in the for free/reduced price lunch program, compared to 70.4% in 2010.<sup>71</sup>

USDA figures indicate that for five of the eight three-year periods between 2000 and 2009, Oregon had significantly higher rates of hunger than the US average. (See Figure below.)

**Figure 6: Oregon vs. US Hunger Rates<sup>72</sup>**



<sup>68</sup> National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP). 2010b. Oregon: Demographics of Young, Poor Children. Columbia University: Mailman School of Public Health. [http://www.nccp.org/profiles/OR\\_profile\\_9.html](http://www.nccp.org/profiles/OR_profile_9.html) Accessed: September 2012.

<sup>69</sup> US Census Bureau. State & County QuickFacts: Oregon.

<sup>70</sup> Children First for Oregon. 2011 Progress Report: The Status of Children in Oregon.

[http://cffo.convio.net/site/DocServer/2011\\_Progress\\_Report.pdf?docID=2361&AddInterest=1761](http://cffo.convio.net/site/DocServer/2011_Progress_Report.pdf?docID=2361&AddInterest=1761)

<sup>71</sup> Children First for Oregon 2011.

<sup>72</sup> As reported in: Oregon Center for Public Policy (OCCP). November 22, 2010. Issue Brief: Food Insecurity Hunger and the Great Recession. [http://www.ocpp.org/2010/iss20101122\\_BRFFS\\_fnl.pdf](http://www.ocpp.org/2010/iss20101122_BRFFS_fnl.pdf)

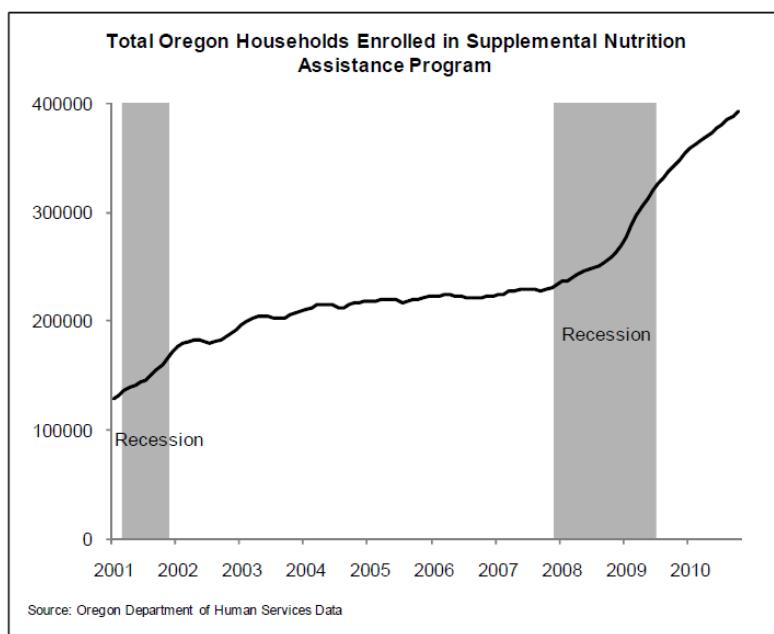


For 2009, Oregon ranked second to Washington, DC as the state with the highest child food insecurity rate.<sup>73</sup> This trend continued in 2010-2011 with 29.2% of Oregon children (252,510) food insecure.<sup>74</sup> A local food security expert noted:

“Oregon suffers from the same problems with the food system as anywhere in the U.S.,” says Andy Fisher, the former Executive Director of the Community Food Security Coalition. “High rates of childhood hunger, higher than average rates of diet-related diseases among minority populations, rural deserts, and much more. Yes, there is sufficient food to feed everyone. By and large, hunger is a result of a lack of resources—whether they be monetary, land or access to safety net programs.”<sup>75</sup>

As demonstrated in the Figure below, Oregon DHS data show a marked increase in SNAP enrollment.

**Figure 7: SNAP Enrollment in Oregon<sup>76</sup>**



<sup>73</sup> Feeding America. 2011. Map the Meal Gap: Child Food Insecurity 2011. [http://feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-studies/map-the-meal-gap/~/media/Files/research/map-meal-gap/ChildFoodInsecurity\\_ExecutiveSummary.ashx](http://feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-studies/map-the-meal-gap/~/media/Files/research/map-meal-gap/ChildFoodInsecurity_ExecutiveSummary.ashx)

<sup>74</sup> Oregon Food Bank and the Oregon Food Bank Network. 2010. 2010-2011 Annual Statistics. <http://www.oregonfoodbank.org/Understanding-Hunger/~/media/Files/Publications/broadsheet201011pdf.pdf>

<sup>75</sup> Neighborhood Notes. January 30, 2012. Why Are So Many Portland Neighbors Hungry?

[http://www.neighborhoodnotes.com/news/2012/01/why\\_are\\_so\\_many\\_portland\\_neighbors\\_hungry/](http://www.neighborhoodnotes.com/news/2012/01/why_are_so_many_portland_neighbors_hungry/)

<sup>76</sup> OCCP 2010.



There was a 70% increase in the number of Oregon households enrolled in SNAP from December 2007 – October 2010.<sup>77</sup> Since 2010, SNAP use has continued to climb in Oregon to a monthly average of about 800,000 people receiving assistance by the end of 2012.<sup>78</sup> This reflects about 75-80% of eligible Oregonians.<sup>79</sup> At the same time, the monthly average numbers of people receiving Emergency Food Box assistance has also increased to an estimated 270,000 people per month in Oregon and Clark County, Washington, 92,000 (34%) of whom were children.<sup>80</sup> Oregon Food Bank notes a range of reported reasons for seeking food assistance. Over half of recipients (56%) ran out of SNAP and almost half (48%) named high food costs.<sup>81</sup>

*“Unfortunately, requests for emergency food stubbornly continue to climb. Unemployment isn’t the only driver of this unprecedented need. Underemployment and limited benefits have forced people with jobs to seek emergency food. And the high cost of food, gas, utilities and rent makes it even more difficult for families to cover basic expenses.”*

*- Janeen Wadsworth,  
Interim CEO, Oregon Food Bank  
(Oregon Food Bank 2013)*

Analysis by Oregon State University’s Oregon Child Care Research Partnership indicates that, as household incomes have decreased (down 9%) from 2004 – 2012, child care costs have increased (up 13%) over the same time span, a combination that made it 24% harder for families to purchase child care.<sup>82</sup> The annual cost for toddler care is about 60% of the annual income of a minimum wage worker.<sup>83</sup>

Because of income requirements for eligibility, Head Start Enrollment is another indicator of poverty. Data from the Office of Student Learning & Partnerships of the Oregon Department of Education indicates that in 2012 of the 14,579 income-eligible children in Oregon Head Start Prekindergarten (OPK) / Early Head Start:

- Only 6% (2,034) of income-eligible children age 0-2 years were enrolled in Early Head Start
- Only 51% (12,545) of income-eligible children age 3-5 were enrolled in OPK<sup>84</sup>

The Table below summarizes the numbers of children enrolled in Oregon during the 2008 – 2012 enrollment years.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>78</sup> Oregon Food Bank. 2013. Profiles of Hunger and Poverty in Oregon: 2012 Oregon Hunger Factors Assessment. <http://www.oregonfoodbank.org/Advocate/~/media/1CD41B095D8A41B09AEE2C73562E3C74.pdf>

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>82</sup> Weber, Bobbie. May 2013. Child Care and Education in Oregon and Its Counties: 2012. Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, Oregon State University. <http://health.oregonstate.edu/sites/default/files/occrp/pdf/state-profile-child-care-and-education-in-oregon-and-its-counties-2012.pdf>. Accessed June 2013. Citing data from: Us Census, ACS B 19126, 2011, 3-Year Estimate for Oregon inflation adjusted for 2012. Grobe, D. & Weber, R. 2012 *Oregon Child Care Market Price Study*. Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, OSU.

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>84</sup> As cited in Weber 2013.



**Table 8: Head Start Enrollment in Oregon**<sup>85</sup>

Head Start enrollment by age group (Number) Showing most recent 5 years					
Age group	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<3	2,132	2,344	3,178	3,762	3,238
3	4,684	5,226	4,827	4,628	5,312
4	7,416	7,976	8,271	8,170	8,719
5 years and older	903	353	313	111	148
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,135</b>	<b>15,899</b>	<b>16,589</b>	<b>16,671</b>	<b>17,417</b>

Overall enrollment increased for both the Infant and Toddler and Pre-School groups. Enrollment of children ages 0-3 increased by 35.9% from 2006 to 2010, while enrollment of children ages 3-5 increased by 12.0% over the same period. **Oregon Head Start Enrollment has continued general growth although there was a dip across all ages in 2011.** (For a list of other child development and child care programs serving Head Start eligible children in the counties OCDC serves, please see Appendix G. Community Resources that could be used to address the needs of Head Start eligible children and local perception of their availability and accessibility are listed in Appendix I.)

Oregon Housing and Community Services conducts annual Point in Time Homeless Counts. Their last report from January 2011 counted 1,697 children ages 0-5 as homeless in January 2011.<sup>86</sup> This includes those staying in Emergency Shelter, receiving a voucher, living in transitional housing, unsheltered, and turned away from shelters.

### Race and Ethnic Disparities in Poverty Rates in Oregon

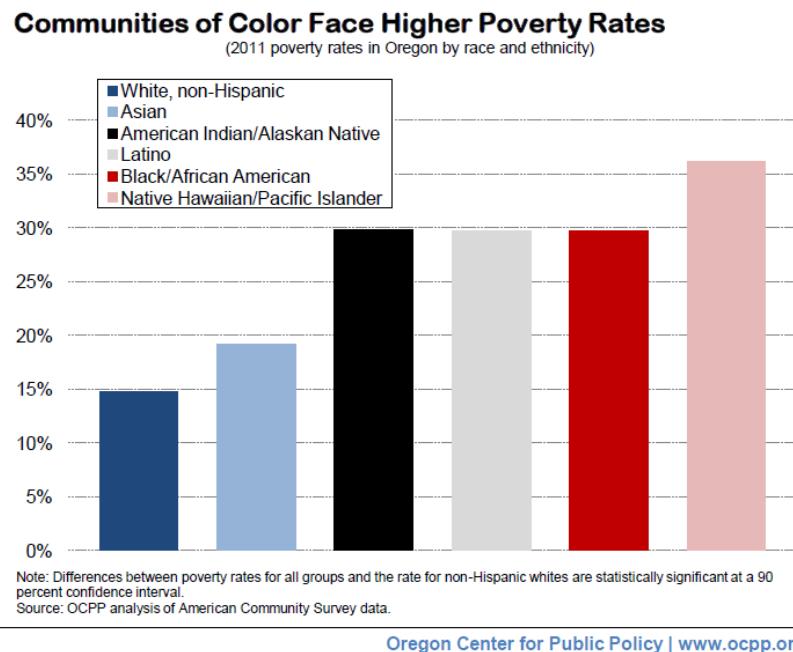
As seen in Figure 5 above, Hispanics were overrepresented among those living in poverty (20% vs 11% of the Oregon population) during 2006-2010. The Figure below depicts disparities in poverty rates among Oregonians of color from 2011.

<sup>85</sup> The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Kids Count Data Center. 2013. Head Start Enrollment by Age Group. <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/acrossstates> Accessed July 2013.

<sup>86</sup> Oregon Housing and Community Services. 2011. One Night Homeless Count, January 2011. Statewide Report. [http://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/isd/ra/docs/county\\_reports/statewide\\_findings.pdf](http://www.oregon.gov/ohcs/isd/ra/docs/county_reports/statewide_findings.pdf)



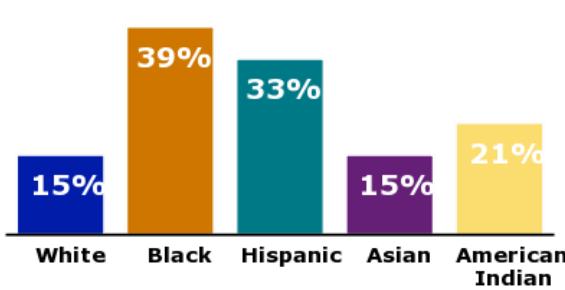
**Figure 8: Poverty Rates among Oregonians by Race/Ethnicity, 2011<sup>87</sup>**



With about 30% poverty rates, both Latinos and American Indian / Alaska Native populations are significantly over-represented in these numbers, as compared with 12% and 1.8% respective Oregon population rates.

Columbia University's Mailman School of Public Health's National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP) produced graphs representing information from the 2008-2010 American Community Survey. The figures below detail race and ethnicity of Oregon's children living in poverty.

**Figure 9: Race / Ethnicity of Children (under age 18) Living in Families with Incomes below the Federal Poverty Line in Oregon, 2010<sup>88</sup>**



© National Center for Children in Poverty (nccp.org)  
Oregon Demographic Profiles

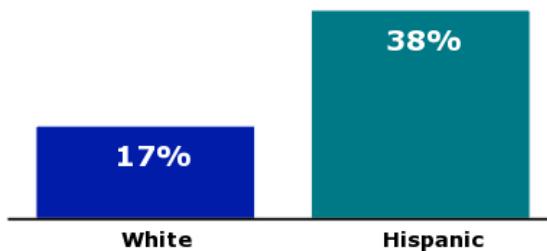
<sup>87</sup> Oregon Center for Public Policy. September 20, 2012. Press Release: Oregon Poverty Rises, Worse off Children and Minorities.

<sup>88</sup> National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP). 2010a. Oregon: Demographics of Poor Children. Columbia University: Mailman School of Public Health. [http://www.nccp.org/profiles/OR\\_profile\\_7.html](http://www.nccp.org/profiles/OR_profile_7.html) Accessed: September 2012.



This represents 55,264 Hispanic children and an estimated 2,194 American Indian children. 38% of young Hispanic children (23,635) were living in poverty in Oregon from 2008-2010 (see Figure 10 below).

**Figure 10: Ethnicity of Young Children (age 0-5) Living in Families with Incomes below the Federal Poverty Line in Oregon, 2010<sup>89</sup>**



© National Center for Children in Poverty (nccp.org)  
Oregon Demographic Profiles

The Table below summarizes data collected in the January 2011 Oregon Housing and Community Services One Night Homeless Count.

**Table 9: Select Characteristics of Oregon Homeless Population by Race / Ethnicity, 2011<sup>90</sup>**

	Hispanic or Latino		American Indian / Alaska Native	
	Number	Percent of Total Homeless	Number	Percent of Total Homeless
1 Parent Family	1,047	4.4%	331	1.4%
2 Parent Family	662	2.8%	168	0.7%
Unaccompanied Pregnant Youth	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unaccompanied Youth	45	0.2%	38	0.2%
Total	2,373	9.9%	1,132	4.7%

Total number of all homeless reported was 23,862.

Data related to families with children and unaccompanied youth was pulled out, as was data related to the two major non-white populations OCDC serves. While Latinos were under-represented in these indicators and American Indian / Alaska Natives were under-represented among those with children or unaccompanied youth, American Indian / Alaska Natives were over-represented as among those homeless in general (4.7% vs. 1.8% of Oregon's population). At the same time, these populations may be under-represented in that they may not seek services through which they would be counted at the same rates as other racial/ethnic groups.

<sup>89</sup> National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP). 2010b.

<sup>90</sup> Created from data from OHCS 2011.



## **Health and Risk Indicators**

Children First of Oregon provides summary data each year in the Status of Oregon's Children County Data book. The following key statistics were reported as improving or worsening from 2009 to 2010:

- Infant mortality improved by 2%
- Immunizations worsened by 9%
- Teen pregnancy improved by 19%
- Abuse and neglect victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17) worsened by 11%
- Foster care placement stability improved by 5%
- Childhood poverty worsened by 9%
- Unemployment worsened by 73%
- Child Care Supply (slots per 100 ages 0-13) improved by 1%
- Early prenatal care improved by 21%
- Head Start/Oregon Prekindergarten improved by 7%
- Number of children enrolled in Healthy Kids (state insurance plan) reached its goal to add 85,000 children to health insurance

## **Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health**

Overall health insurance rates for Latinos in Oregon are moving in the wrong direction since 2000. The majority of racial and ethnic groups in Oregon saw a significant increase in the rate of those without health insurance from 1990 to 2010. Nearly 2 out of 5 Hispanic Oregonians did not have health insurance in 2008-2009.<sup>91</sup> This exceeds the nationwide estimate for Latinos by ten percent. The Hispanic uninsured rate is over double that of Oregonians overall. Hispanic and White Oregonians experience higher rates of being uninsured than the national rate by 10 and 4 points, respectively.<sup>92</sup>

The Oregon Health Plan (OHP) provides health care coverage and access to low-income Oregonians. The Table below shows the rates of OHP coverage among infants and young children in the three primary racial / ethnic categories OCDC serves.

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<sup>91</sup> Oregon Secretary of State and Oregon Progress Board. November 2010. 2010 Oregon Benchmark Race & Ethnicity Report: A Report on the Progress of Oregon's Racial and Ethnic Diverse Populations.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*



**Table 10: Young Children on the Oregon Health Plan by Age and Race of Primary Populations OCDC Serves<sup>93</sup>**

Race / Ethnicity	Less than 1 year		1-5 years	
	Number	% of age <1 year on OHP*	Number	% of ages 1-5 on OHP*
American Indian or Alaska Native	283	1.1%	1,519	1.3%
White	13,846	55.4%	59,380	51.3%
Hispanic or Latino	6,538	26.2%	35,442	30.6%

\* A total of 24,993 children ages <1 and 115,791 children ages 1-5 were reported on OHP for this time period

From the 2011 Census data reported above, 1.8% of Oregon's population identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, while 12.0% were Hispanic or Latino. By comparison, Hispanic and Latino children are over-represented among OHP clients by more than twice the population rate as infants and by more than 2.5 times the population rate as young children, ages 1-5. While having access to health insurance is a positive support, as being low-income is a requirement for eligibility for OHP, this can be seen as another marker of income disparity among Oregon's Hispanic and Latino populations.

Nationally in 2008, 64.7% of Hispanic pregnant women accessed care in their first trimester.<sup>94</sup> From 1990-2007, the Hispanic population in Oregon had one of the largest increased in pre-natal care. Hispanics and American Indians were the two groups that did not see declines in prenatal care from 2000-2007; however, these two groups experience significantly lower rates of first trimester prenatal care when compared to White and Asian/Pacific Islander populations.<sup>95</sup> In 2009, 10.3% of Hispanic births in Oregon were pre-term.<sup>96</sup> An estimated 52% of all mothers in EHS programs across the nation experience depression at enrollment.<sup>97</sup>

### Oregon's Emerging Community-based Coordinators of Early Learning Services (Hubs)

In 2011 and 2012, the Oregon Legislature passed two bills (SB 909 and HB 4165) prioritizing early learning and kindergarten readiness. The resulting implementation plan details the process

<sup>93</sup>Table created using data from: Oregon Office of Health Analytics. 2012. August 2012. Distribution of Age, Race/Ethnicity and Gender Among Clients on the Oregon Health Plan, 08/15/2012 Totals.

[http://www.oregon.gov/oha/healthplan/data\\_pubs/demog/2012/2012-08.pdf](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/healthplan/data_pubs/demog/2012/2012-08.pdf). Accessed September 2012.

<sup>94</sup> US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. 2011. *Child Health USA 2011*. Rockville, Maryland: US DHHS.

<http://mchb.hrsa.gov/chusa11/hsfu/pages/312pc.html>. Accessed September 2012.

<sup>95</sup> Oregon Secretary of State 2010.

<sup>96</sup> Kaiser Family Foundation. Oregon: Preterm Births as a Percent of All Births by Race/Ethnicity, 2009. Statehealthfacts.org. <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/profileind.jsp?ind=40&cat=2&rgn=39>. Accessed September 2012.

<sup>97</sup> US Department of Health and Human Services. Administration for Children and Families. April 2006. Research to Practice: Depression in the Lives of Early Head Start Families, Early Head Start Research and Evaluation Project. [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/ehs/ehs\\_resrch/reports/dissemination/research\\_briefs/4pg\\_depression.html](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/ehs/ehs_resrch/reports/dissemination/research_briefs/4pg_depression.html)



for recruiting and certifying Community-based Coordinators of Early learning Services, or Hubs, which will focus on serving the highest risk children, be outcomes driven, and integrate services at community and state levels.<sup>98</sup> The first requests for applications (RFAs) are due October 2013 for potential start in November.<sup>99</sup> RFA review will prioritize the characteristics of: family centricity, reaching the highest risk children, coordinated and transparent budgeting, accountability, and flexibility; combined with these competencies: improving results for the highest risk children, meaningful engagement of populations to be served, integration of efforts across five identified sectors, collection and use of data for continuous learning and adjustment, and business acumen.<sup>100</sup> Hubs will not provide direct delivery of services; rather, they will act as “steering” organizations.<sup>101</sup>

## MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKER (MSFW) POPULATION DATA

[Paragraph deleted.]

An estimated 1.4 million farmworkers plant, harvest, and pack food in the US.<sup>102</sup> The demand for migrant and seasonal farmworker services is very uncertain and depends on such factors as weather, and types and varieties of crops (e.g., different varieties of cherries). It is very difficult for estimation methods to fully capture these fluctuating factors. The most powerful predictor of MSFW populations is the prior year’s numbers. The implications of this finding are not trivial. For instance, when cherry growers in Wasco County had a poor year in 2005, MSFW counts in 2006 were lower than normal. This validates the need for ongoing communication with growers and others in the local communities when making projections.

The Table below provides detailed snapshots of farm labor for January and April in California and the Pacific Northwest.

<sup>98</sup> Oregon Early Learning Council. 2013a. Report to the Legislature: Community-based Coordinators of Early Learning Services. February 4, 2013. <http://library.state.or.us/repository/2013/201302041607131/>. Accessed July 2013. Note: OCDC Executive Director Donald Dodson participated on the workgroup that prepared this report.

<sup>99</sup> Oregon Early Learning Council. 2013b. Hub Round 1 Timeline (2013).

<http://www.oregon.gov/gov/docs/OEIB/HUBTimelinefinal.pdf>. Accessed July 2013.

<sup>100</sup> Oregon Early Learning Council. 2013a.

<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>102</sup> Bon Appétit Management Company Foundation and United Farm Workers. March 2011. Inventory of Farmworker Issues and Protections in the United States.

[http://www.ufw.org/pdf/farmworkerinventory\\_0401\\_2011.pdf](http://www.ufw.org/pdf/farmworkerinventory_0401_2011.pdf)



**Table 11: Farm Labor in California and Pacific Northwest Regions, 2012<sup>103</sup>**

Hired workers: Number, hours worked and wage rates, selected regions and United States Week of January 8-14, 2012 and Week of April 8-14 2012 <sup>1</sup>									
United States and region	Hired workers					Type of worker			Wage rates for all hired workers
	Number of workers	Expected to be employed		Number of hours worked	Hours per week	Field	Livestock	Field and livestock	
		150 days or more	149 days or less			Dollars per hour	Dollars per hour	Dollars per hour	
Pacific <sup>2</sup>	Jan	47	38	9	38.9	10.73	12.58	11.00	11.85
		66	48	18	42.3	10.85	12.62	11.04	11.67
California	Jan	135	112	23	42.8	10.08	11.75	10.42	11.38
	Apr	156	137	19	39.8	10.55	11.85	10.83	11.81

<sup>1</sup> Excludes agricultural service workers. <sup>2</sup> Includes Oregon and Washington.

Our 2013 Gower's Survey (See Appendix L) yielded mixed information impacted by varied crops and farm size. Some growers noted growth in crops, while others stability. No challenges crossed the region, but they included: rising cost of onions, rising cost of chemicals, "Obama Care", not enough workers, or not enough skilled workers. One Washington County Grower said that fewer people are migrating to Oregon because of higher-paying agricultural work in California, while a Malheur County Grower noted that: "As we release employees they are going to places like Montana, Wyoming, Minnesota, and Washington. They do not return because there is not employment. Our staff is 90% of what it was last year and most of them are permanent fixtures here."

### Estimates on Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers in Oregon

Table 12 below shows the Oregon Employment Department's estimated annual average agricultural employment in the counties OCDC serves and where OCDC hopes to expand services.

<sup>103</sup> National Agricultural Statistics Service. May 2012. Oregon Agri-Facts. USDA.

[http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics\\_by\\_State/Oregon/Publications/Oregon\\_Agri\\_Facts/2012/af5\\_2.pdf](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Oregon/Publications/Oregon_Agri_Facts/2012/af5_2.pdf)



**Table 12: Oregon Agricultural Employment Estimates for OCDC Counties**

County	Annual Average				Percent Change		
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Benton	890	880	920	950	-1.12%	4.55%	3.26%
Hood River	2,550	2,610	2,560	2760	2.35%	-1.92%	7.81%
Medford MSA**	1,920	1,749	1,880	1,820	-8.91%	7.49%	-3.19%
Jefferson	630	630	640	680	0%	1.59%	6.25%
Klamath	1,510	1,480	1,500	1,520	-2.00%	1.35%	1.33%
Eugene MSA*	2,060	2,070	2,150	2,170	0.49%	3.86%	0.93%
Linn	2,340	2,440	2,500	2,560	4.27%	2.46%	2.40%
Malheur	1,760	1,820	1,740	1,790	3.41%	-4.40%	2.87%
Morrow	1,350	1,190	1,240	1,210	-13.45%	4.20%	-2.42%
Portland MSA***	15,120	14,750	14,170	14,660	-2.45%	-3.93%	3.46%
Salem MSA****	10,490	10,550	10,350	10,710	0.57%	-1.90%	3.48%
Umatilla	2,950	3,070	3,020	3,280	4.07%	-1.63%	8.61%
Union	600	620	640	680	3.33%	3.23%	6.25%
Wasco	1,980	1,950	1,950	2,100	-1.52%	0.00%	7.69%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>53,580</b>	<b>53,030</b>	<b>52,730</b>	<b>54,570</b>	<b>-1.03%</b>	<b>-0.57%</b>	<b>3.49%</b>

NOTE: Shaded cells indicate proposed additions to OCDC's Service Area.

\* Eugene MSA includes Lane County, which OCDC plans to serve in the future.

\*\* Medford MSA includes Jackson County.

\*\*\* Portland MSA includes Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, Counties, which OCDC serves, and Yamhill County, which OCDC plans to serve in the future.

\*\*\*\* Salem MSA includes Marion and Polk Counties.

Source: Oregon Employment Department. 2009, 2010, and 2011 Oregon Agricultural Employment Estimates.

<http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/PubReader?itemid=00003093>

The proposed expansion counties all show increases in agricultural jobs from 2010-2012. Despite the lingering impacts of the recession, all counties show comparable numbers of agricultural jobs when looking at 2011 vs 2009. It's also important to note, however, that because these estimates are *averages*, they offer a general overview, but may not reflect the numbers of migrant workers coming to work during Peak harvesting season.

In recent past Community Assessments, the most thoroughly researched estimated numbers of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers in Oregon came from Alice Larson in 2002.<sup>104</sup> OCDC used this data for constructing estimates through the 2012. (For these estimates and the methods of producing them, please see Appendix F.) In 2013, Larson released an update; the Table below presents this information for the fifteen Oregon Counties with the highest numbers of Total Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers. OCDC currently serves thirteen of the fifteen top ranked counties. Two additional counties OCDC serves and another OCDC is considering were added below these top fifteen.

<sup>104</sup> Larson, Alice C. 2002. Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study: Oregon 2002. Larson Assistance Services.



**Table 13: Oregon Counties Ranked by Estimated Numbers of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers**

Total Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers						Migrant Farmworkers					Seasonal Farmworkers				
2013 Rank	County	2013 Estimate <sup>i</sup>	2002 Rank	2002 Estimate <sup>ii</sup>	% change from 2002 est.	County (by 2013 Rank)	2013 Estimate	2002 Rank	2002 est.	% change from 2002 est.	County (by 2013 Rank)	2013 Estimate	2002 Rank	2002 est.	% change from 2002 est.
1	Marion	13,118	1	18,090	-27.5%	Marion	4,394	1	5,835	-24.7%	Marion	8,723	1	12,256	-28.8%
2	Yamhill	8,245	7	6,251	31.9%	Hood River	2,534	3	3,783	-33.0%	Yamhill	6,489	7	3,290	97.2%
3	Hood River	7,564	2	11,179	-32.3%	Clackamas	2,355	5	3,498	-32.7%	Washington	5,371	6	3,888	38.1%
4	Clackamas	7,031	4	8,908	-21.1%	Malheur	2,003	7	2,189	-8.5%	Hood River	5,030	2	7,396	-32.0%
5	Washington	6,722	5	7,815	-14.0%	Wasco	1,901	4	3,650	-47.9%	Clackamas	4,675	4	5,407	-13.5%
6	Malheur	5,981	8	5,134	16.5%	Umatilla	1,884	9	1,703	10.6%	Malheur	3,977	10	2,945	35.0%
7	Wasco	5,674	3	9,333	-39.2%	Yamhill	1,756	6	2,960	-40.7%	Wasco	3,773	3	5,646	-33.2%
8	Umatilla	5,623	6	6,704	-16.1%	Jackson	1,656	8	1,812	-8.6%	Umatilla	3,739	5	5,002	-25.2%
9	Jackson	4,942	9	4,837	2.2%	Polk	1,602	11	1,443	11.0%	Jackson	3,286	9	3,025	8.6%
10	Polk	4,782	10	4,672	2.4%	Washington	1,351	2	3,928	-65.6%	Polk	3,180	8	3,229	-1.5%
11	Morrow	3,459	16	1,145	202.1%	Morrow	1,159	14	362	220.2%	Morrow	2,300	16	784	193.4%
12	Lane	2,122	12	2,026	4.7%	Lane	711	12	792	-10.2%	Lane	1,411	12	1,234	14.3%
13	Benton	1,840	11	3,367	-45.4%	Benton	616	10	1,646	-62.6%	Benton	1,223	11	1,721	-28.9%
14	Multnomah	1,700	13	1,803	-5.7%	Multnomah	570	14	714	-20.2%	Multnomah	1,131	13	1,089	3.9%
15	Linn	1,699	14	1,709	-0.6%	Linn	569	15	668	-14.8%	Linn	1,130	14	1,041	8.5%
17	Klamath	881	20	872	1.0%	Klamath	295	20	410	-28.0%	Klamath	586	18	462	26.8%
20	Jefferson	471	15	1,577	-70.1%	Jefferson	158	13	721	-78.1%	Jefferson	313	15	856	-63.4%
21	Union	439	19	902	-51.3%	Union	147	18	480	-69.4%	Union	292	19	422	-30.8%
<b>Oregon</b>		<b>87,057</b>		<b>99,923</b>	<b>-12.9%</b>		<b>27,257</b>		<b>38,386</b>	<b>-29.0%</b>		<b>59,800</b>		<b>61,357</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>

i. Larson, Alice C. May 2013. Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study, Oregon Update. Larson Assistance Services.

[www.oregon.gov/oha/OHPR/PCO/Pages/index.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/OHPR/PCO/Pages/index.aspx).

ii. Larson, Alice C. 2002. Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study: Oregon 2002. Larson Assistance Services.

Note: In prior years OCDC used Larson's set of estimates for which she *excluded* food processing (Larson, 2002, Table 4.). In her 2013 study, Larson only develops one set of estimates, which includes field agriculture, nursery/greenhouse, and food processing. Larson provides detailed rationale for including food processing in her 2013 estimates in the recent study. For comparison, this table examines the 2002 estimates that *include* food processing workers (Larson, 2002, Table 1). Because OCDC used the set of estimates that excluded food processing to create 2005 and 2008 estimates these are not comparable with Larson's 2013 data.



Key points to note based on the new Larson estimates and their comparison to 2002 include:

- Yamhill County 2013 estimates indicate a decline in migrant numbers offset by an increase in seasonal farmworkers high enough to rank number 2 for total estimated migrant and seasonal farmworkers (vs. 7 in 2002).
- Morrow County, though with smaller starting numbers, shows an estimated increase of more than three times the number of migrant farmworkers and just under three times the number of seasonal farmworkers.
- Jackson, Lane, Linn, Klamath, Malheur, Multnomah, and Washington County estimates also point toward a declining migrant numbers with increasing numbers of seasonal farmworkers.

This research also backs prior indications that in many places throughout Oregon farmworkers are making the transition from migrant to seasonal, opting to stay in the region. Of course, these decisions are impacted by the broader socio-political climate of each locale. For example, one location that has seen a continued growth in the Latino population – largely due to farmwork and related industries – is Woodburn, Oregon, in Marion County. As of the 2010 Census, Hispanics represent 58.9% of Woodburn's population, a 40.9% increase since 2000.<sup>105</sup> 58% of Hispanic or Latino residents of Woodburn reported being born outside of the US, with 29.5% of all residents born in Latin America.<sup>106</sup> A *majority* (52.1%) of residents speak Spanish at home.<sup>107</sup> Farmworker Housing Development Corporation (FDHC) Executive Director Roberto Jimenez noted: "Woodburn has long been known as a good place to live. It's going to be larger and there's going to be a larger population of Latinos and probably other immigrants moving into farm work."<sup>108</sup>

According to Larson's estimates, Jefferson County shows the highest rates of decreasing numbers of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers among the counties shown above: 78.1% decline in Migrant Farmworkers and 63.4% decline in Seasonal Farmworkers. Some OCDC staff and parents connect these losses to a negative climate for immigrants in the county due to immigration raids about five years ago on local apartment complexes where some of the farmworkers lived. Also, Madras, Oregon (in Jefferson County) does not have the crop diversity of other Oregon regions, and within those there has been a move toward mechanization. So, with a perceived hostile climate and limited work in the fields, some families may have moved out of the area, while others split their labor with one person working in California. One Jefferson

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<sup>105</sup> CensusViewer. Woodburn, Oregon Population: Census 2010 and 2000 Interactive Map, Demographics, Statistics, Quick Facts. <http://censusviewer.com/city/OR/Woodburn>. Accessed July 2013.

<sup>106</sup> City-data.com. 2013. Races in Woodburn, Oregon (OR) Detailed Stats: Ancestries, Foreign born residents, place of birth. <http://www.city-data.com/races/races-Woodburn-Oregon.html>. Accessed July 2013.

<sup>107</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>108</sup> Roberts, Dmae. July 01, 2013. Woodburn's Latino Community May Finally Find Its Voice. Oregon Public Broadcasting. Originally aired June 21, 2013. Bienvenidos a Woodburn. Latino USA.



County Grower noted keeping workers as a challenge, stating that “they leave frequently and we are not sure why they are leaving.” (OCDC 2013 Grower’s Survey, Appendix L)

However, the state’s data show increases in estimated agricultural employment in Jefferson County over the last few years. This agrees with the local Program Director’s assessment.

Jefferson County farmers “are still using farm workers to do the majority of crops; especially the carrots, onions and garlic; however, there are a number of farms growing wheat now which doesn’t require as large a workforce. We also have 4 seed grower plants here which between them employ a large number of workers. [...] I worry about [Larson’s] 2002 numbers’ accuracy and now it seems like there is this large decline. [T]he number of children we serve [in Jefferson County] grows a little each year so there must be some ag families coming from somewhere.” (Jackie Brown, Jefferson County Program Director)

Also, Census figures indicate that Jefferson County saw a 24.4% increase in persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin from 2000-2010.<sup>109</sup> This seems counter to Larson’s farmworker estimates or may indicate families settling into non-farmwork occupations in the area.

The state estimates for Morrow County present another notable divergence from Larson’s estimates of a 202% increase in Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers between 2002 and 2013. Larson’s numbers translate to an estimated 10.3% of the county’s population as Migrant Farmworkers and 20.5% of the population as Seasonal Farmworkers. Perhaps related, Census data indicates that 32.1% of Morrow County’s population is Hispanic or Latino.<sup>110</sup> Anecdotal information from OCDC staff suggests that while men tend to work in the fields, women in Morrow County generally work in the packing houses. The Port of Morrow along the Columbia River offers rail, barge, and interstate transportation for agricultural products that make it ideally situated as a growing agricultural production and distribution area.

### **Estimated Numbers of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Children, 0-5**

The table below lists estimates of the numbers of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Children ages 0-5. The estimates were derived using Larson’s 2013 estimates as a base and applying the following formula:

Estimated number of children	=	Farmworker Estimate	X	Estimated Percent of Accompanied Farmworkers	X	Average Number of Children of Accompanied Farmworkers	X	Estimated Percent of Children Ages 0-5
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<sup>109</sup> CensusViewer. Population of Jefferson County, Oregon: Census 2010 and 2000 Interactive Map, Demographics, Statistics, Graphs, Quick Facts. <http://censusviewer.com/county/OR/Jefferson>. Accessed August 2013.

<sup>110</sup> U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts, Revised March 2013. [www.quickfacts.census.gov](http://www.quickfacts.census.gov).



=	2013	X	75.8%	X	2.4	X	20.1%
	Farmworker						
	Estimate						

For comparison, listed in the Migrant columns are numbers calculated by Migrant Education (using Oregon's Migrant Student Information System data). The 2012 Migrant Education numbers offer their best picture, as these are calculated over an entire year. The numbers were reported by school district – which in a few cases crosses counties. With the exception of Wasco County, the estimates from Migrant Education are significantly lower than ours.

A possible explanation for the discrepancies is that because the MSIS data is school-based, these numbers only capture those families with at least one child in K-12 programming. Perhaps current Migrant Farmworker families are younger overall. Perhaps they are leaving older children with relatives elsewhere (e.g., California). Also, calculations based on Larson's numbers may tend toward over-estimates in locations where the majority of opportunities (e.g., limited by housing opportunities) are for single men or for unaccompanied adults.

The definitions of “migrant” vs. “seasonal” farmworkers also pose a challenge in this data. OCDC outreach workers have reported parents seeking to keep their children in a stable environment. To do so, one parent may migrate, or both parents may follow short-term migrant work, leaving their children behind – perhaps with family, perhaps with non-relatives. While one or both parents might be engaged in “migrant” work – with related family instability, the children might only qualify for “seasonal” programming because the whole family is not moving together.



**Table 14: 2013 Estimated Numbers of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Children, Ages 0-5**

2013 Total MSFW Rank <sup>i</sup>	County	2013 MSFW Estimate <sup>i</sup>	2013 MSFW Children, Ages 0-5, Estimate (OCDC) <sup>iv</sup>	County (by 2013 Rank)	2013 Migrant Farmworker Estimate <sup>i</sup>	2013 Migrant Children, Ages 0-5, Estimate (OCDC) <sup>iv</sup>	2012 Migrant Children, Ages 0-5, Estimate (Migrant Ed) <sup>ii</sup>	2013 Migrant Children, Ages 0-5, Estimate (Migrant Ed) <sup>iii</sup>	County (by 2013 Rank)	2013 Seasonal Farmworker Estimate	2013 Seasonal Children, Ages 0-5, Estimate (OCDC) <sup>iv</sup>
1	Marion	13,118	4,797	Marion	4,394	1,607	731	544	Marion	8,723	3,190
2	Yamhill	8,245	3,015	Hood River	2,534	927	400	289	Yamhill	6,489	2,373
3	Hood River	7,564	2,766	Clackamas	2,355	861	150	99	Washington	5,371	1,964
4	Clackamas	7,031	2,571	Malheur	2,003	732	161	137	Hood River	5,030	1,839
5	Washington	6,722	2,458	Wasco	1,901	695	787	569	Clackamas	4,675	1,709
6	Malheur	5,981	2,187	Umatilla	1,884	689	229	213	Malheur	3,977	1,454
7	Wasco	5,674	2,075	Yamhill	1,756	642	336	144	Wasco	3,773	1,380
8	Umatilla	5,623	2,056	Jackson	1,656	606	304	225	Umatilla	3,739	1,367
9	Jackson	4,942	1,807	Polk	1,602	586	450	220	Jackson	3,286	1,202
10	Polk	4,782	1,749	Washington	1,351	494	289	201	Polk	3,180	1,163
11	Morrow	3,459	1,265	Morrow	1,159	424	See Umatilla	See Umatilla	Morrow	2,300	841
12	Lane	2,122	776	Lane	711	260	141	96	Lane	1,411	516
13	Benton	1,840	673	Benton	616	225	See Polk	See Polk	Benton	1,223	447
14	Multnomah	1,700	622	Multnomah	570	208	262	226	Multnomah	1,131	414
15	Linn	1,699	621	Linn	569	208	See Polk	See Polk	Linn	1,130	413
17	Klamath	881	322	Klamath	295	108	See Jackson	See Jackson	Klamath	586	214
20	Jefferson	471	172	Jefferson	158	58	121	105	Jefferson	313	114
21	Union	439	161	Union	147	54	See Umatilla	See Umatilla	Union	292	107
	Oregon (ODE)						4,203	3,140			
	Oregon (Larson)	87,057	31,833		27,257	9,967	5,055			59,800	21,866

i. Larson, Alice C. May 2013. Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study, Oregon Update. Larson Assistance Services.

[www.oregon.gov/oha/OHPR/PCO/Pages/index.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/OHPR/PCO/Pages/index.aspx).

ii. Calculated using unpublished data from: Oregon Department of Education, Migrant Education, Oregon Migrant Student Information System. 2011-2012 Final Migrant Child Count, Performance Year September 1, 2011 to August 31, 2012.

iii. Calculated using unpublished data from: Oregon Department of Education, Migrant Education, Oregon Migrant Student Information System. 2012-2013 Migrant Child Count, Month Ending April 30, 2013 (09/1/2012 - 04/30/2013).

iv. OCDC formula, using data from Larson 2013: 2013 Farmworker Estimate \* Estimated Percent Accompanied \* Average Number of Children of Accompanied Farmworkers \* Estimated percent of Children who are ages 0-5. Formula: 2013 Farmworker Est.\*.758\*.24\*.201

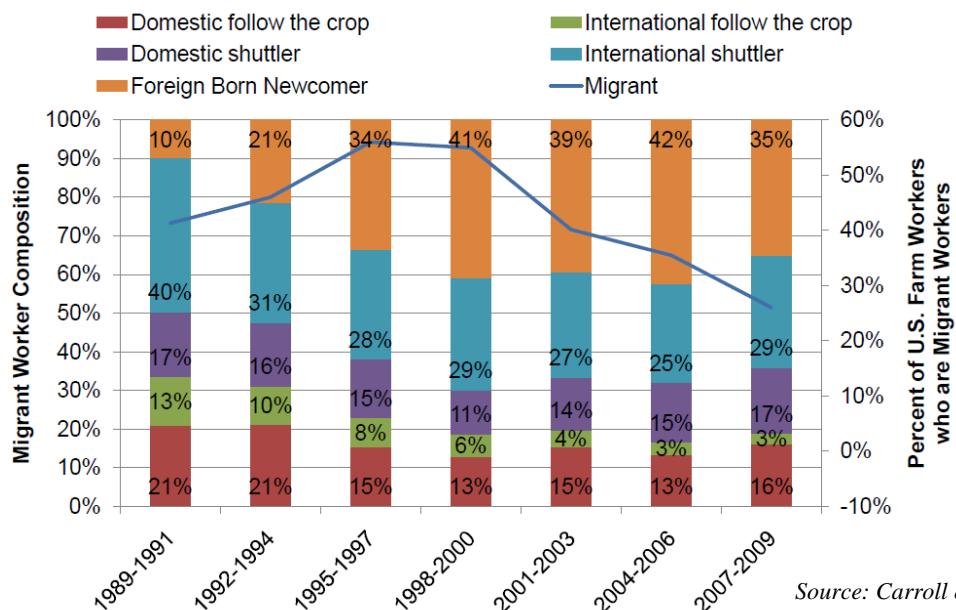


Cove, in Union County, is a small community cultivating 500 acres of commercial orchards.<sup>111</sup> While the numbers of children may look relatively small (est. 54 Migrant 0-5 year olds), OCDC has received local requests for services there that would support their very short migrant season. This is a small, isolated community too far from the nearest OCDC sites in Umatilla County to transport children to already existing programs.

## Social and Economic Status

The graph below details the trends in the type of migrant workers in the US based on National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) data:<sup>112</sup>

**Figure 11: Migrant Type (National Agricultural Workers Survey)**



Source: Carroll et al. 2011.

While 35% of agricultural workers still tend to be born outside of and new to the US, many (36%) have lived within the US. The share of those who migrate has been decreasing since about the late 1990s to about 25% in the 2007-2009 period. In the 2007-2009 period, about 48% were unauthorized, a figure hovering around 50% since 2001. 18% had a Green Card, and 33% were US Citizens.<sup>113</sup> The farmworker families OCDC works with likely fall into the following categories: Domestic follow the crop (seasonal farmworkers who work with crops in their local

<sup>111</sup> Cove Community Association. 2013. City of Cove. <http://www.coveoregon.org/aboutcove.shtml>. Accessed August 2013.

<sup>112</sup> Carroll, Daniel, Annie Georges, and Russell Saltz. 2011. Changing Characteristics of US Farm Workers: 21 Years of Findings from the National Agricultural Workers Survey. Presented to the Immigration Reform and Agriculture Conference: Implications for Farmers, Farm Workers, and Communities, University of California, D.C. Campus, May 12, 2011. <http://migrationfiles.ucdavis.edu/uploads/cf/files/2011-may/carroll-changing-characteristics.pdf>.

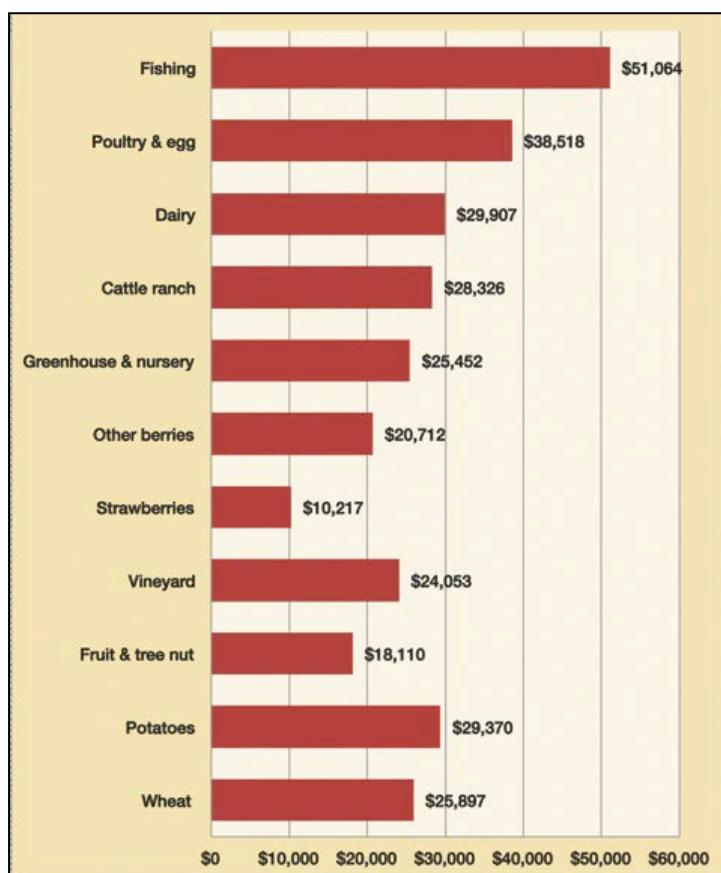
<sup>113</sup> Carroll et al, 2011.



areas), Domestic shuttler, Foreign Born Newcomer, and International follow the crop (possibly for berries, cherries, and apples). There may be additional farmworkers being brought in without families for short durations (Foreign Born Newcomers).

In the 2007-2009 time period, agricultural workers had an average of 13 years of US Farm Work experience, a number that has been increasing since about 2000. 81 % stayed with 1 farm employer for the year. Farmworkers worked an average of 35 weeks in the 2007-2009 years. 88% were direct hires with 83% paid hourly.<sup>114</sup> The Figure below depicts the average wage in Oregon's Agricultural Sectors.

**Figure 12: Average Wage in Oregon's Agricultural Sectors, 2010<sup>115</sup>**



When taken as a whole, on average, Oregon pays higher agricultural wages than other states; while ranked 26<sup>th</sup> in total agricultural sales, Oregon pays the 5<sup>th</sup> highest wages in the nation. However, the breakout of wages in specific agricultural sectors presented above show the majority of crop-based agriculture wages at the lower end of the spectrum. The crop-based wage average is \$21,973.

<sup>114</sup> Carroll et al, 2011.

<sup>115</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture. 2013. 2013 State of the Agriculture Industry, Board of Agriculture Report. [http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/pages/pub\\_bd\\_rpt.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/pages/pub_bd_rpt.aspx)



Pew Hispanic Center's analysis of the ACS data from 2010 indicates that in Oregon the median income for Hispanic foreign-born workers at \$16,000 among all workers and \$22,000 among full-time, year-round workers, compared with \$25,000 and \$40,000 among the general population.<sup>116</sup> The Table below details the median income for counties OCDC serves, as well as the families served by OCDC's MSHS and OPK programs.

**Table 15: 2011 Median Income for Counties, MSHS and OPK Families**

County	County Median Household Income <sup>117</sup>	OCDC MSHS Family Median Income <sup>118</sup>	OCDC OPK Family Median Income <sup>119</sup>
Clackamas	\$72,000	\$15,179	N/A
Hood River	\$59,200	\$21,991	N/A
Jackson	\$57,200	\$19,512	\$17,803
Jefferson	\$52,700	\$21,055	N/A
Klamath	\$53,700	\$18,525	\$15,154
Malheur	\$52,700	\$21,055	N/A
Marion	\$59,200	\$15,390	\$15,899
Multnomah	\$72,000	\$17,913	\$11,710
Polk	\$59,200	\$17,634	N/A
Umatilla	\$54,400	\$22,800	N/A
Wasco	\$52,900	\$18,779	N/A
Washington	\$72,000	\$18,429	\$16,888
<b>Oregon</b>	<b>\$63,100*</b>	<b>Average = \$19,022</b>	<b>Average = \$15,491</b>

\*The State median income is 2% lower than the National median (\$61,544 in 2011).

As a comparison, the median household income in Farmworker Housing Development Corporation's Mid-Willamette Valley housing sites was under \$16,000 in 2008,<sup>120</sup> compared with a median household income of \$36,721 among Oregon's Hispanic and Latino population in general<sup>121</sup> and \$35,000 for foreign-born Hispanics<sup>122</sup>. NAWS data from 2007-2009 indicated an average family income (all sources) of \$17,500-19,999 with about 23% living below the Poverty Line, and about 43% using need- and/or contribution-based public assistance.<sup>123</sup>

Among Oregon's Hispanic and Latino households, 28.8% of all families and of 55.3% of female-headed households with children under the age of 5 from 2008-2010 were below the Poverty

<sup>116</sup> Pew Hispanic Center. Demographic Profile of Hispanics in Oregon, 2010. Accessed September 2012.

<http://www.pewhispanic.org/states/?stateid=OR>. Data Source: American Community Survey (US Census), 2010.

<sup>117</sup> Children First of Oregon, [www.cffo.org](http://www.cffo.org) County Data Book, 2011

<sup>118</sup> Program Information Report, *Oregon Child Development Coalition*, 2011

<sup>119</sup> Ibid

<sup>120</sup> Farmworker Housing Development Corporation.

<sup>121</sup> Department of Human Services and Oregon Health Authority. June 2011. State of Equity Report: Summary of Findings. <http://www.oregon.gov/oha/oei/soe/docs/state-of-equity-report.pdf>. Cited as "State of Oregon Office of Equity and Inclusion. State of Equity."

<sup>122</sup> Pew Hispanic Center.

<sup>123</sup> Carroll et al, 2011.



Line.<sup>124</sup> In 2008, an estimated 14% of the Farmworker Housing Development Corporation's residents went hungry at some point, 40% were "food insecure," and 76% of the residents did not have health insurance and had limited access to health care providers.<sup>125</sup> From 2008-2010, 25.7% of Oregon's Hispanic and Latino population accessed Food Stamp/SNAP benefits, 25.7% had public health insurance coverage, and 34.1% reported no health insurance coverage.<sup>126</sup> NAWS data indicates that about 1/3 of farmworkers' children do not have health insurance, about 3 times the rate of the general population of US children.<sup>127</sup> According to 2008 ACS data, Oregonians in the farming, fishing, and forestry occupations had the highest rate of being uninsured at 51.9%.<sup>128</sup> Rodriguez et al (2008) found that though most children of migrant farmworkers would be eligible for income-based public health insurance if they are legal residents, children of migrant farmworker parents had decreased odds of being insured, possibly due to moving across state lines.<sup>129</sup>

AFOP's review of the literature estimates that there are 400,000 to 500,000 children working in the fields with migrant and seasonal farmworker parents.<sup>130</sup> Based on a 2000 Human Rights Watch study, the UFW notes that this number could be as high as 800,000.<sup>131</sup> Figure 11 below shows a summary of the age that farmworkers in the 2005-2009 period reported starting farmwork.

**Figure 13:**<sup>132</sup>

### Age When Starting Farm Work NAWS (2005–2009)

AGE OF FARMWORKER	PERCENT
12 years or younger	4%
13-17 years	26%
18-20 years	23%
21 years or older	48%

<sup>124</sup> State of Oregon Office of Equity and Inclusion. State of Equity.

<sup>125</sup> Farmworker Housing Development Corporation.

<sup>126</sup> State of Oregon Office of Equity and Inclusion. State of Equity.

<sup>127</sup> Rodriguez, Roberto L., Marc N. Elliott, Katherine D. Vestal, Marika J. Suttorp, and Mark A. Schuster. December 2008. Determinants of Health Insurance Status for Children of Latino Immigrant and Other US Farm Workers: Findings from the National Agricultural Workers Survey. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*: 2008; 162(12):1175-1180. <http://archpedi.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=380520>

<sup>128</sup> Oregon Health Authority Office for Oregon Health Policy and Research. May 2010. Oregon's Uninsured: Analysis of the 2008 American Community Survey.

[http://cms.oregon.gov/oha/OHPR/RSCH/docs/uninsured/oregon\\_uninsured\\_report\\_052510.pdf](http://cms.oregon.gov/oha/OHPR/RSCH/docs/uninsured/oregon_uninsured_report_052510.pdf)

<sup>129</sup> Rodriguez, et al, 2008.

<sup>130</sup> The Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs (AFOP). 2011. Dangerous Exposure: Farmworker Children and Pesticides. *The Fields: Health & Safety Programs Annual Publication, Volume 1.* [http://afop.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/07/Annual\\_Publication\\_FINAL\\_English1.pdf](http://afop.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/07/Annual_Publication_FINAL_English1.pdf)

<sup>131</sup> Bon Appétit Management Company and United Farm Workers 2011.

<sup>132</sup> Bon Appétit Management Company and United Farm Workers 2011.



This indicates **almost a third of current farmworkers nationally starting in the fields as children**, under age 18.

Exposure to pesticides does not stop in the fields; they drift into the onsite or nearby substandard housing sites where many migrant farmworkers live and may be tracked in on clothing, boots, and gear.<sup>133</sup> While only 12% of farmworkers lived onsite during the 2005-2009 period, 41% live within **two miles** of their work site.<sup>134</sup> Pesticide exposure has been confirmed by tests of wipe samples from floors, toys, and children's hands, as well as tests of urine samples.<sup>135</sup> Pesticide exposure in children has been linked to birth defects, neurological and behavioral health impacts, chronic respiratory illnesses, and cancer.<sup>136</sup>

## Language and Culture

About 23.5% of Oregon's Hispanic and Latino population reported being foreign born / not a US citizen according to 2008-2010 Census data.<sup>137</sup> Data from the National Agricultural Workers Survey indicates that from 2007-2009, 68% of US farmworkers were born in Mexico with 29% born in the US and Puerto Rico. The average age of farmworkers has been steadily increasing since the early 90s to age 36. On average, from 2007-2009 the highest grade completed among US farmworkers is 8th grade. From 2007-2009, an average of 52% of US farmworkers were parents and 59% were married.<sup>138</sup>

In the Mid-Willamette Valley Farmworker Housing Development Corporation's housing sites at least 7 different languages are spoken.<sup>139</sup> Most (85%) US farmworkers report speaking English either "a little" or "not at all;" the proportion of those who report speaking "a little" English increased with duration of time since first arrival in the US.<sup>140</sup> Among Oregon's Hispanic and Latino population, 36.6% reported speaking a language other than English in the home and speaking English less than "very well".<sup>141</sup>

## Housing

Living conditions in camps vary from grower to grower across the state. "Some growers work extremely hard with OSHA consultants to ensure that they are completely up to par with

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<sup>133</sup> AFOP 2011.

<sup>134</sup> Bon Appétit Management Company and United Farm Workers 2011.

<sup>135</sup> AFOP 2011.

<sup>136</sup> AFOP 2011.

<sup>137</sup> State of Oregon Office of Equity and Inclusion. State of Equity.

<sup>138</sup> Carroll, Daniel, Annie Georges, and Russell Saltz. May 12, 2011. Changing Characteristics of US Farm Workers: 21 Years of Findings from the National Agricultural Workers Survey." A paper presented at the Immigration Reform and Agriculture Conference: Implications for Farmers, Farm Workers, and Communities, University of California, D.C. Campus. <http://migration.ucdavis.edu/cf/files/2011-may/carroll-changing-characteristics.pdf>

<sup>139</sup> Farmworker Housing Development Corporation.

<sup>140</sup> Carroll, et al, 2011.

<sup>141</sup> State of Oregon Office of Equity and Inclusion. State of Equity.



regulations, which are getting stricter by the year. Growers here have invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in group buys to increase window square footage, install screen doors or screened windows in doors, install heaters, adjust cooking and sleeping spaces, increase square footage, install laundry areas, etc. Regulations have greatly increased and the growers in this area have had voluntary annual inspections by OSHA and brought inspectors out for workshops, etc.” (Jennifer Heredia, OCDC Program Director, Hood River and Wasco Counties)

Some cabins in camps in or next to the fields share a communal bathroom and often have no running water individually. In some camps cooking space is communal, as well. The worst have all outdoor communal kitchens and bathrooms. Roberto Jimenez, Executive Director of the Farmworker Housing Development Corporation (FHDC) recently stated: “Some of the worst housing is on farm housing. They’re unregistered labor camps so the state doesn’t have any oversight of them. There may be no running water or heat. There may be families living in units that were just designed for seasonal workers living year round with no access to kitchens and they’re very, very isolated.”<sup>142</sup>

There may very little privacy. Due to long work days from 5am to when they’re told to quit (between 2-4pm) and sharing communal living spaces, families may not always have time or



*Example Oregon farmworker housing (below), with kitchen in unit (lower left), communal kitchen (upper left).*



<sup>142</sup> Roberts, Dmae. 2013.



capacity to bathe children, change children's clothes nightly, much less do laundry and review notes sent home from the childcare program. (OCDC Program Director)

## Transportation

Immigrants in Oregon have faced challenges to obtaining a driver's license, compounded by a 2008 end to issuing driver's licenses to undocumented immigrants. In 2013 access to driver's licenses for migrant and seasonal farmworkers significantly increased. As of January 2013, the Oregon DMV began accepting deferred action work permits, renewable every 2 years, as necessary proof of legal presence in the US, which enabled migrant workers to obtain driver's licenses or identification cards with expiration dates matching those on their immigration forms.<sup>143</sup> This impacted an estimated 16,600 undocumented workers and students who: came to the US before age 16; are age 30 or younger; have been living here for 5 or more years; are in school, a high school graduate, or completed military service; and have not been convicted of specific crimes.<sup>144</sup> Then in May 2013, Oregon Governor John Kitzhaber signed a bill allowing undocumented immigrants living in Oregon to obtain a four-year legal driver's card and insurance.<sup>145</sup> Driver's cards will start being issued in January 2014, and will require candidates to show proof of age and proof that they have lived in Oregon for more than one year.<sup>146</sup>

## SERVICE AREA AND RECRUITMENT AREA DATA

OCDC serves both Migrant and Seasonal children and Oregon Head Start Pre-kindergarten (OPK) eligible children in the state and some surrounding counties from Washington, Idaho and California. OCDC seeks to expand geographic coverage to include Benton, Linn, Lane, Morrow, Union, and Yamhill.

## Eligible Population Distribution, Migrancy Patterns and Trends

To determine the criteria for which children and families are prioritized for recruitment and selection, OCDC uses data from sources including: U.S. Census Bureau; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Oregon Agricultural Information Network; Oregon Employment Department; Oregon Department of Education; Oregon Center for Health Statistics;

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<sup>143</sup> Castillo, Andrea. January 16, 2013. Young Oregon immigrants granted driver's licenses under deportation deferral program. [http://www.oregonlive.com/pacific-northwest-news/index.ssf/2013/01/young\\_oregon\\_immigrants\\_grante.html](http://www.oregonlive.com/pacific-northwest-news/index.ssf/2013/01/young_oregon_immigrants_grante.html) *The Oregonian*. Accessed July 2013.

<sup>144</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>145</sup> Jones, Richard. May 2, 2013. Oregon legislators pass bill granting driving rights to the undocumented. *El Hispanic News*. <http://www.elhispanicnews.com/2013/05/02/oregon-legislators-pass-bill-granting-driving-rights-to-the-undocumented/> Accessed July 2013.

<sup>146</sup> *Ibid.*



Department of Business and Consumer Services; and OCDC internal documents (e.g., 2011-2012 PIR).

A summary of the American Community Survey Census data from 2008-2010 indicates that 12.5% of Oregon's Hispanic/Latino population is under the age of 5 years.<sup>147</sup> The estimated total number of migrant and seasonal children ages 0-5 in Oregon in 2010 was 18,977. This estimated number includes 4,520 migrant children and 14,457 seasonal children. In Oregon, 8.4% of Migrant children are under 1, and 13.5% are ages 1 to 4. 6.8% of Oregon's Seasonal children are under 1 year of age and 25.1% are ages 1 to 4.

In 2011-2012 the ODE reported that the percentage of Early Head Start age (birth to three years of age) and income eligible children not served by Oregon EHS is 93.94%. Additionally, ODE reported the percentage of Oregon Head Start, Pre-K eligible (three to five years of age) children not served by OHS to be 36.1% in the state. Specific percentages by county are not available.

[Paragraphs deleted.]

[Table revised and updated]

The Table below shows estimates on the numbers of children eligible for Head Start – based on family income below the Federal Poverty Line – in the Counties OCDC currently serves. These were calculated by multiplying the estimated number of children ages 0-5 by the specific Poverty Rate for that county with the most recent figures available.

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<sup>147</sup> State of Oregon Office of Equity and Inclusion. State of Equity Report – Demographic Data. Data for 2008-2010 by racial/ethnic category compared to non-Latino Whites: Hispanic/Latino. Accessed September 2012.

<http://cms.oregon.gov/oha/oei/pages/soe/index.aspx> Data Source: American Community Survey (US Census), 2008 – 2010.



**Table 16: Estimated Head Start Eligible Children, OCDC Counties**

County	Children Ages 0-5, est. percent of population (2012) <sup>1</sup>	Children Ages 0-5, est. number (2012) <sup>2</sup>	Child Poverty Rate (2011) <sup>3,4</sup>	Est. Number of Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty
Clackamas	5.4%	20,728	15.9%	3,296
Hood River	6.5%	1,468	23.2%	341
Jackson	5.8%	11,972	27.3%	3,268
Jefferson	7.1%	1,544	33.3%	514
Klamath	5.9%	3,889	30.8%	1,198
Malheur	7.1%	2,175	35.0%	761
Marion	7.2%	23,029	30.6%	7,047
Morrow	7.1%	798	23.0%	184
Multnomah	6.2%	47,074	26.1%	12,286
Polk	5.9%	4,505	18.7%	842
Umatilla	7.1%	5,454	25.9%	1,413
Wasco	6.1%	1,555	25.8%	401
Washington	6.9%	37,789	16.0%	6,046
<b>Oregon</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>233,961</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>54,747</b>

1. U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts, Revised March 2013.

[www.quickfacts.census.gov](http://www.quickfacts.census.gov).

2. Calculated using 2012 Census data.

3. U.S. Census Bureau. 2012 "Estimates for Oregon Counties: Under age 18 in poverty, 2011," Small Area Income and Poverty

Estimates (SAIPE). <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/statecounty/data/2011.htm>  
Reported in Children First for Oregon. 2013. 2012 County Data Book: Status of Oregon's Children. [wwwcffo.org](http://wwwcffo.org).4. U.S. Census Bureau, 2011. Macartney, S. and L. Mykyta. November 2012 American Community Survey. Poverty and Shared Households by State: 2011. American Community Survey Briefs. <http://www.census.gov/prod/2012pubs/acsbr11-05.pdf>.

In eight of thirteen counties served by OCDC more than 1 out of every 4 children is living in poverty. In Jefferson and Malheur Counties 1 out of every 3 children is living in poverty. Looking at the numbers based on the specific poverty rates per county demonstrates how counties with very different overall population numbers may have very similar numbers of children impacted by poverty. At the same time, because of factors such as overall population size, density, or average income, there may also be variation in availability and accessibility of services needed by Head Start Eligible families. (Please see Appendix I for a list of community resources that could be used to address the needs of Head Start eligible children.)



The Table below ranks the primary type of eligibility that qualified OCDC families for program participation:

**Table 17: Primary Type of Eligibility, OCDC Children and Families, 2011 - 2012**

Eligibility Indicator	Number	% of OCDC Families
Income below 100% Fed Poverty Line	2,309	86.5%
Receipt of Public Assistance, such as TANF, SSI	220	8.2%
Status as foster child	7	0.3%
Status as homeless	31	1.2%
Over income	101	3.8%

### **Methods Used to Recruit Eligible Families**

The Management Team in each county designs the recruitment plan for that county. Team members work with each Service Area to develop and assign recruitment activities to staff. The process is divided into four steps:

1. County Management Team Meeting. The Management Team reviews Community Profiles, the Community Assessment, the Self-Assessment, PIR data, and local initiatives. They develop Research Questions and plan recruitment activities.
2. Plan Development and Implementation. The Management Team develops a Recruitment Activity Timeline, and then input this into an agency database. Supervisors and Coordinators delegate recruitment tasks to staff.
3. Documentation: Staff members document Recruitment Activities on an agency form and Supervisors and Coordinators enter this information into the agency database.
4. Evaluation: ERSEA Supervisors review the documentation of Recruitment Activities. Materials and recruitment efforts are evaluated annually to determine the effectiveness of the process. This evaluation informs changes to the following year's Recruitment plan.

In 2012 and 2013 OCDC's ERSEA Committee ~~has been~~ reviewed and updated the ERSEA Resource Manual. This document provides a breadth of information to support county Management Teams and Staff in the process.

The agency engaged the assistance of Henry Jones to review the ERSEA (Eligibility, Recruitment, Selection, Enrollment, Attendance) policies and procedures of the agency this past year. The ERSEA Committee incorporated TA from Henry Jones and Associates into the ERSEA Resource Manual. The agency also participated in a Federal MSHS and EHS review. In both reviews the policy of using SNAP eligibility as a categorical eligibility for enrollment was reviewed. Statements and interpretations from Office of Head Start affirmed OCDC using SNAP as a form of public assistance. A factor that complicates this analysis is the overall high rate of participation in the SNAP program by families in Oregon. With the SNAP program being so much more effective in enrolling needy families than other States and the fact that Oregon uses a



poverty rate of 185%, to determine need, the how SNAP will be used to determine priority in selection, is under review by the ERSEA committee for recommendation to the Board and Policy Council.

~~A group of OCDC central office and county staff are meeting regularly to review current ERSEA policies and procedures and priorities for recruitment and enrollment.~~ OCDC currently maintains an ERSEA Resource Team comprised of the Monitoring Manager, Operations Director, and Information Technology Manager. They will be using data gathered on the current status of counties by the DHHS, Home Visiting Grant planning group as a reference guide for identifying the current demographics in counties and any changes in at risk groups such as teen parents, homeless families, and victims of abuse.



## Migrant Peak Season Enrollment

4:30 am. A truck pulls into the parking lot of a private elementary school in The Dalles, OR. Children sleep in their car seats. Other vehicles sit in the lot, families in town to work the cherry harvest are huddled inside, sleeping if they can. A woman steps out of the truck and follows the posted signs for OCDC Head Start enrollment. Across the black top she finds a list taped to the door and writes her husband's name at the next available slot: 28.

Just before 6:00 am. OCDC staff arrive to see a number of vehicles across the parking lot.

6:30 am. OCDC staff open the back doors and let in a handful of families to start the enrollment process. Waiting their turn, adults and children huddle together at picnic tables or in their cars.

6:30 am until as late as necessary – sometimes 11:00pm. Families go from station to station: Intake, Education, Family and Health Services, USDA, Transportation, in a process that can take from 45 minutes to 2 and a half hours. During this time, parents answer questions, provide paperwork, and work with staff to assess their children's health and development. (See picture, below.) Community partners, such as WIC and Migrant Ed, also have tables with representatives who enroll families in their services. Children play quietly or sit on a family member's lap; sometimes, exhausted, a child lays flat out on the floor napping. Data Clerks sit at a row of computer stations entering data so rosters will be set as quickly as possible.

Depending on where they are on the sign-in list (up to 70) families might wait 10-11 hours before beginning the intake. On the first day of enrollment for 2013 Peak Season in Hood River and Wasco Counties, OCDC enrolled 70 families.

8:30 pm, Saturday night. Two moms arrive after a long day of work in the fields. The four staff members still working that evening pair off and steer the families through the enrollment process to assure they have access to services. They finally shut the doors at 10:00 pm.

About 2-3 families per season come to enroll and find the grower out of cabins. Most growers' labor lists and camps are 'filled' by phone calls by May. In such cases, OCDC Family Advocates call from grower to grower seeking work with housing for the family.

By the end of the 2013 Migrant Peak Season enrollment period, OCDC and community partners had enrolled 290 Head Start children and nearly 300 school age children for the state's child care program. Some of the children did not attend the program because the cherry crop damage led to loss of jobs, and families had to move on or return to California.



Note: While this description highlights The Dalles, similar stories play out across the state as staff members extend themselves to serve the families and communities with highest levels of need.



## **STRENGTHS AND NEEDS OF ELIGIBLE FAMILIES IN RELATION TO ACCESS AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES**

Charts summarizing the needs and concerns reported by families, institutions in the community, and OCDC service providers are located in Appendix J. These were identified through a variety of sources, including: informal interviews or conversations with parents or community partners, parent files, the OCDC database (STATUS), and secondary research sources.

OCDC served 1,986 families from January 1, 2011 through May 31, 2012 in the Migrant and Seasonal Head Start and Early Head Start programs. During this enrollment period, 1,306 families (65.8%) served by OCDC had received at least one service (outside of the basic Head Start education, transportation, nutrition, and other services). The Table below details the top six services received by OCDC families.

**Table 18: Top Family Services Received, OCDC Families, 2011 - 2012**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>% of OCDC Families</b>
Health education	789	39.7%
Parenting education	660	33.2%
Emergency / crisis intervention (meeting immediate needs for food, clothing shelter)	373	18.8%
ESL training	363	18.3%
Adult education, such as GED programs or college selection	191	9.6%
Housing assistance, such as subsidies, utilities, repairs, etc.	157	7.9%
<b>Families that received at least one service</b>		<b>1,306    65.8%</b>

Note: OCDC served 1,986 families from 01/1/11 - 05/31/12.

### **Parent Feedback on Services**

OCDC completes a parent survey each year to determine the parents' satisfaction with services offered by the agency. These results contribute to the staff's understanding of the educational needs of the families served by OCDC. Of importance to this Community Assessment report are the responses of parents to questions regarding community resources and services.

Over 98% of the respondents indicated they rated all services offered at satisfactory or excellent, with 57% giving us an excellent rating. Over 57% indicated transition services to be excellent and over 39% indicated satisfaction with this element. Regarding language and culture being included in program activities, over 57% of the parents indicated that OCDC indicated an excellent rating for the program (#11). Parents also indicated they felt OCDC met their essential needs, with 57.7% ranking the agency as excellent and nearly 40% giving this a satisfactory



ranking. Nearly 65% of the parents ranked the agency as excellent in welcoming them to the program (#3). Over 57% felt OCDC was excellent in giving them information about their child's health (#9), and nearly 57% ranked OCDC as excellent in providing information on child development.

Importantly, 51% of parents responding to the survey indicated rated OCDC as excellent in helping them access services in the community and 44% were satisfied. However, these numbers shifted slightly when asked if the community resources met their needs. Only 47.7% rated community resources as excellent, and 47.9% were satisfied. This mirrors the content and information gained from the Town Hall, HSAC and Strategic Planning focus groups.

## Health Services

By the end of the 2011-2012 enrollment period, 4.5% of children in OCDC's programs had no health insurance, compared with 2010 Census rates of: 60% for foreign-born Hispanics, 18% for US-born Hispanics, and 15% for Non-Hispanic Whites in Oregon.<sup>148</sup> The Table below describes the type of Health Insurance OCDC children had at enrollment, at the end of the enrollment year, and the percent change over the 2011-2012 period.

**Table 19: Health Insurance Coverage, OCDC Children, 2011 - 2012**

Type of Health Insurance	At Enrollment	At End of Enrollment Year	% Change	% of OCDC Children (End of Enrollment)
Enrolled in Medicaid and/or CHIP	2,426	2,421	-0.2%	90.7%
Enrolled in State-only funded insurance	26	21	-23.8%	0.8%
Private health insurance	52	52	0.0%	1.9%
Other (e.g., Military: Tri-Care or CHAMPUS)	29	53	45.3%	2.0%
No health insurance	135	121	-11.6%	4.5%
<b>All children with health insurance</b>	<b>2,533</b>	<b>2,547</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>95.5%</b>

By the end of the 2011-2012 enrollment period, 95.5% of children accessing OCDC's programs had health insurance.

<sup>148</sup> PEW Research Center. Demographic Profile of Hispanics in Oregon, 2010. PEW Hispanic Center. <http://www.pewhispanic.org/states/?stateid=OR> Accessed September 2012.



The Table below provides data on key health indicators for the 2011-2012 enrollment year.

**Table 20: Child and Family Services, OCDC Children, 2011 - 2012**

	At Enrollment	At End of Enrollment Year	% Change	% of OCDC Children (End of Enrollment)
<b>Access to Health Care</b>				
Ongoing source of continuous, accessible health care	2,547	2,546	0.0%	95.4%
Medical services through Indian Health Service	6	6	0.0%	0.2%
Medical services through a migrant community health center	1,291	1,234	-4.6%	46.3%
Up-to-date on schedule of age-appropriate preventive and primary health care	1,436	1,732	17.1%	64.9%
<b>Immunization Services</b>				
Up-to-date on all immunizations	2,408	2,362	-1.9%	88.5%
Received all immunizations possible at this time, but not all immunizations appropriate for their age	165	163	-1.2%	6.1%
Meet state guidelines for exemption	13	13	0.0%	0.5%
<b>Dental Care</b>				
Continuous, accessible dental care provided by a dentist	2,284	2,350	2.8%	88.1%

Improvement was seen in the numbers of children: being up-to-date on age-appropriate preventative and primary healthcare (17.1% increase) and having continuous, accessible dental care provided by a dentist (2.8% increase). Decline was indicated in the numbers of children: receiving medical services through a migrant community health center (4.6% decrease) and being up-to-date on all immunizations (1.9% and 1.2% decline).

The top three chronic conditions OCDC children received medical treatment for during the 2011-2012 period were: Asthma (3.6%), Anemia (1.4%), and Vision Problems (0.5%). 19% of pregnant women served by OCDC were identified as medically high risk (PIR, 2011). Women experiencing pregnancies with high-risk medical, nutritional, or social concerns are referred to the Maternity Case Management program and receive home visiting by a nurse or health educator from the local clinics or health department.



The Table below details mental health consultations, assessments and referrals provided to children in OCDC programs over the 2011-2012 enrollment year.

**Table 21: Mental Health Services and Referrals, OCDC Children, 2011 - 2012**

	Number, End of Enrollment Year	% of OCDC Children
MH professional consulted with program staff about child's behavior / mental health	53	2.0%
Of these, ≥3 consultations since last PIR	11	0.4%
MH professional consulted with parent / guardian about child's behavior / mental health	51	1.9%
Of these, ≥3 consultations since last PIR	24	0.9%
MH professional provided individual mental health assessment	32	1.2%
MH professional facilitated referral for MH services	8	0.3%
Referred by program for MH services outside of Head Start since last PIR	5	0.2%
Of these, received MH services since last PIR	4	0.1%

In response to guidance stated in the patient Protection and Affordable Care Act the state was required to conduct a statewide Home Visiting Needs Assessment to determine the status of the state and its counties in key areas to determine —at risk communities. They reviewed all counties using the HRSA-defined risk measures, ranked the counties according to the number of indicators for which they are in the highest-risk group and then designated as —at-risk. All counties that are in the highest –risk group on at least 4 indicators. This methodology resulted in 19 of 36 Oregon counties being designated as —at-risk. Seven of the risk counties are locations where OCDC provides services: Jackson, Jefferson, Klamath, Malheur, Marion, Morrow, and Umatilla. Linn County, where OCDC hopes to expand services, was also determined to be at-risk.<sup>149</sup> Table 22 below shows some of the Risk Indicators noted for these counties.

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<sup>149</sup> State of Oregon. September, 20, 2010. Supplemental Information Request, Statewide Needs Assessment. HRSA Award #X02MC19429. Oregon Health Authority, Public Health, Maternal and Child Health Home Visiting System. <http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyPeopleFamilies/Babies/Documents/hv/hv-needs-assessment.pdf>



**Table 22: Risk Indicators in Counties Determined Most Vulnerable in the State**

Risk Indicator	Jackson	Jefferson	Klamath	Malheur	Marion	Umatilla
Premature births	9.3%	15.5%	9.1%	9.7%	9.1%	9.1%
Low birth weight infants	6.0%	9.2%	7.5%	4.2%	5.5%	3.75
Infant mortality	2.6%	9.5%	10.2%	0.0	5.3%	4.3%
Poverty	16.0%	16.4%	17.0%	21.3%	15.8%	15.2%
Crime	25.0%	13.4%	12.0%	28.9%	19.4%	20.9%
School Drop-out rates	3.2%	5.0%	1.7%	3.8%	4.0%	2.8%
Substance Abuse	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	8.2%	8.4%	8.35
Domestic Violence	8.7%	4.5%	9.1%	10.8%	4.6%	9.2%
Unemployment	12.6%	14.7%	13.8%	10.8%	10.9%	9.5%
Child Maltreatment	14.3%	12.7%	25.0%	21.5%	14.5%	15.6%

(State of Oregon Supplemental Information Request Statewide Needs Assessment 9/20/2010)

In collaboration with their community partners, each of the at-risk counties was offered the opportunity to prepare an application to propose a home visiting model that could be assessed to determine its overall value in meeting the needs of disparate populations across the state. OCDC partnered with stakeholders in each of the six counties in the preparation of the proposed models. Subsequently, two of the counties in which OCDC offers EHS were selected to demonstrate and evaluate the proposed model. This meant an addition of 20 EHS slots in Malheur County and 15 slots in Multnomah County (five of which will be OCDC children) through funds from the MIECHV (Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting) Program, a home-based model that offers weekly home visiting prenatally and for ages 0-3.

[segment deleted]

### Nutritional Status and Nutritional Services

Oregon is in top six of the hungriest states in the union and the highest food insecurity. More than 770,000 Oregonians were receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits in April 2011, making up about 20 per cent of the population in the state. This places Oregon as second to Maine as being the hungriest state in the nation. However, these figures are impacted by the fact that the state's program is one of the most successful with 92 per cent of those eligible in the state actually enrolled compared to a national average of 66 per cent. This is due, in part, to the state's aggressive stance on making the program known and accessible to those who need it. The SNAP dollars are entirely federally funded. Oregon has received millions in bonus dollars from the federal government for its successful participation rates four years in a row from 2006 to 2010. These bonus dollars have been invested in various hunger and nutrition related programs. When individuals in communities receive these dollars they in turn bring



money into the neighborhood, reported Nancy Weed, SNAP outreach coordinator for Partners for a Hunger-Free Oregon.<sup>150</sup>

With Oregon's current economic status many families are struggling to meet the basic needs. Children First of Oregon data shows 39% of Oregon's Children fall into this category. Families with limited resources are often resigned to the purchase of cheap, calorie-dense foods. One of the best things that people of all ages can do to improve their health over the lifespan is to practice good nutrition. Among the most nutritionally vulnerable are the children of migrant workers harvesting summer crops. It can be a challenge for families to provide nutritious meals while living in temporary housing. OCDC explored ways to increase the number of meals served to the short term migrant children while in our care. As a result, OCDC now participates in the USDA Summer Food Service Programs under the Migrant Site designation (Migrant Sites (7 CFR 225.6(c)(2)(i)(K)).

## **Transportation and Transportation Services**

During the 2011 – 2012 Service Year (1/1/11 – 05/31/12) OCDC provided transportation to 2,139 children. OCDC runs a fleet of 56 buses statewide. Rigid applications of state, local and federal laws are applied to all facets of the school bus transportation. This includes the screening and hiring of all bus drivers, training of all school bus drivers and bus assistants, maintenance of all the school buses, and drug testing for all employees in safety sensitive positions. OCDC has also recently introduced fleet management and routing software for use by all of the county transportation personnel. This allows the agency to track all the maintenance for the school buses with alerts provided for timely regular maintenance as well as annual inspections. Reports can also be run to assess costs which assist in replacement schedules of the school buses. The routing program allows the agency to route all the buses with safety and efficiency the top priority. Reports can be run to assess time of routes and ages of all children on every bus. Bus rosters can be run out from this system which allows us to be current at all times.

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<sup>150</sup> Saerom Yoo. May 2011. The numbers story of Oregon's food stamp recipients. *Statesman Journal*.



## **Current Estimated Number of Children with Disabilities**

An estimated 36,905 people in Oregon have disabilities. Of those, over 17,000 are children between birth and age 18.<sup>151</sup> Over half of the identified children are of the age's three to five. The number of children receiving Oregon EI/ECSE Services increased significantly between 2004 and 2011. Growth has averaged 3.2% each year over the last five years. Unfortunately, resources and services have not kept up with the growth in numbers and the needs of EI/ECSE children. A recent study of EI and ECSE services statewide documents serious reductions. EI service levels, as measured by hours of service, declined by an average of 58 % from 2004 to 2010. ECSE service levels declined by an average of 34% from 2004 to 2010.<sup>152</sup>

Many families of children with disabilities have complex needs. Outreach to identify children with developmental disabilities is minimal because there are few public services available. Almost 2,500 children statewide are currently identified as eligible but are *not* receiving any funded family support services.<sup>153</sup> For example, in Multnomah County, 1,251 children with developmental disabilities aged 0 to 18 years receive Service Coordination/Case Management. 198 receive 24-hour Comprehensive Services including foster care, residential, and comprehensive in-home supports. 144 receive long term or Intensive In-Home Supports, which includes children who require significant supports because of behavior or medical needs. 199 receive Family Support Services, which include respite care or other assistance to help children in family homes. However, many families of children with developmental disabilities in Multnomah County do not receive any type of funded services.<sup>154</sup>

The Oregon Department of Education (ODE) conducted a study to determine the levels of care provided for children who were receiving Early Intervention (EI; for infants and toddlers) or Early Childhood Special Education Services (ECSE; for preschoolers) in Oregon. Service level standards were determined based on whether children were receiving EI or ECSE services. ECSE standards were additionally based on their level of need, classified as low, moderate or high. The standards include frequency and duration of services. The table below summarizes the 2011-12 data.

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<sup>151</sup> Faces Oregon. 2012. Frequently Asked Questions. [www.facesoregon.com](http://www.facesoregon.com)

<sup>152</sup> The Oregon State Interagency Coordinating Council for Early Intervention and Early Childhood Special Education. 2011. 2009 – 2010 Governor's Report.

<http://www.ode.state.or.us/groups/advisorycouncils/sicc/govreport.pdf>

<sup>153</sup> Oregon Developmental Disabilities Coalition. July 2010. Supporting Children with Developmental Disabilities: Supports and Services for Children age 0-18.

[http://oregonddcoalition.org/oddsys/uploads/FS\\_Child\\_Services\\_0910v2KW.pdf](http://oregonddcoalition.org/oddsys/uploads/FS_Child_Services_0910v2KW.pdf)

<sup>154</sup> *Ibid.*



**Table 23: Percent of Young Children Identified with Disabilities in Oregon Receiving Service Level Standards, 2011-2012**

Group	% Children with Identified Disabilities Receiving Service Level Standards <sup>155</sup>
Infants and Toddlers	27.9%
Low Need Preschoolers	70.0%
Moderate Need Preschoolers	1.0%
High Need Preschoolers	3.5%

Put another way, **72.1% of infants and toddlers with identified disabilities are not receiving service level standard care. 30% of low need preschoolers, 99% of moderate need preschoolers, and 96.5% of high need preschoolers are not receiving service level standard care in the state of Oregon.**

This level of deficit in service delivery does not touch the untold numbers of *unidentified* young children with disabilities. Counties OCDC serves that have rate of identification lower than the state's 2.1% target identification of children with disabilities for birth to three are: Marion (1.6%), Polk (1.1%), Umatilla (1.72%), and Washington (1.97%). Those with a lower identification rate than the state's target of 6.8% for children ages three through five are: Jackson (6.5%), Jefferson (5.9%), Malheur (4.9%), Marion (6.7%), Multnomah (3.8%), and Washington (6.1%).<sup>156</sup>

ODE concluded that service levels to children with disabilities in Oregon need to be improved. These services include preschool hours, consultation, parent education, and home visits. Currently ODE funding is not adequate to increase those services through EI/ECSE providers.

According to the same performance report, in 2011-2012, 69.3% of children receiving ECSE services are enrolled in a regular early childhood program, such as Head Start, community preschool, or other child care. 32.7% of children in ECSE receive their services at those programs. During the same time period, 95.9% of infants and toddlers received their EI services in a home or community based setting.<sup>157</sup>

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<sup>155</sup> Oregon Department of Education. 2012. Annual Performance Progress Report for Fiscal Year (2011 – 2012).

<http://www.ode.state.or.us/wma/data/2012appr.pdf>

<sup>156</sup> Calculated using ODE 2012 data.

<sup>157</sup> ODE 2012.



The tables below reflect EI and ECSE services provided in each of the 13 counties served by OCDC, based on 2011-2012 data from Oregon Department of Education's Systems Performance Monitoring and Review (SPR&I) system. Gray cells in the chart indicate that 5 or fewer children are being served in that category for that county. The first column indicates total number of children served by EI or ECSE in that county. Eligibility categories with no children served in the counties listed have been omitted from this chart. It is important to note that these numbers are dependent upon identifying and reporting disabilities, and represent a likely underreporting of the incidence of disabilities.

**Table 24: Early Childhood Special Education (ECSE) Services (Ages 3-5)**

County	TOTAL Special Education Child Count	Developmental Delay Count	Developmental Delay Percent	Communication Disorder Count	Communication Disorder Percent	Autism Spectrum Disorder Count	Autism Spectrum Disorder Percent	Hearing Impairment Count	Hearing Impairment Percent	Visual Impairment Count	Visual Impairment Percent	Orthopedic Impairment Count	Orthopedic Impairment Percent	Other Health Impairment Count	Other Health Impairment Percent	Intellectually Disabled Count	Emotional Disturbance Count	Traumatic Brain Injury Count
Malheur	<b>50</b>	14	28.0%	30	60.0%			0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%			0	0	0
Umatilla	<b>173</b>	80	46.2%	68	39.3%	15	8.7%					0	0.0%	6	3.5%	0	0	0
Jefferson	<b>40</b>	24	60.0%	11	27.5%	0	0.0%			0	0.0%	0	0.0%			0	0	0
Jackson	<b>350</b>	71	20.3%	220	62.9%	35	10.0%	7	2.0%			7	2.0%			0	0	0
Klamath	<b>147</b>	38	25.9%	103	70.1%									0	0.0%	0	0	0
Marion	<b>706</b>	233	33.0%	296	41.9%	112	15.9%	30	4.2%	10	1.4%	17	2.4%	6	0.8%	0	0	
Morrow	<b>43</b>	23	53.5%	15	34.9%					0	0.0%	0	0.0%			0	0	0
Polk	<b>83</b>	34	41.0%	39	47.0%	7	8.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%					0	0	0
Hood River	<b>68</b>	10	14.7%	51	75.0%							0	0.0%			0	0	0
Multnomah	<b>1,253</b>	290	23.1%	686	54.7%	180	14.4%	27	2.2%	7	0.6%	20	1.6%	38	3.0%	0		
Wasco	<b>85</b>	32	37.6%	45	52.9%			0	0.0%					0	0.0%	0	0	0
Washington	<b>1,044</b>	349	33.4%	565	54.1%	73	7.0%	18	1.7%	6	0.6%	9	0.9%	19	1.8%		0	
Clackamas	<b>682</b>	96	14.1%	502	73.6%	38	5.6%	18	2.6%	6	0.9%	14	2.1%	8	1.2%	0	0	0



**Table 25: Early Intervention (EI) Services (Ages 0-2)**

County	TOTAL Special Education Child Count	Developmental Delay Count	Developmental Delay Percent	Hearing Impairment Count	Hearing Impairment Percent	Visual Impairment Count	Visual Impairment Percent	Orthopedic Impairment Count	Orthopedic Impairment Percent	Autism Spectrum Disorder Count	Autism Spectrum Disorder Percent	Traumatic Brain Injury Count	Traumatic Brain Injury Percent
Malheur	<b>35</b>	32	91.4%	0	0.0%							0	0.0%
Umatilla	<b>59</b>	49	83.1%	8	13.6%			0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	<b>23</b>	21	91.3%					0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jackson	<b>226</b>	210	92.9%							7	3.1%	0	0.0%
Klamath	<b>56</b>	52	92.9%							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marion	<b>220</b>	173	78.6%	22	10.0%			9	4.1%	13	5.9%	0	0.0%
Morrow	<b>16</b>	11	68.8%							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Polk	<b>32</b>	22	68.8%	6	18.8%	0	0.0%	3	9.4%			0	0.0%
Hood River	<b>29</b>	27	93.1%	0	0.0%					0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Multnomah	<b>612</b>	551	90.0%	32	5.2%	10	1.6%	8	1.3%	11	1.8%	0	0.0%
Wasco	<b>22</b>	18	81.8%					0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	<b>453</b>	432	95.4%	8	1.8%								
Clackamas	<b>327</b>	296	90.5%	11	3.4%	12	3.7%	8	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Children with disabilities meeting certain criteria defined by Oregon Administrative Rules are eligible for services from Oregon Developmental Disabilities Services. Components of this program include family training, respite care, community inclusion, and in-home supports. These services are available across the state.<sup>158</sup> (A list of Disabilities Service Providers in Counties Served by OCDC and descriptions of the resources provided appears in Appendix H.)

<sup>158</sup> Oregon Department of Human Services, Developmental Disability Services. Supports for Children. [http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/DD/pages/children/family\\_supports.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/DD/pages/children/family_supports.aspx). Accessed May 2013.



The Table below shows some of OCDCs numbers related to disabilities services provided from the recent PIR data.

**Table 26: Disabilities Services and Referrals, OCDC Children, 2011 - 2012**

<i>Preschool</i>		<b>Number</b>	<b>% of OCDC Children</b>
Have IEP indicating eligibility for Special Education and related services		153	5.7%
Determined prior to enrollment		125	4.7%
Determined during enrollment year		28	1.0%
Have not received Special Education services		3	0.1%

<i>Infant / Toddler</i>		<b>Number</b>	<b>% of OCDC Children</b>
Have IEP indicating eligibility for Special Education and related services		52	1.9%
Determined prior to enrollment		39	1.5%
Determined during enrollment year		13	0.5%
Have not received Special Education services		1	0.0%

<i>Primary Diagnosed Disability</i>		<b>Number Receiving Special Education</b>	<b>Number Services</b>
		<b>Number</b>	
Speech or language impairment		85	83
Hearing impairment, including deafness		4	4
Orthopedic impairment		1	1
Autism		5	5
Non-categorical / developmental delay		58	52

Note: The number of children receiving services may be less than the number eligible due to factors such as: parents declining services, lack of availability of services at the time of the program (e.g., ESD closure), and/or identification near the end of the program.



## **Educational Needs and Opportunities for Staff**

Each year OCDC develops Training and Technical Assistance (T/TA) Plan to ensure that training continues to meet ongoing needs, as identified through ongoing monitoring, annual Community- and Self-Assessments, PIR (Program Information Report), and staff feedback. OCDC provides training in a consistent instructional format that supports staff members in strengthening foundational job skills. OCDC uses an outcomes-based instructional design model that focuses on facilitating the development of professional on-the-job behaviors that:

1. Are consistent with the agency mission, philosophy, and values
2. Meet the Head Start Performance Standards, Oregon Child Care Division Rules for Certified Child Care Centers, and other relevant regulations

In-house trainers use trainings modules which incorporate adult learning principles in their design and delivery. Application of adult learning principles is proven to be effective in facilitating the transfer of learning to work settings outside the training room. Aside from Pre-Service and In-Service trainings provided by OCDC Content Specialists, Coordinators and other trained staff members, OCDC offers trainings and training events delivered by external content experts.

Content Specialists and Coordinators also enhance the professional development of staff by providing targeted technical assistance. Specialists and Coordinators analyze data from the agency's Self Assessment and from a variety of reliable assessments instruments (such as CLASS or the Infant Toddler Environmental Rating Scale, etc.) to identify specific needs in skill development and process improvement. The technical assistance is delivered either small group training, one on one coaching, or via video conference. When a process improvement is identified, small work groups comprised of center staff and Central Office Specialists and Coordinators gather to collaboratively design and implement program service system improvements.

OCDC utilizes T & TA resources to bring in external expertise to support our quality efforts. For example, several counties had identified a need to have a group of newly-promoted Education Coordinators trained in reflective supervision. OCDC contracted with Portland State University to have a three-day course on reflective practice delivered at one of our centers to Education Coordinators from three different county centers. Similarly, OCDC has contracted with two very-skilled management consultants/trainers who have been training every county's management team in management and leadership practices, coaching, decision making and team building. The curriculum is standardized for all teams, but the case study activities have been tailored to the specifics of each program so the team can develop skills around issues that are real to staff in their programs.

As part of their annual performance review, staff members work with their supervisors to complete individual Professional Development Plans which serve as a guide to the upcoming year's professional development. All OCDC staff utilizes a Professional Development Plan as a



tool to identify and work toward their professional development goals. Established in conjunction with an individual's supervisor, the PDP goals help build upon the strengths of an employee, and expand into area of expertise to meet program needs.

Staff at all levels of the organization is provided a wide array of opportunities to grow and develop professionally. These opportunities range from in-house trainings to national conferences, including the Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Conference, NAEYC Conference, and Western Migrant Stream Forum. Knowledge gained at the conferences is shared with other staff upon return to the workplace.

OCDC maintains a team of centralized Professional Development Coordinators (PDC) who provide specific support for center staff in meeting federal and state continuing education and certification requirements. The PDCs work with staff members to enroll in local community college and university ECE programs, as well as support staff in working toward their CDA (Child Development Associate) certification. In addition, since 2011, OCDC has offered online professional development opportunities for staff to complete training hours through the Childcare Education Institute (CCEI), which offers courses in both English and Spanish that are either instructor-led or self-paced.

The Head Start Act also requires all new Family Service Workers to have a nationally recognized credential. OCDC in collaborating with Clackamas Community College (CCC) has developed a Child and Family Development Credential Certificate to meet the guidance of the Head Start Act. The program will meet the standards as it is a pathway to an Associate Degree in the area of Early Childhood and Family Studies attainable by Family Advocate Staff via online and hybrid classes. OCDC has started this program with the objective to enhance skills for Family Advocates in building partnering relationships with families that support and strengthen the parents as the primary nurturers of their children. The result will be a decrease in turnover of Family Advocates, compliance with Performance Standards for consistent and high quality services by trained staff, and improved services to children and families.

## **COLLABORATIVE ARRANGEMENTS, PARTNERSHIPS, AND FORMAL AGREEMENTS**

One of the ways to have the greatest impact on supporting families in moving out of poverty is to help establish social policies that support families. OCDC participates in several statewide organizations that work to influence policy to improve conditions for financially challenged families, including efforts to:

- 1) Retain TANF services
- 2) Gain tax credits for low income families



- 3) Support and expand summer school lunch and dinner resources and school lunch programs
- 4) Development of Neighborhood Health Clinics
- 5) Support the expansion of the Farmers Market programs
- 6) Decrease hunger and poverty in Oregon

Besides these efforts, OCDC participates in State activities, such as: membership on the State Oral Health Coalition to promote improved access and oral health in Oregon, and participation on the State Leadership Team for the Head Start Dental Home Initiative, as well as providing support via grant oversight for this project; Early Childhood care and education professional development, State efforts in TORIS and quality improvement, and Child Care Coordination Council. OCDC staff members also participate on various committees supporting Oregon Registry Online's statewide database of training and education for early child care providers. OCDC and the Head Start community have joined with an emerging partnership between Home Visiting services and Public Health working to develop the best practices and policy for Oregon. This provides an opportunity to extend Early Head Start services beyond the parameters of the Head Start Act.

OCDC was successful in procuring Home Visiting grant funds to expand Early Head Start as the model for Home Visiting through two county Public Health Departments. OCDC has been an active participant in the state planning activities. OCDC continues to expand its relationship with the State WIC program in the area of data sharing, cohousing of services, and support of breast feeding practices, to name a few. OCDC has strengthened its collaboration and partnership with local area Educational Service Districts (ESDs) who provide services for children with disabilities. The processes and systems for these services have been strengthened and improved to better serve the children and families.

During this past year OCDC continued to represent migrant and seasonal farm worker interests and needs on various task forces and advisory committees, such as:

- Oregon Hunger Task Force, Vice Chair
- Oregon Oral Health Coalition, Chair
- Oregon Head Start Dental Home Initiative Leadership Body, Grant Coordinator, and co-facilitate local work group in the metro region
- Oregon WIC Advisory Committee
- State Immunization Registry Advisory Council
- Oregon Health Authority, Newborn Hearing Screening Advisory Committee
- Safe Kids Advisory Board
- Regional Hospital Board Quality Committee
- Healthy Kids Advisory Committee



- Neighborhood Clinic Board (representing Community Health services in two major counties in OCDC's service area)
- Oregon Child Care EQUIP – (Education and Quality Investment Partnership) quality assurance system for childcare
- Oregon Latino Leaders & DHS Committee
- Oregon Health Equity for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Committee
- National Center for Health Advisory Board

These partnerships and activities reflect efforts at State level which are mirrored at the local county level as initiatives, special projects, or modified services. Each individual service area of outreach, education, health, family services, nutrition and transportation also interact with their counterparts at the local level to coordinate and leverage services.

In a significant development, Oregon Governor Kitzhaber has developed a platform for early childhood work and for remodeling the prekindergarten -12th grade educational services and systems. New planning bodies are working to design and plan the implementation of this new system. OCDC's work in this area has included serving on the design committees for screening criteria, state home visiting design committee, and community care coordination-Early Childhood Learning Hubs.

OCDC focuses on maintaining partnerships with the growers, farmers, and processors in the areas where migrant and seasonal labor force is needed and utilized. Through the years these partnerships have resulted in assistance with center site development on land owned by growers associations, side by side migrant housing with Migrant Head Start Centers, assistance in outreach, and advocacy on behalf of OCDC and the families and children receiving and needing services. Grower and community representatives are also identified positions for the OCDC Board of Directors. OCDC has long recognized the importance of these community partnerships and the value of working in collaboration.

OCDC service areas interact with their counterparts at the local level to coordinate and leverage services. These activities increase effectiveness of service delivery while building the strength of the service network at the local level and enriching the community. These relationships foster joint activities within the community and provide a continuum for service delivery for families and children. OCDC currently maintains Interagency Agreements with our Regional Partners in 13 counties in Oregon. Additionally we have 24 Service Area Agreements and 12 signed Child Care Resource and Referral Agreements (CCR&R) in 13 counties. In some counties MSHS and Regional Head Starts perform joint recruiting. OCDC has a "Leadership Team," consisting of past parents who have held leadership roles. These parents mentor, coach, teach, and provide one-on-one guidance to new parents in PC roles. For example, they coach new executive members in how to make a motion during a meeting.



## **Education Services**

The primary and secondary education systems both at the state and local level are significant collaborators. In many situations local schools partner with OCDC in various aspects of service delivery. Local school districts have assisted OCDC by providing school space where available, and where not available have worked to provide areas where head start space could be developed. Some districts have joined with OCDC in provision of their Migrant Education programs in conjunction with the Migrant Head Start programs. In these partnerships, shared facilities, transportation resources, and other related services have allowed each of the programs to maximize limited resources to the fullest extent possible. In some areas, old school buildings have been converted into usable space for Migrant and Seasonal Head Start and related childcare.

Collaborating with other Head Start programs has been and is a normal practice in Oregon. In 1997, our “informal practices” became formalized through a signed agreement between Region X on behalf of the Oregon Head Start Association, the Oregon Department of Education/ Oregon Pre-Kindergarten program and OCDC. The agreement has helped in guiding all parties in the collaboration of recruitment, enrollment and the maximization in community and program resources.

OCDC actively participates in various community collaboration, coordination, and planning activities, including the State and National Head Start Associations. OCDC continues to represent migrant and seasonal farmworker interests and needs on various task forces and advisory committees. Some of these include: the Governor’s Wrap-Around Services for Children’s Mental Health Advisory Committee, Oregon Hunger Task Force, Oregon’s Oral Health Coalition, Head Start Dental Home Initiative, Healthy Kids Advisory committee for Oregon Health Care reform, Oregon’s Safe Kids, Oregon’s Early Detection Hearing Intervention (EDHI) program, local County Commissions for Children and Families. These reflect the efforts at State level which are materialized at the local county level in the form of initiatives, special projects, or modified services.

OCDC is an active member of the Child Care and Education Coordinating Council and the Training and Quality subcommittee. The Council and committees have been instrumental in developing mechanisms to facilitate early childhood academic preparation for potential and current childcare and head start teachers. Phased levels of preparation have been developed and systems put in place to help teachers at various locations across the state and at various stages of development to access the level of preparation they need. Many of these activities are mirrored at the local level where Program Directors of the county Centers participate with their respective community colleges and local school districts to be a participant in the educational system locally. OCDC participates in this early childhood childcare education registry.



## **Health Services**

OCDC's Health Services Advisory Committees are key components in the collaboration of community partners across the state. At the county level, the Health Services Advisory Committees meet approx 2 to 3 times per year and at the state level once a year. Within the local meetings participants include other head start agencies, medical and dental providers, LEA's, nutritionist, food banks, Oregon's employment division, Dental Care Organizations, local clinics(FQHC) to name a few. At the state level participants include leaders from the following divisions at the State:

- WIC
- Food Bank
- Oregon Latino Coalition
- Oregon State University Extension
- Dental Care Organizations
- Housing
- Parents
- Medical Providers
- Oral Health Providers
- Advocates for low-income families

OCDC has been a standing member of the Oregon Oral Health Coalition in the Oregon Head Start Dental Home Initiative. There are ongoing efforts through these groups to promote prevention of oral health problems for pregnant women and young children. The continued expansion and development of this area will provide much needed oral health resources for early childhood oral health. OCDC is a member of the leadership body for the Oregon Oral Health Coalition, currently as the chair. Currently efforts are underway to address the local access issues that many rural areas encounter. Support to local oral health coalitions is one area of focus. This helps Head Start with rural access issues and supports its work with the dental home initiative.

OCDC continues to represent migrant and low-income family needs in the area of hunger prevention through the Oregon Hunger Task Force. The Oregon Hunger Task Force addresses solutions to hunger in a broad way including issues related to housing and renters tax credits, refundable state income tax, promotion of farmer's markets, and promotion of WIC services. The Task Force works closely with the Governor's office and is looked to for solutions to hunger; and migrant needs are one area of identified focus. The group prepares white papers and engages in activities that promote education of the public and key decision makers about the needs of low-income families in Oregon. The state of Oregon has agreed that hunger is an income issue and efforts are directed at the economic factors to offset hunger and food insecurity. Ongoing contact is maintained with Oregon Department of Human Service to promote continuing dialogue and advocacy for the needs of low income individuals and families.



OCDC has worked actively with Oregon's First Lady in her special efforts to address issues related to poverty.

Oregon has established state and local systems to address collaborative efforts in the area of early childhood. A state committee and a local early childhood committee examine overall state issues in this area. OCDC participates in these activities at the state and local level. Through these meetings further collaborations and partnerships are developed. The infrastructure established through this system enhances the collaborative efforts of each individual agency. For example, OCDC has been consulting with and engaging in conversations with various stakeholders regarding housing and child care issues. More efforts are being directed at solutions for these needs and are building collaborative partners to address these issues.

OCDC established a data sharing program with WIC which is now available to all Head Start programs in Oregon. This Interagency Agreement with the state WIC office allows for electronic transfer of children's nutritional data. Additionally, OCDC has established relationships with contracted Registered Dieticians (RDs) and with local WIC coordinators to provide nutritional support to staff, children, and parents. Family Advocates work with families to ensure that all children receive a nutritional assessment and, if eligible, are enrolled in a local WIC program. In coordination with the child's parent, medical provider and WIC, each child receives an assessment of their height, weight, body mass index (BMI), and hemoglobin status, as well as other nutrition related risk factors. The RD in each county assesses children who are not eligible for WIC services. If the child is identified as high-risk, the RD will develop a plan with the family to address nutritional needs. The dietitian prepares individualized feeding plans for children with special dietary needs. Through collaborations with the local contracted RD, WIC, or OSU Extension Services, OCDC offers nutrition education to staff and families. These educational opportunities include: budgeting and purchasing, food storage, meal planning, establishing nutritious eating habits, and other related topics. Hands-on cooking classes are also offered based on parent interest.

As a part of our referral process OCDC contracts with local mental health professionals and maintains relationships with regional programs which provide low incidence services such as vision, hearing, autism and orthopedic impairments. The Mental Health Consultants provide a range of services, tailored to meet the local needs of that county, which include classroom observation and consultation with parents and staff, assistance with referrals to community partner Mental Health providers and individualized direct services for expectant mothers and families enrolled in our Early Head Start program.

## **Disabilities Services**

In each of the counties currently served by OCDC, interagency agreements are in place with Local Educational Agencies (LEA), the Education Service Districts (ESDs), to provide evaluations, eligibility for Special Education and Early Intervention and Early Childhood Special



Education Services to those children who are suspected and/or identified as having a developmental delay or a disability. Each county and ESD negotiate their unique needs locally, spelling out program dates, needs, contacts and timelines at least annually.



## DATA REVIEW AND ANALYSIS

OCDC serves the needs of many Migrant and Seasonal families in five of the six growing regions in Oregon. The agency offers an array of services to meet family needs to match peak agricultural seasons while addressing long-term needs of seasonal workers who remain in the community. The scheduled hours and program options are designed to meet the varying needs of each of the counties where most migrant and seasonal workers reside or work.

The “season” for agriculture continues to evolve into one that is year round with no one “peak” harvest period in many counties due to crop diversity, crop rotation, and changing farm management practices. Some areas report more than one “peak” season where additional workers are needed. Agricultural reports indicate a continued growth in planting of orchards, vineyards, and hop yards and a growing emphasis on local “farm to market” activities supported by the industry and the consumer.

Oregonians continue to become *less* likely to meet basic needs, including access to food, housing, and transportation. Oregon continues to fall behind the nation in median per capita and household income. The recession continues to impact Oregon in many ways, including swings in export volume and prices, unemployment rates, housing prices and availability, gas prices, and food prices. These impacts strongly affect those with the greatest need for resources and services. Children have received the brunt of the recession, with increasing child poverty rates, homelessness, and hunger. In some Oregon counties, the child poverty rate exceeds 1 out of every 3 children; in 8 of 13 counties OCDC serves, greater than 1 out of every 4 children lives below the poverty line. Yet childcare costs continue to rise.

While Latinos are growing significantly as part of Oregon’s population, they – along with American Indians – are also disparately impacted by economic challenges, including: families living with children below the poverty line. Where measured, numbers indicate that Migrant and Seasonal farmworkers experience even starker challenges, including: very low family incomes, high rates of food insecurity, and high rates of no health insurance coverage. In addition, legislation and an anti-immigrant political climate influence the mobility of a workforce that continues to have high rates of undocumented workers. Risks impacting the general population and Hispanics/Latinos<sup>159</sup> are assumed to be *more pronounced* among Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers exacerbated by extremely poor living conditions, high stressors (including poverty, domestic violence, and food insecurity), and health risks associated with pesticide exposure, hunger/malnutrition and stress.

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<sup>159</sup> Oregon’s Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker population continues to be dominated by a high majority of Mexicans and Mexican-Americans.



OCDC has extensive partnerships across the state designed to meet the needs of employees, through professional development, and the families, through collaborative partnerships with key agencies providing health, disabilities, mental health and educational services across the state. Of particular note is the expanded emphasis on family literacy and working with local clinics to provide medical and dental services.

## Parent Feedback

On all indicators, high majority (90%+) of 2010 and 2011 Parent Survey respondents reported their experiences with OCDC's services as satisfactory or excellent. At the same time, it is important to note that almost all indicators, show decreased satisfaction from excellent to satisfactory. The largest drops were in: 1) level of satisfaction with OCDC programs in general (-15.96%) and 2) OCDC's reputation in the community (-13.50%). A slight increase in satisfaction with parent meetings and trainings was identified. (See Appendix D for a summary of the Parent Survey responses.)

Parent-identified strengths of the OCDC's programs included: creating a loving atmosphere; bilingual education and support for parent involvement; communication with parents, including materials on what the children are learning and how the parents can engage with them; referrals; health care; and transportation. **Parents noted that OCDC provides a supportive and challenging preschool environment with age-appropriate education, and helps parents become better parents.** They appreciated the increased availability of Early Head Start programming and the provision of trained caregivers for at-home childcare. (Strategic Planning Process, parent interviews)

## Needs Assessment Process

The Table below provides a summary of the needs identified through OCDC's Needs Assessment process.

**Table 27: Summary of Needs Identified in OCDC Needs Assessment Process**

OCDC Needs Assessment Activity	Needs Identified	Population Reflected
HSAC Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Basic needs (housing, heat, food, clothing)</li><li>▪ Bilingual / bicultural support</li><li>▪ Access to Mental Health services</li><li>▪ Transportation</li><li>▪ Oral health / dental care</li><li>▪ Adult Education</li><li>▪ Jobs</li></ul>	Migrant Seasonal Farmworker (MSFW) Population in general



<b>Town Hall Meeting*</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support for: keeping current on medical and dental check-ups, transitioning children between schools, childcare for un-enrolled children</li> <li>▪ More seasonal slots throughout the state</li> <li>▪ Mental Health Support: family stressors, single parent families</li> <li>▪ Services connected to decreased household incomes</li> </ul>	MSFW Population in general MSFW children
<b>Strategic Planning Process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ More fresh fruit in OCDC center meals</li> <li>▪ Improved collaboration, coordination, and communication between OCDC and community partners</li> </ul>	OCDC MSFW families and children OCDC as an agency

\*Note: Data presented here does not include needs identified around Oregon Prekindergarten programming.

## Trends

The following trends were noted this year, some new and some continuing:

### *Agriculture*

- Continued growth in planting of orchards, vineyards, blueberries, and hop yards.
- Increasing mechanization of crop harvesting, some related to growing regulations related to labor employment and some related to immigration issues.
- Continued and growing emphasis on local “farm to market” activities supported by industry and the consumer. The health community is also stressing this practice as it messages about nutrition and physical exercise for positive health promotion and maintenance. Smaller ‘family run’ farms bringing product to market.
- **Oregon’s agriculture-related expenses are rising faster than agricultural sales growth, which may lead to staffing cuts, increased automation, and/or production changes.**

### *Immigration*

- The impact of Oregon laws related to Driver’s licensing has affected families mobility and created transportation challenges both for families and service providers since families have difficulty in accessing services and work

### *Socio-economic*

- Affordable housing difficult to find.
- More car pools for work.



- High underemployment rates in Oregon.

### *Child Care*

- Although the suppressed economic conditions have decreased the utilization of child care it has also increased the need for subsidized child care. In addition odd hour child care is needed to accommodate family needs, e.g. grave yard shifts, weekends, and/ or sick child care.
- Growing interest and commitment by governmental and private business for investment in early childhood education.
- Costs for child care have increased while household incomes have decreased. The cost of toddler care is about 60% of a minimum wage income.

### *Health and Healthcare*

- In Oregon there has been strong legislation and movement for Coordinated Care Organizations as the mechanism for controlling cost yet providing needed health services to the Medicaid and low income population.
- Increasing poverty; increased food insecurity.
- Continued emphasis on the need for services for children's social emotional health and for family mental health.
- Requests for Mental Health Care, including care related to stress, the impacts of domestic violence, substance abuse.
- Interconnections between substance abuse and domestic violence / child abuse. A Family and Health Services Supervisor summarized the reluctance to report domestic violence:
  - “Many migrant mothers/women in DV cases are afraid to say anything to any person in law, persons in community for fear of being deported. Also, the burden of being alone with the children in a country they don’t know is a very big challenge. The language and culture are big barriers. So now migrant mothers/women feel trapped and unable to open up to someone that will listen to them.” (Liliana Will, Family Health Services Supervisor, Washington County)

## **Major Issues**

OCDC's Community Assessment process identified the following major issues: Transition from Migrant to Seasonal Farmwork, Child Care and Early Childhood Education, Services for Children with Disabilities, Changes in Oregon's Service Delivery Systems, Sequestration, and Changes in Crops. These are discussed below.



### *Transition from Migrant to Seasonal Farmwork*

Oregon's diverse climate enables growing crops in many regions for much of the year. Additionally, in some areas workers are needed for more than one "peak" time of labor. These tendencies are connected with a transition to increasing numbers of seasonal farmworkers as the availability of longer term work, likely connected to transportation challenges, encourages migrants to stay.

New estimates indicate a need to examine service provision targeting families of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers in Yamhill and Morrow counties. Yamhill County's high numbers of Seasonal Farmworkers raise questions for ongoing research that are specific to that region of Oregon, such as: If workers in the wine industry (predominant and growing in Yamhill County) do not qualify as "farmworkers" for the purposes of Head Start (because they are growing grapes for wine production vs. direct to market consumption), how might OCDC serve the community which likely has a need for low-income childcare? What are the current gaps in childcare provision for these workers? For Morrow County, as more families settle in the area *and* migrate through, the agency might look toward introducing sites locally, e.g., in Boardman (rather than transporting children 26 miles to Hermiston in Umatilla County).

Members of the CO Community Assessment Team recommend conducting an internal review of the varying policies around who "counts" as farmworkers – and then requesting Technical Assistance on this. Issues related to the wine industry are increasingly important in Oregon with growth not only in Yamhill County, but also reported in Jackson and Deschutes Counties. Additionally, there may be a need for recognition at the national level of the differences between West Coast and East Coast farmwork and migrant vs. seasonal patterns.

### *Child Care and Early Childhood Education*

The 2009 CA noted the on-going need to increase the number of home care providers and the quality of the existing child care settings in many counties. The Strategic Plan also includes the goal of diversifying services to families in the communities served by OCDC. As a result, the agency is strengthening its work around the long range objective to address this need. Work is occurring with key partners at the community and State. OCDC, in conjunction with the local Resource and Referral Child Care Network competed for and was awarded the EHS/Child Family Child Care Project for Jefferson County. The goals of this pilot project are to create a model partnership that can be replicated in the State and across the nation. The Jefferson County project targets home care providers in the area and is offering training and support to providers consistent with the quality in-service training offered to EHS personnel. As a result of this opportunity, OCDC has initiated discussions with the Oregon Community Foundation, a private Oregon foundation who has a commitment to child care to take the Jefferson model statewide pending funding.



Improving access to quality, affordable childcare remains a priority across the state. This includes a need for: infant/toddler classrooms, late and weekend hours, and serving families earning above the maximum income for Head Start services. Related concerns include declining third grade math proficiency and low high school graduation rates in many counties. One Superintendent noted that two thirds of incoming Kindergarten students in their district cannot hold a pencil or open a book from left to right.

#### *Estimates of Services for Children with Disabilities*

The number of young children identified as having developmental delays has risen in Oregon, led mainly by a huge one-year surge in Multnomah County. The biggest preschool categories were: Developmentally delayed: 4,600, up 6%; Communication/speech delay: 3,400, up 1%; Autism: 600, down 12%.<sup>160</sup> Nationally, 2.7 percent of children under age 3 get special education services, but in Oregon, only 1.7 percent were identified and helped. Multnomah County was one of the main problem areas. Only 1.5 percent of its youngest children got early intervention last year. Due to a doctor-driven turn-around, led by the Oregon Pediatric Society and its partners, that has trained 250 pediatricians and family practice doctors in a State that is home only to about 400 pediatricians', referrals have vastly improved in Multnomah County. The Oregon Department of Education reports that no group grew faster in the past year than children from birth through age 4 getting services under the broad category, "developmental delay." That group increased by 260 youngsters, or 6 percent, from last school year. Nearly all that growth occurred in Multnomah County, where the number of children under age 3 receiving services rose by 35 percent. The only downside is that Early Intervention and Early Special Education programs were already stretched thin -- and they now lack the resources to give all the additional children as much help as they need.

Currently, in order to serve children with disabilities, OCDC County Teams work with their local LEAs and access services (listed in Appendix H). However, since 2004 EI/ESCE services have been reduced by 57% for infants and toddlers and 34% for preschoolers, while the numbers of children identified with disabilities have increased year by year.<sup>161</sup> The Oregon Department of Education has called for improvement in services to children with disabilities, including: preschool hours, consultation, parent education, and home visits. Their assessment indicates **extreme deficits** in level of services provided to young children (ages 0-5) with identified disabilities.

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<sup>160</sup> Oregon Department of Education 2012.

<sup>161</sup> Oregon Division for Early Childhood. No Date. Oregon Early Intervention / Early Childhood Special Education. [http://decoregon.org/wp-content/uploads/PDF/EI\\_ECSE\\_Service\\_Levels.pdf](http://decoregon.org/wp-content/uploads/PDF/EI_ECSE_Service_Levels.pdf)



### *Changes in Oregon's Service Delivery Systems*

Early Learning Hubs. Oregon is currently transitioning from the local Commission on Children and Families model of service-delivery to the new Early Learning Hubs model. By the end of 2013 up to 7 Hubs will be initiated, with up to 16 by July 2014.<sup>162</sup> The initiation of Hubs will shift the landscape of early learning, including: Hub guidance of early learning with participation from 5 identified sectors (health, early education and pre-kindergarten, social/human services, K-12 education, and community and business engagement); identification of Outcomes in 5 Domains; and Family Resource Management.<sup>163</sup>

At the state level, OCDC Executive Director Donalda Dodson participated on the statewide committee that defined the Hub. County Program Directors have been encouraged to participate in their local Hubs, and a Marion County Parent is serving on a Hub Board.

Oregon's Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS). Oregon's QRIS program aims to raise the quality and consistency of child Care and Early learning programs across the state. In 2013, four regions are working in partnership with local Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) Agencies to pilot the QRIS program, for statewide implementation in 2014.<sup>164</sup>

Coordinated Care Organizations (CCOs). Oregon is transitioning to localized networks of health care providers who will serve those receiving health coverage under the Oregon Health Plan (OHP) / Medicaid. While OHP benefits will not change, CCOs will operate from a budget growing at a fixed rate with an emphasis on preventative care and management of chronic conditions. As of August 2013, 16 CCOs are operating in the state.<sup>165</sup>

These systems changes will impact the wrap-around services OCDC provides through Head Start.

### *Sequestration*

In March 2013, spending cuts that followed from the Budget Control Act of 2011 went into effect. These cuts are commonly known as "sequestration." While the impacts of these cuts are still being felt and assessed, there is an anticipated loss of 70,000 Head Start slots nationwide.<sup>166</sup>

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<sup>162</sup> Oregon Early Learning Council. 2013c. Early Learning Hub FAQ. <http://oregonearlylearning.com/other-priorities/community-based-coordinators-of-early-learning-services-hubs/early-learning-hub-faq/>. Accessed July 2013.

<sup>163</sup> Oregon Early Learning Council. 2013a.

<sup>164</sup> Western Oregon University Center on Inclusion and Early Childhood Care & Education. 2013. Oregon's Quality Rating and Improvement System. <http://www.wou.edu/tri/QRIS/index.html>. Accessed August 2013.

<sup>165</sup> Oregon Health Policy Board. 2013. Coordinated Care Organizations. Oregon Health Authority. <http://www.oregon.gov/oha/ohpb/pages/health-reform/ccos.aspx>. Accessed August 2013.

<sup>166</sup> US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. March 1, 2013. Program Instruction: Sequestration ACP-PI-HS-13-01.

[http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/standards/PIs/2013/resour\\_pri\\_001\\_030113.html](http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/standards/PIs/2013/resour_pri_001_030113.html). Accessed June 2013.



An across the board spending cut of 5.27% was applied to all federally funded Head Start and Early Head Start programs. To meet the reduction requirements, OCDC:<sup>167</sup>

- Decreased funds in facilities and cut some leases
- Will not fill some open positions at our Central (Administrative) Office
- Will reduce the following slots and associated staff positions:

Impacted County – Site - Program	Slots Reduced
Clackamas	36
Malheur-Nyssa-MHS	34
Polk-MHS	36
Washington-MHS	136

#### *Changes in Crops due to Weather Difficulties in the State*

Umatilla County: Cold weather in the fall and winter of 2010-11 resulted in crop losses this year in Milton-Freewater, Umatilla County. The Umatilla County Commissioners declared a state of emergency in fruit growers in the area.<sup>168</sup>

Washington County: The weather and other factors are impacting crops in the Washington County area. Growers and anecdotal information predict work will not be ready until the end of June and possibly not until the first of July. Reports from across the region indicate layoffs at nurseries, canneries not hiring, family childcare homes for Migrant families with no families enrolled. On a positive note, blueberries are expected and should have a 4 week harvesting. (LaRue Williams, County Director).

Hood River and Wasco Counties: Rainy weather in June devastated significant portions of Oregon's cherry crop. Millions of dollars of Bing cherries – some estimating up to 60% of the crop – split due to heavy rains followed by sunny, hot weather.<sup>169</sup> Helicopters and even sprayers blowing air were used in an attempt to dry out the crops.<sup>170</sup>

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<sup>167</sup> Dodson, Donalda. May 21, 2013. Executive Memorandum: OCDC and the 2013 Sequestration. Oregon Child Development Coalition.

<sup>168</sup> Samantha Tipler. April 2011. Fall freeze kills orchards. East Oregonian.

[http://www.eastoregonian.com/news/fall-freeze-kills-orchards/article\\_afe938b6-67e7-11e0-b380-001cc4c002e0.html?photo=3](http://www.eastoregonian.com/news/fall-freeze-kills-orchards/article_afe938b6-67e7-11e0-b380-001cc4c002e0.html?photo=3)

<sup>169</sup> Mitchell, Ben. Friday, June 28, 2013. Wet Weather Splits Cherry Crops: Area farmers assessing damage, counting losses. *Hood River News*. <http://www.hoodrivernews.com/news/2013/jun/28/wet-weather-splits-cherry-crops/>

<sup>170</sup> KGW. June 25, 2013. Rain ruins millions in NW cherry crops.

<http://www.nwcn.com/news?fd=213052951&fPath=/news/local&fDomain=10202>



## **Key Issues Facing Children and Families**

Overall, families continue to struggle to meet the many challenges they face as migrant and seasonal farm workers. According to parent surveys and focus groups during the Strategic Planning process and Town Hall meetings, immigration threats and concerns are more prevalent than ever. Families express fear of ongoing confrontations over immigration status and families are being separated when one member is detained. ~~Families also indicate that the new drivers' license requirements are of major concern.~~ Additionally the high cost of gasoline, housing issues, and lack of accessible transportation continue to be significant challenges. Over 2/3 (69%) of Oregon families in poverty have at least one parent who works.<sup>171</sup>

Key solutions parents identified include:

- Create centralized, center-based family support programs. Have OCDC centers become community hubs providing economic opportunities that meet community needs while continuing to advocate for farmworkers.
- Address transportation needs through means such as: expanded use of OCDC transportation fleet, bus tokens or passes, rental vehicles, car donations, advocacy within the public transportation system, local partnerships
- Partner with out-of-state agencies to: expedite paperwork processing, support transitions between schools, stay current on medical and dental check-ups.
- Develop a high school volunteer program that would build vocational skills while supporting OCDC programming.

Community Partners' recommendations included:

- Increase access to services, targeting Mental Health, Training and Workforce Development, and Transportation for medical appointments, meetings, and community appointments
- Expand programs, including space to increase services and extended hours of care
- Improve collaboration among community partners and other local agencies

## *Housing and Homelessness*

Statewide families face limited access to affordable housing options. On parallel, issues around homelessness, including numbers of homeless families, rates of homeless students, and families doubling or tripling up, remain high concerns. Counties with 2011 homeless student rates

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<sup>171</sup> Oregon Center for Public Policy. July 27, 2013. Fact Sheet: Working But Still Poor. <http://www.ocpp.org/2013/06/27/fs20130627-working-still-poor/>. Accessed August 2013. Analysis of 2011 American Community Survey data.



notably higher than the state's 3.8 include Malheur (7.4) and Jackson (7.3).<sup>172</sup> In order to serve homeless children, OCDC works with the Homeless Coordinators in each of the counties; however, it is likely that migrant farmworkers who are homeless are underreported. They may not identify as homeless even if they qualify for reasons including fear that their children will be taken from them and, if they are doubling up, that they will get the families with whom they are staying in trouble (e.g., with immigration officials).

### *Transportation*

Improved access to transportation continues to be a significant factor affecting the children, families and communities OCDC serves. There may be limited or even *no* public transportation services available. Distances to travel to services which are limited or unavailable in some areas can be great. (The possibility that distances could be increasing as services become fewer and further between is an area that needs further research.) While Oregon Driver's Licenses are becoming more accessible, the continued high cost of gas is an impediment to driving, even if families do have access to a vehicle.

Transportation issues rank high statewide. They impact the ability of OCDC families – and OCDC staff – to access healthcare, social services, educational opportunities, and food (see below).

### *Obesity and Food Insecurity*

Community partners, OCDC staff, and families across the state raised the issue of obesity as a concern. County Community Assessment Teams also identified the related concerns of: food deserts, increasing cost of food and other basic needs, food insecurity, and increasing use of the food banks. OCDC's 2013 Health Service Advisory Committee Meeting brought together Policy Council Members, OCDC Staff, and Community Partners to learn more about and discuss these overlapping concerns (see Appendix K).

As the impact of the recession lingers, the numbers of people accessing SNAP and Emergency Food supports (Food Bank) and those touched by lack of access to adequate amounts of affordable, healthy, nutritious food continues to increase, affecting ever more people. This includes those who have not been impacted by generational poverty, but have now become unable to meet their basic needs. People experiencing food insecurity may tend to eat high calorie, low nutrition "filler foods" in order to fill their bellies, because these are more affordable or because these are what they receive in Emergency Food Supports. This can result in

*"Many rural residents lack access to full-service grocery stores and fresh fruits and vegetables, adequate and affordable transportation, and basic services, such as electricity."*

- Oregon Food Bank and the Oregon Food Bank Network

(Oregon Food Bank and the Oregon Food Bank Network. 2013. The State of our Community Food System: A Summary of Community Food Assessments in Rural Oregon)

<sup>172</sup> Children First for Oregon. 2013. 2012 County Data Book: Status of Oregon's Children. [www.cffo.org](http://www.cffo.org).



malnutrition leading to health problems, obesity, diabetes, and other chronic health conditions. (2013 HSAC, Appendix K)

The first 3 years, including in utero, comprise the most important nutritional programming during a person's lifetime. During this time a baby is organizing their organ functions. Developing fetuses and babies need the right kind of energy at the right time: "If an embryo goes five minutes without food, it will be changed forever." The effects of malnutrition are trans-generational, because the reproductive tract and eggs of a woman develop while she is in utero (i.e., nourished by the grandmother). Additionally, malnutrition in utero impacts the risk for chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, and stroke, later in life.<sup>173</sup> Treating hunger and obesity generally responds to symptoms as opposed to the cause. Responses to hunger and food insecurity need to address the lifelong impacts of hunger on the developing fetus.

This research impacts OCDC service provision by underscoring the need to provide related education and assure adequate amounts of nutritious food for infants and toddlers, as well as adolescent and young women. OCDC has been preparing to implement the OCDC Childhood Hunger Screening and Intervention, adapted from an algorithm developed by the Oregon Food Bank's Childhood Hunger Coalition.<sup>174</sup> After reviewing the draft training and coaching process, Family and Health Services Specialists will work with the Coalition and WIC to develop additional materials.

## Priority Projects

### *Washington County*

Washington County has experienced high growth rates in recent years and the City of Hillsboro is now the fifth largest city in the State. The 2009 Community Assessment determined the need to obtain a new facility in the county where services could be consolidated and make more accessible to families. In the spring of 2011, a group of buildings was purchased in Hillsboro, Oregon to meet this need. OCDC's new construction project in Washington County is integral to the agency's strategic plan for growth in services and number of children served. The county has been consistently targeted to receive a new facility due to the age of the leased facilities and the limited expansion potential. Recent Community Assessment revealed an interest from other community partners such as Kaiser Permanente to collaborate on projects that meet family health needs in a centralized and easily accessible space.

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<sup>173</sup> Thornburg, Kent L. 2013. OCDC Health Service Advisory Committee. See HSAC Notes, Appendix K.

<sup>174</sup> See [http://www.oregonfoodbank.org/CHC/digests/Algorithm2011D\[1\].pdf](http://www.oregonfoodbank.org/CHC/digests/Algorithm2011D[1].pdf).



### ***Yamhill County***

OCDC also seeks to extend the Polk County area of service into adjoining Yamhill County where a large number of migrant workers have been identified but where there are no specific migrant Head Start services. Efforts will be made to see how those families can be served through the existing resources in Polk County. Preliminary insight indicates that Yamhill County may be similar to Marion County in having a “hub and spoke” model of home / work; families may opt to live in hub towns (like Woodburn in Marion, County) that offer a large and expanding array of services to Latinos, and then commute longer distances to work in the fields. We have also seen a need to explore services in Benton and Lane Counties due to large populations of migrant and seasonal workers. These are our next priority areas for service.

### ***Morrow County***

Morrow County has been identified as a high need county. OCDC already provides some services to this county; however, these are delivered 26 miles away in Hermiston in Umatilla County. 27.7% of Morrow County’s population is under 18, yet the rate of childcare slots remains low, at 9.0 per 100 (vs. 17.0 state average). 70% of public school children receive free or reduced lunches, with 29% of county households accessing SNAP. Concerns include: an estimated 25% of the population uninsured, the lack of prenatal care, limited social services, and reported methamphetamine and prescription drug abuse. The level of need in Morrow County, combined with the estimated increases in migrant and seasonal farmworkers is rationale for site location within the county.



## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Impacts and Recommendations**

#### *Demographic Make-up of Eligible Children*

Impact to OCDC: Estimates indicate extensive potential unmet need for wrap-around services to Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker families. Currently categorized “Seasonal” children may display developmental or emotional characteristics similar to those of “Migrant” children.

Recommendations: Look at implementing site-based services in Morrow County, possibly Boardman. Prioritize determination of key locations for service provision in Yamhill County. Investigate possible partnership(s) with local colleges to provide short-term Migrant services during the orchard crop harvest in Cove, Oregon (Union County).

Conduct further, systematic assessment of how Farmworker families balance access to work against the needs of their children. Assess service delivery in Seasonal programs to determine service needs and solutions for children who have parents who migrate for work. Advocate for implementation of language/categorization that more accurately fits West Coast Farmworkers.

#### *Other Child Development Programs*

Impact to OCDC: There is a statewide opportunity to address an increasing unmet need for quality, affordable early childhood care and education.

Recommendations: Develop business model for delivery of low-income childcare to families up to 200% of the Federal Poverty Line that includes: infant/toddler care, late and weekend hours, and expertise in identifying and services to children with disabilities (see below). Consider including care for older siblings, especially during non-school hours and breaks.

#### *Number and Types of Disabilities and Related Resources*

Impact to OCDC: With such extreme deficit in service provision at the state level, the resources to address the needs children with disabilities may be insufficient even working with local and regional community partners and local education authorities.

Recommendations: Assess the current percent of children with disabilities served with service level standard care by OCDC programs. Prioritize training, technical assistance, and coaching to identify disabilities and to improve standard level service delivery to children with disabilities. Set target goals for incremental year by year improvement of service level standard care delivery rates.



### *Health, Education, Nutrition, and Social Service Needs*

Impact to OCDC: The families OCDC serves – as well as their broader communities – are experiencing extreme levels of need for access to *basic resources* across a number of indicators.

Recommendations: Continue to strengthen partnerships and participate in state and national leadership to address food insecurity. Investigate possible partnerships to address Transportation needs to increase access to food, healthcare, social services, and education. Provide Training, Technical Assistance and Coaching to OCDC staff on recognizing and responding to Hunger/Food Insecurity and Homelessness. Investigate possible partnerships to address low-income Housing needs.

### *Resources to Address Needs – and Their Availability and Accessibility*

Impact to OCDC: Federal funds for OCDC programming have been decreased by sequestration. The impact of Early Learning Hubs, QRIS, and CCO implementation on OCDC service provision is yet to be determined.

Recommendations: Continue to participate in the development of the Early Learning Hub system. Assess competitive models through which OCDC can best be situated to respond to impending systems changes. Support OCDC families in learning about and obtaining Driver's Cards as appropriate.

### *Other Trends*

Impact to OCDC: Changes in growers' business models could affect numbers of children of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers accessing services – for the short or long term.

Recommendations: Build upon relationships with growers to improve partnerships and maintain an awareness of changes in their business models.

## **Ongoing Community Assessment Process Recommendations**

The following are recommendations for OCDC's Community Assessment process:

- Review estimates of MSFW and their children and emphasize validating the numbers in the state, the counties and in local areas within the counties. Establish a new partnership with a demographer at one of the universities within the state or region to develop projections for the next 5 or ten years.
- Develop a weighting scale to assist in the prioritization of future expansion into additional counties or within current counties served in the state. Should expansion dollars or other



resources become available, the scale would include criteria for weighing family and community needs to determine the neediest areas.

- In assessments of Parent Satisfaction and Community Partnerships, devote attention to the questions of degree of overall satisfaction with OCDCs programs and OCDC's reputation in the community.
- Review and revise timelines for completing data reports to inform the grant application using the Needs Assessment, Community Assessments, Training and Technical Assistance Plan, Goals and Objectives and Budget.
- Establish an ongoing CA team to oversee the data gathering and analysis process, and to identify trends that impact the services OCDC offers. The outcomes of the CA can be integrated more fully in training and technical assistance, grant applications, goals and objectives and the self assessment.
- Incorporate Community-Based Participatory Research methods into the CA process to better engage parents and line staff in collecting and reporting local data.
- Conduct some focused assessment on areas within counties where seasonal farmworkers are residing.
- Devote some focused attention to collecting and synthesizing information on:
  - Potential expansion counties or sites
  - “Drilling down” to look more closely at related data in key areas or pockets within counties that might be more affected by poverty
- Provide training for Community Assessment Teams on collecting, synthesizing, and analyzing data.



## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A: AGENCY NEEDS ASSESSMENT PROCESS OVERVIEW

#### OVERVIEW

Participants from four events provided information on the needs of Head Start eligible children and their families as defined by families and the institutions in the community that serve young children.

1. A June 2011 HSAC meeting was attended by over 60 partners, parents, OCDC staff and policy makers. The groups were asked to identify what was working at a local and state level, where opportunities for change might exist and what innovations could be considered both locally and across the state.
2. A town hall meeting in November 2011 was attended by parents, central office management, content specialists and county management. All thirteen counties had a team of representatives that included parents, community partners and OCDC county level staff. Some of the teams were present and others joined in via video conferencing. Each team was asked to describe the current status of their county including opportunities and barriers to quality services. Additionally they were asked to identify overall issues facing MSHS and OPK services and to brainstorm recommendations on how services could be improved or expanded upon. The outcome of these discussions was summarized and used by Central Office and County staff in the preparation of the 2012 Community Assessment.
3. A strategic planning process, commencing early in 2012, included parents, community partners, Board and Policy Council members and OCDC personnel in listening sessions, surveys and planning sessions.

Three of the four methods for gathering data included the identification of the strengths and barriers to success and opportunities for the future. Each of these three also concluded with recommendations for the future. The key themes from the HSAC meeting, Town Hall, Strategic Planning Process, and the community partner surveys are included in this section of the Community Assessment. This section concludes with a summary describing where key issues overlap and recommendations for the future to meet the identified needs of families by parents and community partners.



## **1. HEALTH SERVICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE (HSAC) MEETING**

Community partners, staff and parents who attended the HSAC meeting were asked to identify major needs in the local communities, barriers they are facing in meeting those needs and innovative solutions to identified concerns. An analysis of trends within the comments revealed the following issues were important to HSAC attendees. Major needs identified by HSAC attendees, in order by the number of times they were mentioned by groups include—basic needs (housing, heat, food, clothing), bilingual/bicultural support, access to mental health services, transportation, oral health/dental care, adult education and jobs. Major barriers identified by HSAC attendees, in order by the number of times they were mentioned by groups include—language barriers, transportation, child care, immigration issues and changes in agriculture.

Two examples of the proposals associated with innovative use of OCDC resources to benefit families and the community developed by the HSAC attendees are outlined below.

**Proposal One:** Create a centralized, center-based family support program to promote service coordination. Services could include:

- a. Parenting Groups
- b. Support educational groups
- c. Mobile health/dental clinics
- d. Parent apprenticeships
- e. Coordination of community programs
- f. Clothing exchange
- g. Job-training

**Proposal Two:** Address the Transportation Needs of Families

- a. Using current OCDC bus fleet, provide transportation for parent meetings, parent trainings.
- b. Provide bus tokens or bus passes for transportation on local bus systems.
- c. Purchase vehicles from Hertz, Avis, or others such rental companies for vehicles that are too old for rentals, or have too many miles for a rental vehicle, and then sell the vehicle for a very discounted price.
- d. Receive car donations in partnership with auto shops to repair the vehicle, and then sell the vehicle back to the needed families.
- e. Partner with transportation to increase stops closer to where the families live and critical services such as clinics.
- f. Increase transportation access to rural settings.
- g. Increase family awareness of how to use local transportation.



- h. Partner with businesses and organizations to donate the tickets for emergency transportation needs that arise.

## **2. TOWN HALL MEETING**

Town Hall participants focused on a series of questions at their half day meeting. Over 80 people attended, including parents, staff from the central office and the counties, and community stakeholders. The questions considered were—what are the needs of families in your county, what barriers do families face and what innovative program could be developed to address the needs? These were distilled into Opportunities and Challenges Listed for Migrant and Seasonal Families. The groups also discussed Migrant/Seasonal and OPK opportunities for statewide growth and innovation. These results are shown below.

### **a) Migrant Head Start Program**

#### Migrant Opportunities

- Longer season (more and different crops)
- Families choose seasonal programs (longer service)
- Increased housing
- Weekend service peak season
- More transportation for children and parents for events
- Agreements with out of state agencies to expedite paper work processing
- OCDC state wide agriculture job referrals from other counties

#### Migrant Challenges

- Immigration laws limiting/impacting flow of farm workers
- Fewer migrant workers because families are settling in place (seasonal)
- Cost of moving the whole family. Families feeling they must move to qualify
- More difficult to keep current on medical and dental
- Agriculture income over 50%
- Community perception
- Farm work housing
- Lack of childcare for children not enrolled in program
- Difficulty of transitioning kids between schools, trying to keep at a grade level
- Migrant education. School age, summer programs
- Weeks of service to migrant families leaving back to California to get children back to school/no longer need 15-17 weeks of service



## b) Seasonal Head Start Program

### Seasonal Family Opportunities

- Better staff development opportunities
- Serving families year round
- Parent employment
  - Community partnership internship
  - Parent and community involvement
- Increase in staff/parent relationships
- More fiscal opportunities
- Stability for families in school education
- Staff with specialized expertise can serve seasonal families (can develop these staff)
- Linking seasonal families with migrant education programs at school district and regional when not overlapped
- More exposure to resources and services in the community
- Better transition processes
- More consistent health and dental
- More chance to participate in PC (also parent committees and meetings)
- Opportunity to become part of the community (to belong)
- Help families advocate for themselves

### Seasonal Family Challenges

- Need more seasonal slots in all programs throughout the state
- Less regular work throughout the year
- Less work in agriculture
- Increased stressors on family unit and changing family structure (increase in single parent household)
- Reduction in community resources for seasonal families to access, which are needed to augment decrease in household incomes
- Competition with region 10 programs
- Expand the definition for agriculture work
- License and Social Security Number affects employment opportunities
- Families choose not to increase income to remain in program for program eligibility
- Reduction workforce as machinery is taking place



### c) Oregon Pre-Kindergarten Program

#### State Opportunities

- Increase seasonal slots
- More EHS slots
- Parent apprentice opportunities
- Expand into other social service grants to support self sufficiency
- Expand dual languages service to other agencies
- Childcare opportunities
- Expand on fee for service training
- OCDC can provide services to other ECE providers or community agencies in areas of: working with Latino families, ECE training others (FA/CPR, TS, Gold, ITERS, etc.)
- Culturally responsive services
- OCDC can expand to Sandy, Oregon City, Eagle Creek, Damascus, Estacada and Yamhill/Benton-Linn Counties

#### OPK

- Expand OPK slots
- Offer before care for school aged children
- Partner more closely with OCDC, CCE and OAEYC
- Increase hours to the program for OPK, full day year round
- Encourage childcare in partnership with local businesses
- Share space with other agencies and create centers like “Gladstone Center”

#### State Challenges OPK/MHS

- Funding cuts to social services agencies (utilities, rental, clothing and food)
- Driver's license
- Unemployment up
- Homelessness up
- Funding cuts to ESDs
- Childcare cuts/availability
- Family stressors, abuse and neglect
- Less agriculture work
- Current political climate
- Lack of access to ongoing health care
- Less migrant families
- Languages barriers to access services



- Qualifying staff (ITT) facilities
- State requirements for ECE by Early Learning Council
- School readiness demands
- Immigration reform
- Impact of other states immigration activities on state families
- OCDC may need more fluid start dates

### **3. STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS (SPP)**

OCDC contracted with an external agency to facilitate a new five year strategic plan in the late Fall of 2011 and the Spring of 2012. The SPP consultants utilized several methods for gathering information from internal and external customers, which is significant to the Community Assessment. They held interviews with families, listening sessions with parents and community partners, and conducted surveys. Results from each are summarized briefly below.

#### **a) Family Feedback During SPP Interviews**

A series of interviews was conducted with families, in which parents expressed needs in the area of child care and education, indicating a need for earlier program start time and weekend services for infants, toddlers and preschool age children through age twelve. They reported that private preschool and childcare is too expensive, with the cost of care ranging from \$25- \$50 per day, per child. In many communities, even in-home family child care expenses often exceed income generated by families who need care for more than one child. These and other needs were summed up in the Summary of Parent Feedback February 2012, Strategic Planning Process and are listed below.

Parent-Identified strengths of the program:

- OCDC's strength lies in creating a loving atmosphere of bi-lingual learning
- Parent meetings in Spanish
- Health care, screenings, resource referrals, and transportation
- Materials that are sent home help parents spend time with their kids and help parents know about what kids are learning
- Centers provide referrals
- OCDC provides a supportive and challenging preschool environment with age appropriate education.
- Individualized plans for children
- OPK helps parents become better parents
- OCDC is very supportive to children and has good communication with parents



- Families need programs to be all day, all year and affordable
- Activities for elementary school children
- Trained caregivers for at-home child care
- Greater availability of Early Head Start

**Parent-Identified Challenges of the program**

- Communication
- Including fresh fruits in meals
- Training for teachers
- Ratio of staff to children

**Parent-Identified Opportunities of the program**

- OCDC centers could be community hubs, creating economic opportunities to meet community needs and continuing to advocate for the needs of farm workers
- OCDC could explore developing a high school volunteer program to build skills for eligible credits and support the centers

**b) Community Partner Comments and Recommendations from SPP Listening Sessions and Surveys**

In January 2012, two facilitated multi-site listening sessions with 60 invited community partners from Jackson, Jefferson, Klamath, Malheur, Marion, Multnomah, Umatilla and Washington counties were conducted by the firm OCDC engaged to assist with the strategic planning process. Topics explored included how the organization's work fits the needs of the community, the impact of the OCDC programs and key trends affecting families.

Participants in both groups discussed the importance of greater collaboration, coordination and communication with community partners. Community partners offered recommendations on how to keep stakeholders aware of the changing program requirements, opportunities to explore in the future and important issues to consider when developing the five year strategic plan. These included:

**Recommendations from Listening Sessions**

- Increase access to services
  - Mental Health
  - Training and workforce development
  - Transportation for medical appointments
- Expand programs
  - Funding and space to expand services
  - Extend the hours of care at the centers to provide more child care

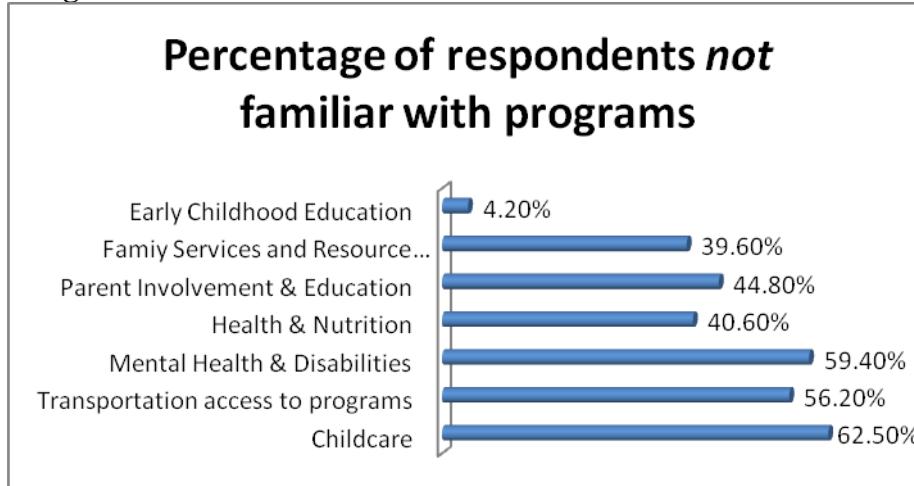


- Support creation of quality, affordable in-home childcare options or co-ops run by migrants for migrant families
- Provide transportation to help parents to meetings and other appointments in the community
- Advocate for housing and driver's licenses to accompany work visas
- Encourage collaboration among local agencies in the community
- Facilitate information sharing among centers and OCDC partners
- Coordinate with local schools, children's files and assessment information needs to follow the child

**c) Community Partner Survey**

In addition to the listening sessions attended by Community Partners, 106 partners were surveyed in the strategic planning data gathering process. (Please see Appendix B: Community Partner Survey.) The survey provided additional feedback and insight. Survey respondents from the community encouraged OCDC to expand upon methods of communication to generate a greater awareness of its programs and maximize utilization. Three-quarters of the respondents indicated they would like to receive more information regarding OCDC's response to federal mandates and program directives that affect all early childhood education programs. There was also a clear awareness gap within the child care community.

**Figure 14**



62.5% of Child Care Providers who answered the survey were unfamiliar with OCDC's childcare programs, with Mental Health and Disabilities and Transportation following closely after.

Recommendations from Community Partner Survey:

- Find opportunities to connect more often with partners
- Attend community meetings such as community boards and committees and collaborate on common goals



- Invite partners to visit OCDC
- Develop a website and regularly distribute a newsletter with resources, programs, service news, information and updates on key OCDC initiatives
- Raise funds together
- Involve local business and help them understand the connection between early childhood education, stability of workers and their own bottom line.

## **SUMMARY OF INFORMATION GAINED FROM PLANNING PROCESS**

When considering the wide breadth of information gathered, several major themes, recommendations, and potential areas of innovation and diversification emerged.

### **Major Themes**

- Parents are actively engaged; and participating in planning and proposed innovation
- Community partners value OCDC and are willing partners in the process of improving services to young children and families at the state and local level
- Parents and partners provided numerous recommendations for expansion and diversification and are confident of the capacity of OCDC to achieve this growth

### **Recommendations**

- Sustainable Financial Resources:
  - Facilities could be offered as a rental option for those providing services in the winter when other MSHS programs may not be in operation
  - Food service capacity could be expanded for summer lunch programs and meals to include seniors
  - Partner with housing organizations or expand to develop housing in areas not well served by existing organizations
- Partnerships
  - Ongoing training and development of teachers
  - Continue to be involved with Health Reform
  - Write grants that leverage external resources to bring in revenue from different sources
  - Extend day care to children in the community to generate income
- Effective Communication
- Committed Board and Staff Working Together



## Potential Areas of Innovation or Diversification

- Child care needs are a primary concern in the state and local areas, and OCDC is a leader in providing early care and education in local communities. We have the infrastructure to expand this service to others
- Mental health needs and services are an ongoing concern at the state and local level
- Bilingual, bicultural services are a major need in the state and a major strength of the agency and could be used to promote diversification for services
- Transportation is a major need in communities, and OCDC has the infrastructure to assist families and collaborate with others to enhance use of local transportation options
- OCDC is identified as a location and entity that can lead the way in creating centralized community settings where services and education can be accessed by a cross section of services to all families



## APPENDIX B: COMMUNITY PARTNER SURVEY

### Oregon Child Development coalition Community Partner Survey

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency/Business: \_\_\_\_\_

Years of partnership with OCDC: \_\_\_\_\_

As a valued member of your local community and of the OCDC HSAC, we are asking that you please share with us the knowledge you have of the various community services and any gaps in services. Please share both the services your individual agency/organization provides as well as what you know of other areas of services. Please comment on the quality of the services available in each area and comment on the strengths and potential gaps. Please check off for one or more service areas impacted (MSHS, OPK, LIF, EHS).

- MSHS = Migrant Seasonal Head Start children and families, low-income, migrant & seasonal agricultural working families and their children ages 0-5.
- MSEHS = Migrant Seasonal Early Head Start children and families, includes pregnant women and children ages 0-3.
- OPK= Oregon Pre-Kindergarten children and families, low-income, at-risk children ages 3-5.
- LIF= Low Income Families and their children (all ages)

#### Strengths in Services available in the Community

Services Available in the area of:	Population	Comment on Strengths	Level of strength 5 excellent 3 sustainable
Health	<input type="checkbox"/> MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> OPK <input type="checkbox"/> LIF <input type="checkbox"/> MSEHS		5 4 3
Oral health	<input type="checkbox"/> MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> OPK <input type="checkbox"/> LIF <input type="checkbox"/> MSEHS		
Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> OPK <input type="checkbox"/> LIF <input type="checkbox"/> MSEHS		
Mental health	<input type="checkbox"/> MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> OPK <input type="checkbox"/> LIF <input type="checkbox"/> MSEHS		
Disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/> MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> OPK <input type="checkbox"/> LIF <input type="checkbox"/> MSEHS		



Family support and preservation services, child protective services	<input type="checkbox"/> MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> OPK <input type="checkbox"/> LIF <input type="checkbox"/> MSEHS		
Local elementary schools, educational & cultural institutions	<input type="checkbox"/> MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> OPK <input type="checkbox"/> LIF <input type="checkbox"/> MSEHS		
Child care services	<input type="checkbox"/> MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> OPK <input type="checkbox"/> LIF <input type="checkbox"/> MSEHS		
Organizations/businesses that support children and families	<input type="checkbox"/> MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> OPK <input type="checkbox"/> LIF <input type="checkbox"/> MSEHS		

#### Gaps in Services available in the Community

<i>Services Available in the area of:</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Comment on Gaps</i>	<i>Level of gap 2 needs improvement 1 serious need</i>
Health	<input type="checkbox"/> MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> OPK <input type="checkbox"/> LIF <input type="checkbox"/> MSEHS		2 1
Oral health	<input type="checkbox"/> MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> OPK <input type="checkbox"/> LIF <input type="checkbox"/> MSEHS		2 1
Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> OPK <input type="checkbox"/> LIF <input type="checkbox"/> MSEHS		
Mental health	<input type="checkbox"/> MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> OPK <input type="checkbox"/> LIF <input type="checkbox"/> MSEHS		
Disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/> MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> OPK <input type="checkbox"/> LIF <input type="checkbox"/> MSEHS		
Family support and preservation services, child protective services	<input type="checkbox"/> MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> OPK <input type="checkbox"/> LIF <input type="checkbox"/> MSEHS		



Local elementary schools, educational & cultural institutions	<input type="checkbox"/> MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> OPK <input type="checkbox"/> LIF <input type="checkbox"/> MSEHS		
Child care services	<input type="checkbox"/> MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> OPK <input type="checkbox"/> LIF <input type="checkbox"/> MSEHS		
Organizations/businesses that support children and families	<input type="checkbox"/> MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> OPK <input type="checkbox"/> LIF <input type="checkbox"/> MSEHS		

In regards to your partnership with OCDC:

1. What has been working well?
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What challenges have you experienced?
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What hopes and expectations do you have?



## APPENDIX C: OCDC PARENT SATISFACTION SURVEY

### 2011 OCDC Parent Survey

County: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Program:  EHS  OPK  M/S  
 What is your relationship to the child? I'm the,  Mom  Dad  Grandparent  Family member/Responsible adult  
 How many children you have registered in OCDC programs

#### Your Opinion Counts!

OCDC is committed to provide to you and your family with quality services and facilities. Please take a moment to complete this survey to let us know what you think of our services and program. Your responses will be kept strictly confidential. What you have to say is important to us. Your opinion counts; *please respond today*. Sincerely, OCDC Parent State Policy Council, OCDC Board of Directors and staff.

Please mark One face for each question. N/A = Not Applicable	Unacceptable	Needs Improvement	Satisfactory	Excellent	N/A
1. How is the process to enroll you and your family in the program?	:(	:)	:(	:)	
2. How do you feel staff answers your questions?	:(	:)	:(	:)	
3. Do you feel welcome in the program?	:(	:)	:(	:)	
4. How do you feel OCDC is meeting your family's needs?	:(	:)	:(	:)	
5. In your opinion, how is OCDC program's reputation in your community?	:(	:)	:(	:)	
6. How can you describe the communication between staff and parents is?	:(	:)	:(	:)	
7. How do you rate OCDC's role in preparing your child for transition to Kindergarten or other classrooms?	:(	:)	:(	:)	
8. How would you rate parent meetings and trainings in meeting your needs and interests?	:(	:)	:(	:)	
9. How is the information you receive from staff around your child's health?	:(	:)	:(	:)	
10. How is the information you receive from staff around your child's development?	:(	:)	:(	:)	
11. How do you feel your culture and language are currently included in program activities?	:(	:)	:(	:)	
12. How would you rate the food your child receives in the program?	:(	:)	:(	:)	
13. How is the support OCDC provides you around accessing other services in the community?	:(	:)	:(	:)	
14. How do you feel the community services are meeting your needs?	:(	:)	:(	:)	
15. What is your level of satisfaction with OCDC programs in general?	:(	:)	:(	:)	
16. What is your level of satisfaction on how quickly problems get resolved in your program?	:(	:)	:(	:)	

If you answered N/A to any of the questions, is there a reason WHY you feel this way?

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Is there anything more you wish to share about the program?

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THANK YOU!

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Karelia Harding 3/24/11



## APPENDIX D: SUMMARY OF PARENT SURVEY 2010-2011 RESPONSES

Percent Change, 2010 - 2011		
Question	Satisfactory	Excellent
How do you feel staff answers your questions?	15.79%	-1.66%
Do you feel welcomed in the program?	13.64%	0.16%
How do you feel OCDC is meeting your family needs?	15.70%	-3.99%
How is OCDC's reputation in your community?	24.78%	-13.50%
How is communication between staff and parents.	16.22%	-3.77%
How is OCDC preparing your child for transition?	13.32%	-0.18%
Rate parent meetings and trainings. Do they meet your interests?	3.89%	1.57%
How is the info you receive from staff around your child's health?	97.58%	-4.88%
How is the info you receive from staff around your child's development?	9.56%	-5.22%
How do you feel your culture and languages are currently included in the program activities?	1.64%	-2.79%
How would you rate the food your child gets in the program?	23.44%	-9.19%
How is OCDC support to access other services in the community?	5.62%	-0.78%
What is your level of satisfaction with OCDC programs in general?	36.53%	-15.96%

### Summary of Comments (2011)

440 people did not make any comment in this area, which is a total of 68%

Positive Comments	# of Answers	%
1. Very satisfied with program and services, kids are doing great in transitions and moving to Kindergarten, children are very happy and enjoy the program.	155	24 %
2. Want to thank the teachers and their work with the children	13	2 %
3. The parent meetings are friendly then the other Head Starts	2	0.3 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	
Need Improvement Comments		
1. Want to get a better service, longer hours, program timing and extra spaces to serve more kids	11	2 %
2. We need better communication with the families and makes us feel more welcomed in the centers, find more ways to better involved the parents in the center, more information and parent participation	10	1.5 %
3. More support with the potty training	2	0.3 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	



## APPENDIX E: PARENT SATISFACTION SURVEY



Please complete the following questions as openly and honestly as possible. Your opinion of the OCDC programs is valuable to us in determining if we are serving and supporting the needs of our children and families and will be used for future program planning. Please complete this survey as soon as possible. Thank you for your time and comments. Your input is important to us!

### 1 – Area = me and my family (Please select one answer)

1. I live in:	<input type="checkbox"/> Malheur County	<input type="checkbox"/> Multnomah County	<input type="checkbox"/> Marion County
	<input type="checkbox"/> Polk County	<input type="checkbox"/> Washington County	<input type="checkbox"/> Hood River County
	<input type="checkbox"/> Wasco County	<input type="checkbox"/> Umatilla County	<input type="checkbox"/> Jefferson County
	<input type="checkbox"/> Jackson County	<input type="checkbox"/> Klamath Falls County	
2. My child(ren) participate in the following program (Please select one answer)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> OPK	<input type="checkbox"/> OPK/EHS	
	<input type="checkbox"/> MS	<input type="checkbox"/> MS/EHS	
3. Please select the most appropriated answer for you, I have the following children registered and participating in the OCDC programs: (Please select one answer)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1-2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3-4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5-6	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
4. How did you heard about the OCDC programs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Family member/Friend	<input type="checkbox"/> Flyer	<input type="checkbox"/> Radio
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Web

### 2 – Education Area (Please select one answer)

	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
5. The staff members in my child's center:			
a. Work well with my child			
b. Keep me informed about my child's progress			
c. Make me feel welcomed and respected			
6. My child is more ready for school/ kindergarten since attending OCDC programs (knows letters, numbers, colors, writes name, etc)			
7. My child is more socially prepared for school/ kindergarten since attending OCDC (gets along with others, takes turns, follows directions, etc)			
8. The center, classrooms have materials that represent my family's culture (books, toys, posters, decoration, etc)			

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	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
9. Materials that are send back home are helpful to work with my child(ren)			
10. Since involved in the program, I have a better understanding of how important is to stay involved in my child's activities and education			
11. I feel my child's development has been supported and enhanced by his/her participation in the program.			
12. I'm satisfied with the education services my child receives at OCDC			
13. I'm satisfied with the support I received from OCDC around my child's development, health and well being.			

14. How many minutes per day do you read with your child at home? (Please select one answer) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-15	<input type="checkbox"/> 16-30	<input type="checkbox"/> 30+	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
15. How has this amount increased since being in Head start) (Please select one answer) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> A lot	<input type="checkbox"/> Some	<input type="checkbox"/> Same			

### 3 – Transportation and Nutrition

	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
16. The food my child receives in the program is healthy, nutritious and with variety of culture styles.			
17. As a result of being in OCDC, my family makes better health choices in our daily life with our food			

18. I self- Transport my child daily (if yes, skip to question 21) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
19. My child's bus driver and helper			
a. Makes my child welcomed everyday			
b. Makes me feel welcome and respected			
c. Makes an effort to pick up/drop off at the same time			
20. I'm satisfied with the transportation services my child receives			

21. To your knowledge, is there anything we need to change in transportation or nutrition in our programs?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
Is <u>YES</u> , please explain	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

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**4 – Family Services**

	Yes	Some	No	Did not receive
22. My family Advocate				
a. Provided needed resources				
b. Is available when needed				
c. Is welcoming and respectful				
22. I learned something new about:				
a. Child Development				
b. Community resources				
c. Staying Healthy				
d. Dental Care				
e. Other: _____				
<b>23. I participate in the following parent/ family activities (Check all that apply) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></b>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Family nights	<input type="checkbox"/> Parent Trainings	<input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer in classrooms/bus/ kitchen		
<input type="checkbox"/> Parent meeting	<input type="checkbox"/> Classroom Activities	<input type="checkbox"/> Community Fairs		
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy Council elections	<input type="checkbox"/> Parent Service Area Committees	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual Self-Assessment		
<input type="checkbox"/> Staff Trainings	<input type="checkbox"/> Staff Interviews	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		
<b>24. I have not been able to participate due to: (Check all that apply) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></b>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Work	<input type="checkbox"/> School	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Commitments		
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Illness/pregnancy	<input type="checkbox"/> Didn't want to		
<input type="checkbox"/> No Childcare	<input type="checkbox"/> Family issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Time does not work		
<input type="checkbox"/> Need reminder	<input type="checkbox"/> Not interested	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		
			Agree	Disagree
25. I receive sufficient notice of upcoming parent meetings and program activity dates or the center closing for staff meetings and holidays			Don't Know	
Comments: _____				
26. I am satisfied with the opportunities available for parents				
27. Parent meetings and trainings meet my needs and interest.				
<b>28. Was the program enrollment process easy to understand? Did the staff review the purpose of the forms and releases?</b>				
<input type="checkbox"/> YES		<input type="checkbox"/> NO		
Comments: _____				
<b>29. Was the orientation at the beginning of the program year helpful to you? Did staff review program calendars, parent handbook, and program policies including confidentiality, illness, bad weather, and expectations of parent involvement?</b>				
<input type="checkbox"/> YES		<input type="checkbox"/> NO		
Comments: _____				

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**5 – OVERALL PROGRAM SATISFACTION**

	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
30. Overall, I'm satisfied with the OCDC programs			
31. I have made positive changes in life as a result of being in OCDC.			
32. OCDC programs meet my family needs			
33. OCDC programs have good communication between staff, parents and community.			
34. OCDC staff is quick to resolve problems at my county			
35. I feel OCDC staff listens to the parents needs and changes			

**6- COMMUNITY**

	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
36. I feel my community provides me with the necessary support for my family needs. (WIC, Food Stamps, housing, etc)			
37. I feel welcome in my community Comments: _____			

38. I need support in the following areas from my community: (Check all that apply) 

- |                                          |                                                |                                                |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing         | <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medical/Dental | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal ID'S         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Work            | <input type="checkbox"/> Clothing              | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment benefits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food/ Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> Legal Services        | <input type="checkbox"/> Workers Rights/Safety |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Immigration     | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation        | <input type="checkbox"/> Child care            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adult Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____          |                                                |

39. COMMENTS. Do you have anything that you will like to say to us about our program, staff and service?

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40. COMMENTS. Do you feel your community is changing? If yes, in what way?

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Karelia Harding, Policy Council Coordinator – 9140 SW Pioneer Court, Suite E – Wilsonville, OR 97070



## **APPENDIX F: MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION ESTIMATES FROM PRIOR OCDC REPORTS<sup>175</sup>**

It is critical to be cautious when estimating the number of farmworkers, especially migrants. The Oregon Employment Department uses Unemployment Insurance tax records to calculate *nonfarm* employment estimates; this data is much less reliable in the agricultural sectors because only the larger farms and ranches are subject to unemployment insurance law.<sup>176</sup> Additionally, the demand for migrant and seasonal farm worker (MSFW) services is very uncertain and depends on such factors as weather and types and varieties of crops (e.g., different varieties of cherries). It is very difficult for estimation methods to fully capture these fluctuating factors. The most powerful predictor of MSFW populations is the prior year.

Migrant Seasonal Head Start programs are required to develop their own estimation methodologies. These include direct methods such as surveying/counting at various points in a year the variable of interest (e.g., the number of migrant farmworkers in Marion County) and then extrapolating these numbers into an overall yearly estimate. Indirect methods can also be employed. Here, information is observed on variables that correlate (e.g., the number of acres of a certain crop planted in Marion County) with the variable of interest and then is used in a model and/or formula to estimate the variable of interest. With both direct and indirect methods a single estimate--a number--is generated. Of course, rarely is a generated estimate for some variable equal to the true value and, as such, it is either an overestimate or an underestimate. This is why interval estimate methods are suggested as an alternative to methods producing a single value. Interval estimates produce a lower value and upper value--a range--in which the true value should exist, but generating an interval estimate requires much more information about migrant and seasonal farmworkers than currently exists.

Jack DeWard employed an indirect estimation method to generate 2005 and 2008 OCDC estimates for this report, building upon the Alice C. Larson's 2002 estimates of migrant and seasonal farmworkers and family members as a base, and agricultural information from the Oregon Agricultural Information Network through Oregon State University.<sup>177</sup> Larson used an indirect (but different) method to generate Oregon county estimates for 2002. The method employed to generate 2005 and 2008 estimates used such county-level covariates as: poverty rate, unemployment rate, number of labor camps, total acreage of crops typically employing migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and migrant and seasonal farmworker counts from the prior year. Four separate models/equations were generated to predict: 1) the number of migrant

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<sup>175</sup> Note: The information included in this Appendix appeared in the main text of the 2012 Community Assessment. Because the new (May 2013) Larson data is the most recent, most thoroughly researched information we have, that data takes precedence over other estimates and is now reported in the main text of this current Community Assessment.

<sup>176</sup> Oregon Employment Department. Agricultural Employment.

<http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/PubReader?itemid=00003093>

<sup>177</sup> Alice C. Larson, *Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study: Oregon*, 2002, Larson Assistance Services



farmworkers; 2) the number of seasonal farm workers; 3) the number of children ages 0 through 5 of migrant farmworkers; and 4) the number of children ages 0 through 5 of seasonal farmworkers.

The US Department of Agriculture generated 1997 estimates and Alice C. Larson<sup>178</sup> produced 2002 estimates. OCDC calculated estimates for 2005 and 2008 (see Methodology [at the bottom of this Appendix](#)). The two maps below provide 2008 estimates for the number of migrant (see Figure 15) and seasonal (see Figure 16) farmworkers for all 36 Oregon counties. Table 28 provides a historical perspective on Oregon's migrant and seasonal farmworkers. More specifically, it contains the 1997, 2002, 2005, and 2008 farmworker estimates for Oregon and the 12 counties OCDC currently serves.

The 2008 estimates depicted in the Figures below are probably the most important for OCDC because they are the most current and, hence, should have the most influence on planning OCDC service locations and the type of services offered at the locations.

Even though the 2008 estimates are important, these numbers by themselves can be difficult to interpret because no information is available concerning what should be expected. Past time period estimates can be useful here. This is the reason for including historical data – e.g., 1997, 2002, and 2005 estimate – so that expectations can be developed regarding data patterns or trends. The historical data in the Table below was generated by different organizations using, to varying degrees, different methods.

In 2008 there were an estimated 32,321 migrant farmworkers and 59,108 seasonal farmworkers in Oregon. Examining changes over the four time periods shows migrant farmworkers declining dramatically from an estimated 57,646 in 1997 to around the 26,000 to 33,000 range in 2002, 2005, and 2008. On the other hand, seasonal farmworkers have been increasing from an estimated 19,372 in 1997 to 59,673 in 2008, with the most striking increase occurring from 1997 to 2002. The 2008 estimate of 59,108 was a small decrease from the 2005 59,673 estimate.

The data shows different patterns that probably result from the influences of several factors including: varying weather conditions; product competition, both domestic and international; changing production costs; and immigration issues. Clackamas's total migrant and seasonal estimates for the four time periods start high, at over 13,000 for 1997, and then drop to the high 8,000 to low 9,000 levels for 2002, 2005, and 2008. Hood River and Malheur's numbers increase from the 1997 to the 2002 period and then drop and hold relatively steady during 2005 and 2008. Jackson, Polk, Umatilla, and Wasco estimates are more stable over the four time periods.

The percent of Migrant and Seasonal Workers in the state is estimated by counties and includes food processing workers and non workers. There are an estimated 34,156 Migrant Farm workers in the state and 56,952 Seasonal Farm workers for a total of 91,118 estimated MSHS

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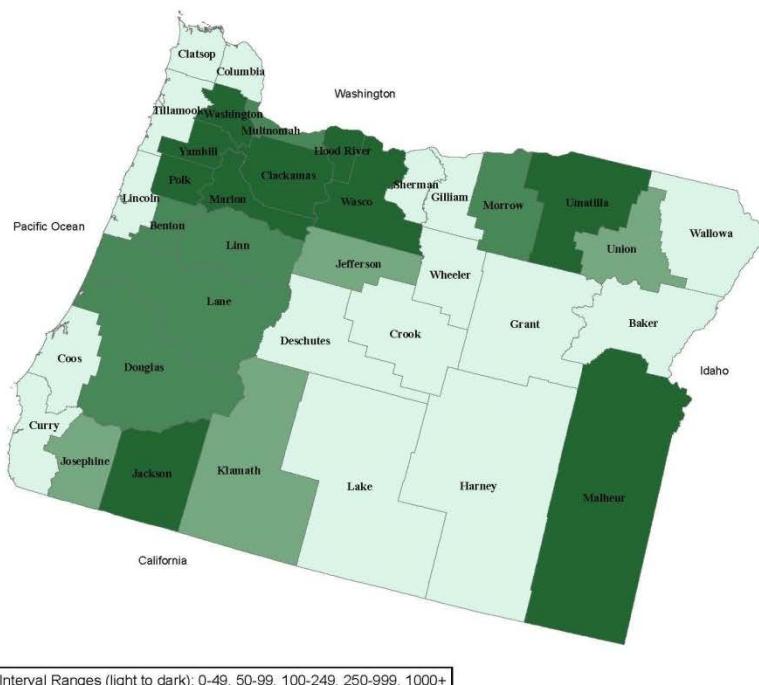
<sup>178</sup> Alice C. Larson, *Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study: Oregon, 2002*, Larson Assistance Services



Farm workers. The numbers vary widely by county with 15,676 MS Farm workers residing in Marion, followed by 11,179 in Hood River and 9,271 estimated to be residing in Wasco County. The top counties for Migrant workers are: Marion, Hood River, Wasco, Clackamas, Washington, Yamhill, Malheur, Umatilla and Benton in that order. Seasonal farm workers estimates across counties reveal the following counties had the highest populations: Marion County followed by Hood River, Wasco, Clackamas, Umatilla, Yamhill, Washington, Polk, Malheur, Benton and Lane.

OCDC has developed a method for estimating the number of children of migrant and seasonal farmworkers in Oregon using Alice C. Larson's 2002 estimates of migrant and seasonal farmworkers and family members as a base, and agricultural information from the Oregon Agricultural Information Network through Oregon State University.<sup>179</sup> Two maps (Figures below) provide 2008 estimated information for the number of migrant and seasonal eligible children ages 0-5 for all 36 Oregon counties. Further, the 2005 and 2008 migrant and seasonal estimates for Oregon and the 12 counties OCDC serves are listed in Table 7. The 2008 Oregon estimates were 4,464 migrant children and 14,154 seasonal children. When compared with 2005, the Oregon migrant estimate increased by 44 children (1%) and the seasonal estimate increased by 243 children (2%).

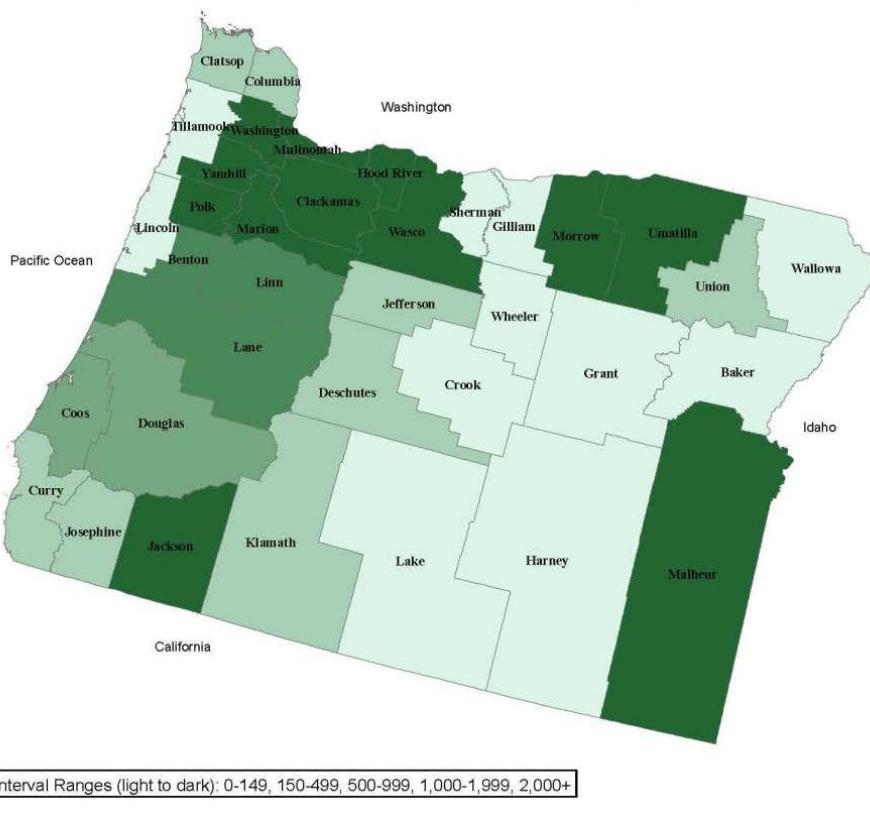
**Figure 15: Estimated Number of Migrant Farmworkers in Oregon in 2008**



<sup>179</sup> See Appendix C1.3.



**Figure 16: Estimated Number of Seasonal Farmworkers in Oregon in 2008**



**Table 28: Oregon Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Estimates**

	1997 MFW	1997 SFW	1997 Total MSFW	2002 MFW	2002 SFW	2002 Total MSFW	2005 MFW	2005 SFW	2005 Total MSFW	2008 MFW	2008 SFW	2008 Total MSFW
Oregon	57,646	19,372	77,018	26,435	47,385	73,820	32,726	59,673	94,404	32,321	59,108	93,437
Clackamas	9,429	4,122	13,551	3,491	5,396	8,887	3,075	6,167	9,243	3,036	6,122	9,159
Hood River	7,135	1,197	8,332	3,783	7,396	11,179	4,052	6,664	10,717	4,002	6,615	10,617
Jackson	2,901	834	3,735	1,769	2,953	4,722	1,632	2,792	4,425	1,645	2,819	4,466
Jefferson	843	265	1,108	399	621	1,020	368	555	925	371	557	928
Klamath	1,348	574	1,922	200	313	513	171	373	545	171	373	545
Malheur	1,765	821	2,586	1,678	2,501	4,179	1,455	2,133	3,588	1,459	2,131	3,591
Marion	11,467	5,449	16,916	4,943	10,733	15,676	4,684	12,117	16,802	4,520	11,731	16,252
Multnomah	1,971	861	2,832	642	980	1,622	667	1,535	2,203	625	1,491	2,118
Polk	2,191	848	3,039	1,400	3,134	4,534	1,403	2,934	4,338	1,410	2,935	4,346
Umatilla	3,823	1,369	5,192	1,519	4,493	6,012	1,330	4,533	5,864	1,338	4,540	5,879
Wasco	8,601	615	9,216	3,625	5,646	9,271	4,431	4,749	9,181	4,371	4,688	9,060
Washington	6,172	2,417	8,589	2,986	3,219	6,205	2,548	4,547	7,096	2,475	4,527	7,003

MFW = Migrant Farmworker, SFW = Seasonal Farmworker, MSFW = Migrant Seasonal Farmworker

Includes those employed in field agriculture, nursery/greenhouse, and food processing.

Totals vary due to rounding.

Sources: Census of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1997,

Alice C. Larson, Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profile Study: Oregon 2002, Larson Assistance Services,

Indirect estimates of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers, OCDC, 2005 & 2008.



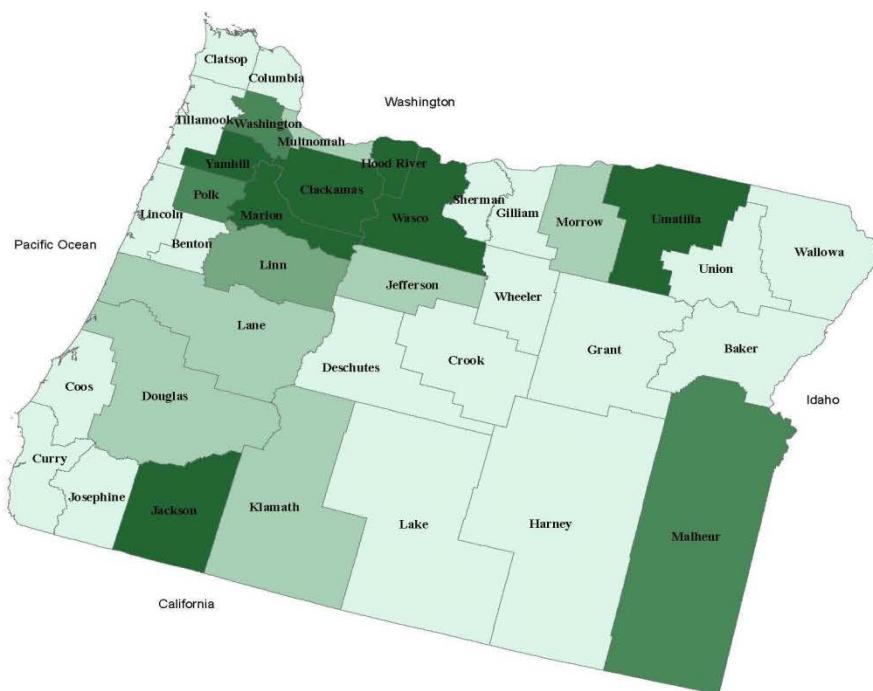
**Table 29: Oregon Migrant & Seasonal Farmworkers' Children Ages 0-5 Estimates**

	2005 Migrant Children Age 0-3	2005 Migrant Children Age 3-5	2005 Total Migrant Children	2005 Seasonal Children Age 0-3	2005 Seasonal Children Age 3-5	2005 Total Seasonal Children	2005 Total M/S Children	2008 Migrant Children Age 0-3	2008 Migrant Children Age 3-5	2008 Total Migrant Children	2008 Seasonal Children Age 0-3	2008 Seasonal Children Age 3-5	2008 Total Seasonal Children	2008 Total M/S Children
Oregon	2,311	2,109	4,420	7,257	6,654	13,911	18,331	2,337	2,127	4,464	7,385	6,769	14,154	18,618
Clackamas	232	210	446	741	670	1,415	1,861	235	212	451	753	682	1,440	1,891
Hood River	292	264	560	838	755	1,598	2,158	295	264	565	850	764	1,618	2,183
Jackson	112	108	225	317	306	629	854	114	108	228	328	315	648	876
Jefferson	18	18	41	62	63	131	172	19	19	42	62	66	134	176
Klamath	7	6	19	36	36	76	95	87	7	19	37	37	78	97
Malheur	86	80	171	273	255	534	705	86	80	172	273	255	533	705
Marion	361	337	703	1,415	1,322	2,742	3,445	366	341	712	1,439	1,344	2,787	3,499
Multnomah	57	47	109	223	187	415	524	55	46	105	222	187	414	519
Polk	100	91	196	349	319	673	869	102	93	199	359	326	690	889
Umatilla	87	85	178	511	502	1,018	1,196	91	88	184	519	511	1,034	1,218
Wasco	326	289	622	671	596	1,272	1,894	329	292	626	678	602	1,285	1,911
Washington	197	175	378	620	549	1,173	1,551	197	174	376	632	559	1,195	1,571

Totals vary due to rounding.

Source: Indirect estimates of migrant and seasonal children ages 0 - 5, OCDC, 2005 & 2008.

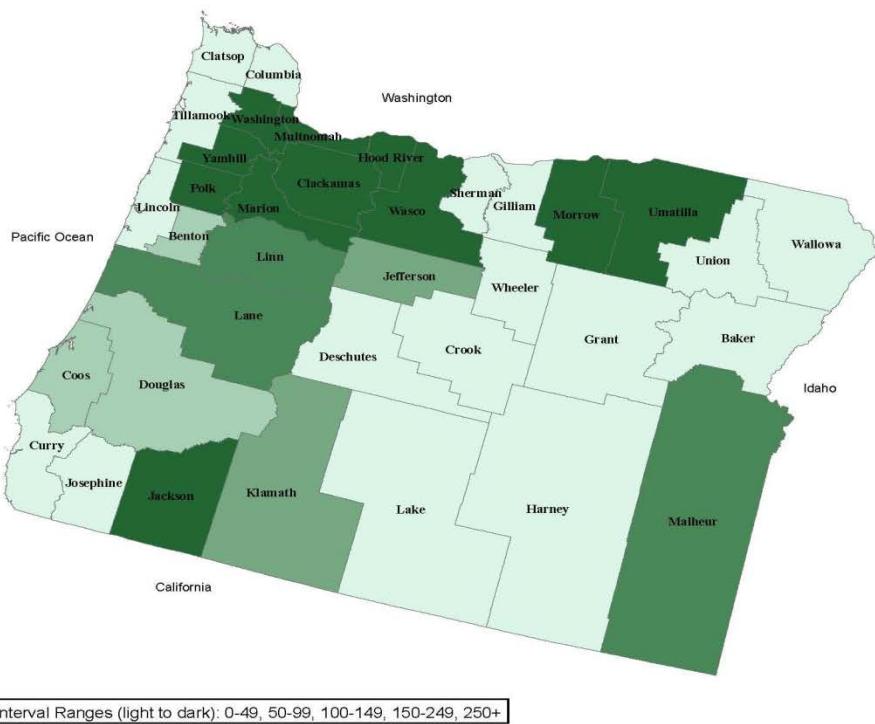
**Figure 17: Estimated Number of Children of Migrant Farmworkers in Oregon Ages 0-5, 2008**



Interval Ranges (light to dark): 0-24, 25-49, 50-99, 100-149, 150+



**Figure 18: Estimated Number of Children of Seasonal Farmworkers in Oregon Ages 0-5, 2008**



The Table below shows the estimates of migrant and seasonal children for the counties OCDC serves with little change indicated for all counties. Note, also, that Klamath County and Jefferson County's estimated 2010 eligible migrant numbers were the two lowest, at 20 and 43, respectively. [...] The Table below contains the latest estimates on the number of migrant and seasonal families expected to reside and work in the counties currently served by OCDC.

**Table 30: Estimate of Migrant and Seasonal Families and their Children, 2010**

<b>County</b>	<b>Migrant Farm Workers 2010</b>	<b>Seasonal Farm Workers 2010</b>	<b>MFW Children 2010</b>	<b>SFW Children 2010</b>	<b>Percent of persons of Latino descent</b>
Clackamas	2998	6,056	454	1,473	7.6
Hood River	3,899	6,593	565	1,630	27.4
Jackson	1,640	2,836	228	654	9.4
Jefferson	372	561	43	137	20.9
Klamath	171	374	20	81	9.9
Malheur	1,474	2,152	176	544	9.9
Marion	4,447	11,531	727	2,855	23.2
Multnomah	609	1,496	105	421	10.9
Polk	1,422	2,966	203	708	11.9
Umatilla	1,345	4,560	190	1,055	19.8
Wasco	4,320	4,675	633	1,307	13.2
Washington	2,448	4,546	381	1,224	15.3
<b>Oregon</b>	<b>32,037</b>	<b>59,017</b>	<b>4,520</b>	<b>14,457</b>	<b>11.2</b>



**APPENDIX G: OTHER CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND CHILD CARE PROGRAMS SERVING HS ELIGIBLE CHILDREN**

PROGRAM NAME	Do they serve HS eligible children?	Approximate # of children they serve
<b>CLACKAMAS</b>		
Clackamas County Early Childhood Consortium	?	
Habitat for Humanity	?	
Clackamas County Children's Commission	Yes	600; Ages 0 to 5
Clackamas County Clinic	?	
HINT networking group	?	
Clackamas Day School	Yes	97 total; 40 currently; Ages 6 weeks to 12 years
Macksburg Preschool	?	?
Canby Cooperation Preschool	?	Closed for the summer
Canby Christian Church-Preschool And Kindergarten	?	?
Early Horizons Preschool Childcare Inc.	?	?
3R's and Ac	?	?
ABC Child Care Preschool	?	?
Zoar Christian Preschool	?	48 total; Ages 3 to 4
HS Clackamas Pre-K	Yes	
HS-CLK-OCVM	Yes	
HS-CLK-Estacada Center	Yes	
HS-CLK-Sandy Ridge	Yes	
Mt. Hood Child Care Center LLC	Yes	
HS-CLK-Gladstone Center	Yes	
Sweet Pea Preschool 1	Yes	
Oak Hills Preschool	Yes	
HS-CLK River Road	Yes	
Stafford County Montessori	Yes	
HS-CLK-Wichita Center	Yes	
Logus Road Preschool	Yes	
HS-CLK-Barlow Center	Yes	
Eastham	Yes	
CCC Center	Yes	
Coffee Creek Child Development Center	Yes	
Tualatin Elementary School	Yes	
Bridgeport Elementary School	Yes	
Estacada River Mill (CCCC)	Yes	
CCCC – Molalla	Yes	?
<b>HOOD RIVER</b>		
Maupin HS	Yes	15
Parkdale HS/OPP	Yes	18



<b>PROGRAM NAME</b>	<b>Do they serve HS eligible children?</b>	<b>Approximate # of children they serve</b>
The Dalles HS Center	Yes	125
Wahtonka EHS	Yes	54
<b>JACKSON</b>		
La Clinica del Valle Migrant Health Clinic		
Oregon health Plan and Healthy Kids		
Happy Smiles Fluoride Varnish Program		
SO HS – Central Point	Yes	?
Southern Oregon HS - Ashland	Yes	20
SO HS – Eagle Point	Yes	20
SO HS – Foothills	Yes	75
EHS – Merriman Center	Yes	16
Medford Full Day/Full Year HS	Yes	19
SO HS – S Medford	Yes	80
EHS – West Medford Center	Yes	18
Washington Elementary	Yes	?
SO HS – Wilson	Yes	?
SO HS – Phoenix/Talent	Yes	40
SO HS – White City	Yes	78
<b>JEFFERSON</b>		
Children's Learning Center	Yes	100+
Mid-Columbia Children's Council, Inc.	Yes	20 preschool, 20 EHS – home based
Juniper Junction Relief Nursery	Yes	20
Early Childhood – Warm Springs	Yes	112
Little Red Preschool	Not sure	25
Culver Christian Preschool	?	?
Living Hope Christian	?	?
Madras HS	Yes	102
<b>KLAMATH</b>		
Klamath Family Head Start	Yes	300
Klamath Kid Center	Yes	90 max/40 served
Our Place to Grow	Yes	55 served
Bright Beginnings	Rarely	54 max/30 served
Little Lambs	Rarely	30 max/20 served
Miss Muffets	Rarely	215 max/90 served; 6 weeks to 11 years
Tiny Hopefuls	Rarely	29 served
Shasta Way Christian Church	?	?
Great Expectations	?	?
Triad	?	24 max/18 served
HS Bonanza	Yes	16
HS Klamath	Yes	240
HS Merrill	Yes	20



<b>PROGRAM NAME</b>	<b>Do they serve HS eligible children?</b>	<b>Approximate # of children they serve</b>
<b>MALHEUR</b>		
Malheur County Child Development Center (MCCDC)	Yes	212
In-Home Child Care Providers (unknown # of providers)	?	Unknown – would estimate around 500 slots
Giggles and Grace Day Care and Pre-School	?	76
Rainbow World Day Care and Preschool	?	25
The Relief Nursery	?	24
Fruit of the Spirit Pre-School	?	18
HS Vale Center	Yes	36
St. Peter's Preschool Program	Yes	30
<b>MARION</b>		
A Special Place – Silverton	Yes	19 enrolled, no more than 16 at one time
Bright Beginnings – Silverton	Yes	16 babies and preschoolers; 26 to 30 children in the summer
James Street Christian Preschool Silverton	Yes	20, 4 year old children; 13, 3 year old children
Littlest Angels Preschool – Mt. Angel	Yes	Enrollment currently full
Secret Garden Preschool – Silverton	Yes	10 children max; no summer program
Silverton Christian School – Silverton	Yes	20 preschoolers; no summer program
TLC Daycare	Yes	40 children max; 0 to 12
Bluebird Montessori –Silverton	Yes	20
St. Luke's Catholic School	Yes	12; Ages 3 to 4
Woodburn Children's Center*	Yes	20 preschoolers
Little Lamb Preschool	Yes	?
Family Building Blocks	Yes	60 (home-based EHS)
Community Action	Yes	918
Salem-Keizer School District Head Start	Yes	280
Abiqua Children's Center – Silverton	?	?
HS Woodburn 1	Yes	40
HS Buena Crest	Yes	120
Lancaster HS	Yes	?
Community Action HS Silverton Road Site	Yes	20
HS – Kroc Center	Yes	20
HS – Maple	Yes	80



<b>PROGRAM NAME</b>	<b>Do they serve HS eligible children?</b>	<b>Approximate # of children they serve</b>
HS – Sunnyview	Yes	40
HS – Market St.	Yes	80
HS – Hawthorne	Yes	80
Community Action HS – Center Street Site	Yes	40
19 <sup>th</sup> St. HS	Yes	40
HS Edgewater	Yes	40
Community Action HS – Wilbur Site	Yes	20
Cascade Child Development Center Preschool Program	Maybe	66
Salem Child Development Center – Aumsville Katchkey	Maybe	30
HS – Jefferson Center	Yes	19
<b>MORROW</b>		
Umatilla Morrow Head Start	Yes	456 (347 HS, 77 Oregon Pre-K and 32 Early HS); Ages 3 to 5
Milton Freewater Head Start CDC	Yes	60 Milton-Freewater, 171 Hermiston
Vision Eastern Oregon Regional Programs – Umatilla-Morrow ESD	Yes	Ages 0 to 21 with visual impairment
School Psychology and Behavior Services – InterMountain ESD	Yes	Ages 0 to 21
Migrant Education Program – InterMountain ESD	Yes	20; Ages 3 to 21 of migrant farm workers
Early Intervention and Early Childhood – InterMountain ESD	Yes	Ages 0 to 5
Boardman HS	Yes	28
Sam Boardman Preschool and HS	Yes	20
Heppner HS	Yes	12
<b>MULTNOMAH</b>		
Reynolds School District, Pre-K Programs	Yes	Varies on location, needs of community, and available classrooms
Gresham School District Pre-K Programs	Yes	Varies on location, needs of community, and available classrooms
Multnomah County Pre-K, SUN Service System	Yes	Varies on location, needs of community, and available classrooms



<b>PROGRAM NAME</b>	<b>Do they serve HS eligible children?</b>	<b>Approximate # of children they serve</b>
Centennial School District Pre-K	Yes	Varies on location, needs of community, and available classrooms
Charter Pre-K	Yes	35-50
Montessori	?	25-30
Christian Pre-K	?	25-30
Catholic Pre-K	?	25-30
Lexington Court	Yes	
Albina Head Start – Garlington Center	Yes	40
HS Kelly Center (PPS)	Yes	105
Albina Early HS – Gladstone	Yes	16
Head Start Creston (PPS)	Yes	100
Earl Boyles Center	Yes	
Clark CSS	Yes	
North Powellhurst	Yes	
Mt. Hood CC HS – Russellville	Yes	35
HS Cascade Crossing (MHCC)	Yes	60
MHCC – Highland	Yes	
Highland Christian Center	Yes	100
Albina Early HS – Normandale	Yes	40
HS Division (MHCC)	Yes	40
HS Hazelwood (MHCC)	Yes	16
Albina Early HS – Ramona Early Learning Center	Yes	
Yamhill Center (MHCC)	Yes	
Rockwood Center (MHCC)	Yes	
HS Knott Center (MHCC)	Yes	133
Kelly Place (MHCC)	Yes	
Albina HS – Richard Brown Center	Yes	16
Albina HS – Hughes Center	Yes	20
Albina HS – Maya Angelou	Yes	18
HS Sacajawea	Yes	100
Albina HS – Traci Rose Center	Yes	18
Albina HS – Carolyn Young Center	Yes	135
Albina Early HS – Avel Gordly Center	Yes	24
Albina HS – Charlotte Lewis and McKinley Burt Center	Yes	20
Albina Early HS – Madison High School	Yes	16
Home Based Building	Yes	?
Albina HS – Carlton Court	Yes	20
Albina HS – Audrey Sylvia Center	Yes	20
Mt. Hood Community Early Childhood Center	Yes	182
HS Fairview (MHCC)	Yes	60
Albina HS – Tina Clegg Center	Yes	56



<b>PROGRAM NAME</b>	<b>Do they serve HS eligible children?</b>	<b>Approximate # of children they serve</b>
Albina HS – Dekum Court	Yes	20
Albina HS – McCormack/Matthews	Yes	84
Albina HS – Benjamin M. Priestley Center	Yes	35
HS Applegate School	Yes	114
Albina Early HS – University Park	Yes	8
Albina Early HS – Roosevelt High School	Yes	12
HS James John School (PPS)	Yes	88
HS Sitton (PPS)	Yes	40
MHCC Gateway HS	Yes	19
Neighborhood House Head Start	Yes	149 OPK; 36 0-3 year olds (Portland Children's Levy)
<b>POLK</b>		
Family Building Blocks at Gracie's Place	Yes	25
Teaching Research	Yes	?
Community Action	Yes	?
Child and Family Development Program – St. Helens Center	Maybe	?
HS – Independence	Yes	80
HS – Dallas	Yes	80
HS – Grande Ronde	Yes	20
<b>UMATILLA</b>		
UMCHS	Yes	400
IMESD	Yes	?
Umatilla Morrow Head Start	Yes	456 (347 HS, 77 Oregon Pre-K and 32 Early HS); Ages 3 to 5
Milton Freewater Head Start CDC	Yes	60 Milton-Freewater, 171 Hermiston
Vision Eastern Oregon Regional Programs – Umatilla-Morrow ESD	Yes	Ages 0 to 21 with visual impairment
School Psychology and Behavior Services – InterMountain ESD	Yes	Ages 0 to 21
Migrant Education Program – InterMountain ESD	Yes	20; Ages 3 to 21 of migrant farm workers
Early Intervention and Early Childhood – InterMountain ESD	Yes	Ages 0 to 5
Christian Learning Tree-Kinder School MF	?	?
Athena First Baptist Church Daycare	?	?
Busy Bee Preschool Childcare – Hermiston	?	?
Heppner Day Care, Heppner	?	?
Angels Child Care and Preschool – Pendleton	?	?



<b>PROGRAM NAME</b>	<b>Do they serve HS eligible children?</b>	<b>Approximate # of children they serve</b>
Kids Corner – Pendleton	?	?
Three R's – Pendleton	?	?
Hermiston Child Development Center	Yes	16
Hermiston High School EHS	Yes	8
Highland Center	Yes	40
Victory Square HS	Yes	80
Irrigon HS	Yes	?
Hawthorne Center HS	Yes	?
Pendleton EHS	Yes	8
Stanfield HS	Yes	20
Pine Tree HS Child Care Center	Yes	36
Umatilla HS	Yes	8
Country Club HS	Yes	44
Pine Grove HS	Yes	38
<b>UNION</b>		
Alliance for Children	Yes	
The Monrow Scoop	Yes	
HS Elgin	Yes	19
HS La Grande	Yes	57
HS Union	Yes	15
<b>WASCO</b>		
Mid Columbia Children's Council (MCCC)	Yes	?
Sunshine Preschool at EI	Yes	?
Dry Hollow Preschool Program (CLOSED??)	Yes	?
<b>WASHINGTON</b>		
Community Action Head Start – Hillsboro	?	?
A Barrel of Monkeys – Forest Grove	?	?
Sandra – Forest Grove	?	?
Dana – Forest Grove	?	?
Grammy's Forest Grove	?	?
Safety Zone Childcare and Kids Club – Cornelius	?	?
Heaven Sent Childcare and Preschool – Hillsboro	?	?
Deedee's Daycare - Hillsboro	?	?
Good Apple Child Care – Hillsboro	?	?
Tiffany's Tots Daycare – Hillsboro	?	?
Angie's Happy Learning Daycare – Hillsboro	?	?
Beaverton Child Development Center	Yes	
Cedar Mill Elementary	Yes	
CF Tigard Elementary	Yes	
Chehalem Elementary	Yes	
Elemonica Elementary	Yes	
Errol Hassell Elementary School	Yes	
Hillsboro Child Development Center	Yes	



<b>PROGRAM NAME</b>	<b>Do they serve HS eligible children?</b>	<b>Approximate # of children they serve</b>
Hiteon Elementary	Yes	
Metzger Elementary	Yes	
Orenco Elementary	Yes	
Paul Patterson Elementary	Yes	
Ridgewood Elementary School	Yes	
Rosedale Elementary	Yes	
South Meadows Elementary	Yes	
Templeton Elementary	Yes	
Witch Hazel	Yes	
Hillsboro 0-5 Child Development Center	Yes	60

**Sources:**

1. [http://headstartprograms.org/detail/community\\_action\\_organization\\_hillsboro\\_or.html](http://headstartprograms.org/detail/community_action_organization_hillsboro_or.html)
2. Early Childhood Learning & Knowledge Center (ECLKC). 2013. Head Start Locator. US Department of Health & Human Services, Office of the Administration for Children and Families. Accessed July 2013. <http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/HeadStartOffices#map-home>
3. Oregon State University College of Public Health and Human Services School of Social and Behavioral Sciences. 2013. Child Care and Education Interactive Map. Accessed July 2013. <http://health.oregonstate.edu/sbhs/family-policy-program/occrp/child-care-and-education-map-instructions>



**APPENDIX H: DISABILITIES SERVICES PROVIDERS IN COUNTIES SERVED BY OCDC<sup>180</sup>**

Service Provider	Resources Provided
<b>All Counties</b>	
Regional ESDs	EI/ECSE services, including evaluations, speech and language services, services for children with developmental delays and other disabilities. Service Coordinators provide services to children in OCDC classrooms and consultation to OCDC staff and families.
Families and Communities Together (FACT)	Advocacy for parents of children with disabilities. Trainings for parents and staff.
Autism Society of Oregon	Provides regional support groups for parents of children with autism. Online chat rooms are available in areas without a local support group.
Inclusive Childcare Program	Support access to appropriate child care for families of children with disabilities through child care subsidies, individualized planning, training and consultation, and providing information.
Disability Rights Oregon	Assists families with legal problems directly related to disabilities through advocacy and legal support.
Oregon Developmental Disabilities Services	Family support based on individual plans for children with disabilities. Intensive In-Home Services for children with intensive behavior or medical needs, and social security disability insurance,
CaCoon	Public health nurse home visiting program for families with children who have or are at risk for a chronic health condition or disability.
<b>Clackamas County</b>	
Clackamas ESD	See above.
Easter Seals	Counseling, Camps, Summer recreation and Respite Program
Providence Swindells Resource Center	Connects families, friends and caregivers of children with disabilities to resources, information and training
NW Down Syndrome Association	Parent trainings and support; Awareness Walk; Conference
<b>Hood River and Wasco Counties</b>	
Columbia Gorge ESD	See above.
Hood River County School District	EI/ECSE services as described above.
Kid Sense	Therapies and support groups
Swindell's Center	Resources, information and trainings for providers and families.
Mid-Columbia Center for Living	Referrals, counseling services, assessments, case management, treatments including psychiatric treatment

<sup>180</sup> Note: Most of this information was reported separately in County pages in the 2013 Community Assessment. What's new in the 2013 update is compiling the information into one place.



<b>Service Provider</b>	<b>Resources Provided</b>
Water's Edge/ MCMC	Physical therapy and outreach.
Mid Columbia Child and Family Center	Mental health screening, assessment, treatment, counseling, intervention
Oregon Community Connections Network	Provide multidisciplinary team meetings for children with an unresolved health or developmental concern to evaluate and develop a care plan to meet the child's needs.
<b>Jackson County</b>	
Douglas Education Service District (DESD)	See above.
Swindell's Center	Trainings, information, and other resources for special needs children and their families
The Job Council OCDD (Inclusive Child Care Project.)	Care provider for children with special needs
The Arc of Jackson County	Resources, training for special need children and their families
Southern Oregon Autism Support Group.	Support and information about resources to improve the quality of their lives
“Familias Especiales”	Support group for Spanish speaking families of children with special needs. Provides training, information and resources.
<b>Jefferson County</b>	
High Desert ESD	See above.
Jefferson School District 509J	Evaluations and screenings for birth-18 years.
Cascades East Transit	Bus service with reduced rates for individuals with disabilities. Door to door service can be prearranged for individuals with disabilities or special medical needs.
<b>Klamath County</b>	
Southern Oregon ESD	See above.
Kids Talk	Speech therapy, no bilingual therapist at this time.
Jungle Gym Pediatric Therapy	Physical therapy
Modoc County Office of ED	Speech, language, developmental delays, IFSPs, IEPs
<b>Malheur County</b>	
InterMountain ESD	See above.
Lifeways, Inc	Outreach, parent education, teacher/staff in-service training and therapy groups for students at Early Childhood and Malheur School District, in-home child and parent skills training, and coordination and screening of clients at Department of Human Services, Law Enforcement and Juvenile Justice.
The Family Place	Classroom observations, trainings for parents, mental Health consultation, play therapy



<b>Service Provider</b>	<b>Resources Provided</b>
Elderberry Lane – A place for Kids	Provides social and therapeutic services for children with autism or social emotional challenges through interactive group activities.
Oregon Community Connections Network	Provide multidisciplinary team meetings for children with an unresolved health or developmental concern to evaluate and develop a care plan to meet the child's needs.
<b>Marion County</b>	
Willamette ESD	Screening, evaluation, and early intervention services for children with all types of disabilities, including speech, developmental delay, and autism; speech and language services. Service Coordinators provide services to children in OCDC classrooms; consultations to OCDC staff and families.
Swindells Resource Center	Connects families, friends and caregivers of children with disabilities to resources, information and training
Juntos Podemos	English classes, parent education classes, family support center, respite
GEM Children's Foundation	Connect children with special needs and their families to existing services and increases access to resources and information; Parent to Parent Mentor Training; Parenting Classes
NW Down Syndrome Association	Parent trainings and support; Awareness Walk; Conference
Oregon Community Connections Network	Provide multidisciplinary team meetings for children with an unresolved health or developmental concern to evaluate and develop a care plan to meet the child's needs.
<b>Morrow and Umatilla Counties</b>	
InterMountain ESD	See above.
<b>Multnomah County</b>	
Multnomah and Clackamas ESD and MECP	See above.
Swindells Resource Center	Connects families, friends and caregivers of children with disabilities to resources, information and training
NW Down Syndrome Association	Parent trainings and support; Awareness Walk; Conference
<b>Polk County</b>	
Willamette ESD	See above.
Oregon Community Connections Network	Provide multidisciplinary team meetings for children with an unresolved health or developmental concern to evaluate and develop a care plan to meet the child's needs.
<b>Umatilla County</b>	
ARC of Umatilla County	Promotes & protects the human rights of people with intellectual and developmental disabilities and actively supports their full inclusion and participation in the community throughout their lifetime.



<b>Service Provider</b>	<b>Resources Provided</b>
CapeCo	Provides food assistance, transportation to medical appointments,
Clearview Mediation & Disability Resource Center	Provide community with training and understanding of people with disability. Will provide a free service to individuals with a disability. Will provide resource and referral to people who want to live a more productive life and need resources in order to accomplish this.
Eastern Oregon Center for Independent Living	Disability resource and advocacy center that provides an array of services for people with disabilities. These services are designed to empower clients to improve the quality of their lives and promote full access to society.
<b>Washington County</b>	
NW Regional ESD	See above.
NW Down Syndrome Association	Parent trainings and support; Awareness Walk; Conference



**APPENDIX I: COMMUNITY RESOURCES THAT COULD BE USED TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN<sup>181</sup>**

Please see Appendix H, above, for a listing of Disabilities Services.

Resource Name	Availability (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	Accessibility (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	Comments
<b>Clackamas County</b>			
Clackamas County School District Migrant program	4	4	
Ezequiel Labor Contractor, Molalla Oregon	5	5	We have been able to recruit families on site. The owner is very accessible.
Central Valley Farm/ forest contractor LLC	5	5	Guadalupe Giron Supervisor. This contractor referred families to us.
Santiam River, Molalla	3	3	Some of the families we served work there.
Four Mile Nursery, Canby	3	3	Some families work there.
Clackamas ESD	5	5	Bilingual Intake Secretary and Service Coordinators have been very helpful. Referrals made to them are processed quickly. Quick turn-around to schedule and do evaluations. New IFSPs are written and submitted to OCDC in a timely manner. Migrant Coordinator has shared his list of Migrant children with us.
Clackamas County Children's Commission	3	3	OCDC referred children to them, but has not gotten referrals from them. Have not been able to schedule tour of the facility the 4 C's is using in Molalla. Gladstone center was very welcoming.
Clackamas Women Services	4	4	Their staff is very helpful.
Northwest Eye Care Professionals	4	4	Have many resources and services; provide vision screenings and vision therapy.
BabyLink	4	4	Very useful service for families with young children. Provides referrals to various programs and services
Clackamas Community Health	3	3	Lack of Spanish speaking staff, often difficult to get an appointment
Salud	4	4	OCDC families have access to this resource.
Clackamas Women's Services	3	3	Services for DV survivors. Does not accept adolescent male children into shelters.

<sup>181</sup> Note: Most of this information was reported separately in County pages in the 2012 Community Assessment. What's new in the 2013 update is compiling the information into one place.



<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Availability</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Accessibility</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Comments</b>
Founders Clinic	2	3	Provide free/low cost health care to uninsured adults. Only once a week, few Spanish speaking staff.
<b>Hood River County</b>			
La Clinica is now One Community	3	2	
GAP- Gorge Access Program	3	2	New program for unemployed
Wilson Sheet Clinic	4	3	New Walk-in clinic also helps the low income families with their health related issues
Summit Family Care Clinic	3	2	New family clinic
Parenting Education	4	4	Variety of parenting and education resources
CCD-Julie Smith	-	-	
New A Kids Dental Zone Pediatric Office	5	5	Next door, formerly La Clinica, need more providers
Columbia Gorge Community Collage	-	-	Both are in both counties
North Central Public Health	5	5	Immunizations, WIC, family planning and staff education
Families First and The Next Door	3	3	Parenting classes want OCDC to open parenting classes to their clients to the community
Nuestra Comunidad Sana	3	3	Health Education Services
Columbia Hills Family Medicine	3-4	3-4	Medical Care
School District 21	5	5	
Dr. Rebecca Chown	3-4	3-4	Vision screening for kids with disabilities and challenging kids. Has offered to do some on site screenings in the future
<b>Jackson County</b>			
La Clinica del Valle Migrant Health Clinic	4	4	Provides sliding scale fee schedule and payment plans for uninsured. Also provides dental services.
Oregon Health Plan and Healthy Kids	4	4	Children must be born in the U.S. to receive full benefits. Also includes dental
Happy Smiles Fluoride Varnish Program	5	5	With parental consent, a free service is available 2-3 times per year to apply varnish to all
<b>Jefferson County</b>			
Mosaic Medical	5	5	Provide contract services to children, pregnant women, partnership with Healthy Kids



<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Availability</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Accessibility</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Comments</b>
Juniper Junction Relief Nursery	3	3	Changes in program; Executive Director and assistant position eliminated. Program currently in negotiations with Mountain Star Relief Nursery of Deschutes County to oversee program
Advantage Dental	5	5	Providing direct dental services to children and families. Good access; families not having to drive 50 miles to access services
Gentle Dental	5	5	Contract in place to support children and families
DHS	4	4	MOU in place to support foster children, training of foster parents of children enrolled in OCDC.
East Cascade Transit	2	2	Company forced to cut services due to budget
Faith based	4	4	Churches have come together to form LINC project which supports families with food, household and needs
Kids Club	5	5	Before and after school care for public school age children
Head Starts	5	5	IA with both Children's Learning Center and Mid-Columbia Children's Council. Very supportive of each other's programs and collaborate on community events and needs.
Canyon East Apartment	3	3	Still have not worked together for recruitment for families. Housing is very accessible to families. Seasonal farm working families have priority. Qualifications differ from OCDC.
Jefferson County and Culver School Districts	4	4	We have an IA with the school districts this year. We are working on a MOU with the Homeless Liaisons through the school district to better help identify homeless families that may qualify for our programs. The schools now have open enrollment, which means families now have the option to choose which district/school their child attends.
Madras Aquatic Center	3	3	Great for our families, they support activities in the community with free family passes and special events.
Latino Association	3	3	Our collaboration with them has increased this year. We are informing parents of this organization's events thru our newsletter, parent meetings, etc
Migrant Education	5	5	We have contracted for 3 years to operate the MED program both for a winter and summer classroom.
Central Oregon Community College-Madras Campus	5	5	We are able to use this facility at no cost for all staff trainings. This campus has been a great asset to parents working on their GED, ESL, and ELL. We now have a MOU with COCC.



<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Availability</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Accessibility</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Comments</b>
Jefferson County Library	4	4	Library comes to read to children in the classrooms. They are available to provide early literacy trainings to staff and parents. Story time is provided at the library each week and information is sent home to families.
OSU Extension Services	3	3	
Diversity Coalition	4	4	Coalition provides wonderful and interesting diversity trainings in the community. We have staff that participates as members on the coalition.
St. Charles Hospital Madras	4	4	We attend CHIP and CHIRP meetings.
Jefferson County Commission of Children and Families	4	4	HUB formation for regional is affecting services. It is being restructured through the state. We are currently still attending monthly Early Childhood Committees
Jefferson County Fire Department	4	4	Car Seat Clinics provided to community. They help with classroom safety plans by visiting classrooms and they allow us to use their building for trainings at no charge.
Westside Family University	5	5	Great resource for families; English classes, child development classes, computers. They have increased their offerings and more families are accessing classes.
Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council	4	4	
Work Source	4	4	They drop off information for families are available to provide trainings for parents and staff.
Jefferson County Health Department	5	5	
Legal Aid	4	4	
Healthy Start	4	4	
Saving Grace	4	4	
Kids Center	4	4	Kids center now has an office two days a week in Jefferson County and they are available to do trainings about "Darkness to Light."
Neighbor Impact	4	4	Head Start collaboration; now have IA.
<b>Klamath County</b>			
WIC	4	4	Good source of referrals
Youth Development Network	5	5	Meets monthly, represents 60 agencies that work with children in Klamath County.
Klamath Falls Crisis Center and DHS	5	5	Outstanding resource for our families in need. DHS partners with us also in regards to our foster children.



<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Availability</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Accessibility</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Comments</b>
Food Bank	5	5	Provides weekly surplus to our families, comes in to the centers for distribution.
Lutheran Community Services	5	5	Referrals for counseling for our families.
Klamath Youth Development Center	5	5	Referrals for counseling for our families.
Hands Project, PAWS project	5	5	Provides great trainings for our staff and presentations at our parent meetings
NAMI	5	5	Always available to provide presentations for our staff and parents.
Kids talk	5	3	Great resource but is not bilingual
Klamath County School District	5	3	Always provides interpreter for families
Klamath Falls City School District	5	3	Always provides interpreter for families
Klamath Youth Development Center	5	3	Now has 2 bilingual staff members for their Spanish speaking clients
Oregon Employment Office	4	4	Always available and willing to work with as a resource for potential employment
Oregon Human Development Coalition	4	4	We provide work experience for parents which also provides us with additional adults in the classrooms
Klamath Community College	4	4	
Department of Human Services	4	4	Available for foster services and to provide and cover needs in some families
<b>Malheur County</b>			
Lifeways Behavioral Health	3	3	Mental Health
Little Red House	3	3	Donational Clothing
Oregon Human Development Coalition	3	4	Parent Training
The Family Place	3	3	Mental Health
Treasure Valley Children's Relief Nursery	3	4	Child Care/ Development
Alcoser Inc- Farm Worker Contractor	3	3	Agricultural Industry
Appleton Produce	3	3	Agricultural Industry
Bakers Produce	4	3	Agricultural Industry
Central Produce	3	3	Agricultural Industry
Chamber of Commerce – Nyssa	3	3	Public Relations
Chamber of Commerce – Ontario	3	3	Public Relations



<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Availability</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Accessibility</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Comments</b>
Department of Human Services AFS/DHS	3	3	Foster, TANF, CCRA, ,
Dickison Produce	3	4	Agricultural Industry
Fiesta Farms	3	3	Agricultural Industry
Fort Boise	4	4	Agricultural industry
Froerer Farms	3	3	Agricultural Industry
Golden West	3	4	Agricultural Industry
Heinz Frozen Foods	3	3	Agricultural Industry
Henggeler Packing	3	3	Agricultural Industry
Josephson Lynn Produce	3	3	Agricultural Industry
KLG Farms	3	3	Agricultural Industry
KWEI Spanish Radio Station	4	4	Radio Station
MCCDC ( Head Start)	3	3	Head Start
Murakami Produce	3	4	Agricultural Industry
Nyssa Migrant Home School Consulstant	3	4	School
Ontario Migrant Ed- Spanish	3	5	School
Ontario Produce Company	3	3	Agricultural Industry
Oregon Law Center	3	5	Legal Services
Partners Produce	3	3	Agricultural Industry
Pedro Urritia- Farm Worker Contractor	3	3	Agricultural Industry
Raul Ruvalcaba – Farm Worker Contractor	3	3	Agricultural Industry
Snake River Produce	3	3	Agricultural Industry
Valley Packers	3	3	Agricultural Produce
Victor Llanas	3	3	Agricultural Produce
West Wind	3	3	Agricultural Produce
Boys and Girls Club	3	3	School
Dr. Eric Dahle	3	3	Dentist



<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Availability</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Accessibility</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Comments</b>
Dr. Jay Weltstein	3	3	Dentist
Dr. Jhon and Deborah Lakes	4	3	Dentist
Dr. Rysenga	3	3	Dentist
Eastern Oregon Dental MD	5	4	Dentist
La Familia Sana	3	4	Health trainers
Malheur County Health Department	4	3	Medical Trainers
Malheur Memorial Clinic	4	3	Medical Trainers
Ontario School District- Team Mom Program	3	3	School
Project Dove	3	3	Domestic Violence
St. Bridgets Catholic Church	3	3	School
Treasure Valley Pediatrics	5	3	Medical Resource
Treasure Valley Women's Clinic	5	4	Medical Resource
Valley Family Health Care – Ontario	5	4	Medical Resource
Valley Family Health Care – Nyssa	5	3	Medical Resource
WIC	2	4	Nutrition
Childcare Resource and Referral	3	3	Child Care Resource
Early Childhood Team	3	4	Community Collaboration
Mal. County Commission on Children and Families	3	4	Community Collaboration
Oregon Employment Dept.	3	3	Workforce Development
Training and Employment Consortium	3	3	Workforce Development
Treasure Valley Community Collage	3	5	Collage
South East Oregon Regional Foodbank	5	5	Food Pantry, Training
<b>Marion County</b>			
Woodburn School District Migrant Program	5	5	We referred families back and forth between agencies. Both agencies benefits from this partnership. Families benefit the most.



<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Availability</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Accessibility</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Comments</b>
Unemployment office in Woodburn	4	5	Now that we establish a good contact in the unemployment office, the person who is in charge of providing information to all the growers around the area likes our program and he is convinced that our program helps children to be out of the fields.
Daniel Quinones	5	5	We have established a good relationship with Daniel Quinones from Work Source of Oregon. He works closely with farm workers and their families.
Elizabeth's Closet	3.	3	Families must be accompanied by their family advocate. Scheduling can be difficult
Love Inc	3	2	Lack of Spanish speaking staff, families must complete enrollment paperwork to receive services
Salud	4	4	OCDC families have access to this resource.
Marion County Health Department	4	3	High ratio of Spanish speaking staff. Good resource for free or low cost vaccines
Woodburn Car Seat Coalition	3	4	FHSS is on this committee. Clinics are held 4 times a year. There is a need for carseats and tech training
Silverton Together	4	4	Provide limited resources but are helpful when looking for resources in Silverton area
Woodburn Pediatric Clinic	4	4	Good partnership. Families who utilize WP are satisfied with services
Woodburn Vision Source	3	3	We are trying to raise awareness with families that this resource is available and an eye exam may be covered by their child's insurance
WIC	4	4	Strong partnership. We work closely with WIC and the majority of our families receive WIC services
Mid Valley Women's Crisis Center	3	2	Located in Salem which is far for some clients. MVWCC has provided quality training around DV to staff members of OCDC
Reading for All	5	5	Supplies books for the families to have at home. The families are able to keep the books.
WESD	5	5	Service coordinators and Speech Pathologists are referring children with IFSPs to us. They provide services to children and consultations to staff.
Marion County Health Department/Behavioral Health	5	5	Offered "Mental Health" series to parents, provide resources on many different topics
Marion and Polk Food Share	5	5	
<b>Morrow County</b>			
Umatilla-Morrow Head Start	3	3	
Morrow County Health Department	4	5	
Good Shepherd Medical Center	3	3	



<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Availability</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Accessibility</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Comments</b>
Blue Mountain Community College	3	3	
Umatilla Morrow ESD	3	4	
Boardman Child Development Center	3	4	
WIC program	3	3	
<b>Multnomah County</b>			
Wallace Medical Group	4	3	Wallace medical group in a active partner with OCDC of Multnomah Co. They attend our HSAC meetings, open houses, informational fairs and parent meetings.
WIC	3	3	WIC attends our HSAC meeting. Parents use our parent laptops to assess WIC here at the center.
Gresham Library	4	4	The library comes out to provide story time to the children. They have also come to parent meeting to inform parents of the library services. They are in attendance at our annual informational fairs.
Program Hispano	3	4	They provide trainings to our families during parent meetings on Domestic violence, substance abuse and other services that Programa Hispano provides. This has been a long standing relationship between our agencies.
Oregon Human Development Corp.	4	4	They have placed several clients with us for training which they pay. We have ended up hiring some of their clients as OCDC employees. We currently have 3 OCDC employees who are former clients of OHDC.
Unemployment office	2	2	
School Districts	2	2	It is sometimes a challenge to find someone in the school district to collaborate with.
Townsend Farms, Contact	2	2	The manager is available; however the growers are seldom willing to engage with the program. For example, in prior years, we have tried to provide a free lunch program out of the Townsend camp. We could never get the owners to agree to let us serve sack lunches at the camp.



<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Availability</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Accessibility</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Comments</b>
Education INEA classes Centro Mexican de Oregon	3	3	We are no longer providing classes in INEA due to the lack of instructor. Program Director is currently working with central office to develop a job description that provides for OCDC counties to be able to hire an in-house instructor to teach a variety of classes for parents, INEA being one of the classes. Our struggle to find an instructor is due to the fact that we currently must contract with someone who is willing to purchase their own liability insurance. Potential teachers are reluctant to do this due to the out of pocket cost of insurance and the low pay we offer.
KNOVA Learning Century 21 School	2	2	
Mexican Consulate	3	3	Responsive
Leopold Farms (Clackamas County)	3	3	Owners are responsive to our inquiries
Fuji Farms	2	2	Growers distant but friendly. Does not show much interest in our program. Probably because only one or two families from Fuji attend OCDC.
Marie Napolitano RN, PhD, FNP, Director – Doctorate of Nursing Practice Program, School of Nursing, university of Portland	2	3	Have provided physical exams for children and families using nursing students. Very good relationship with the program
OSU Extension Services Metro Nutrition Hispanic Office	3	3	
Univision Portland	2	2	
Clinica La Buena Salud			
American Red Cross	3	3	Our in house instructor coordinates with the American Red Cross to obtain First Aide/CPR cards for the employees/ Parents he has trained
MECP/MESD	3	3	The providers of services are wonderful, very attentive to the children.
Metro East Employee Council/ Work Source Portland Metro East			
Family Counseling. Latino Network			
Migrant Education Program	3	3	We have worked with this program to do recruitment out in the camps. We also refer families to their program and vice a versa.
Transitional Housing, Shelter, Rental Assistance			
Legal Aid Services of Oregon	3	3	They have provided training to parents during parent meeting on immigration law.



<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Availability</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Accessibility</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Comments</b>
Oregon Community Warehouse,	3	3	Frequently used by our families with the support of the Family Advocates.
Food, Clothing, Rent, utilities Assistance Human Solutions Inc	3	3	Food and clothing are easier to come by, where it is difficult to be able to obtain assistance for rent and utilities. This is especially true during the winter months.
Mt Hood Community College	3	3	
Oregon Food Bank	3	3	
Food Bank Snow Cap	3	3	
Housing - Sandy Vista Apt, (Clackamas)	3	3	We have used their community center to hold meetings. Managers are welcoming.
Dr. Douglas Park, Pediatric	3	3	Dr. Park has provided dental services
Dentist	3	3	At reduced rates for many years
Family services, business markets grocery stores	3	3	
<b>Polk County</b>			
Northwest Human Services	4	3	Provides low cost medical and dental services
Triplink	5	5	Provides transportation to medical appointments
Chemeketa Community Collage	5	5	Partnering to provide English classes to parents
Mid- Valley Parenting	5	5	Partnering to provide parent education
WESD	5	5	Provides speech and other disability services to children
H20	5	5	Can make referrals for families who need furniture
WIC	4	3	Partnering so that WIC can run a satellite clinic to make services more accessible for those living in this community
Service Intergration Team	4	5	Community collaboration meeting to help meet needs of local families
Family Building Blocks	5	5	Provides home visiting services and relief nursery but no EHS services in Polk County
<b>Umatilla County</b>			
WIC Program	4	3	
Social Services	3	3	
Blue Mountain Community College	4	4	
Local dentists	3	3	



<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Availability</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Accessibility</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Comments</b>
Life ways	3	3	
Domestic Violence	3	3	
UMCHS	3	3	
Child Care Division	4	4	
Orchard Homes	4	4	
Pioneer Relief Nursery	4	1	Only in Pendleton
<b>Union County</b>			
Community Connection of Union County	NR <sup>182</sup>	NR	Agency serves Baker, Grant, Union and Wallowa counties-connect community with services available
Oregon Human Development Corporation	NR	NR	Statewide Farm worker resources
Child Care Resource and Referral Union County	NR	NR	
UCC on Children & Families	NR	NR	Help families (and people who help families) in Union County, Oregon, find the services, activities, and other information you need to raise healthy children
North East Oregon Network	NR	NR	Community Hub: Known as the "Pathways Community HUB", this infrastructure ensures that people are connected to meaningful health and social services that contribute to positive health outcomes.  Health Systems Planning: NEON works on many projects to help improve the health of our community. We perform activities such as health assessments and work with local hospitals and clinics to coordinate care.  Health Resources: Healthy Kids, CAWEM, Medicare, OHP Plus & OHP Standard, FHIAP, Prescription Assistance, Hospital Charity and Disease specific programs.
<b>Wasco County</b>			
Child Care Resources & Referrals	5	3	Formerly La Clinica, need more providers
New Kids smile dental	5	5	Dental care for struggling patients in low income
Wonderworks Children	3	3	Family Care at a very small cost providing from your regular check-ups to dental work
El Buen Bienestar	4	4	A Community doctor that helps low income families get care that they need

<sup>182</sup> Note: Union County Resources are not rated because OCDC currently does not serve this county.



<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Availability</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Accessibility</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Comments</b>
La Salud Es Nuestro Dever	3	3	
CCD – Julie Smith	4	4	Both counties
<b>Washington County</b>			
Alicia Tanrleskey, Townsend Farms			
Blanca Gonzalez, Gonzalez Harvesting	5	5	Work directly in partnership to recruit Migrant qualifying families
Bucho Gonzalez, Oregon Harvesting/Oregon Berry	5	5	Work directly in partnership to recruit Migrant qualifying families
Jose Rivera, Centro Cultural	5	5	Work directly in partnership to recruit Migrant qualifying families
Maureen Quinn and Matilde Rodriguez, OSU Extension	5	5	Formal agreement in place to support one another and refer families to GED, literacy and skill building classes
Gracie Garcia, Bienestar	5	5	Recruiting families and joint referrals
Julie Iwasaki, Iwasaki Nursery	5	5	Twice per year we attend their HR benefits fair and recruit eligible families for our MSHS programs
Diana Stotz, Commission of Children and Families	5	5	Program director and ERSEA supervisor serve on the ECE policy council as a community representative
Liz Long, Oregon Food Bank	5	5	Formal agreement to provide food and education to families enrolled in our program
Gina Baez, Title 1C Hillsboro Migrant Education	5	5	Both are Interagency agreement in place, active and ongoing partnership
Kathy Rodriguez, Title 1C Migrant Education FGSD			
Pacific University	4	4	Formal interagency agreement in place to provide vision screenings for enrolled children
Linfield College	5	5	Formal Interagency agreement in place for child health screenings
University of Portland, College of Nursing	5	5	Formal Interagency agreement in place for child health screenings
Lifeworks NW	5	5	Formal Interagency agreement in place for child health screenings
Forest Grove School District	4	5	Provide large meeting places for Family Trainings.
Hillsboro School District	5	4	Helped some with transportation of Special Needs children.
Gaston School District	3	3	Helped some with transportation of Special Needs children.
Jacqueline Web, Linfield College	5	5	



<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Availability</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Accessibility</b> (on a scale of 1=poor to 5 = excellent)	<b>Comments</b>
Marie Napolitano, University of Portland	5	5	
Dr. Susan Littlefield, Pacific University	5	5	
Dr. Leda Garside, Tualatin Hospital	5	5	
Carole Perez, Virginia Garcia	5	5	
Charles Ashou, Virginia Garcia	5	5	
Ignolia Duyck, Virginia Garcia	5	5	
Rosalva Navarro, Virginia Garcia	5	5	
Dr. April Love, Dentist	5	5	
Shauna Sauer, Health Specialist, Community Action	5	5	



## APPENDIX J: NEEDS AND CONCERNS IDENTIFIED BY PARENTS AND INSTITUTIONS IN THE COMMUNITY

Statewide Concerns (or 10+ Counties Reporting)

7-9 Counties Reporting

### Education and Childcare Needs and Concerns (page 1 of 2)

County	Quality, Affordable Childcare, Including:		Children																			
	Infant/Toddler Classrooms	Late and odd hours	Weekend Care	Serving families just above HS cut-off															Declining 3rd Grade Math Proficiency Rates	Teen Parenting Program	High School Graduation Rate	
Clackamas				Care for Older Siblings																		
Hood River				X	X																	
Jackson																						
Jefferson																						
Klamath				X																		
Malheur																						
Marion	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Morrow									X													
Multnomah																						
Polk																						
Umatilla		X			X	X			X	X	X											
Union																						
Wasco		X																				
Washington																		X				



## Education and Childcare Needs and Concerns (page 2 of 2)

County	Parents						OCDC Specific
	Transportation to Classes	More OCDC Space & Classrooms	Spanish Language Courses for OCDC staff	ESL Classes & Resources	GED Support / Spanish GED classes	Financial Literacy Training	
Clackamas	X			X	X		
Hood River	X			X	X	X	X
Jackson				X			
Jefferson							
Klamath							
Malheur							
Marion							
Morrow							
Multnomah							
Polk							
Umatilla		X		X		X	X
Union							
Wasco				X	X	X	
Washington				X			



Statewide Concerns (or 10+ Counties Reporting)

7-9 Counties Reporting

## Health Needs and Concerns (page 1 of 2)

County	Transportation to Appointments	General / Adults																					
		Limited OHP Options	Lack of Affordable Primary Care	Limited health care providers	Limited Clinic Hours	Asthma	Diabetes	Infectious Disease	Lead Poisoning	Mental Health	Overweight	Obesity	Oral Health Care	Oral Health	Smoking	STD Rates	Preventative Care	Screenings & Prevention Education	Low Health-Related Rankings	Cost of Care	Budget Cuts to DHS	CCOs Still in Process	Numbers of Uninsured
Clackamas										X	X	X		X									
Hood River	X				X																		
Jackson																							
Jefferson	X		X	X						X	X	X								X			
Klamath					X	X																X	X
Malheur										X	X	X											
Marion		X								X	X	X		X									X
Morrow																						X	X
Multnomah						X	X		X														
Polk									X														X
Umatilla				X						X	X	X								X			
Union			X								X	X											
Wasco			X		X					X	X	X											
Washington							X			X			X										X



## Health Needs and Concerns (page 2 of 2)

County	Children																			
	No School-Based Health Centers	Limited School-Based Health Centers	Numbers of Uninsured Children	Pre-natal Dental Care	Pre-natal Care	Low birth weight	Infant Mortality	Childhood Nutrition	Overweight	Childhood Obesity	Decreased Physical Activities	Developmental Delays	Autism	Immunizations Not Up-To-Date	Lack of Well-Child Visits	Smoking While Pregnant	Second-hand smoke exposure	Lack of Pediatric dentists	Oral Health	Skin Issues
Clackamas				X	X				X	X										
Hood River	X		X			X			X	X	X	X								
Jackson		X	X					X												
Jefferson				X																
Klamath					X															
Malheur					X	X														X
Marion		X	X	X		X	X		X	X								X	X	X
Morrow	X			X			X		X		X						X	X	X	
Multnomah			X	X			X	X												X
Polk	X						X		X	X										
Umatilla		X	X		X	X	X				X					X				X
Union																				
Wasco	X					X	X					X								
Washington			X	X	X	X	X		X							X				



Statewide Concerns (or 10+ Counties Reporting)

7-9 Counties Reporting

## Nutrition Needs and Concerns

County	General / Adults												Children				
	Low Ranking: Nutrition or Hunger	Education on Healthy Food Choices / Nutrition	Education on Food Budgeting	Need for Bilingual Dieticians	Home Menus / Cultural	Food Deserts / Limited Access to Nutritional Food Staples	Availability of Fast Food	Cost of healthy food	Numbers Using / Increasing Applications for SNAP	Numbers Receiving SNAP vs. Numbers Eligible for SNAP	Ineligible for SNAP, but Need Food Assistance	Not Enough SNAP to Cover Family (May Include Ineligible Adults)	Food Insecurity	Increased Use of Emergency Food (Food Bank)	Anemia	Diabetes	Overweight
Clackamas	X								X				X	X			
Hood River	X	X	X					X					X	X			
Jackson	X					X								X	X		
Jefferson				X			X										
Klamath		X			X	X		X					X				
Malheur		X			X								X				
Marion		X				X		X				X	X				
Morrow																X	X
Multnomah								X								X	X
Polk													X				X
Umatilla								X								X	X
Union																X	X
Wasco		X						X					X	X			
Washington					X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X



Statewide Concerns (or 10+ Counties Reporting)

7-9 Counties Reporting

## Social Services Needs and Concerns (page 1 of 2)

County	General																			
	Transportation to Services	Education on Available Resources and How to Access These	Improved Funding for Parenting Programs	Low Rankings	Limited Availability of Clothing at Distributors	Lack of Availability	Limited Availability	Reduced Funding / Services / Availability	Need for Centralized Information System	Have to Go to Multiple Resources	Limited Bilingual Services	Legal Status Limits Access	High Stress	High Poverty Rates	Increased Use of MH Consultant	Lack of Social / Emotional Support	Bullying	Relationship Programs / MSFW Underserved in Foster Care	Children Living with Grandparents/ Other Relatives in Informal Agreement with No DHS Involvement	EHS Foster Care Numbers
Clackamas	X	X			X		X								X			X		
Hood River							X													
Jackson			X					X		X				X			X			
Jefferson				X		X				X								X	X	
Klamath		X							X		X						X			
Malheur				X									X	X	X					X
Marion	X	X			X	X							X		X					
Morrow						X														
Multnomah														X						
Polk																				
Umatilla		X																		
Union																				
Wasco										X			X			X				
Washington																				



## Social Services Needs and Concerns (page 2 of 2)



Statewide Concerns (or 10+ Counties Reporting)

7-9 Counties Reporting

## Housing Nutrition Needs and Concerns

County	Limited Low-Income / Affordable Housing	Safety	Rising Housing Prices	Energy / Other Utilities Assistance	Long Wait List for Rental Assistance	Long Wait List for Affordable or Subsidized Housing	Fewer Farmworkers Living Near Farms	Need for More Temporary / Transitional Housing	Poor Quality of Farmworker Housing	Living Year-Round in Seasonal Agriculture Housing	Few Employers With Onsite Housing	More Single Males (vs. Families)	Need for Legal Documents to Access Housing	Increasing (or Projected Increase in) Numbers of Seasonal Workers	Doubling (or Tripling) Up	Number of Homeless Families	Number of Homeless Students	No Homeless Shelter
		X																
Clackamas		X																
Hood River			X		X													
Jackson					X													
Jefferson																X	X	
Klamath			X						X							X		
Malheur			X		X				X									
Marion			X					X										
Morrow											X						X	
Multnomah																X		
Polk						X										X		
Umatilla																	X	
Union																		
Wasco						X			X	X					X			
Washington									X							X		

Note: Doubling Up, Number of Homeless Families, and Number of Homeless Students, can be combined to indicate a statewide concern about *Homelessness*, more generally.



Statewide Concerns (or 10+ Counties Reporting)

7-9 Counties Reporting

## Transportation Nutrition Needs and Concerns

County	Lack of or limited rural public transportation	Concerns												
		Bus Stops Too Far Apart	Not Enough Hours	Not Frequent Enough	Does NOT Reach Families in Outlying Areas	Transit System Struggling	Entitled Transportation	Schedule May Not Be Bilingual	High Cost of Gas	Staffing Ratio Create Staffing Strain	Staffing Ratios Take Up Needed Space on Bus Routes	Families Living Too Far From OCDC Site to Transport	Gearred Toward Tourists	Tough To Manage with Sick Children
Clackamas	X									X				
Hood River														
Jackson														
Jefferson			X											
Klamath		X												
Malheur	X													
Marion														
Morrow														
Multnomah		X												
Polk														
Umatilla								X						
Union														
Wasco	X							X						
Washington		X												X

Limited Transportation to Attend HS Parent Events, Medical / Dental Needs, Opportunities for Education

Limited / No Family Members with Driver's License Due to 2008 Law (to Change Jan. 2014)



**APPENDIX K: 2013 HEALTH SERVICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES**



**Oregon Child Development Coalition**

**2013 Health Service Advisory Committee Meeting**

**The Landscape of Hunger in Oregon**

**Date:** June 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**Time:** 11:45 am – 3:30 pm

**Location:** 9140 SW Pioneer Court, Suite E  
Wilsonville, OR 97070

**Minutes**

**Networking Lunch & Poster Session**

The following Health, Safety, Nutrition, and Social Services organizations serving the state of Oregon were present during the poster session sharing information and resources with attendees:

- Spanish Shriners Hospital
- Partners for a Hunger-Free Oregon
- Oregon Food Bank
- Legal Aid Services & Oregon Law Center
- Oregon Kids Healthy and Safe
- WIC
- First Tooth
- OCDC



<b>Welcome</b>	<b>Presenter:</b> Karen Ayers & Donald Dodson
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*Karen:* Community partners for HSAC, presentation description and introduction.

*Donaldda:* Children are unable to be ready for school if their tummies are empty.

<b>OCDC &amp; Community Partners Updates</b>	<b>Presenter:</b> Joy Rowley Elizabeth Adams
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*OCDC Updates:*

F&HS Continuous Quality Improvement Workgroup continues to make improvements as noted below:

- Standing Orders have been updated so that infants under 3 months do not receive Tylenol without a medical evaluation first.
- OCDC sick child procedures are in process of improving for staff procedure and materials for engaging with families of children who become ill at OCDC centers.
- We are also in process of ensuring the Child Health and Development Information gathered from families will best meets the individual routines of young children.
- Another improvement in process is the Family Assessment & Partnership Plan that will better allow staff to use Motivational Interviewing techniques.
- OCDC Childhood Hunger Screening & Intervention is an adaptation of the Childhood Hunger Coalition's *OCDC Childhood Hunger Screening & Intervention Algorithm* and will be implemented soon.

*Community Partners:*

- Elizabeth Adams, provided background and explanation of the OCDC Childhood Hunger Screening & Intervention Algorithm and the Childhood Hunger: A Toolkit for Health Care Providers. She included in the presentation current research on hunger and how the implementation of "the toolkit" is impacting providers and families.

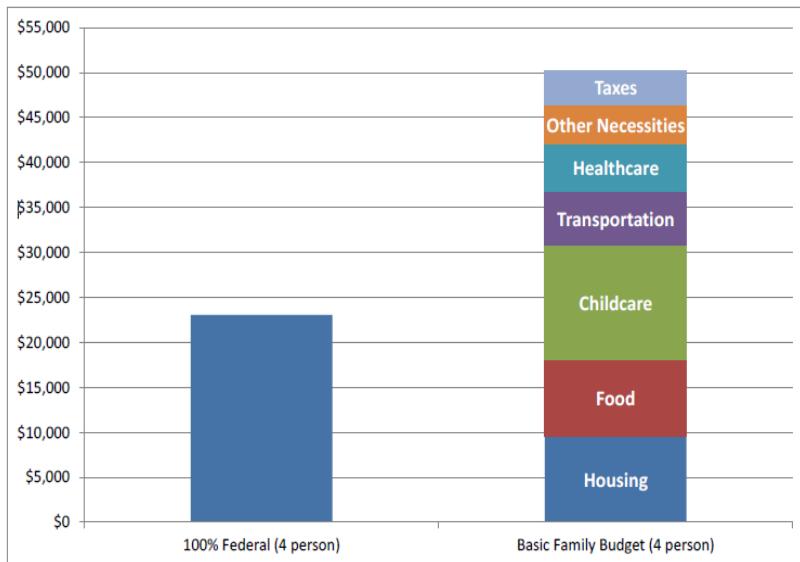
<b>Knowledge Assessment</b>	<b>Presenter:</b> Betsy Hartner
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- Live poll conducted to survey audience on knowledge around food insecurity, hunger, the link between food insecurity and obesity, effects of hunger and food insecurity on a child's school performance, causes of hunger and food insecurity, and identifiable solutions.
- Answers to questions posed demonstrated a majority of audience members have knowledge of the subject of food insecurity and hunger.



*Ending Hunger Before it Begins:*

- Description of the root causes of hunger, definitions of food security and insecurity and hunger.
  - A root cause of hunger is an imbalance between income and expenses, stemming from a lack of adequate income, high housing costs, expensive child care, medical bills, debt
  - Presented an OFB graph<sup>183</sup> (right) calculating the basic financial needs of a family of 4 at \$50,000 (including housing, food, childcare, transportation, healthcare, taxes, and other necessities) vs. \$23,550 poverty line vs. \$18,616 full-time minimum wage
  - 200% of the Federal Poverty Line is \$47,000 / year: 1/3 families, ½ minority families, 1/3 OR children
  - “Work is not a sure pathway out of poverty:” 2/3 of OR families in poverty work
  - Food Security: “consistent, dependable access to enough food for a healthy, active life”
  - About 500,000 Oregonians experience low food security
  - May eat filler foods, which are affordable, high calories, low nutrition, with the goal of filling their bellies. Result can be malnutrition with an impact of health problems, obesity, diabetes, etc. About 200,000 Oregonians experience hunger
    - Ate less food, skipped meals, reduced portion size
    - Parents usually go hungry first: “When a child is experiencing hunger in a household, you know things are really dire.”
- 3 Goals: Economic stability, healthy food system, strong food assistance safety net.

*Videos:*

- Trailer for American Winter.

<sup>183</sup> Oregon Food Bank. Profiles of Hunger and Poverty in Oregon: 2012 Oregon Hunger Factors Assessment. <http://www.oregonfoodbank.org/Advocate/~/media/1CD41B095D8A41B09AEE2C73562E3C74.pdf>



- A Place at the Table: Food insecurity and the connection to obesity and US agricultural policies.

<b>Access to &amp; Cost of Food</b>	<b>Presenter:</b> Spencer Masterson
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*Community-Based Solutions to Hunger and Food Insecurity:*

- Description of food access in rural Oregon, food deserts, and food swamps.
  - One factor in food deserts is the cost to deliver food using an 18-wheeler to small towns
  - E.g., \$3.30 average cost of a meal in Benton County vs. \$2.40 in other counties
  - Food Swamps: a lot of food available, but may not be healthy / nutritious or culturally appropriate
- Community food systems can empower citizens and engage across sectors to achieve personal and community level food security.
  - Food System: encompasses the different interactions that get food from farm to table
- FEAST: Food Education Agriculture Solutions Together - events feature local organizations and convene a conversation that leads to a self-determined organizing plan for food systems work.
- Chronic emergency food use today reflects a broken system: in 1980 there were 200 food pantries; today there are 40,000

*Video:*

- A Place at the Table: Barbie's Story of challenges in qualifying for food stamps.

<b>Emergency Food: Need, Stigma, &amp; Food Quality</b>	<b>Presenter:</b> Jessica Chanay
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*Ending Hunger Before it Begins:*

- Description of the SNAP program in Oregon.

*Video:*

- A Place at the Table: Barbie's story of stigma and losing benefits for food after success of finding a job, struggle of trying to transcend poverty.

<b>Success &amp; Falling Back: The Importance of SNAP</b>	<b>Presenter:</b> Nancy Weed
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- About 800,000 households are eligible for OR SNAP – eligibility is the same as for WIC, free school lunch



## The Importance of Pre-Conception Care, Prenatal Nutrition

Presenter: Dr. Thornburg

### *Diet, Epigenetics and Fetal Origins of Adult Onset Diseases:*

- National data on increases in obesity, high blood pressure, type 2 diabetes, and corresponding decreases in averages in birth weight. Birth weight extremes in high or low described as a *cause* for increased risk of heart disease, type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure and obesity. 8-9lbs is the lowest risk.
- Connection between nutritional environment of placenta and development of blastocyst as risk factor for chronic disease. Effects are most likely during the transit period of the embryo to when it attaches to the uterus – 10 days before pregnancy is established. The first 1,000 days from the stage of pre-implantation embryo are found to be the most important for nutritional programming in a person's lifetime. This reflects the first 3 years, including pregnancy. This is the time in life when a baby is organizing their organ functions. "If an embryo goes five minutes without food, it will be changed forever." Developing fetuses and babies need the right kind of energy at the right time.
- Wiring for appetite is set by birth in a person's drive for food / metabolism.
- Malnutrition: effects on development of babies and risk for chronic disease. Effects of malnutrition are trans-generational. –The reproductive tract and eggs of a woman develop while she is in utero (i.e., nourished by the grandmother).
- A window of opportunity for improving health of future generations lies in educating adolescent women and improving their nutrition. The kind of body a woman builds will determine the kind of baby she will make. This begins at menarche.
- A mother's body determines what kind of placenta she can make, which determines what kind of baby she can make. The placenta is a limiting factor in how much nutrition the baby can get. Variations in placental size and shape lead to cardiovascular disease.
- Genetics are not the sole reason for poor health outcomes, poor diet leads to gene silencing.
- Resource: My Pregnancy Plate from OHSU's Center for Women's Health:  
<http://www.ohsu.edu/xd/health/services/women/services/pregnancy-and-childbirth/pregnancy-information/pregnancy-plate.cfm>
- Malnutrition and stress together are the worst combination.

### *Summary:*

- The worsening health of Americans arises from poor nutrition in early life
- Nutrition flows across generations.
- A woman's body is an important source of nutrients for a fetus/newborn.
- The nutrition and social environment of young girls and women should be our highest and most urgent priority.
- Understanding the diets and their effects on women (and men) could help them



make informed decisions about diet.

## Conclusion & Discussion

### Video:

- A Place at the Table: Barbie's speech – "Do you know I exist? I do exist."

### Commentary:

- Description of participant experiences of living in food swamps, experiencing food insecurity.
- Expression that the explanation given by Dr. Thornburg is powerful and the way the information was presented is clear and accessible to parents.
- Mention of the importance of voting and the current Farm Bill and description of what it is.
- Suggestion to bring Dr. Thornburg's presentation before the legislature.

## Adjournment

Presenter: Karen Ayers

- Expression of thanks to participants, email with resources will be sent in the near future.
- A full screening and discussion of A Place at the Table will take place.

Action Items	Person Responsible	Target Date
Send to participants via email the Resources List	Joy	Completed
Draft the HSAC meeting evaluation (Survey Monkey)	Joy & Betty	July 19, 2013
Send to participants via email the Action Planning Handout and additional resources with the Evaluation	Joy	July 26, 2013



**APPENDIX L:****OCDC 2013 GROWER'S SURVEY**

Four survey questions were distributed to County Community Assessment Teams as part of the Community Assessment Work Packets. Teams had the option to add one or two of their own questions. County staff contacted local growers by phone or email and recorded their responses.

**1. What major trends are you seeing in your business?**

- Crops are slowly starting to pick up. There is a little more work than before. (Clackamas County Grower One, June 2013)
- “Many of our workers are returning employees. They don’t migrate as much as they used to, so a lot come back to us for work.” (Clackamas County Grower Two, June 2013)
- Work is gradually increasing. (Clackamas County Grower Three, June 2013 )
- Although we are seeing some of the local pear orchards being taken down, the current trend in Jackson is more cultivation of grapes, strawberries and blueberries. (Jackson County Grower One, May 2013)
- “Southern Oregon is becoming a mecca for wineries and vineyards. Many vineyards have sprung up locally since 1978 including the well-known Valley View Winery and Pascal’s Winery. Some thirty five years later, we are still seeing new vintners coming to our area.

One trend we are starting is finding creative ways to bring people to our vineyard to check it out. We are open for events in the community and we’ve started an annual Grape Stomp Competition for all ages. We also have a two annual Warehouse Sale. As we grow, so does our work force.” (Jackson Grower Two June 2013)<sup>184</sup>

- Growth mode, potential for expansion. Customer base increasing rapidly.”(Jefferson County Grower One, June 2013)
- “Business for us has been continuous. We continue to farm 1,000 acres each year. Weather is a big factor each year because it can determine how well you do.” (Jefferson County Grower Two, June 2013)
- “Onions pricing is higher, making us have to find ways to cut costs. Sometimes that means fewer employees.” (Malheur County Grower One, June 2013)
- More automation, fewer employees needed. (Malheur County Grower Two, June 2013)
- “The biggest trend we are seeing is technology and automation. As advancements are made we are in need of less and less workers.” (Malheur County Grower Three, June 2013)
- “We have to use a few more field workers this year to weed crops. The cost of chemicals and EPA regulations are forcing us back to this method.” (Malheur County Grower Four, June 2013)

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<sup>184</sup> Weisinger, Eric, Co-Owner, Weisinger Family Winery, Ashland, OR. As quoted in: June 2013. From the Business Grapevine. *Sneak Preview*.



- “Pretty stable no new trends and I Have 2 Arabic [sic] families.” (Morrow County Grower One, June 2013)
- Stable. (Morrow County Grower Two, June 2013)
- “Our workers are saying they do not want to pick strawberries. They prefer the cane berries.” (Multnomah County Grower, June 2013)
- Business is good this year because of the good weather. (Umatilla County Grower One, June 2013)
- Hygiene improves for workers. No cherries during 2013. Apples, prunes, plums all well. (Umatilla County Grower Two, June 2013)
- More kids this year, but overall move to singles. Start date – last few years were late. This year early . 7-10 years most “heat units. (Wasco County Grower Three, June 2013)
- In the last year he just started working here, he has seen double the production of processing, because he has contracted farmers from Washington. (Umatilla County Grower Three, June 2013)
- “More regulations by more agencies (like Global Gap), larger operations needed to “make a living”, more volatility in the market as more regions are planting sweet cherries.” (Wasco County Grower One, June 2013)
- “Longer Seasons, more workers in late July and August, need for more housing.” (Wasco County Grower Two, June 2013)
- “Getting new families every year because California is paying more in agriculture jobs.” Those being paid decently are no longer migrating to Oregon to work. “It’s still going well.” (Washington County Grower One, June 2013)
- “It’s kind of slow but it’s getting better.” (Washington County Grower Two, June 2013)

## **2. What major challenges are you facing?**

- Not many at this time. Sometimes it’s more due to the weather changes but that’s all I can think of. (Clackamas County Grower One , June 2013)
- Not something we really want to go over but just a quick answer would be in the area of crops barely starting to pick up. (Clackamas County Grower Two, June 2013)
- No major challenges, but work is going up and we have a shortage of employees or people looking for work. (Clackamas County Grower Three, June 2013)
- “The challenges we are facing are trying to find ideas to get more orchard work in the valleys, especially for those employees that have worked for years to be able to support them and their families.” (Jackson County Grower One, May 2013)
- “The business challenge we face is that we only use *locally grown* grapes. We do not import grapes from other regions in order to produce blended wine. This has an effect on our price point but we personally manage our vineyard; I have a degree in winemaking and we farm our vineyard sustainably. We use very little sulfites.” (Jackson County Grower Two, June 2013)



- “Keeping up with demand, especially without increasing staff.” (Jefferson County Grower One, June 2013)
- “Keeping labor workers to stay with us. They leave frequently and we are not sure why they are leaving. Could be due to long hours, hard work, migrant, or pay.” (Jefferson County Grower Two, June 2013)
- Costs of chemicals is increasing. (Malheur County Grower One, June 2013)
- With price of onions high, staying competitive. (Malheur County Grower Two, June 2013)
- “The biggest challenge we are seeing is around Obama Care. If we are forced to provide health insurance for all of our employees, we will be forced to cut crews and automate even more.” (Malheur County Grower Three, June 2013)
- “One is the Health Care Act. I need to use more man power, but if I am forced to provide health insurance I will have to go back to using more chemicals. Also, the onion market is very unstable and inconsistent. It is very hard to plan not knowing what prices and yields are going to be like from year to year.” (Malheur County Grower Four, June 2013)
- Large turn over working with onions is a tough job to maintain full staff. (Morrow County Grower One, June 2013)
- Workforce: skills (Morrow County Grower Two, June 2013)
- “Without the workers coming to help with strawberries, we will have to decrease the amount we can grow. In turn, we will have to reduce the vendors we can supply.” (Multnomah County Grower, June 2013)
- Home Depot and Wal-Mart have made it harder for smaller businesses like them (Umatilla County Grower One, June 2013)
- No cherries. Getting people to work with enough experience. (Umatilla County Grower Two, June 2013)
- “Not enough workers.” (Umatilla County Grower Three, June 2013)
- “Labor, whether the immigration bill passes or not. More need for stronger chemicals as bugs are becoming resistant, aging owners” (Wasco County Grower One, June 2013)
- “Childcare for workers, housing for workers.” (Wasco County Grower Two, June 2013)
- Insecurity of immigration policy and impact on migrant farmworker workforce. (Wasco County Grower Three, June 2013)
- “Lack of families migrating from California or Washington.” (Washington County Grower One, June 2013)
- “We are never sure of how many workers we are going to get or if we will have enough workers.” (Washington County Grower Two, June 2013)

### **3. What do you anticipate the need will be for agricultural workers in your business within the next year?**

- “We may need more workers specifically in the summer since we work strawberry, blueberry, marionberry.” (Clackamas County Grower One, June 2013)



- “From the looks of it, we could say that we might be needing some more employees but again we can’t assure it, the weather here in Oregon can vary.” (Clackamas County Grower Two, June 2013)
- “We will surely need more employees.” (Clackamas County Grower Three, June 2013)
- Due to the reduction of orchards/jobs, seasonal employees have to look for permanent, full-time work all the time. (Jackson County Grower One, May 2013)
- “To stay the same. Farther down in the future could possibly go to 24 hour production. Depending on economy/growth in a couple years, could lead to more need for workers” (Jefferson County Grower One , June 2013)
- “We will definitely continue to need workers next year.” (Jefferson County Grower Two, June 2013)
- “As we release employees they are going to places like Montana, Wyoming, Minnesota and Washington. They do not return because there is no employment. Our staff is 90% of what it was last year and most of them are permanent fixtures here. They just move around in the community doing different jobs throughout the year and return to us when we need them.” (Malheur County Grower One, June 2013)
- “We are a smaller company, but our employment needs stay about the same each year.” (Malheur County Grower Two, June 2013)
- “We anticipate a need for about 80 employees August to May in the shed. We will also need about an additional 80 for about 2 months during harvest for intake.” (Malheur County Grower Three, June 2013)
- “I have about 10 full time employees from plant to harvest. Most of the field work and harvest I contract out.” (Malheur County Grower Four, June 2013)
- “Will remain same 150 to 180 employees.” (Morrow County Grower One, June 2013)
- “Depends on ranch activities.” (Morrow County Grower Two, June 2013)
- “I am afraid less workers will come from California. I think this will create a huge shortage of farm laborers.” (Multnomah County Grower, June 2013)
- “Hard to find workers for only a short time” (Umatilla County Grower One, June 2013)
- Housing, Workers, Weather. (Umatilla County Grower Two, June 2013)
- “Need more workers.” (Umatilla County Grower Three, June 2013)
- “The same as now if not more – but the need will be for better skilled ag workers – those with good English and math skills, those with supervision skills, and those who are documented.” (Wasco County Grower One, June 2013)
- “We will probably need the same amount or a little more than we have now, but we are using pickers from other ranches in the late season.” (Wasco County Grower Two, June 2013)
- Continue the same – concerns over availability. Production pretty steady. (Wasco County Grower Three, June 2013)
- “Year round jobs. We can only offer seasonal jobs.” (Washington County Grower One, June 2013)



- “Jobs. Less families are migrating.”(Washington County Grower Two, June 2013)

**4. Are you interested in partnering with OCDC to help the children and families of the agricultural workers? If so, in what ways would you partner with us?**

- “You would need to speak to Ezequiel. Although he is very busy during this time but I am sure he would love to. He has mentioned it before.” (Clackamas County Grower One, June 2013)
- “Not at this time, I don’t think there is much we can do but you can continue to bring fliers if you like.” (Clackamas County Grower Two, June 2013)
- “Not at this time.” (Clackamas County Grower Three, June 2013)
- Yes, we’d like to talk more about job opportunities. Associated Fruit closed the packing house and some folks went to work at Naumes, Inc. (Jackson County Grower One, May 2013)
- “Yes, when an opportunity arises we can talk.” (Jefferson County Grower One, June 2013)
- “Yes. We try to be flexible with our workers when they need time for their children. We can continue to be flexible so parents can participate in their children’s education at OCDC.” (Jefferson County Grower Two, June 2013)
- “We will gladly post flyers and add to paychecks.” (Malheur County Grower One, June 2013)
- “We have been partnering with OCDC. We help in the recruitment of children and families by giving out recruitment flyers to all of our employees when they are rehired.” (Malheur County Grower Two, June 2013)
- “I will help with recruiting efforts however I can.” (Malheur County Grower Three, June 2013)
- Yes (Morrow County Grower Two, June 2013)
- “I am very happy to help children and families that work in agriculture. I am willing to host education or other events at our farm. I am open to other suggestions as well. Domestic violence, sex education – how just to get services.” (Multnomah County Grower, June 2013)
- Would like for us to see if we can offer after school hours childcare. It is hard for their workers having their children finish at 2:00 and then go to a babysitter. They say their parents are willing for us to charge for the extra hours (2-5 pm). (Umatilla County Grower One, June 2013)
- Always allows us to recruit and get in contact with the families that come. (Umatilla County Grower Two, June 2013)
- Great to get to know us, and looking forward to building the partnership. Happy to continue to let us post flyers, and willing to send our handouts in their pay envelopes. (Umatilla County Grower Three, June 2013)
- “Would be interested, but not sure what growers can do. Certainly we enjoy having ‘families’ at harvest, but with fewer days of service the challenge is there for a family



who wants to come and both parents work. This might be a great conversation to have starting in the fall—let's plan ahead, explore options for OCDC but do it together with the growers.” (Wasco County Grower One, June 2013)

- “It is crucial. OCDC and Migrant Ed provide not only an educational and safe environment for the children of our workers, but it enables both parents to work. It also keep children out of the orchards and out of the camp during the day, where they may not be well supervised while their parents are working.” (Wasco County Grower Two, June 2013)
- RAMAS, Stable funding, Extended Services Meeting, Conduit to OCG (Wasco County Grower Three, June 2013)
- “Yes. Letting you know when migrant families arrive.” (Washington County Grower One, June 2013)
- “Yes. By letting families know about your program. We can both benefit from it.” (Washington County Grower Two, June 2013)

### **Additional questions – determined by County teams**

- *How do you recruit employees? Where?*
  - Past employees, information travels through word of mouth very fast. We let employees know to friends and family.(Clackamas County Grower One)
  - A lot of our employees are returning so they will check back with us. Usually those same employees that let others know. We hardly ever have to announce in the newspaper but we have before.(Clackamas County Grower Two )
  - Through word of mouth, it travels very fast.(Clackamas County Grower Three)
- *How do you view Central Oregon agricultural Trends?*
  - “Slight downward slope, due to the fact that you cannot increase land, pivots are being put in, and machines are being used now to harvest (Jefferson County Grower One, June 2013)
  - “We see the trends for us steady and staying the same.” (Jefferson County Grower Two , June 2013)
- *What would be the best way for us to inform your workers about our program?*
  - “Come to the employees during break time or leave information in the employee area.” (Jefferson County Grower One, June 2013)
  - “Our workers are currently working in the fields and have minimal literacy skills. The best way is word of mouth.” (Jefferson County Grower Two, June 2013)
- *What do you see happening in the future in your industry in this area?*
  - Probably consolidation. Those that can afford to assimilate to the increase in technology, i.e., automated onion sorting machines, etc. (Malheur County Grower One, June 2013)
  - Becoming even more competitive. (Malheur County Grower Two, June 2013)



- *What are the most common needs you notice in children and families in your camps?* I feel that there are needs for children older than 5. I am not sure that needs are being met. They come from out of town, yet they cannot be in the fields with their parents. I see they need dentist and doctor care. (Multnomah County Grower, June 2013)
- *When have you seen OCDC's services as more necessary according to your business operation time?* I think when families are working long hours, the lunches are a great idea. Time of year for us is late May to September. June and July are our busiest time. (Multnomah County Grower, June 2013)
- *How valuable or impactful are the services that OCDC provides to your agricultural business?*
  - “Extremely valuable—as we stated before, we love having families on our farm, and cannot do it without child care.” (Wasco County Grower One, June 2013)
  - Underappreciated. Critical part of our business. Child labor, OSHA regulations and scrutiny increasing. (Wasco County Grower Three, June 2013)
- *Have you seen a big difference in families coming and going with the change in the Drivers License Laws?*
  - “Yes, a lot of change. Most of the families are going to work in Washington instead.” (Washington County Grower One, June 2013)
  - “Yes! A lot of families choose not to come anymore for that reason.” (Washington County Grower Two, June 2013)



## **APPENDIX M: COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT TEAM 2013**

### Central Office (Agency-wide) Community Assessment Team

- Chad Ross, ERSEA / Family & Community Partnerships Supervisor, Malheur County
- Donald Dodson, Executive Director
- Gabriela Diaz, MSEHS Policy Council President
- Greg Funk, IT Manager
- Juan Escobar, Monitoring and Compliance Manager
- Karelia Harding, Policy Council Coordinator
- Karen Ayers, Program Development Coordinator
- Liese Behringer, ERSEA / Family & Community Partnerships Supervisor, Jackson County
- Patricia Alvarado, ERSEA / Family & Community Partnerships Supervisor, Washington County
- R.E. Szego, Interim Community Assessment Coordinator / Training & Development Specialist
- Xin Gao, Pre-School Education Specialist
- Administrative Assistance
  - Linda Torres, Executive Administrative Assistant
  - Michelle Erickson
  - Yeneli Torres Lopez

### Clackamas and N. Marion Counties Community Assessment Team

- Anedelia Vasquez, Program Director
- Erika Ramirez, ERSEA / Family & Community Partnerships Supervisor
- Elizabeth Swain, Family & Health Services Supervisor
- Guadalupe Madrigal, Intake Worker
- Rhonda Rhodes, Program Manager

### Hood River and Wasco Counties Community Assessment Team

- Annetta Fleming, Fiscal Administrative Assistant
- Armida Ramirez, ERSEA / Family & Community Partnerships Supervisor
- Bonnie Farlow, Food Services Supervisor
- Jennifer Heredia, Program Director
- Joe Ferres, Facilities Safety Technician
- Judee Flint, Program Manager
- Kelly Tegart, Transportation Coordinator
- Laura Geraci, Education Supervisor
- Margie Stovall, Family & Health Services Supervisor



#### Jackson County Community Assessment Team

- David Bennett, Family & Health Services Supervisor
- Gabriela Lozano, Education Coordinator
- Liese Behringer, ERSEA / Family & Community Partnerships Supervisor
- Martha Ibarra, Education Supervisor

#### Jefferson County Community Assessment Team

- Chaundi Price, Education Supervisor
- Debbie Meves, Transportation Coordinator
- Michelle Ramos, Family & Community Partnerships Supervisor
- Heather Rogan, Family & Health Services Supervisor
- Jackie Brown, Program Director
- Joel Barker, Facilities & Safety Technician
- Maria Pineda, Site Coordinator
- Maribel Jimenez, Education Coordinator
- Mary Erickson, Human Resources Administrative Assistant
- Michelle Ramos, Education Coordinator
- Rosalba Barboza, Fiscal Administrative Assistant

#### Klamath County Community Assessment Team

- Balbina Vargas, Human Resources Administrative Assistant
- Barbara Fuentez, Program Director
- Cary Kinkead, ERSEA / Family & Community Partnerships Supervisor
- Herminia Ceron, Education Coordinator
- Julia Pena, County Program Support Secretary
- Kevin Larsen, Family & Safety Technician
- Machel Ramirez, Education Supervisor
- Marian Banes, Transportation Coordinator
- Patricia Key, Fiscal Administrative Assistant

#### Malheur County Community Assessment Team

- Chad Ross, ERSEA / Family & Community Partnerships Supervisor
- Joni Delgado, Family & Health Services Supervisor
- Lori Clark, Program Director
- Rod Belknap, Program Manager
- Sabrina Escobedo, Education Supervisor



Multnomah County Community Assessment Team

- Antonio Rojas, ERSEA / Family & Community Partnerships Supervisor
- Maria Mottaghian, Program Director
- Sylvia Ramirez, Family & Health Services Supervisor

Polk and S. Marion Counties Community Assessment Team

- Andrea Padilla, ERSEA / Family & Community Partnerships Supervisor
- Maarja Trujillo, Family Advocate

Umatilla, Morrow, and Union Counties Community Assessment Team

- Alejandra Davis, County Program Support Secretary
- Dorothy Powell, Education Supervisor
- Jennifer Carter, ERSEA / Family & Community Partnerships Supervisor
- Nora Kramer, Program Director
- Rebecca Gardner, Program Manager

Washington County Community Assessment Team

- Christina Vandehey, Senior Administrative Assistant
- Claudia Rizo Family & Health Services Coordinator
- Jean O'Shea, Education Supervisor
- LaRue Williams, Program Director
- Liliana Will, Family & Health Services Supervisor
- Lucy Beltran, Poder / Family Literacy Coordinator
- Melissa Lusk, Food Services Supervisor
- Monica Tovar, Family & Health Services Coordinator
- Patricia Alvarado, ERSEA / Family & Community Partnerships Supervisor
- Robin Hill, Operations Manager
- Tim Iba, Transportation Supervisor

