Community Assessment Update 2017 – Executive Summary

Oregon Child Development Coalition regularly conducts Community Assessments to ensure that the services offered are grounded in the needs of the families and communities that we serve. OCDC is required to complete a full Migrant Seasonal Head Start Community Assessment every five years. In 2014, OCDC completed a full Community Assessment that identified several key points: new service areas for potential migrant-specific programs, the need for subsidized or low-cost private pay child care services for families living above the poverty level that still could not afford child care, the need for coordinated statewide approaches to food insecurity, integrating trauma-informed practice into OCDC's service model, and more.

This 2017 update is intended to be a comprehensive update, that examines new trends and changes that are impacting OCDC's communities – it is intended as a supplement to the existing full assessment, and follows many of the same research methods to identify changes and trends. Pending input and approval from the Board of Directors and Policy Council, this Update Report summary, as well as the full report and individual county profiles, will be made available to the public on OCDC's website and will be regularly consulted for local and statewide strategic and program planning.

<u>Service Population: Demographics and Characteristics</u>

Significant changes continue to impact Oregon's Migrant and Seasonal Farm Worker (MSFW) population. Some are intrinsic, with the community's demographics and behaviors changing, and some are driven by external factors such as weather, changes in growing seasons and availability of labor opportunities. Although each community's MSFW population has its distinctions, the following observations are true for the majority of OCDC's MSFW populations.

MSFW families are" aging out" of farm work. Many growers have indicated that their work force is aging, and that the younger generations that historically replaced aging workers is not showing up. Children of farm workers are looking for employment in other fields. As unemployment in Oregon is at a record low and minimum wage has been mandated to increase, many younger individuals prefer to find less hazardous and less strenuous work. Growers have noted that there is a slightly more diverse migrant farm worker population than before, with a small number of workers who speak Somali, Arabic or Marshallese; these workers typically do not bring children with them and are usually single males.

Workers are making more money. With minimum wage rising and record hiring in construction, food service and landscaping, workers are supplementing seasonal agricultural income with other jobs, and a large portion of them are over-income. Despite being above the poverty level, these families still do not earn enough to cover the cost of safe, high-quality education and care, and their children are at elevated risk when enrolled in substandard care environments. Some workers are

now worried that increasing wages will eliminate benefit programs that they depend on - one grower in Ontario even reported that workers specifically asked *not to be given raises*, so they would not rise above the income eligibility level for crucial housing and education assistance.

Parents care deeply about School Readiness, but define it differently. Having children be ready for school was the most important goal cited by parents in every community where parents were surveyed. Interestingly, there was a strong correlation with surveys returned in written Spanish identifying school readiness as the more social-emotional aspect of development – getting along with peers, managing behaviors, and being more independent. Surveys written in English were more likely to name more didactic-style developmental milestones (reciting ABCs, writing one's name, knowing numbers and colors) as being ready for school. (OCDC's Education specialists stress that it is more developmentally appropriate to focus on the social-emotional development of children to ensure success in school.)

This difference was more pronounced in some counties than it was in others, but was fairly consistent. This distinction could be attributed to a variety of factors: potential cultural differences, how translation into Spanish colored the meaning of the questions, or potential sampling bias from each group of parents. It is also possible that staff members transcribed printed responses for parents who did not want to write answers, and that these elements of readiness were subconsciously added because of staff members' interpretations of school readiness. In the past, OCDC has worked with Spanish-speaking parents to encourage a dual-language approach instead of an English-focused approach, so it is also possible that this advocacy for developmentally appropriate practices with our Spanish speaking families has given them a deeper understanding of what is optimal for school readiness. More carefully designed parent surveys will better identify the cause of this intriguing difference in future assessments; OCDC's Education team is simultaneously working in disseminating more developmentally-appropriate practice knowledge to staff, which may also impact this result in the future.

Survey responses: parents prefer longer school days with more engagement programs. Parents consistently cited 8-hour or longer days as ideal, because it saved on after-school child care and made scheduling work much easier. Parents also asked for additional father engagement services and support with English language acquisition.

Notably, parents did *not* ask for support dealing with housing insecurity or housing assistance resources. This is surprising based on the economic data indicating that the rising costs of housing is extremely challenging for families in almost every community served by OCDC as well as staff (see *Economic needs: Housing* below). It is possible that housing has always been extremely challenging for our families, and that the economics have not shifted the housing outlook for this population; it is also possible that families do not see OCDC as a resource related to housing challenges or are uncomfortable discussing these challenges (similar to OCDC's experience identifying food insecurity among families in previous years, where parents did not want to disclose this challenge due to feelings of shame). If

families' experiences are being impacted by the greater economic climate around housing, it is recommended that OCDC engage in work with families to identify families' housing challenges and how we can best support families that are likely living in substandard housing, doubled and tripled up in housing, or in places not meant for long-term human habitation – what housing advocates refer to as "invisible homelessness".

Survey responses: Transportation is critical
For approximately 85% of parents responding to OCDC's focus groups and surveys, transportation services is critical for their family's ability to access the program and remain enrolled. It must be highly emphasized that transportation is the most consistently needed support service that OCDC can provide to families, and without adequate transportation OCDC's MSHS programs would not function.

Service Population: Program Enrollment

OCDC continues to identify additional communities to potentially expand the geographic reach of services and maximize enrollment in the Migrant and Seasonal Head Start program. Opportunities related to enrollment include:

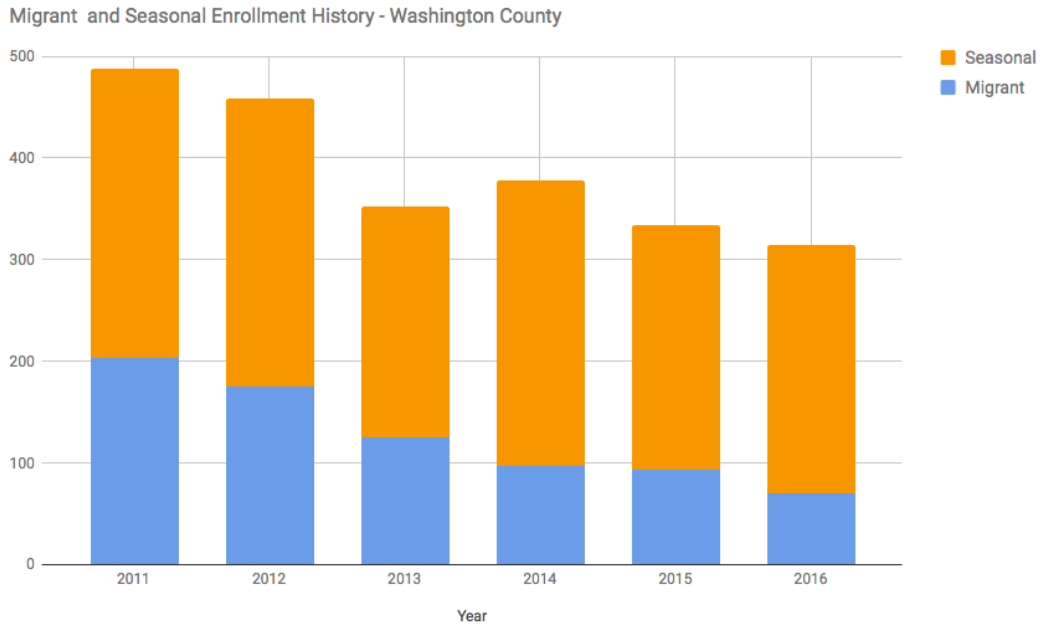
Additional need in Linn, Benton, Lane Counties. OCDC's previous full community assessment identified enough estimated MSFW children in Linn, Benton and Lane counties to justify expanding services to this area. This estimation was confirmed in conversations with community leaders and farm worker-serving organizations. Unfortunately, OCDC was unsuccessful securing a facility – one to buy, rent, renovate or even share with partner organizations – to deliver services. As a result, no new programs have been established in these counties and the need for new program sites in these counties continues. OCDC still has these communities as priority locations for future expansion if the facility-related challenges can be met.

Expanded definition of farm workers under Head Start Performance Standards. Under the newly launched Head Start Performance Standards, the definition of farm worker was expanded to include a wider spectrum of workers in agriculture – in response, OCDC adapted the Department of Labor's definition that includes forestry, dairy, meat production, fisheries and more. This definition is aligned with the definition used by Migrant Ed and other migrant farm worker-serving organizations, which will reduce confusion and facilitate streamlined cooperation between OCDC and community organizations. Based on data reported in the National Agricultural Statistics Survey (NASS), Livestock and Poultry workers have slightly lower rates of pay in the Pacific Northwest than field and tree crop workers, so these workers may be appropriate for recruitment of new families. Forestry workers, particularly those who collect pine cones, greenery clippings and other forest products, receive the lowest rate of pay and are also priority populations to target for additional recruitment.

Newly eligible families live in coastal communities. Based on initial conversations with community-serving organizations, there are low-income fishery employees

that would be eligible for MSHS programs should services become available. Initial analysis of data show eligible populations in Lincoln County (Lincoln City, Newport) and Clatsop County (Astoria and Warrenton) and discussions with local providers are underway regarding facility leasing and potential service partnerships. Peak fishing seasons are specific to different fish – Steelhead, for example, is March-April while Chinook is April–May – so scheduling of programs will vary by community.

Fewer migrants are coming to Oregon. The trend of fewer migrants coming to Oregon continues, with late harvest in California and growers competing to keep workers local, there have been significantly fewer migrants traveling across the State border. Historical data supports this assessment, as the example below shows the shrinking number of migrant enrollees in Washington County, where the sharpest decline in OCDC's enrolled migrant families has occurred.

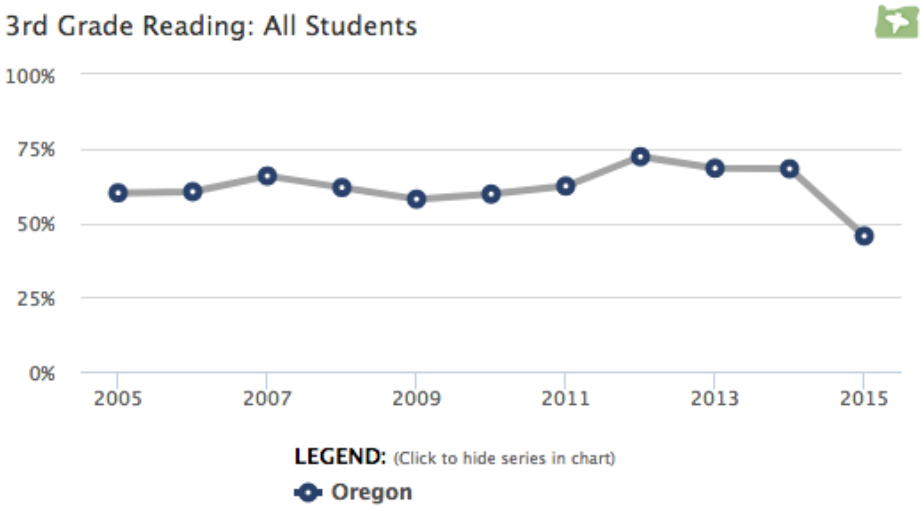


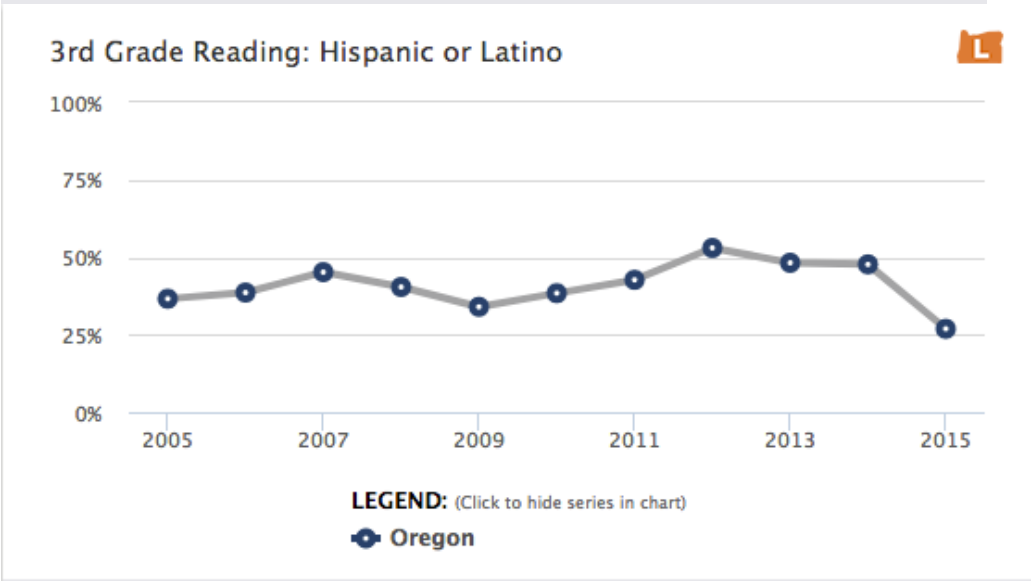
Community Needs: Educational, Social Services, and More

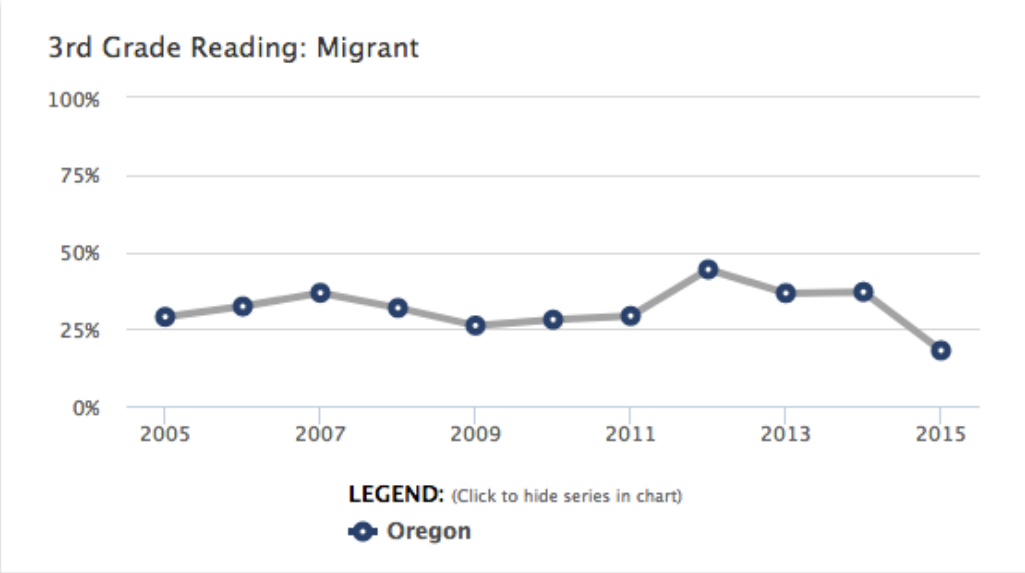
There are significant factors impacting the lives of OCDC's MSHS families; while the the issues noted in the previous full community assessment continue to impact families, these items are based on significant new research, identification, or analysis by internal and external experts.

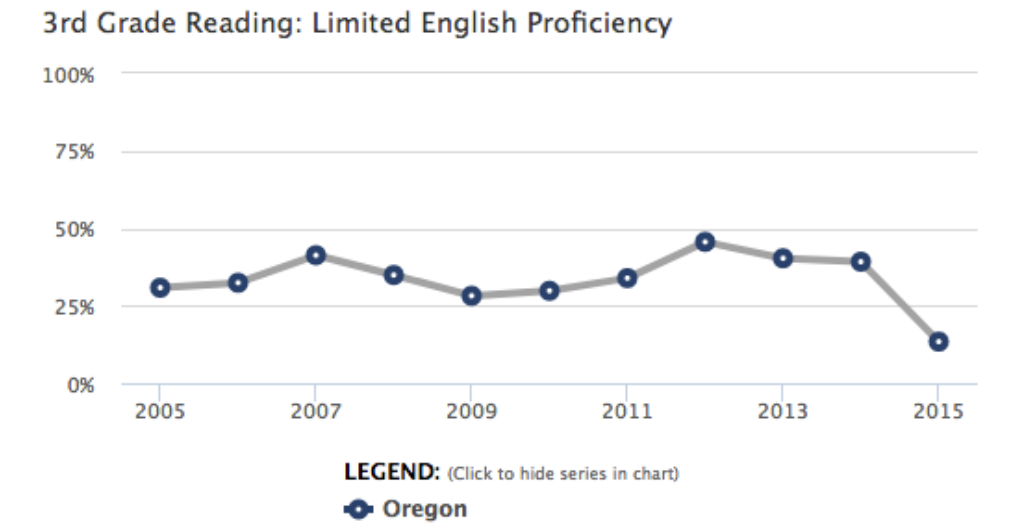
Educational Needs – 3rd grade reading scores. Across the State, 3rd grade reading scores have significantly dropped in 2015; this measurement, a crucial predictor of academic success, has dropped to record lows for Hispanic/Latino children, Limited English Proficiency students, as well as Migrant children. While this drop is alarming, it is at least partially attributable to a change in measuring tools and the implementation of the Common Core standards and processes for measuring

student progress. Additional attention to this measure will still be needed, however, to ensure that families are entering school prepared to learn and best support them to engage in the school system to their full benefit.









Services for Children With Disabilities are not as accessible during summer months, and 504 plans are uncertain. Historically, partner organizations and LEAs have been less available to meet children's needs during summer months, when most of OCDC's MSHS programs are at their peak. Services are also less likely to be available in Spanish and to be culturally responsive, although different communities show a variety of approaches and a range of successful outcomes in this matter. Typically, rural centers struggle more with limited community resources dedicated to children with identified disabilities. In addition, Oregon's unique 504 plan approach has left many schools and Head Start providers questioning how 504 plan activities will be carried out and who will pay for those services (for children who need some level of intervention to be successful, but do not meet the criteria of identifiable disability or developmental delay necessary to receive an IFSP) – these questions are still being discussed at the State level, and with little Federal input as Oregon's existing laws are structured uniquely; other states are not experiencing any of this uncertainty to our knowledge.

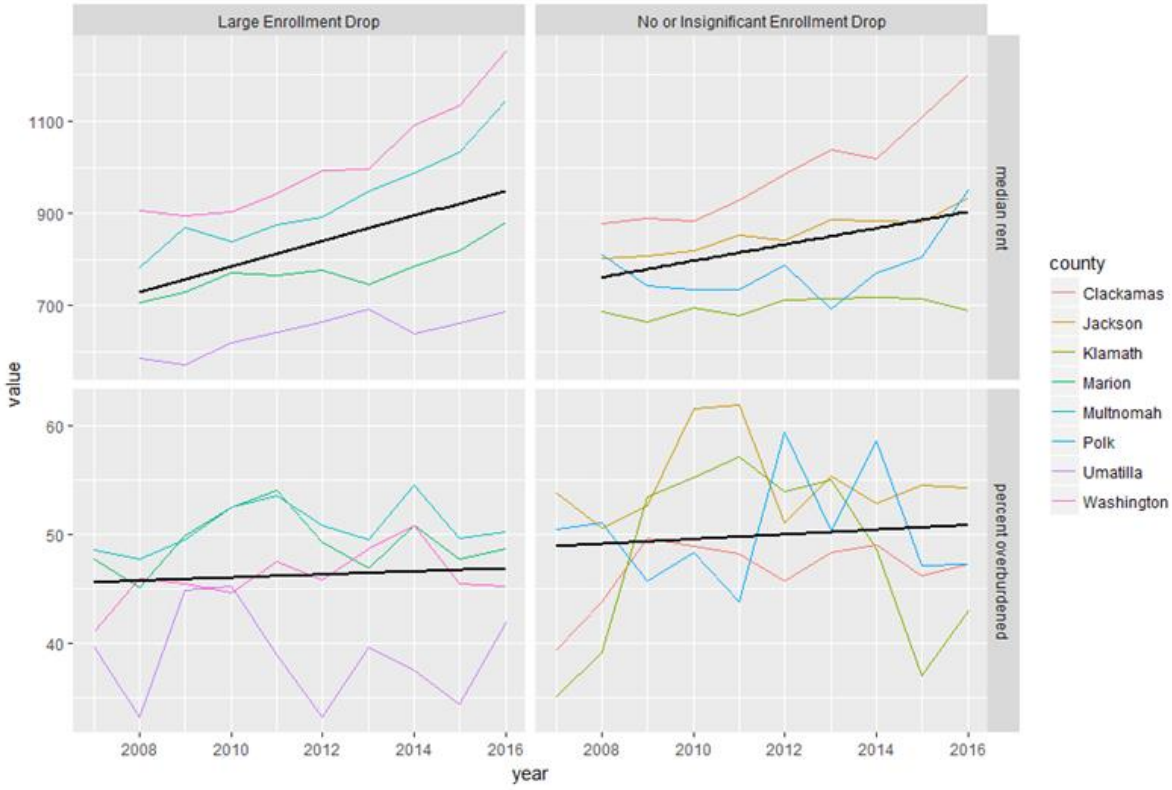
Social Service Needs – Linguistically and culturally responsive mental health services are lacking. Most centers report few resources for culturally and linguistically responsive Mental Health treatment available to families. Mental Health is woefully underfunded at both the State and Federal level, and language barriers make this even more inaccessible for OCDC's families, particularly in rural areas. OCDC's recommendation is that additional investments in Mental Health treatment be made available paired with outreach to ensure that families know the service is available and understand what it is (or is not). Each local community and the local experts will design a strategy for how to address any cultural barriers to accessing mental health treatment, which many migrant families typically experience.

Community Needs – Economic Needs, Housing, Healthcare and food. Much research has been done and media attention has been paid to the increase in housing costs throughout the State; where once believed to be restricted to the metro areas, we now know that housing prices are escalating rapidly everywhere in Oregon. Some communities, such as Klamath Falls, are experiencing unprecedented price increases that have devastating impact on families. Prices have risen so fast that the available data does not appropriately demonstrate the acuity of need – for example, there is not a single two-bedroom apartment available for the *median* two-bedroom rent as listed by the most recent U.S. Census community update. In almost every community, the most affordable listing shown today is 30% higher – or more – than the "median" rent listed in 2016. Despite these major increases, when families were asked how we could support them to overcome challenges, almost no one mentioned housing. While surprising, this suggests:

- Families living at or below the poverty level have always struggled to find housing, so their objective experience has not changed dramatically;
- Families are unwilling to report on their current housing situation, for fear of being "outed" to landlords and evicted (for example, for doubling and tripling up in housing)
- Families are experiencing shame related to housing insecurity and are unwilling to raise the issue
- Families do not see OCDC as an organization that can assist with housing, and do not think to bring it up during interviews;
- Families who cannot find housing cannot enroll or cannot maintain their enrollment long enough to participate in the community assessment surveys;
- Some combination of these factors or some other factor not yet identified.

OCDC recommends that Family Advocates and management work with families to get a better sense of what is contributing to the issue and respond accordingly. A local solution may be necessary, as each community will have different amounts of resources and avenues for assistance that are available to families.

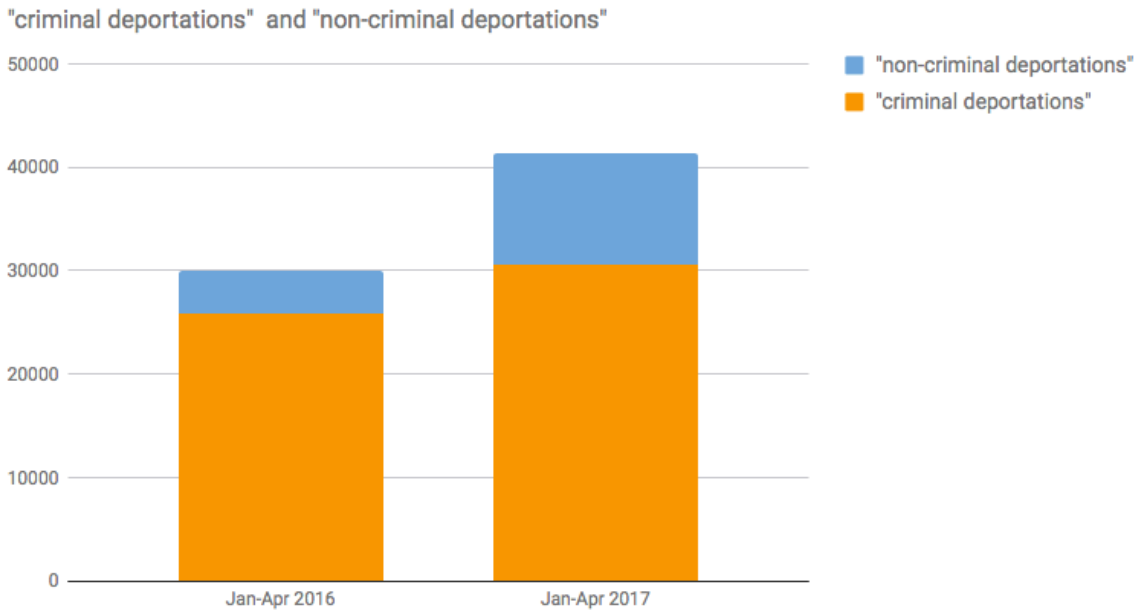
Data analysis based on OCDC enrollment reports and historical U.S. Census American Community Survey data show a significant correlation: in counties where OCDC has experienced a significant drop in MSHS enrollment (>5%), there is a faster average rise in housing costs when compared to OCDC's more stable counties. This data suggests that there is a correlation between housing expenses increasing and migrants choosing to go elsewhere for work; the data is best demonstrated in the figure below (the top two graphs). Similar analysis of historical census records of households overburdened by costs showed no such correlation, as the census data is much noisier and appears to be inconsistent (in the bottom two graphs):



OCDC has had significant success with improving families' security in relationship to food, dental and health care, and it is recommended that the interventions designed to respond to these issues continue. This will enable OCDC's participating families to better stabilize their lives and access crucial services that significantly impact future success in school and life.

Significant Issue: Immigration Climate

For OCDC's families, the current immigration climate has significant potential to traumatize children, impact families' prognosis for a stable and healthy future, and even force families to withdraw from services and federally-funded programs. Data show that immigration enforcement actions are targeting significantly higher numbers of "non-criminal" targets (although it is unclear as of this writing what ICE representatives consider to be "criminal" in nature).

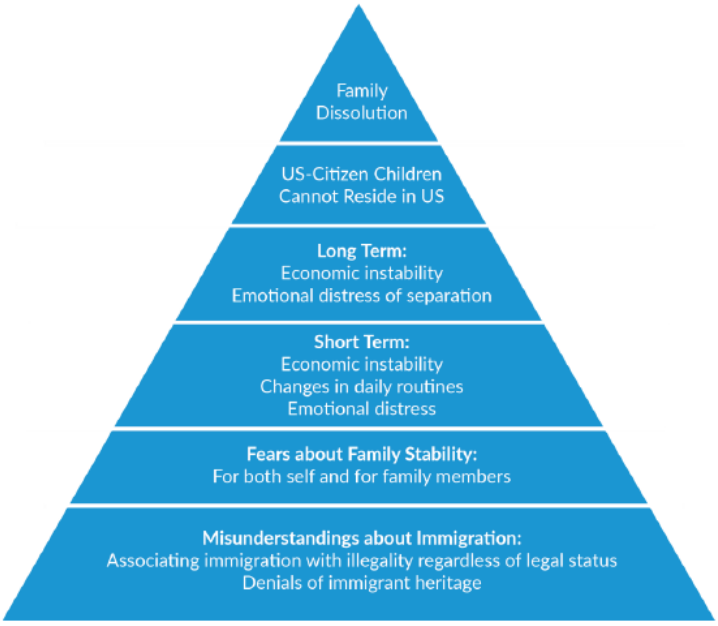


Research has identified that – regardless of their documentation status or their immediate families' documentation status – children absorb trauma related to immigration raids in the community and express a variety of changes in behavior, including increased fear and anxiety, outbursts, clinging and separation anxiety and more. The research around community impact also notes that the patterns of traumatization related to immigration enforcement can force families to disengage from community hubs and networks, and when families retreat into the shadows they are more likely to deny their cultural identities, which can have significant impacts on a child's upbringing, their confidence and their sense of place in the world. Children who experience parental detainment or removal are highly likely to end up in the foster care system, and detained immigrant parents are often denied their constitutionally protected rights to participate in family court proceedings related to their parental rights. Immigrant communities are less likely to reach out to authorities when they have been victimized and are more vulnerable for a host of crimes, from domestic violence to labor trafficking and wage theft. Even without local deportations, the toxic stress related to being potentially targeted by ICE can be devastating to families. Recently in Oregon, local K-12 schools have reported that student absenteeism has increased significantly for Hispanic/Latino students, and some teachers have reported students asking to call home during the day to ensure parents are still there – this kind of internalized stress is devastating for children's experience in school as well as their overall development.

OCDC's centers have seen a variety of acuity in the community and in the responses from parents. Some have seen significant numbers of families un-enroll from programs. Others have seen little to no changes in enrollment, but are concerned about future enrollment from families that have not yet built relationships with OCDC. Almost every center reported that having trusting relationships between parents and teachers to be the best predictor of maintaining parent participation over time.

There are a variety of ways that OCDC is responding to the immigration enforcement crisis that need to be addressed carefully, from targeted outreach to increases for familial education and support to statewide advocacy. Preliminary research has identified that communities with coordinated "know your rights" trainings and educational resources have fewer deportations overall and that residents feel more confident to engage with the greater community. As the political context of the immigration enforcement continues to change, OCDC must remain as responsive as possible to ensure that children and parents get the resources they need to feel safe and to develop healthfully.

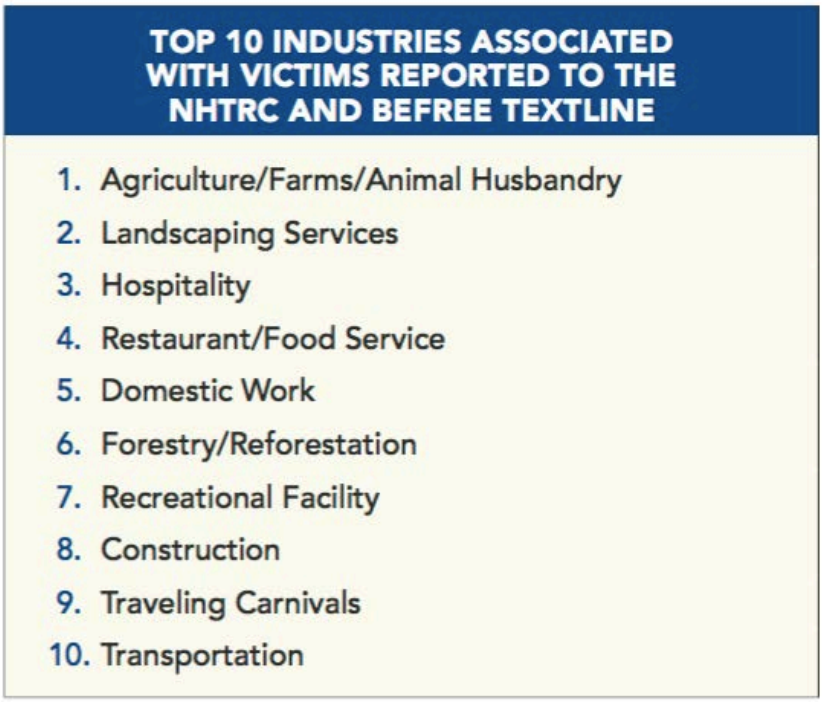
Pyramid of Immigration Enforcement Effects on Children of Immigrants



Source: Dreby 2012, 831.

Significant Issue: Labor Trafficking and Wage Theft

A groundbreaking report by Polaris, a human trafficking and advocacy organization, recently identified that Spanish-speaking immigrant farmworkers are the top target for Labor trafficking in the Pacific Northwest (other than sex work-related trafficking, which is categorized separately). When initial conversations around labor trafficking were happening at OCDC, several staff members who had previous experience working in the fields shared personal experiences that mirrored the events explicitly defined as Labor Trafficking. In addition, other anecdotal reports of wage theft were discussed, with the pervasive attitude among former farm workers that this was fairly common practice. As a result, OCDC is supporting families to ensure they can protect themselves, their relatives and peers from instances of human trafficking. "Know the signs" training, as well as basic advocacy training and responsiveness training for staff is OCDC's current priority – preferably from local external partners and experts with deep levels of knowledge related to responding to labor trafficking.



In addition, there is not necessarily a clear demarcation between wage theft and labor trafficking, as the issues are deeply interrelated. OCDC is exploring incorporating wage theft-related trainings or advocacy work, either in parent trainings or in leadership training, based on parents' experiences, their interest in the topic and the level of local need for interventions.

Agriculture – News and Trends summary

Local agriculture trends include smaller, localized events related to weather and changes in crop production, as well as statewide trends impacting the entire sector. Major changes reported by growers and agricultural news sources include:

Labor shortages continue, and are significant. With the local immigration climate, growers are even more concerned about being able to find labor. The delay in California's growing season has increased competition for workers, with growers in California paying high wages to keep workers there, which has reduced the labor pool for Oregon's harvest. Some workers report anxiety about traveling for fear of being detained or deported. With minimum wage laws rising, growers are concerned about profit margins and being able to afford the workers they need, as they are not seeing raises in pricing. Many are looking to future mechanization to prevent this problem from costing them their farm or packing business; some are turning to the H2A guest worker program, which carries its own unique challenges. For the past several years growers have reported, on average, a 20%-30% labor shortage, with fears that these trends will continue to worsen. Finding good labor to harvest crops is the most consistent challenge facing agriculture today.

Farm worker Housing is almost non-existent. Based on new OSHA regulations, growers are opting to house only single males to keep costs down and to be able to house more workers. With the exceptions of some specialty harvests – cherries in particular – growers express no longer wanting to operate farm worker housing. Much of the housing previously in use is no longer legally usable due to new regulations and enforcement from the State.

Extreme weather severely damaged production in Eastern Oregon. Hundreds of packing sheds and farm structures were lost under the record snowfall that collapsed large numbers of buildings. Muddy fields made planting impossible which delayed the harvest and will result in less viable product. The storms also damaged blackberries, some types of cherries, watermelons and other delicate products across the state. Many of the farmers who lost their sheds in Ontario are considering relocating to Idaho due to relaxed regulations around minimum wage, labor, sick leave and environmental issues.

Public infrastructure investment in Eastern Oregon. Major investment was made by the State legislature in a $26M transload facility that, when constructed, will greatly reduce shipping costs for Eastern Oregon farmers, particularly onion and potato growers. Projections state that $15M in costs will be saved by the region's farmers annually, which is hoped to spur additional investment in the region by private companies and family farms. It is not currently clear when the facility is projected to be completed, as construction planning is underway.

Water rights and legislation related to the clean water act continue to impact farmers. Several regions are dealing with water rights and clean water legislation in a variety of ways. While too varied to be summarized effectively, almost each community is dealing with somewhat controversial issues related to tribal water rights, endangered species protection or pesticide use regulations and limitations.

Several problematic pest populations have popped up in Oregon. Communities are addressing the appearance or resurgence of Mormon Crickets, Grasshoppers and Japanese Beetles. Communities are spraying pesticides and closely monitoring these situations to protect local agriculture operations.

<u>Significant Issue: Local employment challenges caused by shortages of qualified teachers</u>

OCDC has experienced a shortage of qualified teachers in the 2016-2017 program year, with some classrooms not opening because a qualified teacher could not be recruited and retained. Degree requirements and Head Start Performance Standard requirements are the main barrier. Bachelor's degree requirements significantly impact rural communities, as statewide data show that only 23% of early childhood and child care sector employees living in rural locations have Bachelor's degrees, while 35% of employees living in metro areas have a bachelor's or higher. Furthermore, statewide analysis has shown that only 10% of child care sector

employees' primary language is Spanish, which further impacts OCDC's ability to locate qualified staff while maintaining culturally relevant programming.

Analysis of the local pipeline shows that the demand for child care will continue to rise, particularly when unemployment is at a record low, and as schools implement Preschool Promise programs and other preschool services, highly-qualified teachers are drawn to mandated rates of higher pay, stronger fringe benefits and the stability of a school year-based program. Analysis of the greater child care industry show a the median 4% raise in wages since 2014, which is nowhere near the meteoric rise in the cost of living, particularly in relationship to housing costs in Oregon. As a result, OCDC's teachers are experiencing economic pressures that can cause significant amounts of stress and force passionate and dedicated teachers to explore better paying jobs. Based on the available data and the growing shortage of teachers, OCDC and other providers will likely be forced to make significant investments in growing qualified staff from within, rather than expecting the local community colleges and universities to fill the gap – and, as a sector, the low rates of pay will likely need to be adjusted to prevent a "brain drain" of the most effective and highly qualified teachers and managers from the field of Early Childhood education and care.

<u>Family strengths</u>

Across counties, families cited "familia unidad" or familial togetherness and unity as a strength and a source of pride. Our families celebrate their cooperation and their willingness to tackle life's challenges together, and OCDC is well-served by continuing to promote and celebrate this sense of unified purpose and spirit whenever possible. OCDC has also worked with a large cadre of parents to develop peer trainers for popular education curricula, primarily *Abriendo Puertas* and most recently *ESPERE,* which was developed by the School of Forgiveness and Reconciliation in Bogota, Columbia – parents that have participated in train the trainer programs have expressed great pride that they are now certified trainers, and that they can now deliver significant value to their fellow parents and their greater community through these training opportunities.

<u>Community Profiles</u>

Despite the universality of many state trends discussed above, deeper analysis of each county OCDC serves demonstrates that each community has different needs and that further attention paid to the individualized data for each county may be beneficial from a programmatic standpoint. Therefore, OCDC's Community Assessment will include county-level profiles that further explore applicable trends related to community needs, services for children with disabilities and other service infrastructure as well as educational outcomes and enrollment challenges. Profiles will be available for review as requested and will be made available along with the major findings of the 2017 Community Assessment update, which is publicly available on the OCDC website.

Migrant Seasonal Farm Worker Community Statistics and Estimations

Expanded definition of farm workers under Head Start Performance Standards. Under the newly launched Head Start Performance Standards, the definition of farm worker was expanded to include a wider spectrum of workers in agriculture – in response, OCDC adapted the Department of Labor's definition that includes forestry, dairy, meat production, fisheries and more. This definition is aligned with the definition used by Migrant Ed and other migrant farm worker-serving organizations, which will reduce confusion and facilitate streamlined cooperation between OCDC and community organizations. Based on data reported in the National Agricultural Statistics Survey (NASS), Livestock and Poultry workers have slightly lower rates of pay in the Pacific Northwest than field and tree crop workers, so these workers may be appropriate for recruitment of new families. Forestry workers, particularly those who collect pine cones, greenery clippings and other forest products, receive the lowest rate of pay and are also priority populations to target for additional recruitment.

Estimations of Farm Workers and eligible populations

The groundbreaking enumeration study performed by Alice Larson calculates the presence of farm workers via a variety of methods. These methods include interviews with growers and farm workers, service records of migrant farmworker-serving organizations (such as Migrant Ed, La Clinica or OCDC) as well as common per-acre mathematical calculations that are standard estimating tools for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. While these estimations show the number of agricultural workers, the data were most recently updated in 2013, and no distinction is made between seasonal and migrant farm workers. Therefore, the data do not necessary represent the rapidly changing reality of Oregon's farmworker population, where migrants are settling out into seasonal categorization, and fewer workers are coming from California and crossing the national border to perform agricultural labor. In addition, these data – which are pointed to as the most effective method for estimating numbers of farmworkers in a given community – do not capture the widely varying and dynamic nature of farm worker's lives, therefore while this data may serve as an example of expected thresholds, it is not appropriate to consider these data to be concrete estimations over time.

County	Estimated Head Start Income-Eligible Children				Estimated Numbers of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker (MSFW) Children, Ages 0-5			Early Head Start Eligible families	
	Family Poverty Rate (2015)[i,ii]	Number of children Ages 0-5	Percentage of children 0-5 living in poverty	Est. Number of Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty	2015 Est. number of MSFWs	2015 Total MSFW Rank	2015 Est. Number of MSFW Children Ages 0-5[iii]	Number of resident births	(Resident Births * Poverty Rate for children ages 0-5)
Benton	15.00%	3,730	24.5%	914	1,840	13	460	784	192
Clackamas	12.30%	20,990	13.8%	2897	7,031	4	1757	4,460	615
Clatsop	21.50%	1,943	28.5%	554	412	22	102	462	132
Douglas	19.90%	5484	30.8%	1689	1470	16	350	1,157	356
Hood River	17.90%	1,513	28.6%	433	7,564	3	1891	179	51
Jackson	25.20%	11,965	31.7%	3793	4,942	9	1235	2,228	706
Jefferson	31.70%	1,503	26.7%	401	471	20	117	306	82
Josephine	14.00%	4158	35.3%	1,467	622	19	152	984	347
Klamath	29.40%	3,928	28.7%	1127	881	17	220	842	242
Lane	23.10%	17,847	26.0%	4640	2,122	12	530	3,555	924
Lincoln	27.90%	2,305	31.4%	724	206	25	51	409	128
Linn	22.40%	7,556	24.3%	1836	1,699	15	424	1,114	271
Malheur	33.90%	2,129	33.9%	722	5,981	6	1495	470	159
Marion	24.10%	22,592	31.1%	7026	13,118	1	3279	4,498	1399
Morrow	22.90%	790	27.2%	215	3,459	11	864	232	63
Multnomah	18.50%	48,414	23.0%	11135	1,700	14	425	9,603	2209
Polk	18.10%	4,555	24.6%	1121	4,782	10	1195	898	221
Union	11.80%	5,530	33.0%	1825	439	21	109	1,036	342
Umatilla	26.30%	1,529	26.9%	411	5,263	8	1315	320	86

Wasco	24.10%	1,599	28.0%	448	5,674	7	1418	286	80
Washington	12.30%	37,207	17.2%	6400	6,722	5	1680	7,344	1263
Yamhill	18.10%	5,939	28.5%	1693	8,245	2	2061	1,020	291

i. U.S. Census Bureau. 2015 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/interactive/ "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.

ii. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey update

iii.OCDC calculation based on Larson, Alice C. May 2013. Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study, Oregon Update. Larson Assistance Services. http://www.ohdc.org/uploads/1/1/2/4/11243168/2013_update_to_msfw_enumeration_studies_report.pdf

Based on US Census American Community Survey Data, the most recent reported demographics for the number of agriculture employees by county gives a snapshot of the breadth and scope of the wider agricultural sector, beyond farm workers to include any persons employed in the agricultural industry. This classification, which follows the U.S. Department of Labor classification, more closely reflects OCDC's newly broadened definition of agricultural labor, with numbers reported as:

	Number of total workers employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining [1]	Percentage of total workers employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining [2]
Benton	1,465	3.7%
Clackamas	2,998	1.6%
Clatsop	648	3.8%
Douglas	2,364	6.0%
Hood River	1,656	14.7%
Jackson	2,650	3.0%
Jefferson	865	10.6%
Josephine	675	2.4%
Klamath	1,862	7.2%
Lane	3,719	2.3%
Lincoln	828	4.3%
Linn	2,639	5.3%
Malheur	1,678	15.8%
Marion	8,847	6.4%
Morrow	1,152	23.9%
Multnomah	3,715	0.9%
Polk	1,852	5.7%
Umatilla	2,957	9.1%
Union	767	7.0%
Wasco	1,243	11.4%
Washington	4,329	1.6%
Yamhill	2,052	4.7%

When ranked by the number of agricultural employees in each county, this data shows which counties are the highest priority for expansion of OCDC's MSHS programming (highlighted counties are locations where OCDC does not provide services directly)

[1] U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey (ACS)*, 2015 Oregon and county-specific data, accessed August 30th 2017 https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/data-profiles/2015/

[2] Ibid

	Number of total workers employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining [1]	Percentage of total workers employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining [2]
Marion	8847	6.4%
Washington	4329	1.60%
Lane	3719	2.30%
Multnomah	3715	0.90%
Clackamas	2998	1.60%
Umatilla	2957	9.10%
Jackson	2650	3.00%
Linn	2639	5.30%
Douglas	2364	6.00%
Yamhill	2052	4.70%
Klamath	1862	7.20%
Polk	1852	5.70%
Malheur	1678	15.8%
Hood River	1656	14.70%
Benton	1465	3.70%
Wasco	1243	11.40%
Morrow	1152	23.90%
Jefferson	865	10.60%
Lincoln	828	4.30%
Union	767	7.00%
Josephine	675	2.40%
Clatsop	648	3.80%

Of these counties, OCDC's previous full community assessment identified enough estimated MSFW children in Linn, Benton and Lane counties to justify expanding services to this area. This estimation was confirmed in conversations with community leaders and farm worker-serving organizations. Unfortunately, OCDC was unsuccessful securing a facility – one to buy, rent, renovate or even share with partner organizations – to deliver services. As a result, no new programs have been established in these counties and the need for new program sites in these counties continues. OCDC still has these communities as priority locations for future expansion if the facility-related challenges can be met.

OCDC has noted potential for expansion in Lincoln and Clatsop County, both of which involve significant fishery-related agriculture. As shown in the data above estimating the number of potentially eligible children and families, these counties have relatively smaller populations of agricultural employees. Due to the likely density of these populations, as well as the widely varying seasons for fishing specific products and types of fish, it is likely that OCDC will best be able to serve families through facilities that are shared with additional Head Start and preschool partnerships, with one or two classrooms serving smaller communities, instead of building or renovating an entire, permanent facility.

Douglas County, being ranked highly in the amount of agricultural labor presence, is a case for special consideration. Please see the more detailed report section on Douglas County for additional details.

Additional Community Demographics

	Total Population	No. of Children under 5 years old	% of population - children under 5 years old	Annual birth rate	% of population identifying as Hispanic/Latino	# of population identifying as Hispanic/Latino	% of population identifying as Native American/Indian	# of population identifying as Native American/Indian	2015 median rent	Percentage of renters paying above 35% of household income
Benton	86,495	3,730	4.3%	784	6.9%	5,975	1.69%	1,466	$862	52.3%
Clackamas	389,436	20,990	5.4%	4,460	8.2%	31,871	1.85%	7,204	$1,037	40.4%
Clatsop	37,382	1,943	5.2%	462	8.1%	3,014	3.00%	1,123	$846	42.5%
Douglas	107,194	5,484	5.1%	1,157	5.2%	5,553	3.89%	4,170	$751	44.7%
Hood River	22,749	1,513	6.7%	179	30.5%	6,948	2.08%	473	$888	39.5%
Jackson	208,363	11,965	5.7%	2,228	11.8%	24,496	2.93%	6,110	$886	51.0%
Jefferson	22,061	1,503	6.8%	306	19.6%	4,323	19.08%	4,209	$751	33.7%
Josephine	83,409	4,158	5.0%	984	6.0%	5,731	3.2%	2,705	$837	53.7%
Klamath	65,972	3,928	6.0%	842	11.6%	7,641	6.26%	4,130	$723	45.1%
Lane	357,060	17,847	5.0%	3,555	8.1%	28,768	1.13%	4,043	$866	50.0%
Lincoln	46,347	2,305	5.0%	409	8.4%	3,912	3.15%	1,462	$830	40.8%
Linn	120,547	7,556	6.3%	1,114	8.7%	10,468	3.09%	3,723	$806	38.6%
Malheur	30,551	2,129	7.0%	470	32.7%	9,987	0.78%	238	$604	50.0%
Marion	323,259	22,592	7.0%	4,498	25.3%	81,907	1.12%	3,610	$798	43.3%
Morrow	11,204	790	7.1%	232	34.0%	3,811	0.61%	68	$663	30.8%
Multnomah	768,418	48,414	6.3%	9,603	11.1%	85,202	0.79%	6,036	$964	45.7%
Polk	77,264	4,555	5.9%	898	12.8%	9,910	1.37%	1,059	$795	44.5%
Umatilla	76,738	5,530	7.2%	320	25.3%	19,377	2.85%	2,184	$676	31.1%
Union	25,745	1,529	5.9%		4.4%	1,130	0.89%	228	$705	47.7%
Wasco	25,492	1,599	6.3%	286	16.5%	4,215	4.08%	1,040	$754	51.8%
Washington	556,210	37,207	6.7%	7,344	16.2%	89,846	0.74%	4,134	$1,055	40.2%
Yamhill	101,119	5,939	5.9%	1,020	15.4%	15,599	1.27%	1,284	$900	46.9%

	Percentage of people commuting to work via public transportation	Median household income	Percentage of households receiving WIC/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	Percentage of persons with no health insurance	Percentage of households living in poverty	Percentage of total households with children under five living in poverty	Percentage of households with children under 5 and single Female HOH living in poverty	% of total children under 5 living in poverty	% of Households whose primary language is other than English	Percentage of households whose primary language is Spanish	Percentage of Households whose primary language is not English or Spanish
Benton	2.1%	$49,802	13.2%	8.4%	8.9%	19.9%	64.3%	24.5%	13.1%	5.8%	7.3%
Clackamas	2.9%	$65,965	12.9%	9.6%	6.5%	11.8%	40.3%	13.8%	12.1%	5.8%	6.3%
Clatsop	1.0%	$60,294	18.1%	13.8%	11.7%	30.5%	66.4%	28.5%	9.0%	6.2%	2.8%
Douglas	0.2%	$41,312	21.4%	11.9%	13.9%	38.0%	65.7%	40.2%	3.7%	2.1%	1.6%
Hood River	0.1%	$55,827	14.3%	16.3%	9.0%	18.6%	84.9%	28.6%	28.2%	26.8%	1.4%
Jackson	1.5%	$44,028	22.1%	14.7%	13.6%	26.9%	57.1%	31.7%	9.6%	7.3%	2.3%
Jefferson	0.3%	$46,366	23.0%	17.6%	14.7%	54.3%	78.4%	26.7%	16.9%	14.4%	2.5%
Josephine	0.3%	$46,452	22.8%	12.7%	14.0%	26.8%	32.7%	50.8%	4.9%	3.2%	1.7%
Klamath	0.3%	$40,336	26.7%	13.1%	14.2%	21.6%	57.3%	28.7%	8.1%	6.0%	2.1%
Lane	3.2%	$44,103	21.9%	12.2%	11.8%	27.1%	58.4%	26.0%	8.7%	5.0%	3.7%
Lincoln	2.2%	$42,101	21.7%	16.1%	11.5%	37.9%	63.6%	31.4%	7.3%	5.8%	1.5%
Linn	0.4%	$47,527	24.1%	8.0%	12.2%	8.7%	31.9%	24.3%	7.9%	n/a	n/a
Malheur	0.2%	$35,418	27.6%	15.8%	18.1%	32.6%	74.5%	33.9%	23.9%	22.4%	1.5%
Marion	1.7%	$48,432	23.5%	14.0%	14.2%	24.9%	55.8%	31.1%	25.2%	20.5%	4.7%
Morrow	0.5%	$50,918	14.9%	13.5%	12.7%	16.5%	40.7%	27.2%	31.2%	30.5%	0.7%
Multnomah	11.2%	$54,102	20.3%	12.4%	12.0%	13.9%	41.5%	23.0%	20.0%	8.3%	11.7%
Polk	0.5%	$58,821	18.6%	10.3%	10.6%	23.0%	56.9%	24.6%	13.3%	10.0%	3.3%
Umatilla	0.4%	$48,101	23.5%	14.2%	13.9%	23.2%	56.7%	33.0%	21.7%	20.2%	1.5%
Union	0.9%	$43,822	21.2%	12.0%	11.8%	24.1%	66.9%	26.9%	5.3%	3.1%	2.2%
Wasco	1.5%	$43,422	19.1%	14.4%	11.4%	33.5%	62.9%	28.0%	15.2%	12.5%	2.7%
Washington	6.3%	$66,754	13.0%	11.3%	8.6%	13.2%	44.4%	17.2%	23.8%	12.6%	11.2%
Yamhill	0.7%	$53,423	19.6%	11.5%	12.0%	24.8%	80.1%	28.5%	14.3%	12.0%	2.3%

These data can be used in a variety of ways to identify program priorities for each locality, and each county profile will incorporate these demographic data to further inform local approaches to service provision. Some examples of this data application includes:

- County programs with higher rates of overburdened housing renters or higher rental averages may wish to consult with parents to ensure that they are not living in dangerous places not meant for human habitation;
- Counties with lower rates of public transportation access (primarily all counties other than Washington and Multnomah) may need to identify if transportation is a family barrier for other community services such as health and dental care, and design localized responses in return;
- Counties may wish to compare their WIC enrollment/health insurance access ranking with actual numbers of OCDC families enrolled, to identify any potential correlation;
- Counties with higher rates of poverty for single female head of household families may wish to design specific program supports or interventions specifically for this population, etc.

County spotlight: Douglas County

With the new definition of agricultural labor being widened to include forestry and forest products, there is potential for programmatic expansion into Douglas County. Based on the available data from U.S. Department of Labor and Census data, as well as the Alice Larson Migrant and Seasonal Farm Worker Enumeration Study update from 2013, there is a significant number of agricultural workers in the area.

Douglas County's core demographics are as follows:

- Total Population: 107,194
- Number of children under 5 years old: 5,484 (5.1%)
- Percentage of Population identifying as Hispanic: 5.2%
    - as Native American/Tribal: 3.9%
- Total numbers of agricultural employees (includes forestry, fishing and mining): 2,364
- Percentage of workforce in (census definition of) agriculture: 6%
- Percentage of Households living in Poverty: 13.9%
- Percentage of Households with children under 5 years old living in poverty: 38%
- Percentage of Households with children under 5 and single female head of household living in poverty: 65.7%
- Percentage of families speaking a language other than English at home: 3.7%

Larson Enumeration Study data:

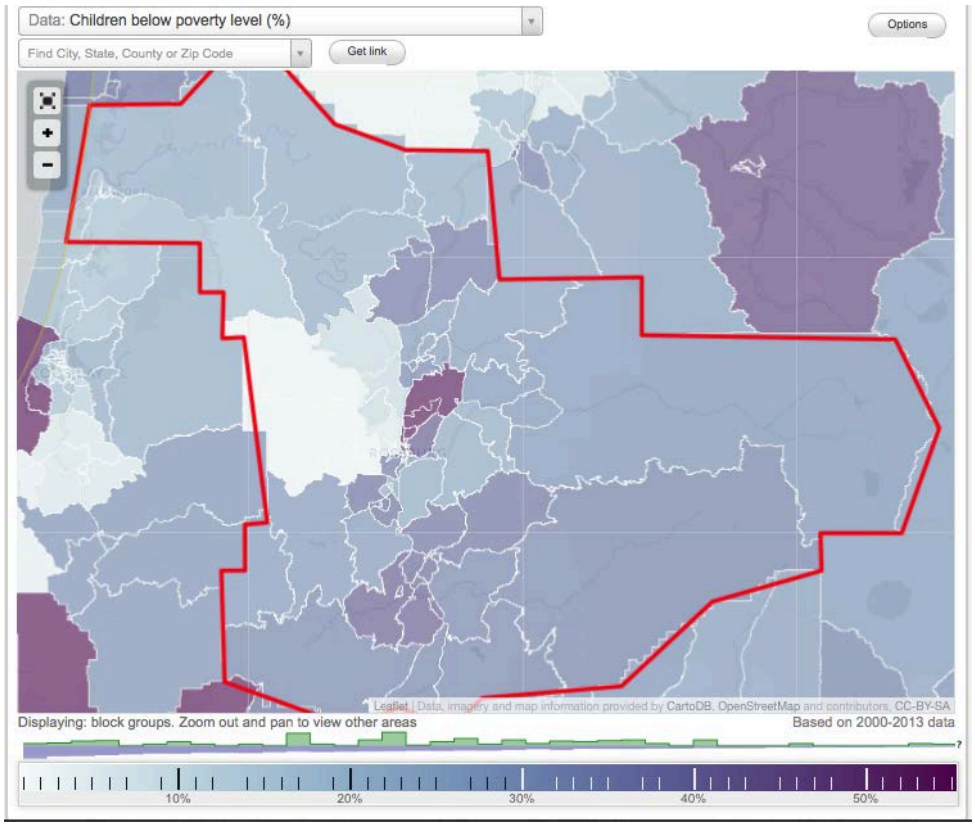
- Douglas County MSFW estimates: 1,470
    - Migrant workers: 492
    - Seasonal workers: 978
- Total MSFW and non-workers in MSHW households: 2,579

The entire watershed of the Umpqua River lies within the boundaries of Douglas County. The heavily timbered county contains nearly 1.8 million acres (7,300 km^2) of commercial forest lands and one of the oldest stands of old growth timber in the world. Forestry, Agriculture, mainly field crops, orchards, and livestock (particularly sheep ranching), are important to the economy of the county. If you include forestry products with the census definition of "agriculture" then over 30% of the local labor force is involved in these endeavors. The large forest product industry includes numerous sawmills and veneer plants, as well as one pulp and particle board plant, and numerous shingle, phake, pole and other wood product plants. **Learning if any, and if so how many, of the employees of these forestry product businesses may qualify for Migrant Seasonal Head Start would be key to learning whether or not Douglas County is an appropriate location for the expansion of services.** The land of Douglas County is roughly half-publicly and half-privately owned[3]

[3] Douglas County Case Study". Darkwing.uoregon.edu. Retrieved June 16, 2013.

Many of Douglas County's residents live along the I-5 corridor which bisects the County from north to south. Central Douglas County is the region's most densely populated area, and includes the County's three most populous communities: Roseburg (22,510), Sutherlin (7,945) and Winston (5,410).[9] The most populous communities in southern Douglas County are Myrtle Creek, Riddle, Canyonville and Glendale with a combined population of 7,435.

Douglas County is not a particularly ethnically diverse community, being almost 90% white, but there is a large tribal population, which makes sense as the area was originally inhabited by the Umpqua. **The total number of persons in the agricultural labor pool, based on census data, is comparable to the estimations in Polk, Klamath, Linn and Jackson – all of which have OCDC centers.** The **comparable communities for estimated numbers of farm workers, based on the Larson Enumeration study, are Linn, Benton, Multnomah and Klamath.** It is possible that these estimations are high, however, as the methods used to estimate the number of workers rely strictly on mathematical crop and acreage-based models, and not on any specific interviews or observations in the field. Like many Oregon regions, families with children under the age of five are significantly overrepresented as living at or below the federal poverty level, with almost three times as many households below poverty when compared to the overall population. High rates of child poverty are shown in the central portion of the county, along the I-5 corridor by the communities of Oakland and Sutherlin, north of Roseburg.

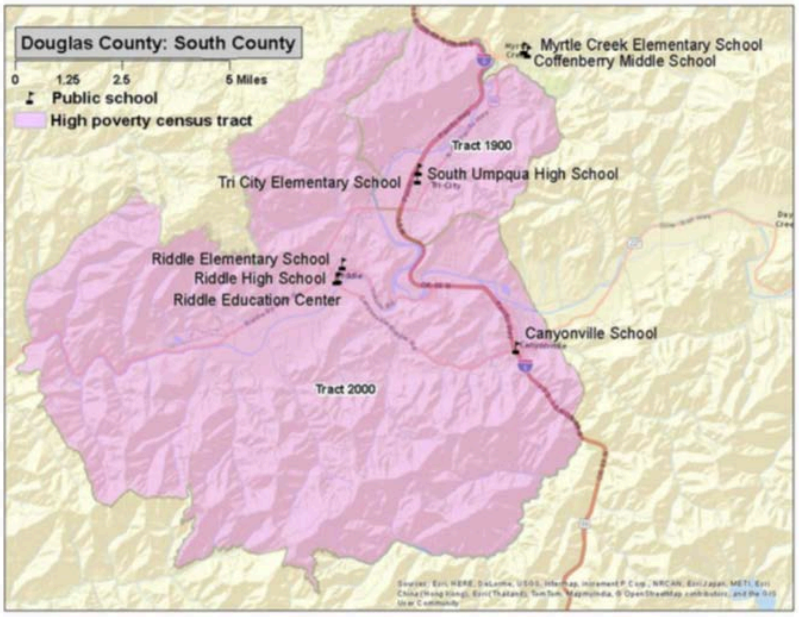


As of 2015, the top ten private employers in Douglas County were:[4]

#	Employer	# of Employees
1	Roseburg Forest Products	1,885
2	Mercy Medical Center	1,092
3	Swanson Group Aviation	682
4	TMS Call Center	615
5	Seven Feathers Hotel & Casino Resort	606
6	First Call Resolution	424
7	Umpqua Bank	331
8	Orenco Systems	266
9	A&M Transport, Inc.	200
10	Douglas County Forest Products	160

Identified poverty hot spots[5]:

Figure 4: Poverty hotspot: South Douglas County



- *South Douglas County* (Census tracts 1900 and 2000, Figure 4)

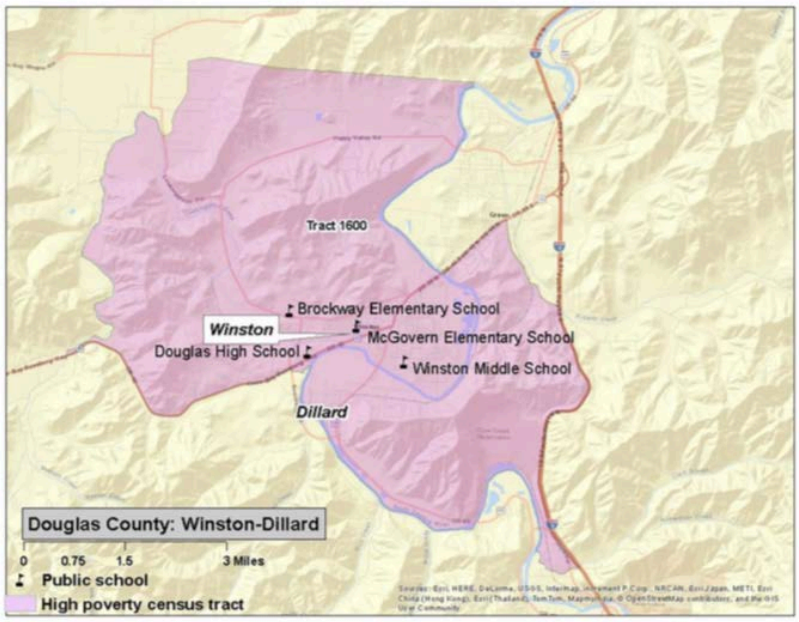
Location: Southern Douglas County along I-5 and the South Umpqua River. It includes the cities of Riddle and Canyonville, a portion of the city of Myrtle Creek, and the unincorporated Tri-City area.

Boundaries:
North: Boomer Hill Road, Van Dine Creek and the South Umpqua River. Within Myrtle Creek the boundary is the railroad tracks, S Main Street, Riverside Drive, and Days Creek Cutoff Road
South: West Fork of Canyon Creek, Ritchie Road, and BLM roads
East: Bearpen Lane, North Oakley Road, West Fork of Canyon Creek, and Ritchie Road
West: BLM roads, Cow Creek and Doe Creek roads

[4] Douglas County Largest Employers (private sector)" (PDF). Umpqua Economic Development Partnership. Retrieved August 22nd, 2017

[5] High Poverty Hot Spots, Douglas County, Oregon DHS Office of Forecasting, Research and Analysis, May 2015 http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/business-services/ofra/Documents/High%20Poverty%20Hotspots%20Douglas.pdf

Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Winston-Dillard

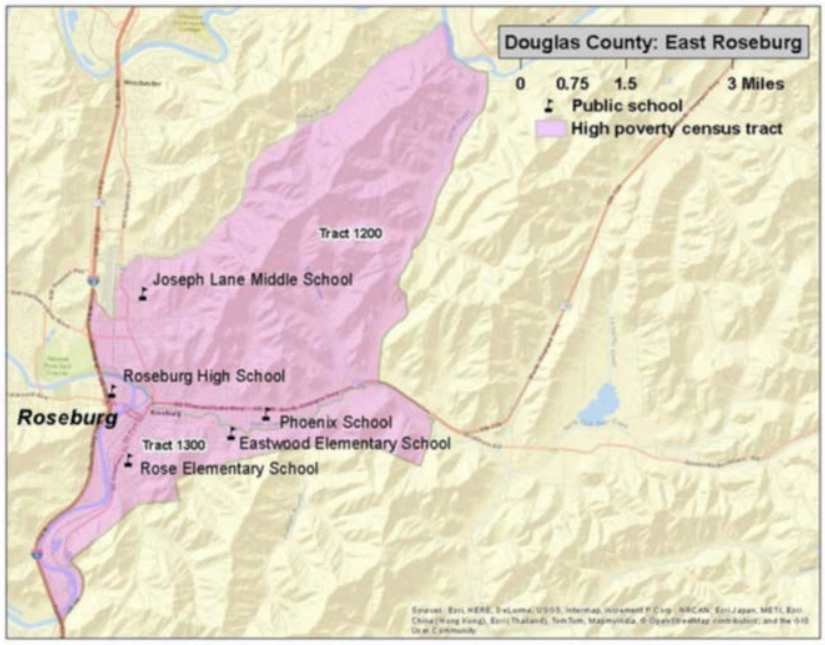


- *Winston-Dillard area* (Census Tract 1600, Figure 3)

Location: South of Roseburg, situated along the South Umpqua River and west of I-5. It includes the city of Winston and the unincorporated Dillard area

Boundaries:
North: Electric power intertie
South: Oregon Highway 38 and the South Umpqua River
East: I-5 and the South Umpqua River
West: Ollala and Lookinglass creeks

Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: East Roseburg

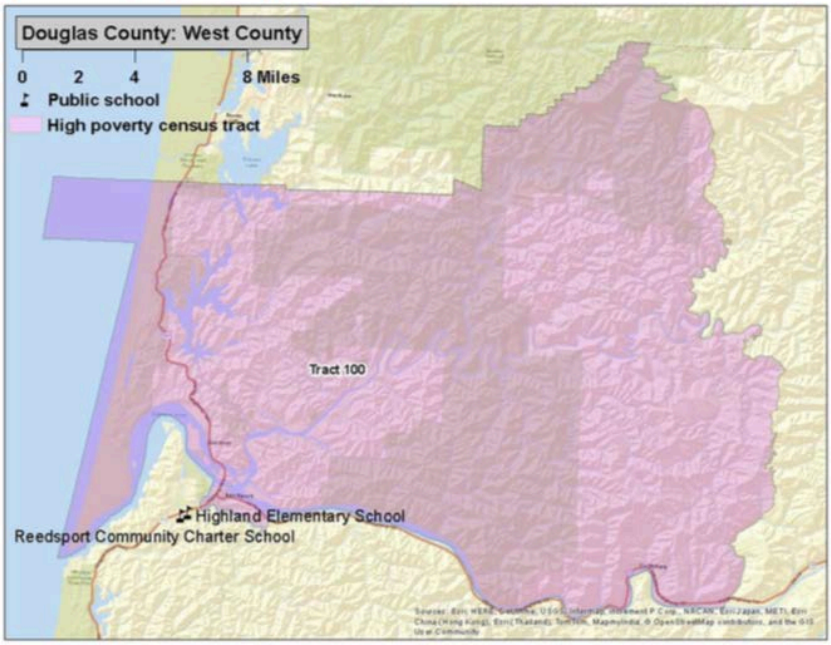


- *East Roseburg* (Census tracts 1200 and 1300, Figure 2)

Location: Portion of Roseburg that lies east of I-5 and extending northeast to the North Umpqua River, south along the South Umpqua River, and east along Diamond Lake Boulevard (Oregon Highway 138)

Boundaries:
North: Roseburg airport, Newton and Dixon creeks, and the North Umpqua River
South: Old Highway 99 and power intertie lines
East: Sunshine Road
West: I-5

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: West Douglas County



- *West Douglas County* (Census Tract 100, Figure 1)

Location: A portion of coastal Douglas County and extending inland to the Coast Range crest. It includes the portion of Reedsport that lies north of Schofield Creek and the communities of Scottsburg and Gardiner.

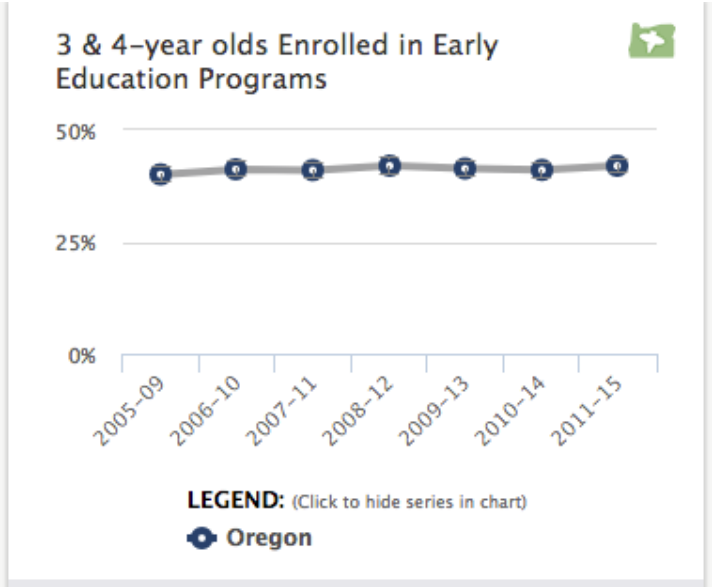
Boundaries:
North: Lane County
South: The Umpqua River, Oregon Highway 38, and Scholfield Creek
East: Crest of the Coast Range
West: The Pacific Ocean

Community Trends – Education and Social Service Needs

Statewide trends – Education

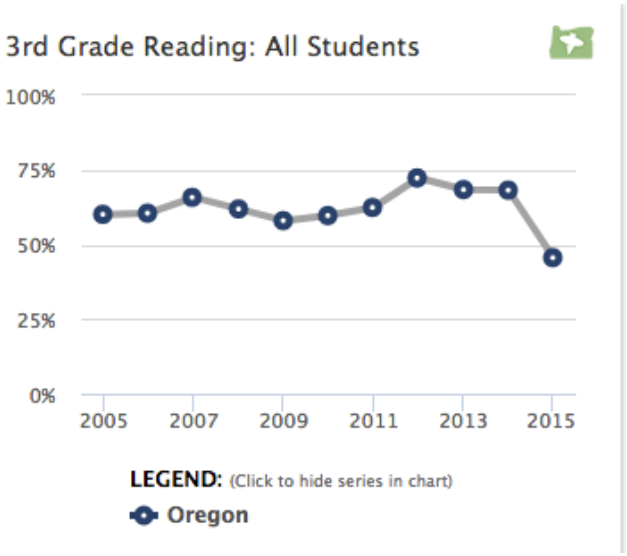
In early 2015, Education Week released a report ranking Oregon 46th in the nation for providing appropriate early childhood education opportunities to 3-, 4- and five year olds. Only 41 percent of children were reported as attending preschool, and of those children only 30% attended full-day programs.[6] Notable however, Head Start enrollment served a significantly higher portion of children living in poverty statewide (49.8%) than the national average (35.9%).[7] Since this report was released, Oregon has launched its Preschool Promise program, which is a newly-legislated full-day preschool program intended to serve families living up to 200% of the federal poverty guideline.

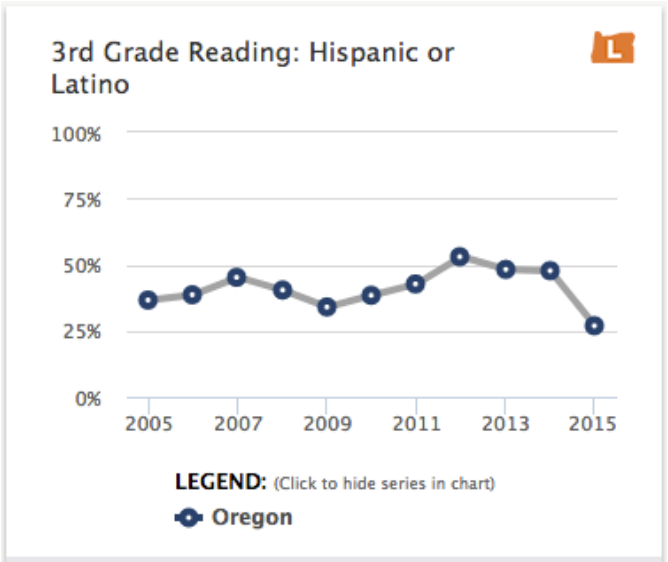
While the state is embarking on its second year of the program, it is yet unclear exactly how many children have been added to the rosters of enrolled children statewide, as many Head Start providers have noted the program has taken families from OPK programs and existing Head Start programs and enrolled them in the Promise programs that are viewed as more desirable, typically due to their full-day schedule and their requirement for highly qualified teaching staff. As more data are released on the preschool promise implementation, it will be easier to discern the exact impact of the program statewide. As the program is a full-year program that follows the academic school calendar, the impact on migrant families is likely negligible, although the appeal for many seasonal families remains. History shows that enrollment in Oregon's early childhood programs have remained relatively stable:[8]



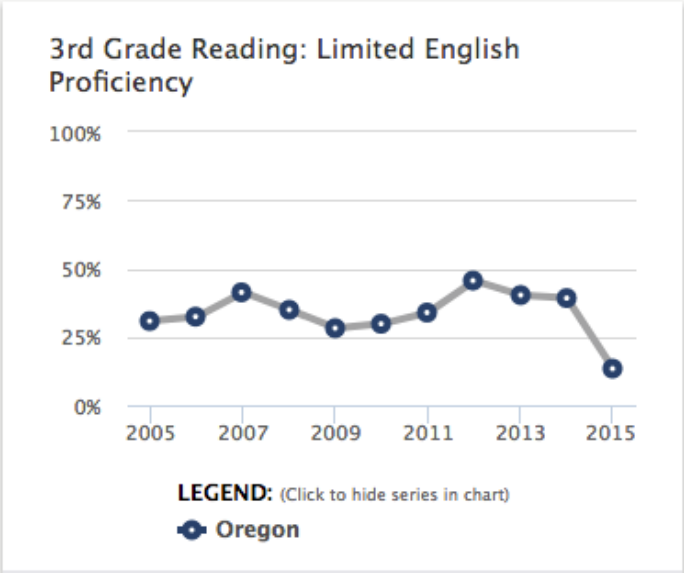
[6] Education Week, Quality Counts Preparing to Launch 2015: Report and Rankings, Oregon State Highlights, January 2015 http://www.edweek.org/media/ew/qc/2015/shr/16shr.or.h34.pdf
[7] Ibid
[8] Rural Communities Reporter Tool (CRT), accessed August 26th 2017 http://oe.oregonexplorer.info/rural/CommunitiesReporter/Explore

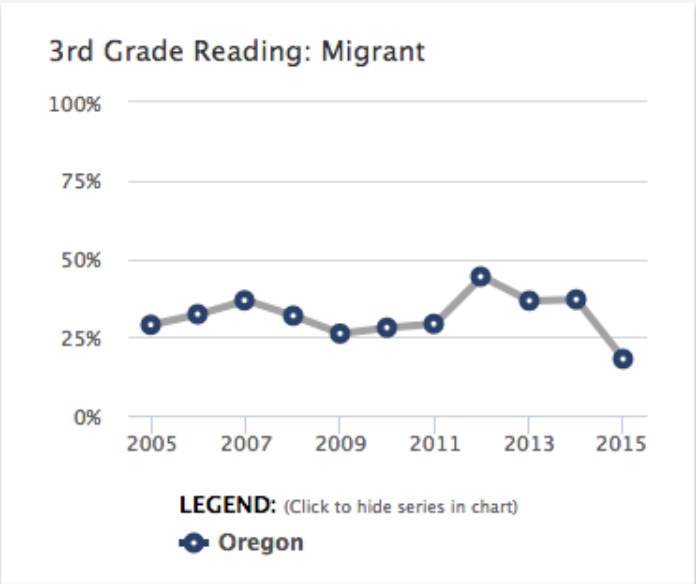
Of the education data gathered to identify gaps and challenges for Oregon's young children, the most worrisome are the 3rd grade reading scores, all of which suffered significant drops in 2015. As a crucial predictor of academic and life success[9], including a child's likelihood of graduating from high school or being engaged in the criminal justice system, these worrying results show significantly poorer performance for migrant children, children of color, children with limited English proficiency and other vulnerable populations.





[9] McCarthy et.al, Early Warning Confirmed: a Research Update on Third-Grade Reading, the Annie E. Casey Foundation http://www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/AECF-EarlyWarningConfirmed-2013.pdf





After further examination, these data are likely attributable to two significant factors impacting the measurement of these scores:

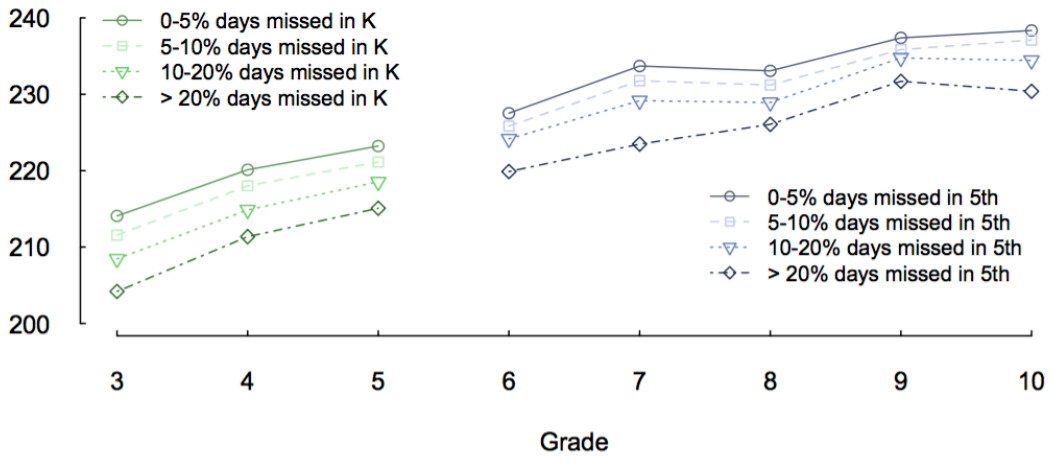
- The measurement tool has changed, with the State's implementation of the common core standards and testing protocol;
- The ability for parents to withdraw their children from testing, which is most likely exercised by highly engaged parents and parents of high-performing students, which was enacted by the State legislature in 2015.

It is difficult to examine statewide educational outcomes and know if these outcomes are relevant to populations that have historically enrolled in Head Start or other publicly-funded preschool programs; Oregon does not have a tracking mechanism to document whether or not a child has participated in early childhood

education programs, and therefore cannot segment any educational data specific to children who have participated in programs like the ones offered by OCDC. This makes it difficult to draw conclusions related to the impact that early childhood has on this population, nor does it provide useful information about how OCDC should be adapting programs to better meet the longer-term needs of children as they transition to the K-12 system.

Advocacy Opportunity – tracking early childhood participation
It is recommended that OCDC and partner organizations continue to advocate at the state for a system that could track a child's history of enrollment in publicly-funded early childhood education experiences, better documenting the impact of the program and informing the strategies of early childhood providers to help children and families succeed.

It is possible that a secondary measure of student engagement, absenteeism rates, show a more objective standard of how different populations of children are successful with integration in school and long-term academic participation. With almost a quarter of Oregon's children defined as "chronically absent", low-income populations are the most likely to report chronic absenteeism, which shows predictive behavior from kindergarten through high school graduation.[10]

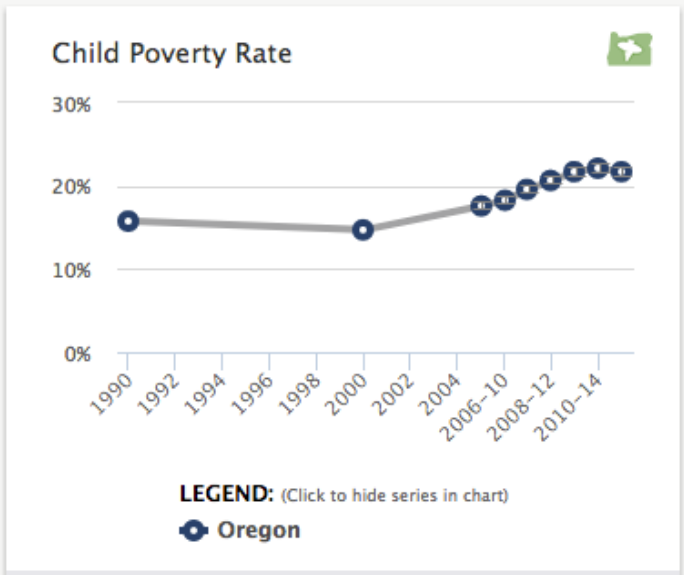


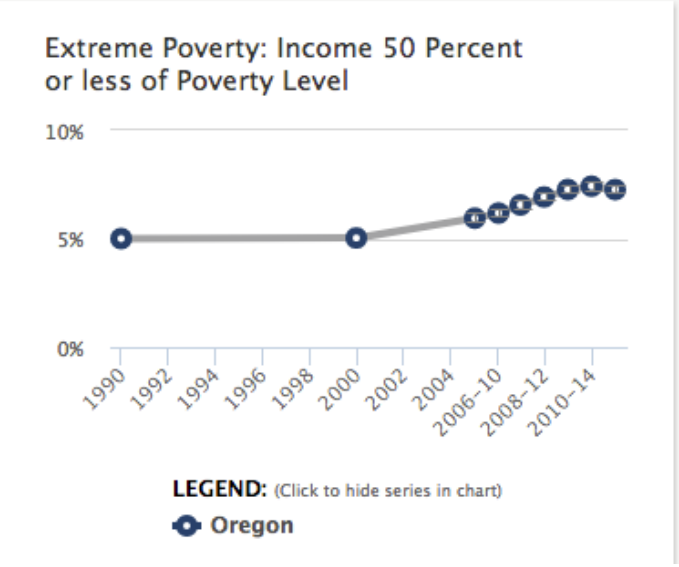
Average reading RIT scores for two cohorts of Oregon students, by absence rates in kindergarten and 5th grade
Source: ECONorthwest analysis of ODE data, 2009-10.

[10] Attendanceworks, Chronic Absence in Oregon, September 2012, http://www.attendanceworks.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/Chronic-Absence-in-Oregon-Jan-5-2012.pdf

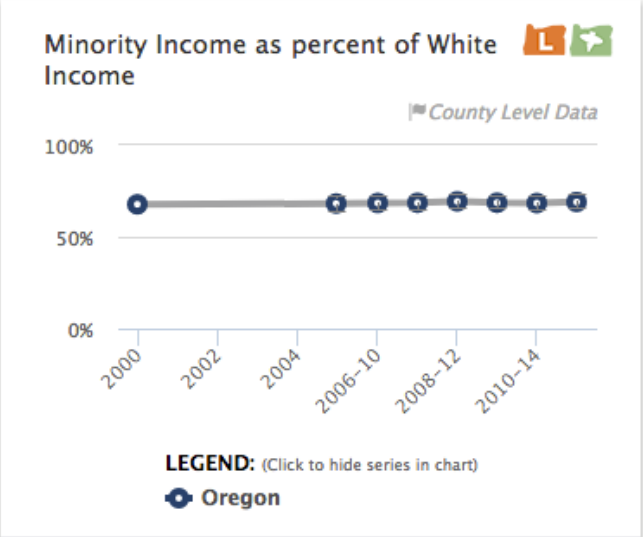
Income and Poverty

Despite record-low unemployment rates throughout the State of Oregon, child poverty rates remain stubbornly consistent throughout the state. As mean incomes rise, and median incomes also make minor gains, the rate of poverty for households with children under five, the extreme poverty rate (persons living at or below 50% of the federal poverty guidelines) and the percentage of income of households of color compared to white households either remain consistent or worsen.[11]

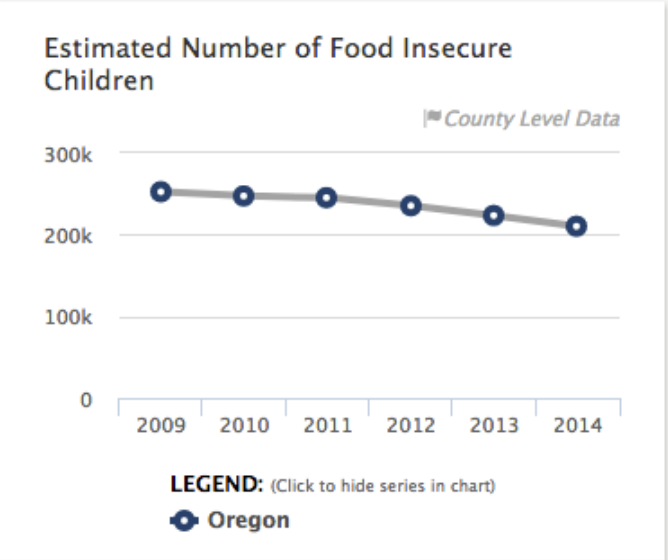




[11] Rural Communities Reporter Tool (CRT), accessed August 26th 2017 http://oe.oregonexplorer.info/rural/CommunitiesReporter/Explore



Despite these bleak economic trends that show little improvement for persons living at the bottom of Oregon's economic spectrum, one bright indicator is a reduction in the estimated number of food-insecure children. With many disparate organizations engaging in a multi-year effort to reduce food insecurity with vulnerable families, through coalitions such as Partnership for a Hunger-Free Oregon and other social service and governmental efforts to combat food insecurity, these results demonstrate a downward trend worth celebrating.[12]



Rising Minimum Wage leads to more over-income families

Many of OCDC's families are receiving higher rates of pay due to Oregon's recently passed minimum wage legislation. While families having additional resources is a positive change, many families are expressing anxiety that higher

[12] Ibid

wages will bump them over the limits for subsidized services, particularly those that have a ceiling at 100% or 130% of the federal poverty level. For a single adult with a child, consistently working 40 hours a week earning between $10.00 and $11.25 per hour (the required rates as of July 1 2017, depending on geographic location), this translates to between $20,800 and $23,400- which significantly exceeds the federal poverty level of $16,240 for a family of 2; this income also exceeds the $20,420 limit for a family of three. This will impact families' ability to access crucial services such as subsidized housing, child care, health care and more. Employers have anecdotally reported that employees have asked not to receive raises to avoid being kicked off of assistance programs, and with the rising costs of living (primarily related to housing) this will have a tremendous impact on families that are low-income but are moved slightly above the federal poverty level. While some workers earning piece-rate pay may not be directly impacted by the minimum wage increase, farmers paying more to compete in a very tight labor market is likely to influence families' earnings in similar ways.

This is a multi-faceted problem that will require coordinated approaches from all aspects of OCDC's education, health and family services and family engagement staff. Individualized solutions must be found to address families' needs, although further exploration of the full economic impact of these changes to minimum wage will likely take several years to identify how the needs of low-income families change in response.

Trauma and Secondary Trauma

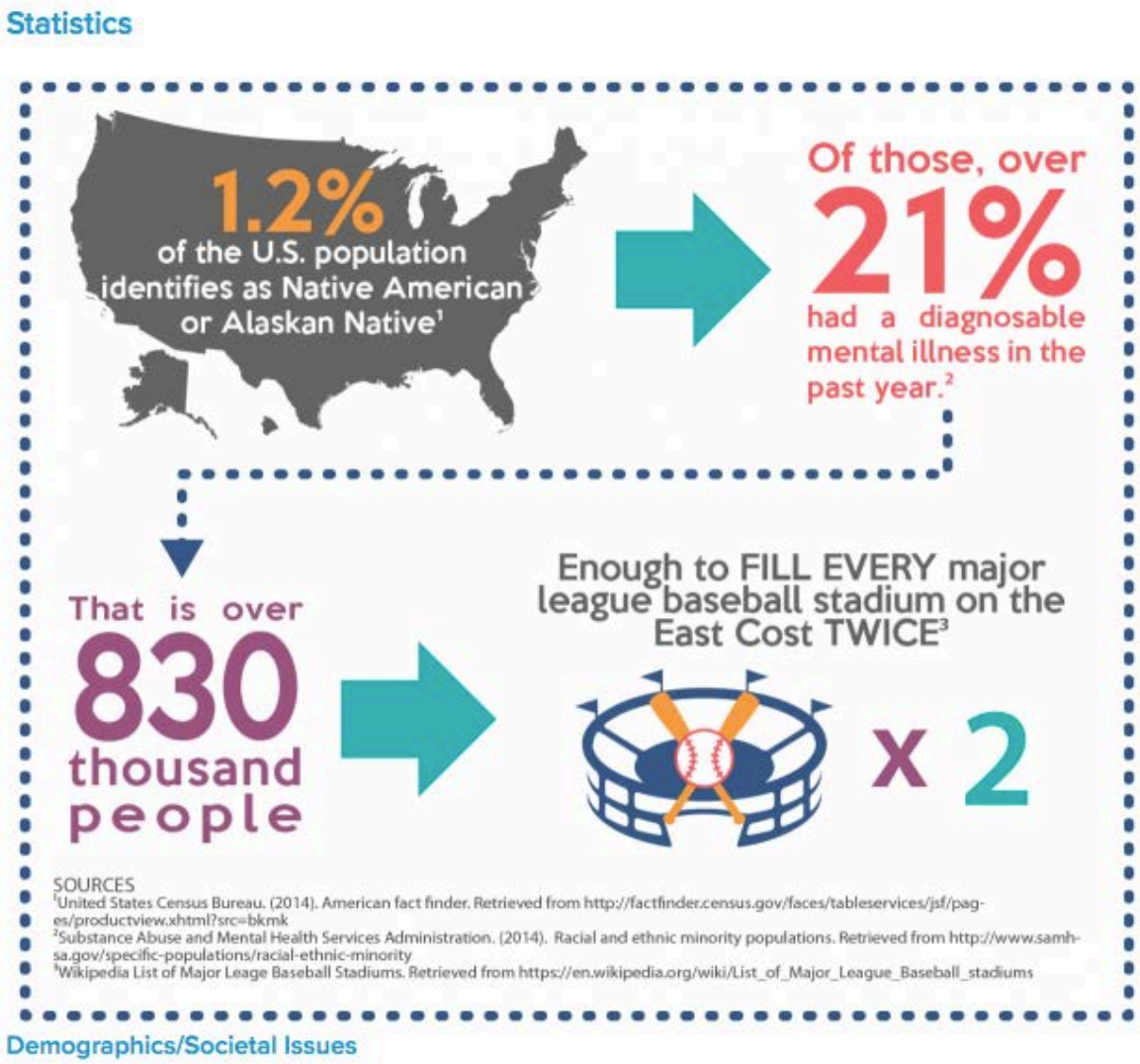
Oregon, and the nation, have reported rising instances of racially-motivated hate crimes, immigration raids, misogynistic bullying and predatory economic behaviors, including union busting and wage theft. For direct survivors of trauma, these incidents obviously cause significant, life-long impacts. For many of OCDC's population though, particularly people of color, women and immigrants, survivors of domestic violence or sexual trauma, the onslaught of news – including the recent highly publicized hate crimes in Portland and Washington State that targeted Muslims and Native Americans, as well as the Charlottesville violence – has tremendous triggering potential that can be devastating to the mental health and functioning of vulnerable people.

Recommendations: continue efforts related to trauma-informed care.

It is recommended that OCDC continue its efforts to implement trauma-informed care, and to embrace a trauma-informed lens at every level of operations that is appropriate, in the hopes that a coordinated and caring response can minimize the impact that vulnerable families are feeling. Training on how allies and people of color can respond safely in the presence of racist, misogynistic and other hate-motivated incidents may be beneficial. Also, it is recommended that mental health resources be as fully integrated into programmatic operations as carefully as possible to provide the maximum amount of support that professionally trained counselors and social workers can provide to families experiencing both direct and secondary trauma.

Mental Health Provision

At almost every county OCDC serves, there was a reported shortage of qualified, culturally and linguistically responsive mental health services. Mental Health is woefully underfunded at both the State and Federal level, and language barriers make this even more inaccessible for OCDC's families, particularly in rural areas. OCDC's recommendation is that additional investments in Mental Health treatment be made available paired with outreach to ensure that families know the service is available and understand what it is (or is not). Each local community and the local experts will design a strategy for how to address any cultural barriers to accessing mental health treatment, which many migrant families typically experience. Culturally responsive mental health services for Native American populations are even more rare, and the needs are significant as evidenced by data collected by the American Psychological Association and Mental Health America:



Services for Children with Disabilities

Since OCDC"s last full Community Assessment there have been no major changes related to OCDC's service area and the ECE/EI programs that are providing services to children with disabilities. As before, the main challenges relate to local providers' limited resources, particularly for Spanish-speaking families, as well as some local ECE/EI service providers being significantly less responsive in the summer months, which is when OCDC's Migrant Head Start programs are most active. For counties such as Hood River and Wasco, who have high volume peak programs in the summer months that are exclusively outside of typical school-year schedules, it can be very difficult to coordinate services when the local LEA or provider representatives are not responsive. Several counties have developed very strong relationships with LEA and EI/ECE providers, which has led to a high percentage of children with disabilities being served – Multnomah and Washington Counties, for example, consistently over-perform the 10% threshold of children with identified disabilities overall as they work closely with families to ensure that parents participate in screenings and follow-up on potential referrals for formal identification.

Advocacy recommendation:
It is appropriate for OCDC to continue advocating for the needs of children with disabilities and their families by focusing on the needs of migrant children in the summer and recommending that lawmakers and public school representatives and administration fully understand the level of need that can be present in the summer months; similar advocacy work can be done to ensure that adequate resources are provided for Spanish-speaking families whenever possible.

Observation: Parents need support advocating in the K-12 school system
Based on observations by OCDC's Disability Services and Inclusion Specialist and local education management teams, as well as interviews and conversations with parents, OCDC plays an important role helping families advocate for their child's unique needs in the K-12 school setting. OCDC has a highly successful track record working with children and parents when they are enrolled in OCDC programs and working with both OCDC specialists and external partner support systems. In the transition to school, however, is where parents and children are most vulnerable to fall through the gap - particularly for parents that have language barriers or cultural barriers that discourage assertive advocacy in formal and institutional settings. OCDC's staff recognize this challenge disproportionally impacts migrant families, and will continue to work with families to improve their ability to advocate in these formal settings that are more intimidating for parents.

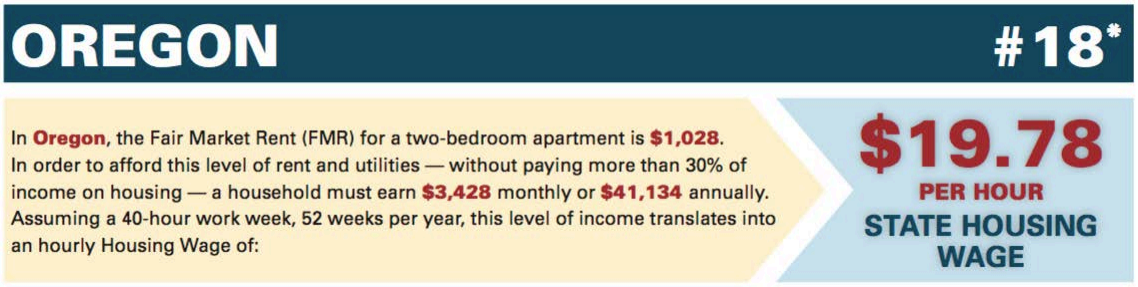
Pending: 504 Plans and Head Start Performance Standards
With the recent overhaul of the Head Start Performance Standards, the language related to 504 plans and related interventions to support children with learning and attention challenges that do not qualify for EI/ECE services or interventions has led to questions for Oregon's implementation. Oregon's laws related to 504 plans have

left the implementation of these services up to interpretation – in other states, it is clear who is responsible for the expenses related to 504 plans and assistive devices or services. In Oregon, this is not clearly defined, and as there is no federal or state funding tied to 504 plan services, there is incentive for LEAs and other institutions to pass this responsibility to community partners or Head Start providers. OCDC currently has representation on the statewide committee that is meeting under the auspices of the Oregon Department of Education to formally identify which parties are responsible for the implementation and costs related to 504 plans, and it is recommended that continued advocacy and attention will result in the optimal outcome for children and families.

Significant Community Issue: Rising Housing costs

Oregon is experiencing a catastrophic rise in housing costs that, as of this writing, has peaked in the summer of 2017. While the most significant house and rental price increases were initially contained in the Portland metro area after the recession of 2008, significant housing cost increases have spread throughout every geography in the state. Housing markets remain very tight – with vacancy rates between 2.0% and 2.8% statewide, there is not enough available supply in any of the communities that OCDC serves.[13] Demand for affordable housing has skyrocketed, leading many providers of housing that was previously held open for migrants in the summer to instead capitalize on full-year rentals – much of Oregon's migrant housing is now housing seasonal workers who do not move.[14] Available data from census-related research identifies the continuing crisis, but the listed median rents for many communities are significantly lower than the true prices that are demanded by landlords as of this writing. For the data shown below, it is important to note that these data most likely represent the costs of housing in 2016 at the very latest.

The National Low Income Housing Coalition's 2017 Out or Reach report highlights that Oregon moved from the 25th most expensive state in 2015 to the 18th in 2016 for renting a two-bedroom apartment or house. [15]



As migrants learn of tighter housing markets and fewer available units, many families are opting not to come to Oregon and choosing to seek more economically beneficial locations to perform their work. Several families have reported that they no longer plan to leave California due to there being no available housing in the region. [16] For those that do make the journey, there are many reports of migrants renting shared spaces such as garages or single-family houses that are being used by multiple families. One outreach effort in Woodburn Oregon identified that multiple

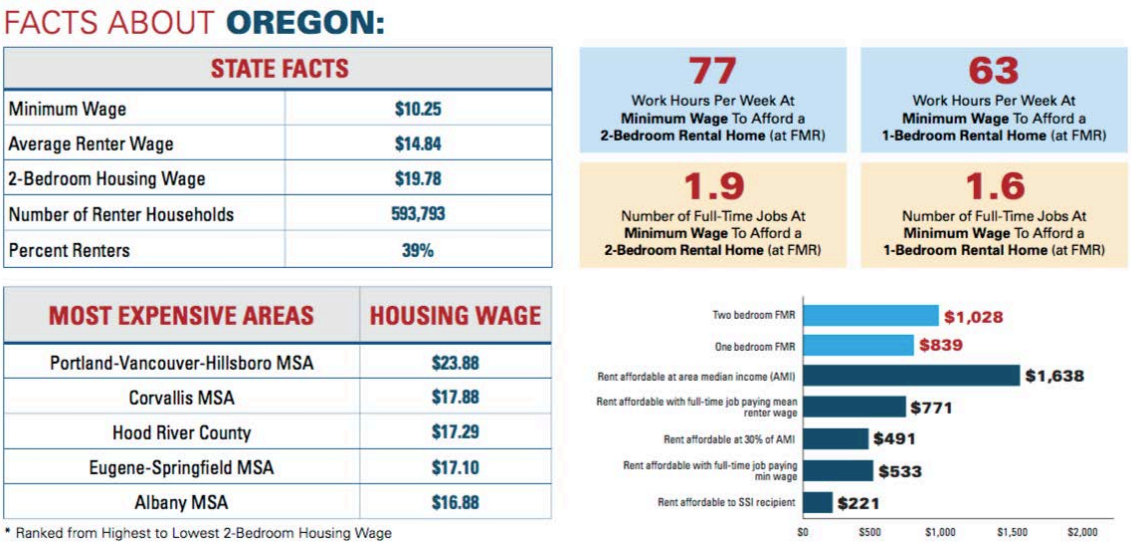
[13] Woodworth & Lowe, *Oregon's Rental Crisis Strains Renters, Potential Homeowners*, the Statesman Journal, March 11th 2017 http://www.statesmanjournal.com/story/news/2017/03/11/oregons-rental-crisis-strains-renters-potential-homeowners/98877090/

[14] Based on an interview with Daniel Quinones, WorkSource Woodburn MSFW Representative

[15] Aurand et al, *Out of Reach 2017*, National Low Income Housing Coalition, http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/OOR_2017.pdf

[16] Based on an interview with Daniel Quinones, WorkSource Woodburn MSFW Representative

farm workers were paying $300 each to rent a space in a garage, and that a minimum of eight workers were renting that shared garage at one point in time. (It is possible there were more, but these interviews only identified eight from the portion of workers interviewed about their living situations).[17]



Based on 2015 U.S. Census American Community Survey data, the OCDC counties that experience the highest rents and the highest rates of overburdened housing renters are as follows[18]:

	2015 median rent
Washington	$1,055
Clackamas	$1,037
Multnomah	$964
Yamhill	$900
Hood River	$888
Jackson	$886
Lane	$866
Benton	$862
Clatsop	$846
Josephine	$837
Lincoln	$830
Linn	$806
Marion	$798
Polk	$795
Wasco	$754

[17] Ibid
[18] U.S. Census American Community Survey Data, 2015, https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html accessed August 18th 2017

Jefferson	$751
Klamath	$723
Union	$705
Umatilla	$676
Morrow	$663
Malheur	$604

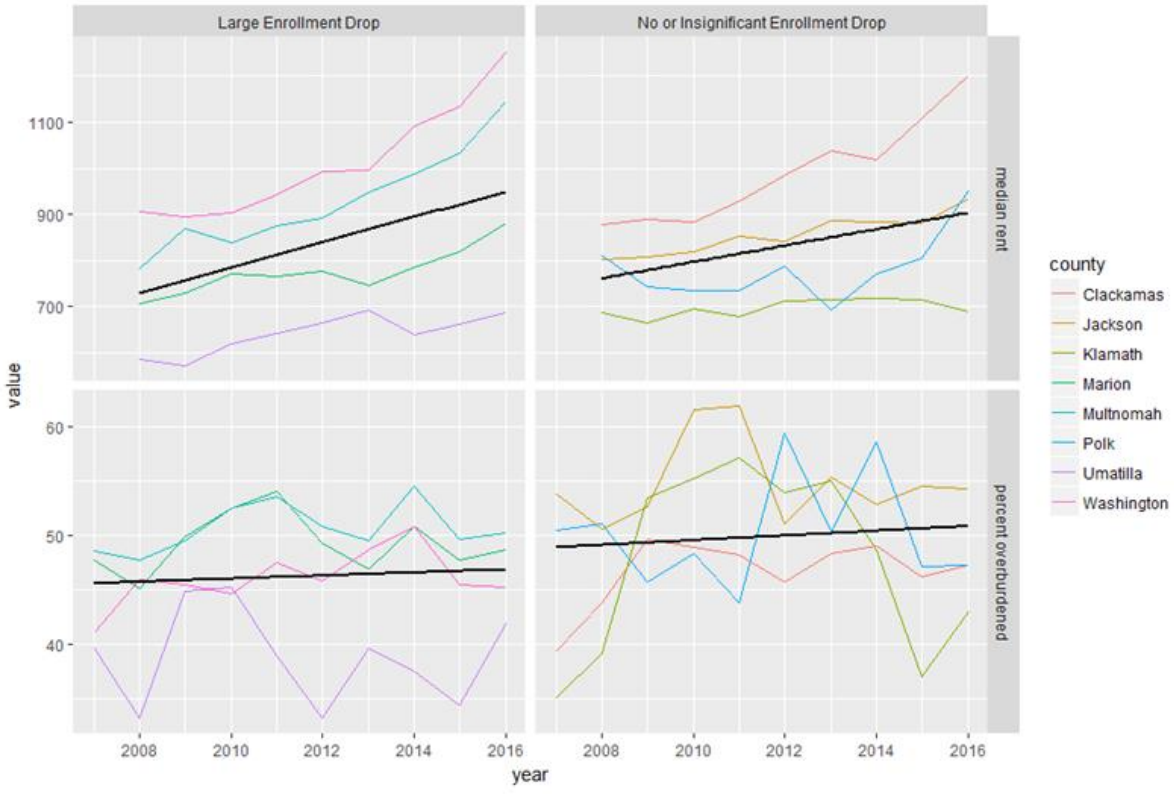
	Percentage of renters paying above 35% of household income[19]
Josephine	53.70%
Polk	52.30%
Lane	51.80%
Jefferson	51.00%
Washington	50.00%
Wasco	50.00%
Yamhill	47.70%
Union	46.90%
Umatilla	45.70%
Hood River	45.10%
Benton	44.50%
Clatsop	43.30%
Marion	42.50%
Linn	40.80%
Morrow	40.40%
Malheur	40.20%
Klamath	39.50%
Lincoln	38.60%
Jackson	33.70%
Multnomah	31.10%
Clackamas	30.80%

There appears to be a correlation between communities with the highest median housing costs and communities that have had the most significant drop in migrant families over the past several years, with Washington County having the highest median rent and fourth highest percentage of families overburdened by housing, this may reflect the anecdotal data being reported by several migrant-serving

[19] Ibid

partner organizations: when there is no housing available, when the housing stock is too expensive to be cost-effective for harvest, or when housing stock is to difficult for migrant families to rent due to barriers and landlords' requirements for 12-month leases and high deposits, migrants simply bypass that particular community. Jefferson County, which ranks among the highest level of housing cost-overburdened communities, also has experienced a dearth of migrant families over the past five years with almost exclusively seasonal families participating in MSHS programming.

Data analysis based on OCDC enrollment reports and historical U.S. Census American Community Survey data show a significant correlation: in counties where OCDC has experienced a significant drop in MSHS enrollment (>5%), there is a faster average rise in housing costs when compared to OCDC's more stable counties. This data suggests that there is a correlation between housing expenses increasing and migrants choosing to go elsewhere for work; the data is best demonstrated in the figure below (the top two graphs). Similar analysis of historical census records of households overburdened by costs (bottom two graphs) showed no such correlation, as the census data is much noisier and appears to be inconsistent:



There are reports of growers investing in the construction and renovation of migrant housing – in the Woodburn area, particularly, growers are focused on creating additional migrant housing units for workers with at least 6 housing compounds undergoing construction as of this writing. Problematically for families,

however, these housing units are exclusively for H2-A visa holding workers, who are all single males – these investments in migrant housing are being made in communities where there is the strongest labor shortages, in order to be able to meet the legal requirements necessary to host additional H2A workers who are exclusively single males. There are some multi-family housing complex construction projects planned; the highest profile housing project is Colonia Unidad planned by the Farmworker Housing Development Corporation, but this project is slated to begin construction in April of 2018 and will likely take over a year to be completed.[20]

It is necessary to note that included data from the U.S. Census American Community Survey does not reflect current costs. In seven of OCDC's service area counties there was not one publicly available rental listing that was priced at or below the median rent listed for the most recent census data set for a two-bedroom unit, either house or apartment. This indicates that prices have risen significantly faster than the year-old data can reflect, and that in the past 12-16 months the increasing costs of housing continue to exert enormous pressure on families.

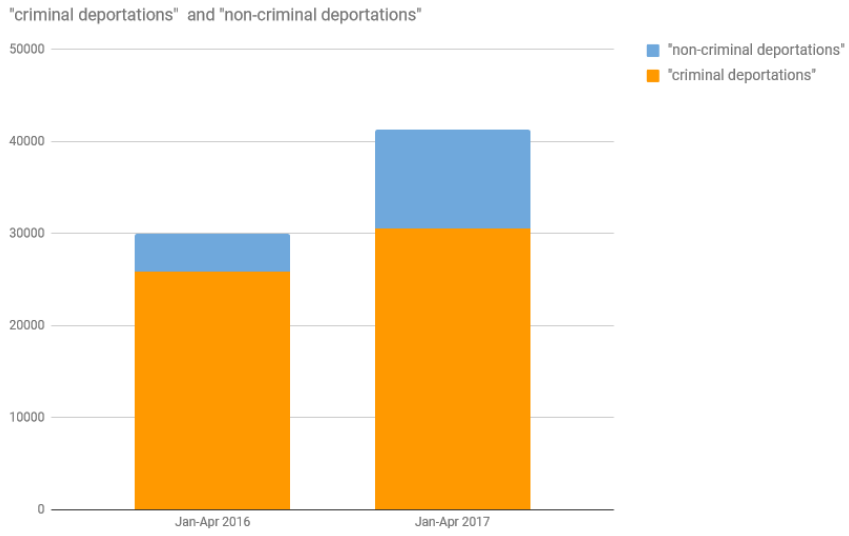
[20] Press release, Construction of Colonia Unidad, Farmworker Housing Development Corporation http://www.pamplinmedia.com/wbi/152-news/371186-254826-construction-of-woodburn-fhdc-project-planned-for-spring-2018

Significant Community Issue: Immigration

Impact on Families

Update: with the September 4th announcement that the administration is repealing DACA protections, the outlook for many of our families with undocumented members has significantly worsened. Although it is impossible to predict how both legislative and cultural responses may form over time, it is expected that this change will lead to additional deportations of OCDC family members and may lead to fewer migrant families participating in federally-funded programs, choosing to drive and work in states with license restrictions or electronic verification policies, or even to remain in the United States. OCDC's main concern is that rescinding federal protections that required vulnerable persons to submit names, addresses, biometric and other data to the federal government in exchange for protection from deportation will result in a significant erosion of trust between vulnerable families and federally-funded programs; although OCDC has been vocal about protecting families' privacy rights, families will likely not be willing to trust any organizations' promises related to identity and data protection if the DACA-related data is used to target individuals or families.

At OCDC's centers throughout the State, recent changes in federal immigration policies have had a significant impact on families. Many families are fearing deportation, either for themselves, or a member of their family – and even for families that have legal documentation or legal status, the impact of these fears on their surrounding neighborhoods and communities can be internalized, particularly by children. The administration's strategic targeting of families that access federally- and state- funded public services has led several families to withdraw from participation in programs that were crucial to stabilizing their lives, like WIC or SNAP programs, as well as federally and state-funded non-profits that provide services that are *perceived* as governmental in nature. Many law enforcement agencies are reporting significant drops in reporting of both minor and major crimes from Latino communities, particularly reports that focus on family members and intimate partner violence.



Significant research has been undertaken over the past decade to better understand the impact of immigration-related stress and deportations on families and children in the Latino community. While the following statistics demonstrate the

need for significant concern, they likely do not reflect the true acuity of need that undocumented immigrants are currently facing as the administration's new and aggressive tactics target undocumented immigrants regardless of priority or any existing criminal record. According to reports released by Immigration and Customs Enforcement, there have been 41,318 removals from Jan 22nd – April 29th 2017. 26% of those are listed as "non-criminal" violations, with the remaining 74% labeled as "criminal", but there is no standard definition for what the designation of "criminal" means – if it is persons convicted of felonies, misdemeanors or even suspected of charges. This 41,000 is up, by comparison from the same time period in 2016 which consisted of only 30,028 removals, 86% of which were designated as "criminal" violation-related deportations. This represents a 37% increase in deportations, but more substantially it represents a 155% increase – more than double - in the "non-criminal" variety (see fig.1)[21] High profile incidents of Immigrations and Customs Enforcement Officers ambushing undocumented immigrants attending family court, outside of community centers, working in restaurants and at other high-traffic and high-profile venues are suspected by many to not only increase fear in the impacted communities but to drive immigrants back into the shadows and express a federally-sanctioned rejection of their cultures and presence in this nation.

Currently in America there are an estimated 5.3 million children who live with unauthorized immigrant parents, and 85 percent of these children are US-born citizens.[22] For children who have a parent who has been detained, the risk of mental health problems such as depression, anxiety and severe psychological distress increases dramatically.[23] Doctors and service providers have also reported that children who fear the deportation of a parent are significantly more likely to exhibit fear, anxiety and other psychological patterns that are typically attributable to toxic stress.[24] A 2010 study of the impact of immigration-related parental arrests found that the majority of children experienced at least four adverse behavioral changes in the six months following a raid or arrest that involved a family member. Compared to the previous six months, children cried or were afraid more often; changed their eating or sleeping habits; and/or were more anxious,

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[21] U.S. Customs and Immigration Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security Alen Kenaga/Capital Press June 2017

[22] Randy Capps et al, *Implications of Immigrant Enforcement Activities for the Well Being of Children in Imigrant Families* (Washington DC, Migration Policy Institute and Urban Institute, 2017) https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/alfresco/publication-exhibits/2000405/2000405-Implications-of-Immigration-Enforcement-Activities-for-the-Well-Being-of-Children-in-Immigrant-Families.pdf

[23] Randy Capps et al., *Deferred Action for Unauthorized Immigrant Parents: Analysis of DAPA's Potential Effects on Families and Children* (Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute, 2016), 19, http://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/deferred-action-unauthorized-immigrant-parents-analysis-dapas-potential-effects-families. See also Marjorie Zatz and Nancy Rodriguez, *Dreams and Nightmares: Immigration Policy, Youth, and Families* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2015), 86. See also April Schueths and Jodie Lawston, eds. *Living Together, Living Apart: Mixed Status Families and US Immigration Policy* (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2015), 80-82.

[24] See, e.g., Statement by Fernando Stein, President of the American Academy of Pediatrics, on protecting immigrant children, (January 25, 2017), https://www.aap.org/en-us/about-the-aap/aap-press-room/Pages/AAPStatementonProtectingImmigrantChildren.aspx;

withdrawn, angry or aggressive[25]. Mental health services for children with deported parents, while necessary, are very difficult for families to access – even with the support of Head Start programs and other community resources, culturally appropriate mental health services that are available in home languages other than English are in extremely short supply. Research identifies that Latino immigrants rarely access mental health services, because of limited health insurance coverage, a tendency to view mental health symptoms as physical health problems, and reliance on less formal forms of counseling. Churches have played a central role in providing spiritual and mental health support to families affected by large-scale immigration raids, and Hispanic immigrant women historically have been more likely to leverage their faith community and interpersonal relationships than formal mental health treatment for emotional challenges.[26]

Beyond the psychological impact on children, families who lose members to arrests or raids experience significant economic losses; many families lose from 50-70% of their annual income when a close family member is taken away, and these economic losses pose significant risk for a variety of potentially life-threatening challenges, including homelessness, food insecurity and hunger, loss of health care and dental care, familial withdrawal from educational services and more. A 2016 study of immigration enforcement and housing foreclosures found that "deportations exacerbate rates of foreclosure among Latinos by removing income earners from owner-occupied households."[27] Furthermore, research revealed that counties with 287(g) agreements, which authorize immigration enforcement collaboration between local police and ICE, had substantially higher foreclosure rates among Latinos.[28] Families with removed members also experience much higher risks of having their child removed and placed in the foster care system. For undocumented immigrants that have been detained, there are significant challenges related to participating in child welfare services' required activities to prevent the termination of parental rights. When children (typically U.S. citizens) are placed in the foster care system, they are put at significant risk for abuse, neglect or maltreatment. When parents are engaging with the system in order to maintain or regain their constitutionally protected parental rights, uncooperative systems will often violate those rights or present other barriers. ICE agents, for example, have a track record of refusing to release parents to attend custodial hearings and family court proceedings where attendance is mandatory. Some states have requirements for regular child-parent contact that must be met for a parent to retain any parental rights, and for detained or deported parents participating in these regular face-to-

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[25] Ajay Chaudry et al., *Facing Our Future: Children in the Aftermath of Immigration Enforcement* (Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 2010), 41-42, http://www.urban.org/research/publication/facing-our-future/view/full_report.
[26] Randy Capps et al, *Implications of Immigrant Enforcement Activities for the Well Being of Children in Imigrant Families* (Washington DC, Migration Policy Institute and Urban Institute, 2017) https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/alfresco/publication-exhibits/2000405/2000405-Implications-of-Immigration-Enforcement-Activities-for-the-Well-Being-of-Children-in-Immigrant-Families.pdf
[27] Jacob S. Rugh and Matthew Hall, "Deporting the American Dream: Immigration Enforcement and Latino Foreclosures," *Sociological Science* 3 (2016):1053-1076, doi: 10.15195/v3.a46.
[28] Ibid

face meetings is literally impossible. Due to these significant barriers and violations of constitutionally protected rights, many families are dissolved irreparably after a raid or deportation.[29] (For families separated from their children due to detention or deportation, and for the social service and support workers aiding these families, many sources recommend the comprehensive Women's refugee commission parental rights toolkit "*Detained or Deported: What About My Children*" which is available here: https://www.womensrefugeecommission.org/rights/resources/1022-detained-or-deported-parental-toolkit-english-interactive)

Studies of the impact of immigration-related raids on communities document significant impacts on not only the families directly involved, but the wider community as well. Research has shown that US Latinos experience widespread concern about deportation regardless of legal status – a study of legal and unauthorized Hispanic immigrants in two Texas cities found similar levels of fear of deportation in both groups;[30] a 2008 national survey suggested that a majority of Hispanics (57 percent), including 35 percent of those who were native born and 72 percent of those who were foreign born worried that they or their family members would get deported.[31] These fears may be related to the fact that both Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) and unauthorized immigrants can be deported for certain crimes, as well as the fact that many households are mixed-status. Further research has shown that there is widespread misunderstanding of legal status among children in Hispanic immigrant families, and that many believe that being an immigrant is the same as being an undocumented or unauthorized immigrant, even when families are authorized residents.[32]

In communities with high-profile raids, these actions can even impact development before birth. After a very high profile raid in Postville Iowa, one of the largest single-site raids in U.S. history, there were significantly higher rates of premature and underweight births for local Latina mothers in the following year; babies born to Latina moms in this time frame were 24% more likely to be underweight. These findings held across both mothers who lost a spouse or close family member in the raid, and moms who did not lose family members but identified as part of the immigrant community. The increased risks did not appear in non-Latina white

[29] Women's Refugee Commission, *Torn Apart by Immigration Enforcement: Parental Rights and Immigration Detention* (Washington, DC, 2015) https://www.womensrefugeecommission.org/resources/document/667-torn-apart-by-immigration-enforcement-parental-rights-and-immigration-detention.

[30] Arbona, C., N. Olvera, N. Rodriguez, J. Hagan, A. Linares, and M. Wiesner. 2010. "Acculturative Stress among Documented and Undocumented Immigrants in the United States." Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences 32 (3): 362–84.

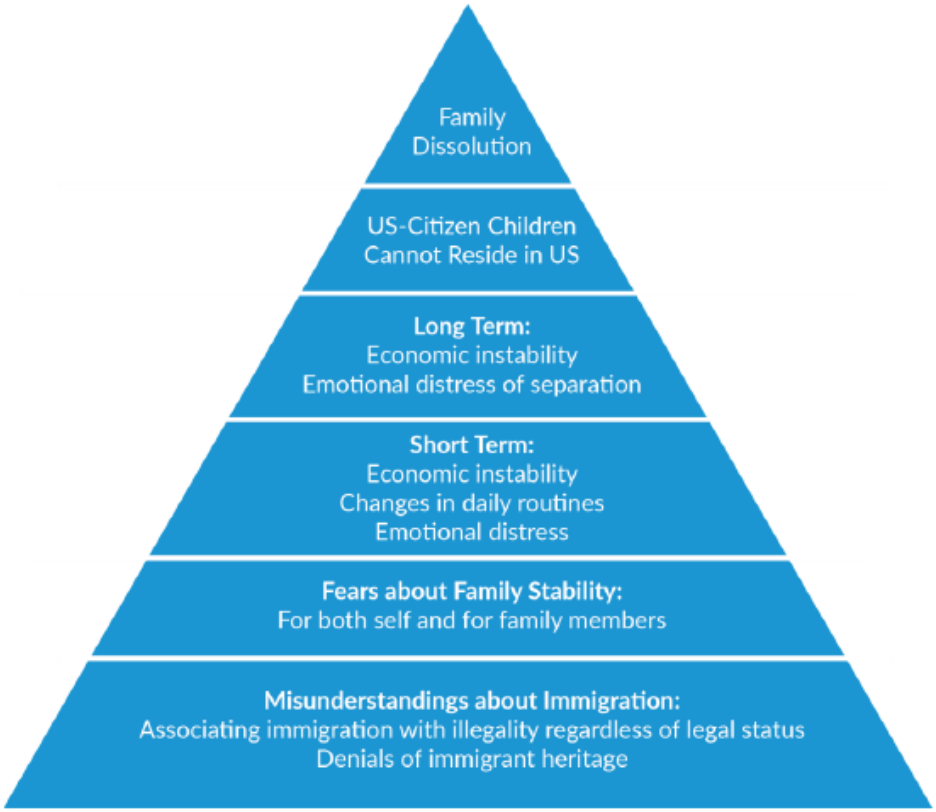
[31] Lopez, M. H., and S. Minushkin. 2008. National Survey of Latinos: Hispanics See Their Situation in U.S. Deteriorating; Oppose Key Immigration Enforcement Measures. Washington, DC: Pew Hispanic Center. www3.impre.com/prod_assets/pdf/NSL_2008_Immigration_Enforcement_Report_EMBARGOED.pdf.

[32] Dreby, J. 2012. "*The Burden of Deportation on Children in Mexican Immigrant Families*." Journal of Family and Marriage 74 (4): 828–45.

mothers in the community. [33]

When understanding the broadest impacts of the recent shifts in immigration enforcement, it is useful to use the framework of the "Pyramid of Immigration Enforcement Effects", created by Joanna Dreby in 2012. The pyramid shows how most families are impacted - at the base is a broad group of almost 10 million Hispanic children living in immigrant families. These children may be confused with unauthorized immigrants (as there is great overlap between the two groups); they may also suffer distress from seeing peers separated from parents or communities affected by large-scale immigration enforcement. Opinion polls have shown that a majority of Hispanics fear deportation for themselves or their family members.[34]

Pyramid of Immigration Enforcement Effects on Children of Immigrants



Source: Dreby 2012, 831.

For many Hispanic and Latino families, the bottom layer of the pyramid – denials of immigrant heritage – implies a significant and insidious long-term impact that

[33] Arline Geronimus, Aresha Martinez-Cardoso, and Nicole Novak, "Change in birth outcomes among infants born to Latina mothers after a major immigration raid," *Int J Epidemiol* (2017) doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyw346.
[34] https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/alfresco/publication-exhibits/2000405/2000405-Implications-of-Immigration-Enforcement-Activities-for-the-Well-Being-of-Children-in-Immigrant-Families.pdf

relates to a developing child's perception of themselves, their family, and their place in the world. Paired with the current administration's enforcement tactics that have been reported to purposefully target sanctuary cities and communities where immigrants are comfortable congregating, one can draw the conclusion that this denial of heritage and culture will only deepen as families slip back into the shadows and focus on securing their immediate safety over empowering and celebrating their collective identity. As early childhood and mental health professionals know that cultural identity and identification with heritage have a profound impact on children's healthy development and functioning later in life, care and education providers would be wise to ensure that they make every effort possible to work towards reinforcing the cultural identify of families across generations.

Impact on enrollment and participation

OCDC's counties have seen varying responses from *currently enrolled* parents, which demonstrates that different communities are reacting to the news and adjusting to the new political reality in different ways. Some counties have seen a drop in parent participation in meetings and other activities outside of school – Malheur and Klamath Counties, for example, saw a strong drop in parent participation in after-hours activities, although participation is creeping back up – and child enrollment was not impacted. In Umatilla, Polk-Marion and Washington County have seen parents adapt their behaviors beyond school participation – e.g., driving less, not crossing state borders when driving, and not attending after-hours events in the community – but enrollment again did not experience a significant drop. Hood River/Wasco counties had two families explicitly drop from enrollment over fears of having their information "in the system", but local growers have not experienced significant impact on their ability to attract and retain workers for peak season. In Washington County, some growers expressed the need to move to H2A visa program workers, but this trend was occurring before the administration's public shift on immigration as the number of migrant workers coming to pick during peak season in this county continues to decline. Jefferson County seems to have seen a more extreme response from local parents, with several parents reportedly pulling their children from public schools as well as early childhood programs. Marion County has had families express a variety of concerns, but the economic concerns – lack of available housing, preferable wages and stability in California, shorter and later harvests – are the concerns that keep parents from coming to the area and enrolling their children. At all of OCDC's centers, while the immigration issue is top of mind for many families, the local economic conditions seem to have a greater impact on patterns of program participation for OCDC's current families. This does not, however, negate the tremendous impact of the toxic stress that this uncertain climate is forcing onto many of OCDC's existing parents and children. [35]

It is more difficult to predict the impact on future families – if, for example, more migrants will choose to stay in one location and no longer travel for fear of being

[35] OCDC parent and grower interviews, staff interviews

targeted in transit to work, or if parents that would typically enroll in services will opt to avoid participation due to fear of being identified as a participant of "government assistance". The impact this will have on new families will need to be studied more closely as the enrollment data comes in throughout the year for a clearer understanding of if or how these potential families are adapting to the new immigration-related climate.

Organizational Responses in Immigrant Communities

Recent research, anecdotal reports from expert service providers and immigrant-specific media coverage have pointed to several key elements that immigration-serving organizations can focus on to maximize the safety and well-being of children:

- Ensure that families with undocumented members know their rights. Fewer deportations and detentions have been reported in communities where organizations have made coordinated efforts to provide know-your-rights trainings and resources to families with undocumented members.[36]
- Ensure that immigrant cultures are reflected and celebrated throughout early childhood services. Culture is established by a variety of elements – language, food, music, dance, physical artifacts such as artwork, as well as culturally specific behaviors and interpersonal interactions.[37] Whenever possible, maximizing these elements in the classroom, high-visibility and high-traffic areas of local centers will reinforce cultural identities of immigrant families and help families to prevent unnecessary denials of immigrant heritage.
- Conduct culturally and contextually specific outreach and home visiting, as this has shown (in previous years with less aggressive enforcement climates) to mitigate the drop in attendance to Head Starts and other social service and school programs as well as improve performance. According to one study, the strong support of teachers and other staff in the public schools led to improved academic performances among a significant number of school-age children even after parents' arrests in raids.[38]
- Ensure, whenever possible, that culturally responsive Mental Health treatment is available to this population provided in a family's home language. Work with families to communicate the value of mental health services and to develop trust between families and providers.
- Understand the impact of the administration's aggressive enforcement practices will impact broad swaths of Latino communities, and build on an existing trauma-informed approach to service provision and the

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[36] Rubin, J. *Amid Fear and Resistance, Immigration Agents in L.A. have Not Ramped Up Arrests* Los Angeles Times May 6th, 2017 http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ice-arrests-20170505-htmlstory.html

[37] Sociology: Understanding and Changing the Social World , May 2010 pp.102-109 *The Elements of Culture* University of Minnesota Libraries Publishing through the eLearning Support initiative

[38] Chaudry, A., R. Capps, J. M. Pedroza, R. M. Castañeda, R. Santos, and M. M. Scott. 2010. Facing Our Future: Children in the Aftermath of Immigration Enforcement. Washington, DC: Urban Institute. http://www.urban.org/research/publication/facing-our-future.

understanding of Dreby's enforcement pyramid to more deeply recognize and mitigate the trans-generational trauma that can be inflicted on and within these communities.

Significant Community Issue: Human and Labor trafficking

Recent research published by Polaris, the United States' leading human and labor trafficking prevention and intervention organization, has highlighted previously undisclosed incidence rates of labor and human trafficking throughout the nation. These data demonstrate an alarming climate that puts many of our more vulnerable families at risk for current or future exploitation. When OCDC staff were initially discussing the potential of our families being vulnerable to labor trafficking, two current OCDC central office employees who had a history of working in the fields in Oregon shared the details of previous personal experiences that clearly met the definition of labor trafficking. Based on this compelling combination of rigorously collected data and personal experiences, it is recommended that OCDC's programs look more closely at methods for identifying, preventing and responding to suspected incidents of labor trafficking.

Currently there is no official estimate of the total number of human trafficking victims in the US, but unofficial counts range in the hundreds of thousands of adults and minors that are trafficked in the labor and sex industries. Vulnerable populations are frequently targeted by traffickers, and can include immigration status, recruitment debt (from "labor shark" fees or fees to obtain visas or identification)[39] social and emotional isolation, extreme poverty and lack of strong community labor protections.

Vulnerable populations are frequently targeted by traffickers. Immigration status, recruitment debt, isolation, poverty, and a lack of strong labor protections are some of the primary vulnerabilities that can lead to being targeted for labor trafficking. Traffickers – including recruiters, contractors, employers and others – use violence, threats, lies, debt bondage, isolation, economic coercion and other tactics to force people to work against their will in a variety of industries.[40] While sex trafficking has long been on the radar of local law enforcement, the surprising amount of reported labor trafficking in the pacific northwest and the proximity of the primary industries for labor trafficking to the work performed by OCDC's parent population are a particular cause for concern. In a recent study from San Diego University**, 31% of undocumented, Spanish-speaking migrant workers interviewed in San Diego County had experienced labor trafficking.**[41]

In the United States, common types of labor trafficking include people forced to work in homes as domestic servants, farmworkers coerced through violence as they harvest crops, or factory workers held in inhumane conditions. Labor trafficking has

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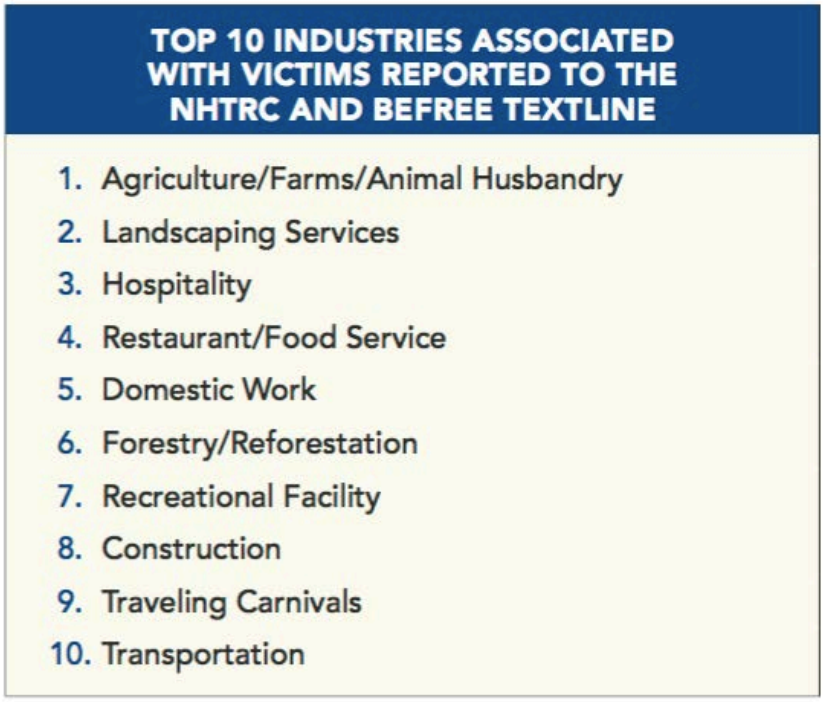
[39] Walshe S., *Labor sharks sink teeth into low-wage immigrant workers*, Al Jazeera America August 2014 http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2014/8/14/labor-sharks-preyimmigrantworkers.html
[40] Labor Trafficking in the US: A closer look, 2016 Polaris Project https://polarisproject.org/sites/default/files/Temp%20Visa_v5%20%281%29.pdf
[41] Zhang, S. X. (2012). *Trafficking of Migrant Laborers in San Diego County: Looking for a Hidden Population*. San Diego, CA: San Diego State University.

also been reported in door-to-door sales crews, restaurants, construction work, carnivals, and even health and beauty services.[42]



Tobacco is the crop cited most often on labor trafficking hotline reports, accounting for 10 percent of all agricultural labor trafficking cases – presumably due to the manual nature of the care and harvesting of tobacco. Other crops that are frequently cited are are cattle/dairy, oranges, tomatoes, and strawberries, although trafficking is possible in almost any crop harvest situation that requires hand labor.

Abuse and exploitation of agricultural workers can happen at multiple levels due to the complex labor supply chain of recruiters, managers, contractors, subcontractors, growers, and buyers that exist in the agricultural industry. Workers, support services and even law enforcement can find it difficult to determine exactly who is responsible for the origin of the exploitation, due to this complex supply chain. In some cases, there may be a single or main trafficker who is acting in one of these roles, while in other cases exploitation may involve multiple actors.[43] Labor

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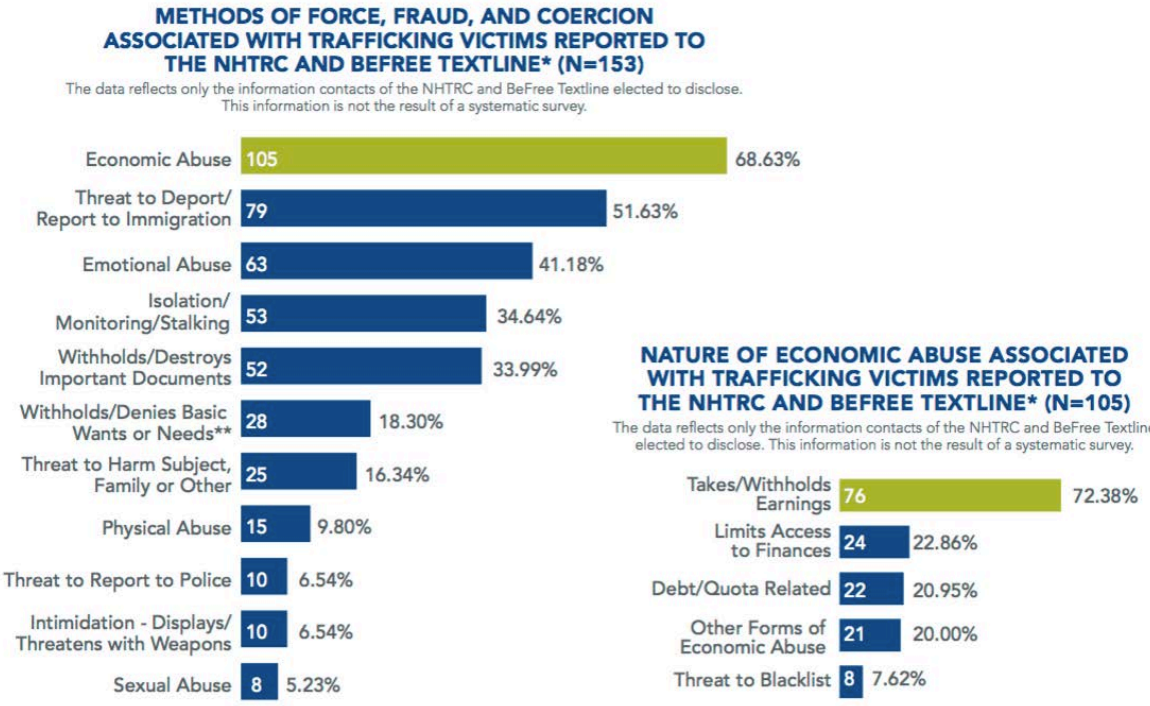
[42] [42] Labor Trafficking in the US: A closer look, 2016 Polaris Project https://polarisproject.org/sites/default/files/Temp%20Visa_v5%20%281%29.pdf

[43] Ibid

traffickers may coerce and control laborers by confiscating their identification, documents or money; by linguistically isolating them from a community by taking them somewhere where they cannot communicate with locals, move them frequently to disorient victims and further isolate them from friends and family, transport victims to remote areas with little to no safety services or access to public infrastructure, threaten them with deportation, use physical violence or use other psychological methods to control victims. [44]



In responding to instances of labor trafficking, there may be questions of whether or not specific instances meet the definition of trafficking or the broader definition of wage theft. While both have significant impacts on migrant farmworker families, for the purposes of this report we are focused on instances of trafficking and may need to further examine wage theft and/or economic justice initiatives for our families should there be a demonstrated need for interventions.

Organizational Responses to Labor Trafficking

As human and labor trafficking is a layered, complex issue, it is recommended by most advocacy and victim's rights organizations that organization leadership and managment engage specialists and experts to train and educate both staff members and fellow service beneficiaries in awareness training and response education.

[44] Centro de los Derechos del Migrante, Inc. and American University Washington College of Law Immigrant Justice. (2013). *Migrant Workers in the U.S. Fair and Carnival Industry*. Retrieved from: http://www.cdmigrante.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/110145_Taken_for_a_Ride_Report_Final.pdf.

Polaris recommends that the broadest section of program participants undergo "know the signs" training to better understand the issue of labor trafficking and recognize when there is a need for formal or informal intervention. Polaris' "know the signs" framework consists of the following key points in regards to recognizing instances of labor trafficking:

Common Work and Living Conditions: The individual(s) in question
- *Is not free to leave or come and go as he/she wishes*
- *Is under 18 and is providing commercial sex acts*
- *Is in the commercial sex industry and has a pimp / manager*
- *Is unpaid, paid very little, or paid only through tips*
- *Works excessively long and/or unusual hours*
- *Is not allowed breaks or suffers under unusual restrictions at work*
- *Owes a large debt and is unable to pay it off*
- *Was recruited through false promises concerning the nature and conditions of his/her work*
- *High security measures exist in the work and/or living locations (e.g. opaque windows, boarded up windows, bars on windows, barbed wire, security cameras, etc.)*

Poor Mental Health or Abnormal Behavior
- *Is fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, or nervous/paranoid*
- *Exhibits unusually fearful or anxious behavior after bringing up law enforcement*
- *Avoids eye contact*

Poor Physical Health
- *Lacks health care*
- *Appears malnourished*
- *Shows signs of physical and/or sexual abuse, physical restraint, confinement, or torture*

Lack of Control
- *Has few or no personal possessions*
- *Is not in control of his/her own money, no financial records, or bank account*
- *Is not in control of his/her own identification documents (ID or passport)*
- *Is not allowed or able to speak for themselves (a third party may insist on being present and/or translating)*

Other
- *Claims of just visiting and inability to clarify where he/she is staying/address*
- *Lack of knowledge of whereabouts and/or do not know what city he/she is in*
- *Loss of sense of time*
- *Has numerous inconsistencies in his/her story*

Community Assessment Parent Survey results

Each OCDC center performed surveys to better understand the needs of enrolled parents. A number of questions were standardized across surveys, to allow OCDC to compare results and develop a statewide understanding of the needs of enrolled parents; staff were also encouraged to develop their own questions to address any local issues of concern. OCDC's overall goal for the 2017 Community Assessment update was to survey 10% of MSHS families; surveys were provided in written form and some surveys were performed via interviews with Family Advocates. Overall, there were 319 individualized responses from participating parents and one large focus group-style survey meeting that had 24 participants.

Methodology: lessons learned
While having local flexibility may have been helpful to identify any local issues that are county-specific, opting to allow each local program to adapt the survey caused some significant difficulties for the compilation of responses and creating comparable profiles for each county. In addition, some questions were left overly open-ended, leading to confusion in survey responses (for example, the question "is your family getting the help they need, or are their additional resources that would be helpful?" got one-word responses of "yes" and "no"). Recommendations for the next round of surveys are to design a more formally structured survey and not encourage adaptation of the core questions, as well as to create questions that are as clear and straightforward as possible.

Language
Some questions may have been clearer in English or Spanish because there were distinctions in the quality or the usefulness of the response based on the language of the responding parent. Also, there was one question where there was a distinctly different style of response which may have related to the interpretation of the question (see below re: school readiness). There were no written responses received in any languages other than Spanish or English, and for responses that were transcribed from interviews there was no identification of the parent's language (for example, if a Family Advocate was using interpretation to deliver the survey in Somali, there is no way to identify that from the written response). The recommendation for future surveys is to have additional information captured that identifies the home language of the family for surveys conducted via interview and to carefully examine translation of questions to ensure that resulting surveys have comparable data.

Sampling bias/survivorship bias
As with any interviews of program participants, it is important to note that the families who responded were not a randomly selected sampling of families – they were more likely the families who are attending Family Advocate and home visit meetings, families who already attend parent meetings, and families who respond to written requests for feedback. There are likely perspectives missing from the survey: families with extreme barriers to participation, such as home languages

other than English and Spanish, no after-school transportation to attend meetings, or the inability to participate due to schedules or other family demands. In addition, if there is a subset of migrant families that were not able to enroll in school or remain enrolled long enough to participate in the survey process, their perspective is also omitted. This potential sampling bias may be particularly relevant when considering the results related to housing that are discussed below. For future Community Assessment surveys, it may be ideal to design a process that captures additional perspectives if possible, but this is a particularly difficult challenge when working with families that experience a variety of barriers and challenging experiences.

Survey results statewide

Transportation is absolutely crucial for operation of programs.
Over 85% of families responded that OCDC transportation services were necessary for them to get their child to school on a regular basis. It is crucial to note that, for the continuation of MSHS programming as well as the potential expansion of programs to new geographic areas, that transportation is the most important element of services enabling families to participate and maintain MSHS enrollment.

Parents care deeply about School Readiness, but define it differently. Having children be ready for school was the most important goal cited by parents in every community where parents were surveyed. Interestingly, there was a strong correlation with surveys returned in written Spanish identifying school readiness as the more social-emotional aspect of development – getting along with peers, managing behaviors, and being more independent. Surveys written in English were more likely to name more didactic-style developmental milestones (reciting ABCs, writing one's name, knowing numbers and colors) as being ready for school. (OCDC's Education specialists stress that it is more developmentally appropriate to focus on the social-emotional development of children to ensure success in school.)

This difference was more pronounced in some counties than it was in others, but was fairly consistent. This distinction could be attributed to a variety of factors: potential cultural differences, how translation into Spanish colored the meaning of the questions, or potential sampling bias from each group of parents. It is also possible that staff members transcribed these printed responses for parents who did not want to write answers, and that these elements of readiness were subconsciously added because of staff members' interpretations of school readiness. In the past, OCDC has worked with Spanish-speaking parents to encourage a dual-language approach instead of an English-focused approach, so it is also possible that this advocacy for developmentally appropriate practices with our Spanish speaking families has given them a deeper understanding of what is optimal for school readiness. More carefully designed parent surveys will better identify the cause of this intriguing difference in future assessments; OCDC's Education team is simultaneously working in disseminating more developmentally-appropriate practice knowledge to staff, which may also impact this result in the future.

Survey responses: parents prefer longer school days with more engagement programs. Parents consistently cited 8-hour or longer days as ideal, because it saved on after-school child care and made scheduling work much easier. Parents also asked for additional father engagement services and support with English language acquisition.

Notably, parents did *not* ask for support dealing with housing insecurity or housing assistance resources. This is surprising based on the economic data indicating that the rising costs of housing is extremely challenging for families in almost every community served by OCDC as well as staff (see *Economic needs: Housing* below). It is possible that housing has always been extremely challenging for our families, and that the economics have not shifted the housing outlook for our families; it is also possible that families do not see OCDC as a resource related to housing challenges or are uncomfortable discussing these challenges (similar to OCDC's experience identifying food insecurity among families in previous years, where parents did not want to disclose this challenge due to feelings of shame). If families' experiences are being impacted by the greater economic climate around housing, it is recommended that OCDC engage in work with families to identify families' housing challenges and how we can best support families that are likely living in substandard housing, doubled and tripled up in housing, or in places not meant for long-term human habitation – what housing advocates refer to as "invisible homelessness".

Reported Strengths: program is meeting needs & familia unidad
Over 75% of responding parents said that they found the program helpful, and that they were getting their needs met because of all of the resources made available to them through the program. Parents reported being particularly proud of how the program is helping their child learn, and how the program is helping their child learn to behave better, play well with other children, share, and develop along the social-emotional spectrum. Parents were very proud that their child was in school and learning.

When asked about their strengths or what parents are most proud of, the most common response was an expression related to familia unidad, family unity, or the ability for the family to tackle challenges and work together as a well-functioning unit or team (38%). In the light of recent shifts in the political climate related to immigration and how this may impact families' mental health, this is a crucial element that families with undocumented members will be forced to rely on to meet family needs and to feel safe and protected, and programs and service delivery methods that support this sense of family togetherness and familial bond are highly encouraged.

Other needs reported: fatherhood engagement, language and workforce assistance
When asked what other thing OCDC could do to improve their family's experience in the school, a small subset of parents asked for additional fatherhood engagement programs (8%), language assistance with English (7%), and help with clothing to wear to work/interviews.

Statewide agricultural news and concerns

A number of legislative, cultural and environmental factors have recently impacted growers' ability to produce crops and employ farm workers in different regions of Oregon with varying results. Primary highlights include the following:

Public investment:

The Oregon legislature recently passed legislation that included $26M for a Transload facility in Southeastern Oregon that will enable farmers to transmit their onions to market significantly more quickly and at a lower cost. This investment is expected to return $15M annually to the pockets of growers who previously had to drive their product over 200 miles to access a rail facility that could handle their transportation. Exact dates for completion aren't identified but this could greatly impact production in the area over the long-term and will increase agricultural activitiy in the region, particularly for onions and potatoes.[i]

Weather/climate:

- Severe winter weather in Eastern Oregon impacts crops, farm viability

Almost 4 feet of snow piled up onto buildings and farmland in Ontario and Nyssa, Oregon. This record snowfall damaged hundreds of structures in these communities, with many growers losing some or even all of their packing sheds. With these sheds destroyed, a number of onion growers – particularly those without appropriate insurance – are considering relocating to Idaho to escape Oregon's more restrictive regulations around sick time, minimum wage laws and other employment matters.

This year's onion crops could not be planted as early as usual because the ground was so frozen, and with so much water softening the soil after the snow melted. Farmers looking at a very tight profit margin on onions – typically 3-5% - are exploring every option possible to reduce costs before their next major harvest, including automating as much as possible. [ii]

- Freeze damage in Oregon blackberries

A very cold snap in Washington County significantly damaged blackberry crops' ability to produce fruit, exacerbated by a very wet spring. Col weather damages the vines, which cannot be documented until the vines should be flowering. Growers are expecting significant reductions in blackberry harvests.[iii]

Cold winter and wet spring damaged blackberry vines and will sharply decrease yields in wilamette valley and particularly Washington county. Cold winters damage vines, but the damage doesn't show up until the vines should be flowering

- Hermiston watermelon crop delayed

A very wet spring followed by hot weather has delayed the watermelon crop until mid-July or even later, which is a significant delay for local growers – almost a month later than usual. [iv]

- Several problematic pests/insect populations have been noted as growing sharply in varying parts of Oregon

Mormon crickets have been identified in north-central Oregon, a species that is known for decimating crops. Grasshoppers are noted to be more problematic than usual in Malheur County. Oregon detected a record 369 japanese beetles in Cedar Mill, and has launched a pesticide program in the hopes of curtailing future outbreaks. Japanese beetles are particularly devastating to flowering trees and fruit-bearing crops. [v] [vi]

- Cherry crop is not as successful as predicted in The Dalles/Hood River

While initially predicted to be a terrific season based on the record crop in California, some local growers experienced wind and rain damage, failure to ripen and poor sizing. As a result, many families came initially but left shortly thereafter as there was not as much work in this region as was anticipated.[vii] Despite high levels of production, growers did not see a simultaneous boost in product pricing and were disappointed in the revenue generated during the season.[viii]

<u>Immigration/Labor</u>

- Labor shortages are endemic and exacerbated by the current administration's Immigration policies

Growers who compete for workers in the Wilammette Valley have only identified 15-20% of the workforce they typically have (as of May), and the number of seasonal farm workers employed less than 150 days in this region has dropped by over 50% between 2012 and 2016 according to the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). Growers report that their field staff are uneasy, and that people are carrying all of their legal documents with them because they are afraid of raids and deportation sweeps. Many families that typically come from Madera California to pick berries have opted not to cross the state border. "It's very clear that the administration's actions and rhetoric… will reduce the supply of labor for agriculture."[ix]

According to reports released by Immigration and Customs Enforcement, there have been 41,318 removals from Jan 22nd – April 29th 2017. 26% of those are listed as "non-criminal" violations, with the remaining 74% labeled as "criminal", but there is no standard definition for what the designation of "criminal" means – if it is persons convicted of felonies, misdemeanors or even suspected of charges. This 41,000 is up, by comparison from the same time period in 2016 which consisted of only 30,028

removals, 86% of which were designated as "criminal" violation-related deportations. This represents a 37% increase in deportations, but more substantially it represents a 155% increase – more than double - in the "non-criminal" variety.[x]

Growers are responding by

- Turning to the H2-A guestworker program, which carries high prices for labor and housing and transportation expenses (and only is available to unaccompanied males)
- Reducing labor costs through mechanization – with several farmers citing established goals of reducing payroll by 40% over the next five years
- Advocating for the press to stop covering the "fake news" related to deportations, which creates unnecessary fear (*Ed. Note: the data show significantly higher rates of deportation of the non-criminal designation since the inception of the new administration, which refutes these growers' claims of "fake news" and false reporting on deportation actions undertaken by ICE).*

Growers note that even the H2-A program is more difficult, as the economy in Mexico continues to improve fewer men seek out the program. There is not much optimism that comprehensive immigration reform is on the horizon, with one grower stating "Congress seems about as eager to enact immigration reform as they are to lick an electric fence".[xi]

<u>Other legislative issues</u>

- A bill was proposed that would limit the amount of hours "manufacturing" employees could work in one week, which includes employees of packing houses, to 72 hours – down from the current limit of 91. This proposal was strongly opposed by growers and packing house operators in rural communities where there is a limited labor pool. [xii]

- Farm workers who normally receive piece-rate pay can take paid sick time and receive minimum wage under the new OPSL legislation (based on Senate Bill 299). Farms with 10 or more non-family employees must have 40 hours of paid sick leave, smaller farms must offer the time unpaid. [xiii]

- Some Oregon vineyards in Jackson County are expanding into hemp, particularly in Jacksonville Oregon which has ideal growing conditions (near Medford).[xiv]

- Jefferson County continues to deal with uncertainty regarding water rights and the habitat fight over the endangered Spotted Frog, which has impacted many growers in the region. This has been lessened by the higher-than-average rain and snowfall, but it has led many growers to adjust their crops and timetable to crops that use less water (and, subsequently, less farmworker labor).

- Many articles cite proposed changes and anticipated adaptations of the Clean Water Act, which would have significant impacts on growers that reply on irrigation and have been engaged in water rights disputes with neighboring growers, tribes, and the state. While too complex to summarize here, the resulting changes in the legislation may have an impact on how our growers do business.

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[i] Capital Ag Press, *Transload facility will be a game changer for onion growers*, Editorial Staff, July 28th 2017
[ii ii] The Oregonian, *After Damaging Winter, Businesses Rebuild in Idaho*, Amanda Peacher, July 2nd 2017
[iii] Capital Ag Press, *Freeze Damage shows up in Oregon, Washington Blackberries*, June 2nd 2017
[iv] Capital Ag Press, *Hermiston Waiting on Watermelons,* July 7th 2017
[v] Capital Ag Press, *By any name, these insects are a pest*, Eric Mortenson, June 23rd, 2017
[vi] Capital Ag Press, *Washington on Alert for Japanese Beetles after outbreak in Oregon,* June 23rd 2017
[vii] Capital Ag Press, *California sets cherry record; big Washington crop rolling*, Dan Wheat June 23rd 2017
[viii] Capital Ag Press, *Good cherry season for comsumers, not so much for growers*, Dan Wheat July 28th 2017
[ix] Statesman Journal, *Growers Shift Gears due to Worker Shortages,* Brooke Jackson-Glidden, May 7th, 2017
[x] Capital Ag Press, *Labor shortages – Finding Enough workers worries growers, packers,* May 26th, 2017
[xi] Capital Ag Press, *Labor Shortage is Agriculture's Greatest Issue,* June 2nd 2017
[xii] Capital Ag Press, *Oregon Wineries and Food Processors Oppose Work Week Limit,* June 23rd 2017
[xiii] Capital Ag Press, *Lawmakers Resolve Sick Pay confusion*, Perkowski, June 2nd 2017
[xiv] Capital Ag Press, *Some Oregon Vineyards Try Their Hand At Pot Farming,* June 2nd 2017