

Community Needs & Resource Assessment

MIGRANT & SEASONAL HEAD START



Grant #: 90CM9810

June 2019



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction.

As required by State and Federal funding regulations, the Community Needs and Resource Assessment (CNRA) is a strategic planning tool to help determine long-term and short-term program goals and objectives. The CNRA enables OCDC to design programs and services that are adequate to community needs, and builds upon current level strengths and resources. Findings of this assessment will be the basis for informing ongoing program planning and development throughout the grant cycle. This CNRA is intended to be a valuable resource for staff, parents and community partners to think collectively about the impacts of population shifts and equitable distribution of services.

Methodologies.

Methodologies for the compilation of this CNRA followed those outlined in Five Steps to Community Assessment: A Workbook for Head Start and Early Head Start Programs Serving Hispanic and Other Emerging Populations produced by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start. The assessment relies heavily on existing data sources which include: the 2018 KIDS COUNT County Data: Child Well-Being in Oregon report published by Children First for Oregon; estimates from Portland State University's Population Research Center; Oregon Early Learning Council 2019-2023 Statewide Early Learning System Plan; State of Oregon 2019-21 Governor's Budget; 2018 Child Welfare Data Book; National Agriculture Workers Survey (NAWS); Oregon State University Extension Service Department of Applied Economics Estimates of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers in Agriculture, 2018 Update; USDA National Agricultural Statistic Services (NASS) 2017 Census of Agriculture and Program Information Reports (PIR). County profiles are available in the KIDS COUNT County Data source.

Key Findings.

The CNRA identifies statewide trends and highlights data specific to counties throughout Oregon representing OCDC geographic service areas can be found in the above mentioned county profiles. These counties include: Clackamas, Hood River, Jackson, Jefferson, Josephine, Klamath, Malheur, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Umatilla, Wasco and Washington counties where OCDC currently serves 3,075 Migrant and Seasonal Head Start children and families.

Population Trends

Despite consistent growth in metropolitan areas, Oregon's overall growth rate no longer ranks within the top ten among the nation. Twenty of Oregon's thirty-six counties experienced natural decrease (more deaths than births occurring). These included eastern, southwestern, and coastal counties. In many, but not all counties, net in-migration (more people moving in than out) offsets these decreases. From 2017 to 2018, net migration accounted for roughly 88 percent of Oregon's population growth, the same percentage as 2016 to 2017. Due to an aging population and declining birth rates, natural increase now contributes less to Oregon's population growth than at any time since the 1930s. The number of births to Oregon residents in 2017-18 was nearly 14 percent lower than its recent peak in 2007-08. . The number of people moving to Oregon exceeded the number moving out by over 47,000; about 9,000 less than in 2016 to 2017.

- Oregon's three most populous counties, each in the Portland metropolitan area, experienced the largest gains in population from 2017 to 2018. Multnomah and Washington counties each added more than 10,000 residents, and Clackamas County added over 6,000.
- Bend had the second biggest population gain among Oregon cities, adding 2,740 residents (3.2 percent) to reach a population of 89,505 in 2018. The central Oregon region (Deschutes, Crook & Jefferson Counties) was ranked 9th among the US Census Bureau's top 10 Metropolitan Areas in Percentage Growth from 2017 to 2018; and 8th in Percentage Growth from 2010 to 2018 (release number cb19-55 April 18, 2019).
- Oregon's top ten counties ranked by their growth rate (%) from July 2017 to July 2018 include: Crook (3.4), Deschutes (2.8), Jefferson (2.1), Linn (1.9), Polk (1.8), Marion (1.7), Clatsop (1.6), Gilliam (1.6), Morrow & Yamhill (1.4)

With increasing population mainly due to in-migration, Oregon's population is becoming more diverse in terms of race and ethnicity. Yet Oregon remains one of the least diverse States in the Nation. 23.6 percent of Oregonians belonged to a minority race or ethnic group, compared to 38.7 percent in the United States. The largest non-Hispanic minority racial group in Oregon is Asian and Pacific Islander accounting for 4.7 percent of the population, whereas the largest non-Hispanic minority racial group in the U. S. is African-American; accounting for 12.4 percent of the population. Hispanics or Latinos represent the largest minority group in Oregon. Despite substantial growth, Oregon's Hispanic population is still disproportionate to National averages (17.8 percent). Hispanic population growth often coincides with immigration patterns, can be associated with higher fertility and larger family units. Whereas children and young adults (under 18) represent over 36 percent of the Hispanic population, compared to 19 percent of non-Hispanic populations.

New trends are emerging with Asian, Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (AHPI) growing at faster pace since 2010. Over a decade, AHPI populations outgrew Hispanic populations (40.6 percent and 37.0 percent respectively).

The growth of older adult populations continues to outpace Oregon's overall population growth rate as a result of the cohort change and the cumulative effect of net migration. A steady increase from 12.8 percent (2000) and 17 percent (2017), increasing older adult

populations are anticipated to sustain over time as “baby-boomers” continue to enter retirement age and a smaller cohort of those born during the depression era exit. It is anticipated there will be 32 percent more older adults in 2025 than in 2017 and over 20 percent of Oregon’s total population is likely to be over 65 years of age.

Rate of growth among children in Oregon has slowed and maintains well below the overall population growth rate as result of a declining fertility rate and slower growth among women of prime childbearing ages as characterized by the “baby-bust generation” (Gen X). The total number of children in Oregon has changed very little in recent years, and is likely to retain the same pattern into the near future. The characteristics of this age group directly affects demand for childcare, Head Start, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) throughout Oregon. Between 2019 and 2021, it is anticipated that the number of children under age five will decrease by 1.2 percent and by 2025, children under age five will represent just 5.3 percent of Oregon’s total population; and to 14.2 percent for the school-age children.

Oregon Agriculture.

Challenges that continue to impact agricultural industries as reported by farmers throughout Oregon include: rapid industrialization, regulatory housing standards, increases to minimum wage, environmental regulations, and labor shortages over recent years due to immigration enforcement, deficiencies in federal H-2A programs, lack of accessible housing and farmworkers aging out of the workforce.

Oregon continues to see growth in small acreage farming with 3,461 new farms consisting of one to forty-nine acres were added since the previous census (2012). Decreases to farms with fifty to 1,999 acres were steady while twenty-one new farms in excess of two-thousand acres were added. Individual/Family-owned farms saw substantial increase (+1,815) while partnership-owned and corporate-owned farms increase saw minimal increases with just 32 new farms each (USDA NASS Census of Agriculture April 2019).

- Oregon ranks fourth in the nation with forty-four percent (or 29,868) female producers (farm owners) compared to the national average of thirty-six percent.
- Top 3 producing counties by total agricultural value include: Marion (\$702 million), Morrow (\$596 million), and Clackamas (\$376 million).
- Top 3 agricultural products by value include: Cattle and calves (\$977 million), Nursery and Greenhouse (Includes Christmas trees and floral \$886 million), and Hay (\$780 million).
- Decreased production was reported in 2018 for: apples, sweet cherries, snap beans, onions, green peas and Squash. Production of strawberries decrease by 47 percent in 2018.
- Increases in utilized production were reported for pears (9%), blueberries (22%), sweet corn (23%) and pumpkins (50%).
- Labor-intensive products grown throughout Oregon include: Apples, Apricots, Asparagus, Barley, Beans – Lima green/dry, Beans – green/snap, Beets,

Blackberries, Blueberries, Boysenberries, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Cherries – Sweet, Cherries – Tart, Chestnuts, Christmas Trees, Cranberries, Cucumbers/ Pickles, Currants, Garlic, Grapes – Wine, Hazelnuts, Herbs, Hops, Kiwifruit, Lettuce, Loganberries, Mint, Nectarines, Onions, Peaches, Pears – Bartlett, Pears – Bosc and others; Peppers – all types, Plums, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Radishes, Raspberries, Rhubarb, Spinach, Squash – summer, Squash – winter, Strawberries, Sugar beets, Sweet corn, Sweet corn-seed, Tomatoes, Turnips, Walnuts and Watermelon.

Oregon Hops

Hops production reached a record high in 2018 with Oregon (12%), Washington (73%) and Idaho (15%) producing 99 percent of the hops in the United States. Prime growing region in Oregon is located throughout the Cascades and in the Willamette Valley on the 45th parallel where the valley's fertile soil, moderate climate, and plentiful rainfall provide ideal conditions for high quality hop production. The IHGC Economic Commission reported that production of Hops in the US is estimated to nearly double in 2019, with continued upward trends. In 2018, Hops production occurred in 23,256 acres; the estimated acreage for Hops production in 2019 is 49,446. Hop culture has become increasingly sophisticated, with irrigation and fertilization technologies, but hand-labor is necessary for training vines to a wire trellis system as well as packaging of hop cones for distribution to brewers and cold storage which occurs on site with no additional processing resulting in a high yield crop.

Oregon Flora Culture

The total flora culture crop value at wholesale for all Oregon growers with \$10,000 or more in sales is estimated at \$164 million for 2018, up from \$137 million for 2015. The number of producers for 2018, at 259, is down 8 percent from the 2015 count of 283. Area used for production for the total covered area for floriculture crop production was 19.3 million square feet, down 9 percent from 2015. Greenhouse space for 2018, at 16.9 million square feet, was down 10 percent from 2015. Open ground totaled 3,047 acres, down 22 percent from the 2015 total.

Oregon Cannabis (Marijuana)

The Oregon Liquor Control Commission produces monthly market trend data reports derived from Metrc, Oregon's Cannabis Tracking System, based on information entered by licensees. May 2019 saw nearly \$65 million in Cannabis sales, up from \$42.5 million in May 2018. Statewide inventory of cannabis products on June 2, 2019 indicate over 800,000 pounds of usable marijuana is poised for retail; another 200,000 in edible/tincture and 100,000 in concentrate/extracts. 2184 Marijuana business licenses have been approved in the following Counties throughout Oregon: Baker (10), Benton (40), Clackamas (228), Clatsop (27), Columbia (28), Coos (43), Curry (18), Deschutes (90), Douglas (15), Gilliam (1), Grant (1), Harney (3), Hood River (31), Jackson (325), Jefferson (5), Josephine (193), Klamath (2), Lake (3), Lane (287), Lincoln (41), Linn (26), Marion (93),

Multnomah (393), Polk (47), Tillamook (24), Umatilla (4), Wasco (21), Washington (123), Yamhill (60) Counties. A total of 4,228 applications for Marijuana Business License have been submitted statewide.

22 are licensed laboratories; 229 recreational processors; 1133 recreational producers; 644 recreational retailers; and 156 recreational wholesalers. 418 of these produce and/or sell medical grade marijuana products.

263 Marijuana Business licenses are endorsed to engage in the home delivery of marijuana items to recreational customers (only in the jurisdiction in which the retailer premises is licensed.). Only a retailer or that retailer's representatives may engage in home delivery and any person delivering marijuana items on behalf of a retailer must be registered in the Cannabis Tracking System (CTS) as an employee of that retailer with a valid marijuana worker permit number; creating substantial increase to the workforce of this industry. As of 8:00 AM Monday, June 24, 2019, the Oregon Liquor Control Commission reported 45,272 active marijuana worker permits, 21,034 permits are approved/pending payment and another 2,781 applications are under review; totaling over 69,000 marijuana workers statewide.

Oregon Cannabis (Hemp)

A provision of the \$867 billion farm bill approved by Congress December of 2018 removed hemp from the list of federally controlled substances and treats the low-THC version of the cannabis plant like any other agricultural crop bringing major crop expansions to Oregon. 39 of Oregon's approved Marijuana business licenses are producers of hemp products (Benton, Clackamas, Deschutes, Jackson, Lane, Marion, Multnomah & Yamhill counties). Deschutes County is Oregon's third-largest hemp growing county with Jackson and Josephine counties in southwest Oregon dedicating the most acreage to the crop, according to Oregon Department of Agriculture data. There are 76 industrial hemp farms registered in Deschutes County, compared with 139 in Jackson and 85 in Josephine counties. According to the Oregon Department of Agriculture Active Registrations or Licenses database, as of this writing, 681 licensed Agricultural Hemp Seed registrations are approved throughout Oregon; 5 licensed Hemp Grain Warehouses; 1603 registered Industrial Hemp Growers; 385 registered Industrial Hemp Handlers; 856 licensed retail Hemp Seed Dealers and 226 Wholesale Hemp Seed Dealers.

Farmworker Demographics

Updates to the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Study estimate 174,000 migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and related family members, support Oregon's multi-billion dollar agricultural industry. With a 75.8% accompaniment rate, the total number of migrant farmworkers is estimated to be 28,940--a statewide increase of 2.1% since Oregon's last enumeration study was completed in 2013. 4.09 is the average number of people per accompanied household with an average of 2 farmworkers per accompanied household. The total number of migrant children and youth, estimated to

be 20,954, declined since the last report, data which coincides with downward trends in migrant populations statewide. Of all identified agricultural workers, 33.5 percent of them were estimated to be migrant workers with seasonal workers making up the remaining 66.5 percent of the population. 55 percent of farmworkers were accompanied by children; farmworker parents with minor children living with them had an average of 2 minor children (67 percent had 1 or 2 minor children in their household, 23 percent had 3 minor children, and 10 percent had 4 or more minor children).

The USDA National Agriculture Workers Survey estimates that 80 percent of farmworkers are employed directly by growers and 20 percent by farm labor contractors. Eighty percent of workers reported having worked for only 1 farm employer in the previous 12 months, 13 percent worked for 2 employers, and 7 percent had 3 or more farm employers. At the time of interview, farmworkers had been employed by their current farm employer for an average of 7 years.

77 percent of farmworkers said that Spanish was the language in which they are most comfortable conversing. In rating their English language skills, 30 percent of farmworkers reported that they could not speak English “at all”, 41 percent said they could speak English “a little” or “somewhat”, and 29 percent said they could speak English “well”. In terms of their ability to read English, 41 percent of workers reported they could not read English “at all”, 30 percent said they could read English “a little” or “somewhat”, and 28 percent said that they could read English “well”. The average level of formal education completed by farmworkers was eighth grade. Four percent of workers reported that they had no formal schooling and 37 percent reported that they completed the sixth grade or lower. Nineteen percent of workers said they completed grade 7, 8, or 9, and 30 percent said they completed grade 10, 11, or 12. Ten percent of workers reported completing some education beyond high school. Thirty-five percent of workers reported having taken at least one adult education class in the United States.

54 percent of farmworkers interviewed reported that they lived either: in housing they rented from someone other than their employer (54%), in a home owned by themselves or a family member (28%), in employer-provided housing (16%) or paid rent for housing provided by the government, a charity, or other organization (1). Fifty-seven percent of all farmworkers reported living in detached, single-family houses; 20 percent lived in mobile homes and in apartments (respectively). Thirty-three percent of farmworkers lived in “crowded” dwellings, defined as housing units in which the number of persons per room was greater than one.

In the 12 months prior to being interviewed, respondents spent an average of 33 weeks employed in farm work and performed an average of 192 days of farm work. Workers worked an average of 5 days per week for their current employer and reported an average of 45 work hours in the previous week. The majority of workers said that their basis for pay was an hourly wage (88%), and workers reported earning an average of \$10.60 per hour.

Farmworker Families Eligible for MSHS

On average, a total of 4.7 people live in households that include MSHS-eligible families. Families eligible for MSHS have an average of 2.7 children and 80% of families include a married spouse.

- 55% percent of families eligible for MSHS have five or more relatives living together in the household.
- Families that have children tend to have more than just one child. 46% of families eligible for MSHS have more than one child under age 6 living in the household.
- Eighty-four percent of MSHS-eligible families have two or more children living in the household.
- Only 14% of MSHS-eligible families have just one child in the household.
- There were no differences in number of children per farmworker by geographic region.
- Thirty-nine percent of families have only one child under the age of six living in the household.
- Fifteen percent of families eligible for MSHS have more than one child under the age of six living in the household.
- Forty-six percent of families have one child under 6 years old and one or more children between the ages of 6-17 years old living in the household
- Few families (1%) of families eligible for MSHS have only two relatives living in the household. One-third (31%) of MSHS eligible households have 5 relatives and one-quarter (24%) have 6 or more relatives living in the household

Oregon Economic Activities

The 2019 KIDS COUNT Data Book index uses four domains to capture what children need most to thrive: economic wellbeing, education, health and family/community supports and tracks child well-being across states and over time. Based on the domains and methodologies, the KIDS COUNT data book Oregon ranks 31st overall for wellbeing of children ages zero through 17. In the domain of economic wellbeing, Oregon was ranked 29th. In the domain of education of children, Oregon ranked 41st. Oregon ranked 20th in the domain of Health, Oregon and family and community domains (respectively).

Heading into the 2019-21 biennium, Oregon's economy remains strong. Oregon had the 16th fastest job growth among the states from January 2018 to January 2019. Adding 29,500 jobs for a growth rate of 1.5 percent. Government, Manufacturing, Trade, Transportation and Utilities were among the fastest growing industries. Workers are relatively scarce while households continue to see improvements. Layoffs are at record lows. Wage growth continues to pick up nationwide and is set to see further acceleration next year. In Oregon, the rate of labor market gains has slowed but growth in local jobs and wages remains faster than in the average state. More Oregonians are working and even larger gains are being seen in the number of those working full time. Current Standard Minimum Wages in effect throughout Oregon is \$10.74 per hour; \$12.00 per hour in the Portland Metro region and \$10.50 in Nonurban Counties (Rural/Frontier regions).

Poverty rates are slowly declining for all ages, racial and ethnic groups. Household incomes are reaching historic highs on an inflation-adjusted basis. The median household in Oregon now earns as much as their counterparts in other states, which has not been the case since the timber industry restructured almost four decades ago.

Current economic growth remains strong, but is set to slow during the 2019-21 biennium for a number of reasons such as slowing labor force growth, worker scarcity, and other capacity constraints including scarce equipment, supplies, transportation and commercial space. Approximately 2,000 new jobs per month will be needed to keep up with Oregon's growing population over the next biennium. The primary drivers of uncertainty relate to federal policies and the magnitude of their impact on the economy. As the tax cuts and spending increases play out at the federal level.

Oregon's Housing Crisis

Subsequent to findings outlined in OCDC's 2018 Community Assessment Update, there remains a shortage of rental homes affordable and available to low-income and extremely-low-income (ELI) households throughout Oregon. Severely cost burdened and low/extremely low income households are more likely than other renters to sacrifice vital necessities such as healthcare or healthier food choices to meet housing expenses. Additionally, these households are more likely to experience unstable housing situations like evictions.

Homelessness, housing-cost burdens, food insecurity, employment instability, and the high cost of child care can create severe or chronic stress within families that, in turn, can affect children. Recent studies show strong correlations between housing stability and child outcomes, pointing to the pressing need for addressing housing as part of an early childhood agenda.

- 23 percent of rented households throughout Oregon are at or below ELI.
- The maximum income for an ELI household of 4 persons in Oregon is 24,600
- 75 percent of ELI households in Oregon are also severely cost burdened; meaning more than half of their income is spent on housing alone.
- The average annual household income needed to afford a two-bedroom rental home at HUD's Fair Market Rent throughout Oregon is \$44, 214.
- The average wage of a renter is \$15.44; wage needed for two-bedroom housing is \$21.26
- Most expensive areas include: Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro Metro, Hood River County, Corvallis, and Eugene-Springfield
- Oregon had the second highest rate of homelessness among people in households with children in the United States
- 3,519 of the 13,953 Oregonians experiencing homelessness were families with children
- 52 percent of homeless families in Oregon remain unsheltered
- 16 percent of children live in poverty
- 20 percent of children live in food insecure households
- 54 percent of children ages 3-4 years are not in school

- Increase in low birth weights
- Increase in child and teen deaths: The number of deaths of children less than 1 year of age increased throughout Oregon to 5.4 percent. Suicide is the second leading cause of death among youth ages 10-24 in Oregon.

Oregon's Foster Care System

When families experience stressors, including not being able to meet their material needs, they are at an increased risk of involvement with the child welfare system. Oregon's high rate of families with young children involved in the child welfare system continues to raise alarm. Over 11,000 children in Oregon experienced abuse and neglect each year. Almost half of these children are under the age of six and more than a quarter under the age of three. A total of 7,461 children were in the DHS care system on December 31st, 2018; 5858 were in foster care, 34% were with relatives/kin, 42% with a non-relative and 6% in group/institutional care. Children in Oregon's foster care system are predominately white, followed by Hispanic, African American, American Indian or Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander. Among the top reasons for removal of children entering the child welfare system were: Neglect (69.8%), Parent Drug Abuse (61.4) and Inability to cope (16.3). Ages 3-5 years are among the most vulnerable age groups to experience maltreatment while in Foster Care; second to those ages 12+. More than 10% Children of birth – 5 experience recurrence of maltreatment.

Services to families and victims of child abuse in Oregon's rural and frontier regions is scarce. Households are increasingly multi-generational and foster care providers are limited. As a result, children in these regions are often kept in the home or reunified and experience higher recurrence of entry and lack adequate advocacy. Tillamook, HRW, Harney, Curry, Harney and Umatilla counties report the highest incidences of reentry. Malheur County experience minimal reentry, likely a result of the partnerships between DHS and OCDC to support and sustain foster care providers.

Children's healthy development depends to a large extent on the health and well-being of their parents and caregivers. But parent and caregiver health and well-being in Oregon is compromised by various factors including health care costs, disparities in prenatal care, the cross-generational transmission of trauma through their own adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), and the chronic disease of substance use disorder (SUD). These factors have a large impact on children, with SUD alone a leading cause of Oregon's foster care placements.

Maternal prenatal and postpartum depression is also on the rise in Oregon, with one in five women in the state suffering from it. Optimizing parental mental health is critical for disrupting the transgenerational impact of maternal depression, and improves children's social-emotional development, secure attachments, and kindergarten readiness.

Early Intervention / Early Childhood Special Education (EI/ECSE)

Early Intervention (EI) serves children ages birth to 3 with diagnosed developmental delays and disabilities, or medical conditions likely to result in developmental delays. Early Childhood Special Education (ECSE) serves children ages 3 to school age with developmental delays and/or disabilities. While Oregon has prioritized developmental screenings for young children, statewide investments in Early Intervention (EI) and Early Childhood Special Education (ECSE) has historically been minimal. Additionally, once challenging or concerning behaviors are identified or children are diagnosed with disabilities and delays, accessibility of qualified professionals with ECE experience is limited. As a result, more children are referred for EI/ECSE, but most receive less than the recommended levels of service, if any at all. EI service levels decreased by an average of 70 percent from 2004 to 2016. A child eligible for EI services currently receives two hours of service per month—less than one hour per week. On average, children with high needs (visual or hearing impairment, non-verbal, limited mobility) only receive 8.7 hours of preschool per week, as opposed to the 15 hours per week recommended by service-level standards. Of those referred to ECSE services, only 1.5 percent of those with high needs receive the recommended level of services; 8 percent of those with moderate needs and 63 percent of those with low needs. Only 29 percent of children referred to EI services actually receive the recommended level of service. Of those receiving the recommended level of service:

- 96% of infants and toddlers exhibited developmental improvement
- 64% of infants and toddlers required less support in preschool and throughout school-age
- 93% of families reported improved communication
- 95% of parents felt the services supported their child's development

Community Strengths and Resources.

Aligned Early Learning Strategies

The Early Learn Division (ELD) has developed a statewide approach to addressing opportunity and achievement gaps through early learning and development strategies. “Raise Up Oregon: A Statewide Early Learning System Plan” is grounded in the science of child development, equity, and the firm understanding that it truly “takes a village”. As Oregon shifts toward a prenatal-to-third approach, the plan focuses on three fundamental objectives, each responsive to critical needs faced by Oregon families:

OBJECTIVE 1: Families are supported and engaged as their child's first teachers.

OBJECTIVE 2: Families have access to high-quality (culturally responsive, inclusive, developmentally appropriate) affordable early care and education that meets their needs.

OBJECTIVE 3: The early care and education workforce is diverse, culturally responsive, high quality and well compensated.

Early Care and Education Funding

Early Care and Education is a highlight of the Oregon Governors 2019–2021 budget which re-authorizes funds for the continuation of current level services; and brings an additional \$358.9 million investment in expanded early care and education programs for low-income children and families. This includes expanding high-quality preschool and targeted kindergarten readiness programs to serve 10,000 more children. The Governor’s investment plan proposes \$285.8 million in new investment in preschool and kindergarten readiness strategies to serve 10,000 more children, including the creation of a \$15 million Equity Fund.

Addition, the plan brings \$45.6 million for the EI/ECSE program to increase the levels of service provided to children under five with disabilities and delays, \$9.2 million for community-based parenting support, including enhancements to Relief Nurseries and Healthy Families Oregon, and \$18.3 million for additional supports to enhance the capacity and quality of our early childhood workforce. Under the Governor’s investment plan, an additional \$169.7 million will be invested in Preschool Promise to expand access to 6,580 Oregon children. \$101.1 million will be invested in the enhancing the Oregon Prekindergarten Program to convert 3,420 slots from half-day to full-day, and to provide greater access to transportation services for families in the program. These improvements will align the program to Preschool Promise, and make OPK work better for working families. The investment also includes 28 expansion of Early Head Start (EHS) to serve 960 more children from birth to three. Additionally, a new Early Learning Equity Fund will be established to provide culturally responsive early childhood services and supports to traditionally underserved children and families to improve kindergarten readiness. An initial investment of \$15 million will be made in this fund to serve approximately 3,500 Oregon children and their families through partnerships with community-based and culturally specific organizations.

Community Care Organizations

Community Care Organizations

The coordinated care model was first implemented in coordinated care organizations (CCOs). A coordinated care organization is a network of all types of health care providers (physical health care, addictions and mental health care) who have agreed to work together in their local communities to serve people who receive health care coverage under the Oregon Health Plan (Medicaid). CCOs are focused on prevention and helping people manage chronic conditions, like diabetes. This helps reduce unnecessary emergency room visits and gives people support to be healthy. Today, there are [16 CCOs operating in communities around Oregon](#).

The model is built on the use of evidence-based best practices to manage and coordinate care. This produces better care, improved outcomes (including a positive patient experience) and lower costs.

Best practices include:

- Identification of a primary care clinician as the individual’s regular source of care.

- Patient-centered primary care homes that provide team-based care. Care coordination through primary care homes are essential for patients with chronic health conditions.
- Behavioral, physical and dental health care integrated through evidence-based best practices.
- Evidence-based practices such as shared treatment plans and co-location of services are
- designed to maximize outcomes and efficiency, and eliminate waste.
- Providers and health systems use electronic health records and information exchange across care
- settings. These systems improve data accuracy, allowing for better patient care, while reducing
- costs associated with duplicate or unnecessary services.
- Value-based benefit design that create incentives for consumers to use evidence-based services.
- These services are the most effective for cost and quality, so they cost less for consumers, their employers or purchasers, and health plans.
- Culturally and linguistically appropriate care.

Within Oregon Primary Care network a key component demonstrates that community health centers (FQHC" S) are providing essential access to comprehensive primary care and dental services to low-income communities in 200 site within the network of 32 health care centers located throughout the state.

Introduction.

As required by State and Federal funding regulations, Oregon Child Development Coalition (OCDC) must conduct a community assessment once every five years. Additionally, to review and update the community assessment annually to reflect any significant changes including increased availability of publicly-funded pre-kindergarten- (also including, an assessment of how the pre-kindergarten programming available in the community meets the needs of the parents and children served by the program) to determine community strengths needs and resources. The community assessment is a strategic planning tool to help determine long-term and short-term program goals and objectives. Additionally, the community assessment identifies issues and trends throughout Oregon that directly impact vulnerable families with young children within OCDC service areas.

This Community Needs and Resource Assessment (CNRA), details the most current and reliable data regarding demographics, early learning programs, disabilities, health, nutrition, and social services for children and families throughout regions served by OCDC. The assessment focuses on up-to-date information from a variety of sources including input from parents/families/caretakers, statewide early learning networks, service provider's, community partners and program staff throughout OCDC service areas.

The CNRA describes OCDC programs and activities, identifies current resources available in OCDC communities and where there are gaps between available services and the needs of families with children.

The CNRA enables OCDC to design programs and services that are adequate to community needs, and builds upon current level strengths and resources. As a vital part of OCDCs dedication to improving the lives of children and families throughout Oregon by providing early childhood education, care and advocacy with unique and supportive services to enhance family growth and community success, the findings of this assessment will be the basis for informing ongoing program planning and development throughout the grant cycle. This CNRA is intended to be a valuable resource for staff,

parents and community partners to think collectively about the impacts of population shifts and equitable distribution of services.

Methodologies.

Methodologies for the compilation of this CNRA followed those outlined in Five Steps to Community Assessment: A Workbook for Head Start and Early Head Start Programs Serving Hispanic and Other Emerging Populations produced by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start.

The assessment relies heavily on existing data sources which include: Program Information Reports (PIR), Community Care Organizations, Oregon Department of Human Services, Education Services District, Salud WIC, Oregon Department of Education, School Districts, other Head Start providers, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the American Community Survey, the US Census Bureau, US Department of Agriculture, and the Office of Head Start. County-specific data was derived from the 2018-19 KIDS COUNT County Data: Child Well-Being in Oregon report published by Children First for Oregon in partnership with the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Demographic and population estimates from Portland State University's Population Research Center, the 2018 Child Welfare Data Book; the National Agriculture Workers Survey (NAWS); Oregon State University Extension Service Department of Applied Economics Estimates of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers in Agriculture, 2018 Update; USDA National Agricultural Statistic Services (NASS) 2017 Census of Agriculture. Information regarding early childhood education programs and resources were derived from the Rise Up: Oregon Early Learning Council 2019-2023 Statewide Early Learning System Plan; the State of Oregon 2019-21 Governor's Budget and Head Start Program Information Reports (PIR). Surveys were conducted with program staff as well as parents/families participating in OCDC programs.

The CNRA identifies statewide trends and highlights data specific to counties throughout Oregon representing OCDC geographic service areas can be found in the above mentioned county profiles. These counties include: Clackamas, Hood River, Jackson, Jefferson, Josephine, Klamath, Malheur, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Umatilla, Wasco and Washington counties where OCDC currently serves 3,075 Migrant and Seasonal Head Start children and families and includes counties in which previous Community Assessments/updates have identified as priority communities for future expansion areas for OCDC as well as counties in which have been identified as the top ten fastest growing throughout Oregon. County profiles are available in the KIDS COUNT County Data source.

OCDC would like to extend its gratitude to each agency and organization for their contributions to this CNRA but also, their continued support for children and families throughout Oregon.

Oregon Early Learning Available Programming – Infants and Toddlers.

Early Head Start

Program Description

Provides supports to families and developmental support for infants and toddlers

Children and Families Served Target Group and Eligibility Requirements

Families prenatally and with children up to age 3 at or below 100% FPL, families receiving TANF, children in foster care, homeless children, children receiving SSI, and children with developmental delays and disabilities.

Number of Children/Families Eligible: 29,884

Number of Children/Families Served: 2,097 (64 state funded; the remainder federally funded)

Financing for Program or Activity: \$1.6M GF

Employment Related Day Care (ERDC)

Program Description

Helps low-income, working families pay for child care so parents can retain employment. It also fosters healthy child development and school success.

Children and Families Served Target Group and Eligibility Requirements

Working families with children up to the age of 12 and incomes below 185% FPL

Number of Children/Families Eligible: 8,000 families and 15,000 children

Number of Children/Families Served: approximately 17% of eligible families; 25% are age 0-3

Financing for Program or Activity: \$61M GF & \$96M FF

Baby Promise (Pilot)

Program Description

Provides high-quality early care and education to infants and toddlers

Children and Families Served Target Group and Eligibility Requirements

Families with children up to age 3 at or below 185% FPL

Number of Children/Families Eligible: approx. 60,000

Number of Children/Families Served: 200-250

Financing for Program or Activity:: \$4.3M FF

Challenges to the Infant and Toddler Care System

- Every county in Oregon is a child care desert
- Average of 1 slot per every 8 infants
- For a family making 200% of FPL and with just 1 child (under 3) – child care, housing, and food costs are over 90% of the monthly household budget.

OREGON EARLY LEARNING PROGRAMMING – Preschool.

Preschool Promise Program Details

Program Description

A high-quality state preschool program serving 3- and 4- year old children living in families at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Line.

Purpose of Program/Activity

Preschool Promise serves low-income children in high-quality preschool settings to support their learning and development. High-quality preschool will ensure children enter kindergarten ready to succeed and intends to close the opportunity gap associated with socioeconomic status, as well as race/ethnicity and zip code.

Program/Activity Provisions

Preschool Promise is funded by Early Learning Hub regions through a competitive process. It is delivered through local contractors, including licensed family child care providers and child care centers, as well as K-12. Each Hub coordinates enrollment and provides supports to programs. Preschool Promise is currently funded in nine Hubs across the state (Clackamas Early Learning Hub, Early Learning Multnomah, Early Learning Washington County, Eastern Oregon Community Based Services Hub, Lane Early Learning Alliance, Marion & Polk Early Learning Hub Inc., Northwest Early Learning Hub, Southern Oregon Early Learning Hub, South-Central Oregon Early Learning Hub).

Financing for Program or Activity: \$35,729,707 per biennia of General Fund dollars

Cost Per Child: \$11,500

Coordination with Other Programs

Preschool Promise coordinates closely with other preschool programs across the state, including Oregon Prekindergarten/Head Start and Early Childhood Special Education to recruit and enroll families and to connect families to appropriate preschool services. Preschool Promise Providers also coordinate with K-12 schools to ensure successful kindergarten transitions through activities like shared professional development and communication between teachers/administrators.

Children and Families Served Target Group and Eligibility Requirements

Families with children ages 3 to 5 with incomes at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (\$50,200 for a family of four). Enrollment is targeted toward children furthest from opportunity, including low-income children of color and dual language learners, and children with developmental delays and disabilities.

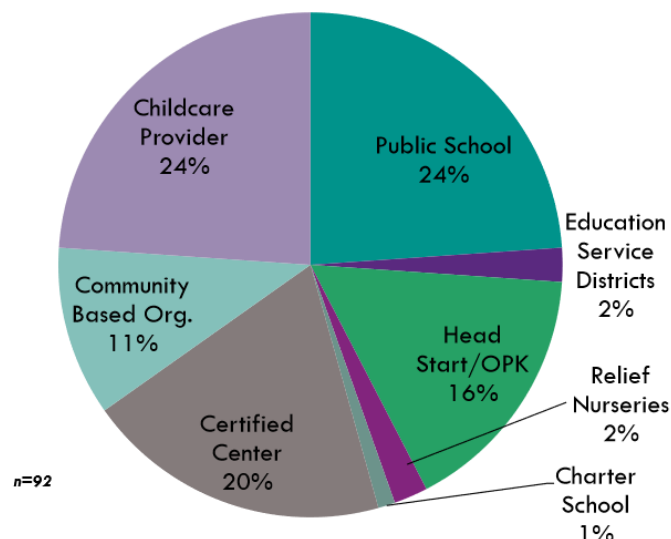
Number of Children/Families Eligible: Approximately 40,000

Number of Children/Families Served: 1,300

- 35% primary Spanish speakers
- 67% between 101-200% FP

Outcome Measures

- Quality of classrooms/teaching practices in Preschool Promise classrooms
- Kindergarten readiness of children receiving Preschool Promise
- Third grade proficiency of students receiving Preschool Promise



Program/Activity Issues and Challenges

- The reach of Preschool Promise is too small, both in number of children served, and in geographical reach across the state
- The supply of early childhood education programs in the state is low, and the pool of programs ready to implement Preschool Promise is even smaller (programs are required to be rated 4- and 5-star in our Spark quality improvement system), necessitating more robust quality improvement supports and supply building efforts
- Quality programs face major challenges in expanding or improving facilities to serve additional children
- State and local infrastructure to implement quality programs is insufficient, including staff support, as well as supports like coaching and professional development, and data systems to track short- and long-term outcomes

200% Federal Poverty Level – 2 Parent Household		\$3,463
Child Care (75 th percentile market price)		\$1,400
Housing (Fair Market 2-bedroom apt)		\$1,028
Food (USDA “low-cost” food plan)		\$700
Remaining		\$335

Program Description

A high-quality state preschool program, based on the federal Head Start program, designed to improve school readiness of children living in families facing the most significant economic hardship.

Purpose of Program/Activity

Oregon Prekindergarten (OPK) builds on the federal investment in Head Start to serve children and families living in poverty through high-quality early care and education and family support services. OPK seeks to ensure children are ready for kindergarten and families have the tools to ensure their children's lifelong success.

Program/Activity Provisions

OPK grants are awarded largely to federal Head Start grantees and other programs that demonstrate ability to meet federal Head Start Performance Standards. These programs meet Head Start Performance Standards, which require that programs offer high quality care/education and support family and child needs through comprehensive services, such as dental care, connections to adult education, and nutrition services. Each OPK/Head Start provider serves a designated service area of the state.

Financing for Program or Activity: \$158,123,362 / \$35,729,707 per biennia of General Fund dollars

Cost Per Child: \$11,500

Coordination with Other Programs

In addition to coordinating with federal Head Start, OPK providers work closely with other preschool providers, K-12 schools, home visiting programs, and medical services within their community to coordinate services.

Children and Families Served / Target Group and Eligibility Requirements

Families with children ages 3 to 5 with incomes at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (\$50,200 for a family of four). Enrollment is targeted toward children furthest from opportunity, including low-income children of color and dual language learners, and children with developmental delays and disabilities.

Families with children ages 3 to 5 at or below 100% FPL, families receiving TANF, children in foster care, homeless children, children receiving SSI, and children with developmental delays and disabilities.

Number of Children/Families Eligible: Approximately 20,000, respectively

Number of Children/Families Served: 8,100 through OPK, an additional 4,400 funded through federal Head Start (12,500 total)

Outcome Measures

- Quality of classrooms/teaching practices in OPK classrooms
- Kindergarten readiness of children attending OPK
- Third grade proficiency of children attending OPK

Program/Activity Issues and Challenges

- OPK classrooms are largely half-day, which does not meet the needs of young children's development/learning and of working parents
- OPK begins at age three, rather than at birth/pre-natal, with a small amount of Early Head Start funded by state
- Educators, though required to possess Bachelor's degrees, earn only an average of \$35,000 annually and have a 27% annual turnover rate
- Transportation support is not currently provided by the state, meaning families who struggle economically must find their own means of transportation
- State infrastructure to monitor and support the quality of programs is lacking, including staffing and funding to support professional learning supports

Early Intervention and Early Childhood Special Education Program

Program Description

Early Intervention and Early Childhood Special Education (EI/ECSE), established by the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), provide early intervention services for children age 1 to 3 and special education services for children ages 3 to 5.

Purpose of Program/Activity

EI/ECSE exist to address developmental delays and disabilities early, in order to ensure children enter school ready to succeed.

Program/Activity Provisions

Children are identified through developmental screenings administered by their health or early childhood education provider. If a delay or disability is identified, children are entitled to services to address their Individual Family Service Plan (IFSP). The Oregon Department of Education delivers EI/ECSE contracts with local agencies to provide a statewide system of free services for young children with developmental delays and disabilities and their families.

Cost per Child: Varies, average of approx. \$7,500 under current funding levels

Funding for Program/Activity: \$208,575,476 total (General Funds \$175,014,948 and Federal Funds \$33,560,528)

Coordination with Other Programs

EI/ECSE coordinates with health providers and other entities providing services needed to identify and serve children with developmental delays or disabilities. In addition, EI/ECSE coordinates with child care, Early/Head Start, and preschool programs to ensure children receive services within these environments.

Children and Families Served / Target Group and Eligibility Requirements

Children age 0-5 years who meet qualifying standards for developmental delay or disability

Number of Children/Families Eligible: 26,220

Number of Children/Families Served: All eligible children must be served by law however, in Oregon, less than 10% of children in EI/ECSE with moderate need receive adequate service levels ,

Outcome Measures

- Progress toward IFSP goals
- Federally mandated reporting around family and child outcomes

Program/Activity Issues and Challenges

- Coordinated developmental screenings through Coordinated Care Organizations (CCOs) led to an increase in identified children, resulting in higher caseloads but no additional dollars for children
- Children do not receive adequate service levels
- Children with less severe developmental delays and disabilities do not qualify for services

Kindergarten Readiness Partnership & Innovation Program

Program Description

The Kindergarten Readiness Partnership & Innovation (KPI) program supports prenatal to third-grade (P-3) alignment at the local level through all 16 Early Learning Hubs by supporting local innovative approaches for linking early learning and kindergarten.

Purpose of Program/Activity

KPI supports successful transitions of children from early care and education programs into kindergarten and beyond. KPI seeks to support local communities in to implement innovative approaches in the following areas: Supporting kindergarten readiness skills and smooth transitions to kindergarten; increasing family engagement in children's learning and connecting families and schools; providing professional development to early learning and/or elementary school professionals to improve knowledge and skills; and/or Increasing alignment, connection, and collaboration in the prenatal to Grade 3 (P-3) system.

Program/Activity Provisions

Hubs administer KPI in concert with local partners. KPI supports a diverse array of activities, from kindergarten transition programs to professional learning for administrators across different types of early care and education programs.

Funding for Program or Activity: \$9,065,952 in GF

Cost Per Child: n/a

Coordination with Other Programs

KPI investments are leveraged to work in coordination with investments such as Preschool Promise and Head Start. KPI funds require Hubs to work with K12 partners to identify needs related to and ensure successful transitions into kindergarten

Children and Families Served Target Group and Eligibility Requirements

Available in all communities and targeted toward partnerships with school that serve families and children that are economically disadvantaged, children of color, and dual language learners

Number of Children/Families Eligible: n/a

Number of Children/Families Served: n/a

- 41% families of color

Outcome Measures

- Increased Kindergarten readiness of children participating in programs
- Improved family engagement for families participating in program
- Increased knowledge and skills of early learning/elementary school educators

Program/Activity Issues and Challenges

- State-level infrastructure does not allow adequate provision of technical assistance to communities on how to expend resources
- Evaluation by Portland State University recommends that the state adopt a unified vision for family engagement to inform communities work toward a vision
- Current funding does not reach all children who need most support in kindergarten transition, including ability to support adequate levels of shared professional development

[\[Add Early Learning Matrix in Appendix\]](#)

Oregon PreK/Head Start	Preschool Promise	Early Childhood Special Education
Families <100% FPL; 3-5 year olds	Families <200% FPL; 3-5 year olds	Children w/ Developmental Delays and Disabilities
12,000 children	1,300 children in 9 Hub Regions	9,100 children
30,000 children unserved		Less than 10% of children with moderate need receive adequate service levels

Relief Nurseries Program Details

Program Description

Relief Nurseries support families in crisis, i.e., those most at-risk for abuse and neglect, through therapeutic preschool services and parenting supports.

Purpose of Program/Activity

Relief Nurseries seek to intervene in and prevent child abuse and neglect for young children through a therapeutic preschool model.

Program/Activity Provisions

Relief Nurseries are administered by organizations across the state and include services that occur in-home and through individualized classroom experiences. Relief Nurseries maintain low child to adult ratios. Mental health and special education services are integrated into the Relief Nursery classroom.

Funding for Program or Activity: \$10,991,750, including \$8,918,200 in General Funds

Cost Per Child: Approx. \$7,500

Coordination with Other Programs

Relief Nurseries coordinate with DHS Child Welfare programs, early care and education programs, including through administering Preschool Promise programs and through close partnerships with Head Start programs within their communities. Relief Nurseries also coordinate with home visiting services in order to coordinate appropriate service delivery to programs.

Children and Families Served / Target Group and Eligibility Requirements

Families with children 6 weeks old to kindergarten entry who are at high risk for abuse and neglect

Number of Children/Families Eligible: 36,397

Number of Children/Families Served: 3,319

Outcome Measures

Relief Nurseries are measured on a variety of outcomes, including:

- Reduction in family risk factors associated with abuse and neglect
- Prevention of foster care or other formal DHS involvement for families participating in the program
- Increase families ability to support literacy practices at home

Program/Activity Issues and Challenges

- Relief Nurseries do not reach enough children that could benefit across the state
- Work to harmonize funding of relief nurseries with other preschool programs to ensure that children receive both integrated and therapeutic preschool services

Healthy Families Oregon Program Details

Program Description

Healthy Families Oregon (HFO) is an accredited multi-site state system with Healthy Families America and Oregon's largest child abuse prevention program. It is a free family support and parent education home visiting program. HFO is voluntary and focuses on strengthening the parent-child relationship to assure healthy child growth and development.

Purpose of Program/Activity

Healthy Families Oregon promotes and supports positive parenting and healthy growth and development for all Oregon families expecting or parenting newborns that need and accept extra support. Healthy Families Oregon promotes positive parent-child relationships, supports healthy childhood growth and development and enhances family functioning.

Program/Activity Provisions

Healthy Families Oregon is provided through contractors within Early Learning Hub regions selected via a competitive process. It is delivered by local home visitors for each local contract. HFO provides parenting education and support from a home visitor, who visits as often as weekly in the first six months after a child's birth and as needed through the first three years. The home visitor focuses on building a family's protective factors and reduce risks such as untreated disorders, unresolved trauma, and substance abuse.

Funding for Program or Activity: \$24 million per biennia of General Fund dollars

Cost Per Child: \$8,160 (average) per year

Coordination with Other Programs

Healthy Families Oregon partners with local programs and agencies to connect families to wrap-around services, such as WIC, TANF, Early Intervention and other community resources.

Children and Families Served / Target Group and Eligibility Requirements

Vulnerable families expecting a child or newborn under 3 months old. Families determined to be at high risk for adverse childhood outcomes through the use of a standardized research-based screening tool are offered intensive home visiting services based on eligibility criteria.

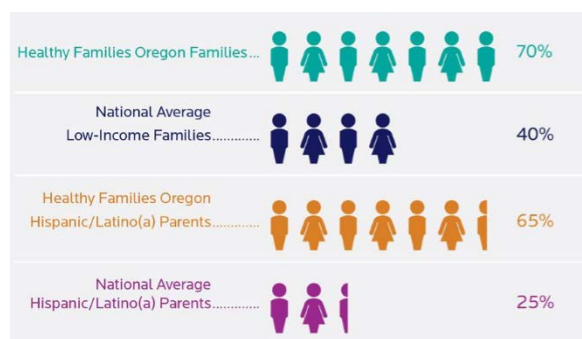
Number of Children/Families Eligible:

Approximately 30,000

Number of Children/Families Served:

3,237

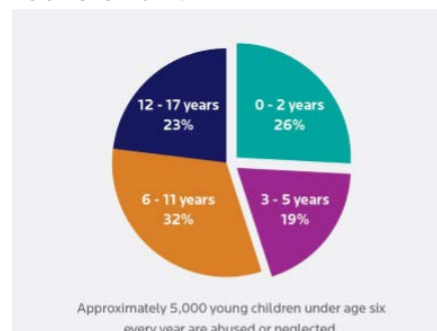
- 55% families of color
- 69% single parents
- 30% experiencing depression



Outcome Measures

The image above illustrates the percentage of parents reading to children ages zero to five on a daily basis, an objective of healthy families Oregon. The Healthy Families America model for home visiting has been proven to reduce child abuse and neglect, which is directly linked to Safety and Healthy People outcomes in the 10-Year Plan. Maltreatment rates in the state have fallen steadily since implementation of the research-based standards of this program. Oregon collects the following outcomes on its programs:

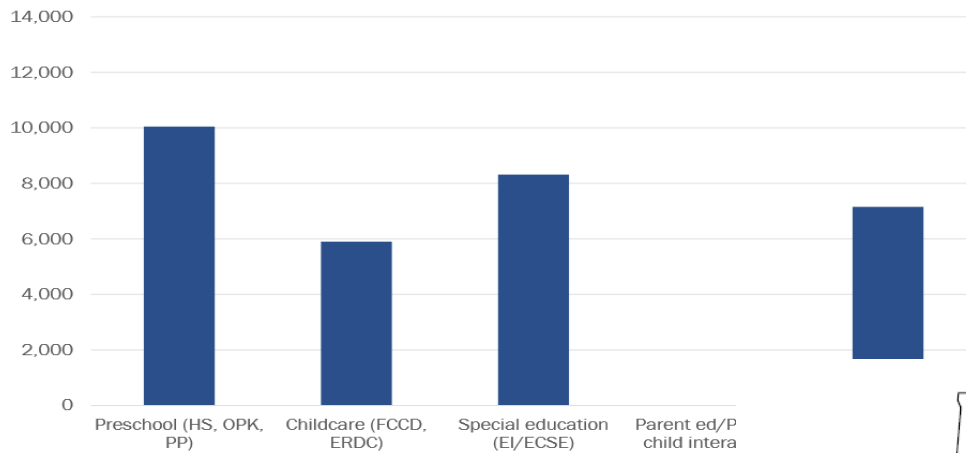
- Percentage of screenings prenatally or within 2 weeks of birth
- Percentage of children with primary care provider
- Up to date immunizations
- Reading to child 3x per week
- Positive parent-child interaction
- Reduced parent stress
- Rate of maltreatment (image to the right)
- Kindergarten readiness of children and families receiving Healthy Families Oregon services



Program/Activity Issues and Challenges

- Staff turnover due to low pay impact workload as well as relationships with at-risk families.
- Too few families with access to family support programs. The reach of Healthy Families Oregon is too small and limited by risk factors. Only 11% of the estimated eligible population received services and only 46% of families interested in services qualified to receive them.
- As illustrated in the chart here, too many children under the age of five are entering Oregon's foster care system

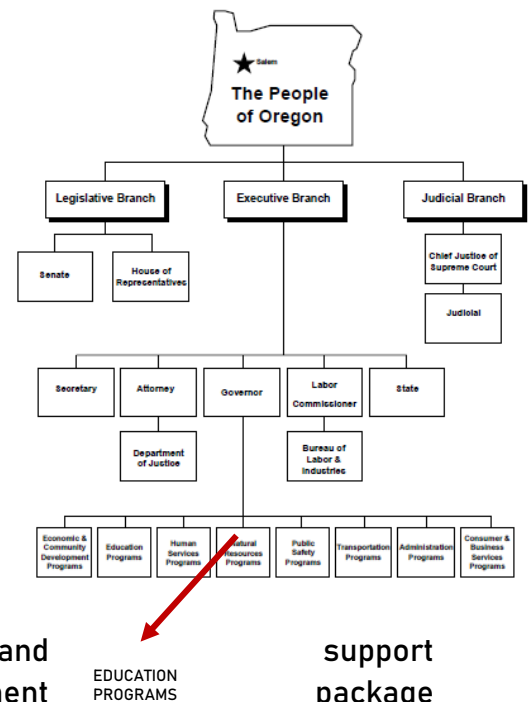
Estimated program expenditures – Average annual cost per slot (Statewide)



2019-21 Governor's Budget.

The chart on the left illustrates Oregon's governmental structure and oversight of early care and education. The 2019-21 Governor's Budget¹ for the Education Program Area is \$15,022.2 million Total Funds and 798 positions.

Early Care and Education is a highlight of the budget which reauthorizes funds for the continuation of current level services; and adds \$38.3 million for childcare, including funding to reduce licensing caseloads to ensure children are safe while in care, to increase the availability of infant-toddler childcare, and early childhood educators' professionalism. The investment proposes an additional \$358.9 million investment in early care and education programs for low-income children and families. This includes expanding high-quality preschool and targeted kindergarten readiness programs to serve 10,000 more children (Oregon Governor's budget 2019-2021;17). As represented in the table below, the budget includes \$11,185.6 million General Fund, \$652.0 million Lottery Funds, and \$102.1 million marijuana tax revenue. General Fund and Lottery Funds have grown by a combined 7.6 percent from the 2017-19 Legislatively Approved Budget, and total funds have increased by 6.6 percent.



¹ Oregon. Governor Kate Brown. State of Oregon Governors Budget 2019-21.

Education Program Area Budget

	2015-17 Actuals	2017-19 Leg Approved Budget	2019-21 Governor's Budget
General Fund	\$9,271,486,908	\$10,366,787,063	\$11,185,582,062
Lottery Funds	504,679,657	632,938,214	651,965,635
Other Funds	589,838,366	1,145,717,205	1,180,517,175
Federal Funds	933,935,501	1,172,449,583	1,240,983,128
Other Funds (Nonlimited)	822,672,024	362,987,479	331,786,741
Federal Funds (Nonlimited)	406,064,093	411,563,932	431,402,823
Total Funds	\$12,528,676,549	\$14,092,443,476	\$15,022,237,564
Positions	744	741	798
Full-time Equivalent	688.32	703.30	766.09

The Governor's Budget for the Early Learning Division is \$423.2 million total funds, which is 11.2 percent greater than the 2017-19 Legislatively Approved Budget. The Governor's investment plan proposes \$285.8 million in new investment in preschool and kindergarten readiness strategies to serve 10,000 more children, including the creation of a \$15 million Equity Fund.

In addition, her investment plan proposes \$45.6 million for the EI/ECSE program to increase the levels of service provided to children under five with disabilities and delays, \$9.2 million for community-based parenting support, including enhancements to Relief Nurseries and Healthy Families Oregon, and \$18.3 million for additional supports to enhance the capacity and quality of our early childhood workforce.

Preschool Promise (PSP) – this program started in the 2015-17 biennium and currently provides for 1,300 slots for high-quality preschool for children 3-5 years of age living in families earning 200% of Federal Poverty Level or below. The Governor's Budget invests funding to the program to maintain the current level of service. Under the Governor's investment plan, an additional \$169.7 million will be invested in Preschool Promise to expand access to 6,580 Oregon children.

Oregon Pre-Kindergarten and Early Head Start - The Oregon Pre-Kindergarten (OPK) program provides preschool education, child health and nutrition, and family support services throughout the state to lowest income and highest need preschool children ages three to five years. OPK blends state and federal Head Start funds to serve approximately 8,100 children a year. OPK is modeled after and designed to work side by side with the federal Head Start program. Oregon PreKindergarten is funded entirely with General Fund. The services are a critical link for children to gain necessary skills to be successful in school; to assist families in understanding the needs of their children; and to encourage families to be involved in their child's education. These programs remain funded at the current levels of service in the budget. Under the Governor's investment plan, \$101.1 million will be invested in the enhancing the Oregon

Prekindergarten Program to convert 3,420 slots from half-day to full-day, and to provide greater access to transportation services for families in the program. These improvements will align the program to Preschool Promise, and make OPK work better for working families. The investment also includes 28 expansion of Early Head Start (EHS) to serve 960 more children from birth to three.

Early Childhood and Family Support – Includes Healthy Start-Healthy Families, Relief Nurseries, and flexible funds serving high-risk families and their children with intensive home-visiting services, evidence-based best practices prevention and intervention services, and education services. The majority of the funding for these programs is General Fund, however some programs are able to use Medicaid for matching funds, Federal Title IV-B(2), private grants and local match. Many programs are able to leverage local funding streams and community donations. The proposed budget maintains the current levels of service. Under the Governor's investment plan, an additional \$5 million would be allocated for Relief Nurseries, \$2 million for Healthy Families Oregon, and \$2 million for parenting education.

Additionally, a new Early Learning Equity Fund will be established to provide culturally responsive early childhood services and supports to traditionally underserved children and families to improve kindergarten readiness. An initial investment of \$15 million will be made in this fund to serve approximately 3,500 Oregon children and their families through partnerships with community-based and culturally specific organizations.

Child Care – Promotes safe, quality, and accessible child care for Oregon parents and their children through licensure, regulation, resource, referral, and support. The Governor's Budget invests \$10.0 million in early childhood services to increase the supply and affordability of infant and toddler childcare. It also provides \$1.5 million funding to continue to promote and enforce childcare quality standards for health and safety of children in childcare facilities. This funds capacity to reduce licensing caseloads, which will help improve safety for children in care; it invests in the development of infant-toddler childcare, and it provides funding for local partners to improve the quality of child care by supporting early child care worker professionalism and expanding child care resource and referral networks.

Under the Governor's investment plan, new Early Learning Professional Learning Networks will be established and funded at \$18.3 million to provide existing childcare providers with assistance to enhance their ability to serve more kids and improve their quality rating.

Early Learning Hubs – The sixteen regional hubs throughout the state are intended to meet the same goals shared by the Early Learning Council and Early Learning Division. Hubs strive to achieve these goals by aligning and coordinating early learning services to the needs of families within their community and by administering state-funded programs that will ensure young children and their families are successful. This system of partnerships ensures that early learning services are coordinated regionally. Hubs will be maintained at the current level of service. •

Kindergarten Readiness Partnership and Innovation Fund – This fund was established in 2013 to provide local communities with competitive, flexible grants for promising models for early learning/K-12 education across the state. Additionally, this grant program is helping to build a body of evidence that Oregon can use to create models for improving alignment between its early learning and K-12 education systems. This grant program is maintained at the current level of service.

Early Learning Bills

As of March 29, 2019, there are a total of [21 bills](#) in motion during the 2019 Legislative Session that either identify the Early Learning Division, Early Learning Council or Office of Child Care or have been prioritized as having a significant impact on early learning throughout Oregon [[list in Appendix](#)].

Aligned Early Learning Strategies

As part of the above proposed budget allocations, Oregon Governor Kate Brown and leaders of the Early Learn Division (ELD) have developed a statewide approach to addressing opportunity and achievement gaps through early learning and development strategies. [‘Raise Up Oregon: A Statewide Early Learning System Plan’²](#) is grounded in the science of child development, equity, and the firm understanding that it takes leaders from early care and education, K-12, health, housing, and human services—together with families, communities, and the public and private sectors—to work together during this critical period of children’s lives.”

The plan is centered on three fundamental objectives, each responsive to critical needs faced by Oregon families:

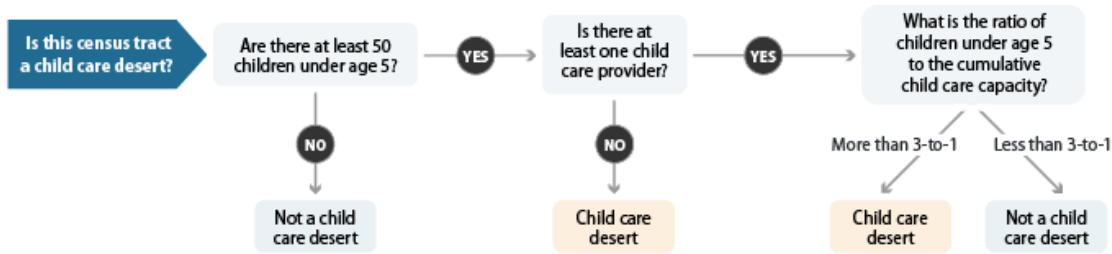
- OBJECTIVE 1: Families are supported and engaged as their child’s first teachers.
- OBJECTIVE 2: Families have access to high-quality (culturally responsive, inclusive, developmentally appropriate) affordable early care and education that meets their needs.
- OBJECTIVE 3: The early care and education workforce is diverse, culturally responsive, high quality and well compensated.

² Oregon Early Learning Council. (2019). Raise Up Oregon: A Statewide Early Learning System Plan 2019-2023. Salem, OR: Oregon Early Learning Division. Retrieved from: <https://oregonearlylearning.com/raise-up-oregon>

Child Care Deserts.

FIGURE 1

A working definition for child care deserts

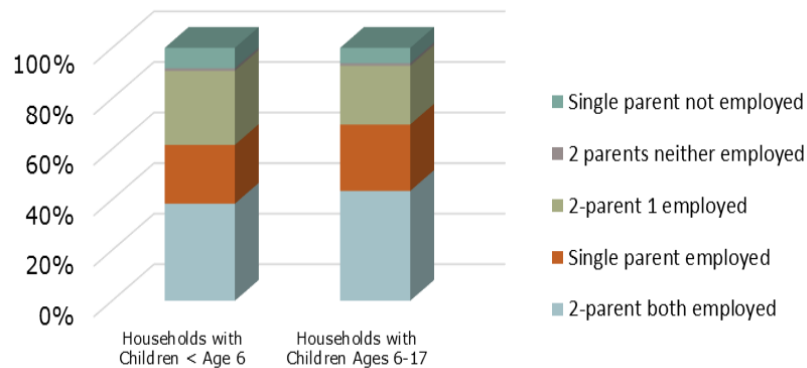


Note: Child Care Aware of America defines child care deserts as "areas or communities with limited or no access to quality child care."

Source: Rasheed Malik and Katie Hamm, "Mapping America's Child Care Deserts" (Washington: Center for American Progress, 2017), available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/early-childhood/reports/2017/08/30/437988/mapping-americas-child-care-deserts>.



"About two-thirds of households are likely to need childcare due to parental employment" ("Early Learning in Oregon" Miriam Calderon, Early Learning System Director Joint Subcommittee On Early Childhood Education 2019 Legislative Session, Meeting Materials).

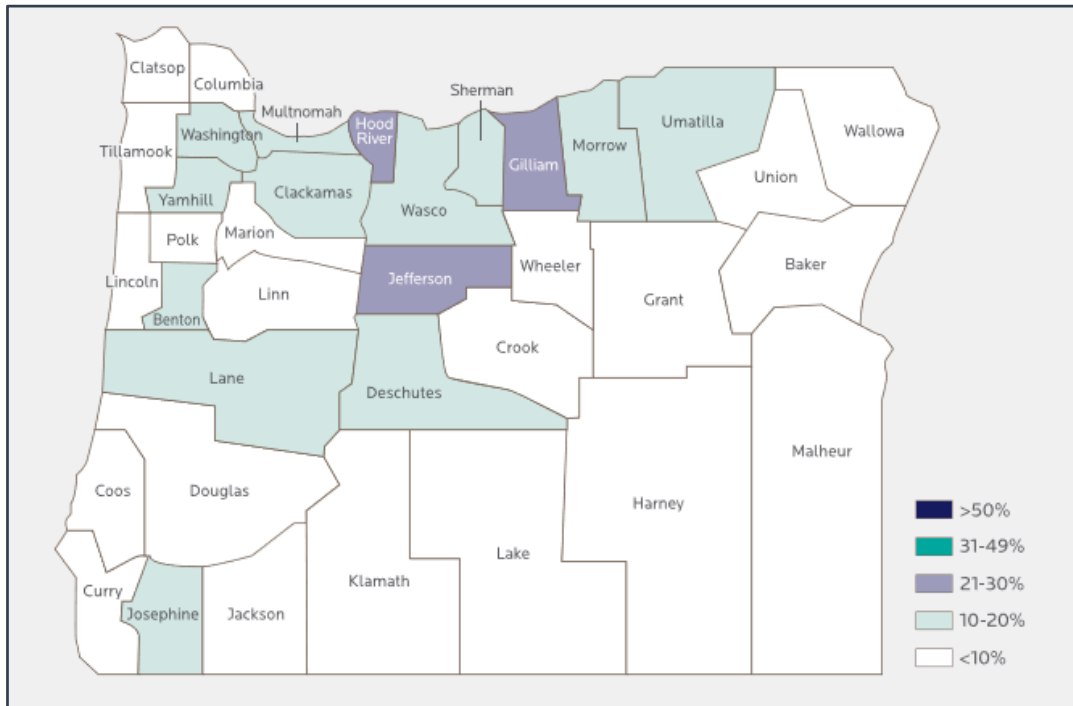


The Oregon Child Care Research Partnership at the Oregon State University, College of Public Health and Human Services, release its reports "Oregon's Child Care Deserts"³ as prepared for the ODE Early Learning Division in January 2019. Oregon families face significant barriers to accessing early care and education (ECE), including finding programs that are high-quality, affordable, culturally or linguistically responsive, and meet their scheduling needs. The report identifies that, "many families with young children live in what experts have defined as a child care desert, a community with more than three children for every regulated child care slot." Data suggests that families with infants and toddlers (age's birth through 2 years) in every county throughout Oregon live in a child care desert; families with preschool-age children in 25 of 36 counties live in a child care desert. In addition, higher percentages of preschool slots are publicly funded

³ Oregon Child Care Partnership. (January 2019). *Oregon's Child Care Deserts: Mapping Supply by Age Group, Metropolitan Status, and Percentage of Publicly Funded Slots*. Retrieved from: <https://health.oregonstate.edu/sites/health.oregonstate.edu/files/early-learners/pdf/oregon-child-care-deserts-01-29-2019.pdf>

as compared to infant/toddler slots. Nonmetropolitan counties have higher percentages of publicly funded slots than do metropolitan counties. Total supply includes parent funded slots, which thrive where populations are large and incomes are relatively high.

The Map below illustrates the percent of Oregon children ages birth through two years with access to regulated care. In twenty one counties throughout Oregon, less than 10 percent of children ages birth through two years have access to regulated care. Publically funded slots were not available for families with children birth through two years of age in 16 of 36 counties throughout Oregon.



Available slots for Birth to Five year olds throughout counties in which OCDC currently operates MSHS (available slots / publically-funded slots):

- Clackamas – 5,778 / 568 (10%)
- Hood River – 613 / 192 (31%)
- Jackson – 2,697 / 698 (26%)
- Jefferson – 621 / 324 (52%)
- Josephine – 1,034 / 282 (27%)
- Klamath – 1,132 / 505 (45%)
- Malheur – 413 / 202 (49%)
- Marion – 4,873 / 1,092 (22%)
- Multnomah – 16,412 / 2,539 (15%)
- Polk – 817 / 297 (36%)
- Umatilla – 1,213 / 660 (54%)
- Wasco – 602 / 360 (60%)
- Washington – 11,139 / 1,060 (10%)

Available slots for Birth to Five year olds throughout counties in which previous CA Updates have identified as priority communities for future expansion areas for OCDC (available slots / publically-funded slots):

- Benton – 1,354 / 109 (8%)
- Clatsop – 451 / 117 (26%)
- Linn – 1,142 / 238 (21%)
- Lane – 4,748 / 818 (17%)
- Tillamook – 232 / 84 (36%)
- Wasco – 602 / 360 (60%)

Available slots for Birth to Five year olds throughout counties in which have been identified as the top ten fastest growing (by percentage: 3-Jefferson, 4-Linn, 5 – Polk, 6-Marion, 7-Clatsop) (available slots / publically-funded slots):

- 1st Crook – 190 / 60 (32%)
- 2nd Deschutes – 2,711 / 200 (7%)
- 8th Gilliam – 38 / 20 (53%)
- 9th Morrow – 131 / 86 (66%)
- 10th Yamhill – 1,285 / 214 (17%)

Overall, 21% of Oregon’s children age five and under have access to a regulated child care slot (12% of infants and toddlers and 29% of preschool-age children). Which equates to roughly eight infants and toddlers for every infant/toddler slot and three preschool-age children for every preschool-age child care slot.

**Percentage of Children with Access to Child Care in
Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Counties**

	0-2 year olds with access to a slot	3-5 year olds with access to a slot	0-5 year olds with access to a slot
Metro Counties	13%	30%	21%
Nonmetro Counties	9%	28%	18%

As the above table illustrates, the percentage of all children age five and under with access to a child care slot is slightly higher in metropolitan (21%) than nonmetropolitan counties (18%) and the pattern of higher percentages of access in metropolitan counties is the same for infants and toddlers and preschool-age children.

Percent of 3 and 4 year old children currently enrolled in an early education program throughout counties in which OCDC currently operates MSHS (total slots / publically-funded slots):

	2015 Estimates	Current Estimates	Change over time
<u>Clackamas</u>	47.7%	48.1%	Increase
<u>Hood River</u>	26.3%	31.7%	Increase

<u>Jackson</u>	35.4%	34.9%	Decrease
<u>Jefferson</u>	36.7%	34.5%	Decrease
<u>Josephine</u>	29.3%	39.4%	Increase
<u>Klamath</u>	32.2%	37%	Increase
<u>Malheur</u>	45%	43.4%	Decrease
<u>Marion</u>	30.8%	33.8%	Increase
<u>Multnomah</u>	50.7%	52.5%	Increase
<u>Polk</u>	29.9%	36.5%	Increase
<u>Umatilla</u>	27.1%	31.6%	Increase
<u>Wasco</u>	43.1%	32.1%	Decrease
<u>Washington</u>	48%	47.5%	Decrease

Percent of 3 and 4 year old children currently enrolled in an early education program throughout counties in which previous CA Updates have identified as priority communities for future expansion areas for OCDC:

	2015 Estimates	Current Estimates	Change over time
<u>Benton</u>	49.4%	52%	Increase
<u>Clatsop</u>	49.1%	41.4%	Decrease
<u>Lane</u>	42.9%	42.2%	Decrease
<u>Linn</u>	45%	34.7%	Decrease
<u>Tillamook</u>	29.2%	41.7%	Increase
<u>Wasco</u>	43.1%	32.1%	Decrease

Percent of 3 and 4 year old children currently enrolled in an early education program throughout counties in which have been identified as the top ten fastest growing (by percentage: Jefferson, Linn, Polk, Marion & Clatsop as noted):

	2015 Estimates	Current Estimates	Change over time
<u>Crook</u>	49.2%	46.7%	Decrease
<u>Deschutes</u>	39.6%	45.1%	Increase
<u>Gilliam</u>	14.1%	15.9%	Increase

<u>Morrow</u>	35.8%	35.3%	Decrease
<u>Yamhill</u>	34.4%	36%	Increase

Oregon Geographic Service Areas.

Bordered by Washington on the north and California and Nevada on the south. On the east, Oregon is bordered by Idaho and on the west, Oregon is bordered by the Pacific Ocean. Covering a total of 98,386 square miles, Oregon is comprised of 36 counties, all are functioning governmental units, and each is governed by a board of county commissioners. Oregon ranks as the 9th largest state in the Nation. Oregon has 6 metropolitan statistical areas, 13 micropolitan statistical areas, and 2 combined statistical areas. Oregon has 11 American Indian area reservations, 6 with off-reservation trust land. Oregon has 9 elementary school districts, 1 secondary school district, and 188 unified school districts. There are 30 state senate districts and 60 state house districts in Oregon. Oregon has 377 places; 242 incorporated places and 135 census designated places (CDPs). The incorporated places consist of 233 cities and 9 towns. There is one inactive city, Greenhorn. The minimum population for incorporation is 150.

Oregon is comprised of Urban, Rural and Frontier geographical clusters. With 10 rapidly –growing urbanized areas, Oregon’s rural and urban split has vastly deepened; particularly with the growth of Portland, the state’s only metropolitan area with a population in the country’s top 120. Portland ranks 25th in the Nation; Salem, the state’s second biggest metro area, ranks 126th. The Oregon Office of Rural Health (ORH) defines Rural regions throughout Oregon as those geographic area’s ten or more (>10) miles from the centroid of a population center consisting of 40,000 people or more. Urbanized regions are geographic areas less than 10 (<10) miles from the same standard. Frontier regions are defined as- any county with six or fewer people per square mile. ORH has identified 10 of Oregon’s 36 counties as frontier. OCDC currently serves Migrant and Seasonal Head Start children and families in rural regions throughout Hood River/Wasco, Jefferson, Josephine, Klamath, Malheur, Polk, Umatilla and Wasco counties.

Oregon Population Trends.

Population growth consists of two factors: natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and net migration (people moving in minus people moving out). Oregon’s population increased by 54,200 between 2017 and 2018, largely because of new residents moving to the state, according to new estimates from Portland State University’s Population Research Center. These estimates show that Oregon’s population increased from 4,141,100 in 2017 to 4,195,300 in 2018. This increase of 54,200 represents a decline in population growth recorded between 2016 and 2017 when the state’s population grew by 64,750 residents. The growth between 2017 and 2018, a 1.3

percent year-over-year increase, is lower than the 1.6 percent growth recorded in the 2016–2017 period due to lower natural increase and net in-migration. Mirroring the slowdown in natural increase is moderating net migration levels. The number of people moving to Oregon exceeded the number moving out by over 47,000, about 9,000 less than in 2016 to 2017. In the four years since 2014, net migration has resulted in about 200,000 additional Oregon residents, accounting for 85 percent of the state's growth. Oregon's three most populous counties, each in the Portland metropolitan area, experienced the largest gains in population from 2017 to 2018. Multnomah and Washington counties each added more than 10,000 residents, and Clackamas County added over 6,000. The largest percentage growth occurred in the Central Oregon counties of Deschutes (3.3 percent) and Crook (2.7 percent). The map below illustrates population change across the Nation from 2017 to 2018, with increasing trends in Southern and Western regions.

Despite consistent growth in metropolitan areas, Oregon's overall growth rate no longer ranks within the top ten among the nation. Twenty of Oregon's thirty-six counties experienced natural decrease (more deaths than births occurring). These included eastern, southwestern, and coastal counties. In many, but not all counties, net immigration (more people moving in than out) offsets these decreases.

Among incorporated cities and towns:

- Portland continued to add more residents than other cities in Oregon. Its 2018 population of 648,740 includes growth of 9,640 (1.5 percent) since 2017.
- Bend had the second biggest population gain among Oregon cities, adding 2,740 residents (3.2 percent) to reach a population of 89,505 in 2018. The central Oregon region (Deschutes, Crook & Jefferson Counties) was ranked 9th among the US Census Bureau's top 10 Metropolitan Areas in Percentage Growth from 2017 to 2018; and 8th in Percentage Growth from 2010 to 2018 (release number cb19-55 April 18, 2019).
- Oregon's top ten counties ranked by their growth rate (%) from July 2017 to July 2018 include: Crook (3.4), Deschutes (2.8), Jefferson (2.1), Linn (1.9), Polk (1.8), Marion (1.7), Clatsop (1.6), Gilliam (1.6), Morrow & Yamhill (1.4)
- Oregon cities adding more than 1,000 residents from 2017 to 2018 each included Beaverton, Eugene, Salem, and Tigard.

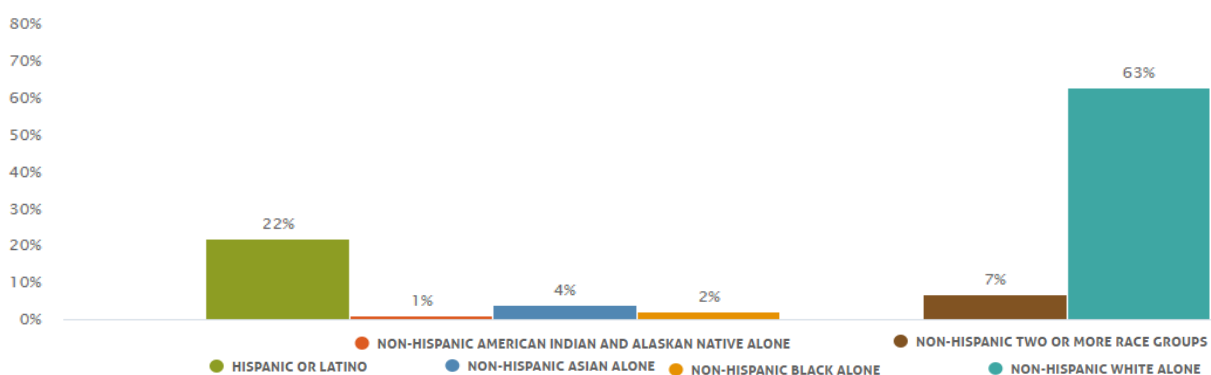
Statewide Demographics – Racial & Ethnic Composition

With increasing population mainly due to in-migration, Oregon's population is becoming more diverse in terms of race and ethnicity. Yet Oregon remains one of the least diverse States in the Nation. In 2016, 23.6 percent of Oregonians belonged to a minority race or ethnic group, compared to 38.7 percent in the United States. The largest non-Hispanic minority racial group in Oregon is Asian and Pacific Islander accounting for 4.7 percent of the population, whereas the largest non-Hispanic minority racial group in the U. S. is African-American; accounting for 12.4 percent of the population. A steady increase from 2.5 percent (1980), 8.0 percent (2000) and 12.8 percent (2016), Hispanics or Latinos

represent the largest minority group in Oregon. Despite substantial growth, Oregon's Hispanic population is still disproportionate to National averages (17.8 percent).

Overall, growth among Hispanic populations has outpaced all other racial or ethnic groups throughout Oregon since the 1980s. During the 1990s, Hispanic populations increased by 144 percent, compared to a 15 percent increase among non-Hispanic populations. Between 1980 and 2010, Hispanic populations in Oregon increased by nearly seven fold whereas non-Hispanic populations increased by 1.3 times. Hispanic population growth often coincides with immigration patterns, can be associated with higher fertility and larger family units. Whereas children and young adults (under 18) represent over 36 percent of the Hispanic population, compared to 19 percent of non-Hispanic populations in 2016. In the same year, those under 45 years of age represented nearly 80 percent of Hispanic populations; compared to 54 percent of non-Hispanic populations.

New trends are emerging with Asian, Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (AHPI) growing at faster pace since 2010. Over a decade (2006-16), AHPI populations outgrew Hispanic populations (40.6 percent and 37.0 percent respectively). The graph below illustrates child population by race among the zero to four age group throughout Oregon (KIDS COUNT County Data: Child Well-Being in Oregon).



Statewide Demographics – Age, Older Adults (65+)

Generally, growth of older adult populations was slow between 1995 and 2003. Since then however, the growth of elderly populations continues to outpace Oregon's overall population growth rate as a result of the cohort change and the cumulative effect of net migration.

A steady increase from 12.8 percent (2000) and 17 percent (2017), increasing older adult populations are anticipated to sustain over time as “baby-boomers” continue to enter retirement age and a smaller cohort of those born during the depression era exit. Since 2011, the older adult population growth rate has exceeded 4 percent annually. It is anticipated there will be 32 percent more older adults in 2025 than in 2017 and over 20 percent of Oregon's total population is likely to be over 65 years of age.

Oregon's overall population is graying as the median age of the total population has increased from 30.3 years (1980) to 39.2 years in 2017. This increase is anticipated to reach 40.3 years by the year 2025. As the women live longer than men and the number

of females at older ages remain disproportionate, the median age for women is higher than for the men.

Statewide Demographics – Age, Adults

Adults aged 18–64 years account for nearly 62.0 percent of Oregon's total population, up from 60.3 percent in 1990. This number is likely to continue in decline as older “baby-boomers” age out of the working-age cohort and enter retirement. Such trends signal possible labor shortages to come. For example, between 2017 and 2025, Oregon's overall population is anticipated to grow by 10.6 percent; while working-age adults are anticipated to increase by just 7.4 percent.

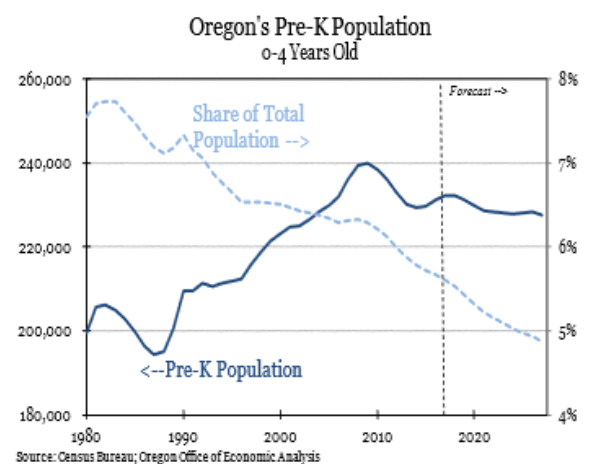
Adults aged 18–24 years saw fast-paced growth during the 1990s and early 2000s as children of baby-boomers entered this cohort. However, growth among the “college-age” population has since tapered off and is likely to even see negative or close to no growth in the future in correlation with decreasing child populations.

Adults aged 25–44 years has begun to show increase after slow or even negative growth over decades in which “baby-boomers” aged out of this cohort. Post-college age, or Younger adults among this age group likely represent early stages of career development and family formation.

Adults aged 45–64 years saw rapid increase before 2010 as “baby-boomers” entered this age cohort. Since however, the slow-to-negative growth of 25–44 age cohort has transferred to this 45–64 age cohort as the baby-bust/Gen X cohort enter this age group and “baby-boomers” mature into retirement. Slow-to-negative growth among the 45–64 cohort is expected to continue.

Statewide Demographics – Age, Children

Rate of growth among children in Oregon has slowed and maintains well below the overall population growth rate as result of a declining fertility rate and slower growth among women of prime childbearing ages as characterized by the “baby-bust generation” (Gen X). The total number of children in Oregon has changed very little in recent years, and is likely to retain the same pattern into the near future. A steady decrease from 7.6 percent (1980) and 6.5 percent (2000) Children under the age of five represented 5.6 percent of the total population in 2017. A decline paralleled among School-age children 5–17 years of age representing 19.9 percent (1980), 18.2 percent (2000) and 15.4 percent (2017) of Oregon's total population. The characteristics of this age group directly affects demand for childcare, Head Start, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) throughout Oregon.

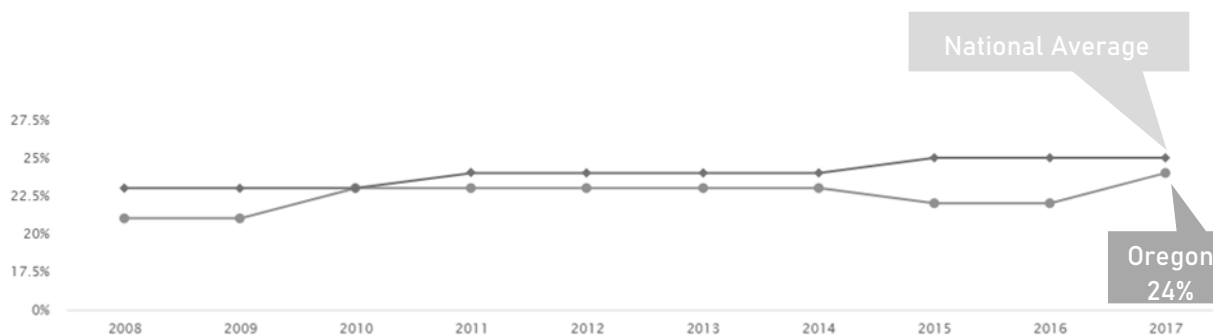


Between 2019 and 2021, it is anticipated that the number of children under age five will decrease by 1.2 percent.

Overall, the percentage of children in Oregon's population has declined precipitously over decades. A gradually decline is likely to endure over time as it is anticipated that by 2025, children under age five will represent 5.3 percent of Oregon's total population; and to 14.2 percent for the school-age children.

Children of Immigrant Families

As the graph below illustrates, Oregon is becoming more on pace with the rest of the nation as there was notable increase in the number of children in immigrant families throughout the state in 2017. For most of the ten year trend, this share had remained static at 23 percent, then saw a drop to 22 percent in the two previous years. It is now estimated that approximately 24 percent of Oregon children through 17 years of age are foreign-born or reside with at least one foreign-born parent (2018 KIDS COUNT County Data: Child Well-Being in Oregon).



Of Oregon's total estimated population, the 2018 KIDS COUNT County Data: Child Well-Being in Oregon estimates 873,619 are children ages 0-17; 235,968 of which include children ages 0-5.

Population of children counties in which OCDC currently operates MSHS:

Clackamas County's total population is estimated to be 412,672 with 89,732 children ages 0-17; 22,547 of which include children ages 0-5.

Hood River County's total population is estimated to be 23,377 with 5,711 children ages 0-17; 1,535 of which include children ages 0-5.

Jackson County's total population is estimated to be 217,479 with 45,040 children ages 0-17; 12,276 of which include children ages 0-5.

Jefferson County's total population is estimated to be 23,758 with 5,603 children ages 0-17; 1,559 of which include children ages 0-5.

Josephine County's total population is estimated to be 86,352 with 16,927 children ages 0-17; 4,475 of which include children ages 0-5.

Klamath County's total population is estimated to be 66,935 with 14,458 children ages 0-17; 4,136 of which include children ages 0-5.

Malheur County's total population is estimated to be 14,458 with 4,136 children ages 0-17; 12,276 of which include children ages 0-5.

Marion County's total population is estimated to be 341,286 with 84,787 children ages 0-17; 22,861 of which include children ages 0-5.

Multnomah County's total population is estimated to be 807,555 with 154,317 children ages 0-17; 45,086 of which include children ages 0-5.

Polk County's total population is estimated to be 83,696 with 19,258 children ages 0-17; 4,907 of which include children ages 0-5.

Umatilla County's total population is estimated to be 76,985 with 19,573 children ages 0-17; 5,234 of which include children ages 0-5.

Wasco

Washington County's total population is estimated to be 588,957 with 137,047 children ages 0-17; 36,437 of which include children ages 0-5.

Wasco County's total population is estimated to be 26,437 with 5,933 children ages 0-17; 1,718 of which include children ages 0-5.

Population of counties in which previous CA Updates have identified as priority communities for future expansion areas for OCDC:

Benton County's total population is estimated to be 90,951 with 15,044 children ages 0-17; 3,793 of which include children ages 0-5.

Clatsop County's total population is estimated to be 39,182 with 7,495 children ages 0-17; 2,098 of which include children ages 0-5.

Lane County's total population is estimated to be 374,748 with 70,090 children ages 0-17; 18,836 of which include children ages 0-5.

Linn County's total population is estimated to be 125,047 with 28,529 children ages 0-17; 7,755 of which include children ages 0-5.

Tillamook County's total population is estimated to be 26,690 with 5,077 children ages 0-17; 1,361 of which include children ages 0-5.

Population of counties in which have been identified as the top ten fastest growing (by percentage: 3-Jefferson, 4-Linn, 5-Marion, 6-Polk, 7-Clatsop):

1st Crook County's total population is estimated to be 23,123 with 4,537 children ages 0-17; 1,249 of which include children ages 0-5.

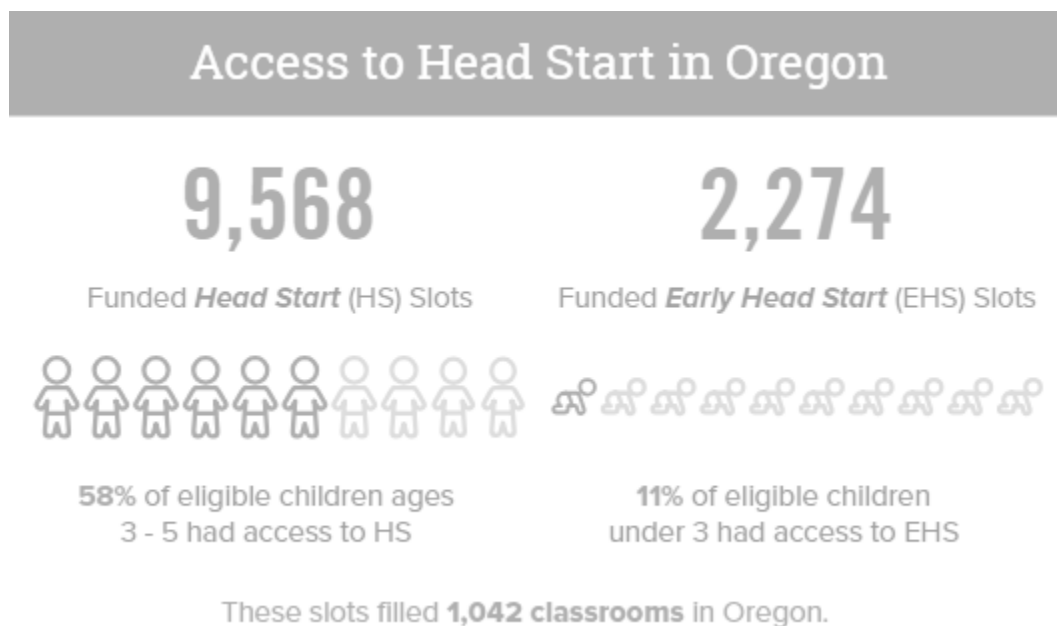
2nd Deschutes County's total population is estimated to be 186,875 with 38,285 children ages 0-17; 9,775 of which include children ages 0-5.

8th Gilliam County's total population is estimated to be 1,855 with 364 children ages 0-17; 89 of which include children ages 0-5.

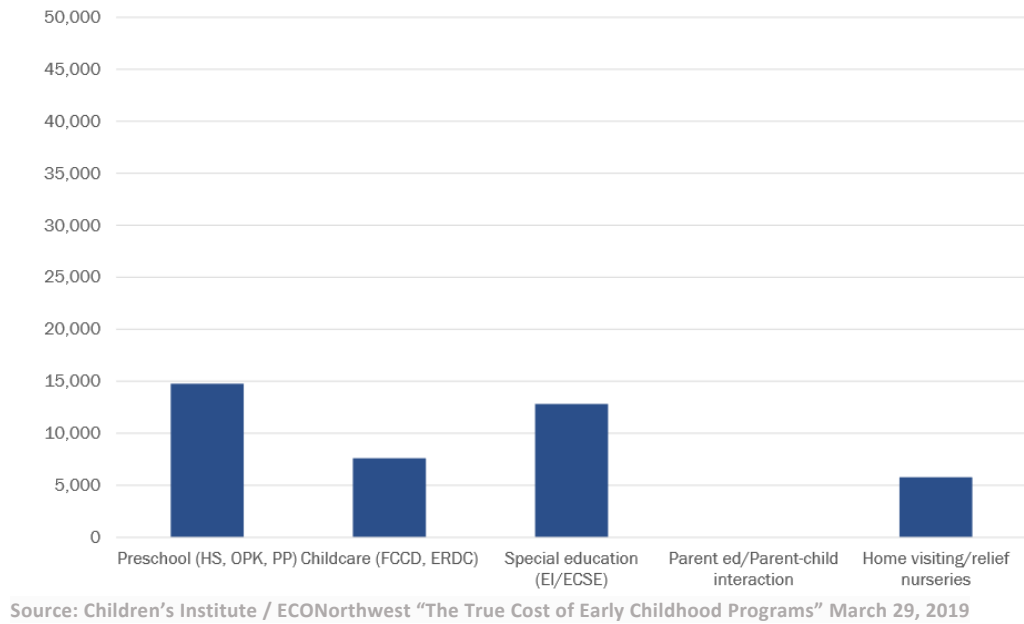
9th Morrow County's total population is estimated to be 11,166 with 3,041 children ages 0-17; 820 of which include children ages 0-5.

10th Yamhill County's total population is estimated to be 105,722 with 23,777 children ages 0-17; 6,096 of which include children ages 0-5.

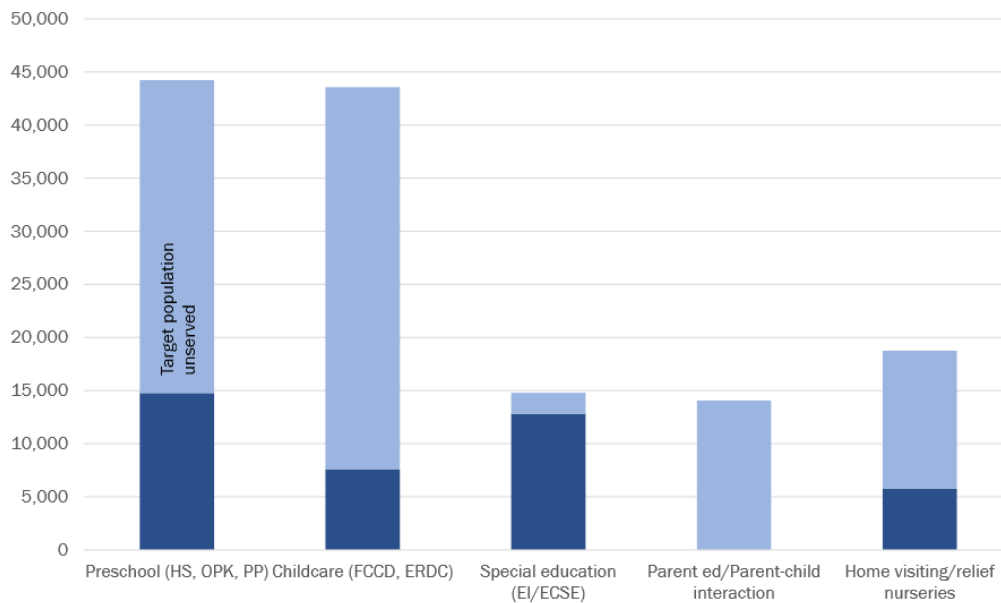
Head Start Eligible Children



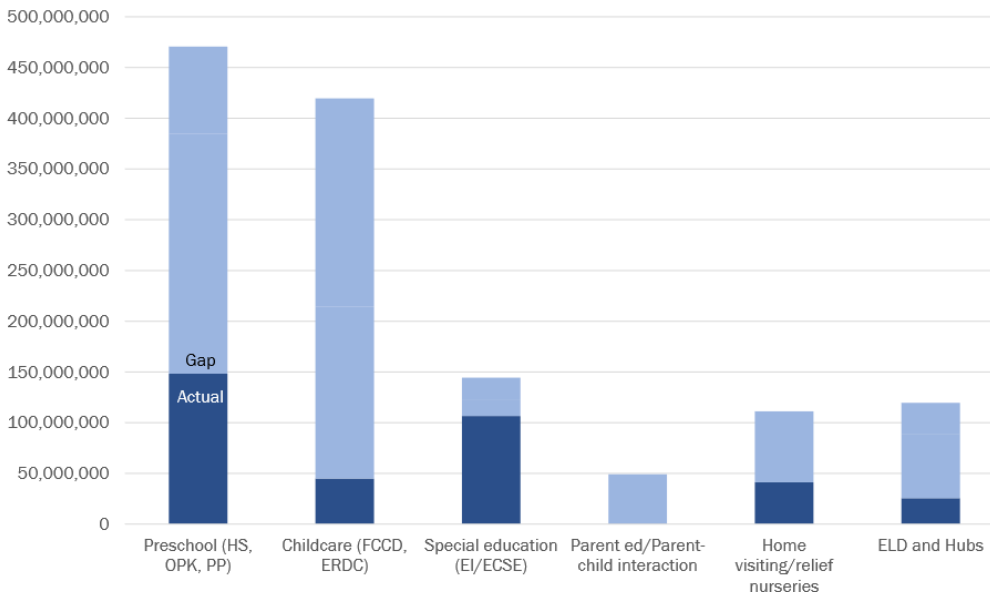
Average monthly participation in Oregon early education programs throughout Oregon:



Statewide target population (underserved):



Estimated program expenditures needed to reach underserved population (statewide)



Oregon Agriculture.

Oregon producers generate over \$4.5 billion in annual farm gate sales and services from more than 220 different commercial commodities. Many of Oregon's products are unique; Oregon leads the nation in production of blackberries and several other cranberries; hazelnuts; ryegrass and several other cool season grasses and clover seeds; Christmas trees; Dungeness crab; peppermint; and several nursery products and specialty seeds. Oregon is also a major producer of onions, hops, green beans, blueberries, cherries, pears, and many other specialty products. Oregon's agricultural diversity lends itself to many specialty crops that are labor intensive. Tree fruits, berries, nursery, vineyards, and many other crops require labor rates much higher than traditional field crops grown in other areas. To emphasize the point, Oregon ranks 26th in total agricultural output among states, but ranks 5th of all states in overall employee compensation paid to farm workers (NASDA).

The U.S. Department of Agriculture National Agriculture Statistics Service's (USDA NASS) Census of Agriculture is conducted once every five years and provides uniform, comprehensive and impartial agriculture data for every county in the nation ([USDA NASS 2017 Census of Agriculture April 2019 Table 1: Historical Highlights](#)).

37,616 producing farms comprised of nearly sixteen million acres. The average farm size is estimated to be 424 acres with an average market value of \$2,433 dollars per acre. Estimated market values saw increases over the previous five years of approximately \$551 while overall farming acreage and average farm size saw decreases (-339,256 and -36, respectively).

Oregon continues to see growth in small acreage farming with 3,461 new farms with one to forty-nine acres were added since the previous census (2012). Decreases to farms with fifty to 1,999 acres were steady while twenty-one new farms in excess of two-

thousand acres were added. Individual/Family-owned farms saw substantial increase (+1,815) while partnership-owned and corporate-owned farms increase saw minimal increases with just 32 new farms each.

Oregon ranks fourth in the nation with forty-four percent (or 29,868) female producers (farm owners) compared to the national average of thirty-six percent.

Top 3 producing counties by total agricultural value include: Marion (\$702 million), Morrow (\$596 million), and Clackamas (\$376 million).

Top 3 agricultural products by value include: Cattle and calves (\$977 million), Nursery and Greenhouse (Includes Christmas trees and floral \$886 million), and Hay (\$780 million).

Labor-intensive products grown throughout Oregon include: Apples, Apricots, Asparagus, Barley, Beans – Lima green/dry, Beans – green/snap, Beets, Blackberries, Blueberries, Boysenberries, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Cherries – Sweet, Cherries – Tart, Chestnuts, Christmas Trees, Cranberries, Cucumbers/ Pickles, Currants, Garlic, Grapes – Wine, Hazelnuts, Herbs, Hops, Kiwifruit, Lettuce, Loganberries, Mint, Nectarines, Onions, Peaches, Pears – Bartlett, Pears – Bosc and others; Peppers – all types, Plums, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Radishes, Raspberries, Rhubarb, Spinach, Squash – summer, Squash – winter, Strawberries, Sugar beets, Sweet corn, Sweet corn-seed, Tomatoes, Turnips, Walnuts and Watermelon. [In development - matrix outlining workforce demands by crop and counties grown]

Oregon Crops – Fruits, Nuts & Berries

Apples – Oregon apple utilized production totaled 169 million pounds in 2018, down 3 percent from the previous year. Value of utilized production was \$55.2 million, up 43 percent from 2017.

Sweet Cherries – Oregon sweet cherry utilized production totaled 54,100 tons in 2018, down 2 percent from the previous year. Value of utilized production was \$70.8 million, up 1 percent from 2017. Sweet cherry production in 2019 is forecast at 362,000 tons, up 13 percent from 2018.

Pears – Pear utilized production was 245,260 tons in 2018, up 9 percent from 2017. Value of utilized production was \$141 million, down 20 percent from the previous year.

Blueberries – Utilized production of blueberries totaled 135 million pounds in 2018, up 24 percent from the previous year. Value of utilized production was \$181 million, up 22 percent from 2017 ([USDA NASS Crop Report: Fruits, Nuts & Berries](#) Press Release June 20, 2019).

Strawberries – Oregon were valued at \$11.7 million, down 47 percent from 2017.

Oregon's Burgeoning Hops Industry

Oregon, Washington and Idaho grow 99% of the hops in the United States and reached a record high in 2018. Oregon has historically been the second largest hop producing state in the United States with nearly 8,000 acres in production however, the Hop Report (USDA NASS December 19,2018) estimates Washington produced 73 percent of the United States hop crop for 2018; while Idaho accounted for 15 percent and Oregon accounted for 12 percent. Prime growing region in Oregon is located in the Willamette Valley on the 45th parallel where the valley's fertile soil, moderate climate, and plentiful rainfall provide ideal conditions for high quality hop production. While anecdotal data suggests increases in hops producers throughout the central Oregon region, the Stocks Report, which quantifies the amount of hop inventory held by growers, dealers, and brewers conducted an inventory of hops on March 1, 2019. Produce totaled 165 million pounds, 2 percent less than the March 1, 2018 stocks inventory of 169 million pounds. Stocks held at dealer and grower locations on March 1, 2019 totaled 130 million pounds. Stocks held by brewers totaled 35.0 million pounds.

Oregon Crops – Vegetable Production

Snap Beans - Oregon had a \$23.6 million total value of utilized production, down 14 percent from 2017. Oregon and Washington accounted for almost 10 percent of national utilized production.

Sweet Corn - Oregon had a \$44.5 million value of utilized production, up 23 percent from 2017. Oregon, Washington and Idaho accounted for 31 percent of national utilized production.

Onions - Oregon had a total value of utilized production of \$100 million, down 27 percent from last year.

Green peas - Oregon had a total utilized value of production of \$7.19 million, down 17 percent from last year.

Pumpkins - Oregon were valued at \$9.78 million, up 50 percent from 2017. Washington and Oregon account for 6 percent of the national utilized production.

Squash - Oregon had a total utilized value of production of \$13.2 million, down 24 percent from 2017. Oregon accounts for 18 percent of the national utilized production (USDA NASS Crop Report NW Vegetable Production Press Release March 22, 2019).

Oregon Crops – Flora culture

The total crop value at wholesale for all growers with \$10,000 or more in sales is estimated at \$164 million for 2018, up from \$137 million for 2015. The number of producers for 2018, at 259, is down 8 percent from the 2015 count of 283. Area used for production for the total covered area for floriculture crop production was 19.3 million square feet, down 9 percent from 2015. Greenhouse space for 2018, at 16.9 million square feet, was down 10 percent from 2015. Open ground totaled 3,047 acres, down 22 percent

Cannabis (Marijuana)

The Oregon Liquor Control Commission produces [monthly market trend data](#) reports derived from Metrc, Oregon's Cannabis Tracking System, based on information entered by licensees. May 2019 saw nearly \$65 million in Cannabis sales, up from \$42.5 million in May 2018. Statewide inventory of cannabis products on June 2, 2019 indicate over 800,000 pounds of usable marijuana is poised for retail; another 200,000 in edible/tincture and 100,000 in concentrate/extracts. 2184 Marijuana business licenses have been approved in the following Counties throughout Oregon: Baker (10), Benton (40), Clackamas (228), Clatsop (27), Columbia (28), Coos (43), Curry (18), Deschutes (90), Douglas (15), Gilliam (1), Grant (1), Harney (3), Hood River (31), Jackson (325), Jefferson (5), Josephine (193), Klamath (2), Lake (3), Lane (287), Lincoln (41), Linn (26), Marion (93), Multnomah (393), Polk (47), Tillamook (24), Umatilla (4), Wasco (21), Washington (123), Yamhill (60) Counties. A total of 4,228 applications for Marijuana Business License have been submitted statewide ([Cannabis \(Hemp and Marijuana\) Metrc June 2, 2019](#)).

22 are licensed laboratories; 229 recreational processors; 1133 recreational producers; 644 recreational retailers; and 156 recreational wholesalers. 418 of these produce and/or sell medical grade marijuana products.

263 Marijuana Business licenses are endorsed to engage in the home delivery of marijuana items to recreational customers (only in the jurisdiction in which the retailer premises is licensed.). Only a retailer or that retailer's representatives may engage in home delivery and any person delivering marijuana items on behalf of a retailer must be registered in the Cannabis Tracking System (CTS) as an employee of that retailer with a valid marijuana worker permit number; creating substantial increase to the workforce of this industry. As of 8:00 AM Monday, June 24, 2019, the Oregon Liquor Control Commission reported 45,272 active marijuana worker permits, 21,034 permits are approved/pending payment and another 2,781 applications are under review; totaling over 69,000 marijuana workers statewide.

Cannabis (Hemp)

A provision of the \$867 billion farm bill approved by Congress December of 2018 removed hemp from the list of federally controlled substances and treats the low-THC version of the cannabis plant like any other agricultural crop bringing major crop expansions to Oregon. 39 of Oregon's approved Marijuana business licenses are producers of hemp products (Benton, Clackamas, Deschutes, Jackson, Lane, Marion, Multnomah & Yamhill counties). [Deschutes County is Oregon's third-largest hemp growing county](#) with Jackson and Josephine counties in southwest Oregon dedicating the most acreage to the crop, according to Oregon Department of Agriculture data. There are 76 industrial hemp farms registered in Deschutes County, compared with 139 in Jackson and 85 in Josephine counties. According to the Oregon Department of Agriculture Active Registrations or Licenses database, as of this writing, 681 licensed

Agricultural Hemp Seed registrations are approved throughout Oregon; 5 licensed Hemp Grain Warehouses; 1603 registered Industrial Hemp Growers; 385 registered Industrial Hemp Handlers; 856 licensed retail Hemp Seed Dealers and 226 Wholesale Hemp Seed Dealers.

Agriculture Workforce Trends and Labor Shortages

With an entire generation aging out of the workforce and as immigration continues to be a focal point of the current administration, fear of ICE raids and deportations remain imminent for both farmers and farmworkers alike as farmworker shortages are felt across the state. Many farmers have turned to the H-2A visa system to secure legal labor abroad, drawing much criticism from farmworkers' rights groups as well as domestic labor unions. The H-2A Temporary Agricultural Program provides a legal means to bring foreign-born workers to the United States to perform seasonal farm labor on a temporary basis, for a period of up to 10 months. Employers must demonstrate, and the U.S. Department of Labor must certify, that efforts to recruit U.S. workers were not successful. Employers must also pay a State-specific minimum wage, which may not be lower than the average wage for crop and livestock workers surveyed by NASS in that region in the prior year, known as the Adverse Effect Wage Rate (AEWR), \$14.12 in Oregon. In addition, employers must provide housing for their H-2A workers, and pay for their domestic and international transportation.

The average duration of an H-2A certification in fiscal 2018 was 5.3 months, implying that the 243,000 positions certified represented approximately 108,000 full-year equivalents, or about 8 percent of total wage and salary employment on farms and in related support industries, which the Bureau of Economic Analysis estimated at 1.3 million (in calendar year 2017).

Crop farmers can use this program to meet their seasonal labor needs, but most livestock producers, such as ranches, dairies, and hog and poultry operations, are not able to use the program to meet their year-round labor needs. An exception is made for producers of livestock on the range, such as sheep and goat operations, who can use H-2A workers year-round. Washington and California are the third and fifth in H-2A visa hosting, with many employers owning/operating farms in multiple states throughout the Northwest. Department of Labor numbers for H-2A workers in Oregon and Idaho for 2017 and 2018 are not yet available, but in 2016 Idaho had 2,994 and Oregon had 759. The largest provider of H-2A guest workers in the Northwest is Olympia-based WAFLA (formerly known as the Washington Farm Labor Association). WAFLA provided 15,771 H-2A workers in 2018 with 13,848 going to Washington, 1,522 to Oregon (up from 623 in 2017) and 401 to Idaho, Nevada, Utah and California. Of that total, WAFLA brought in 10,608 as a direct provider to farms and hired 5,163 as a joint employer with farms. Berries, general farmworkers, tobacco, apples, melons, fruits and vegetables, lettuce, corn, cherries and nursery and greenhouse workers are the top 10 crops or occupations, in order, using H-2A in 2018. One of the clearest indicators of the scarcity of farm labor is the fact that the number of H-2A positions requested and approved has increased fivefold in the past 13 years. The Department of Labor's (DOL) Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) recently published data on the H-2A temporary agricultural worker visa program for the second quarter of FY 2019. The data shows that approximately 123,000 H-2A positions have been certified so far this fiscal year, a 14% increase over the same period in FY 2018. In FY 2018, DOL approved a total of approximately 242,000 H-2A jobs.

Workforce trends and labor shortages are critical to assessing needs for services to migrant and seasonal families as farmers in Michigan and other states have shifted from labor-intensive

crops to those that can be tended and harvested by machine because they can't find enough labor. Dan Fazio, director of WAFLA states, "Oregon has a severe problem. They drastically need the [H-2A] program, but they don't have housing and the state government is hostile to the program."

To address these shortages, a co-sponsored bill, The Agricultural Worker Program Act of 2019 (H.R. 641) was introduced to the 116th Congress in January. In March, the bill was referred to the House Sub-Committee on immigration and Citizenship. The proposed "Blue-Card Bill" would grant agricultural workers an eventual pathway to citizenship and aim to stabilize the agricultural industry through revitalizing an aging and marginalized workforce. In its current state, to qualify for "Blue-Card Status" the Bill outlines that farmworkers must:

- (Step 1): Pay a fee, submit to a background check, have no felony convictions, less than three misdemeanor convictions and have worked in the fields a total of 100 or more days in the two years preceding the application.
- (Step 2): Upon approval, farmworkers would receive a work permit (Blue Card) and protection from deportation; proposed protections would extend also to members of the farmworkers immediate family. (step 3) Once a work permit is awarded, farmworkers are offered two options for legal residency:
 - "Option A" would require farmworkers to continue to work a minimum of 100 days per year, for 5 consecutive years.
 - "Option B" would require farmworkers to continue to work a minimum of 150 days per year, for 3 consecutive years.
- (Step 4): Upon completion of either option, residency would then be established and farmworkers would qualify to become a legal permanent resident and must complete the naturalization requirements to become a citizen.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

Updates to the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Study released in June of 2018 estimate 174,000 migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and related family members, support Oregon's multi-billion dollar agricultural industry. With a 75.8% accompaniment rate, the total number of migrant farmworkers is estimated to be 28,940--a statewide increase of 2.1% since Oregon's last enumeration study was completed in 2013. 4.09 is the average number of people per accompanied household with an average of 2 farmworkers per accompanied household. The total number of migrant children and youth, estimated to be 20,954, declined since the last report. Data which coincides with downward trends in migrant populations statewide. The study provides basis for the assumption that all estimated agricultural workers are either migrant or seasonal. Of all identified agricultural workers, 33.5 percent of them were estimated to be migrant workers with seasonal workers making up the remaining 66.5 percent of the population. Note, data does not uniformly cover migrant and seasonal labor used for livestock and fishing, or the processing of animal products. Therefore, it should be noted that the estimates regarded here represent a very conservative and incomplete migrant and seasonal farm worker profile throughout Oregon.

It is critical to mention the presence and needs of Indigenous workers separately from all migrant and seasonal farmworkers due to the extra challenges these populations may face navigating health care systems. While this number may be difficult to project, there were 96 language requests recorded by the Oregon Judicial Department in 2012 for 15 different languages. The total number of requests more than quadrupled to 451 in 2017. In 2017, 12 Oregon

counties submitted language requests; an increase from 6 counties in 2012 and 10 counties in 2011. While just one indicator of the presence of Indigenous populations in Oregon, such trends suggest that the number of Indigenous people living in Oregon is increasing and Indigenous populations maintain a growing presence in more counties throughout Oregon.

The [USDA Economic Research Service reports](#) that more than 80 percent of hired crop farmworkers are not migrant workers, but are considered settled, meaning they work at a single location within 75 miles of their home. A statistic nearly doubled in the last decade (42 percent 1996-1998), reflecting a profound change in the nature of the crop farm workforce. More common in the past, the "follow the crop" migrant farmworker, who moves from State to State working on different crops as the seasons advance, is now a relative rarity.

The total number of migrant and seasonal farmworkers is estimated to be 86,389 participating in field agriculture, nursery and greenhouse, and specialty forest gathering sectors combined. Of that, Migrant farmworkers are estimated to be 28,940—an increase of 2.1% statewide since the last enumeration study was completed in 2013. Estimated households of Migrant farmworkers account for an additional 25,682 non-farmworkers. Total Seasonal farmworkers is estimated to be 57,449 with estimated households accounting for an additional 60,540 non-farmworkers. Total households of migrant and seasonal farmworkers combined are estimated to be 172,611 statewide. The total number of migrant children and youth, estimated to be 20,954, has declined since the last report. Children under the age of five are estimated to represent 14.4

Wage Range 2018
for Farmworkers and Laborers for Crops, Nurseries, and Greenhouses

Area	10th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (median)	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	Average Hourly	Average Annual
Oregon	\$10.88	\$11.35	\$12.18	\$14.34	\$16.58	\$13.11	\$27,262
Columbia Basin	\$11.00	\$11.46	\$12.18	\$13.58	\$14.81	\$12.79	\$26,617
Columbia Gorge	\$12.97	\$13.66	\$14.81	\$16.07	\$18.47	\$15.03	\$31,279
Douglas	\$10.87	\$11.13	\$11.56	\$12.05	\$16.63	\$12.42	\$25,821
East Cascades	\$10.99	\$11.49	\$12.58	\$14.75	\$17.01	\$13.32	\$27,705
Eastern Oregon	\$10.88	\$11.17	\$11.63	\$12.09	\$13.50	\$11.94	\$24,825
Eastern Six	\$10.87	\$11.13	\$11.56	\$11.99	\$12.24	\$11.75	\$24,421
Lane	\$11.28	\$11.78	\$13.48	\$15.60	\$18.43	\$14.03	\$29,182
Linn-Benton	\$11.17	\$11.57	\$12.66	\$15.40	\$18.64	\$13.83	\$28,773
Mid-Valley	\$11.06	\$11.42	\$12.03	\$14.02	\$16.69	\$13.06	\$27,156
Northwest Oregon	\$11.08	\$11.33	\$11.75	\$13.08	\$16.04	\$12.90	\$26,833
Portland Tri-County	\$12.22	\$12.29	\$13.45	\$14.78	\$16.56	\$13.91	\$28,949
Rogue Valley	\$10.95	\$11.31	\$12.21	\$13.57	\$14.97	\$12.68	\$26,386
South Central	\$10.91	\$11.24	\$11.78	\$12.56	\$14.67	\$12.36	\$25,694
Southwestern Oregon	\$10.93	\$11.29	\$11.89	\$14.28	\$15.96	\$12.91	\$26,847

percent of the total migrant households and 14.4 percent of total seasonal households; less than three percent of these children are younger than one year, respectively (Oregon State University Extension Service Department of Applied Economics Estimates of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers in Agriculture, 2018 Update June 2018).

MSFW Health Trends

An estimated 174,000 migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and related family members, support Oregon's multi-billion dollar agricultural industry. Most of these workers and

their families do not have health care coverage through their employer. As a result, migrant and seasonal farmworkers experience higher rates of specific health problems such as diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease and cancer than most other Oregonians. In response to this need, the federal government, through the Bureau of Primary Health Care, has set aside funding for health centers that serve the migrant and seasonal farmworker community ([Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Study](#)).

Agriculture Workforce Demographics

Sixty-eight percent of the hired crop labor force were male. Farmworkers were relatively young (average age, 38). Forty-four percent of workers were under the age of 35, 41 percent were ages 35 to 54, and 14 percent were age 55 or older. Fifty-seven percent of farmworkers were married and 55 percent had children. At the time they were interviewed, farmworker parents with minor children living with them had an average of 2 minor children. Among these parents, 67 percent had 1 or 2 minor children in their household, 23 percent had 3 minor children, and 10 percent had 4 or more minor children. Forty percent of farmworkers were living apart from all nuclear family members at the time of their interview (i.e. were unaccompanied). Seventy-three percent of these unaccompanied workers were single without children, 20 percent were parents, and 7 percent had a spouse but no children ([Dept. of Labor ETA National Agricultural Workers Survey \(NAWS\) report, January 2019](#)).

80 percent of farmworkers were employed directly by growers and 20 percent were employed by farm labor contractors. At the time of interview, 37 percent of farmworkers. In the 12 months prior to being interviewed, respondents spent an average of 33 weeks employed in farm work and performed an average of 192 days of farm work. Workers worked an average of 5 days per week for their current employer and reported an average of 45 work hours in the previous week. The majority of workers said that their basis for pay was an hourly wage (88%), and workers reported earning an average of \$10.60 per hour.

Farmworkers in 2015-2016 worked for an average of 1 U.S. farm employer in the 12 months prior to being interviewed. Eighty percent of workers reported having worked for only 1 farm employer in the previous 12 months, 13 percent worked for 2 employers, and 7 percent had 3 or more farm employers. At the time of interview, farmworkers had been employed by their current farm employer for an average of 7 years.

Agriculture Workforce English Proficiency

77 percent of farmworkers said that Spanish was the language in which they are most comfortable conversing, 21 percent said English was, and 1 percent reported an indigenous language. In rating their English language skills, 30 percent of farmworkers reported that they could not speak English “at all”, 41 percent said they could speak English “a little” or “somewhat”, and 29 percent said they could speak English “well”. In

terms of their ability to read English, 41 percent of workers reported they could not read English “at all”, 30 percent said they could read English “a little” or “somewhat”, and 28 percent said that they could read English “well”. The average level of formal education completed by farmworkers was eighth grade. Four percent of workers reported that they had no formal schooling and 37 percent reported that they completed the sixth grade or lower. Nineteen percent of workers said they completed grade 7, 8, or 9, and 30 percent said they completed grade 10, 11, or 12. Ten percent of workers reported completing some education beyond high school. Thirty-five percent of workers reported having taken at least one adult education class in the United States.

Workforce Housing

Fifty-four percent of farmworkers interviewed in 2015-2016 reported that they lived in housing they rented from someone other than their employer, 28 percent of workers said they lived in a home owned by themselves or a family member, and 1 percent said they paid rent for housing provided by the government, a charity, or other organization. Sixteen percent of workers lived in employer-provided housing: 11 percent received it free of charge, 2 percent paid rent either directly or via payroll deduction, and 4 percent had other arrangements with their employers that were not specified. Fifty-seven percent of all farmworkers reported living in detached, single-family houses, 20 percent said they lived in mobile homes, 20 percent lived in apartments, and 4 percent lived in various other types of housing including duplexes or triplexes, dormitories or barracks, and motels or hotels. Thirty-three percent of farmworkers lived in “crowded” dwellings, defined as housing units in which the number of persons per room was greater than one.

Farmworker Families Eligible for MSHS

Data from the NAWS report describes the household composition of migrant and seasonally laboring families who are eligible for MSHS. These families may or may not be enrolled in MSHS at the time that they were surveyed. Understanding the composition of migrant and seasonal farmworker families and households may identify some areas of focus for MSHS programs who serve families ([Household Composition of Families Eligible for MSHS OPRE Report #2019-48](#)).

Families described in this brief as MSHS eligible include a subsample of the full NAWS sample that have (1) at least one child under the age of six, (2) a total income below 100 percent of the federal poverty level for their household size, and (3) more than 50 percent of their income earned from agricultural work. MSHS defines farm work as “agricultural work that involves the production and harvesting of tree and field crop

Key Findings

- On average, a total of 4.7 people live in households that include MSHS-eligible families. Families eligible for MSHS have an average of 2.7 children and 80% of families include a married spouse.

- 55% percent of families eligible for MSHS have five or more relatives living together in the household.
- Families that have children tend to have more than just one child. 46% of families eligible for MSHS have more than one child under age 6 living in the household.
- Eighty-four percent of MSHS-eligible families have two or more children living in the household.
- Only 14% of MSHS-eligible families have just one child in the household.
- There were no differences in number of children per farmworker by geographic region.
- Thirty-nine percent of families have only one child under the age of six living in the household.
- Fifteen percent of families eligible for MSHS have more than one child under the age of six living in the household.
- Forty-six percent of families have one child under 6 years old and one or more children between the ages of 6-17 years old living in the household
- Few families (1%) of families eligible for MSHS have only two relatives living in the household. One-third (31%) of MSHS eligible households have 5 relatives and one-quarter (24%) have 6 or more relatives living in the household

MSHS Study.

In 2015, the Administration for Children and Families funded a new study—the Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Study (MSHS Study) and OCDC program sites had the opportunity to participate in the study. The MSHS Study is designed to closely match the characteristics of the whole population of MSHS programs, centers, families and children across the United States (a “nationally representative study”). This study provides a much-needed update on MSHS programs and centers, as well as the migrant and seasonal farmworker families served ([ACF OPRE MSHS Study Data Tables June 24, 2019](#)).

From January 2017 to January 2018, the MSHS Study gathered information from:

- Programs and centers—collected from surveys of program and center directors
- Classrooms—collected through classroom observations and from surveys of teachers and assistant teachers
- Families—collected from interviews with parents
- Children—collected from direct assessments, assessor ratings, and parent and teacher ratings of children

98.4 percent of families were Hispanic/Latino, 2.3 percent were white, 1 percent were African American, and one percent were American Indian or Alaska Native or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

95.2 percent of children participating in the study were US-born, 3.7 percent were born in Mexico, .9 percent were born in Central America while 19.4 percent of parents interviewed in the study were US-born, 75.9 percent were born in Mexico and 4.6 percent

were Born in Central America. Only 5.7 percent of parents interviewed first entered the U.S. to either work or live in the year 2015 or later.

98.7 percent of Households surveyed in the study indicated they primarily understood or spoke Spanish; 7.4 Mixtec; .9 percent Zapotec and 4.8 percent spoke other languages (includes Kanjobal and Haitian Creole). 57 percent indicated they did not understand English at all or not very well and 61.8 percent indicated they did not speak English at all or very well. 26.1 percent of families identified English as their primary language spoken to children.

22.1 percent of parents interviewed in the study stated 6th to 8th grade was the highest grade or year of school completed; 21.3 percent obtained a high school diploma/equivalent; 3.2 percent participated in a vocational or technical program; 1.1 percent obtained an Associate degree and 3 percent obtained a Bachelor's degree or participated in some graduate school without obtaining a degree. 3.4 percent of participants indicated their highest grade completed was in a country outside of the United States.

80.1 percent of parents interviewed were married or cohabiting/living with a partner; 7.1 percent were separated and 10.1 percent were single.

26.7 percent of parents interviewed indicated they experienced depression (mild, moderate & severe combined); 9.9 percent of which were experiencing elevated symptoms of depression at the time of interview (using CES-D scales). 81.2 percent indicated being away from family members was a major stressor, 20.8 percent expressed difficulty finding a place to live as a major stressor; 49.7 expressed difficulty finding work as a major stressor; 61.4 expressed difficulty with migrating to the US; 26.4 experienced discrimination. 62 percent of parents interviewed indicated they worry about their child's education.

Oregon Economic Activities.

The 2019 KIDS COUNT Data Book index uses four domains to capture what children need most to thrive: economic wellbeing, education, health and family/community supports and tracks child well-being across states and over time. Based on the domains and methodologies, the KIDS COUNT data book Oregon ranks 31st overall for wellbeing of children ages zero through 17. In the domain of economic wellbeing, Oregon was ranked 29th. In the domain of education of children, Oregon ranked 41st. Oregon ranked 20th in the domain of Health, Oregon and family and community domains (respectively).

Heading into the 2019–21 biennium, Oregon's economy remains strong. Oregon had the 16th fastest job growth among the states from January 2018 to January 2019. Adding 29,500 jobs for a growth rate of 1.5 percent. Government, Manufacturing, Trade, Transportation and Utilities were among the fastest growing industries. Workers are relatively scarce while households continue to see improvements. Layoffs are at record lows. Wage growth continues to pick up nationwide and is set to see further acceleration next year. In Oregon, the rate of labor market gains has slowed but growth in local jobs and wages remains faster than in the average state. More Oregonians are working and

even larger gains are being seen in the number of those working full time. Current Standard Minimum Wages in effect throughout Oregon is \$10.74 per hour; \$12.00 per hour in the Portland Metro region and \$10.50 in Nonurban Counties (Rural/Frontier regions).

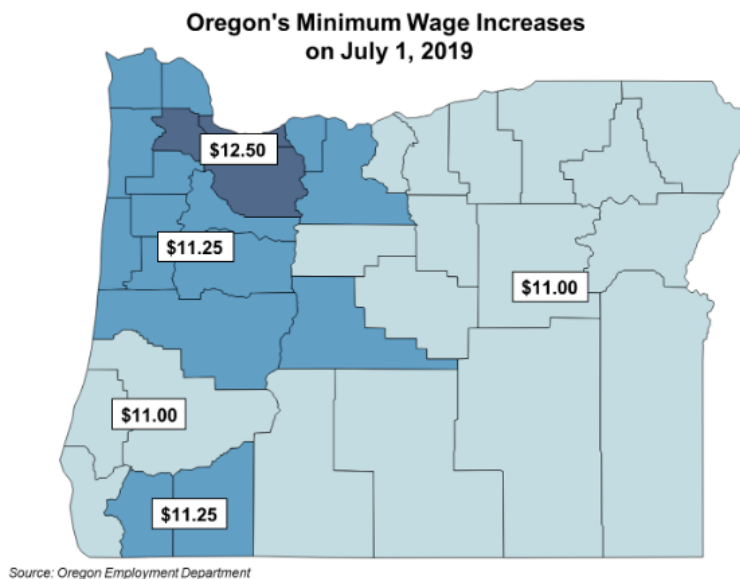
Poverty rates are slowly declining for all ages, racial and ethnic groups. Household incomes are reaching historic highs on an inflation-adjusted basis. The median household in Oregon now earns as much as their counterparts in other states, which has not been the case since the timber industry restructured almost four decades ago.

Current economic growth remains strong, but is set to slow during the 2019–21 biennium for a number of reasons such as slowing labor force growth, worker scarcity, and other capacity constraints including scarce equipment, supplies, transportation and commercial space. Approximately 2,000 new jobs per month will be needed to keep up with Oregon's growing population over the next biennium. The primary drivers of uncertainty relate to federal policies and the magnitude of their impact on the economy. As the tax cuts and spending increases play out at the federal level.

Oregon's Workforce

Subsequent to previous Community Assessment Updates, trends among aging demographics continue to impact Oregon's workforce overall, a trend anticipated to sustain for the foreseeable future. According to the [Oregon Employment Department](#), in the year 2000, workers aged 55 and older made up almost 13 percent of Oregon's employment. Now, nearly one-fourth (23%) of workers are at least 55 years old. In some industry sectors, such as agriculture and among rural and coastal areas of the state, the aging trend is even more pronounced (25–7%). The Southwestern Oregon area that includes Coos, Curry, and Douglas counties has the largest share (27%) of workers ages 55 and older. The next-largest share (26%) can be found in the coastal and inland areas of Northwest Oregon, which includes Benton, Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, and Tillamook counties. The Rogue Valley stands out as a metropolitan region (Medford and Grants Pass) with a relatively high share (25%) of older workers. Eastern Oregon also has one-fourth (25%) of its workforce clocking in at 55 or older.

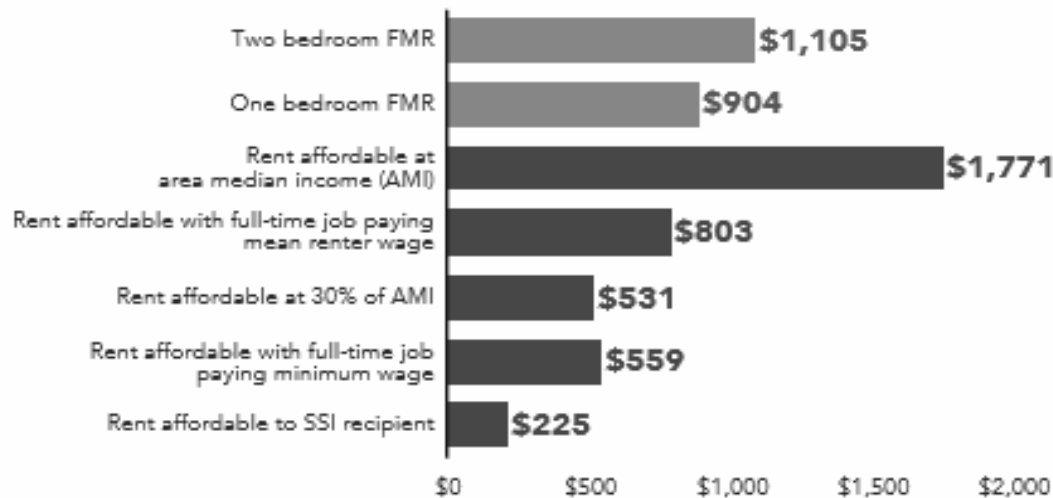
Oregon's minimum wage levels were set by Senate Bill 1532 in 2016. The minimum wage increases on July 1 each year through 2022.



Oregon's minimum wage increased on July 1, 2019 to: \$12.50 in the Portland Metro Region; \$11.25 in standard regions and \$11.00 in non-urban counties. The three minimum wages will be in the top nine state-level minimum wages in the nation. The highest minimum wage will be in the District of Columbia (\$14.00), followed by Massachusetts and Washington (\$12.00); Colorado and New York (\$11.10); and Arizona, California, and Maine (\$11.00). The federal minimum wage will remain at \$7.25 per hour. Beginning in 2023, minimum wage in all tiers will be adjusted for inflation.

Oregon had the 16th fastest job growth among the states from January 2018 to January 2019. Adding 29,500 jobs for a growth rate of 1.5 percent ([Oregon Employment Department March 19, 2019](#)).



[OUT OF REACH 2018](#) | NATIONAL LOW INCOME HOUSING COALITION

Annual Area Median Income throughout counties in which OCDC currently operates MSHS:

<u>Clackamas</u>	\$81,400
<u>Hood River</u>	\$68,800
<u>Jackson</u>	\$58,900
<u>Jefferson</u>	\$52,800
<u>Josephine</u>	\$53,600
<u>Klamath</u>	\$52,700
<u>Malheur</u>	\$51,500
<u>Marion</u>	\$67,300
<u>Multnomah</u>	\$81,400
<u>Polk</u>	\$67,300
<u>Umatilla</u>	\$53,300
<u>Wasco</u>	\$54,600
<u>Washington</u>	\$81,400

Annual Area Median Income throughout counties in which previous CA Updates have identified as priority communities for future expansion areas for OCDC:

<u>Benton</u>	\$84,100
<u>Clatsop</u>	\$62,000
<u>Lane</u>	\$64,100
<u>Linn</u>	\$59,700
<u>Tillamook</u>	\$51,900

Annual Area Median Income throughout counties in which have been identified as the top ten fastest growing (as noted):

<u>Crook</u>	\$53,700
<u>Deschutes</u>	\$69,600
<u>Gilliam</u>	\$61,300
<u>Morrow</u>	\$58,000
<u>Yamhill</u>	\$81,400

Housing statistics throughout counties in which OCDC currently operates MSHS:

	households that are renters	Minimum wage	Estimated mean renter wage	One bedroom FMR	Two bedroom FMR	Three bedroom FMR	Four bedroom FMR
<u>Clackamas</u>	31%	\$11.25	\$15.56	\$1,234	\$1,441	\$2,084	\$2,531
<u>Hood River</u>	35%	\$11.00	\$11.31	\$882	\$1,106	\$1,599	\$1,692
<u>Jackson</u>	37%	\$11.25	\$12.68	\$676	\$899	\$1,308	\$1,555
<u>Jefferson</u>	31%	\$11.00	\$11.96	\$607	\$697	\$1,014	\$1,228
<u>Josephine</u>	34%	\$11.25	\$12.04	\$697	\$898	\$1,306	\$1,582
<u>Klamath</u>	35%	\$11.00	\$11.18	\$576	\$765	\$1,092	\$1,173
<u>Malheur</u>	40%	\$11.00	\$8.77	\$537	\$697	\$928	\$1,101
<u>Marion</u>	40%	\$11.25	\$12.51	\$668	\$886	\$1,289	\$1,560
<u>Multnomah</u>	46%	\$12.50	\$17.06	\$1,132	\$1,330	\$1,935	\$2,343
<u>Polk</u>	35%	\$11.25	\$9.41	\$668	\$886	\$1,289	\$1,560
<u>Umatilla</u>	37%	\$11.00	\$10.98	\$572	\$745	\$1,019	\$1,100
<u>Wasco</u>	36	\$11.25	\$11.95	\$798	\$1,062	\$1,440	\$1,835
<u>Washington</u>	39%	\$12.50	\$21.28	\$1,132	\$1,330	\$1,935	\$2,343

Housing statistics throughout counties in which have been identified as the top ten fastest growing (by percentage; Jefferson, Linn, Clatsop as noted):

	households that are renters	Minimum wage	Estimated mean renter wage	One bedroom FMR	Two bedroom FMR	Three bedroom FMR	Four bedroom FMR
<u>Crook</u>	31%	\$11.00	\$16.04	\$579	\$748	\$1,088	\$1,317
<u>Deschutes</u>	35%	\$11.25	\$13.89	\$806	\$965	\$1,385	\$1,700
<u>Gilliam</u>	36%	\$11.00	\$21.24	\$559	\$725	\$1,020	\$1,181
<u>Morrow</u>	28%	\$11.00	\$16.00	\$524	\$697	\$946	\$949
<u>Yamhill</u>	33%	\$11.25	\$12.06	\$1,132	\$1,330	\$1,935	\$2,343

Housing statistics throughout counties in which have been identified as the top ten fastest growing (by percentage; Jefferson, Linn, Clatsop as noted):

	households that are renters	Minimum wage	Estimated mean renter wage	One bedroom FMR	Two bedroom FMR	Three bedroom FMR	Four bedroom FMR
<u>Benton</u>	43	\$11.25	\$11.73	\$801	\$976	\$1,420	\$1,719
<u>Clatsop</u>	40	\$11.25	\$11.63	\$706	\$884	\$1,286	\$1,465
<u>Lane</u>	41	\$11.25	\$12.86	\$727	\$967	\$1,407	\$1,660
<u>Linn</u>	36	\$11.25	\$12.86	\$689	\$916	\$1,332	\$1,512
<u>Tillamook</u>	30	\$11.25	\$11.28	\$632	\$839	\$1,140	\$1,144

Statewide Income Limits For Oregon

FY 2019 Very Low-Income (50%) Limit (VLIL)								
Median Family Income	1 Person	2 Person	3 Person	4 Person	5 Person	6 Person	7 Person	8 Person
75,400	26,400	30,150	33,950	37,700	40,700	43,750	46,750	49,750

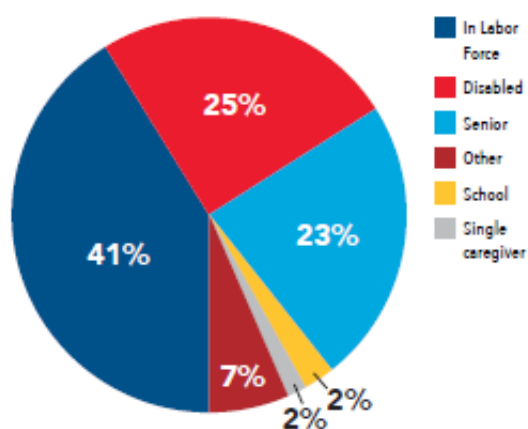
FY 2019 Extremely Low-Income Limit (ELIL)							
1 Person	2 Person	3 Person	4 Person	5 Person	6 Person	7 Person	8 Person
15,850	18,100	20,350	22,600	24,450	26,250	28,050	29,850

FY 2019 Low-Income (80%) Limit (LIL)							
1 Person	2 Person	3 Person	4 Person	5 Person	6 Person	7 Person	8 Person
42,200	48,250	54,300	60,300	65,150	69,950	74,800	79,600

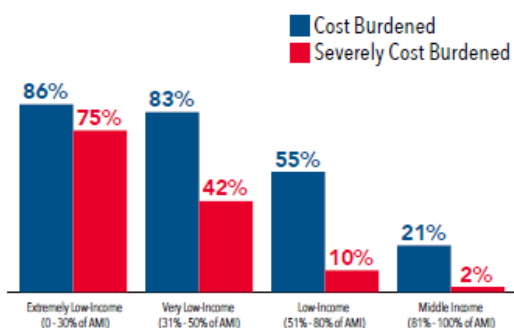
The above [Statewide Income Limits](#) are established by US Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) and based on statewide economic trends. Extremely low-income (ELI) households are defined as those whose incomes do not exceed the higher of the Federal Poverty Level or 30 percent of the local Area Median Income (AMI). Subsequent to findings outlined in OCDC's 2018 Community Assessment Update, there remains a shortage of rental homes affordable and available to ELI households throughout Oregon. 135,745 or 23 percent of rented households throughout Oregon are at or below ELI. The maximum income for an ELI household of 4 persons in Oregon is 24,600 (NLIHC 2019 Oregon Housing Profile).

According to the [National Low Income Housing Coalition](#) (NLIHC), 75 percent of ELI households in Oregon are also severely cost burdened; meaning more than half of their income is spent on housing alone. Severely cost burdened and low/extremely low income households are more likely than other renters to sacrifice vital necessities such as healthcare or healthier food choices to meet housing expenses. Additionally, these households are more likely to experience unstable housing situations like evictions.

EXTREMELY LOW INCOME RENTER HOUSEHOLDS



HOUSING COST BURDEN BY INCOME GROUP



As illustrated here, only 41 percent of rented ELI households participate in the labor force; 25 percent are disabled and 23 percent are Older Adults. NLIHC estimates a shortage of approximately 98.4 thousand rental homes in Oregon affordable and available to ELI renters. The average annual household income needed to afford a two-bedroom rental home at HUD's Fair Market Rent throughout Oregon is \$44,214. Nearly three times the extremely-low-income limit, exceeding even the low-income limit for a household of one (NLIHC 2019 Oregon

Housing Profile).

Incidents of school violence have created a critical challenge for communities throughout Oregon. Efforts are advancing, aimed at ensuring schools are safe havens where students can learn and thrive without being bullied, harassed, face physical harm or experience violent acts.

In 2014, Oregon legislators created the Task Force on School Safety. Since its inception, the Task Force has been critical in the legislation of two important pieces forging school safety:

- The passage of HB 2661 (2015), common terminology was identified for use in drills and by first responders and school districts during emergencies: lockdown, lockout, shelter-in-place and evacuate. This was a critical step to establish effective, streamlined communication during school emergencies. This bill also expanded the requirement that school safety drills and instruction be required from kindergarten through grade 12.
- Through the passage of HB 4075 (2016), SafeOregon (Oregon's own school safety tip line) was born and subsequently implemented on January 31, 2017. The SafeOregon school safety tip line gives students and parents an accessible tool they can use to anonymously report incidents of bullying or harassment and other threats to student safety. SafeOregon then alerts the school administration about these reported safety issues so that school personnel can intervene quickly. As of December 1, 2018, more than 2,300 tips have been received. Many of which have literally saved lives.

The task force is expected to sunset at year end and, in January, released its 2019 Legislative report citing a culmination of the diligent and collaborative progress in the Task Force's efforts to share collective expertise, perspective and resources as well as to identify effective, sustainable school safety strategies. The Task Force has endorsed adoption of *the Oregon Safe to Learn Act*. The act will establish a Statewide School Safety and Prevention System within the Oregon Department of Education (ODE). A biennial budget of \$3.87 million would support 15.1 FTE to implement this system, School Safety and Prevention Specialists (8.0 FTE) which would work with programs on a regional basis to establish statewide infrastructure for supporting all Oregon schools and education service districts in three critical areas:

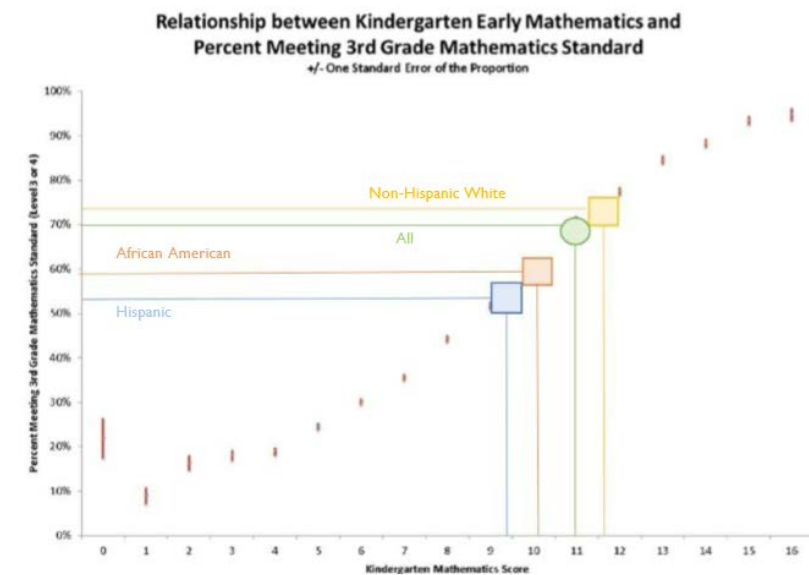
- Bullying and harassment prevention
- Youth suicide prevention and wellness promotion
- Multidisciplinary safety assessment teams

Once enacted, programing and implementation of The Act is likely to see traction over the life of renewing three and five year grant cycles. While efforts are imperative to ensure child safety in early education settings, implementation of more complex, comprehensive and multidisciplinary safety standards can bear potential cost-burden for programs funded through Oregon Department of Education. Additionally, risk assessed values have been assigned to emergent proposed rule changes anticipated to take effect in the coming months. Changes are likely to impact programs and facilities

licensed/certified by the Oregon Office of Child Care, as well as those with rigid allocations for program safety and/or those lacking program capacity or adequate infrastructure to ensure staff, children and facilities are routinely kept safe amidst any foreseeable circumstance. Recommendation, monitor legislation; establish responsive budgetary and training/technical assistance discretions that support proposed safety assessment strategies.

Equity In Education.

The graph below represents disparities in kindergarten math scores between



Source: Oregon Department of Education

FOSTER CARE SYSTEM [\[in development\]](#)

ACES / TIC /MH Services [\[in development\]](#)

Wellbeing of Oregon Children ages Zero through Seventeen.

The 2018 KIDS COUNT Data Book index uses four domains to capture what children need most to thrive: economic wellbeing, education, health and family/community supports and tracks child well-being across states and over time. Based on the domains and methodologies, the KIDS COUNT data book Oregon ranks 30th overall for wellbeing of children ages zero through 17. In the domain of economic wellbeing, Oregon was ranked 28th. In the domain of education of children, Oregon ranked 43rd. In the domain of Health,

Oregon ranked 16th. Among family and community domains, Oregon ranked 44th (KIDS COUNT County Data: State Trends in Child Well-Being).

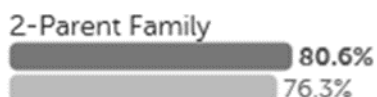
Wellbeing of Oregon Children ages Zero through Three.

The [State of Babies Yearbook: 2019](#), an initiative of the *Think Babies* campaign, provides a state-by-state snapshot of children zero to three. The report estimates infants and toddlers zero to three represent about 3.4 percent of the state's population (or 140,796 total). As many as 43 percent live in households with incomes less than twice the federal poverty line (in 2017, about \$50,000 a year for a family of four), placing them at economic disadvantage. As illustrated below, Oregon's youngest children are diverse and are raised in a variety of family contexts. 80.6 percent of children zero to three live among a 2-parent family structure; 18.8 percent with one-parent and 8.5 percent live in a household headed by a grand-parent (Child Trends. State of Babies Yearbook: 2019).

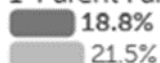
Key Indicators of Good Health

States were compared across 60 indicators and policy domains in three key areas that are essential for a good start in life which include: Good Health, Strong Families, and Positive Early

Family structure



1-Parent Family



No Parents Present



Grandparent-headed households



■ OREGON ■ NATIONAL AVERAGE

of states when it comes to the overall health of infants and toddlers. The state's high ranking in the Good Health domain primarily reflects its indicators in the Working Effectively (W) tier. On indicators of food security and



Learning Experiences. The figure below represents Oregon's overall rankings in these domains. While there is still much room to grow, overall, the report indicates Oregon is improving outcomes for children zero through three years in two out of the three domains; however, creating positive early learning experiences remains a needed area of focus to better support lifelong learners.

Oregon falls in the Improving Outcomes (O) tier

Mothers reporting less than optimal mental health



▼ Oregon ○ National average

nutrition, Oregon is primarily in the Working Effectively (W) tier. Some maternal health indicators, such as mothers' mental health, fall in the Getting Started (G) tier. As the figure below illustrates, Oregon ranked among the highest percentile among states as 32.5 percent of mothers report less than optimal mental health; far above the national average. A noted strength for indicators of good health, Oregon's Medicaid plan covers early childhood mental health services in home settings, pediatric/family medicine practices, and early care and education programs (Child Trends. State of Babies Yearbook: 2019).

Key Indicators of Strong Families

Oregon falls in the Improving Outcomes (O) tier of states when it comes to indicators of Strong Families. The state's high ranking in this domain is primarily due to its indicators in the Improving Outcomes (O) tier, including the neighborhood safety indicator.

However, the percentage of infants and toddlers in Oregon living in crowded housing is in the Getting Started (G) tier. Exceeding the national average at 22.7 percent, maltreatment rates for infants and toddlers throughout Oregon is in the Reaching Forward (R) tier. Also exceeding the national average, 9.4 percent of Infants and toddlers are estimated to have two or more adverse childhood experiences. A noted strength for indicators of strong families, Oregon requires employers to offer paid sick days that cover care for children. The downside however, Oregon does not have a paid family leave program (Child Trends. State of Babies Yearbook: 2019).

2 or more adverse childhood experiences

9.4%



▼ Oregon ○ National average

Infant/toddler maltreatment rate

22.7



Key Indicators of Positive Learning Experiences

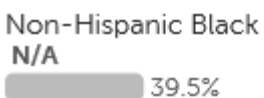
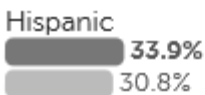
Oregon scores in the Reaching Forward (R) tier of states when considering key indicators related to early care and education and early intervention for infants and toddlers. The state's low ranking in the Positive Early Learning Experiences domain primarily reflects indicators of early care and education opportunities in the Getting Started (G) tier. While on pace with national averages, only 7 percent of income-eligible infants and toddlers have access to quality Early Head Start programs and services; while only 3.9 percent of infants and toddlers of families with low-to-moderate income have access to CCDF funded-care.

However, Oregon had the highest percentage among states, (58.8 percent) of infants and toddlers receiving developmental screenings; and the percentage with a moderate/severe developmental delay are in showing progress among the Working Effectively (W) and Improving Outcomes (O) tiers, respectively. In Oregon, families above 200% of FPL are not eligible to receive child care subsidies (Child Trends. State of Babies Yearbook: 2019).

Poverty status of infants and toddlers

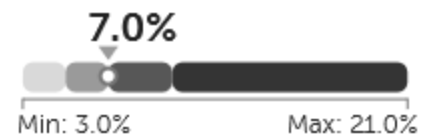


Infants and toddlers in poverty, by race



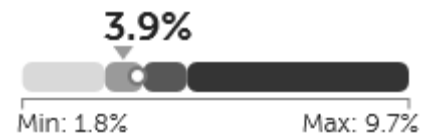
■ OREGON ■ NATIONAL AVERAGE

% Income-eligible infants/toddlers with Early Head Start access



▼ Oregon ○ National average

Low/moderate income infants/toddlers in CCDF funded-care



Child Poverty

According to [2018 KIDS COUNT County Data: Child Well-Being in Oregon](#) 17.2 percent or, 144,361 children ages 0-17 throughout Oregon were estimated to live at or below the federal poverty level in 2016; down from 20.3 percent in 2015. The graphs to the left illustrate the percentage of children ages birth to three living in poverty by income status and race (Child Trends. State of Babies Yearbook: 2019).

Child poverty rates for children zero to five throughout counties in which OCDC currently operates MSHS:

Jackson (rank: 13/36) – 19 percent (8,342 total); down from 25.2 percent

Jefferson (rank: 29/36) – 24.7 percent (1,332 total); down from 31.7 percent

Josephine (rank: 26/36) – 24.3 percent (3,910 total); down from 34.4 percent

Klamath (rank: 33/36) – 27.7 percent (3,912 total); down from 29.4 percent

Malheur (rank: 35/36) – 31 percent (2,370 total); down from 33.9 percent

Multnomah (rank: 12/36) – 18.7 percent (28,307 total); up from 18.5 percent

Washington (rank: 2/36) – 11.6 percent (15, 762 total); down from 12.3 percent

Child poverty rates for children zero to five throughout counties in which previous CA Updates have identified as priority communities for future expansion areas for OCDC:

Benton (rank: 3/36) – 13 percent (1,890 total); down from 15 percent

Clatsop (rank: 11/36) – 18.5 percent (1,354 total); down from 21.5 percent

Linn (rank: 9/36) – 17.5percent (4,793 total); down from 12.3 percent

Lane (rank: 17/36) – 19.9 percent (13,479 total); down from 22.4 percent

Tillamook (rank: 19/36) – 20.4 percent (993 total); down from 25.2 percent

Wasco (rank: 21/36) – 21.8 percent (1,231 total); down from 24.1 percent

Child poverty rates for children zero to five throughout counties in which have been identified as the top ten fastest growing (by percentage; Jefferson, Linn, Clatsop as noted):

Crook (rank: 23/36) – 22.9 percent (982 total); down from 25.6 percent

Deschutes (rank: 6/36) – 14.2 percent (5,228 total); down from 17.2 percent

Gilliam (rank: 20/36) – 20.5 percent (73 total); up from 17.9 percent

Marion (rank: 16/36) – 19.6 percent (16,144 total); down from 24.1 percent

Morrow (rank: 15/36) – 19.2 percent (603 total); down from 22.9 percent

5th Polk (rank: 5/36) – 14 percent (2,595 total); down from 17.2 percent

10th Yamhill – (rank: 7/36) – 15.8 percent (3,657 total); down from 18.1 percent

Infant Mortality rate

According to [2018 KIDS COUNT County Data: Child Well-Being in Oregon](#) the number of deaths of children less than 1 year of age per 1,000 live births throughout Oregon in 2017 was 236 (5.4 percent); up from the prior year's rate of 4.6 percent.

Jackson (rank: 27/36) – 14 (6.2 percent); up from 5.4 percent

Klamath (rank: 34/36) – 8 (10.1 percent); up from 4.9 percent

Marion (rank: 23/36) – 25 (5.6 percent); up from 4.6 percent

Multnomah (rank: 22/36) – 42 (5 percent); up from 4.5 percent

Washington (rank: 26/36) – 40 (6 percent); up from 3.4 percent

Suicide Rates [... incomplete ...]

According to [the Oregon Task Force On School Safety](#), suicide is the second leading cause of death among youth ages 10-24 in Oregon. In 2017, 107 youths ages 10-24 took their own lives in Oregon.

According to [2018 KIDS COUNT County Data: Child Well-Being in Oregon](#) the rate per 1,000 female's ages 15-19 throughout Oregon pregnant in 2017 was 20.5 percent (or 2,595 total; includes births and induced abortions); down from prior years rate of 22.7 percent.

Jackson (rank: 15/36) – 22.5 percent (144 total); up from 22.2 percent

Klamath (rank: 16/36) – 22.9 percent (46 total); down from 34.5

Marion (rank: 23/36) – 27.9 percent (331 total); down from 28.2

Multnomah (rank:11/36) – 21.3 percent (452 total); down from 22.8

Washington (rank:5/36) – 14.5 percent (264 total); down from 17.5

Women Receiving Prenatal Care

According to [2018 KIDS COUNT County Data: Child Well-Being in Oregon](#) 79.9 percent or, 34,597 mothers received adequate prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancies occurring in 2017; up from 79.7 in 2016.

Jackson (rank:21/36) – 79.3 percent (1,773 total); Up from 78.2

Klamath (rank: 29/36) – 72 percent (566 total); down from 77.3 percent

Marion (rank: 24/36) – 77.2 percent (3,407 total); up from 75.1 percent

Multnomah (rank: 22/36) – 79 percent (6,616 total); down from 80.2 percent

Washington (rank: 5/36) – 84.1 percent (5,508 total); up from 83.7 percent

Immunizations

According to [2018 KIDS COUNT County Data: Child Well-Being in Oregon](#) 68 percent or, 47,440 2-year-olds throughout Oregon were up to date on their 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 immunization series in 2017; up from 66 percent in 2016.

Jackson (rank: 31/36) – 63 percent (2,445 total); up from 62 percent

Klamath (rank: 1/36) – 74 percent (854 total); up from 68 percent

Marion (rank: 5/36) – 71 percent (4,514 total); up from 69 percent

Multnomah (rank: 16/36) – 66 percent (9,069 total); up from 64 percent

Washington (rank: 5/36) – 71 percent (7,647 total); up from 69 percent

Family Supports

According to [2018 KIDS COUNT County Data: Child Well-Being in Oregon](#) the average monthly number of children enrolled in SNAP/food stamp benefits statewide from January to December 2017 was 23,218; 34,096 were enrolled in TANF/cash assistance benefits. 15,785 enrolled in ERDC.

SNAP / TANF / ERDC

Jackson – 15,288 / 2,295 / 921

Klamath – 5,838 / 795 / 209

Marion – 30,261 / 4,063 / 1,633

Multnomah – 42,372 / 8,685 / 3,855

Washington – 23,218 / 2,455 / 2,241

Child Food Insecurity

The [2018 KIDS COUNT County Data: Child Well-Being in Oregon](#) report estimates that 20% or, 173,780 children ages 0-17 throughout Oregon experienced food insecurities in 2016; down from 22.5 percent in 2015.

Jackson (rank: 21/36) – 22.8 percent (10,100 total); down from 25.1 percent

Klamath (rank: 24/36) – 23.7 percent (3,380 total); down from 25.2 percent

Marion (rank: 14/36) – 21.2 percent (17,650 total); down from 23 percent

Multnomah (rank: 9/36) – 20.3 percent (31,140 total); down from 21.9 percent

Washington (rank: 2/36) – 17.7 percent (24,290 total); down from 19.2 percent