



2022 YEAR ONE

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Community Assessment



CENTRAL OFFICE
9140 SW Pioneer Court, Suite E,
Wilsonville, OR 97070



OCDC.net



503.570.1110



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We have seen our communities rally and support each other during these times.



Message from the Executive Director

The past two years have been like no other. Oregonians have faced social upheaval, the continued effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, record-breaking weather events, historic wildfires, and the resulting economic hardships of all of it. We have seen our communities rally and support each other during these times. Yet, through all the turmoil, OCDC staff rose to the top and creatively and unselfishly served the children and families. Staff immediately and continuously developed new ways to provide educational opportunities to students, to perform health screenings with physical distancing, and engaged old and new community partners in up-scaled service.

As Soren Kierkegaard said: "Life can only be understood backwards; but it must be lived forwards". The Community Assessment relies on data, which always lags behind a few years. We have not even begun to analyze and understand the effects of these events as we continue to live amidst these changes. We have children who have never even seen the full faces of their teachers!

Although the path forward is not always straightforward, we know we can rely on the resilience, resourcefulness, and social-mindedness of OCDC staff and partners as we move forward.

Thank you for your continued support.

Donalda Dodson
Executive Director

Section 1 ► Overview of the State of OCDC

OCDC History

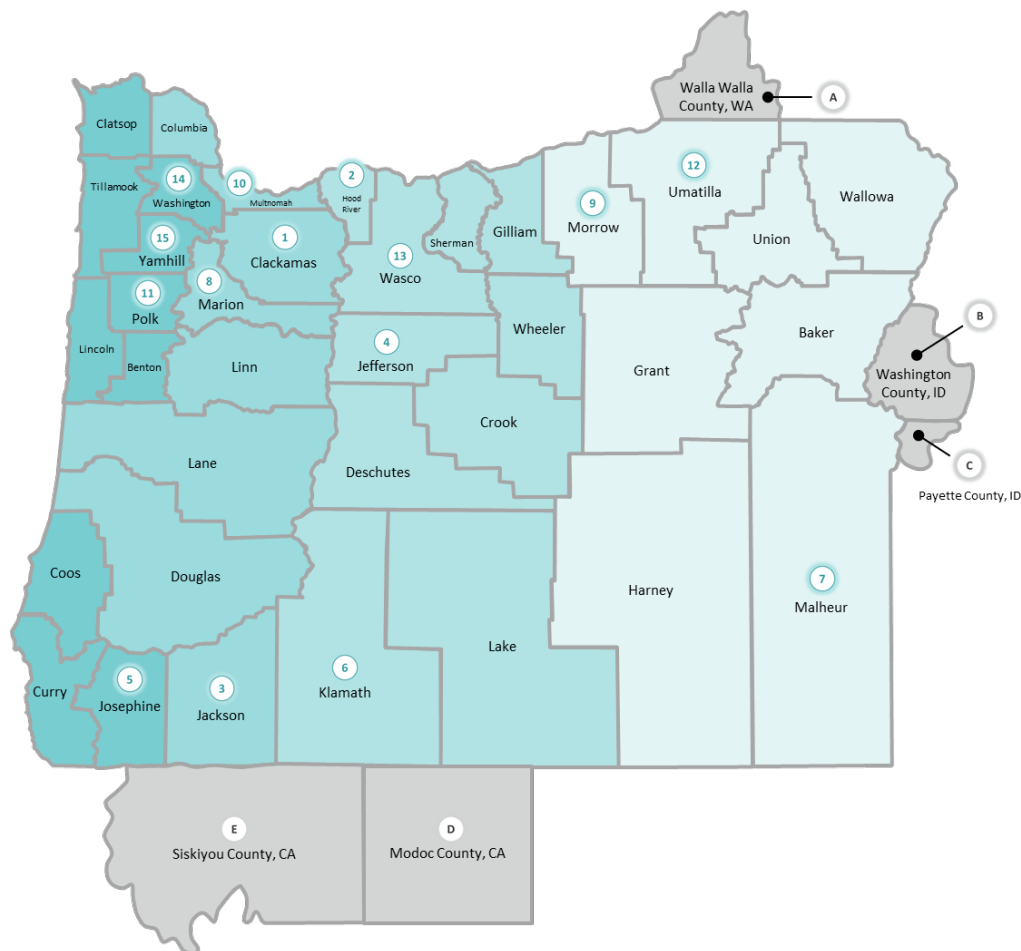
The Oregon Child Development Coalition (OCDC) is a private, non-profit corporation established in 1971 that operates early childhood education programs in the state of Oregon and serves over 4,000 children and families in its Migrant and Seasonal Head Start and Early Head Start (MSHS/EHS), Early Head Start Childcare Partnerships Region X (EHS CCP RX), Early Head Start Childcare Region XII (EHS CC RXII), Oregon Pre-Kindergarten (OPK), OPK Prenatal to Three (OPK-P3), Preschool Promise (PSP), and Maternal, Infant, Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) programs across 15 of Oregon's 36 counties (Figure 1). OCDC is dedicated to improving the lives of children and families by providing early childhood education, care and advocacy with unique and supportive services to enhance family growth and community success. OCDC prepares children for school by focusing on early childhood care, education and teacher development, promotes economic opportunities for families and communities by providing services that support the workforce and, in turn, state and local economies, partners with the community by collaborating with dentists, doctors, educators, health care providers, emergency food care providers, school districts, employers and state and local service providers, and practices inclusiveness by welcoming all cultures and languages.

OCDC Service and Recruitment Area

The Oregon Child Development Coalition serves families and children in its MSHS/EHS, EHS CCP RX, EHS CC RXII, OPK, OPK-P3, PSP, and MIECHV programs across 15 of Oregon's 36 counties. Figure 1 (below) shows a map of OCDC's service and recruitment areas for Oregon, with the counties and centers listed under each county for the calendar year of 2022 (see Appendix A for all center and Central Office locations and a breakdown of programs per site as of 1/01/2022).

The areas OCDC serves are not constrained by human-made boundaries. Populations gather according to geography. Klamath Falls, OR and Tooley Lake, CA in Modoc County share a border and are, in effect, one community joined together by geography, history and the people. These two cities do much together. Many people who live in Tooley Lake work in Klamath County. Therefore, OCDC recruits from Modoc County, CA. The situation is similar in that OCDC's Wasco County recruits in Klickitat County, WA, Umatilla County recruits in Walla Walla County, WA, Malheur County recruits in Washington County, ID and Payette County, ID, and Jackson County recruits in Siskiyou County, CA. These border communities share a like characteristic of braided and blended populations and services.

Figure 1: 2022 OCDC Service and Recruitment Area Map



Service Area

- 1 Clackamas County: Mulino Center and Central Office in Wilsonville
- 2 Hood River County: Odell & Parkdale Centers
- 3 Jackson County: Ashland Center
- 4 Jefferson County: Madras Center
- 5 Josephine County: Grants Pass, Hidden Valley, & Jerome Prairie Centers
- 6 Klamath County: Klamath Falls, Malin, & Chiloquin Centers
- 7 Malheur County: Nyssa & Ontario Centers
- 8 Marion County: Brooks, Concordia, Settlemier, & Silverton Centers
- 9 Morrow County: Boardman & Irrigon Centers

- 10 Multnomah County: Gresham & Portland Centers
- 11 Polk County: Independence Center
- 12 Umatilla County: Hermiston & Milton-Freewater Centers
- 13 Wasco County: The Dalles Center
- 14 Washington County: Cornelius, Forest Grove, & Hillsboro Centers
- 15 Yamhill County: McMinnville Center

Associated Recruitment Area Related to Population Flow

- A Walla Walla County, WA
- B Washington County, ID
- C Payette County, ID
- D Modoc County, CA
- E Siskiyou County, CA

OCDC Programs & Slots

OCDC offers the following early childhood education programs to families and children:

- Migrant and Seasonal Head Start and Early Head Start (MSHS/EHS) – These center-based programs operate part-year and full year, Monday through Friday (sometimes Saturday), and offer migrant and seasonal farmworker (MSFW) families full-day (6-8 hours) and full work-day (10-12 hours) program options for their children who are 6 weeks to 5 years of age.
- Early Head Start Childcare Region XII (EHS CC RXII) – This center-based program operates full-year, Monday through Friday, and offers MSFW families a full day (6 -10 hours) program option for their children who are 6 weeks to 3 years of age.
- Oregon Pre-Kindergarten (OPK) – These center-based programs operate part-year (on a school-year calendar schedule), Monday through Friday, and offer income-eligible families a full-day (6 hours) program option for their children who are 3 to 5 years of age.
- Oregon Pre-Kindergarten Prenatal to Three (OPK-P3) – This program operates full-year and offers two program options. The first, a center-based option, operates

Monday through Friday and provides income-eligible families a full-day (6 hour) program option for their children ages 6 weeks to 3 years of age. The second is a home-based option that offers weekly home visits to pregnant families and their children ages 0 to 3 years of age.

- **Preschool Promise (PSP)** – These center-based programs operate part-year (on a school-year calendar schedule), Monday through Friday, and offer income-eligible families a full-day (6 hours) program option for their children who are 3 to 5 years of age.
- **Maternal Infant Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)** – This program operates full-year and offers a weekly home visiting and twice per month socializations program option to pregnant families and children up to 3 years of age.
- **Early Head Start Childcare Partnerships Region X (EHS CCP RX)** – These center-based partner programs operate full year, Monday through Friday, and offer income-eligible ERDC families a full-day (8 - 10 hours) program option for their children who are 6 weeks to 3 years of age.
- **Migrant Ed Partnership**– These complex programs usually operate out of public school facilities and operate during the school year and into the summer. Because these programs operate in different counties and in different school districts, there is no overall program schedule and set number of days and hours.

Figure 2: Funded Slots by Program for 2022

Totals	MSHS	RXII	OPK	OPK-P3	PSP	MIECHV	RX
1/01/2022	2,642	192	568	186	188	45	170

See Appendix A for a breakdown of programs per site and the number of funded slots awarded to each program as of 1/01/2022.

OCDC Eligibility Criteria

OCDC has established selection criteria that weigh the prioritization of the selection of participants based on the community needs identified in the community needs assessment – the biggest need being childcare for children living in poverty. Children who are homeless, in foster care, or who have families who receive SSI or TANF are categorically eligible for all Head Start Programs. OCDC prioritizes enrollment of children who are eligible for services under IDEA. OCDC does not deny enrollment based on a disability and/or chronic health condition or its severity.

Section 2 ► Methodology

Community Assessment Process

OCDC's 2022 Community Assessment (CA) was researched, written, edited, and approved between July 2021 and February 2022. The CA Team (listed out in Appendix B) consisted of key management staff and staff at different levels within the organization. Each team member was selected based on their knowledge, skills, experience, and or willingness to participate, creating a cross-representational group. OCDC hired a graphic designer to assist with the layout. No other contractor was hired. The Policy Council members filled out the Parent Impact survey, and both the Policy Councils and the Board of Directors reviewed, commented, and ultimately, approved this document.

Methodologies for the compilation of this CA 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.

Community Assessment Sources

All sources are listed in Appendix H: Sources. For ease of reading and clarity, all statistics listed without an in-text citation can be found in Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties where the citations are clearly noted.

External data sources include:

- *2020 Child Welfare Data Book (published September 2021)*¹
- *2021 Kids Count Data Book: Stated Trends in Child Well Being*
- *Oregon by the Numbers: Key Measures for Oregon and its Counties* (2021, 2020 & 2019 Editions)
- *Oregon Child Welfare Data Set (10/01/2021)*¹
- *Kids Count Data Center*²
- *Oregon Childcare Deserts 2019*
- *Oregon Health Authority Center for Health Statistics: Oregon Births by County (Updated June 2, 2021)*
- Oregon Early Learning Hub Sector Plan
- *Our Children Interactive Oregon 2021 Kids Count Oregon: County Data Cards*
- The Early Learning Map for Oregon (ELMO) Database

¹ The information in the Child Welfare Data Books, which replaced the Status of Children in Oregon's Child Protection System, can now be found on Oregon.gov's Oregon Child Welfare Data Set https://om.socwel.ku.edu/Oregon_Public/MyHome.aspx

² The Kids Count Interactive Data Center <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#OR/2/0/char/0> database has replaced the Children First for Oregon publications

- Our Children Oregon Research Database
- Oregon Child Integrated Dataset (OCID)
- Portland State University's Population Research Center
- Oregon Health Authority Center for Health Statistics: Oregon Birth Data
- U.S. Census Bureau Data Maps

Reporting criteria change every year. More and more entities are moving from annual reports to interactive databases. For example, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, which produces the Kids Count Data Books, has now launched a new database called “Kids Count Interactive Data Center” where users can filter by state and county and by various demographics and indicators. Another example is the ELMO interactive map for Oregon, which was created to support Oregon's early learning partners (schools, community and state agencies, advocacy groups, and others) in their work on planning and improving early care and education in their region. The map can help describe Oregon's geographic regions in terms of community and family strengths and needs, the availability of childcare and other early learning supports, and key indicators of school readiness and early school success for children.

Internal data sources include:

- OCDC's Program Information Reports (PIR)
- OCDC's Parent Impact Survey (interpreters used when necessary)
- OCDC's 2021 Community Assessment
- OCDC's Children Data Spreadsheet
- OCDC's HSES Data Report
- Data collected from program staff, parents, and local service providers

Most of the Oregon demographics that can be found are through the beginning of 2020, right before the pandemic hit. There have been many projections as to how the pandemic has affected childcare, poverty, and food insecurity, even though the data for Oregon was already showing that these were problem areas. OCDC's data is for 2020 and 2021- during the pandemic and the numbers reflect this. OCDC has created an infographic entitled, “Facts & Demographics” which is attached to the end of this document which gives a quick reference for salient data collected.

Methods of Data Collection

Data used in this CA was taken from government sources that are validated. Methods of data collection include having parents and Policy Council members fill out the Parent Impact Survey (interpretation provided) and interviews with staff at all counties to discuss their specific county needs and trends.

Methods of Data Analyses

Methods used for data analysis include utilizing descriptive statistical analysis of general Oregon demographics, demographics on pregnant women and births, and availability

and access to Early Childhood Education Services. The latest statistics available were compared with the 2021 OCDC Community Assessment demographics to look for trends. Finally, the resources and data are analyzed for changes in what is being reported to look for more accurate information and more up-to-date trends. It is important to note that many publications aren't clear as to the date range of the data they are reporting. This makes it incredibly difficult to compare like with like, as some use figures from Oregon's fiscal year, some use calendar year, and some just show the year published.


Section 3 ► Data Collected and Findings

Overview of the Service and Recruitment Areas

OCDC has an overall defined service area that covers 15 of Oregon's 36 counties. In the northwestern part of Oregon, OCDC operates programs in Clackamas, Hood River, Jefferson, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill Counties. In the southwestern part of Oregon, OCDC operates programs in Jackson, Josephine, and Klamath Counties. In the northeastern part of Oregon, OCDC operates programs in Morrow and Umatilla Counties, and in the southeastern part of the state OCDC operates programs in Malheur County.

Oregon Demographics³

Most of the Oregon demographics that can be found are through the beginning of 2020, right before the pandemic hit. There have been many projections as to how the pandemic has affected childcare, poverty, and food insecurity, even though the data for Oregon was already showing that these were problem areas. OCDC's data is for 2020 and 2021 (during the pandemic) and the numbers reflect this. Additionally, information on the impact of COVID-19 is beginning to be released, so that data is presented. The needs of families enrolled in OCDC continue to evolve as the State of Oregon experiences significant socio-economic changes.

Oregon State Demographics					
	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ⁴)	% Total Food Insecurity	% Unemployment Rate	Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford 2 BR at Fair Market Rent ⁵
	14.0%		11.9%	3.7%	
	2020		2020	2020	
	14.9%	44%	12.3%	4.2%	\$25.14
	2019	2020	2019	2019	2021

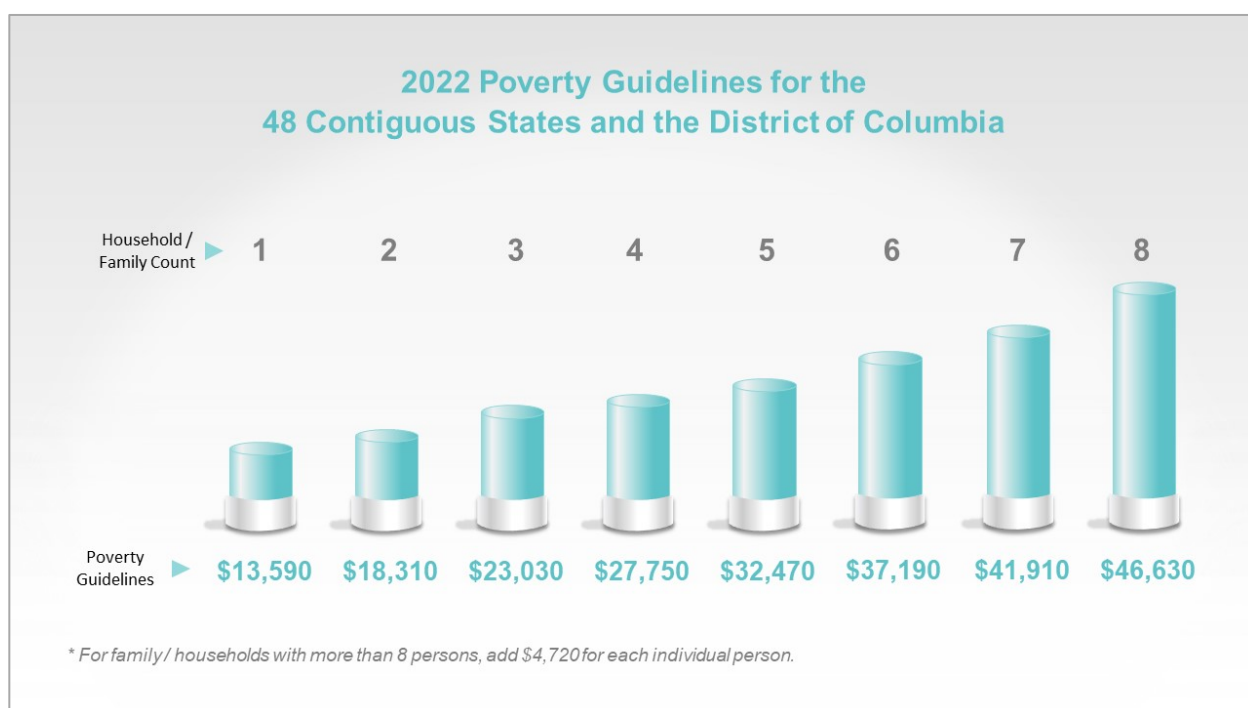
³ A much more comprehensive table of data, along with a list of all sources for the data in this section, can be found in Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties. Additionally, Fact Sheets for every county can be found in the appendix.

⁴ Definition: The percentage of households with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

⁵ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.

Oregon's population in 2020 was 4,246,155 (US Census Bureau, 2021), an increase of 10.83% from the 2010 US Census. In 2020 in Oregon, 14.0% of households were living below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), a decrease from the figure of 14.9% in 2019. These figures were right before the pandemic, so they are expected to increase for 2021. The OCDC county figures range from 7% in Clackamas and Hood River Counties to 21% in Malheur County. However, these figures can be misleading as certain heavily populated urban areas with a higher median income skew the true level of extreme poverty in certain counties.

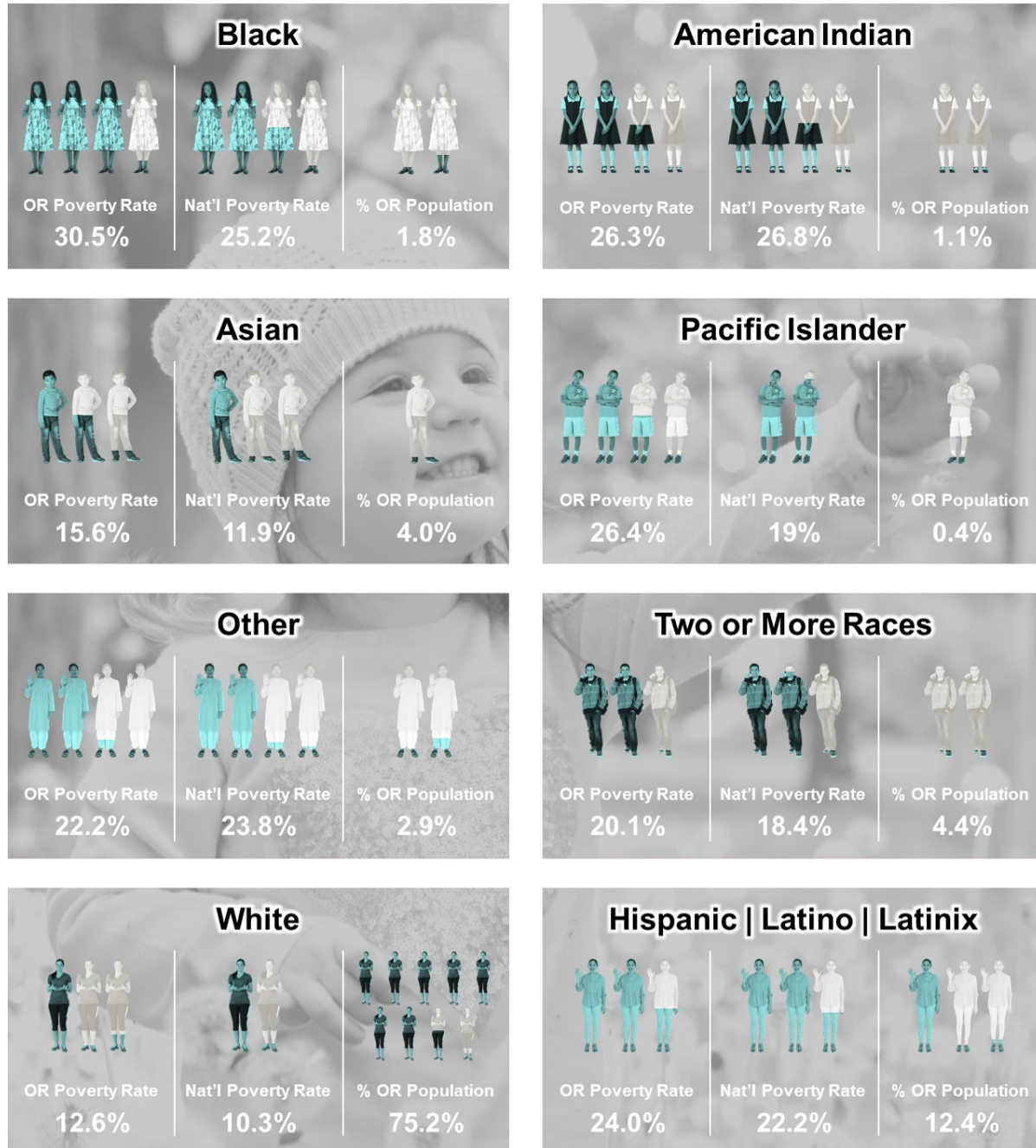
Figure 3: HHS Poverty Guidelines (1/12/2022)



The United Way conducted research into workers who are, “Asset Limited, Income Constrained, and Employed – ALICE” (United for Alice, n.d.). The ALICE Threshold is the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. If a household is below the ALICE threshold, then the household is considered to be in Financial Hardship, though they are above the FPL. In Oregon, a sobering average of 44% of households are listed as being in Financial Hardship. The OCDC county figures range from 37% in Jackson County (pre-wildfires which completely destroyed some cities in the county) to 54% in Malheur County⁶. Figure 4 (below) demonstrates the disparity between the poverty rates between the percentage of the population and the poverty rate by race/ethnicity for all ages (Welfare Info, 2019).

⁶ Oregon by the Numbers for 2020 and 2021 cite the same numbers in both publications – the United Way ALICE Project, 2018, Released in 2020.

Figure 4: Oregon Poverty Rate by Race (2019)



The highest unemployment in Oregon in 2020 was at 6.7% in Grant County and then 6.0% in Klamath County. The total Oregon unemployment rate of 3.7% for 2020 is misleading. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) created the 30% Rule, which states that households should not spend more than 30% of their income on housing (PD&R Edge, 2019). Only two of the fifteen OCDC counties are below 30% (Morrow and Umatilla) and both counties have extremely small populations,

which can skew the data. The city of Boardman in Morrow County sees 5,000+ workers commute in daily to work in the area, as there is no housing available to them.

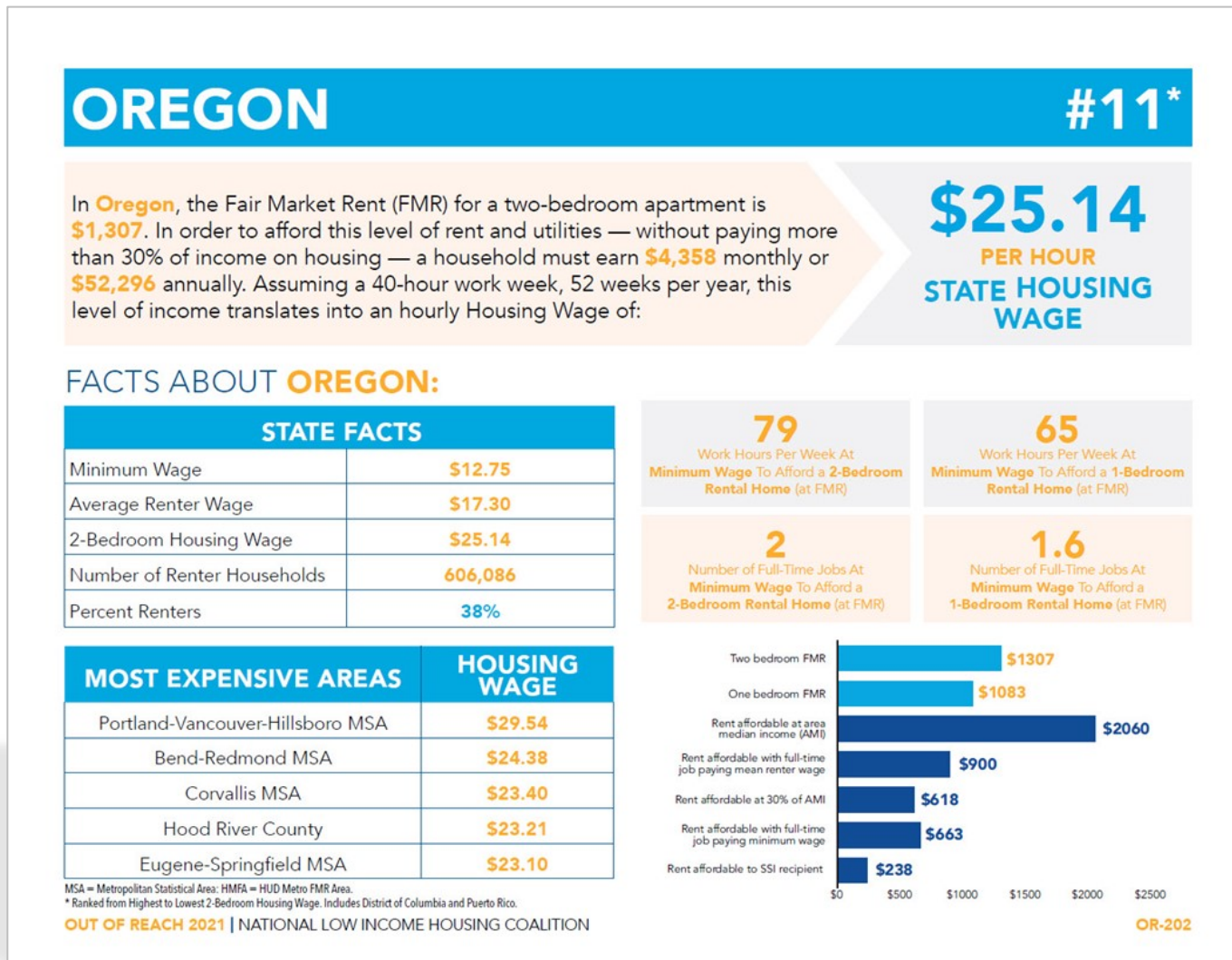
“The unemployment rate does not capture all of the economic distress Oregonians are experiencing in the ongoing pandemic. To understand more fully, we can look at other measures of labor underutilization. The official definition of unemployment used by Bureau of Labor Statistics is all persons within the civilian non-institutional population (CNP) who do not have a job, but are currently available for work and are actively searching for work. The official definition of unemployment also excludes certain groups who are sometimes thought of as being unemployed or “underemployed.” In recent years the “Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization” published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics have grown in popularity as statistics for identifying slack in the labor market. These alternative measures, commonly identified by a “U” in front of a number from 1 to 6... The broadest measure of labor underutilization, U-6, includes not only all unemployed and marginally attached persons, but also those employed part time for economic reasons. This latter group provides an objective measure of a portion of the underemployed (the so-called “involuntary part-time workers”)” (Johnson, 2021). This number better reflects the unemployment situation, as it more accurately reflects the employment picture.

Oregon's U-6 was at a record low of 7.6% in November 2019 and reached a record high of 20.9% in April 2020. The Oregon U-6 number for 2019 was 8.0 and for all of 2020 was 13.9, a substantial increase (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2021). This translates into more people living in poverty, but not necessarily being eligible for Head Start or government assistance because they are technically living above the FPL.

The housing costs in the state of Oregon continue to be exorbitant. In 2019 in Oregon, the average housing cost burden was 36.2% (down .08%) with the top two counties with the highest housing cost burden being Jackson County at 40.5% & Multnomah County at 40.2%.

“Another major issue is families who are “doubled-up” (not in a shelter, but staying with others). “These students and their families are often referred to as the “hidden homeless” because their unique circumstances make them difficult to find and include in homelessness counts. Although the Department of Education considers doubled-up students eligible for McKinney-Vento supports, the Department of Housing and Urban Development limits its definition of homelessness to those in shelter or sleeping in places not fit for human habitation. As a result, doubled-up families, who already lack access to the programs and services found in many shelters, may not qualify for many forms of assistance otherwise intended for homeless students. Oregon identified the highest percentage of low-income students who were homeless and in doubled-up living arrangements [in the United States], with 18% of students sleeping doubled up during the 2016–17 school year [the most recent year figures were available]” (Institute for Children, Poverty & Homelessness, 2022).

Figure 5: Housing Costs in Oregon (2021)




Reprinted with Permission from the National Low Income Housing Coalition <http://nlihc.org/oor> . Aurand, A., Emmanuel, D., Rafi, I., Threet, D., & Yentel, D. (2021). Out of Reach: The High Cost of Housing. National Low Income Housing Coalition. https://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/2021/OOR_2021_Mini-Book.pdf

“In Oregon, the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment is \$1,307. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities — without paying more than 30% of income on housing — a household must earn \$4,358 monthly or \$52,296 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into an hourly Housing Wage of \$25.14 an hour in Oregon.” (Aurand et al., 2021). Clackamas, Multnomah, and Yamhill County have the highest hourly Housing Wage of \$29.54. The lowest hourly Housing Wage is in Malheur County at \$15.33.

The percentage of Oregonians facing food insecurity decreased slightly from 12.3% in 2019 to 11.9% in 2020. Although the statistics show the food insecurity rate decreasing by .4% between 2019 and 2020, in the 15 counties OCDC serves, 9 counties show an increase in food insecurity, with Klamath County jumping from 14.3% to 16% (the highest food insecurity rate in Oregon) (The Ford Family Foundation & OSU, 2020). Families at OCDC have been greatly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Food Security in Oregon has taken a turn during the COVID-19 pandemic. In May 2020, Oregon State University estimated the number of people experiencing food insecurity in Oregon would double to 900,000 people, or more than one in five residents, due to increased unemployment from the COVID-19 health pandemic lockdown (Edwards, 2020). With the situation created by COVID-19, the numbers for food insecurity are expected to increase in correlation to the endemic poverty in the area. According to anecdotal data from the Oregon Food Bank (OFB), the number of people living with food insecurity has risen dramatically, with as much as a 60% increase in some areas.


Oregon State: Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics				
	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) / Female Population	% of Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 pounds)
	16,991 / 39,817 2020	454 / 194,515 2020	10.9% / 4,299 2020	6.7% 2020

The number of eligible pregnant women has decreased slightly since the 2019 Community Assessment. In 2019, there were 18,074 women whose prenatal care was paid for through the Oregon Health Plan out of 41,861 births. In 2020, there were 16,991 women whose prenatal care was paid for through the Oregon Health Plan out of 39,817 births. For 2020, the percentage of babies born with a low birth weight (under 5.5 pounds) for Oregon was 6.7%. The highest two figures for Oregon counties were Grant County at 10.0%, Malheur County at 9.0%.

Although the gap between white women and Hispanic / Latina/o/x women is decreasing, fewer Hispanic / Latina/o/x women receive adequate prenatal care (Ruffenach, 2016). Of those pregnant women, in OCDC counties, the range of expectant mothers reporting less than a high school diploma at the time of their child's birth changed significantly between 2017 and 2020. The lowest figure being 6.0% in Clackamas County in 2020 (down from 6.7 in 2017). In 2017, Jefferson County had the highest figure at 25.8%.

That has decreased to 16.9% in 2020. The current highest figure of expectant mothers reporting less than a high school diploma at the time of their child's birth is now Malheur County at 22.5%. It is important to note that the total numbers of pregnant teens in this category in Jefferson County in 2020 was 268 and in Malheur was 89, so it doesn't take much to move these percentages either way.

Morrow County had the most teen pregnancies in 2020 in all counties in Oregon at 7% with Malheur County in second place at 5.7%. When looking at the statistics for teen pregnancies, the number is decreasing with the pregnancy rate of Oregon teens (aged 10-17) at 2.2% in 2020, down from 4.9% in 2014. This is good news. But when breaking down these figures by race and ethnicity, even with a larger decrease among Hispanic / Latina/o/x than whites, the teen pregnancy rate for Hispanic / Latina/o/x remains almost triple the rate for whites at 9.9 per 1,000 versus 3.6 per 1,000 (Ruffenach, 2016).

Oregon State Children Demographics					
	# Children Under Age 5 227,811 2020 234,214 2019	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 16.6% 2020 18.0% 2019	# Children 0-6 Living at <200% of Federal Poverty Level 115,253- 121,871 2014-2019	# Children < 6 Receiving IE/ECSE Services 10,569 12/01/2020 ⁷	% Homeless Children (0-17) 3.7% 2019 4% 2018
	% Children Up-to-Date with Immunizations 71.0% 2019	% of Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # of Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits 65.2%/ 68,053 2018	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 8.3 2020 8.8 2019	% Child Food Insecurity 18.9% 2019	% Founded Child Abuse Assessments / Total Reports of Suspected Child Abuse 20.7% / 78,632 FFY 2020


The number of children under five continues to decrease, from 235,968 in 2018 to 234,214 in 2019 to 227,811 in 2020. Childhood poverty continues to be an endemic issue in Oregon. It remains a fact that on any given day in Oregon, on average a little less than one in five children are hungry. The child poverty rate is the percentage of individuals in a county under 18 years of age and living in families whose income falls below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for their family size. In 2020, the counties with the highest childhood poverty rate are Jefferson at 32.5% and Malheur County at 30.5%. The percentage of children living in poverty who are under 18 was 16.6%, down from 18% in 2019. Children living in poverty in Jefferson County continues to increase at an alarming rate, from 24.7% in 2018 to 26.3% in 2019 to 32.5% in 2020.

The number of children in a county in foster care per 1,000 residents under 18 years of age decreased slightly, from 8.8 in 2019 to 8.3 in 2020. The counties with the highest

⁷ Data retrieved from [www.Oregon.Gov](https://www.oregon.gov/ode/reports-and-data/SpEdReports/Pages/2020-2021IDEAfdederalreports.aspx) 2020-2021 IDEA Federal Reports
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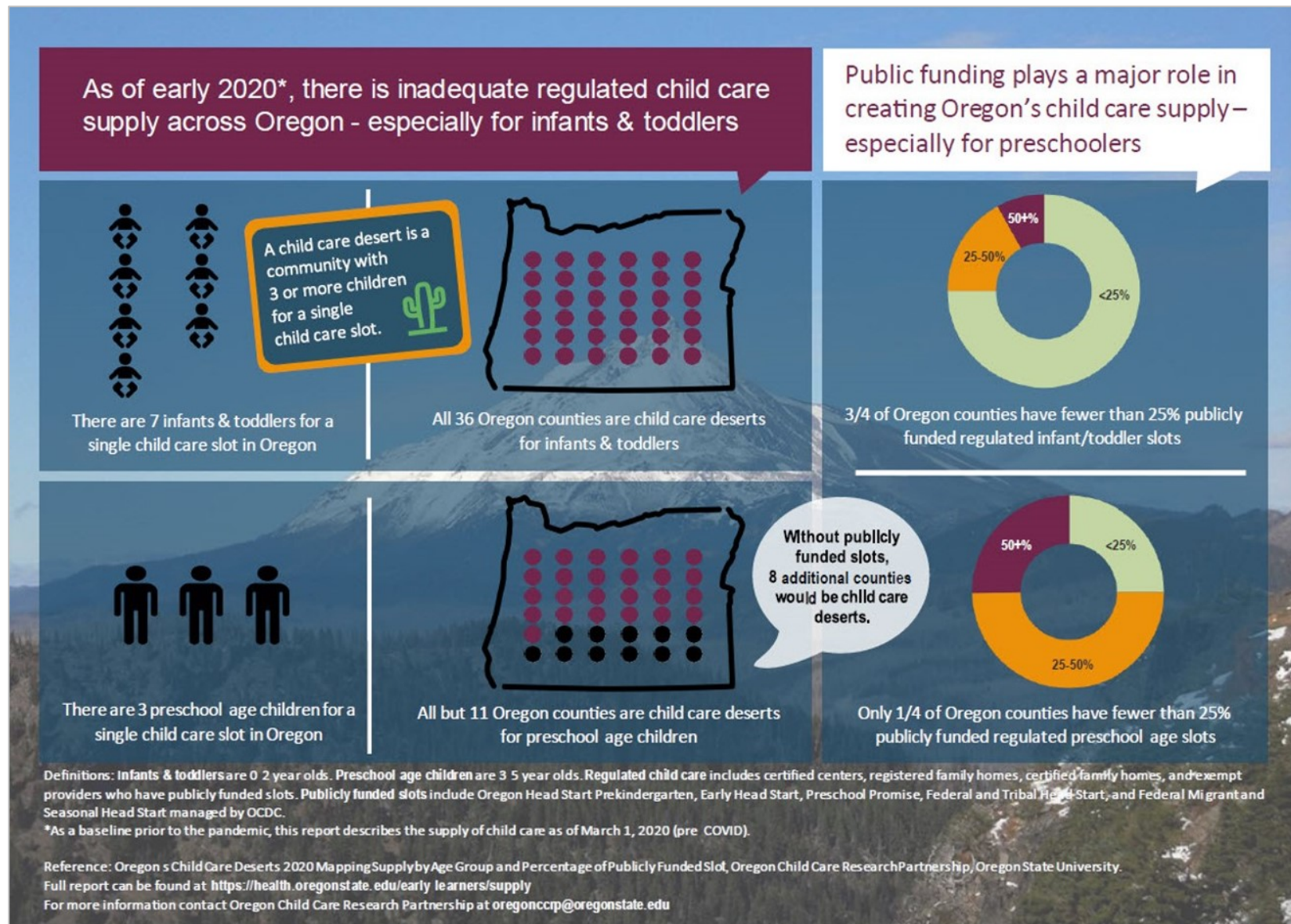
numbers of children in foster care per 1,000 were Malheur County at 25.4 and Harney County at 22.4. It is significant to note that there is a huge discrepancy between urban areas at 7.2 and rural areas with 14.4. With the pandemic stressors on foster parents, this number will only increase. Out of 78,632 total reports of suspected child abuse, 20.7% of them were founded child abuse reports.

A 2020 audit by the Oregon Secretary of State found that only 39.1% of infants and toddlers eligible for early intervention services actually received adequate levels of services and that only 61.6% of low-need preschoolers eligible for Early Intervention / Early Childhood Special Education (IE/ECSE) received adequate levels of services. Only 6.25% of moderate and 0.7% of high-needs preschoolers received adequate levels of services.

Oregon State Availability & Access to ECE Services					
	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS (Living in Poverty: <100% FPL)	% Children Without Access to Childcare Slot (ages 0-2)	% Children Without Access to Childcare Slot (ages 3-5)	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots
	52,388-56,050	92%	76%	20,988 / 1,697	46,983 / 11,379
	2014-2019	3/2020	3/2020	3/2020	3/2020
		87%	66%		
		2018	2018		

“Every county in Oregon is a childcare desert and availability has become scarcer during the pandemic. Oregon has lost about 20% of our pre-pandemic childcare supply. This lack of access to care has become a true emergency.” (Our Children Oregon, 2022). “Families with infants and toddlers in every Oregon county still live in a childcare desert. The picture is only slightly better for families with preschool-age children – families in 25 of 36 counties live in a childcare desert” (Pratt & Sektnan, 2021). Between 2018 and 2020 (pre-pandemic), the percentage of infants and toddlers ages 0-2 without access to a childcare slot increased from 87% to 92% and preschoolers aged 3-5 increased from 66% to 76%. Three of Oregon’s most populous counties are also the ones with the most infants and toddlers aged 0-2 without access to a childcare slot – Clackamas – 98%, Washington – 97%, and Multnomah 95%. For ages 3-5 - Clackamas – 86%, Washington – 88%, and Multnomah 79% (Pratt & Sektnan, 2021). In addition, higher percentages of preschool slots are publicly funded as compared to infant/toddler slots.

Figure 6: Status of Oregon Childcare (2020)




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Non-metropolitan 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. Solely building the childcare supply is not an adequate solution. Families cannot use added slots unless they can afford them and quality is high enough to meet the safety and developmental needs of their children. In the United States, 3 in 5 rural communities do not have sufficient childcare slots, with almost 60% of Hispanic / Latina/o/x families living in childcare deserts (Malik et al., 2018).


Exacerbating the lack of slots is the high turnover and staffing shortages in child care centers that have always been an issue, but have increased significantly during the pandemic. “Since losing one-third of its workforce at the outset of the pandemic, the child care industry has seen a jobs recovery that’s been slow and incomplete. And now it’s starting to backslide. After shedding 4,500 jobs from September through November [2021], preliminary estimates from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the child day care services industry lost another 3,700 jobs in December [2021]” (Wallace, 2022). This is a phenomenon occurring all across America.

“The National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), a nonprofit that represents the full spectrum of early childhood educators, surveyed 7,500 providers from mid-June to early July and found that more than half of respondents are experiencing greater difficulties with recruiting and retaining staff now than before March 2020... Of the providers that NAEYC surveyed who said they were experiencing staffing challenges, 50 percent said they were serving fewer children as a result, a third said they have a longer waitlist or are unable to reopen all of their classrooms, and about a quarter have had to reduce operating hours” (Tate, 2021). There are many causes of this shortage, but increasing wages for other jobs is an issue. For example, due to staffing issues, Target is raising its minimum wage to as much as \$24 per hour (Torchinsky, 2022). Child care center positions can’t compete.

Oregon State Race & Ethnicity				
	% White Alone 86.7% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 2.2% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 1.8% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 4.9% 4/01/2020
	% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.5% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 4.0% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic / Latina/o/x 13.4% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not % Hispanic / Latina/o/x 75.1% 4/01/2020

BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, People of Color) and Hispanic / Latina/o/x communities are more vulnerable to health and economic crises due to social and economic conditions such as poverty, lack of healthy and affordable housing, and discriminatory practices in


financial institutions. It is important to note that a mistaken use of key statistics often understates a state's diversity (Mapes, 2020). The problem lies in how the US Census Bureau tracks racial identifiers and ethnicity. For example, Oregon's largest minority group are the 13.3% who describe themselves as Hispanic / Latina/o/x⁸. But the Census Bureau sees this as an ethnicity, not a race. So Hispanic / Latina/o/x often identify as white for race on the Census form. The Census Bureau's Quick Facts feature includes charts on race and ethnicity. For Oregon, the "White Alone" population figure is 86.7%, which is the number often cited (Mapes, 2020). But further down the page is a line for "Non-Hispanic White" and the population figure there is 75.1%, a difference of 500,000 people out of 4.2 million (Mapes, 2020). This is a more accurate figure that should be used. This has greater implications for all data sets used and must be kept in mind when analyzing data. It is also important to note that migrant workers aren't counted in the totals, and there is a large population of Hispanic / Latina/o/x migrant workers who move around in Oregon.

Oregon State COVID-19 Data					
	# COVID-19 Cases (18+) Per 100,000 13,120 1/01/2022	# Actual COVID-19 Cases (18+) 559,960 1/01/2022	# COVID-19 Pediatric Cases (Under 18) per 100,000 11,552 12/26/2021	% Adults (18+) Vaccinated (All) 74.6% 1/17/2022	% Adults (18+) Vaccinated (Hispanic / Latina/o/x) 58.5% 1/17/2022
	% Adults (18+) Who Have Received COVID-19 Booster (All) 39.2% 1/17/2022	% Adults (18+) Who Have Received COVID-19 Booster (Hispanic / Latina/o/x) 23.2% 1/17/2022	Oregon Childcare: # Current Total Licensed Capacity 184,649 12/2020	Oregon Childcare: # Total Capacity Due to COVID Restrictions 127,864 12/2020	# Spanish-Speaking Childcare Centers 3,270 12/2020 5,242 2/2020

Total pediatric COVID-19 case as of 12/26/2021 are highest in Grant and Jefferson counties. It is also important to note that the pediatric case rate is higher among people who identify as Hispanic / Latina/o/x (OHA COVID-19, 2022). By September 21, 2020, Oregon childcare had lost more than 60% of its providers since the beginning of the pandemic, which will have an impact on the statewide recovery and has deepened the lack of affordable high quality programs for all families to access (Calderon, 2021). One of the greatest losses in Oregon's childcare has come from providers who prefer to communicate in Spanish. In February 2020, there were 5,242 Spanish Speaking Childcare Centers. By December 2020, that number was down to 3,270 (Capacity Data, 2020). In Oregon for many of the providers who prefer to communicate in Spanish, enrollment comes from low-income families and provides childcare at the most

⁸ There was a rich discussion with Policy Councils and the PFCE about the use of "Hispanic" versus "Latino/a" versus "Latinx". It was generally accepted that "Hispanic" referred to those who speak Spanish. At the end of the discussion, the consensus was to use all three terms in order to best represent all voices and this document reflects this decision.

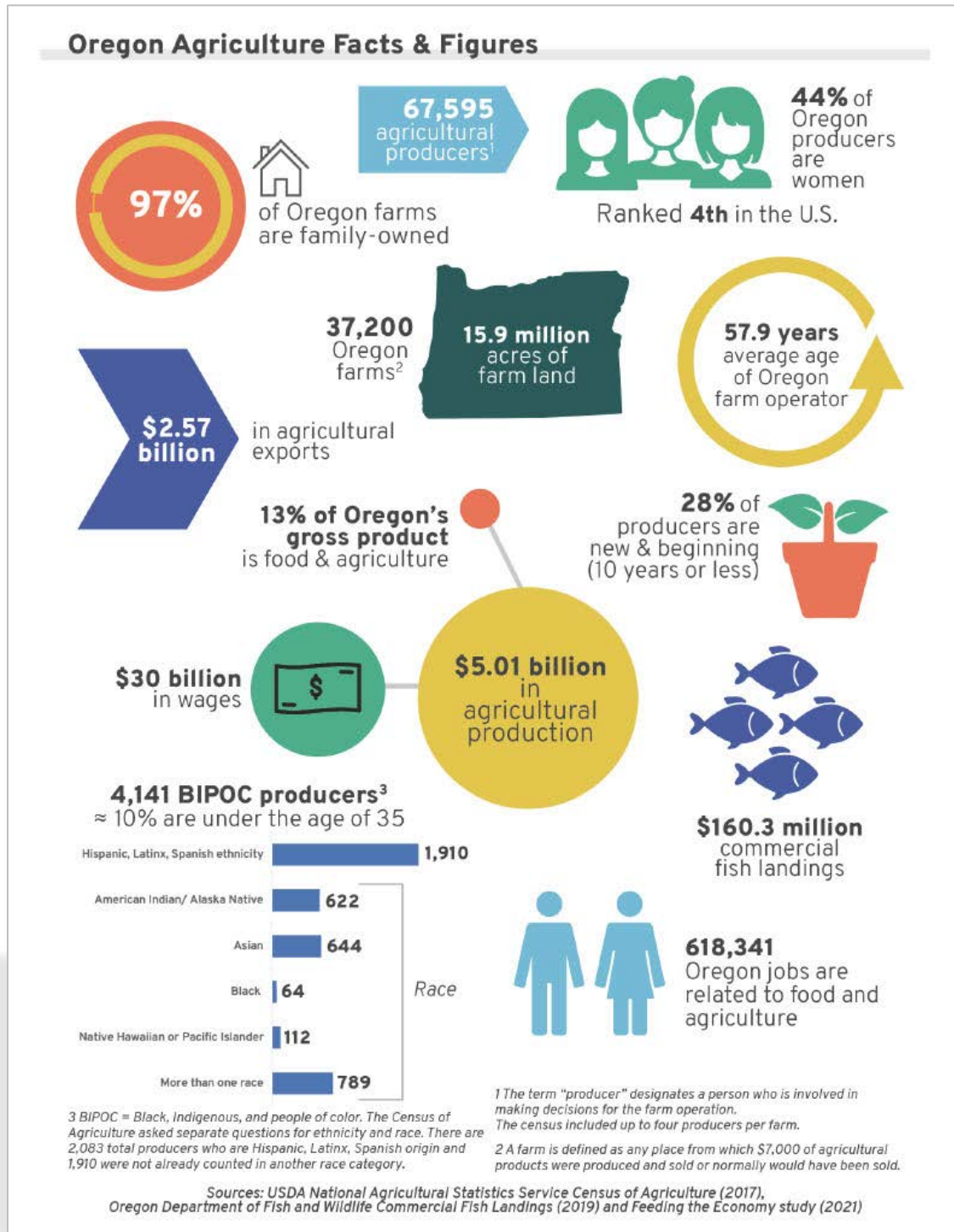
affordable rates per child. Oregon capacity has decreased significantly due to class size for preschoolers under the *Health and Safety Guidelines for Childcare and Early Education Operating During COVID-19 (Health and Safety Guidance)*. Many providers are choosing to keep the ratios lower to decrease the risk of COVID-19 in the stable groups. Oregon's preschool childcare ratios per teacher/child is 1:10 and many classrooms are staying at 10-12 students with 2 teachers instead of 18-20 students. This reduces the capacity and increases the loss of income for many providers.

Oregon State Agricultural Data					
	# Migrant Workers Working in Agriculture	# Seasonal Workers Working in Agriculture	Farm Operations: # Operations	Farm Operations: Average # Acres Operated	Average Size of Farm (Acres)
	27,792	55,169	37,200	15,800,000	425
	2018	2018	2020	2020	2020
	27,257	59,800	37,616	15,962,322	424
	2013	2013	2017	2017	2017

“Every segment of food and agricultural production has seen impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic or the wildfire emergencies in Oregon this past year. As the COVID-19 pandemic began sweeping across the globe, the agricultural industry had to quickly adjust at every step along the supply chain to protect employees and consumers while still providing services, food, and animal feed” (Oregon State Board of Agriculture, 2021).

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration studies for Oregon are published every five years. Comparing the 2013 study with the 2018 study, the numbers show that the number of migrant workers in the state increased slightly from 27,257 in 2013 to 27,792 in 2018. Although not reflected in the numbers yet, one major trend continues to be that migrant families are settling down, working crops in their areas of residence instead of travelling out of area. Growers are trying to retain families, as it is difficult to obtain agricultural workers. All OCDC counties report issues with fewer migrant workers due to farms hiring from the Non-Immigrant Worker Temporary Agricultural Worker (H-2A). According to the United States Department of Agriculture, growth of the H-2A Temporary Agricultural Worker Program is a clear indicator that there is an agriculture labor shortage in the United States. From 2005 to 2019, the number of H-2A positions requested and approved in the U.S. increased five-fold, - from 48,000 in 2005 to 258,000 in 2019. Additional evidence for this comes from local data from the Washington Farm Labor Association, a provider of H-2A agricultural workers, which reported they provided the state of Oregon with 1,522 H-2A workers in 2018. This information is important to OCDC as it continues to monitor community changes that affect its programs.

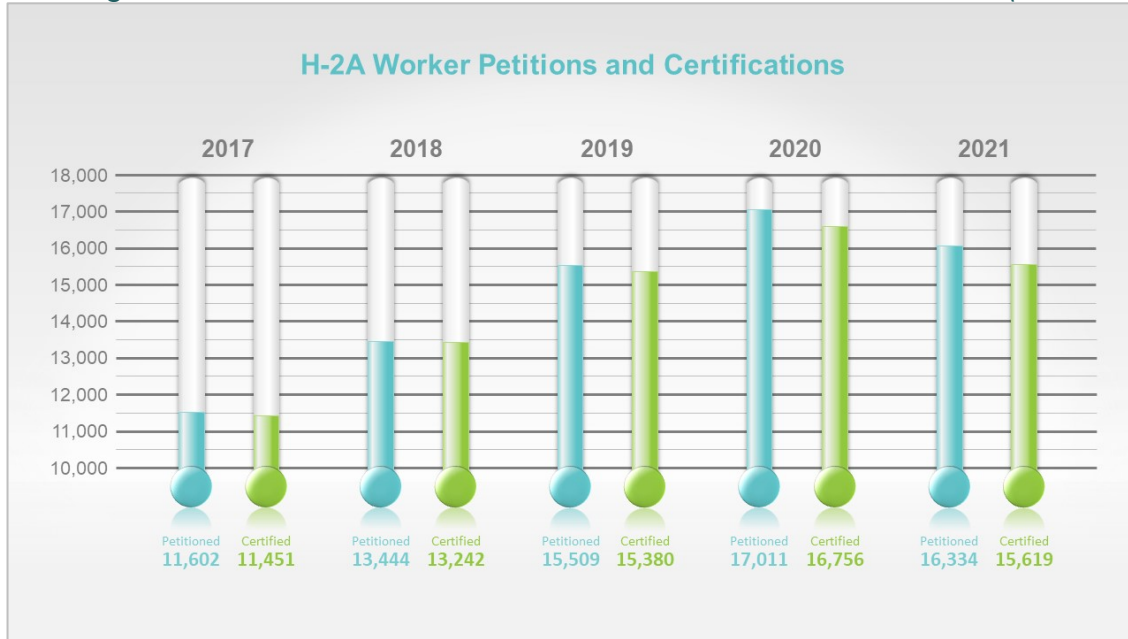
Figure 7: Oregon Agriculture Facts & Figures (2021)



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<https://oda.direct/boardreport>

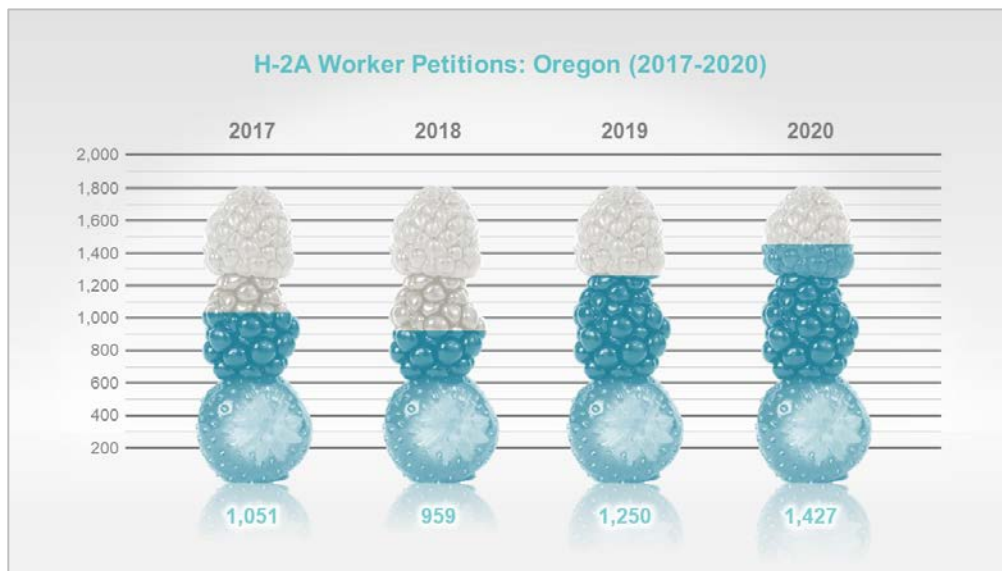
Figure 8: H-2A Worker Petitions and Certifications: United States (2017-2021)



FFY 2021 numbers from US DOL, 2021. All else from US Citizenship and Immigration Services, 2021.

Additionally, in FFY 2021, California and Washington accounted for 19.2% of all certified applications in the United States (US Citizenship and Immigration Services, 2021). This is important as migrant workers often travel between all three states (California, Oregon, and Washington), following the harvests.

Figure 9: H-2A Worker Petitions: Oregon (2017-2020)




Even during the pandemic, the number of H-2A Worker petitions in Oregon increased (see Figure 9 above).

The rise in H-2A Temporary Agricultural Workers is of concern, because these workers come to the U.S. unaccompanied by their families. Therefore, they do not access programs such as EHS CC RXII or MSHS/EHS. Furthermore, H-2A workers can compete with and displace migrant and local seasonal agricultural workers, thereby negatively affecting their eligibility for EHS CC RXII and MSHS/EHS programs thus contributing to low enrollment numbers for OCDC. OCDC continues to monitor these changes and maintain its relationships with local agricultural employers and families in an effort to create work opportunities as well as early childhood education opportunities for families. Additionally, over the past several years, Oregon's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) changed their requirements for migrant camps, which resulted in over 90% of these camps shutting down.

OCDC Demographics

Please note: The data reflects the tremendous negative impact COVID-19 had on attendance. The Office of Head Start went so far as to not require the reporting of data for 2020.

OCDC Data – All Programs					
	# Slots Allocated 4,006 12/31/2021	# Children Served 2,897 12/31/2021	% Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 9.43% 12/31/2021	# Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 618 8/31/2021	# Families Experiencing Homelessness 142 8/31/2021
	# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than HS Education 1,346 8/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Who Received Preventative Dental Care 2,192 8/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 1,992 8/31/2021	% Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 94% 8/31/2021	# Foster Children Served 59 8/31/2021

Please note that some programs run on calendar year, some on school year, some programs don't collect all the data points in this chart.

Hub Sector Plans: Priority Populations

Another important data set published in the beginning of 2020 were the Oregon Department of Education Early Learning Division 2019 Early Care and Education Sector Plans for the Early Learning Hubs. Early Learning Hubs are located in 16 regions across Oregon and work to ensure cross-sector partners work together to create local systems that are aligned, coordinated, and family-centered, that children are arriving at

kindergarten ready to succeed, and that children are living in families that are healthy, stable, and attached. OCDC staff were involved at each local hub in creating the Sector Plans. Early Learning Hubs are creating streamlined systems that are easier to navigate for families, increase access to and enrollment in quality child care and preschool, and improve the quality of preschool provider care. OCDC's counties fall under eleven of these Hubs (see Appendix D: OCDC Counties: Priority Populations by Hub Region). The Sector Plans listed out up to six priority populations specific to each Hub geographic area. Many of these priority populations were densely packed with descriptors. In analyzing the data, there were 55 total responses with a total of 17 distinct priority populations listed. Each of these 17 distinct priority populations were given a letter code. Each time that priority population was listed, these codes were added, with one priority population having up to five different codes. In the end, there were a total of 96 codes assigned. Figure 10 (below) lists out the results:

Figure 10: Hub Sector Plans: Top Priority Populations (2020)

Instances	Item
18	Children of families with multiple vulnerabilities (have at least two of items in this list)
14	Underserved due to race/ethnicity, including: Black/African American, Hispanic / Latina/o/x, Native American/Tribal, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households
12	Children under age 5
10	Poverty: Children at economic disadvantage
9	Disability or delay and/or mental health condition
6	Dual Language Learners: Children who are learning English as their second language
4	Rural: Children/families living in areas of geographic isolation
4	Children of houseless/homeless families
4	Foster care, kinship care
3	Children whose families who are immigrants/refugees
3	Lack of access to quality ECE
2	Health issues/physical disabilities
2	Children experiencing social complexity and trauma
2	Little access to culturally specific programming including native language and indigenous history supports
1	Single parent households
1	Children with no parents in the workforce
1	Children from socially complex families (children of teen parents and/or parent incarceration)

Eighteen of the fifty-five responses listed multiple vulnerabilities. This demonstrates the complexities of the families and children with whom OCDC works. Fourteen out of the fifty-five responses listed race/ethnicity as a priority population. For purposes of this

analysis, we combined all the answers that listed out race/ethnicity. In all but one instance, the specific race/ethnicity was listed, with Hispanic / Latina/o/x children being the most frequently mentioned. Children under the age of five are mentioned twelve times, children who are economically disadvantaged ten times, and children with a disability or delay and/or mental health condition are mentioned nine times. These results align and strengthen the data that demonstrates the needs of the underserved in Oregon.

Access and Availability of Community Resources

OCDC has strong partnerships with community providers to connect families to available community resources in each community statewide. For example, well-established partnerships with Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), Public Health Departments, Dental Care Organizations (DCOs), Women Infants and Children Program (WIC), Food Banks, and Mental Health Providers provide essential services within communities throughout the agency service area. These partnerships allow for a strong connection between Head Start staff and community partner staff, and in-turn a wrap-around approach for the child and family. Appendix F lists some of OCDC's community resources by county.

OCDC has a strong focus on working with children with disabilities. In order to do so, OCDC has established strong partnerships across all counties to ensure children get the services they need. Appendix G: Disabilities Service Providers in OCDC Service Areas provides a non-exhaustive list of these providers. OCDC collaborates with five of the eight programs contracted in the state of Oregon under Part C and section 619 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to provide Early Intervention / Early Childhood Special Education (EI/ECSE), enhancing services during the school year to enrolled families with children experiencing disabilities. In some counties, EI/ECSE services are not available in summer months.

In the service areas throughout Oregon where OCDC operates, there are over 235 other community service providers who offer some form of childcare for both infant and toddler-aged children and preschool-aged children who are Head Start eligible. Despite the high number of other childcare programs in the service area, OCDC is the only organization in the state of Oregon who operates MSHS and EHS RXII programs, which are designed to meet the unique needs of migrant and seasonal farmworker families. OCDC fosters positive relationships with other early childhood education providers in the service area as part of its overall community partnership approach.

Partnerships & Collaborative Arrangements

OCDC's strong community partnerships improve service delivery, increase access to services, and prevent duplication of services. These mutual relationships allow partners to learn about and promote OCDC programs while at the same time allowing OCDC the opportunity to learn about and inform families of the other valuable services available in the communities.

OCDC works carefully with community partners and other early childhood education providers in its service areas to create MOUs that support the needs of the families living in the service areas while also meeting the needs of the organizations in their communities that are providing services. Individual county programs throughout the state. Individual county programs throughout the state establish Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with their community partners so that they can work together to connect families to resources, thus creating an environment that is collaborative and not competitive.

OCDC works carefully with community partners and other early childhood education providers in its service areas to create memoranda of understanding (MOU) that support the needs of the families living in the service areas while also meeting the needs of the organizations in their communities that are providing services. When working with community partners who provide family services, but not early childhood education programs, OCDC establishes agreements or MOUs aimed at creating mutual relationships whereby each partner informs its families of services provided by the other, often resulting in family referrals. When working with community partners who provide early childhood education programs in the same service area, OCDC establishes MOUs that define the specific recruitment and service areas of each partner as well as a referral system that gives priority to each partner based on the expressed wishes and needs of applicant families and the unique services offered by each partner. Agreements between OCDC and its community partners are normally updated once a year, once every five years or whenever there are changes of leadership at one of the partnering organizations. OCDC agreements and MOUs are maintained on file at each county service area's main office, with the Program Director, and at OCDC's main office, with the Regional Operations Manager.

OCDC's strong community partnerships improve service delivery, increase access to services, and prevent duplication of services. These mutual relationships allow partners to learn about and promote OCDC programs while at the same time allowing OCDC the opportunity to learn about and inform families of the other valuable services available in the communities. OCDC Centers maintain lists of community partners that provide resources to families in each county (See Appendix F: Community Resources). This partial list includes over 190 community partners in the fifteen counties which we serve. While not an exhaustive list, some of the community partners that OCDC works with on a regular basis include: local school districts, Oregon Early Learning Hubs, local Education Service Districts, Migrant Education Programs (Oregon Department of Education), Community Action, Southern Oregon Head Start, Healthy Families of Oregon, IRCO (Immigrant & Refugee Community Organization), Oregon Human Development Coalition, Oregon Law Centers and Legal Aid Services of Oregon, Oregon Health Plan, Healthy Start, WIC, Portland State University, local food banks, homeless shelters, Virginia Garcia Memorial Health Center, local Federally Qualified Healthcare Centers, local Health Departments, Oregon Health & Science University (OHSU), Childcare Resource & Referral programs, local agricultural employers and many other partners that make up the fabric of their communities. This type of tracking of

community partners and resources supports staff in managing outreach and recruitment as well as collaborating with families in addressing their unique needs and interests through facilitating referrals to access resources and services. Staff are also able to identify gaps in available services or community partnerships and then coordinate services or grow partnerships to improve upon those gaps.

Pre-COVID-19, OCDC provided office space the following partners on-site:

- WIC
 - Jackson County: Briscoe Center
 - Polk County: Independence Center
 - Wasco County: The Dalles Center & St. Mary's Center – both for a week during the Peak Migrant Fair
 - Washington County: Enterprise Center
- Giggles & Grace RX EHS Partner: Ontario Center
- MECP MCHD (Mental Health Consultant): Multnomah County: Anderson Center
- MCHD (Nurse Consultant): Multnomah County: Anderson Center
- North West Region ESD: Washington County: Enterprise Center

The expectation is that the partners will be on site once they reopen for in-person visits.

OCDC has partnered with local county food resources who provide food for families on-site (see Figure 12 below) for a list of the centers and partners. Two sites (Ontario Center and the Milton-Freewater Center) have permanent on-site food pantries.

Figure 11: Food Pantry Collaborations

County/Site	Partner	Frequency
Clackamas County		
Mulino Center	Oregon Food Bank	3 rd Tuesday of every month
Hood River County		
Odell Center	Oregon Food Bank	Monthly
Parkdale Center	Oregon Food Bank	Monthly
Klamath County		
Chiloquin Center	Oregon Food Bank	Sept-Nov Bi-Weekly
Klamath Falls Center	Oregon Food Bank	Sept-Nov Bi-Weekly
Malin Center	Oregon Food Bank	Sept-Nov Bi-Weekly
Malheur County		
Nyssa Center	Oregon Food Bank	Bi-Monthly Food Boxes
Ontario Center	Oregon Food Bank	Bi-Monthly in house distribution
Marion County		
Brooks Center	Oregon Food Bank	Every 3 rd Tuesday of the Month
Settlemier Center	Local Aware Food Bank	Quarterly basis during parent events
Silverton Center	Marion Polk Food Share	4 th Thursday of every month

County/Site	Partner	Frequency
Morrow County		
Irrigon Center	Oregon Food Bank/Capeco	Bi-Monthly
Umatilla County		
Hermiston Center	Oregon Food Bank/Capeco	Bi-Monthly
Milton-Freewater Center	Oregon Food Bank/Capeco	Bi-Monthly
Wasco County		
The Dalles Center	Columbia Gorge Food Bank	Monthly
St. Mary's Center	Columbia Gorge Food Bank	Monthly
Washington County		
Enterprise Center	Fresh Food Market	Jan. – August: Monthly
Jose Pedro Center	Fresh Food Market	Jan. – August: Monthly
Linden Center	Fresh Food Market	Jan. – August: Monthly

Section 4 ► Data Review and Analysis

Issues/Needs, Trends, and Concerns

“Public health measures related to COVID-19 began in Oregon in mid-March 2020. The National Bureau of Economic Research declared an official recession in the United States, beginning in February 2020. They have yet to declare an official end to the pandemic recession” (Johnson, 2021). As stated in *Oregon By the Numbers 2021*, “Oregonians have lived through experiences in the last two years that will surely shape the future of our state for decades to come: economically, educationally, socially, geographically.” Three major events impacted Oregon in 2020-2021 – the pandemic, the wildfires, and the extreme weather.

The Pandemic

The first was the COVID-19 pandemic. On March 8, 2020, Governor Brown declared a state of emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 safety protocols keep changing. Vaccinations have become political. New variants keep emerging just as we think we are ready to come out of the pandemic.

Childcare was not affordable for working families across the country and in Oregon before the pandemic. It is now worse. Every U.S. family should have access to affordable, quality childcare. Individual affordability is affected by different factors, such as regional cost of living and household size that shape what makes childcare affordable, or unaffordable, for a family. Many families, especially those with low incomes, pay much more than 10%. In Oregon the cost of childcare continues to rise, the average monthly price of full-time childcare is \$710 per child in childcare. That is 14% of the median household income for a family with children under the age of 6

(Childcare Aware, 2020). In Oregon, a family with at least one child under six and earning 25% of median household income pays 57% of their income on childcare for every child enrolled. Quality childcare is out of reach for most families living at or below 200% of FPL (Childcare Aware, 2020). This limits families to lower quality childcare options and many times puts low income children behind as they enter primary education. Economists are suggesting more government involvement "...which could include universal pre-K, financial support for providers as well as subsidies to families, with provisions that guarantee higher wages and better working conditions for the workers" (Wallace, 2022).

Portland State University, Oregon State University, University of Oregon and a coalition of numerous community-based organizations collaborated to conduct Oregon's COVID-19 Farmworker Study, which found that COVID-19 had a devastating effect on the state's farmworkers, with infection rates nearly double than in the regular population and including other factors such as lack of access to COVID-19 testing and medical care. "The work also points to a number of possible interventions for the future, including but not limited to: providing access to culturally-informed mental health supports, improving access to childcare, and investing in digital literacy programs..." (California Institute of Rural Studies, 2021).

Another unanticipated effect of the pandemic is the worsened labor shortage. For example, it is difficult to find bus drivers. "There were 370,000 school bus drivers across the country employed in 2019, according to the U.S. Department of Labor. The most-updated report, released in May 2020 by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, suggested that there are 314,920 school bus drivers, a nearly 15% drop from the previous year" (Wingate, 2021). It is also difficult to find childcare workers. "According to a survey of 2,690 members of the National Education Association in May [2021], 32% said the "pandemic has led them to plan to leave the profession earlier than they anticipated" (Streeter, 2021). Without the proper staff, centers can't remain open.

Finally, mental health issues for adults and children have increased since the beginning of the pandemic. In 2019, 21%, of American adults reported that they faced mental health issues. By December 21, 2020, that figure had risen to 42.4%. In May 24, 2021, that number had reduced to 30.1%. "Some demographics reported higher rates of anxiety and depression than others — including young adults, women, Hispanic Americans, and people without a high school diploma" (USA Facts, 2021). Children are showing signs of the stress and trauma they have experienced during the pandemic (Vestal, 2021). No one has been exempt from the stresses and trauma resulting from the pandemic. On October 19, 2021, the American Academy of Pediatrics, American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Children's Hospital Association declared a national emergency in child and adolescent mental health. "As health professionals dedicated to the care of children and adolescents, we have witnessed soaring rates of mental health challenges among children, adolescents, and their families over the course of the COVID-19 pandemic, exacerbating the situation that existed prior to the pandemic. Children and families across our country have experienced enormous adversity and disruption. The inequities that result from

structural racism have contributed to disproportionate impacts on children from communities of color. This worsening crisis in child and adolescent mental health is inextricably tied to the stress brought on by COVID-19 and the ongoing struggle for racial justice and represents an acceleration of trends observed prior to 2020. The pandemic has struck at the safety and stability of families. More than 140,000 children in the United States lost a primary and/or secondary caregiver, with youth of color disproportionately impacted” (American Academy of Pediatrics, 2021).

The Wildfires

The second major event were the most destructive wildfires in Oregon state history that began at the end of August in 2020. Nine lives were lost, more than 1.2 million acres burned, 4,021 homes were destroyed, 1,193 structures were destroyed, and 2,100 people sought shelter across eight counties (Clackamas, Douglas, Jackson, Klamath, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, and Marion) (State of Oregon Governor’s Wildfire Economic Recovery Council, 2021). For comparison, from 2015-2019 a total of 93 homes were destroyed in wildfires (Urness, 2020). Data is just emerging that will demonstrate the how much Oregon was changed by these events in 2020. “However, only a few days into summer 2021, a new series of wildfires erupted with the Bootleg Fire becoming the largest in the nation and growing large enough to create its own weather systems. Firefighters are warning that we have entered a new era, one in which the old playbooks no longer apply” (The Ford Family Foundation & OSU, 2021).

The wildfires in Oregon caused significant damages. According to the Oregon Wildfire Response website from Oregon.gov, of those displaced by the wildfires over Labor day 2020, as of 1/12/2022 there were still 484 people living in shelters and 201 households living in FEMA direct housing. The state-led, county-managed Debris Cleanup has made significant progress since March of 2021. As of 1/12/2022, 99.8% of home sites have been cleaned and 91.1% of hazardous trees have been removed (Oregon Rising Stronger Together, 2022). Along with the fire damage was the dangerous air quality due to the smoke from the wildfires.

“Nearly 14,000 Oregonians were denied federal disaster assistance after last year’s wildfires. Many of the people who have been denied assistance are low-income” (Ehrlich, 2021). Families who were doubled up, people who have Spanish names, owners of mobile homes, and people without access to lawyers to assist them are more likely to be denied. “Jackson County officials say two-thirds of the homes destroyed by the Alameda Fire were manufactured homes” (Ehrlich, 2021).

Intense Weather Events

The third major event was the weather issues – from ice storms and snow to record-breaking heat waves. There were two major winter storms on February 11 and 12, 2021, bringing the most destructive freezing rain event in Oregon in 40 years and blizzard conditions, causing Governor Brown to declare a state of emergency in nine counties (Macuk, 2021).

In 2021, Oregon was hotter than any state in the US (except for Death Valley). “Summers in the Pacific Northwest are getting hotter and drier. Oregon’s temperatures have skyrocketed to triple digits in recent years” (Vega, 2021). This is leading to fewer and fewer migrant workers coming in to Oregon. The heat destroys the crops and makes the working conditions difficult. Another side effect of the heat is the drought in the entire Western United States. For example, in Jackson County and Josephine County have been hurt by “...illegal growers have drained creeks and siphoned off groundwater” (Selsky, 2021). In Klamath County, “according to Oregon Water Resource Department measurements, the groundwater level in the basin has declined by 30 feet since 2001” and they are expecting another 40-50 feet of decline before the end of the year (Feller, 2021).

Another trend that is just beginning (according to experts) is the extreme heat Oregon experienced in June of 2021, with temperatures reaching up to 117 degrees in some areas. In Oregon, more than 100 people died from the heat (Williams, 2021). “The hardest hit by the heat wave has been for growers of caneberries — including blueberries, blackberries and marionberries — and cherries...” (Tabrizian, 2021). Other impacted crops were the cherries in the Columbia Gorge and the raspberries in Clackamas County. Examples include Jim Woods, who lost 100% of the cherries on his 30-acre farm near Dufur, which withered on the tree (Dooris, 2021). Another example is Liepold Farms in Boring who said they estimate they lost 15-20% of its raspberry crop to the heat wave (Gutierrez, 2021). Adding to the production issues at Liepold Farms is the shortage of workers who have to be sent home early to protect them from heat-related illnesses. If this trend continues, it will have a major impact on agriculture and farmworkers. There was a second heat wave in August, though not as devastating as the June heat dome. The heat had devastating effects on agriculture across the state.

Finally, there was the flooding following three days of heavy rain beginning on November 11, 2021. There was one death in Jefferson County when a woman was swept away in the Santiam River (Macuk, 2021). All of these events have significantly impacted Oregonians in 2021.

Section 5 ► Recommendations

The 2022 Community Assessment tells the story of Oregon’s least served and most vulnerable families and children over the past few years by looking at the social indicators. The first step was to collect the data. The data leads to significant findings. These findings lead to recommendations. The following data points seemed most significant upon analysis of the data:

- Significant number of households in financial hardship
- High housing cost burden
- US 2021 Poverty Guidelines not in step with the reality of poverty

- U-6 numbers remain high in Oregon even though Oregon's U-4 numbers align with the national average
- Childhood poverty / food insecurity
- Higher number of foster children in rural counties
- Need for increased number of immunizations and well-child visits
- Children not Kindergarten ready
- Social/emotional issues increasing in children, families, and staff
- No access to childcare slots/no slots at all
- Impacts of COVID-19 on childcare providers (60% closed, Spanish-speaking closed)
- Staffing issues (including needing competitive salaries) – transportation, teachers, frontline
- Poverty by race – disproportionate
- Teen pregnancy rate for Hispanic/Latina/o/x remains almost triple the rate for whites
- COVID vaccination rates for Hispanic / Latina/o/x population low
- More and more H-2A farm workers coming in

These data points combined into five findings/trends for the direction of OCDC. OCDC cannot address some social indicators of the status of the families (for example, the cost of housing). However, knowing the housing issues leads OCDC to look for more community partners to assist in finding new housing partners.

Findings & Recommendations



Finding/Trend: 1. Need for affordable and available childcare in all Oregon counties.



Recommendation: Continue providing services to children in the current counties and sites while looking for new opportunities to serve more children as they arise. Advocate on a state level for transition to preschool and a better system of payment for providers to allow for more services. Take advantage of new federal programs and integrate into existing programs.



Finding/Trend: 2. Need new strategies for staffing (shortages across the board, especially bus drivers, teachers, front-line childcare staff, supervisors)



Recommendation: Rethinking recruitment, salaries, and hiring practices. Have a broader consideration for qualifications for positions, with lived experience, alternate degrees, and other factors that complement the position - including aligning with the Oregon Registry Online (ORO). Simplify and shorten the hiring process and look at the quality of the expertise of the candidate. Change from a regimented approach to a more human-services based approach.



Finding/Trend: 3. Create/revise processes and procedures to support programming amidst COVID-19 pandemic, extreme weather, and wildfires.



Recommendation: Devote resources to disseminate, manage and implement the ever-changing rules and information related to COVID-19 for families, including transmission, safety procedures, legal issues, prevention, vaccination, and dispelling myths – all in usable formats. Step-up parenting education for assisting families in these unprecedented times. Continue partnering with agencies with resources to deliver information about COVID-19 and vaccines, utilizing the trust OCDC has developed and won over decades with families. Continue giving consistency to children in foster care by providing extra supports in the classroom as needed, ensuring the mental health consultants are available to assist the children, staff, and foster families to address the challenges these incredible children can present due to trauma. Support the transition to online training delivery.



Finding/Trend: 4. Work with families for economic security, including food security, meeting basic needs, and stable housing.



Recommendation: Continue as Emergency Childcare providers during the pandemic so families and staff can stay employed. Maximize and leverage collaborations with community partners as well as seek out new partners to provide ethnically appropriate and nutritious food, access to resources for basic needs, and stable housing opportunities. This includes acting as food distribution centers and hubs for families to receive resources, actively looking for grants to provide additional supports for families during the pandemic and those who are still affected by the wildfires, and being on the pulse of supports and resources as they are released, linking families in need to resources across language and cultural barriers. Monitor and keep up-to-date on federal and state resources that become available for families.



Finding/Trend: 5. Need for more well-being services for families and children and staff.



Recommendation: Actions to develop positive well-being environments for families and children. Conduct needs assessment on well-being for staff. Create more mental health interventions based on social-emotional indicators to assist children, families, and staff.



Appendices

Appendices

Appendix A: OCDC Locations, Programs, & Slots as of 1/01/2022

County/Site	MSHS	RXII	OPK	OPK-P3	PSP	MIECHV	Migrant Ed	RX
Clackamas County	90	16	-	-	10	-	-	14
Mulino Center 3700 S Freeman Road; Mulino OR 97042-8638 503-759-6232	90	16	-	-	10	-	-	-
RX: Sunshine Early Learning Center 11039 SE 21st Ave Milwaukie, OR 97222 503-850-6646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Central Office 9140 SW Pioneer Court, Ste E Wilsonville OR 97070 503-570-1110	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hood River County	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odell Center 3485 Early Road Odell OR 97044-NONE 541-354-6232	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parkdale Center 7300 Clear Creek Road Parkdale OR 97041-7701 541-352-6232	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson County	112	-	60	16	-	-	TBD	-
Briscoe Center 265 N. Main Street #1 Ashland OR 97520-1701 541-488-6919	112	-	60	16	-	-	TBD	-
Jefferson County	108	8	-	-	-	-	TBD	8
Madras Center 659 NE A Street Madras OR 97741-1800 541-475-6232	108	8	-	-	-	-	TBD	-
RX: MHS CC Center 390 SE 10th Street Madras OR 97741-1573 541-475-7265 x 2347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Josephine County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
RX: Caring for Kids Early Learning Center 223 SE M Street Grants Pass OR 97526 541-476-4996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
RX: Imagine That at Hidden Valley High 651 Murphy Creek Road Grants Pass OR 97527 541-226-5406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Appendix A: OCDC Locations, Programs, & Slots as of 1/01/2022

County/Site	MSHS	RXII	OPK	OPK-P3	PSP	MIECHV	Migrant Ed	RX
RX: Imagine That at Jerome Prairie 2555 Walnut Avenue Grants Pass OR 97527 541-226-5406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Klamath County	128	-	60	16	-	-	TBD	8
Chiloquin Center 318 S. Chiloquin Blvd Chiloquin OR 97624 541-783-2795	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath Falls Center 5642 S. 6th Street Klamath Falls OR 97603-4880 541-884-8812	56	-	40	16	-	-	TBD	-
Malin Center 2199 Third Street Malin OR 97632 541-723-3067	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RX: Klamath Tribes Early Childhood Dev. Center 318 S. Chiloquin Blvd Chiloquin OR 97624 541-783-0804 x 112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Malheur County	344	24	-	32	-	20	-	58
Nyssa Center 308 East 2nd Street Nyssa OR 97913-1300 541-293-3014	116	-	-	16	-	-	-	-
Ontario Center 482 SE 3rd Street Ontario OR 97914-3712 541-889-5325	228	24	-	16	-	20	-	-
RX: Nyssa Early Head Start 804 Adrian Boulevard Nyssa OR 97913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
RX: Giggles & Grace Early Learning Center 482 SE 3rd Street Ontario OR 97914-3712 541-889-5325 x1516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
RX: Ontario Teen Parent Program 942 NW 2nd Avenue Ontario OR 97914 541-889-5309 x1005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Marion County	440	24	212	14	60	15	-	-
Brooks Center 5035 Rockdale Street NE Brooks OR 97305-NONE	64	-	68	14	-	-	-	-

Appendix A: OCDC Locations, Programs, & Slots as of 1/01/2022

County/Site	MSHS	RXII	OPK	OPK-P3	PSP	MIECHV	Migrant Ed	RX
503-304-7235								
Concordia Center (South Marion Region) 4611 Lancaster Drive NE Salem OR 97305-1735 503-485-0899	120	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
Settlemyer Center 540 N Settlemyer Street Woodburn OR 97071-3105 503-981-3500	204	24	90	-	-	15	-	-
Silverton Center 707 McClain Street Silverton OR 97381-NONE 503-874-9095	52	-	54	-	20	-	-	-
Morrow County	60	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boardman Center 301 SW Wilson Lane Boardman OR 97818-8049 Phone Number TBD	60	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrigon Center (will close when Boardman opens) 1105 N. Main Avenue Irrigon, OR 97844-7210 541-922-3321 x2225 or x2237	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah County	156	-	-	-	20	10	-	12
Anderson Center 2727 SE Anderson Road Gresham OR 97080-8287 503-663-0896	156	-	-	-	20	10	-	-
RX: NAYA Family Center 7650 N Commercial Ave Portland, OR 97217 503-288-8177 x 209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Polk County	144	-	-	16	40	-	-	-
Independence Center 535 G Street Independence OR 97351-1725 503-838-2745	144	-	-	16	40	-	-	-
Umatilla County	412	16	-	-	18	-	-	-
Hermiston Center 1300 Shannon Way Hermiston OR 97838-9482 541-567-5676	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milton-Freewater Center 403 Peabody Street Milton Freewater OR 97862 541-938-3170	108	16	-	-	18	-	-	-

Appendix A: OCDC Locations, Programs, & Slots as of 1/01/2022

County/Site	MSHS	RXII	OPK	OPK-P3	PSP	MIECHV	Migrant Ed	RX
TBD	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco County	296	16	-	-	20	-	-	-
The Dalles Center 1300 W 9th Street The Dalles OR 97058-1063 541-296-0100	184	16	-	-	20	-	-	-
St. Mary's Center (estimated) 1112 Cherry Heights Rd The Dalles OR 97058-1063 541-980-1037	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington County	148	32	236	92	20	-	-	20
Adelante Mujeres 2030 Main Street Suite A Forest Grove OR 97116-3049 503-992-0078	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	20
Enterprise Center 1675 SE Enterprise Circle Hillsboro OR 97123-5064 503-213-1191	84	16	146	64	10	-	-	-
Jose Pedro Center 1389 S. Dogwood Street Cornelius OR 97113-7508 503-359-0649	64	16	40	16	-	-	-	-
Linden Center 830 S Linden Street Cornelius OR 97113-6501 503-359-5957	-	-	50	-	10	-	-	-
Yamhill County	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
McMinnville Center 470 NE Norton Lane McMinnville OR 97128-8469 971-261-6134	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/01/2022 Grand Totals	2,642	192	568	186	188	45	TBD	170

All data taken from OCDC Report Children Dates 2022

Appendix B: Community Assessment Team

Team Member	Title	Responsibilities
CENTRAL OFFICE		
John Avalos	ERSEA Specialist	Data
Karen Ayers	Program & Partnership Manager	Content, Analysis, Editing
David Brewer	Performance Data Analyst	Data
Steven Broncheau	Resource Development Manager	Content, Requirements
Patricia Cavanaugh	Content Specialist, MHID Team Lead	Content, Analysis
Janene Chitnis	Fiscal Budget & Grant Manager	Content, Data, Analysis, Editing
Donalda Dodson	Executive Director	Content, Analysis, Editing
Rachel Elliot	ECE Specialist Supervisor	Content
Janae Ford	Quality Assurance Specialist	Analysis, SAQIP
Joy Rowley	FHS Content Specialist	Content, Editing
Dr. Mirae Grant	Grants & Special Projects Manager	Manage/Write Community Assessment
Ric Hagemeister	Support Clerk	Data Collection, Analysis
Karelia Harding	Parent Engagement & Equity Manager	Content, Analysis, Parent Support
Beatriz Marron-Molina	Family Services & Health Specialist Supervisor	Content
Ned Noretto	Regional Operations Manager	Content, Analysis, Editing
Mayra Polanco	Parent Engagement Assistant	Content
Board of Directors	2022 Roster	Analysis, Editing
Policy Councils	20221 Parent Impact Survey	Analysis, Editing
CLACKAMAS COUNTY – Content, Data, Analysis		
Donna LeDoux-Program Director, Tara Gray, Guadalupe Madrigal, Zuly Blanco, Modesto Franco		
HOOD RIVER & WASCO COUNTY – Content, Data, Analysis		
Jen Heredia-Program Director, Armida Ramirez , Laurissa Cervantes, Sandy Galvez, Laura Geraci		

Appendix B: Community Assessment Team

JACKSON COUNTY – Content, Data, Analysis
Geoffrey Lowry-Program Director
JEFFERSON & JOSEPHINE COUNTY – Content, Data, Analysis
Debbie Meves, Brenda Reynoso, Dani Brown, Maria Pineda, Candice Samano, Lori Young, Tina Howell
KLAMATH COUNTY – Content, Data, Analysis
Monica Shaw-Program Director
MALHEUR COUNTY – Content, Data, Analysis
Lori Clark Program Director, Angela Oviedo, Rodney Gonzales, Sabrina Escobedo, Chad Ross, Rachel Barrera, Leti Ramirez, Joni Delgado
MARION COUNTY – Content, Data, Analysis
Donna LeDoux & Odilon Campos-Program Directors, Tara Gray, Guadalupe Madrigal, Zuly Blanco, Modesto Franco
MULTHOMAH COUNTY – Content, Data, Analysis
Maria Mottaghian-Program Director, Amanda Robinson Hunter, Antonio Rojas, Silvina Hernández
POLK & YAMHILL COUNTY – Content, Data, Analysis
Odilon Campos-Program Director
UMATILLA & MORROW COUNTY – Content, Data, Analysis
Pat Consoliver-Program Director, Monica Cervantes, Karen Wilson, Rebecca Gardner, Dorothy Powell, Miko Erikson
WASHINGTON COUNTY – Content, Data, Analysis
Mandi Arellano-Program Director, Violeta Castillo, Estela Jones

Team Member	Title	Responsibilities
Contractors		
Michele Grant	Freelance PowerPoint Design Artist	Report/Slide Design, Graphics

Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties
(12/31/2021)

Revised 1/20/2022

Item	Data Year ⁹	Oregon State	Clackamas County	Hood River County	Jackson County	Jefferson County	Josephine County	Klamath County	Malheur County	Marion County	Morrow County	Multnomah County	Polk County	Umatilla County	Wasco County	Washington County	Yamhill County	Urban Oregon	Rural Oregon
General Oregon Demographics																			
Population ^J	2020	4,129,803	410,463	23,209	216,574	23,607	86,251	66,921	30,412	339,641	11,303	804,606	83,037	77,129	26,130	589,481	104,831	2,843,477	1,286,326
Population ^A	2019	4,081,943	405,788	23,131	214,267	23,143	85,481	66,310	30,431	335,553	11,215	798,647	81,427	76,898	25,866	581,821	103,820	2,812,221	1,269,722
Population: % Change from 2010 to 2020	-	10.83%	12.38%	7.30%	9.87%	12.81%	6.50%	4.57%	0.82%	9.70%	9.07%	10.89%	15.95%	5.52%	5.78%	13.34%	8.60%	-	-
Population: US Census 2020 ^I	4/01/20	4,246,155	421,401	23,977	223,259	24,502	88,090	69,413	31,571	345,920	12,186	815,428	87,433	80,075	26,670	600,372	107,722	-	-
Population: US Census 2010 ^I	4/01/10	3,831,074	374,992	22,346	203,206	21,720	82,713	66,380	31,313	315,335	11,173	735,334	75,403	75,889	25,213	529,710	99,193	-	-
% Households Below Federal Poverty Level (FPL) ^J	2020	14.0%	7%	7%	13%	15%	16%	19%	21%	13%	14%	11%	15%	17%	13%	8%	15%	-	-
% Households Below Federal Poverty Level (FPL) ^A	2019	14.9%	7%	7%	13%	15%	16%	19%	21%	13%	14%	11%	15%	17%	13%	8%	15%	14.4%	16.3%
% Households in Financial Hardship ^{10 J}	2018	44%	43%	45%	37%	53%	46%	48%	54%	48%	42%	43%	37%	45%	48%	44%	54%	44%	48%
% Total Food Insecurity ^J	2020	11.9%	9.1%	8.1%	13.1%	14.2%	15.1%	16.0%	14.3%	11.8%	11.1%	12.0%	11.50%	13.2%	12.5%	9.0%	11.1%	-	-
% Total Food Insecurity ^A	2019	12.3%	10.2%	8.3%	13.3%	13.1%	14.7%	14.3%	13.0%	11.0%	8.3%	13.8%	12.2%	11.5%	11.3%	10.1%	10.8%	-	-
% Unemployment Rate ^J	2020	3.7%	3.3%	3.1%	4.3%	5.0%	4.9%	6.0%	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%	3.2%	4.0%	4.7%	4.0%	3.0%	3.4%	-	-
% Unemployment Rate ^A	2019	4.2%	3.8%	3.3%	4.8%	5.5%	5.5%	6.4%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	3.7%	4.4%	4.9%	4.3%	3.5%	3.8%	-	-
Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford 2 BR at Fair Market Rent ^{11 R}	2021	\$25.14	\$29.54	\$23.21	\$19.98	\$16.98	\$21.27	\$16.50	\$15.33	\$21.02	\$17.52	\$29.54	\$21.02	\$16.27	\$22.62	\$29.54	\$29.54	-	-
% Housing Cost Burden ^B	2019	36.2%	33.3%	30.3%	40.5%	30.5%	39.9%	32.0%	34.8%	34.8%	21.6%	40.2%	34.4%	27.9%	32.0%	33.6%	34.2%	38.2%	31.7%
% High School Students Graduating On Time ^N	2019-20	82.6	89.2%	92.0%	83.4%	86.5%	80.5%	80.3%	87.2%	81.0%	91.9%	80.6%	85.0%	85.1%	81.9%	88.4%	86.2%	-	-
Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics																			
% Eligible Pregnant Women in County ^{12 L}	2020	42.7%	30.8%	52.7%	54.8%	59.8%	57.5%	55.3%	59.4%	49.3%	59.2%	39.3%	41.1%	52.5%	56.0%	30.8%	40.7%		
# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women ^{12 L}	2020	16,991/ 39,817	1,167/ 2,516	119/ 226	1,149/ 2,096	171/ 286	436/ 758	423/ 765	327/ 399	1,917/ 3,887	93/ 157	2,930/ 7,456	351/ 855	468/ 891	150/ 268	1,839/ 5,963	410/ 1,008		
# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women ^{13 C}	2019	18,074/ 41,861	1,212/ 3,867	117/ 250	1,153/ 2,148	214/ 324	214/ 324	487/ 818	281/ 391	2,050/ 4,082	93/ 167	3,262/ 7,980	337/ 881	572/ 986	161/ 278	1,849/ 6,395	422/ 1,094	-	-
Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) / Female Population (10-17) ^K	2020	454 / 194,515	26 / 20,890	0 / 1,348	25 / 9,833	6 / 1,094	11 / 3,597	12 / 2,841	9 / 1,584	70 / 18,077	5 / 718	89 / 32,794	6 / 4,368	18 / 4,560	2 / 1,329	51 / 32,768	10 / 5,891		
Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) / Female Population (10-17) ^G	2019	559 / 187,845	26 / 20,302	1 / 1,296	41 / 9,903	5 / 1,118	10 / 3,687	9 / 3,024	7 / 1,575	86 / 17,904	7 / 708	108 / 30,940	7 / 4,300	23 / 4,223	5 / 1,306	62 / 29,605	17 / 5,402	-	-
% of Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth / Total Mothers ^{14 M}	2020	10.9%/ 4,299	6.0%/ 225	16.9%/ 38	12.9%/ 268	16.9%/ 48	14.2%/ 107	10.1%/ 77	22.5%/ 89	16.8%/ 648	20.8%/ 32	10.2%/ 753	9.4%/ 80	19.9%/ 174	15.3%/ 41	8.9%/ 529	9.0%/ 90		
% of Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth ^D	2017	ND	6.7%	14.5%	16.5%	25.8%	13.3%	14.9%	24.0%	18.2%	26.0%	11.7%	12.0%	23.1%	16.4%	9.4%	10.7%	-	-
% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs) ^J	2020	6.7%	6.8%	6.8%	7.1%	7.1%	5.3%	7.0%	9.0%	5.8%	5.4%	7.0%	6.9%	6.7%	5.0%	6.7%	7.9%	6.6%	7.1%
% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs) ^A	2019	6.7%	5.5%	6.1%	6.5%	8.1%	6.7%	9.5%	6.3%	6.7%	10.3%	6.8%	6.0%	6.8%	4.5%	6.6%	7.5%	6.6%	7.2%
Oregon Children Demographics																			
# Children Under 5 ^{15 N}	2019	227,811	21,944	1,433	11,846	1,563	4,472	4,104	2,107	22,729	849	41,589	4,752	4,993	1,667	34,984	5,942	-	-
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) ^{16 J}	2020	16.6%	9.2%	ID ¹⁷	21.1%	32.5%	25.6%	26.9%	30.5%	19.5%	22.8%	17.0%	14.0%	25.9%	15.4%	11.5%	16.3%	16.9%	15.8%
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) ^A	2019	18.0%	10.6%	12.1%	22.4%	26.3%	26.8%	28.2%	34.7%	21.3%	22.8%	19.0%	14.9%	27.2%	17.1%	12.3%	19.8%	18.4%	17.1%
# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS (Living in Poverty <100% FPL) ^D	2014- 2019	52,388- 56,050	2,473- 3,249	115- 383	3,219- 4,269	365- 683	1,112- 1,682	945- 1,359	854- 1,218	5,660- 6,958	219- 407	9,465- 11,067	772- 1,212	1,485- 2,213	233- 457	5,260- 6,490	1,461- 2,171	-	-
# Children 0-6 (<200% FPL) ^D	2014- 2019	115,253- 121,871	6,194- 7,698	464- 1,038	6,845- 8,667	758- 1,198	2,355- 3,377	2,275- 3,153	1,323- 1,899	13,064- 15,662	375- 735	18,780- 21,364	2,252- 3,162	3,130- 4,386	663- 1,123	12,373- 14,651	2,836- 4,020	-	-

⁹ This is the end date for the data set, not date of publication. Unless otherwise noted, it is for the calendar year. We did not use any data without a date range.

¹⁰ Definition: The percentage of households in a county with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

¹¹ Fair market rent represent the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on gross housing costs.

¹² This number is the number of births where the mother paid by Medicaid/Oregon Health Plan. Of this number, 101 paid by unknown method.

¹³ This number is the number of births where the mother paid by Medicaid/Oregon Health Plan. Of this number, 103 paid by unknown method.

¹⁴ Total number of Oregon Resident Births for 2020: 39,817.

¹⁵ Used to get this information from the annual County Data Book: Status of Oregon Children & Families, which is no longer being published. Our Children Oregon and the Annie E. Casey Foundation now use the Oregon Kids Count Data Cards. The numbers are different.

¹⁶ Definition: The child poverty rate is the percentage of individuals in a county under 18 years of age and living in families whose income falls below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for their family size.

¹⁷ ID = Insufficient Data

Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties
(12/31/2021)

Revised 1/20/2022

Item	Data Year ^a	Oregon State	Clackamas County	Hood River County	Jackson County	Jefferson County	Josephine County	Klamath County	Malheur County	Marion County	Morrow County	Multnomah County	Polk County	Umatilla County	Wasco County	Washington County	Yamhill County	Urban Oregon	Rural Oregon
# Children 0-6 (<300% FPL) ^D	2014-2019	163,408-170,880	10,795-12,669	811-1,479	9,460-11,534	1,130-1,646	3,239-4,429	2,932-3,884	1,658-2,284	17,456-20,244	649-1,049	26,539-29,611	3,227-4,287	4,373-5,859	1,119-1,667	19,327-21,981	4,264-5,622	-	-
# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care ^J	2020	8.3	3.7	6.3	11.8	12.6	14.5	15.0	25.4	7.0	6.2	9.4	4.5	11.1	12.9	3.7	4.7	7.2	14.4
# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care ^A	2019	8.8	3.9	5.7	12.9	11.8	17.7	16.8	25.6	7.0	5.3	10	4.9	7.4	11.8	3.6	4.4	7.7	14.6
% Child Food Insecurity ^E	2019	18.9%	16.4%	16.9%	20.9%	22.8%	22.7%	22.3%	23.1%	19.4%	18.0%	18.7%	18.7%	20.5%	17.7%	16.5%	18.8%	-	-
% Homeless Children (0-17) ^E	2019	3.7%	1.9%	0.8%	7.4%	3.6%	8.9%	3.9%	5.1%	2.7%	4.6%	3.6%	3.8%	1.2%	3.9%	3%	3.6%	-	-
% Homeless Children (0-17) ^E	2018	4%	2.5%	0.7%	8.1%	3.7%	9.1%	3.1%	6.3%	2.8%	3%	4.7%	2.8%	1.5%	4.2%	3.7%	3.7%	-	-
Children Up-to-Date with Immunizations ^N	2019	71.0%	74.0%	73.0%	64.0%	69.0%	66.0%	72.0%	72.0%	73.0%	66.0%	69.0%	76.0%	65.0%	67.0%	75.0%	75.0%	-	-
% of Children Age 3-6 with Medicaid Well-Child Visits ¹⁸ / # of Children Age 3-6 with Medicaid Well-Child Visits ^Q	2018	65.2%/68,053	71.1%/4,794	72.2%/551	61.9%/4,582	54.7%/671	72.5%/1,965	56%/1,504	55.7%/741	62.4%/8,356	53.2%/248	70.2%/11,530	55.3%/1,432	57.7%/1,342	65.5%/603	73.8%/7,399	63.4%/1,940	-	-
% Founded Child Abuse Assessments for Federal Fiscal Year ¹⁹ / Total Reports of Suspected Child Abuse ^O	2020	20.7% / 78,632	18.1% / 5,410	35.7% / 314	20.4% / 4,643	22.9% / 646	22.2% / 2,007	16.0% / 1,969	37.4% / 813	19.8% / 7,589	17.6% / 246	19.7% / 12,902	18.1% / 1,544	24.1% / 1,555	23.4% / 620	20.3% / 7,178	16.6% / 1,795	-	-
Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score ^{14 J}	2020	7.7	9.3	6.0	5.7	4.7	5.9	5.1	6.8	5.0	7.0	8.2	5.7	6.7	4.6	9.5	7.1	-	-
Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score ^{20 A}	2019	7.7	9.0	5.2	6.7	4.3	6.0	4.4	6.5	4.8	8.5	8.2	6.7	5.3	5.7	9.6	7.7	-	-
Availability and Access to Early Childhood Education Services in Oregon																			
% Children in County with Potential Access to a Regulated Slot (ages 0-2) ^P	3/2020	92%	98%	66%	89%	47%	91%	74%	52%	82%	0%	95%	87%	55%	61%	97%	93%	-	-
% Children in County with Potential Access to a Regulated Slot (ages 0-2) ^F	2018	87%	87%	78%	91%	78%	89%	91%	93%	90%	92%	81%	93%	89%	85%	84%	90%	-	-
% Children in County with Potential Access to a Regulated Slot (ages 3-5) ^P	3/2020	76%	86%	70%	67%	20%	66%	49%	34%	73%	53%	79%	68%	38%	44%	88%	72%	-	-
% Children in County with Potential Access to a Regulated Slot (ages 3-5) ^F	2018	66%	67%	63%	68%	74%	72%	76%	73%	75%	85%	60%	82%	76%	59%	66%	79%	-	-
# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / Publicly Funded Slots ^P	3/2020	20,988 / 1,697	2,006 / 40	163 / 56	656 / 72	167 / 88	347 / 32	248 / 64	188 / 90	1,411 / 252	40 / 40	5,601 / 295	364 / 48	336 / 150	270 / 160	4,534 / 124	471 / 32	-	-
# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / Publicly Funded Slots ^F	2018	19,079 / 1,344	1,715 / 27	201 / 72	708 / 56	225 / 106	303 / 32	202 / 56	120 / 32	1,291 / 116	54 / 46	5,375 / 273	277 / 56	401 / 222	185 / 88	3,770 / 114	425 / ND	-	-
# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / Publicly Funded Slots ^P	3/2020	46,983 / 11,379	4,000 / 553	495 / 149	2,214 / 726	377 / 301	683 / 233	925 / 471	409 / 269	3,585 / 982	127 / 60	11,494 / 2,434	633 / 267	941 / 586	444 / 249	8,183 / 972	920 / 260	-	-
# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / Publicly Funded Slots ^F	2018	44,411 / 10,538	4,063 / 541	412 / 120	1,989 / 642	396 / 218	731 / 250	930 / 449	293 / 170	3,582 / 976	77 / 40	11,037 / 2,266	540 / 241	812 / 438	417 / 272	7,369 / 953	860 / 214	-	-
Impacts of Covid-19																			
Oregon Childcare: Current Total Licensed Capacity ^H	12/2020	184,649	12,790	1,307	6,850	855	2,823	2,000	1,770	12,200	247	69,831	2,457	2,777	1,109	24,565	2,823	-	-
Oregon Childcare: Total Capacity Due to COVID Restrictions ^H	12/2020	127,864	10,673	1,191	5,847	801	2,193	1,905	1,314	9,169	230	35,284	1,640	2,429	962	19,396	2,193	-	-
# Spanish-Speaking Childcare Centers ^H	12/2020	3,270	252	36	161	16	49	34	24	291	8	756	71	72	31	569	49	-	-
# Spanish-Speaking Childcare Centers ^H	02/2020	5,242	389	53	242	26	72	60	58	450	14	1,241	100	111	50	793	72	-	-
Race and Ethnicity																			
% White Alone ^I	4/01/20	86.7%	88.9%	93.1%	91.8%	75.9%	92.9%	88.4%	91.9%	88.6%	92.9%	79.0%	89.9%	90.4%	91.0%	79.6%	91.4%	-	-
% Black or African American Alone ^I	4/01/20	2.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.1%	6.0%	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%	2.5%	1.2%	-	-
% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone ^I	4/01/20	1.8%	1.1%	0.0%	1.6%	18.3%	1.7%	5.0%	2.0%	2.6%	2.5%	1.4%	2.5%	4.3%	3.8%	1.1%	2.0%	-	-
% Asian Alone ^I	4/01/20	4.9%	4.9%	1.3%	1.6%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	%1.5	2.5%	0.6%	8.1%	2.1%	1.1%	1.1%	11.7%	2.0%	-	-
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone ^I	4/01/20	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	-	-
% Two or More Races ^I	4/01/20	4.0%	3.7%	3.0%	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%	4.3%	2.6%	3.7%	2.6%	4.7%	4.0%	2.7%	2.6%	4.5%	3.2%	-	-
% Hispanic / Latina/o/x ^I	4/01/20	13.4%	9.0%	20.9%	13.5%	19.9%	7.7%	13.8%	34.6%	27.2%	37.7%	12.0%	14.5%	27.6%	19.2%	17.1%	16.2%	-	-
% White Alone, not Hispanic / Latina/o/x ^I	4/01/20	75.1%	81.1%	74.8%	80.1%	60.7%	86.6%	77.1%	60.1%	64.7%	58.0%	69.1%	77.3%	65.1%	73.6%	64.6%	76.8%	-	-

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¹⁸ Received at least one well-child visit.
¹⁹ Note that the percentage of cases that are “Unable to Determine” for the State of Oregon is 10.8%. The range in the counties is 0% to 24.8%.
²⁰ Definition: The average number of letter sounds in the English alphabet that children identify when shown paired upper and lowercase letters. Scores are reported out of 26 possible.

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Appendix D: OCDC Counties: Priority Populations by Hub Region

This table lists the priority populations found in the Sector Plans for each Hub Region. The full reports can be found at: <https://oregonearlylearning.com/administration/what-are-hubs/#currenthubs>

County	Hub Region	Hub Priority Population 1	Hub Priority Population 2	Hub Priority Population 3	Hub Priority Population 4	Hub Priority Population 5	Hub Priority Population 6
Clackamas	Clackamas Early Learning Hub	Children who are Black/African American	Children who are Latinx	Children with limited English proficiency	Children birth to two	Children experiencing homelessness	Children in foster care
HR/Wasco	Four Rivers Early Learning Hub	Families who identify as Hispanic/Latinx. More specifically, families who identify as Hispanic/Latinx with children enrolled in EI/ECSE	Families with infants/toddlers	Families living below 200% of the FPL	Families with children enrolled in EI/ECSE. More specifically: EI/ECSE in the Tri-County Region	Families who identify as Native American in Wasco County	-
Jackson/Josephine	Southern Oregon Early Learning Services	Children under age 3	Children birth-5 without early learning opportunities prior to kindergarten living in areas of high poverty with low reach rates, especially in rural communities	Children birth-5 experiencing a disability or delay and/or mental health condition	Children birth-5 whose home language is Spanish	-	-
Jefferson	Early Learning Hub of Central Oregon	Children at economic disadvantage and experiencing gaps in access to school readiness services and supports where current services are available to less than 50% of the eligible population	Children who are emerging bilingual speakers without access to quality care and education with cultural and linguistic supports	Children experiencing social complexity and trauma	Children experiencing developmental delay and/or health complexity	Children identifying as Native American without access to culturally specific programming including native language and indigenous history supports	-
Klamath	South-Central Oregon Early Learning Hub	Children/families living in areas of geographic isolation including experiencing poverty	Children who are experiencing displacement: families experiencing homelessness, children in foster care, and children in kinship care	Children from Hispanic/Latinx families	Children from Native American/Tribal Families	Children who are experiencing physical or developmental disabilities or delays, including those with mental health concerns and/or trauma	Infants and Children aged 0-2
Malheur	Eastern Oregon Community Based Services Hub	Children whose families who are refugees living in Ontario	Children who are Latinx in Malheur and Baker Counties	Children experiencing foster care	Children with no parents in the workforce	Children 0-2 whose families are below 100% Federal Poverty Level and live in geographically isolated and/or frontier areas	-
Marion/Polk	Marion & Polk Early Learning Hub	Children from economically disadvantaged areas at or below 185% of FPL, with low KA scores	Children from Hispanic/Latinx households, including children of migrants	Children from bilingual households	Children experiencing disabilities	Children from socially complex families: children of teen parents, children in foster care or experiencing housing instability and/or parent incarceration	Children from Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households
Multnomah	Early Learning Multnomah	Children ages 0-5 from communities that have been and continue to be marginalized because of their race or their immigrant or refugee experience	Households with children ages 0-5 and with incomes at or below the Self- Sufficiency Standard for Multnomah County	Children ages 0-5 with developmental delays or disabilities from communities that have been and continue to be marginalized because of their race or their immigrant or refugee status	-	-	-
Umatilla/Morrow	Blue Mountain Early Learning Hub	Children and families living at or below 200% of FPL	Children who are learning English as their second language	Children with developmental delays and disabilities	Children who identify as Native American (Milton-Freewater not listed)	Not listed	-
Washington	Early Learning Washington County	Children of houseless/homeless families	Children from single parent households with income 200% or below of FPL	Children from underserved communities of color	Children of families with income 200% or below of FPL	Children ages 0-2 years	Children of families with multiple vulnerabilities
Yamhill	Yamhill Early Learning Hub	Children who are Latinx	Children who are emerging bilingual Spanish/English	Children who are geographically isolated	Children with diagnosed developmental delays	-	-

Appendix E: 2020 ECE Programs Serving Head Start Eligible Children in OCDC Service Areas

Program Name	# Slots
CLACKAMAS	
Clackamas County Children's Commission	600
Clackamas Day School	97
Macksburg Preschool	Not Listed
Canby Community Preschool	50-100
Early Horizons Preschool Childcare (Molalla)	8 DHS, 30 Ages 3-5, 5 infants and toddlers
HS Clackamas Pre-K	Not Listed
HS-CLK-OCVM	Not Listed
HS-CLK-Estacada Center	Not Listed
HS-CLK-Sandy Ridge	Not Listed
Mt. Hood Childcare Center LLC	Not Listed
HS-CLK-Gladstone Center	Not Listed
Sweet Pea Preschool	Not Listed
Oak Hills Preschool	Not Listed
HS-CLK River Road	Not Listed
Stafford County Montessori	Not Listed
HS-CLK-Wichita Center	Not Listed
Logus Road Preschool	Not Listed
HS-CLK-Barlow Center	Not Listed
Eastham	Not Listed
CCC Center	Not Listed
Coffee Creek Child Development Center	Not Listed
Tualatin Elementary School	Not Listed
Bridgeport Elementary School	Not Listed
Estacada River Mill (CCCC)	Not Listed
CCCC – Molalla	Not Listed
HOOD RIVER	
Maupin HS	15
Parkdale HS/OPP	18
The Dalles HS Center	125
Wahtonka EHS	54
Mid Valley Bilingual Preschool	40
JACKSON	
SO HS – Central Point	Not Listed
Southern Oregon HS - Ashland	20
SO HS – Eagle Point	20
SO HS – Foothills	75

Appendix E: 2020 ECE Programs Serving Head Start Eligible Children in OCDC Service Areas

Program Name	# Slots
EHS – Merriman Center	16
Medford Full Day/Full Year HS	19
SO HS – S Medford	80
EHS – West Medford Center	18
Washington Elementary	Not Listed
SO HS – Wilson	Not Listed
SO HS – Phoenix/Talent	40
SO HS – White City	78
Family Nurturing Center	60
JEFFERSON	
Children's Learning Center	100+
Mid-Columbia Children's Council, Inc.	20 preschool, 20 EHS – home based
Juniper Junction Relief Nursery	20
Early Childhood – Warm Springs	112
Little Red Preschool	25
Culver Christian Preschool	Not Listed
Living Hope Christian	Not Listed
Madras HS	102
JOSEPHINE	
Southern Oregon Head Start- Merlin Center	20
Early Head Start - Grants Pass Center	Not Listed
KLAMATH	
Klamath Family Head Start	300
Klamath Kid Center	90 max/40 served
Our Place to Grow	55 served
Bright Beginnings	54 max/30 served
Little Lambs	30 max/20 served
Shasta Way Christian Church	Not Listed
Great Expectations	Not Listed
HS Bonanza	16
HS Klamath	240
HS Merrill	20
Malin Community Preschool (HS)	17
Malin Presbyterian Church (after-school care)	Approx. 30 (K-6 th grade)
MALHEUR	
Malheur County Child Development Center (MCCDC)	212
Giggles and Grace Day Care and Pre-School	76

Appendix E: 2020 ECE Programs Serving Head Start Eligible Children in OCDC Service Areas

Program Name	# Slots
Rainbow World Day Care and Preschool	25
The Relief Nursery	24
Fruit of the Spirit Pre-School	18
HS Vale Center	36
St. Peter's Preschool Program	30
MARION	
Bright Beginnings – Silverton	16 babies and preschoolers (26 to 30 children in the summer)
James Street Christian Preschool Silverton (HS)	33 ages
Littlest Angels Preschool – Mt. Angel	Not Listed
Secret Garden Preschool – Silverton (No summer program)	10
Silverton Christian School – Silverton (No summer program)	20 preschoolers
TLC Daycare – Mt. Angel	40 (Ages 0 to 12)
Bluebird Montessori –Silverton	20
St. Luke's Catholic School (HS)	12
Woodburn Children's Center (HS)	20
Little Lamb Preschool	Not Listed
Family Building Blocks (EHS home-based)	60
Community Action	918
Salem-Keizer School District Head Start	280
Abiqua Children's Center – Silverton	Not Listed
HS Woodburn	40
Woodburn Creative Learning Center	15-18
Providence Benedictine	36-40 (Ages 6 weeks – 12 years)
HS Buena Crest	120
Lancaster HS	Not Listed
Community Action HS – Silverton Road Site	20
HS – Kroc Center	20
HS – Maple	80
HS – Sunnyview	40
HS – Market St.	80
HS – Hawthorne	80
Community Action HS – Center Street Site	800 Marion County 40
Community Action HS – Wilbur Site	20
19 th St. HS	40
HS – Edgewater	40

Appendix E: 2020 ECE Programs Serving Head Start Eligible Children in OCDC Service Areas

Program Name	# Slots
Siletz Tribal HS	20
Cascade Child Development Center Preschool Program	66
Salem Child Development Center – Aumsville Katchkey	30
HS – Jefferson Center	19
New Hope Preschool	60
Salem KinderCare	43
MORROW	
Umatilla Morrow Head Start	456 (347 HS, 77 OPK and 32 EHS)
Milton Freewater Head Start CDC	60 Milton-Freewater, 171 Hermiston
Vision Eastern Oregon Regional Programs – Umatilla-Morrow ESD	Ages 0 to 21 (with visual impairment)
School Psychology and Behavior Services – InterMountain ESD	Ages 0 to 21
Migrant Education Program – InterMountain ESD	20 (Ages 3 to 21 of migrant farm workers)
Early Intervention and Early Childhood – InterMountain ESD (HS/EHS)	Not Listed
Boardman HS	28
Sam Boardman Preschool and HS	20
Heppner HS	12
MULTNOMAH	
Reynolds School District, Pre-K Programs	Varies
Gresham School District Pre-K Programs	Varies
Multnomah County Pre-K, SUN Service System	Varies
Centennial School District Pre-K	Varies
Charter Pre-K	35-50
Montessori	25-30
Christian Pre-K	25-30
Catholic Pre-K	25-30
Lexington Court	Not Listed
Albina Head Start – Garlington Center	40
HS Kelly Center (PPS)	105
Albina Early HS – Gladstone	16
Head Start Creston (PPS)	100
Earl Boyles Center	Not Listed
Clark CSS	Not Listed

Appendix E: 2020 ECE Programs Serving Head Start Eligible Children in OCDC Service Areas

Program Name	# Slots
North Powellhurst	Not Listed
Mt. Hood CC HS – Russellville	35
HS Cascade Crossing (MHCC)	60
MHCC – Highland	20
Highland Christian Center	100
Albina Early HS – Normandale	40
HS Division (MHCC)	40
HS Hazelwood (MHCC)	16
Albina Early HS – Ramona Early Learning Center	Not Listed
Yamhill Center (MHCC)	20
Rockwood Center (MHCC)	20
HS Knott Center (MHCC)	13
Kelly Place (MHCC)	20
Albina HS – Richard Brown Center	16
Albina HS – Hughes Center	20
Albina HS – Maya Angelou	18
HS Sacajawea	100
Albina HS – Traci Rose Center	18
Albina HS – Carolyn Young Center	135
Albina Early HS – Avel Gordly Center	24
Albina HS – Charlotte Lewis and McKinley Burt Center	20
Albina Early HS – Madison High School	16
Home Based Building	Not Listed
Albina HS – Carlton Court	20
Albina HS – Audrey Sylvia Center	20
Mt. Hood Community Early Childhood Center	182
HS Fairview (MHCC)	60
Albina HS – Tina Clegg Center	56
Albina HS – Dekum Court	20
Albina HS – McCormack/Matthews	84
Albina HS – Benjamin M. Priestley Center	35
HS Applegate School	114
Albina Early HS – University Park	8
Albina Early HS – Roosevelt High School	12
HS James John School (PPS)	88
HS Sitton (PPS)	40
MHCC Gateway HS	19

Appendix E: 2020 ECE Programs Serving Head Start Eligible Children in OCDC Service Areas

Program Name	# Slots
Neighborhood House Head Start	149 OPK; 36 EHS
POLK	
Family Building Blocks at Gracie's Place	25
Community Action HS	120 (Polk County)
Child and Family Development Program – St. Helens Center	Not Listed
HS – Independence	80
HS – Dallas	80
HS – Grande Ronde	20 Total; 10 Pre-K, 6 EHS center-based, 14 EHS home-based
Monmouth Montessori	28 Pre-K / Kindergarten split
UMATILLA	
Christian Learning Tree – Milton-Freewater	20
UMCHS - Darsy	352
IMESD	600
Umatilla Morrow Head Start	456 (347 HS, 77 OPK and 32 EHS)
Milton Freewater Head Start CDC	60 Milton-Freewater, 171 Hermiston
Vision Eastern Oregon Regional Programs – Umatilla-Morrow ESD	Ages 0 to 21 (with visual impairment)
School Psychology and Behavior Services – InterMountain ESD	Ages 0 to 21
Migrant Education Program – InterMountain ESD	20 (Ages 3 to 21 of migrant farm workers)
Early Intervention and Early Childhood – InterMountain ESD	Not Listed
Athena First Baptist Church Daycare	16
Busy Bee Preschool Childcare – Hermiston	16
Heppner Day Care, Heppner	20
Angels Childcare and Preschool – Pendleton	71
Three R's – Pendleton	Not Listed
Hermiston Child Development Center	16
Hermiston High School EHS	8
Highland Center	40
Victory Square HS	80
Irrigon HS	Not Listed
Hawthorne Center HS	Not Listed
Pendleton EHS	8
Stanfield HS	20

Appendix E: 2020 ECE Programs Serving Head Start Eligible Children in OCDC Service Areas

Program Name	# Slots
Pine Tree HS Childcare Center	36
Umatilla HS	8
Country Club HS	44
Pine Grove HS	38
WASCO	
Mid Columbia Children's Council (MCCC)	Not Listed
Sunshine Preschool at EI	Not Listed
Dry Hollow Preschool Program (CLOSED??)	Not Listed
WASHINGTON	
Community Action Head Start – Hillsboro	900
A Barrel of Monkeys – Forest Grove	12
Little Tike Daycare – Forest Grove	10-15
The Early Learning Community at Pacific University – Forest Grove	Not Listed
Little Turtles – Forest Grove	12
Safety Zone Childcare and Kids Club – Cornelius	12
Wonder World Preschool – Hillsboro	40-50
Kindercare – Hillsboro	80-100
Trinity Lutheran Church – Hillsboro	75
Sue's Day Care – Cornelius	4-6
Rising Star Preschool – Forest Grove	10-15
Montessori Preschool – Forest Grove	80
Beaverton Child Development Center	Not Listed
Cedar Mill Elementary	Not Listed
CF Tigard Elementary	Not Listed
Chehalem Elementary	Not Listed
Elemonica Elementary	Not Listed
Errol Hassell Elementary School	Not Listed
Hillsboro Child Development Center	Not Listed
Hiteon Elementary	Not Listed
Metzger Elementary	Not Listed
Orengo Elementary	Not Listed
Paul Patterson Elementary	Not Listed
Ridgewood Elementary School	Not Listed
Rosedale Elementary	Not Listed
South Meadows Elementary	Not Listed
Templeton Elementary	Not Listed
Witch Hazel	Not Listed

Appendix E: 2020 ECE Programs Serving Head Start Eligible Children in OCDC Service Areas

Program Name	# Slots
Hillsboro 0-5 Child Development Center	60
YAMHILL	
Head Start of Yamhill County - Yamhill Intermediate School (HS/EHS)	Not Listed
Head Start Yamhill County-Dayton (HS/EHS)	Not Listed
Head Start Tribal/Grand Ronde (HS/EHS)	Not Listed

All information from: Oregon State University. College of Public Health and Human Sciences. Oregon Early Learners Facts & Findings. Interactive Map. Interactive childcare map of Oregon. Accessed October 2019.

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Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

Resource Name	Comments
Clackamas County	
Clackamas County School District Migrant program	Brad Doyle has been an excellent contact in this county. He has connected us with school district recruiters.
Ezequiel Labor Contractor, Molalla Oregon	We have been able to recruit families on site. The owner is very accessible.
Central Valley Farm/ forest contractor LLC	Guadalupe Giron Supervisor. This contractor referred families to us.
Santiam River, Molalla	Some of the families we served work there.
Four Mile Nursery, Canby	Some families work there.
Clackamas ESD	Bilingual Intake Secretary and Service Coordinators have been very helpful. Referrals made to them are processed quickly. Quick turn-around to schedule and do evaluations. New IFSPs are written and submitted to OCDC in a timely manner. Migrant Coordinator has shared his list of Migrant children with us.
Clackamas County Children's Commission	Gladstone center was very welcoming.
Clackamas Women Services	Their staff is very helpful.
Northwest Eye Care Professionals	Have many resources and services; provide vision screenings and vision therapy.
BabyLink	Very useful service for families with young children. Provides referrals to various programs and services
Clackamas Community Health	
Salud	
Clackamas Women's Services	Services for DV survivors.
Founders Clinic	Provide free/low cost health care to uninsured adults.
Work Source – Oregon City	Training for the parents has been provided. Rosa Guitron-Galvan is the contact person. Works with clients to obtain jobs outside of agriculture.
IRCO – Immigrant & Refugee Community Organization	We made contact with Josie Majuri (Workforce) Specialist-Clackamas Program. She offers services to immigrants and refugees that want to change jobs.
Hood River County	
One Community (formerly La Clinica)	
Childcare Resource and Referral	
GAP- Gorge Access Program	New program for unemployed
Wilson Sheet Clinic	New Walk-in clinic also helps the low income families with their health related issues
Summit Family Care Clinic	New family clinic

Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

Resource Name	Comments
Parenting Education	Variety of parenting and education resources
CCD-Julie Smith	
A Kidz Dental Zone Pediatric Office	Contract with them.
Columbia Gorge Community Collage	GED, ESL, computer labs, other classes and resources. Partner with them for space for Migrant Peak Pre-Service delivery.
North Central Public Health	Immunizations, WIC, family planning and staff education
Families First and The Next Door	Parenting classes want OCDC to open parenting classes to their clients to the community
Nuestra Comunidad Sana	Health Education Services
Columbia Gorge Family Medicine	They have a few Spanish speaking providers and they have acute care hours and Saturday hours.
School District 21	
Dr. Rebecca Chown	Vision screening for kids with disabilities. Has offered to do some on site screenings in the future.
Helping Hands Against Violence	Domestic Violence Support
CAT (Columbia Area Transit)	Intercity bus service.
Hood River County Health Department	
Worksource Employment Department	A bilingual staff came to present to parents at parent meetings about all the services.
Mid-Columbia Center for Living	Adult mental health resource, sliding scale, I
Food Banks (FISH)	Multiple sites
Mid-Columbia Community Action Council, Inc.	Utilities Assistance, Food Banks.
HUD	
Migrant Education	Offers free preschool to MED families with Mid-Valley Elementary.
The Dalles Lions Club	Vision support
Cascade Eye Center	Supports families with vision needs.
The Next Door	Families First & New Parent, Team Services, Youth & Family Services, Nuestra Comunidad Sana, Regional Parenting Hub, and Big Brothers Big Sisters.
Providence Hood River Memorial Hospital	
Providence Woman's Clinic	
Legal Aid of Oregon	Families receive presentations at least once per year and use these resources for legal and tax advice.
Jackson County	

Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

Resource Name	Comments
La Clinica del Valle Migrant Health Clinic	Provides sliding scale fee schedule and payment plans for uninsured. Also provides dental services.
Oregon Health Plan and Healthy Kids	Children must be born in the U.S. to receive full benefits. Also includes dental.
Happy Smiles Fluoride Varnish Program	With parental consent, a free service is available 2-3 times per year to apply varnish to all
Children's Dental Clinic	Serves children who have no dental insurance and who don't qualify for the Oregon Health Plan
Community Health Center	VOLPACT (Volunteers for Patient Access to Care and Treatment) program assists low-income, uninsured patients to obtain discounted specialty services
Jefferson County	
Mosaic Medical	Provide contract services to children, pregnant women, partnership with Healthy Kids
Juniper Junction Relief Nursery	Program currently in negotiations with Mountain Star Relief Nursery of Deschutes County to oversee program
Advantage Dental	Providing direct dental services to children and families.
Gentle Dental	Contract in place to support children and families
DHS	MOU in place to support foster children, training of foster parents of children enrolled in OCDC.
East Cascade Transit	
Faith based	Churches have come together to form LINC project which supports families with food, household and needs
Kids Club	Before and after school care for public school age children
Head Starts	IA with both Children's Learning Center and Mid-Columbia Children's Council. Very supportive of each other's programs and collaborate on community events and needs.
Canyon East Apartment	Housing is very accessible to families. Seasonal farm working families have priority. Qualifications differ from OCDC.
Jefferson County and Culver School Districts	We have an IA with the school districts this year. We are working on a MOU with the Homeless Liaisons through the school district to better help identify homeless families that may qualify for our programs.
Madras Aquatic Center	They support activities in the community with free family passes and special events.
Latino Association	We are informing parents of this organization's events thru our newsletter, parent meetings, etc

Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

Resource Name	Comments
Migrant Education	We have contracted for 3 years to operate the MED program both for a winter and summer classroom. We are in the process of working with HDESD Title 1 to provide MED services in Deschutes County
Central Oregon Community College- Madras Campus	We are able to use this facility at no cost for all staff trainings. This campus has been a great asset to parents working on their GED, ESL, and ELL. We now have a MOU with COCC.
Jefferson County Library	Library comes to read to children in the classrooms. They are available to provide early literacy trainings to staff and parents. Story time is provided at the library each week and information is sent home to families.
OSU Extension Services	Partnering for parent nutrition classes.
Diversity Coalition	Coalition provides wonderful and interesting diversity trainings in the community. We have staff that participates as members on the coalition.
St. Charles Hospital Madras	We attend CHIP and CHIRP meetings.
Jefferson County Commission of Children and Families	
Jefferson County Fire Department	Car Seat Clinics provided to community. They help with classroom safety plans by visiting classrooms and they allow us to use their building for trainings at no charge.
Westside Family University	Great resource for families; English classes, child development classes, computers.
Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council	
Work Source	Available to provide trainings for parents and staff.
Jefferson County Health Department	Contracts in place for staff and children medical needs.
Legal Aid	
Healthy Start	
Saving Grace	
Kids Center	Kids center now has an office two days a week in Jefferson County and they are available to do trainings about "Darkness to Light."
Neighbor Impact	Head Start collaboration; now have IA.
Josephine County	
Adapt Housing	
Healthy Start - Josephine County Public Health	Services are available via phone.
Josephine Housing and Community Dev	
Siskiyou Health	Telehealth and phone services available
Klamath County	

Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

Resource Name	Comments
WIC	Good source of referrals
Youth Development Network	Meets monthly, represents 60 agencies that work with children in Klamath County.
Klamath Falls Crisis Center and DHS	Outstanding resource for our families in need. DHS partners with us also in regards to our foster children.
Food Bank	Provides weekly surplus to our families, comes in to the centers for distribution.
Lutheran Community Services	Referrals for counseling for our families.
Klamath Youth Development Center	Referrals for counseling for our families.
Hands Project, PAWS project	Provides great trainings for our staff and presentations at our parent meetings
NAMI	Always available to provide presentations for our staff and parents.
Kids talk	Great resource
Klamath County School District	Always provides interpreter for families
Klamath Falls City School District	Always provides interpreter for families
Klamath Youth Development Center	Now has 2 bilingual staff members for their Spanish speaking clients
Oregon Employment Office	Always available and willing to work with as a resource for potential employment
Oregon Human Development Coalition	We provide work experience for parents which also provides us with additional adults in the classrooms
Klamath Community College	
Department of Human Services	Available for foster services and to provide and cover needs in some families
Latino Partnership – Oregon Community Foundations	Provided grant funding opportunity to conduct a training for OCDC parents
Faith-based Organization	Provide food, clothing, and household necessities to families
Malheur County	
Lifeways Behavioral Health	Mental Health
Little Red House	Donated Clothing
Oregon Human Development Coalition	Parent Training
The Family Place	Mental Health
Treasure Valley Children's Relief Nursery	Childcare/ Development
Alcoser Inc- Farm Worker Contractor	Agricultural Industry
Appleton Produce	Agricultural Industry
Bakers Produce	Agricultural Industry
Central Produce	Agricultural Industry

Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

Resource Name	Comments
Chamber of Commerce – Nyssa	Public Relations
Chamber of Commerce – Ontario	Public Relations
Department of Human Services AFS/DHS	Foster, TANF, CCRAN,
Dickison Produce	Agricultural Industry
Fiesta Farms	Agricultural Industry
Fort Boise	Agricultural industry
Froerer Farms	Agricultural Industry
Golden West	Agricultural Industry
Heinz Frozen Foods	Agricultural Industry
Henggeler Packing	Agricultural Industry
Josephson Lynn Produce	Agricultural Industry
KLG Farms	Agricultural Industry
KWEI Spanish Radio Station	Radio Station
MCCDC (Head Start)	Head Start
Murakami Produce	Agricultural Industry
Nyssa Migrant Home School Consusltant	School
Ontario Migrant Ed- Spanish	School
Ontario Produce Company	Agricultural Industry
Oregon Law Center	Legal Services
Partners Produce	Agricultural Industry
Pedro Urritia- Farm Worker Contractor	Agricultural Industry
Raul Ruvalcaba – Farm Worker Contractor	Agricultural Industry
Snake River Produce	Agricultural Industry
Valley Packers	Agricultural Produce
Victor Llanas	Agricultural Produce
West Wind	Agricultural Produce
Boys and Girls Club	School
Dr. Eric Dahle	Dentist
Dr. Jay Weltstein	Dentist
Dr. Jhon and Deborah Lakes	Dentist
Dr. Rysenga	Dentist
Eastern Oregon Dental MD	Dentist
La Familia Sana	Health trainers
Malheur County Health Department	Medical Trainers
Malheur Memorial Clinic	Medical Trainers
Ontario School District- Team Mom Program	School
Project Dove	Domestic Violence
St. Bridgets Catholic Church	School

Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

Resource Name	Comments
Treasure Valley Pediatrics	Medical Resource
Treasure Valley Women's Clinic	Medical Resource
Valley Family Health Care – Ontario	Medical Resource
Valley Family Health Care – Nyssa	Medical Resource
WIC	Nutrition
Childcare Resource and Referral	Childcare Resource
Early Childhood Team	Community Collaboration
Malheur County Commission on Children and Families	Community Collaboration
Oregon Employment Dept.	Workforce Development
Training and Employment Consortium	Workforce Development
Treasure Valley Community Collage	College
South East Oregon Regional Foodbank	Food Pantry, Training
Marion County	
Woodburn School District Migrant Program	We referred families back and forth between agencies. Both agencies benefit from this partnership. Families have the advantage of being connected to OCDC and Woodburn School District.
Oregon Employment Office, Woodburn	
Work Source of Oregon	We have established a good relationship with Daniel Quinones from Work Source of Oregon. He works closely with farm workers and their families.
Elizabeth's Closet	
Love Inc	
Salud	OCDC families have access to this resource.
Marion County Health Department	High ratio of Spanish speaking staff. Good resource for free or low cost vaccines
Woodburn Car Seat Coalition	FHSS is on this committee. Clinics are held 4 times a year.
Silverton Together	Helpful when looking for resources in Silverton area
Woodburn Pediatric Clinic	Good partnership.
Woodburn Vision Source	We are trying to raise awareness with families that this resource is available and an eye exam may be covered by their child's insurance.
WIC	Strong partnership. We work closely with WIC and the majority of our families receive WIC services.
Mid Valley Women's Crisis Center	MVWCC has provided quality training around DV to staff members of OCDC.
Reading for All	Supplies books for the families to have at home. The families are able to keep the books.

Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

Resource Name	Comments
WESD	Service coordinators and Speech Pathologists are referring children with IFSPs to us. They provide services to children and consultations to staff.
Marion County Health Department/Behavioral Health	Offered "Mental Health" series to parents, provide resources on many different topics
Marion and Polk Food Share	
Legal Aid of Oregon	We have established a strong partnership. They specialize in agricultural employment concerns.
Chemeketa Community College	We are working on our interagency agreement for our families to have easier access to adult education.
Community Action Head Start	
Morrow County	
Umatilla-Morrow Head Start	Interagency agreement/Parent classes/Hub
Morrow County Health Department	Multiple agencies have satellite sites clinics, using the Health Department space
Good Shepherd Medical Center	Hermiston Health Coalition partnership
Blue Mountain Community College	Provide classes/training to parents such as ESL/GED and other classes
Umatilla Morrow ESD	
Boardman Child Development Center	
WIC program	Open 3 days per month at the Health Dept.
Community Health and Counseling	Provide mental health counseling and information to the community. It also has drug and alcohol treatment services.
Alcoholics/Narcotics Anonymous	Provide alcoholism and drug abuse support to the community
Advantage Dental Clinic	Provides services in Boardman and Heppner
Yamhill County	
McMinnville School District	Kristian Frack, EL and Migrant Program Coordinator, for the McMinnville School District, is an excellent contact who connects us with the McMinnville School District's Migrant Education Recruiters.

Appendix G: Disabilities Service Providers in OCDC Service Areas

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

Appendix G: Disabilities Service Providers in OCDC Service Areas

Service Provider	Resources Provided
Oregon Community Connections Network	Provide multidisciplinary team meetings for children with an unresolved health or developmental concern to evaluate and develop a care plan to meet the child's needs.
Jackson & Josephine Counties	
Douglas Education Service District (DESD)	
Swindell's Center	Trainings, information, and other resources for special needs children and their families
The Job Council OCDD (Inclusive Childcare Project.)	Care provider for children with special needs
The Arc of Jackson County	Resources, training for special need children and their families
Southern Oregon Autism Support Group.	Support and information about resources
"Familias Especiales"	Support group for Spanish speaking families of children with special needs. Provides training, information and resources.
Josephine County	
Southern Oregon ESD	
Jefferson County	
High Desert ESD	
Jefferson School District 509J	Evaluations and screenings for birth-18 years.
Cascades East Transit	Bus service with reduced rates for individuals with disabilities. Door to door service can be prearranged for individuals with disabilities or special medical needs.
Culver School District	Provides Special Services for Children who have been identified with learning and physical disabilities.
Klamath County	
Southern Oregon ESD	
Kids Talk	Speech therapy
Jungle Gym Pediatric Therapy	Physical therapy
Modoc County Office of ED	Speech, language, developmental delays, IFSPs, IEPs
Malheur County	
InterMountain ESD	

Appendix G: Disabilities Service Providers in OCDC Service Areas

Service Provider	Resources Provided
Lifeways, Inc	Outreach, parent education, teacher/staff in-service training and therapy groups for students at Early Childhood and Malheur School District, in-home child and parent skills training, and coordination and screening of clients at Department of Human Services, Law Enforcement and Juvenile Justice.
The Family Place	Classroom observations, trainings for parents, mental Health consultation, play therapy
Elderberry Lane – A place for Kids	Provides social and therapeutic services for children with autism or social emotional challenges through interactive group activities.
Oregon Community Connections Network	Provide multidisciplinary team meetings for children with an unresolved health or developmental concern to evaluate and develop a care plan to meet the child's needs.
Marion County	
Willamette ESD	Screening, evaluation, and early intervention services for children with all types of disabilities, including speech, developmental delay, and autism; speech and language services. Service Coordinators provide services to children in OCDC classrooms; consultations to OCDC staff and families.
Swindells Resource Center	Connects families, friends and caregivers of children with disabilities to resources, information and training
Juntos Podemos	English classes, parent education classes, family support center, respite
GEM Children's Foundation	Connect children with special needs and their families to existing services and increases access to resources and information; Parent to Parent Mentor Training; Parenting Classes
NW Down Syndrome Association	Parent trainings and support; Awareness Walk; Conference
Oregon Community Connections Network	Provide multidisciplinary team meetings for children with an unresolved health or developmental concern to evaluate and develop a care plan to meet the child's needs.
Marion County Developmental Disabilities	Provides educational resources, connects clients and families with existing services, facilitates development of needed services, provides assistance as clients and families transition through stages, and advocates for clients. Accepts children with intellectual disability, autism, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, or another brain-based condition.
Morrow County	
InterMountain ESD	
Multnomah County	
Multnomah and Clackamas ESD and MECF	

Appendix G: Disabilities Service Providers in OCDC Service Areas

Service Provider	Resources Provided
Swindells Resource Center	Connects families, friends and caregivers of children with disabilities to resources, information and training
NW Down Syndrome Association	Parent trainings and support; Awareness Walk; Conference
Polk County	
Willamette ESD	
Oregon Community Connections Network	Provide multidisciplinary team meetings for children with an unresolved health or developmental concern to evaluate and develop a care plan to meet the child's needs.
Polk County Mental Health	Family support services, eligibility determination for all children with disabilities
Umatilla County	
Intermountain ESD	
ARC of Umatilla County	Promotes & protects the human rights of people with intellectual and developmental disabilities and actively supports their full inclusion and participation in the community throughout their lifetime.
CapeCo	Provides food assistance, transportation to medical appointments,
Clearview Mediation & Disability Resource Center	Provide community with training and understanding of people with disability. Will provide a free service to individuals with a disability. Will provide resources and referrals.
Eastern Oregon Center for Independent Living	Disability resource and advocacy center that provides an array of services for people with disabilities.
Washington County	
NW Regional ESD	
NW Down Syndrome Association	Parent trainings and support; Awareness Walk; Conference
Washington County Developmental Disabilities Program, Washington County Department of Health and Human Services, Hillsboro, OR	Assistance in identifying/ accessing/coordinating services and assures delivery of services and supports required by an individual with a developmental disability.
Washington County Intensive Service Array (Mental Health), Washington County Department of Health and Human Services, Hillsboro, OR	Service components that are coordinated, comprehensive, culturally competent, family-focused/child centered, and include, intensive and individualized, home, community, and facility based services for children with severe mental or emotional disorders.
Lifeworks Northwest, Hillsboro, OR	Prevention, Mental Health and Addiction Services

Appendix G: Disabilities Service Providers in OCDC Service Areas

Service Provider	Resources Provided
Western Psychological and Counseling Services, Inc., Hillsboro, OR	Mental and Behavioral Health Services
Youth Contact, Hillsboro, OR	Outpatient and intensive outpatient child and family counseling program for children under the age of 18 with behavioral and emotional challenges.
Hillsboro, Gaston, and Forest Grove School Districts	Supports transportation for children with special needs who live in school district boundaries
Parents in Action/Padres en Acción	Support group and advocacy network for Hispanic / Latina/o/x families, serving children with special needs.
Yamhill County	
Willamette ESD	Willamette Education Service District is a provider of EI/ECSE services including audiology/vision services, autism services, behavior services, early intervention evaluation services, nursing services, occupational/physical therapy services, speech/language services and transition services. Willamette ESD Service Coordinators provide services and support to children in OCDC classrooms and provide consultations to OCDC staff and families.
CaCoon (Yamhill County Public Health)	CaCoon is a home visiting nursing program that provides services and help to families with children who have special needs such as developmental delays, cerebral palsy, and other issues requiring medical and parenting services. CaCoon is a great partner that refers families to OCDC for early childhood education services.

Appendix H: Sources

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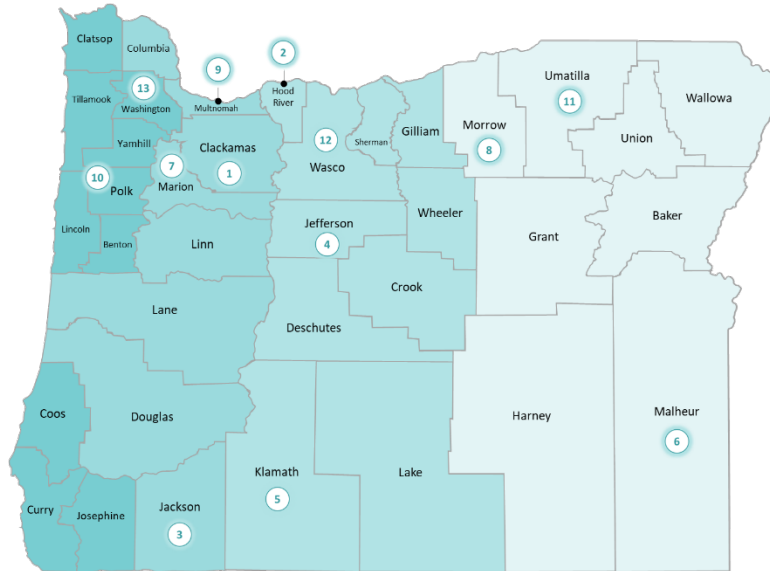
Executive Summaries

Executive Summaries



2022 Executive Summary: Migrant & Seasonal Head Start

OCDC's MSHS, RXII, and EHS programs provides services in 13 Oregon counties at 24 centers for the 2022 program year.



- 1 Clackamas County: Mulino Center
- 2 Hood River County: Odell & Parkdale Centers
- 3 Jackson County: Briscoe Center (in Ashland)
- 4 Jefferson County: Madras Centers
- 5 Klamath County: Klamath Falls & Malin Centers
- 6 Malheur County: Nyssa & Ontario Centers
- 7 Marion County: Brooks, Concordia (in Salem), Settlemier (in Woodburn), & Silverton Centers
- 8 Morrow County: Boardman Center
- 9 Multnomah County: Anderson Center (in Gresham)
- 10 Polk County: Independence Center
- 11 Umatilla County: Hermiston, Hermiston UMCS, & Milton-Freewater Centers
- 12 Wasco County: The Dalles & St. Mary's (in The Dalles) Centers

Methods used for data analysis include utilizing descriptive statistical analysis of general Oregon demographics, demographics on pregnant women and births, and availability and access to Early Childhood Education Services. The latest statistics available were compared with the 2021 OCDC Community Assessment demographics to look for trends.

The impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic and the wildfires in Oregon cannot be understated, from health, to availability of childcare, to economic insecurity, to the safety of children. The focus for 2022 must continue to be providing services and working with/supporting families while also addressing the significant challenges that COVID-19, the wildfires, and the extreme weather events have created and race/ethnicity and the inherent inequities therein, which have been brought into stark contrast over the past two years. As per the Hub reports, most of the families we serve experience multiple vulnerabilities, so supporting families and reducing stressors are even more critically important.

The following are the findings/trends identified in the 2022 OCDC Community Assessment and the recommendations based on those findings.



Finding/Trend 1: Need for affordable and available childcare in all Oregon counties.



Recommendation: Continue providing services to children in the current counties and sites while looking for new opportunities to serve more children as they arise. Advocate on a state level for transition to preschool and a better system of payment for providers to allow for more services. Take advantage of new federal programs and integrate into existing programs.



Finding/Trend 2: Need new strategies for staffing (shortages across the board, especially bus drivers, teachers, front-line childcare staff, supervisors)



Recommendation: Rethinking recruitment, salaries, and hiring practices. Have a broader consideration for qualifications for positions, with lived experience, alternate degrees, and other factors that complement the position - including aligning with the Oregon Registry Online (ORO). Simplify and shorten the hiring process and look at the quality of the expertise of the candidate. Change from a regimented approach to a more human-services based approach.



Finding/Trend 3: Create/revise processes and procedures to support programming amidst COVID-19 pandemic, extreme weather, and wildfires.



Recommendation: Devote resources to disseminate, manage and implement the ever-changing rules and information related to COVID-19 for families, including transmission, safety procedures, legal issues, prevention, vaccination, and dispelling myths – all in usable formats. Step-up parenting education for

assisting families in these unprecedented times. Continue partnering with agencies with resources to deliver information about COVID-19 and vaccines, utilizing the trust OCDC has developed and won over decades with families. Continue giving consistency to children in foster care by providing extra supports in the classroom as needed, ensuring the mental health consultants are available to assist the children, staff, and foster families to address the challenges these incredible children can present due to trauma. Support the transition to online training delivery.



Finding/Trend 4: Work with families for economic security, including food security, meeting basic needs, and stable housing.



Recommendation: Continue as Emergency Childcare providers during the pandemic so families and staff can stay employed. Maximize and leverage collaborations with community partners as well as seek out new partners to provide ethnically appropriate and nutritious food, access to resources for basic needs, and stable housing opportunities. This includes acting as food distribution centers and hubs for families to receive resources, actively looking for grants to provide additional supports for families during the pandemic and those who are still affected by the wildfires, and being on the pulse of supports and resources as they are released, linking families in need to resources across language and cultural barriers. Monitor and keep up-to-date on federal and state resources that become available for families.



Finding/Trend 5: Need for more well-being services for families and children and staff.

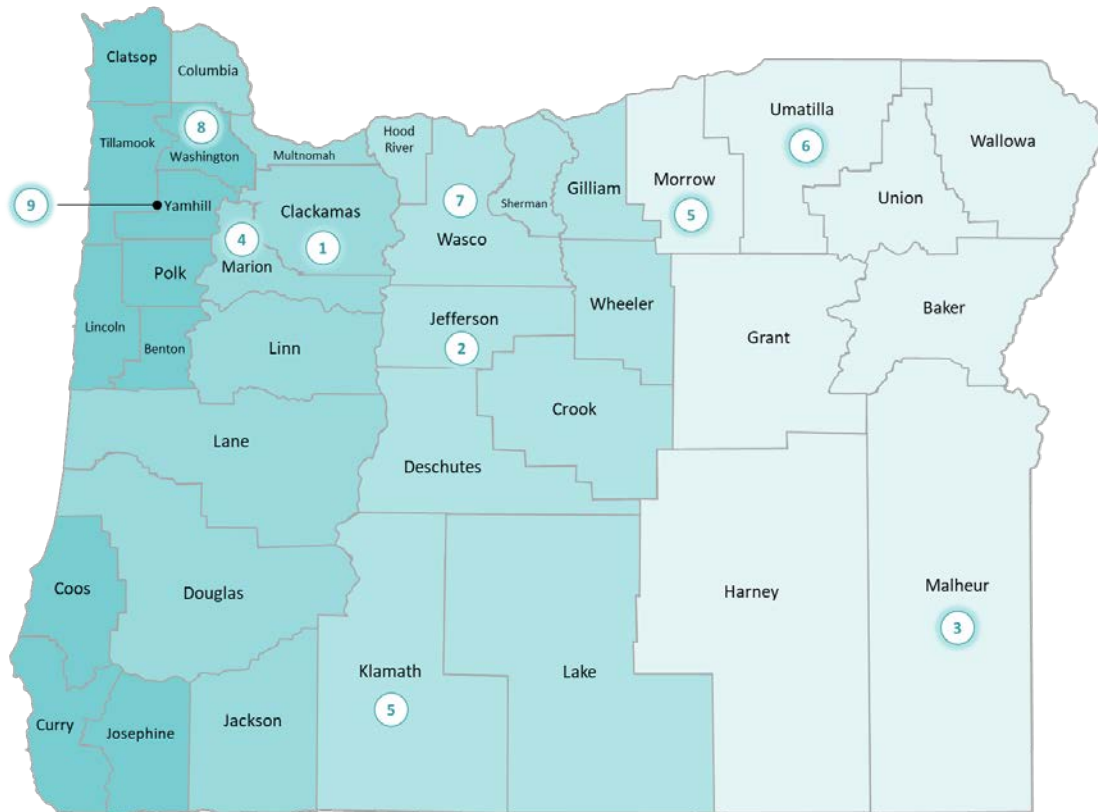


Recommendation: Actions to develop positive well-being environments for families and children. Conduct needs assessment on well-being for staff. Create more mental health interventions based on social-emotional indicators to assist children, families, and staff.



2022 Executive Summary: RXII EHS-CCP

The Region XII EHS-CCP program provides services in the following 9 Oregon counties at 12 centers for the 2021 through 2022 program year.



- 1 Clackamas County: Mulino Center
- 2 Jefferson County: Madras Center
- 3 Malheur County: Ontario Center
- 4 Marion County: Brooks and Woodburn Centers
- 5 Morrow County: Irrigon and Boardman Centers
- 6 Umatilla: Hermiston Center
- 7 Wasco County: The Dalles Center
- 8 Washington County: Jose Pedro (Cornelius) and Enterprise (Hillsboro) Centers
- 9 Yamhill: McMinnville Center

Methods used for data analysis include utilizing descriptive statistical analysis of general Oregon demographics, demographics on pregnant women and births, and availability and access to Early Childhood Education Services. The latest statistics available were compared with the 2021 OCDC Community Assessment demographics to look for trends.

The impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic and the wildfires in Oregon cannot be understated, from health, to availability of childcare, to economic insecurity, to the safety of children. The focus for 2022 must continue to be providing services and working with/supporting families while also addressing the significant challenges that COVID-19, the wildfires, and the extreme weather events have created and race/ethnicity and the inherent inequities therein, which have been brought into stark contrast over the past two years. As per the Hub reports, most of the families we serve experience multiple vulnerabilities, so supporting families and reducing stressors are even more critically important.

The following are the findings/trends identified in the 2022 OCDC Community Assessment and the recommendations based on those findings.



Finding/Trend 1: Need for affordable and available childcare in all Oregon counties.



Recommendation: Continue providing services to children in the current counties and sites while looking for new opportunities to serve more children as they arise. Advocate on a state level for transition to preschool and a better system of payment for providers to allow for more services. Take advantage of new federal programs and integrate into existing programs.



Finding/Trend 2: Need new strategies for staffing (shortages across the board, especially bus drivers, teachers, front-line childcare staff, supervisors)



Recommendation: Rethinking recruitment, salaries, and hiring practices. Have a broader consideration for qualifications for positions, with lived experience, alternate degrees, and other factors that complement the position - including aligning with the Oregon Registry Online (ORO). Simplify and shorten the hiring process and look at the quality of the expertise of the candidate. Change from a regimented approach to a more human-services based approach.



Finding/Trend 3: Create/revise processes and procedures to support programming amidst COVID-19 pandemic, extreme weather, and wildfires.



Recommendation: Devote resources to disseminate, manage and implement the ever-changing rules and information related to COVID-19 for families, including transmission, safety procedures, legal issues, prevention, vaccination, and dispelling myths – all in usable formats. Step-up parenting education for assisting families in these unprecedented times. Continue partnering with agencies with resources to deliver information about COVID-19 and vaccines, utilizing the trust OCDC has developed and won over decades with families.

Continue giving consistency to children in foster care by providing extra supports in the classroom as needed, ensuring the mental health consultants are available to assist the children, staff, and foster families to address the challenges these incredible children can present due to trauma. Support the transition to online training delivery.



Finding/Trend 4: Work with families for economic security, including food security, meeting basic needs, and stable housing.



Recommendation: Continue as Emergency Childcare providers during the pandemic so families and staff can stay employed. Maximize and leverage collaborations with community partners as well as seek out new partners to provide ethnically appropriate and nutritious food, access to resources for basic needs, and stable housing opportunities. This includes acting as food distribution centers and hubs for families to receive resources, actively looking for grants to provide additional supports for families during the pandemic and those who are still affected by the wildfires, and being on the pulse of supports and resources as they are released, linking families in need to resources across language and cultural barriers. Monitor and keep up-to-date on federal and state resources that become available for families.



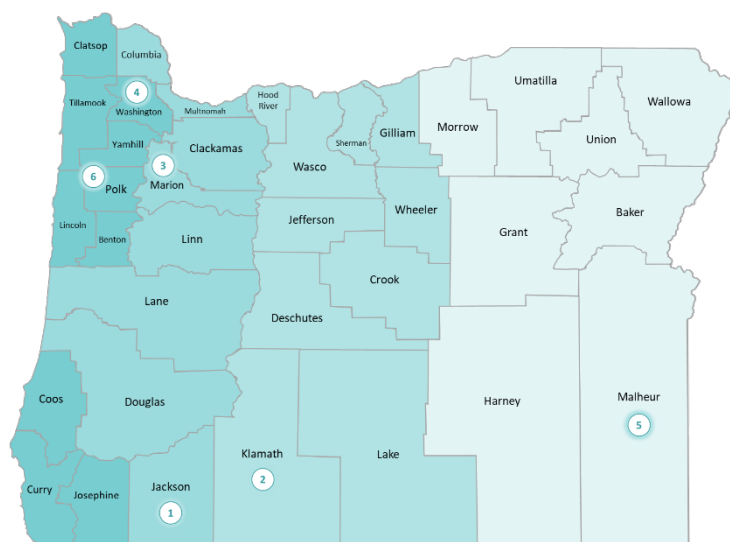
Finding/Trend 5: Need for more well-being services for families and children and staff.



Recommendation: Actions to develop positive well-being environments for families and children. Conduct needs assessment on well-being for staff. Create more mental health interventions based on social-emotional indicators to assist children, families, and staff.



2022 Executive Summary: Oregon Pre-Kindergarten (OPK) & Prenatal to Three (OPK-PT)



The OPK program provides services in 4 Oregon counties at 4 centers for the 9/01/2020 through 8/31/2021 program year.

- ① Jackson County: Ashland Center
- ② Klamath County: Chiloquin Center & Klamath Falls Center
- ③ Marion County: Brooks, Settlemier (Woodburn), and Silverton Centers
- ④ Washington County: Enterprise (Hillsboro), Jose Pedro (Cornelius), and Linden (Cornelius) Centers

The OPK-P3 program provides services in 6 Oregon counties at 4 centers for the 9/01/2020 through 8/31/2021 program year.

- ① Jackson County: Ashland Center
- ② Klamath County: Klamath Falls Center
- ③ Marion County: Brooks Center (Home-Based)
- ④ Washington County: Enterprise (Hillsboro) and Jose Pedro (Cornelius) Centers and the partner site Adelante Mujeres (Cornelius)
- ⑤ Malheur County: Nyssa Center and Ontario Center
- ⑥ Polk County: Independence Center

Methods used for data analysis include utilizing descriptive statistical analysis of general Oregon demographics, demographics on pregnant women and births, and availability and access to Early Childhood Education Services. The latest statistics available were compared with the 2021 ODC Community Assessment demographics to look for trends.

The impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic and the wildfires in Oregon cannot be understated, from health, to availability of childcare, to economic insecurity, to the safety of children. The focus for 2022 must continue to be providing services and working with/supporting families while also addressing the significant challenges that COVID-19, the wildfires, and the extreme weather events have created and race/ethnicity and the inherent inequities therein, which have been brought into stark contrast over the past two years. As per the Hub reports, most of the families we serve experience multiple vulnerabilities, so supporting families and reducing stressors are even more critically important.

The following are the findings/trends identified in the 2022 OCDC Community Assessment and the recommendations based on those findings.



Finding/Trend 1: Need for affordable and available childcare in all Oregon counties.



Recommendation: Continue providing services to children in the current counties and sites while looking for new opportunities to serve more children as they arise. Advocate on a state level for transition to preschool and a better system of payment for providers to allow for more services. Take advantage of new federal programs and integrate into existing programs.



Finding/Trend 2: Need new strategies for staffing (shortages across the board, especially bus drivers, teachers, front-line childcare staff, supervisors)



Recommendation: Rethinking recruitment, salaries, and hiring practices. Have a broader consideration for qualifications for positions, with lived experience, alternate degrees, and other factors that complement the position - including aligning with the Oregon Registry Online (ORO). Simplify and shorten the hiring process and look at the quality of the expertise of the candidate. Change from a regimented approach to a more human-services based approach.



Finding/Trend 3: Create/revise processes and procedures to support programming amidst COVID-19 pandemic, extreme weather, and wildfires.



Recommendation: Devote resources to disseminate, manage and implement the ever-changing rules and information related to COVID-19 for families, including transmission, safety procedures, legal issues, prevention, vaccination, and dispelling myths – all in usable formats. Step-up parenting education for assisting families in these unprecedented times. Continue partnering with agencies with resources to deliver information about COVID-19 and vaccines, utilizing the trust OCDC has developed and won over decades with families. Continue giving consistency to children in foster care by providing extra supports in the classroom as needed, ensuring the mental health consultants are available to assist the children, staff, and foster families to address the challenges these incredible children can present due to trauma. Support the transition to online training delivery.



Finding/Trend 4: Work with families for economic security, including food security, meeting basic needs, and stable housing.



Recommendation: Continue as Emergency Childcare providers during the pandemic so families and staff can stay employed. Maximize and leverage collaborations with community partners as well as seek out new partners to provide ethnically appropriate and nutritious food, access to resources for basic needs, and stable housing opportunities. This includes acting as food distribution centers and hubs for families to receive resources, actively looking for grants to provide additional supports for families during the pandemic and those who are still affected by the wildfires, and being on the pulse of supports and resources as they are released, linking families in need to resources across language and cultural barriers. Monitor and keep up-to-date on federal and state resources that become available for families.



Finding/Trend 5: Need for more well-being services for families and children and staff.

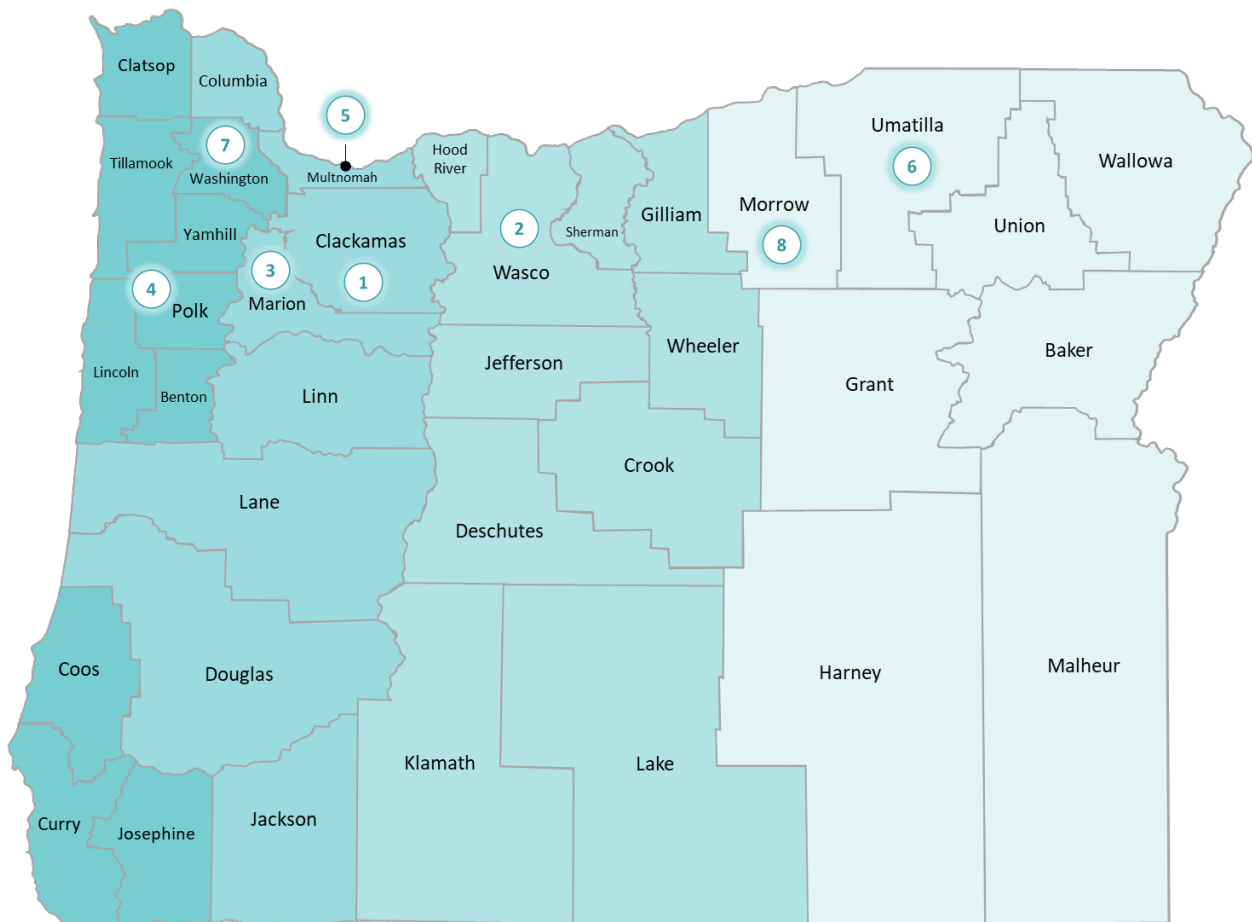


Recommendation: Actions to develop positive well-being environments for families and children. Conduct needs assessment on well-being for staff. Create more mental health interventions based on social-emotional indicators to assist children, families, and staff.



2022 Executive Summary: Preschool Promise (PSP)

The PSP program provides services in 7 Oregon counties at 9 centers for the 9/01/2010 through 8/31/2021 program year.



- ① Clackamas County: Mulino Center
- ② Wasco County: The Dalles Center
- ③ Marion County: Concordia (in Salem) & Silverton Centers
- ④ Polk County: Independence Center
- ⑤ Multnomah County: Anderson Center (in Gresham)
- ⑥ Umatilla County: Milton-Freewater Center
- ⑦ Washington County: Enterprise (in Hillsboro) & Linden Centers (in Cornelius)

Methods used for data analysis include utilizing descriptive statistical analysis of general Oregon demographics, demographics on pregnant women and births, and availability and access to Early Childhood Education Services. The latest statistics available were compared with the 2021 OCDC Community Assessment demographics to look for trends.

The impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic and the wildfires in Oregon cannot be understated, from health, to availability of childcare, to economic insecurity, to the safety of children. The focus for 2022 must continue to be providing services and working with/supporting families while also addressing the significant challenges that COVID-19, the wildfires, and the extreme weather events have created and race/ethnicity and the inherent inequities therein, which have been brought into stark contrast over the past two years. As per the Hub reports, most of the families we serve experience multiple vulnerabilities, so supporting families and reducing stressors are even more critically important.

The following are the findings/trends identified in the 2022 OCDC Community Assessment and the recommendations based on those findings.



Finding/Trend 1: Need for affordable and available childcare in all Oregon counties.



Recommendation: Continue providing services to children in the current counties and sites while looking for new opportunities to serve more children as they arise. Advocate on a state level for transition to preschool and a better system of payment for providers to allow for more services. Take advantage of new federal programs and integrate into existing programs.



Finding/Trend 2: Need new strategies for staffing (shortages across the board, especially bus drivers, teachers, front-line childcare staff, supervisors)



Recommendation: Rethinking recruitment, salaries, and hiring practices. Have a broader consideration for qualifications for positions, with lived experience, alternate degrees, and other factors that complement the position - including aligning with the Oregon Registry Online (ORO). Simplify and shorten the hiring process and look at the quality of the expertise of the candidate. Change from a regimented approach to a more human-services based approach.



Finding/Trend 3: Create/revise processes and procedures to support programming amidst COVID-19 pandemic, extreme weather, and wildfires.



Recommendation: Devote resources to disseminate, manage and implement the ever-changing rules and information related to COVID-19 for families, including transmission, safety procedures, legal issues, prevention, vaccination, and dispelling myths – all in usable formats. Step-up parenting education for assisting families in these unprecedented times. Continue partnering with agencies with resources to deliver information about COVID-19 and vaccines, utilizing the trust OCDC has developed and won over decades with families.

Continue giving consistency to children in foster care by providing extra supports in the classroom as needed, ensuring the mental health consultants are available to assist the children, staff, and foster families to address the challenges these incredible children can present due to trauma. Support the transition to online training delivery.



Finding/Trend 4: Work with families for economic security, including food security, meeting basic needs, and stable housing.



Recommendation: Continue as Emergency Childcare providers during the pandemic so families and staff can stay employed. Maximize and leverage collaborations with community partners as well as seek out new partners to provide ethnically appropriate and nutritious food, access to resources for basic needs, and stable housing opportunities. This includes acting as food distribution centers and hubs for families to receive resources, actively looking for grants to provide additional supports for families during the pandemic and those who are still affected by the wildfires, and being on the pulse of supports and resources as they are released, linking families in need to resources across language and cultural barriers. Monitor and keep up-to-date on federal and state resources that become available for families.



Finding/Trend 5: Need for more well-being services for families and children and staff.

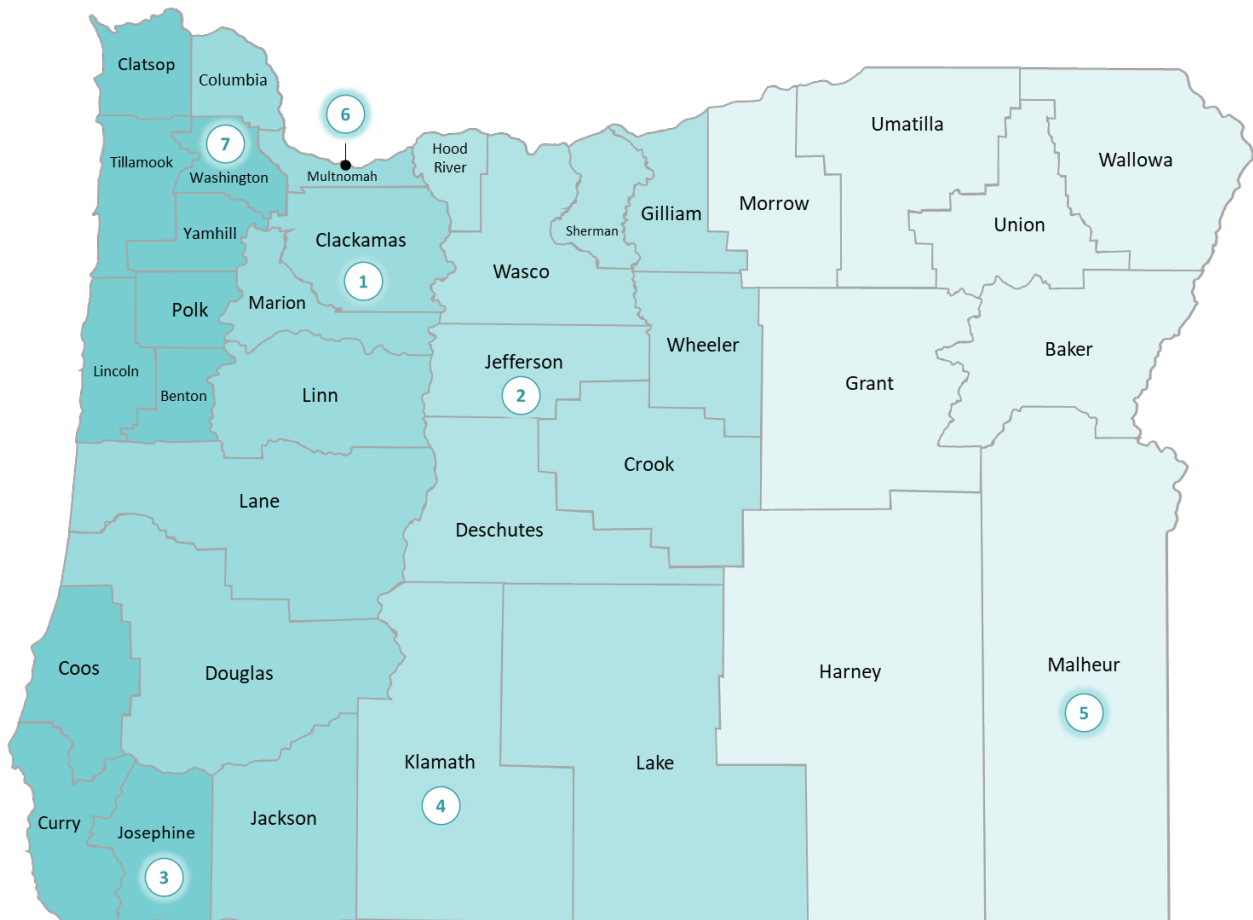


Recommendation: Actions to develop positive well-being environments for families and children. Conduct needs assessment on well-being for staff. Create more mental health interventions based on social-emotional indicators to assist children, families, and staff.



2022 Executive Summary: RX EHS-CCP

The Region X EHS-CCP program provides services in the following 7 Oregon counties at 11 partner centers for the 9/01/2021 through 8/31/2022 program year.



- ① Clackamas County: Sunshine Early Learning Childcare Center (Milwaukie)
- ② Jefferson County: MHS CC Center (Madras)
- ③ Josephine County: Caring for Kids Early Learning Center, Imagine That at Hidden Valley High, and Imagine That at Jerome Prairie (all in Grants Pass)
- ④ Klamath County: Klamath Tribes Early Childhood Development Center (Chiloquin)
- ⑤ Malheur County: Nyssa Early Head Start (Nyssa), Giggles and Grace Early Learning Center (Ontario), Ontario Teen Parent Program (Ontario)
- ⑥ Multnomah County: Native American Youth (NAYA) and Family Center (Portland)
- ⑦ Washington County: Adelante Mujeres (Forest Grove)

Methods used for data analysis include utilizing descriptive statistical analysis of general Oregon demographics, demographics on pregnant women and births, and availability and access to Early Childhood Education Services. The latest statistics available were compared with the 2021 OCDC Community Assessment demographics to look for trends.

The impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic and the wildfires in Oregon cannot be understated, from health, to availability of childcare, to economic insecurity, to the safety of children. The focus for 2022 must continue to be providing services and working with/supporting families while also addressing the significant challenges that COVID-19, the wildfires, and the extreme weather events have created and race/ethnicity and the inherent inequities therein, which have been brought into stark contrast over the past two years. As per the Hub reports, most of the families we serve experience multiple vulnerabilities, so supporting families and reducing stressors are even more critically important.

The following are the findings/trends identified in the 2022 OCDC Community Assessment and the recommendations based on those findings.



Finding/Trend 1: Need for affordable and available childcare in all Oregon counties.



Recommendation: Continue providing services to children in the current counties and sites while looking for new opportunities to serve more children as they arise. Advocate on a state level for transition to preschool and a better system of payment for providers to allow for more services. Take advantage of new federal programs and integrate into existing programs.



Finding/Trend 2: Need new strategies for staffing (shortages across the board, especially teachers, front-line childcare staff, supervisors).



Recommendation: Rethinking recruitment and hiring practices. Have a broader consideration for qualifications for positions, with lived experience, alternate degrees, and other factors that complement the position - including aligning with the Oregon Registry Online (ORO). Simplify and shorten the hiring process and look at the quality of the expertise of the candidate. Change from a regimented approach to a more human-services based approach.



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and won over decades with families. Continue giving consistency to children in foster care by providing extra supports in the classroom as needed, ensuring the mental health consultants are available to assist the children, staff, and foster families to address the challenges these incredible children can present due to trauma. Support the transition to online training delivery.



Finding/Trend 4: Work with families for economic security, including food security, meeting basic needs, and stable housing.



Recommendation: Continue as Emergency Childcare providers during the pandemic so families and staff can stay employed. Maximize and leverage collaborations with community partners as well as seek out new partners to provide ethnically appropriate and nutritious food, access to resources for basic needs, and stable housing opportunities. This includes acting as food distribution centers and hubs for families to receive resources, actively looking for grants to provide additional supports for families during the pandemic and those who are still affected by the wildfires, and being on the pulse of supports and resources as they are released, linking families in need to resources across language and cultural barriers. Monitor and keep up-to-date on federal and state resources that become available for families.



Finding/Trend 5: Need for more well-being services for families and children and staff.



Recommendation: Actions to develop positive well-being environments for families and children. Conduct needs assessment on well-being for staff. Create more mental health interventions based on social-emotional indicators to assist children, families, and staff.



OCDC Facts & Demographics

OCDC Facts & Demographics

2022 OCDC Community Assessment FACTS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Presented by the Oregon Child Development Coalition

37.62%

Decrease in number of Spanish-Speaking childcare centers in the US (2020)



-4,500

Number of people who left the U.S. childcare industry between Sep. - Nov. 2021 (one-third of its workforce)



15%

Decrease in number of U.S. bus drivers between 12/31/19 to 12/31/20



-3,700

Number of people who left the U.S. childcare industry in Dec. 2021 alone



60% # of Oregon childcare providers lost between March and Sept. 2020

3 in 5

of U.S. rural communities do not have sufficient childcare slots (2018)

60%

of Hispanic/Latina/o/x families live in a childcare deserts (2018)

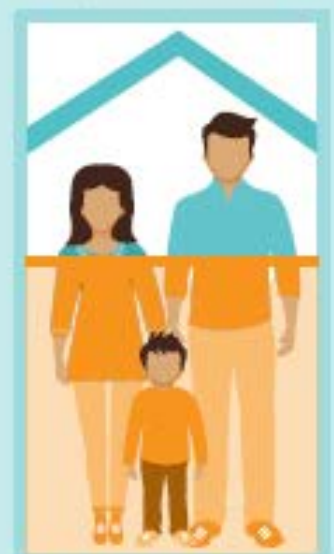
1 in 5

Oregon children (18.9%) going hungry (2019)



57%

% of total income families pay for every child enrolled in childcare in Oregon (for those earning 25% of median household income) (2021)



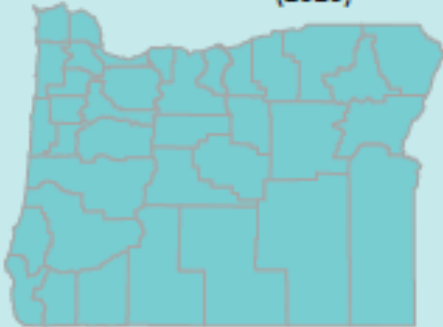
2022 OCDC Community Assessment

FACTS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Presented by the Oregon Child Development Coalition

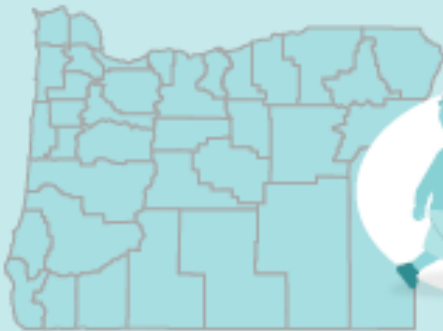
100%

All of Oregon counties are a childcare desert for infants/toddlers (2020)



25 of 36

Oregon counties are a childcare desert for infants/toddlers (2020)



8%

% of total Oregon childcare slots publicly funded for infants/toddlers (2020)



24%

% of total Oregon childcare slots publicly funded for preschoolers (2020)



44%

% of Oregon households in financial hardship-earn above FPL, but not enough to cover basic needs (2018)



92%

% of Oregon infants/toddlers without access to regulated childcare slot 2020 (5% increase from 2018)

% of Oregon preschoolers without access to regulated childcare slot 2020 (10% increase from 2018)

76%



6.9%

% increase in Head Start-eligible children living at or below FPL from 2014 to 2019



18%

% of homeless / doubled up students in Oregon - highest in the U.S. (2016-2017)

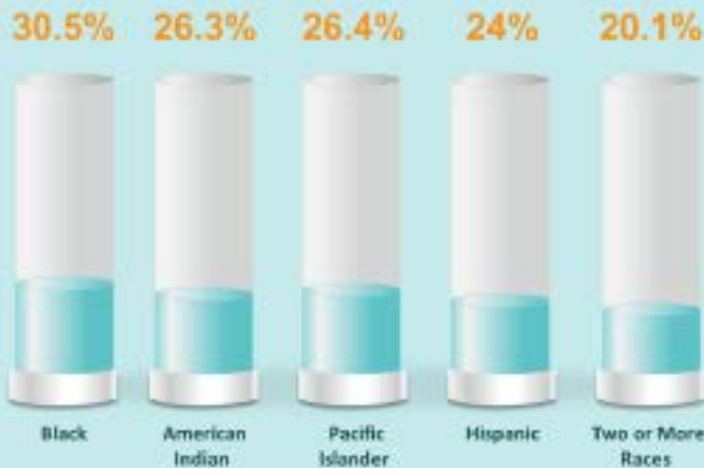


2022 OCDC Community Assessment

FACTS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Presented by the Oregon Child Development Coalition

% Living in Poverty by Race in Oregon (2019)



437%

Increase in H-2A applications approved between 2005-2019. 19.2% of these were from CA and WA alone (2019)



\$25.14

Wage Oregon households must earn per hour to afford rent on a two-bedroom without paying more than 30% of their income on housing (2021)

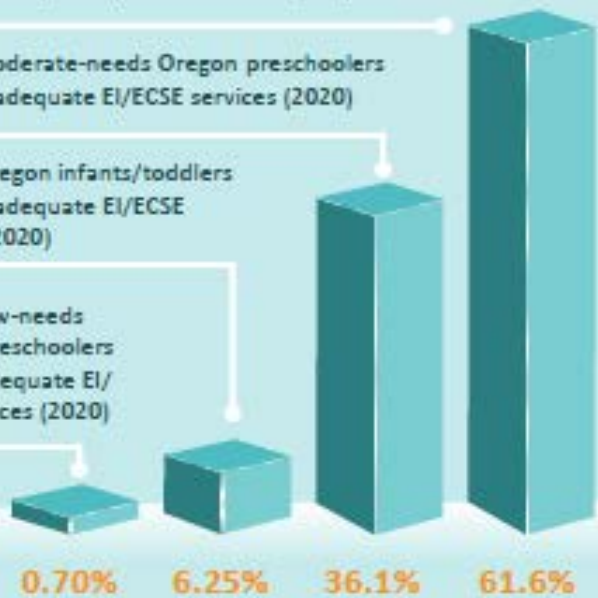


Eligible high-needs Oregon preschoolers receiving adequate EI/ECSE services (2020)

Eligible moderate-needs Oregon preschoolers receiving adequate EI/ECSE services (2020)

Eligible Oregon infants/toddlers receiving adequate EI/ECSE services (2020)

Eligible low-needs Oregon preschoolers receive adequate EI/ECSE services (2020)



73.5%

Increase in Oregon's U-6 Labor Underutilization # from 2019 to 2020 (means more people in poverty but technically above FPL)

2019

↑ 2020



117°

Highest Oregon temperature reached in June 2021.

Intense weather events in 2020 & 2021: extreme heat, drought, fires, blizzards and freezing rain.



OCDC County Fact Sheets

OCDC County Fact Sheets

OCDC Fact Sheet: Clackamas County, Oregon



Clackamas County was named after the Native Americans living in the area, the Clackamas, who are part of the Chinookan people. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 421,401, which is an 11.2% increase when compared to the 2010 US Census. Its county seat is Oregon City. It covers 1,883 miles.

Revised 3/27/2022

Demographics: Clackamas County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
7%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE²¹)
43%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity
9.1%
2020

% Unemployment
Rate
3.3%
2020

Hourly Wage
Necessary to
Afford 2 BR at Fair
Market Rent²²
\$29.54
2021

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Clackamas County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women
1,167 / 2,516
2020

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) / Female
Population (10-17)
26 / 20,890
2020

% Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
6.0% / 225
2020

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)
6.8%
2020

Oregon Children Demographics: Clackamas County



Children Under
Age 5
21,944
2019

% Childhood
Poverty Rate
(Under age 18)
9.2%
2020

Children 0-6
Living at <200% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**6,194 -
7,698**
2014-2019

Children 0-6
Living at <300% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**10,795 -
12,669**
2014-2019

% Homeless
Children (0-17)
1.9%
2019

% Children Up-to-
Date with
Immunizations
74.0%
2019

% Children (3-6)
with Medicaid
Well-Child Visits /
Children
Medicaid Well-
Child Visits
**71.1% /
4,794**
2018

Per 1,000
Children in Foster
Care
3.7
2020

% Child Food
Insecurity
16.4%
2019

% Founded Child
Abuse
Assessments /
Total Reports of
Suspected Child
Abuse
**18.1% /
5,410**
FFY 2020

²¹ Definition: The percentage of households in a county with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

²² Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Clackamas County



Children 0-6
Eligible for HS
(Living in Poverty:
<100% FPL)
**2,473 -
3,249**
2014-2019

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 0-2)
98%
3/2020

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 3-5)
86%
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (0-2) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots
2,006 / 40
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (3-5) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots
**4,000 /
553**
3/2020

Race & Ethnicity: Clackamas County



% White Alone
88.9%
4/01/2020

% Black or African
American Alone
1.2%
4/01/2020

% American Indian &
Alaska Native Alone
1.1%
4/01/2020

% Asian Alone
4.9%
4/01/2020

% Native Hawaiian &
Other Pacific Islander
Alone
0.3%
4/01/2020

% Two or More Races
3.7%
4/01/2020

% Hispanic/Latina/o/x
9.0%
4/01/2020

% White Alone, not
Hispanic/Latina/o/x
81.1%
4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Clackamas County



COVID-19 Cases Per
100,000 (18+)
11,485
1/01/2022

Actual COVID-19
Cases (18+)
48,986
1/01/2022

COVID-19 Pediatric
Cases (Under 18) per
100,000
9,486
12/26/2021

% Adults (18+)
Vaccinated (Primary
Series)
73.6%
1/17/2022

% Adults (18+) Who
Have Received COVID-
19 Booster
41.2%
1/17/2022

Oregon Child Care: #
Current Total Licensed
Capacity
12,790
12/2020

Oregon Child Care: #
Total Capacity Due to
COVID Restrictions
10,673
12/2020

Spanish-Speaking
Child Care Centers
252
12/2020
389
2/2020

Agricultural Data: Clackamas County



Migrant Workers
Working in
Agriculture
2,062
2018
2,355
2013

Seasonal
Workers Working
in Agriculture
4,093
2018
4,675
2013

Farm Operations:
Operations
4,297
2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated
157,426
2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)
37
2017

Crops: Strawberries, Worm Picking, Cannery Work, Chicken Egg Hatchery, Blackberries, Raspberries, Blueberries, Nursery/ Greenhouse, Christmas Trees, Root Vegetables, Wine Grapes

OCDC Data - Migrant & Seasonal Head Start (MSHS): Clackamas County



# Slots Allocated 74 12/31/2021	# Children Served 47 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 3 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 9% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 2 1/1/2021-12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 28 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 47 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 37 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	# Children Age 0-6 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 47 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	

OCDC Data - Region XII EHS (RXII): Clackamas County



# Slots Allocated 16 12/31/2021	# Children Served 11 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 0 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 36% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021-12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 0 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 6 9/2020 - 8/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 7 9/2020 - 8/2021	# Children Age 0-6 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 12 9/2020 - 8/2021	

OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Clackamas County



# Slots Allocated 10 12/31/2021	# Children Served 14 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 1 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 10% 12/31/2021
# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 2 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 10 9/2020 - 8/2021	

Early Learning of Clackamas County Hub Sector Plan 1/06/2020



Priority Populations:

- Children who are Black/African American
- Children who are Latinx
- Children with limited English proficiency
- Children birth to two
- Children experiencing homelessness
- Children in foster care

Impacting the Community in Clackamas County



Strengths: Families know each other and support each other in the community. Much of recruitment is through word of mouth. Great collaboration with partners. For the Preschool Promise program, whether OCDC has transportation or not, there is excellent child attendance.

Issues:

- Farmers moving to H-2A workers instead of migrant families and agricultural workers moving away from mobile migrant work towards staying in place and seasonal work. This has been the trend for a few years now and continues. A result of this trend is that it is difficult to enroll families, because OCDC only offers 22 weeks of service. The families need and are looking for many more weeks of service, such as Seasonal Head Start through the summer months rather than only Migrant Head Start temporary hours.
- Families from out of state and or without insurance need a way to get treatment, especially urgent dental and medical needs.
- The COVID-19 restrictions have created so much additional trauma that extra social-emotional support is needed as well as plans to address the learning gaps that continue to be observed in children.
- Need on-site food pantry in Mulino. There has been a 43.42% increase in the number of families asking for food assistance between 2020 and 2021:
 - Total Households Served (2021): 687
 - Total Households Served (2020): 486
 - Total Individuals Served (2021): 3,675
 - Total Individuals Served (2020): 2,313

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2022 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net

Sites & Programs

Clackamas County, Oregon



Mulino
13700 S Freeman Rd
Mulino, OR 97042
(503) 759-6232

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

EHS Region XII

Preschool Promise

OCDC Fact Sheet: Hood River County, Oregon



The Hood River Valley is known for its famous Fruit Loop driving tour that stops at family farms and fruit stands. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 23,977, which is a 7.3% increase from the 2010 US Census. The Hood River County seat is Hood River. It covers 533 square miles.

3/27/2022

Demographics: Hood River County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
7%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE²³)
45%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity
8.1%
2020

% Unemployment
Rate
3.1%
2020

Hourly Wage
Necessary to
Afford 2 BR at Fair
Market Rent²⁴
\$23
2021

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Hood River County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women
119 / 226
2020

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) / Female
Population (10-17)
0 / 1348
2020

% Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
16.9% / 38
2020

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)
6.8%
2020

Oregon Children Demographics: Hood River County



Children Under
Age 5
1433
2019

% Childhood
Poverty Rate
(Under age 18)
ID %
2020

Children 0-6
Living at <200% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**464 -
1038**
2014-2019

Children 0-6
Living at <300% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**811 -
1479**
2014-2019

% Homeless
Children (0-17)
0.8%
2019

% Children Up-to-
Date with
Immunizations
73%
2019

% Children (3-6)
with Medicaid
Well-Child Visits /
Children
Medicaid Well-
Child Visits
**72.2% /
551**
2018

Per 1,000
Children in Foster
Care
6.3
2020

% Child Food
Insecurity
16.9%
2019

% Founded Child
Abuse
Assessments /
Total Reports of
Suspected Child
Abuse
**35.7% /
314**
FFY 2020

²³ Definition: The percentage of households in a Hood River County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

²⁴ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Hood River County



Children 0-6
Eligible for HS
(Living in Poverty:
<100% FPL)
115 - 283
2014-2019

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 0-2)
66%
3/2020

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 3-5)
70%
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (0-2) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots
163 / 56
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (3-5) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots
495 / 149
3/2020

Race & Ethnicity: Hood River County



% White Alone
93.1 %
4/01/2020

% Black or African
American Alone
1.4 %
4/01/2020

% American Indian &
Alaska Native Alone
0 %
4/01/2020

% Asian Alone
1.3%
4/01/2020

% Native Hawaiian &
Other Pacific Islander
Alone
0%
4/01/2020

% Two or More Races
3%
4/01/2020

% Hispanic/Latina/o/x
20.9%
4/01/2020

% White Alone, not
Hispanic/Latina/o/x
74.8%
4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Hood River County



COVID-19 Cases Per
100,000
11,010
1/01/2022

Actual COVID-19
Cases (18+)
2,823
1/01/2022

COVID-19 Pediatric
Cases (Under 18) per
100,000
8,409
12/26/2021

% Adults (18+)
Vaccinated (Primary
Series)
81.9%
1/17/2022

% Adults (18+) Who
Have Received COVID-
19 Booster
45.2%
1/17/2022

Oregon Child Care: #
Current Total Licensed
Capacity
1,307
12/2020

Oregon Child Care: #
Total Capacity Due to
COVID Restrictions
1,191
12/2020

Spanish-Speaking
Child Care Centers
36
12/2020
53
2/2020

Agricultural Data: Hood River County



Migrant Workers
Working in
Agriculture
3,273
2018
2,534
2013

Seasonal
Workers Working
in Agriculture
6,498
2018
5,030
2013

Farm Operations:
Operations
578
2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated
28,451
2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)
49
2017

Crops: Apples, Cherries, Pears, Wine Grapes, Blueberries

OCDC Data – Migrant & Seasonal Head Start (MSHS): Hood River County



# Slots Allocated 15 12/31/2021	# Children Served 111 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 14 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 10% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 2 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 75 7/1/2021- 2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 93 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 103 1/1/2021- 12/31/202	# Children Age 0- 5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 114 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Who Were in Foster Care 1 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021

Early Learning of Hood River County Hub Sector Plan 1/06/2020



Priority Populations:

- Families who identify as Hispanic/Latinx. More specifically, families who identify as Hispanic/Latinx with children enrolled in EI/ECSE
- Families with infants/toddlers
- Families living below 200% of the FPL
- Families with children enrolled in EI/ECSE. More specifically: EI/ECSE in the Tri-Hood River County Region
- Families who identify as Native American in Wasco Hood River County

Impacting the Community in Hood River County



Strengths of the Community: In the Columbia Gorge there are strong collaborations between partners. ECE, the health departments, and social services agencies come together to see how to support each other in order to provide services to the entire community and work together to host collaborative events. There is multi-agency participation to make things as effective as possible – one example is vaccine events. Social services in the area have come together to provide resources: PPE due to fire season, extra food boxes, etc. Communications meeting, student success meeting.

Issues:

- Farmers moving to H-2A workers instead of families and agricultural workers moving away from mobile migrant work towards staying in place and seasonal work. The local Migrant/Seasonal Farmworker Representative & Business & Employment Specialist II has discussed the H-2A worker trend and it's ramifications.
- Staffing needs are critical. Finding people to work for short-term 2-5 month positions in temporary positions for OCDC PEAK migrant programs is becoming more difficult.
- The COVID-19 restrictions have created so much additional trauma that extra social-emotional support is needed as well as plans to address the learning gaps that continue to be observed in children.
- The focus has been so much on emergency needs, that everyday needs have been left behind. The community continues to see higher than normal usage of food boxes and the local food bank.
- Lack of housing has always been an issue, and with changes of farmworker housing requirements, it's worse. Low-income housing is not available.

Impacting the Community in Hood River County

Rental costs are out of reach. Families can't afford a 2-bedroom 2-bathroom apartment that costs \$1,500-\$1,800 per month.

- Due to COVID and testing priorities, there is a longer wait time for kids to get in for any assessments and well child exams, getting records, and general access to medical and dental services.

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2022 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net

Sites & Programs

Hood River County, Oregon



Odell Center
3485 Early Road,
Odell, OR 97044-NONE
(541) 354-6232

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS



Parkdale Center
7300 Clear Creek Road,
Parkdale, OR 97041-7701
(541) 352-6232

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

OCDC Fact Sheet: Jackson County, Oregon



Jackson County is named for Andrew Jackson, the seventh president of the United States. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 223,259, which is an 8.98% increase from 2010 US Census. The Jackson County seat is Medford. It covers 2,802 square miles.

Revised 3/27/2022

Demographics: Jackson County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
13%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE²⁵)
37%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity
13.1%
2020

% Unemployment
Rate
4.3%
2020

Hourly Wage
Necessary to
Afford 2 BR at Fair
Market Rent²⁶
\$19.98
2021

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Jackson County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women
1,149 / 2096
2020

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) / Female
Population (10-17)
25 / 9,833
2020

% Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
12.9% / 268
2020

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)
7.1%
2020

Oregon Children Demographics: Jackson County



Children Under
Age 5
11,846
2019

% Childhood
Poverty Rate
(Under age 18)
21.1%
2020

Children 0-6
Living at <200% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**6,845 –
8,667**
2014-2019

Children 0-6
Living at <300% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**9,460 –
11,534**
2014-2019

% Homeless
Children (0-17)
7.4%
2019

% Children Up-to-
Date with
Immunizations
64%
2019

% Children (3-6)
with Medicaid
Well-Child Visits /
Children
Medicaid Well-
Child Visits
**61.9% /
4,582**
2018

Per 1,000
Children in Foster
Care
11.8
2020

% Child Food
Insecurity
20.9%
2019

% Founded Child
Abuse
Assessments /
Total Reports of
Suspected Child
Abuse
**20.4% /
4,643**
FFY 2020

²⁵ Definition: The percentage of households in a Jackson County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

²⁶ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Jackson County



Children 0-6
Eligible for HS
(Living in Poverty:
<100% FPL)
**3,219 –
4,269**
2014-2019

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 0-2)
89%
3/2020

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 3-5)
67%
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (0-2) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots
656 / 72
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (3-5) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots
**2,214 /
726**
3/2020

Race & Ethnicity: Jackson County



% White Alone
91.8%
4/01/2020

% Black or African
American Alone
1%
4/01/2020

% American Indian &
Alaska Native Alone
1.6%
4/01/2020

% Asian Alone
1.6%
4/01/2020

% Native Hawaiian &
Other Pacific Islander
Alone
0.4%
4/01/2020

% Two or More Races
3.6%
4/01/2020

% Hispanic/Latina/o/x
13.5%
4/01/2020

% White Alone, not
Hispanic/Latina/o/x
80.1%
4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Jackson County



COVID-19 Cases Per
100,000
15,151
1/01/2022

Actual COVID-19
Cases (18+)
33,824
1/01/2022

COVID-19 Pediatric
Cases (Under 18) per
100,000
11,531
12/26/2021

% Adults (18+)
Vaccinated (Primary
Series)
63.1%
1/17/2022

% Adults (18+) Who
Have Received COVID-
19 Booster
31.3%
1/17/2022

Oregon Child Care: #
Current Total Licensed
Capacity
6,850
12/2020

Oregon Child Care: #
Total Capacity Due to
COVID Restrictions
5,847
12/2020

Spanish-Speaking
Child Care Centers
161
12/2020
242
2/2020

Agricultural Data: Jackson County



Migrant Workers
Working in
Agriculture
1,101
2018
1,656
2013

Seasonal
Workers Working
in Agriculture
2,186
2018
3,286
2013

Farm Operations:
Operations
2,136
2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated
170,298
2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)
80
2017

Crops: Pears, Wine grapes, Nursery/ Greenhouse, Squash, Pumpkins, Peaches

OCDC Data – Migrant & Seasonal Head Start (MSHS): Jackson County



# Slots Allocated 112 12/31/2021	# Children Served 52 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 9 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 9% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 9 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 34 7/1/2021- 2/2/2021	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 35 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 44 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021	# Children Age 0-5 Up- to-Date with Immunizations 52 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021	

OCDC Data – Oregon Pre-Kindergarten (OPK): Jackson County



# Slots Allocated 60 12/31/2021	# Children Served 47 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 6 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 14% 12/31/2021	
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 14 7/1/2021-2/2/2021	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 32 9/1/2020- 8/31/2021		# Children Experiencing Homelessness 2 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021	

OCDC Data – OPK Prenatal to Three (OPK-P3): Jackson County



# Slots Allocated 16 12/31/2021	# Children Served 14 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 1 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 0% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 2 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 4 7/1/2021- 2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 13 9/1/2020- 8/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 14 9/1/2020- 8/31/2021	# Children Age 0-5 Up- to-Date with Immunizations 13 9/1/2020- 8/31/2021	

Southern Oregon Early Learning Services Hub Sector Plan 12/2019



Priority Populations:

- Children under age 3
- Children birth-5 without early learning opportunities prior to kindergarten living in areas of high poverty with low reach rates, especially in rural communities
- Children birth-5 experiencing a disability or delay and/or mental health condition
- Children birth-5 whose home language is Spanish

Impacting the Community in Jackson County



Jackson County is a close-knit community – we pull together in any situation. Quality childcare is important – dual counties are working together on the same team to look for solutions. Wildfires made the community more resilient and brought the communities even closer together.

Issues:

- Lack of staff is a critical need. Everyone is trying to recruit the same people. Hiring new people is the number one issue for the area. The Hub has a committee – Recruitment and Retention – and all 5 local Head Starts are part of it. There is a great need for OCDC services, but without the staff, it won't work.
- Farmers are moving to hiring H-2A workers instead of migrant families and agricultural workers are moving away from mobile migrant work towards staying in place and seasonal work. This has been the trend for a few years now and continues.
- The COVID-19 restrictions have created so much additional trauma that extra social-emotional support is needed as well as plans to address the learning gaps that continue to be observed in children.

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2022 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net

Sites & Programs

Jackson County, Oregon



Briscoe Center
265 N. Main Street #1
Ashland OR 97520-1701
(541) 488-6919

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

Oregon Pre-Kindergarten

Migrant Ed

OCDC Fact Sheet: Jefferson County, Oregon



Jefferson County is named after Mount Jefferson. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 24,502, which is a 12.81% increase when compared to the 2010 US Census. Its Jefferson County seat is Madras. It covers 1,791 miles².

Revised 3/27/2022

Demographics: Jefferson County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
15%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE²⁷)
53%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity
14.2%
2020

% Unemployment
Rate
5%
2020

Hourly Wage
Necessary to
Afford 2 BR at Fair
Market Rent²⁸
\$16.98
2021

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Jefferson County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women
171 / 286
2020

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) / Female
Population (10-17)
6 / 1,094
2020

% Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
16.9% / 58
2020

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)
7.1%
2020

Oregon Children Demographics: Jefferson County



Children Under
Age 5
1,563
2019

% Childhood
Poverty Rate
(Under age 18)
32.5%
2020

Children 0-6
Living at <200% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**758 –
1,198**
2014-2019

Children 0-6
Living at <300% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**1,130 –
1,646**
2014-2019

% Homeless
Children (0-17)
3.6%
2019

% Children Up-to-
Date with
Immunizations
69%
2019

% Children (3-6)
with Medicaid
Well-Child Visits /
Children
Medicaid Well-
Child Visits
**54.7% /
671**
2018

Per 1,000
Children in Foster
Care
12.6
2020

% Child Food
Insecurity
22.8%
2019

% Founded Child
Abuse
Assessments /
Total Reports of
Suspected Child
Abuse
**22.9% /
646**
FFY 2020

²⁷ Definition: The percentage of households in a Jefferson County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

²⁸ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Jefferson County



Children 0-6
Eligible for HS
(Living in Poverty:
<100% FPL)
365 - 683
2014-2019

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 0-2)
47%
3/2020

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 3-5)
20%
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (0-2) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots
167 / 88
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (3-5) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots
377 / 301
3/2020

Race & Ethnicity: Jefferson County



% White Alone
75.9%
4/01/2020

% Black or African
American Alone
1.2%
4/01/2020

% American Indian &
Alaska Native Alone
18.3%
4/01/2020

% Asian Alone
0.9%
4/01/2020

% Native Hawaiian &
Other Pacific Islander
Alone
0.2%
4/01/2020

% Two or More Races
3.4%
4/01/2020

% Hispanic/Latina/o/x
19.9%
4/01/2020

% White Alone, not
Hispanic/Latina/o/x
60.7%
4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Jefferson County



COVID-19 Cases Per
100,000
23,505
1/01/2022

Actual COVID-19
Cases (18+)
5,666
1/01/2022

COVID-19 Pediatric
Cases (Under 18) per
100,000
21,970
12/26/2021

% Adults (18+)
Vaccinated (Primary
Series)
62.2%
1/17/2022

% Adults (18+) Who
Have Received COVID-
19 Booster
30.7%
1/17/2022

Oregon Child Care: #
Current Total Licensed
Capacity
855
12/2020

Oregon Child Care: #
Total Capacity Due to
COVID Restrictions
801
12/2020

Spanish-Speaking
Child Care Centers
16
12/2020
26
2/2020

Agricultural Data: Jefferson County



Migrant Workers
Working in
Agriculture
157
2018
158
2013

Seasonal
Workers Working
in Agriculture
312
2018
313
2013

Farm Operations:
Operations
397
2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated
792,920
2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)
1,997
2017

Crops: Garlic, Vegetables/ Flower Seeds, Nursery, Potatoes, Carrot Seed, Garlic Seed, Hops

OCDC Data – Migrant & Seasonal Head Start (MSHS): Jefferson County



# Slots Allocated 60 12/31/2021	# Children Served 31 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 4 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 23% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 2 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 17 7/1/2021- 2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 30 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 27 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021	# Children Age 0- 5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 28 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Who Were in Foster Care 0% 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021

OCDC Data – Region XII EHS (RXII): Jefferson County



# Slots Allocated 8 12/31/2021	# Children Served 6 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 0 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 50% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 0 7/1/2021- 2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 3 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 6 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021	# Children Age 0- 5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 6 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Who Were in Foster Care 0% 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021

OCDC Data –Early Head Start (EHS): Jefferson County



# Slots Allocated 48 12/31/2021	# Children Served 43 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 3 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 52% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 2 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 32 7/1/2021- 2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 43 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 39 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021	# Children Age 0- 5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 39 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Who Were in Foster Care 0% 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021

Early Learning Hub of Central Oregon Sector Plan 12/2019



Priority Populations:

- Children at economic disadvantage and experiencing gaps in access to school readiness services and supports where current services are available to less than 50% of the eligible population
- Children who are emerging bilingual speakers without access to quality care and education with cultural and linguistic supports
- Children experiencing social complexity and trauma
- Children experiencing developmental delay and/or health complexity
- Children identifying as Native American without access to culturally specific programming including native language and indigenous history supports

Impacting the Community in Jefferson County



Strengths of the Community: Strong food resources and shelter resources. OCDC has a good partnership with the health department. Families rely on OCDC and know that OCDC is a resource that supports them. OCDC has earned the trust of the families and community.

Issues:

- The air quality due to the fires was terrible in 2021 and the OCDC center had to close for two days.
- Drought is affecting the crops. The heat event in June of 2021 destroyed some crops. Then the crop withered and there was not a crop to harvest, so there was a lack of work. Most farmers are only farming 40% of their acres due to lack of water. Cold-heaved the carrots out of the ground in 2021 and lost an entire carrot crop.
- Because farmers aren't growing, there is no agricultural work, pickers are going to different jobs or don't work and then they don't qualify for MSHS. It's a vicious circle. There is a need for other programs that do not rely on agricultural income and allow over the Federal Poverty Level. OCDC refers out 10-20 families a month since they are non-agricultural income, but there is nowhere for them to go.
- COVID has greatly impacted relationships in the community and stopped all events.
- The COVID-19 restrictions have created so much additional trauma that extra social-emotional support is needed as well as plans to address the learning gaps that continue to be observed in children.
- The need for staff is critical.
- Due to COVID and testing priorities, there is a longer wait time for kids to get in for any assessments and well child exams, getting records, and general access to medical and dental services.

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2022 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net

Sites & Programs

Jefferson County, Oregon



Madras Center
659 NE A Street,
Madras, OR 97741-1800
(541) 475-6232

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

Region XII EHS



RX: MHS CC Center
390 SE 10th Street,
Madras, OR 97741-1573
(541) 475-7265 x 2347

Programs:

Region X Partner

OCDC Fact Sheet: Josephine County, Oregon



Revised 3/7/2022

Demographics: Josephine County

	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ²⁹)	% Total Food Insecurity	% Unemployment Rate	Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford 2 BR at Fair Market Rent ³⁰
	16% 2020	46% 2020	15.1% 2020	4.9% 2020	\$21.27 2021

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Josephine County

	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) / Female Population (10-17)	% Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs.)
	436 / 758 2020	11 / 3,597 2020	14.2% / 107 2020	5.3% 2020

Oregon Children Demographics: Josephine County

	# Children Under Age 5	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18)	# Children 0-6 Living at <200% of Federal Poverty Level	# Children 0-6 Living at <300% of Federal Poverty Level	% Homeless Children (0-17)
	4,472 2019	25.6% 2020	2,355-3,377 2014-2019	3,239-4,429 2014-2019	8.9% 2019
	% Children Up-to-Date with Immunizations	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care	% Child Food Insecurity	% Founded Child Abuse Assessments / Total Reports of Suspected Child Abuse
	66% 2019	72.5% / 1,965 2018	14.4 2020	22.7% 2019	22.2% / 2,007 FFY 2020

²⁹ Definition: The percentage of households in a Josephine County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

³⁰ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Josephine County



# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS (Living in Poverty: <100% FPL) 1,112-1,682 2014-2019	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 91% 3/2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 66% 3/2020	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 347/32 3/2020	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 683/233 3/2020
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Race & Ethnicity: Josephine County



% White Alone 92.9% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 0.6% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 1.7% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 1.1% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.3% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 3.5% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 7.7% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 86.6% 4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Josephine County



# COVID-19 Cases Per 100,000 15,009 1/01/2022	# Actual COVID-19 Cases (18+) 12,992 1/01/2022	# COVID-19 Pediatric Cases (Under 18) per 100,000 10,948 12/26/2021	% Adults (18+) Vaccinated (Primary Series) 57% 1/17/2022
% Adults (18+) Who Have Received COVID-19 Booster 28.1% 1/17/2022	Oregon Child Care: # Current Total Licensed Capacity 2,823 12/2020	Oregon Child Care: # Total Capacity Due to COVID Restrictions 2,193 12/2020	# Spanish-Speaking Child Care Centers 49 12/2020 72 2/2020

Agricultural Data: Josephine County



# Migrant Workers Working in Agriculture 138 2018 208 2013	# Seasonal Workers Working in Agriculture 274 2018 413 2013	Farm Operations: # Operations 746 2017	Farm Operations: Average # Acres Operated 27,866 2017	Average Size of Farm (Acres) 37 2017
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Crops: Pears, Wine grapes, Nursery/ Greenhouse, Squash, Pumpkins, Peaches

Southern Oregon Early Learning Services Hub Sector Plan 12/2019



Priority Populations:

- Children under age 3
- Children birth-5 without early learning opportunities prior to kindergarten living in areas of high poverty with low reach rates, especially in rural communities

Southern Oregon Early Learning Services Hub Sector Plan 12/2019

- Children birth-5 experiencing a disability or delay and/or mental health condition
- Children birth-5 whose home language is Spanish

Impacting the Community in Josephine County



Issues:




- Lack of staff is a critical need. Everyone is trying to recruit the same people. Hiring new people is the number one issue for the area. The Hub has a committee – Recruitment and Retention – and all 5 local Head Starts are part of it. There is a great need for OCDC services, but without the staff, it won't work.
- The COVID-19 restrictions have created so much additional trauma that extra social-emotional support is needed as well as plans to address the learning gaps that continue to be observed in children.

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2022 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net

Sites & Programs

Josephine County, Oregon

	RX: Caring for Kids Early Learning Center 223 SE M Street, Grants Pass, OR 97526 (541) 476-4996	Programs: Region X Partner
	RX: Imagine That at Hidden Valley High 651 Murphy Creek Road, Grants Pass, OR 97527 (541) 226-5406	Programs: Region X Partner
	RX: Imagine That at Jerome Prairie 2555 Walnut Avenue, Grants Pass, OR 97527 (541) 226-5406	Programs: Region X Partner

OCDC Fact Sheet: Klamath County, Oregon



Klamath County was named for the local indigenous tribe – the Klamath. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 69,413, which is a 4.57% increase when compared to the 2010 US Census. Its Klamath County seat is Klamath Falls. It covers 6,136 miles².

Revised 3/27/2022

Demographics: Klamath County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
19%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE³¹)
48%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity
16%
2020

% Unemployment
Rate
6%
2020

Hourly Wage
Necessary to
Afford 2 BR at Fair
Market Rent³²
\$16.50
2021

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Klamath County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women
423 / 765
2020

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) / Female
Population (10-17)
12 / 2,841
2020

% Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
10.1% / 77
2020

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)
7%
2020

Oregon Children Demographics: Klamath County



Children Under
Age 5
4,104
2019

% Childhood
Poverty Rate
(Under age 18)
26.9%
2020

Children 0-6
Living at <200% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**2,275-
3,153**
2014-2019

Children 0-6
Living at <300% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**2,932-
3,884**
2014-2019

% Homeless
Children (0-17)
3.9%
2019

% Children Up-to-
Date with
Immunizations
72%
2019

% Children (3-6)
with Medicaid
Well-Child Visits /
of Children
Medicaid Well-
Child Visits
**56% /
1,504**
2018

Per 1,000
Children in Foster
Care
15
2020

% Child Food
Insecurity
22.3%
2019

% Founded Child
Abuse
Assessments /
Total Reports of
Suspected Child
Abuse
**16% /
1,969**
FFY 2020

³¹ Definition: The percentage of households in a Klamath County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

³² Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Klamath County



Children 0-6
Eligible for HS
(Living in Poverty:
<100% FPL)

**945-
1,359**
2014-2019

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 0-2)

74%
3/2020

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 3-5)

49%
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (0-2) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots

248 / 64
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (3-5) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots

925 / 471
3/2020

Race & Ethnicity: Klamath County



% White Alone

88.4%
4/01/2020

% Black or African
American Alone

0.9%
4/01/2020

% American Indian &
Alaska Native Alone

5%
4/01/2020

% Asian Alone

1.1%
4/01/2020

% Native Hawaiian &
Other Pacific Islander
Alone

0.2%
4/01/2020

% Two or More Races

4.3%
4/01/2020

% Hispanic/Latina/o/x

13.8%
4/01/2020

% White Alone, not
Hispanic/Latina/o/x

77.1%
4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Klamath County



COVID-19 Cases Per
100,000

16,207
1/01/2022

Actual COVID-19
Cases (18+)

11,033
1/01/2022

COVID-19 Pediatric
Cases (Under 18) per
100,000

11,211
12/26/2021

% Adults (18+)
Vaccinated (Primary
Series)

55.4%
1/17/2022

% Adults (18+) Who
Have Received COVID-
19 Booster

25.3%
1/17/2022

Oregon Child Care: #
Current Total Licensed
Capacity

2,000
12/2020

Oregon Child Care: #
Total Capacity Due to
COVID Restrictions

1,905
12/2020

Spanish-Speaking
Child Care Centers

34
12/2020
60
2/2020

Agricultural Data: Klamath County



Migrant Workers
Working in
Agriculture

47
2018
295
2013

Seasonal
Workers Working
in Agriculture

93
2018
586
2013

Farm Operations:
Operations

1,005
2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated

482,999
2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)

481
2017

Crops: Potatoes, Strawberry Starts, Onions, Mint, Horseradish, Sunflowers

OCDC Data – Migrant & Seasonal Head Start (MSHS): Klamath County



# Slots Allocated 128 12/31/2021	# Children Served 80 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 5 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 29% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 3 1/1/2021-12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 38 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 56 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 68 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	# Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 70 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	

OCDC Data – Oregon Pre-Kindergarten (OPK): Klamath County



# Slots Allocated 60 12/31/2021	# Children Served 45 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 4 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 23% 12/31/2021	
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 4 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 35 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 42 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 1 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	

OCDC Data – OPK Prenatal to Three (OPK-P3): Klamath County



# Slots Allocated 16 12/31/2021	# Children Served 16 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 0 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 4% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021-12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 3 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 8 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 6 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 10 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	

South-Central Oregon Early Learning Hub Sector Plan 12/12/2019



Priority Populations:

- Children/families living in areas of geographic isolation including experiencing poverty
- Children who are experiencing displacement: families experiencing homelessness, children in foster care, and children in kinship car
- Children from Hispanic/Latinx families

South-Central Oregon Early Learning Hub Sector Plan 12/12/2019

- Children from Native American/Tribal Families
- Children who are experiencing physical or developmental disabilities or delays, including those with mental health concerns and/or trauma
- Infants and Children aged 0-2

Impacting the Community in Klamath County



Strengths of the Community: Klamath County is a very strong community; everyone is willing to help each other even though they have so little. MSHS has strong family units. Partners work well together and want to work together.

Issues:





- Air quality due to the fires was terrible in 2020 and 2021 due to the fires.
- Drought is affecting the crops. Most farmers are only farming a percentage of their acres due to lack of water.
- There is a need for other programs that do not rely on agricultural income and allow over the Federal Poverty Level. OCDC refers out 10-20 families a month since they are non-agricultural income, but there is nowhere for them to go.
- The COVID-19 restrictions have created so much additional trauma that extra social-emotional support is needed as well as plans to address the learning gaps that continue to be observed in children.
- The need for staff is critical.
- Due to COVID and testing priorities, there is a longer wait time for kids to get in for any assessments and well-child exams, getting records, and general access to medical and dental services.

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2022 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net

Sites & Programs

Klamath County, Oregon

	Chiloquin Center 318 S. Chiloquin Blvd, Chiloquin, OR 97624 (541) 783-2795	Programs: Oregon Pre-Kindergarten
	Klamath Falls Center 5642 S. 6th Street, Klamath Falls, OR 97603-4880 (541) 884-8812	Programs: Migrant & Seasonal HS Oregon Pre-Kindergarten OPK-P3 Migrant Ed
	Malin Center 2199 Third Street, Malin, OR 97632 (541) 723-3067	Programs: Migrant & Seasonal HS
	RX: Klamath Tribes Early Childhood Development Center 318 S. Chiloquin Blvd, Chiloquin, OR 97624 (541) 783-0804 x 112	Programs: Region X

OCDC Fact Sheet: Malheur County, Oregon



Malheur County was named after the Malheur River, which runs through the Malheur County. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 31,571, which is a 0.82% increase when compared to the 2010 US Census. Its Malheur County seat is Vale. It covers 9,930 miles².

Revised 3/27/2022

Demographics: Malheur County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
21%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE³³)
54%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity
14.3%
2020

% Unemployment
Rate
4%
2020

Hourly Wage
Necessary to
Afford 2 BR at Fair
Market Rent³⁴
\$15.33
2021

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Malheur County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women
327 / 399
2020

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) / Female
Population (10-17)
9 / 1,584
2020

% Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
22.5% / 89
2020

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)
9%
2020

Oregon Children Demographics: Malheur County



Children Under
Age 5
2,107
2019

% Childhood
Poverty Rate
(Under age 18)
30.5%
2020

Children 0-6
Living at <200% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**1,323-
1,899**
2014-2019

Children 0-6
Living at <300% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**1,658-
2,284**
2014-2019

% Homeless
Children (0-17)
5.1%
2019

% Children Up-to-
Date with
Immunizations
72%
2019

% Children (3-6)
with Medicaid
Well-Child Visits /
of Children
Medicaid Well-
Child Visits
**55.7% /
741**
2018

Per 1,000
Children in Foster
Care
25.4
2020

% Child Food
Insecurity
23.1%
2019

% Founded Child
Abuse
Assessments /
Total Reports of
Suspected Child
Abuse
**37.4% /
813**
FFY 2020

³³ Definition: The percentage of households in a Malheur County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

³⁴ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Malheur County



# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS (Living in Poverty: <100% FPL) 854-1,218 2014-2019	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 52% 3/2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 34% 3/2020	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 188/ 90 3/2020	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 409/ 269 3/2020
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Race & Ethnicity: Malheur County



% White Alone 91.9% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.7% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 2% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 1.5% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.2% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 2.6% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 34.6% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 60.1% 4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Malheur County



# COVID-19 Cases Per 100,000 21,402 1/01/2022	# Actual COVID-19 Cases (18+) 6,871 1/01/2022	# COVID-19 Pediatric Cases (Under 18) per 100,000 14,907 12/26/2021	% Adults (18+) Vaccinated (Primary Series) 45% 1/17/2022
% Adults (18+) Who Have Received COVID-19 Booster 16.3% 1/17/2022	Oregon Child Care: # Current Total Licensed Capacity 1,770 12/2020	Oregon Child Care: # Total Capacity Due to COVID Restrictions 1,314 12/2020	# Spanish-Speaking Child Care Centers 24 12/2020 58 2/2020

Agricultural Data: Malheur County



# Migrant Workers Working in Agriculture 1,530 2018 2,003 2013	# Seasonal Workers Working in Agriculture 3,037 2018 3,977 2013	Farm Operations: # Operations 964 2017	Farm Operations: Average # Acres Operated 1,093,362 2017	Average Size of Farm (Acres) 1,134 2017
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Crops: Onion, Sugar Beets, Vegetable, Truck Crops, Potatoes, Asparagus, Mint, Dairy

OCDC Data – Migrant & Seasonal Head Start (MSHS): Malheur County



# Slots Allocated 344 12/31/2021	# Children Served 276 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 28 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 21% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 7 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 84 7/1/2021- 2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 236 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 274 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021	# Children Age 0- 5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 274 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Who Were in Foster Care 10 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021

OCDC Data – Region XII EHS (RXII): Malheur County




# Slots Allocated 24 12/31/2021	# Children Served 24 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 0 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 21% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 8 7/1/2021- 2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 24 9/1/2020- 8/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 12 9/1/2020- 8/31/2021	# Children Age 0- 5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 15 9/1/2020- 8/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Who Were in Foster Care 0 9/1/2020- 8/31/2021

OCDC Data – OPK Prenatal to Three (OPK-P3): Malheur County



# Slots Allocated 32 12/31/2021	# Children Served 33 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 0 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 10% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 2 1/1/2021- 12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 8 7/1/2021- 2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 29 9/1/2020- 8/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 21 9/1/2020- 8/31/2021	# Children Age 0- 5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 28 9/1/2020- 8/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Who Were in Foster Care 4 9/1/2020- 8/31/2021

OCDC Data - Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV): Malheur County

	# Slots Allocated 20 12/31/2021	# Children Served 11 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 1 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 8 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 1 1/1/2021-12/31/2021
	# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 0 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 8 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 3 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 9 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Who Were in Foster Care 1 9/1/2020-8/31/2021

Eastern Oregon Community Based Services Hub Sector Plan 12/13/2019



Priority Populations:

- Children whose families are refugees living in Ontario
- Children who are Latinx in Malheur and Baker Counties
- Children experiencing foster care
- Children with no parents in the workforce
- Children 0-2 whose families are below 100% Federal Poverty Level and live in geographically isolated and/or frontier areas

Impacting the Community in Malheur County



Strengths of the Community:

- Dental access is great.
- Children getting into medical care is great.
- Community partners are a great support and working together as a group. Even with COVID, the meetings never stopped.
- Great food bank system, including food pantry onsite in Ontario, which parents can access. 24-40 families receive food every two weeks. OCDC delivers food boxes to Nyssa.
- Boys and Girls Club is a resource that helps families. However, they are not providing as many hours as they used to, because they do not have the staff for full-time hours.
- Strong ESD and Hub

Issues:

- In 2021, there were not enough workers to harvest asparagus and it went bad in the field. Staff shortages are everywhere and there are very few migrant families now. People aren't coming in the fall when they are needed. Young people are not going to work in the fields and instead are working in the plants. The workers are aging, no young kids. Everybody is looking to hire. All competing for people who aren't coming forward.
- Farmers are moving to hiring H-2A workers instead of migrant families and agricultural workers are moving away from mobile migrant work towards

Impacting the Community in Malheur County

staying in place and seasonal work. This has been the trend for a few years now and continues.




- There is a need for other programs that do not rely on agricultural income and allow over the Federal Poverty Level. As of 12/20/2021, there were 31 families who were over income on the waiting list, with a potential of 15 more.
- There is an increase in mental health service needs and behavioral supports. Teachers see an increase in behaviors in the classroom. At times 70% of a teacher's time is spent with 2 kids.

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2022 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net

Sites & Programs

Malheur County, Oregon

	Nyssa Center 308 East 2nd Street, Nyssa, OR 97913-1300 (541) 293-3014	Programs: <div>Migrant & Seasonal HS</div> <div>OPK-P3</div>
	RX: Nyssa Early Head Start 804 Adrian Boulevard, Nyssa, OR 97913	Programs: <div>Region X Partner</div>
	Ontario Center 482 SE 3rd Street, Ontario, OR 97914-3712(541) 889-5325 *Has on-site food pantry for families.	Programs: <div>Migrant & Seasonal HS</div> <div>Region XII EHS</div> <div>OPK-P3</div> <div>MIECHV</div>

Sites & Programs

Malheur County, Oregon



RX: Giggles and Grace Early Learning Center
482 SE 3rd Street,
Ontario, OR 97914-3712
(541) 889-5325 x1516

Programs:

Region X Partner



RX: Ontario Teen Parent Program
942 NW 2nd Avenue,
Ontario, OR 97914
(541) 889-5309 x1005

Programs:

Region X Partner

OCDC Fact Sheet: Marion County, Oregon



Marion County was originally named the Champooick District, after Champoege, a meeting place on the Willamette River. It was renamed in honor of Francis Marion, a general who served in the American Revolutionary War. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 345,920, which is a 9.7% increase when compared to the 2010 US Census. Its Marion County seat is Salem. It covers 1,194 square miles.

Revised 3/27/2022

Demographics: Marion County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
13%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE³⁵)
48%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity
11.8%
2020

% Unemployment
Rate
3.9%
2020

Hourly Wage
Necessary to
Afford 2 BR at Fair
Market Rent³⁶
\$21.02
2021

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Marion County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women
1,917 / 3,887
2020

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) / Female
Population (10-17)
70 / 18,077
2020

% Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
16.8% / 648
2020

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)
5.8%
2020

Oregon Children Demographics: Marion County



Children Under
Age 5
22,729
2019

% Childhood
Poverty Rate
(Under age 18)
19.5%
2020

Children 0-6
Living at <200% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**13,046-
15,662**
2014-2019

Children 0-6
Living at <300% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**17,456-
20,244**
2014-2019

% Homeless
Children (0-17)
2.7%
2019

% Children Up-to-
Date with
Immunizations
73%
2019

% Children (3-6)
with Medicaid
Well-Child Visits /
Children
Medicaid Well-
Child Visits
**62.4% /
8,356**
2018

Per 1,000
Children in Foster
Care
7
2020

% Child Food
Insecurity
19.4%
2019

% Founded Child
Abuse
Assessments /
Total Reports of
Suspected Child
Abuse
**19.8% /
7,589**
FFY 2020

³⁵ Definition: The percentage of households in a Marion County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

³⁶ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Marion County



Children 0-6
Eligible for HS
(Living in Poverty:
<100% FPL)
**5,660-
6,958**
2014-2019

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 0-2)
82%
3/2020

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 3-5)
73%
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (0-2) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots
1,411/ 252
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (3-5) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots
3,585/982
3/2020

Race & Ethnicity: Marion County



% White Alone
88.6%
4/01/2020

% Black or African
American Alone
1.6%
4/01/2020

% American Indian &
Alaska Native Alone
2.6%
4/01/2020

% Asian Alone
2.5%
4/01/2020

% Native Hawaiian &
Other Pacific Islander
Alone
1%
4/01/2020

% Two or More Races
3.7%
4/01/2020

% Hispanic/Latina/o/x
27.2%
4/01/2020

% White Alone, not
Hispanic/Latina/o/x
64.7%
4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Marion County



COVID-19 Cases Per
100,000
15,533
1/01/2022

Actual COVID-19
Cases (18+)
54,229
1/01/2022

COVID-19 Pediatric
Cases (Under 18) per
100,000
9,985
12/26/2021

% Adults (18+)
Vaccinated (Primary
Series)
70.9%
1/17/2022

% Adults (18+) Who
Have Received COVID-
19 Booster
33.2%
1/17/2022

Oregon Child Care: #
Current Total Licensed
Capacity
12,200
12/2020

Oregon Child Care: #
Total Capacity Due to
COVID Restrictions
9,169
12/2020

Spanish-Speaking
Child Care Centers
291
12/2020
450
2/2020

Agricultural Data: Marion County



Migrant Workers
Working in
Agriculture
4,472
2018
4,394
2013

Seasonal
Workers Working
in Agriculture
8,877
2018
8,723
2013

Farm Operations:
Operations
2,761
2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated
288,471
2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)
105
2017

Crops: Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Blueberries, Nursery, Christmas Trees, Root Veggies, Nuts, Hops, Wine Grapes

OCDC Data – Migrant & Seasonal Head Start (MSHS): Marion County



# Slots Allocated 384 12/31/2021	# Children Served 176 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 10 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 20% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 16 1/1/2021-12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 115 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 134 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 128 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	# Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 162 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	

Totals are for OCDC Marion and South Marion Regions combined.

OCDC Data – Region XII EHS (RXII): Marion County



# Slots Allocated 24 12/31/2021	# Children Served 16 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 0 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 31% 12/31/2021	
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 1 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 13 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 12 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 2 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	

OCDC Data – Oregon Pre-Kindergarten (OPK): Marion County



# Slots Allocated 212 12/31/2021	# Children Served 152 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 16 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 21% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 9 1/1/2021-12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 49 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 113 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 62 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 173 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	

OCDC Data – OPK Prenatal to Three (OPK-P3): Marion County



# Slots Allocated 14 12/31/2021	# Children Served 9 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 0 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 22% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021-12/31/2021
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OCDC Data – OPK Prenatal to Three (OPK-P3): Marion County

# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 1 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 9 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 9 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 16 9/1/2020-8/31/2021
---	--	--	---

OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Marion County



# Slots Allocated 60 12/31/2021	# Children Served 52 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 6 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 31% 12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 9* 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 13* 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 46 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021-12/31/2021

Totals are for Marion and South Marion OCDC Regions combined.

*Total for South Marion Only

OCDC Data - Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV): Marion County



# Slots Allocated 14 12/31/2021	# Children Served 15 12/31/2021	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 10 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 9 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 1 1/1/2021-12/31/2021
--	--	---	--	---

Marion & Polk Early Learning Hub Sector Plan 10/07/2021



Priority Populations:

- Children from economically disadvantaged areas that demonstrate greater school-readiness needs.
- Children significantly impacted by COVID-19 who have not been able to participate in an early care and education program.
- Children from households with Limited English Proficiency and migrant or refugee communities.
- Children from historically under-represented families including Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Black or African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic/Latino households.
- Children experiencing a developmental delay (or potential delay), disability, or behavioral health concern
- Children from socially complex families: children of teen parents, children in foster care, children experiencing housing instability and/or parent incarceration, and families impacted by natural disasters.

Impacting the Community in Marion County



Strengths: Families know each other and support each other in the community. Much of OCDC recruitment is through word of mouth. Partnered with the Hub in 2020/2021 in order to get in-person Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education services. Silverton families receive food boxes once per month

Issues:

- Farmers moving to H-2A workers instead of migrant families and agricultural workers moving away from mobile migrant work towards staying in place and seasonal work. This has been the trend for a few years now and continues.
- High number of incoming children with high needs.
- ESDs have their own budget cuts and staffing shortages.
- The COVID-19 restrictions have created so much additional trauma that extra social-emotional support is needed as well as plans to address the learning gaps that continue to be observed in children.
- Families from out of state and/or without insurance need a way to get treatment, especially urgent dental and medical needs.
- Silverton families receive food boxes once per month, but the need is greater.
- Lack of affordable housing is a serious issue.

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2022 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net

Sites & Programs

Marion County, Oregon

	<p>Brooks Center 5035 Rockdale Street NE, Brooks, OR 97305-NONE (503) 304-7 235</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrant & Seasonal HS Oregon Pre-Kindergarten OPK-P3
	<p>Concordia Center 4611 Lancaster Drive NE, Salem. OR 97305-1735 (503) 485-0899</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrant & Seasonal HS Preschool Promise

Sites & Programs

Marion County, Oregon



Settlemier Center
540 N Settlemier Street,
Woodburn, OR 97071-3105
(503) 981-3500

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

Region XII EHS

Oregon Pre-Kindergarten

MIECHV



Silverton Center
707 McClain Street,
Silverton, OR 97381-NONE
(503) 874-9095

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

Oregon Pre-Kindergarten

Preschool Promise

OCDC Fact Sheet: Morrow County, Oregon



Morrow County is named for Jackson L. Morrow, a state representative who advocated for the Morrow County's formation. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 12,186, which is a 9.07% increase when compared to the 2010 US Census. Its Morrow County seat is Heppner. It covers 2,049 miles².

Revised 3/27/2022

Demographics: Morrow County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
14%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE³⁷)
42%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity
11.1%
2020

% Unemployment
Rate
4%
2020

Hourly Wage
Necessary to
Afford 2 BR at Fair
Market Rent³⁸
\$17.52
2021

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Morrow County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women
93 / 157
2020

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) / Female
Population (10-17)
5 / 718
2020

% Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
20.8% / 32
2020

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs)
5.4%
2020

Oregon Children Demographics: Morrow County



Children Under
Age 5
849
2019

% Childhood
Poverty Rate
(Under age 18)
22.8 %
2020

Children 0-6
Living at <200% of
Federal Poverty
Level
375 - 735
2014-2019

Children 0-6
Living at <300% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**649 -
1049**
2014-2019

% Homeless
Children (0-17)
4.6%
2019

% Children Up-to-
Date with
Immunizations
66%
2019

% Children (3-6)
with Medicaid
Well-Child Visits /
Children
Medicaid Well-
Child Visits
**53.2% /
248**
2018

Per 1,000
Children in Foster
Care
6.2
2020

% Child Food
Insecurity
18 %
2019

% Founded Child
Abuse
Assessments /
Total Reports of
Suspected Child
Abuse
**17.6% /
246**
FFY 2020

³⁷ Definition: The percentage of households in a county with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

³⁸ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Morrow County



Children 0-6
Eligible for HS
(Living in Poverty:
<100% FPL)
219 - 407
2014-2019

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 0-2)
0%
3/2020

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 3-5)
53%
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (0-2) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots
40 / 40
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (3-5) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots
127 / 60
3/2020

Race & Ethnicity: Morrow County



% White Alone
92.9%
4/01/2020

% Black or African
American Alone
1.1 %
4/01/2020

% American Indian &
Alaska Native Alone
2.5 %
4/01/2020

% Asian Alone
0.6%
4/01/2020

% Native Hawaiian &
Other Pacific Islander
Alone
0.3%
4/01/2020

% Two or More Races
2.6%
4/01/2020

% Hispanic/Latina/o/x
37.7%
4/01/2020

% White Alone, not
Hispanic/Latina/o/x
58%
4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Morrow County



COVID-19 Cases Per
100,000
19,696
1/01/2022

Actual COVID-19
Cases (18+)
2,526
1/01/2022

COVID-19 Pediatric
Cases (Under 18) per
100,000
14,392
12/26/2021

% Adults (18+)
Vaccinated (Primary
Series)
54.7%
1/17/2022

% Adults (18+) Who
Have Received COVID-
19 Booster
19.9%
1/17/2022

Oregon Child Care: #
Current Total Licensed
Capacity
247
12/2020

Oregon Child Care: #
Total Capacity Due to
COVID Restrictions
230
12/2020

Spanish-Speaking
Child Care Centers
8
12/2020
14
2/2020

Agricultural Data: Morrow County



Migrant Workers
Working in
Agriculture
1,018
2018
1,159
2013

Seasonal
Workers Working
in Agriculture
2,022
2018
2,300
2013

Farm Operations:
Operations
375
2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated
1,126,101
2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)
621
2017

Crops: Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Watermelons, Cantaloupe, Muskmelons, Squash, Pumpkins, Prunes, Peas, Plums, Pears, Grapes, Peaches

OCDC Data – Region XII EHS (RXII): Morrow County



Slots Allocated
24
12/31/2021

Children Served
14
12/31/2021

Children 0-5
with IEP/IFSP
1
12/31/2021

% Families With
Income Between
100%-130% FPL
4%
12/31/2021

Children
Experiencing
Homelessness
0
1/1/2021-
12/31/2021

Blue Mountain Early Learning Hub Sector Plan 1/15/2020



Priority Populations:

- Children and families living at or below 200% of FPL
- Children who are learning English as their second language
- Children with developmental delays and disabilities
- Children who identify as Native American

Impacting the Community in Morrow County



Issues:

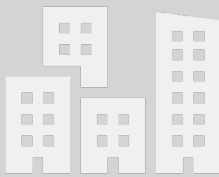

- Need other programs that do not rely on agricultural income and allow for incomes over the Federal Poverty Level.
- There is a great need for supplemental food for families who are over-income.
- Access to services is problematic for families, because of work schedules. Just having meetings is difficult, and it is difficult for other places to understand the parents' unavailability to attend meetings.
- Doctors are also completing ASQ screenings. They put in the referral, but do not discuss it in the language of the families. If/when OCDC gets the report, we notice it, and find out parents don't know about the referral. Some clinics refer them in-house instead of to ESD. When they are referred, they go to Randall, or OHSU, but OCDC doesn't see those referrals until we hear from ESD after-the-fact.
- The amount of change in agencies has created an impact in partnerships where as partners OCDC, and even sometimes their own agency personnel, cannot ascertain who is leading their agency.
- Farmers moving to H-2A workers instead of migrant families and agricultural workers moving away from mobile migrant work towards staying in place and seasonal work. This has been the trend for a few years now and continues.

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2022 Community Assessment: Appendix : Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net

Sites & Programs

Morrow County, Oregon

	Boardman Center 123 Willowfork Drive Boardman, OR 97818-8049	Programs: <div>Migrant & Seasonal HS</div> <div>Region XII EHS</div>
	Irrigon Center 1105 N. Main Avenue, Irrigon, OR 97844-7210	Programs: <div>Region XII EHS</div>

OCDC Fact Sheet: Multnomah County, Oregon



Multnomah County is named after the Chinookan word for the "lower river", Multnomah. Though smallest in area, Multnomah County is the state's most populous county. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 815,428, which is a 10.89% increase when compared to the 2010 US Census. Its county seat is Portland. It covers 466 miles².

Revised 3/27/2022

Demographics: Multnomah County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
11%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE³⁹)
43%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity
12%
2020

% Unemployment
Rate
3.2%
2020

Hourly Wage
Necessary to
Afford 2 BR at Fair
Market Rent⁴⁰
\$29.54
2021

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Multnomah County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women
2,930 / 7,456
2020

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) / Female
Population (10-17)
89 / 32,794
2020

% Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
10.2% / 753
2020

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)
7%
2020

Oregon Children Demographics: Multnomah County



Children Under
Age 5
41,589
2019

% Childhood
Poverty Rate
(Under age 18)
17%
2020

Children 0-6
Living at <200% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**18,780 –
21,364**
2014-2019

Children 0-6
Living at <300% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**26,539 –
29,611**
2014-2019

% Homeless
Children (0-17)
3.6%
2019

% Children Up-to-
Date with
Immunizations
69%
2019

% Children (3-6)
with Medicaid
Well-Child Visits /
Children
Medicaid Well-
Child Visits
**70.2% /
11,530**
2018

Per 1,000
Children in Foster
Care
9.4
2020

% Child Food
Insecurity
18.7%
2019

% Founded Child
Abuse
Assessments /
Total Reports of
Suspected Child
Abuse
**19.7% /
12,902**
FFY 2020

³⁹ Definition: The percentage of households in a Multnomah County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

⁴⁰ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Multnomah County



Children 0-6
Eligible for HS
(Living in Poverty:
<100% FPL)
**9,465 –
11,067**
2014-2019

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 0-2)
95%
3/2020

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 3-5)
79%
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (0-2) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots
5,601/295
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (3-5) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots
**11,494 /
2,434**
3/2020

Race & Ethnicity: Multnomah County



% White Alone
79%
4/01/2020

% Black or African
American Alone
6%
4/01/2020

% American Indian &
Alaska Native Alone
1.4%
4/01/2020

% Asian Alone
8.1%
4/01/2020

% Native Hawaiian &
Other Pacific Islander
Alone
0.7%
4/01/2020

% Two or More Races
4.7%
4/01/2020

% Hispanic/Latina/o/x
12%
4/01/2020

% White Alone, not
Hispanic/Latina/o/x
69.1%
4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Multnomah County



COVID-19 Cases Per
100,000
11,172
1/01/2022

Actual COVID-19
Cases (18+)
92,679
1/01/2022

COVID-19 Pediatric
Cases (Under 18) per
100,000
8,998
12/26/2021

% Adults (18+)
Vaccinated (Primary
Series)
78.7%
1/17/2022

% Adults (18+) Who
Have Received COVID-
19 Booster
54.4%
1/17/2022

Oregon Child Care: #
Current Total Licensed
Capacity
69,831
12/2020

Oregon Child Care: #
Total Capacity Due to
COVID Restrictions
35,284
12/2020

Spanish-Speaking
Child Care Centers
756
12/2020
1,241
2/2020

Agricultural Data: Multnomah County



Migrant Workers
Working in
Agriculture
532
2018
570
2013

Seasonal
Workers Working
in Agriculture
1,056
2018
1,131
2013

Farm Operations:
Operations
653
2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated
25,435
2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)
39
2017

Crops: Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Nursery, Christmas Trees, Wine
Grapes

OCDC Data – Migrant & Seasonal Head Start (MSHS): Multnomah County



# Slots Allocated 124 12/31/2021	# Children Served 63 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 11 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 33% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021-12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 45 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 50 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 58 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	# Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 62 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	

OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Multnomah County



# Slots Allocated 20 12/31/2021	# Children Served 21 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 2 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 25% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021-12/31/2021
--	--	--	--	---

OCDC Data - Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV): Multnomah County



# Slots Allocated 10 12/31/2021	# Children Served 12 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 2 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 0 7/1/2021-2/2/2022
--	--	--	---	---

Early Learning Multnomah Hub Sector Plan 12/13/2019



Priority Populations:

- Children ages 0-5 from communities that have been and continue to be marginalized because of their race or their immigrant or refugee experience
- Households with children ages 0-5 and with incomes at or below the Self-Sufficiency Standard for Multnomah County
- Children ages 0-5 with developmental delays or disabilities from communities that have been and continue to be marginalized because of their race or their immigrant or refugee status

Impacting the Community in Multnomah County

Strengths of the Community:

- Community collaborations, partnerships, Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education and mental health services are strong, based on relationships.
- Health services are always willing to work with OCDC.

Impacting the Community in Multnomah County

- OCDC has staff that are trained in a variety of positions and can fill in as necessary where there are staff shortages.
- The longevity of OCDC is remarkable with employees staying an average of 12.5 years.

Issues:

- Due to COVID, children eligible for special education were not able to receive services in person so they are falling further behind developmentally. The ESD recently opened and is overwhelmed. Parents would like to receive services in person. However, due to COVID, the majority of services are still online.
- Farmers are moving to hiring H-2A workers instead of migrant families and agricultural workers are moving away from mobile migrant work towards staying in place and seasonal work. This has been the trend for a few years now and continues.
- The COVID-19 restrictions have created so much additional trauma that extra social-emotional support is needed as well as plans to address the learning gaps that continue to be observed in children.
- Weather issues: the extreme heat caused berries to mold.
- Wildfires: OCDC had to close due to air quality. Some staff and families had to evacuate or be prepared to do so.
- Lack of affordable housing is a serious problem.

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2022 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net

Sites & Programs

Multnomah County, Oregon



Anderson Center
2727 SE Anderson Road,
Gresham, OR 97080-8287
(503) 663-0896

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

Preschool Promise

MIECHV



RX: NAYA Family Center
7650 N Commercial Ave,
Portland, OR 97217
(503) 288-8177 x 209

Programs:

Region X

OCDC Fact Sheet: Polk County, Oregon



Polk County is named for James Knox Polk, the 11th president of the United States. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 87,433, which is a 15.95% increase when compared to the 2010 US Census. Its Polk County seat is Dallas. It covers 744 square miles².

Revised 3/27/2022

Demographics: Polk County

	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ⁴¹)	% Total Food Insecurity	% Unemployment Rate	Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford 2 BR at Fair Market Rent ⁴²
	15% 2020	37% 2020	11.5% 2020	4% 2020	\$21.02 2021

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Polk County

	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) / Female Population (10-17)	% of Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs)
	351 / 855 2020	6 / 4,368 2020	9.4% / 80 2020	6.9% 2020

Oregon Children Demographics: Polk County

	# Children Under Age 5	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18)	# Children 0-6 Living at <200% of Federal Poverty Level	# Children 0-6 Living at <300% of Federal Poverty Level	% Homeless Children (0-17)
	4,752 2019	14% 2020	2,252 – 3,162 2014-2019	3,227 – 4,287 2014-2019	3.8% 2019
	% Children Up-to-Date with Immunizations	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care	% Child Food Insecurity	% Founded Child Abuse Assessments / Total Reports of Suspected Child Abuse
	76% 2019	55.3% / 1,432 2018	4.5 2020	18.7% 2019	18.1% / 1,544 FFY 2020

⁴¹ Definition: The percentage of households in a Polk County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

⁴² Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Polk County



Children 0-6
Eligible for HS
(Living in Poverty:
<100% FPL)

**772 –
1,212**
2014-2019

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 0-2)

87%
3/2020

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 3-5)

68%
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (0-2) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots

364 / 48
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (3-5) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots

633 / 267
3/2020

Race & Ethnicity: Polk County



% White Alone

89.9%
4/01/2020

% Black or African
American Alone

1.1%
4/01/2020

% American Indian &
Alaska Native Alone

2.5%
4/01/2020

% Asian Alone

2.1%
4/01/2020

% Native Hawaiian &
Other Pacific Islander
Alone

0.5%
4/01/2020

% Two or More Races

4%
4/01/2020

% Hispanic/Latina/o/x

14.5%
4/01/2020

% White Alone, not
Hispanic/Latina/o/x

77.3%
4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Polk County



COVID-19 Cases Per
100,000

13,957
1/01/2022

Actual COVID-19
Cases (18+)

11,697
1/01/2022

COVID-19 Pediatric
Cases (Under 18) per
100,000

10,710
12/26/2021

% Adults (18+)
Vaccinated (Primary
Series)

74.2%
1/17/2022

% Adults (18+) Who
Have Received COVID-
19 Booster

38.3%
1/17/2022

Oregon Child Care: #
Current Total Licensed
Capacity

2,457
12/2020

Oregon Child Care: #
Total Capacity Due to
COVID Restrictions

1,640
12/2020

Spanish-Speaking
Child Care Centers

71
12/2020
100
2/2020

Agricultural Data: Polk County



Migrant Workers
Working in
Agriculture

1,115
2018
1,602
2013

Seasonal
Workers Working
in Agriculture

2,213
2018
3,180
2013

Farm Operations:
Operations

1,243
2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated

148,905
2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)

120
2017

Crops: Strawberries, Blackberries, Blueberries, Raspberries, Nursery, Nuts, Christmas Trees, Wine Grapes

OCDC Data – Migrant & Seasonal Head Start (MSHS): Polk County



# Slots Allocated 104 12/31/2021	# Children Served 72 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 3 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 28% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 1 1/1/2021-12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 41 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 58 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 32 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	# Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 68 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	

OCDC Data – OPK Prenatal to Three (OPK-P3): Polk County



# Slots Allocated 16 12/31/2021	# Children Served 17 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 2 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 19% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021-12/2/31021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 1 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 15 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 15 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 15 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	

OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Polk County



# Slots Allocated 40 12/31/2021	# Children Served 40 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 5 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 23% 12/31/2021	
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 7 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 32 9/1/2020-8/31/2021		# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021-12/2/31021	

Marion & Polk Early Learning Hub Sector Plan 10/07/2021



Priority Populations:

- Children from economically disadvantaged areas that demonstrate greater school-readiness needs.
- Children significantly impacted by COVID-19 who have not been able to participate in an early care and education program.
- Children from households with Limited English Proficiency and migrant or refugee communities.

Marion & Polk Early Learning Hub Sector Plan 10/07/2021

- Children from historically under-represented families including Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Black or African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic/Latino households.
- Children experiencing a developmental delay (or potential delay), disability, or behavioral health concern
- Children from socially complex families: children of teen parents, children in foster care, children experiencing housing instability and/or parent incarceration, and families impacted by natural disasters.

Impacting the Community in Polk County



Issues:

- Farmers moving to H-2A workers instead of migrant families and agricultural workers moving away from mobile migrant work towards staying in place and seasonal work. This has been the trend for a few years now and continues.
- COVID-19, wildfires (smoke), and extreme weather all impacted the strawberry crops. There were fewer strawberries because of the shortened amount of time to pick and lots of loss due to extreme heat
- Families from out of state and/or without insurance need a way to get treatment, especially urgent dental and medical needs.
- High number of incoming children with high needs.
- The COVID-19 restrictions have created so much additional trauma that extra social-emotional support is needed as well as plans to address the learning gaps that continue to be observed in children.
- Undocumented families are not being provided mental health services and are having to pay large amounts for services when they do gain access.
- GED and English language learning opportunities for parents were reduced or cancelled due to COVID.
- Less and less communication from community partners because of working remotely and staff shortages is affecting relationships. Partnerships are really disconnected for the past year and a half. WIC and ESD are both off site. Polk County Mental Health started to meet in person in December 2021.
- Lack of affordable housing is a serious issue.

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2022 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net

Sites & Programs

Polk County, Oregon



Independence Center
535 G Street,
Independence, OR 97351-1725
(503) 838-2745

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

OPK-P3

Preschool Promise

OCDC Fact Sheet: Umatilla County, Oregon



Umatilla County is named for the Umatilla River. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 80,075, which is a 5.52% increase when compared to the 2010 US Census. Its Umatilla County seat is Pendleton. It covers 3,231 miles².

Revised 3/27/2022

Demographics: Umatilla County

	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ⁴³)	% Total Food Insecurity	% Unemployment Rate	Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford 2 BR at Fair Market Rent ⁴⁴
	17% 2020	45% 2020	13.2% 2020	4.7% 2020	\$16.27 2021

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Umatilla County

	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) / Female Population (10-17)	% Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs.)
	468 / 891 2020	18 / 4,560 2020	19.9% / 174 2020	6.7% 2020

Oregon Children Demographics: Umatilla County

	# Children Under Age 5	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18)	# Children 0-6 Living at <200% of Federal Poverty Level	# Children 0-6 Living at <300% of Federal Poverty Level	% Homeless Children (0-17)
	4,993 2019	25.9% 2020	3,130 – 4,386 2014-2019	4,373 – 5,859 2014-2019	1.2% 2019
	% Children Up-to-Date with Immunizations	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care	% Child Food Insecurity	% Founded Child Abuse Assessments / Total Reports of Suspected Child Abuse
	65% 2019	57.7% / 1,342 2018	11.1 2020	20.5% 2019	24.1% / 1,555 FFY 2020

⁴³ Definition: The percentage of households in a Umatilla County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

⁴⁴ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Umatilla County



# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS (Living in Poverty: <100% FPL) 1,485 – 2,213 2014-2019	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 55% 3/2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 38% 3/2020	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 336 / 150 3/2020	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 941 / 586 3/2020
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Race & Ethnicity: Umatilla County



% White Alone 90.4% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.2% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 4.3% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 1.1% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.3% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 2.7% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 27.6% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 65.1% 4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Umatilla County



# COVID-19 Cases Per 100,000 23,539 1/01/2022	# Actual COVID-19 Cases (18+) 19,183 1/01/2022	# COVID-19 Pediatric Cases (Under 18) per 100,000 14,308 12/26/2021	% Adults (18+) Vaccinated (Primary Series) 52.7% 1/17/2022
% Adults (18+) Who Have Received COVID-19 Booster 19.5% 1/17/2022	Oregon Child Care: # Current Total Licensed Capacity 2,777 12/2020	Oregon Child Care: # Total Capacity Due to COVID Restrictions 2,429 12/2020	# Spanish-Speaking Child Care Centers 72 12/2020 111 2/2020

Agricultural Data: Umatilla County



# Migrant Workers Working in Agriculture 926 2018 1,884 2013	# Seasonal Workers Working in Agriculture 1,838 2018 3,739 2013	Farm Operations: # Operations 1,724 2017	Farm Operations: Average # Acres Operated 1,352,241 2017	Average Size of Farm (Acres) 784 2017
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Crops: Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Watermelons, Cantaloupe, Muskmelons, Squash, Pumpkins, Prunes, Peas, Plums, Pears, Grapes, Peaches

OCDC Data – Migrant & Seasonal Head Start (MSHS): Umatilla County



# Slots Allocated 412 12/31/2021	# Children Served 204 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 14 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 21% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 1 1/1/2021-12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 113 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 157 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 147 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	# Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 196 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	

OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Umatilla County



# Slots Allocated 18 12/31/2021	# Children Served 18 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 2 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 28% 12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 2 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 9 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	

Blue Mountain Early Learning Hub Sector Plan 1/15/2020



Priority Populations:

- Children and families living at or below 200% of FPL
- Children who are learning English as their second language
- Children with developmental delays and disabilities
- Children who identify as Native American

Impacting the Community in Umatilla County



Strengths of the Community: Families are very connected. They know and support each other.

Issues:

- More people emigrating from Guatemala to Hermiston and doing agricultural work. They gather four or five families in apartments and one family watches all the kids. It has been difficult to gain their trust to enroll in OCDC.
- Farmers moving to H-2A workers instead of migrant families and agricultural workers moving away from mobile migrant work towards staying in place and seasonal work. This has been the trend for a few years now and continues. There are more seasonal, settled workers.
- Because of extreme weather events in Milton-Freewater, the apples went to waste on the trees.

Impacting the Community in Umatilla County

- There is a need for more over-income childcare slots, more Seasonal Head Start slots instead of Migrant Head Start slots.
- Families who don't qualify due to the Federal Poverty Level are unable to obtain quality care for their children. Of the 29 on the waitlist, half are over-income. Hermiston is becoming an over-income hotspot.
- There is a great need for supplemental food for families who are over-income.
- Access to services is problematic for families, because of work schedules. Just having meetings is difficult, and it is difficult for other places to understand the parents' unavailability to attend meetings.
- Doctors are also completing ASQ screenings. They put in the referral, but do not discuss it in the language of the families. If/when OCDC gets the report, we notice it, and find out parents don't know about the referral. Some clinics refer them in-house instead of to ESD. When they are referred, they go to Randall, or OHSU, but OCDC doesn't see those referrals until we hear from ESD after-the-fact.
- The amount of change in agencies has created an impact in partnerships where as partners OCDC, and even sometimes their own agency personnel, cannot ascertain who is leading their agency.

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2022 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net

Sites & Programs

Umatilla County, Oregon

	<p>Hermiston Center 1300 Shannon Way, Hermiston, OR 97838-9482 (541) 567-5676</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <p>Migrant & Seasonal HS</p>
	<p>Milton-Freewater Center 403 Peabody Street, Milton Freewater, OR 97862-1344 (541) 938-3170</p> <p>*Has on-site food pantry for families.</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <p>Migrant & Seasonal HS</p> <p>Region XII EHS</p> <p>Preschool Promise</p>

OCDC Fact Sheet: Wasco County, Oregon



Wasco County, Oregon was established on January 11, 1854 and was named for the Wasco (or Wascopam) Indian tribe. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 26,670, a 5.78% increase from the 2010 US Census. Its Wasco seat is The Dalles. It covers 2,400 square miles.

Revised 3/27/2022

Demographics: Wasco County



% Households
 <100% Federal
 Poverty Level
13%
 2020

% Households in
 Financial Hardship
 (above FPL, but
 below ALICE⁴⁵)
48%
 2020

% Total Food
 Insecurity
12.5%
 2020

% Unemployment
 Rate
4%
 2020

Hourly Wage
 Necessary to
 Afford 2 BR at Fair
 Market Rent⁴⁶
\$22.62
 2021

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Wasco County



Eligible Pregnant
 Women / Total
 Pregnant Women
150 / 268
 2020

Total Teen Pregnancies
 (10-17) / Female
 Population (10-17)
2 / 1,329
 2020

% Mothers Reporting
 Less Than HS Diploma
 at Time of Child's Birth
15.3% / 41
 2020

% Low Weight Births
 (under 5.5 lbs.)
5%
 2020

Oregon Children Demographics: Wasco County



Children Under
 Age 5
1,667
 2019

% Childhood
 Poverty Rate
 (Under age 18)
15.4%
 2020

Children 0-6
 Living at <200% of
 Federal Poverty
 Level
**663 –
 1,123**
 2014-2019

Children 0-6
 Living at <300% of
 Federal Poverty
 Level
**1,119 –
 1,667**
 2014-2019

% Homeless
 Children (0-17)
3.9%
 2019

% Children Up-to-
 Date with
 Immunizations
67%
 2019

% Children (3-6)
 with Medicaid
 Well-Child Visits /
 # Children
 Medicaid Well-
 Child Visits
**65.5% /
 603**
 2018

Per 1,000
 Children in Foster
 Care
12.9
 2020

% Child Food
 Insecurity
17.7%
 2019

% Founded Child
 Abuse
 Assessments /
 Total Reports of
 Suspected Child
 Abuse
**23.4% /
 620**
 FFY 2020

⁴⁵ Definition: The percentage of households in a Wasco County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

⁴⁶ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Wasco County



Children 0-6
Eligible for HS
(Living in Poverty:
<100% FPL)
233 - 457
2014-2019

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 0-2)
61%
3/2020

% Children
Without Access to
Child Care Slot
(ages 3-5)
44%
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (0-2) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots
270 / 160
3/2020

Total Childcare
Slots (3-5) / #
Publicly Funded
Slots
444 / 249
3/2020

Race & Ethnicity: Wasco County



% White Alone
91%
4/01/2020

% Black or African
American Alone
0.8%
4/01/2020

% American Indian &
Alaska Native Alone
3.8%
4/01/2020

% Asian Alone
1.1%
4/01/2020

% Native Hawaiian &
Other Pacific Islander
Alone
0.7%
4/01/2020

% Two or More Races
2.6%
4/01/2020

% Hispanic/Latina/o/x
19.2%
4/01/2020

% White Alone, not
Hispanic/Latina/o/x
73.6%
4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Wasco County



COVID-19 Cases Per
100,000
14,098
1/01/2022

Actual COVID-19
Cases (18+)
3,848
1/01/2022

COVID-19 Pediatric
Cases (Under 18) per
100,000
12,175
12/26/2021

% Adults (18+)
Vaccinated (Primary
Series)
68.1%
1/17/2022

% Adults (18+) Who
Have Received COVID-
19 Booster
34%
1/17/2022

Oregon Child Care: #
Current Total Licensed
Capacity
1,109
12/2020

Oregon Child Care: #
Total Capacity Due to
COVID Restrictions
962
12/2020

Spanish-Speaking
Child Care Centers
31
12/2020
50
2/2020

Agricultural Data: Wasco County



Migrant Workers
Working in
Agriculture
7,483
2018
1,901
2013

Seasonal
Workers Working
in Agriculture
14,854
2018
3,773
2013

Farm Operations:
Operations
595
2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated
1,388,988
2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)
2,334
2017

Crops: Apples, Cherries, Pears, Wine Grapes

OCDC Data – Migrant & Seasonal Head Start (MSHS): Wasco County



# Slots Allocated 296 12/31/2021	# Children Served 230 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 19 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 7% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021-12/31/2022
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 150 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 193 1/1/2021-12/31/2022	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 219 1/1/2021-12/31/2022	# Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 199 1/1/2021-12/31/2022	# Children 0-5 Who Were in Foster Care 0 1/1/2021-12/31/2022

OCDC Data – Region XII EHS (RXII): Wasco County



# Slots Allocated 16 12/31/2021	# Children Served 13 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 3 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 31% 12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 0 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 13 1/1/2021-12/31/2022	# Children 0-5 Who Were in Foster Care 0 1/1/2021-12/31/2022	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021-12/31/2022

Four Rivers Early Learning Hub Sector Plan 1/15/2020



Priority Populations:

- Families who identify as Hispanic/Latinx. More specifically, families who identify as Hispanic/Latinx with children enrolled in EI/ECSE
- Families with infants/toddlers
- Families living below 200% of the FPL
- Families with children enrolled in EI/ECSE. More specifically: EI/ECSE in the Tri-Wasco County Region
- Families who identify as Native American in Wasco County

Impacting the Community in Wasco County



Strengths of the Community: In the Columbia Gorge there are strong collaborations between partners. ECE, the health departments, and social services agencies come together to see how to support each other in order to provide services to the entire community and work together to host collaborative events. There is multi-agency participation to make things as effective as possible – one example is vaccine events. Social services in the area have come together to provide resources: PPE due to fire season, extra food boxes, etc. Communications meeting, student success meeting.

Impacting the Community in Wasco County

Issues:



- Farmers moving to H-2A workers instead of families and agricultural workers moving away from mobile migrant work towards staying in place and seasonal work. The local Migrant/Seasonal Farmworker Representative & Business & Employment Specialist II has discussed the H-2A worker trend and it's ramifications.
- Staffing needs are critical. Finding people to work for short-term 2-5 month positions in temporary positions for OCDC PEAK migrant programs is becoming more difficult.
- Year two of a pandemic, makes migrating difficult. OCDC closing in the first year, impacted migration. Then the California harvest was late and the weather events impacted migrant farmworkers coming to Oregon. California was offering high wages to keep workers, Oregon couldn't compete.
- The COVID-19 restrictions have created so much additional trauma that extra social-emotional support is needed as well as plans to address the learning gaps that continue to be observed in children.
- The focus has been so much on emergency needs, that everyday needs have been left behind. The community continues to see higher than normal usage of food boxes and the local food bank.
- Lack of housing has always been an issue, and with changes of farmworker housing requirements, it's worse. Low-income housing is not available. Rental costs are out of reach. Families can't afford a 2-bedroom 2-bathroom apartment that costs \$1,500-\$1,800 per month.
- Due to COVID and testing priorities, there is a longer wait time for kids to get in for any assessments and well child exams, getting records, and general access to medical and dental services.

Sources:

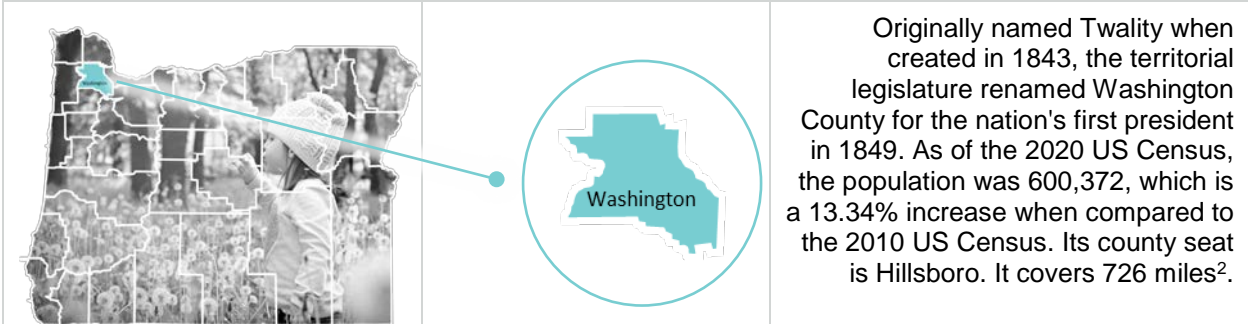
All data taken from OCDC 2022 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net

Sites & Programs

Wasco County, Oregon

	The Dalles Center 1300 W 9th Street The Dalles OR 97058-1063 (541) 296-0100	Programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Migrant & Seasonal HSRegion XII EHSPreschool Promise
	St. Mary's Center 1112 Cherry Heights Rd The Dalles OR 97058-1063 (541) 980-1037	Programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Migrant & Seasonal HS

OCDC Fact Sheet: Washington County, Oregon



Revised 3/27/2022

Demographics: Washington County

	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ⁴⁷)	% Total Food Insecurity	% Unemployment Rate	Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford 2 BR at Fair Market Rent ⁴⁸
	8% 2020	44% 2020	9% 2020	3% 2020	\$29.54 2021

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Washington County

	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) / Female Population (10-17)	% Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs.)
	1,839/5,963 2020	51/32,768 2020	8.9%/529 2020	6.7% 2020

Oregon Children Demographics: Washington County

	# Children Under Age 5	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18)	# Children 0-6 Living at <200% of Federal Poverty Level	# Children 0-6 Living at <300% of Federal Poverty Level	% Homeless Children (0-17)
	34,984 2019	11.5% 2020	12,373-14,651 2014-2019	19,327-21,981 2014-2019	3% 2019
	% Children Up-to-Date with Immunizations	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care	% Child Food Insecurity	% Founded Child Abuse Assessments / Total Reports of Suspected Child Abuse
	75% 2019	73.8% / 7,399 2018	3.7 2020	16.5% 2019	20.3% / 7,178 FFY 2020

⁴⁷ Definition: The percentage of households in a Washington County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

⁴⁸ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Washington County



# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS (Living in Poverty: <100% FPL) 5,260-6,490 2014-2019	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 97% 3/2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 88% 3/2020	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 4,534/124 3/2020	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 8,183/972 3/2020
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Race & Ethnicity: Washington County



% White Alone 79.6% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 2.5% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 1.1% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 11.7% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.5% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 4.5% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 17.1% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 64.6% 4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Washington County



# COVID-19 Cases Per 100,000 10,908 1/01/2022	# Actual COVID-19 Cases (18+) 67,637 1/01/2022	# COVID-19 Pediatric Cases (Under 18) per 100,000 9,497 12/26/2021	% Adults (18+) Vaccinated (Primary Series) 80.6% 1/17/2022
% Adults (18+) Who Have Received COVID-19 Booster 44.8% 1/17/2022	Oregon Child Care: # Current Total Licensed Capacity 24,565 12/2020	Oregon Child Care: # Total Capacity Due to COVID Restrictions 19,396 12/2020	# Spanish-Speaking Child Care Centers 569 12/2020 793 2/2020

Agricultural Data: Washington County



# Migrant Workers Working in Agriculture 2,500 2018 1,351 2013	# Seasonal Workers Working in Agriculture 4,963 2018 5,371 2013	Farm Operations: # Operations 1,755 2017	Farm Operations: Average # Acres Operated 104,715 2017	Average Size of Farm (Acres) 60 2017
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Crops: Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Blueberries, Nursery, Nuts, Christmas Trees, Wine Grapes

OCDC Data – Migrant & Seasonal Head Start (MSHS): Washington County



# Slots Allocated 148 12/31/2021	# Children Served 108 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 12 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 26% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021-12/31/2021
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OCDC Data – Migrant & Seasonal Head Start (MSHS): Washington County

# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 59 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 96 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 95 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	# Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 106 1/1/2021-12/31/2021
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OCDC Data – Region XII EHS (RXII): Washington County



# Slots Allocated 32 12/31/2021	# Children Served 8 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 0 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 25% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021-12/31/2021
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OCDC Data – Oregon Pre-Kindergarten (OPK): Washington County



# Slots Allocated 236 12/31/2021	# Children Served 151 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 32 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 23% 12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 44 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 62 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 7 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	

OCDC Data – OPK Prenatal to Three (OPK-P3): Washington County



# Slots Allocated 80 12/31/2021	# Children Served 33 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 5 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 25% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021-12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 9 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 18 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 11 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 19 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	

OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Washington County



# Slots Allocated 20 12/31/2021	# Children Served 22 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 6 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 45% 12/31/2021
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OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Washington County

Families with at Least One
Parent with Less Than High
School Education

8

7/1/2021-2/2/2022

Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date
with Immunizations

20

9/1/2020-8/31/2021

Children Experiencing
Homelessness

0

1/1/2021-12/31/2021

Early Learning Washington County Hub Sector Plan 1/17/2021



Priority Populations:

- Children of houseless/homeless families
- Children from single parent households with income 200% or below of FPL
- Children from underserved communities of color
- Children of families with income 200% or below of FPL
- Children ages 0-2 years
- Children of families with multiple vulnerabilities

Impacting the Community in Washington County



Strengths of the Community: Parents are familiar with OCDC services. Families come back with successive children. They know and like our program, services, and location. Families really appreciate dual language learning at OCDC. OCDC supports families with resources, such as Oregon Food Bank, and continues to find supports to pass along to them.

Issues:

- There is an increase in mental health service needs and behavioral supports. Lifeworks supportive services are slowly coming back. Families say it is very limited and still remote.
- The COVID-19 restrictions have created so much additional trauma that extra social-emotional support is needed as well as plans to address the learning gaps that continue to be observed in children.
- Due to COVID, children eligible for special education were not able to receive services in person so they are falling further behind developmentally. The ESD recently opened and is overwhelmed. Parents would like to receive services in person. However, due to COVID, the majority of services are still online.
- Remote work is affecting relationships with community partners.
- WIC is still not open on site. Only emergency visits. WIC is not doing nutrition risk assessments. The Registered Dietician services has also been on hold. Because WIC is closed and families did not have a connection with case workers, many did not renew their benefits due to issues with schedule, not being able to, or it was too complicated.
- Clothing donations are now limited. Before the pandemic, there was a church that donated clothing.
- Farmers are moving to hiring H-2A workers instead of migrant families and agricultural workers are moving away from mobile migrant work towards staying in place and seasonal work. This has been the trend for a few years now and continues.
- Lack of affordable housing is a serious issue.

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2022 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net

Sites & Programs

Washington County, Oregon



Adelante Mujeres
2030 Main Street Suite A,
Forest Grove, OR 97116-3049
(503) 992-0078

Programs:

OPK-P3

Region X Partner



Enterprise Center
1675 SE Enterprise Circle,
Hillsboro, OR 97123-5064
(503) 213-1191

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

Region XII EHS

Preschool Promise

Oregon Pre-Kindergarten

OPK-P3



Jose Pedro Center
1389 S. Dogwood Street,
Cornelius, OR 97113-7508
(503) 359-0649

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

Region XII EHS

Oregon Pre-Kindergarten

OPK-P3



Linden Center
830 S Linden Street,
Cornelius, OR 97113-6501
(503) 359-5957

Programs:

Oregon Pre-Kindergarten

Preschool Promise

OCDC Fact Sheet: Yamhill County, Oregon



Yamhill County was named after the Yamhelas, members of the Kalapuya Tribe. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 107,722, which is an 8.6% increase when compared to the 2010 US Census. Its Yamhill County seat is McMinnville. It covers 718 miles².

Revised 3/27/2022

Demographics: Yamhill County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
15%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE⁴⁹)
54%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity
11.1%
2020

% Unemployment
Rate
3.4%
2020

Hourly Wage
Necessary to
Afford 2 BR at Fair
Market Rent⁵⁰
\$29.54
2021

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Yamhill County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women
410 / 1,008
2020

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) / Female
Population (10-17)
5,891
2020

% of Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
9% / 90
2020

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)
7.9%
2020

Oregon Children Demographics: Yamhill County



Children Under
Age 5
5,942
2019

% Childhood
Poverty Rate
(Under age 18)
16.3%
2020

Children 0-6
Living at <200% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**2,836-
4,020**
2014-2019

Children 0-6
Living at <300% of
Federal Poverty
Level
**4,264-
5,622**
2014-2019

% Homeless
Children (0-17)
3.6%
2019

% Children Up-to-
Date with
Immunizations
75%
2019

% Children (3-6)
with Medicaid
Well-Child Visits /
Children
Medicaid Well-
Child Visits
**63.4% /
1,940**
2018

Per 1,000
Children in Foster
Care
4.7
2020

% Child Food
Insecurity
18.8%
2019

% Founded Child
Abuse
Assessments /
Total Reports of
Suspected Child
Abuse
**16.6% /
1,795**
FFY 2020

⁴⁹ Definition: The percentage of households in a Yamhill County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

⁵⁰ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Yamhill County



# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS (Living in Poverty: <100% FPL) 1,461-2,171 2014-2019	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 93% 3/2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 72% 3/2020	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 471/ 32 3/2020	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 920/ 260 3/2020
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Race & Ethnicity: Yamhill County



% White Alone 91.4% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.2% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 2% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 2% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.3% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 3.2% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 16.2% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 76.8% 4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Yamhill County



# COVID-19 Cases Per 100,000 21,580 1/01/2022	# Actual COVID-19 Cases (18+) 13,633 1/01/2022	# COVID-19 Pediatric Cases (Under 18) per 100,000 9,405 12/26/2021	% Adults (18+) Vaccinated (Primary Series) 69.2% 1/17/2022
% Adults (18+) Who Have Received COVID-19 Booster 35.6% 1/17/2022	Oregon Child Care: # Current Total Licensed Capacity 2,823 12/2020	Oregon Child Care: # Total Capacity Due to COVID Restrictions 2,193 12/2020	# Spanish-Speaking Child Care Centers 49 12/2020 72 2/2020

Agricultural Data: Yamhill County



# Migrant Workers Working in Agriculture 2,074 2018 1,756 2013	# Seasonal Workers Working in Agriculture 4,117 2018 6,489 2013	Farm Operations: # Operations 2,138 2017	Farm Operations: Average # Acres Operated 169,357 2017	Average Size of Farm (Acres) 79 2017
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Crops: fruit trees, nuts, wine grapes, berries, hay, silage, field and grass seeds

OCDC Data - Migrant & Seasonal Head Start (MSHS): Yamhill County



# Slots Allocated 32 12/31/2021	# Children Served 31 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 1 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 23% 12/31/2021	# Children Experiencing Homelessness 0 1/1/2021-12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 10 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 1 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 30 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	# Children Age 0-6 Up-to-Date with Immunizations 31 1/1/2021-12/31/2021	

OCDC Data – Region XII EHS (RXII): Yamhill County



# Slots Allocated 32 12/31/2021	# Children Served 13 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 1 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 7% 12/31/2021
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than High School Education 0 7/1/2021-2/2/2022	# Children Who Received Preventive Dental Care 7 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	# Children 0-5 Up-To-Date on Well Child Visits 5 9/1/2020-8/31/2021	

Yamhill Early Learning Hub Sector Plan 12/2019



Priority Populations:

- Children who are Latinx Children who are emerging bilingual Spanish/English
- Children who are geographically isolated
- Children with diagnosed developmental delays

Impacting the Community in Yamhill County



Issues:

- Farmers moving to H-2A workers instead of migrant families and agricultural workers moving away from mobile migrant work towards staying in place and seasonal work. This has been the trend for a few years now and continues.
- Complex issue: Because of higher minimum wages at the vineyards for seasonal workers, families are over-income for services. In McMinnville, nurseries and vineyards work year-round. Since they are over the Federal Poverty Level and don't qualify for services, these families are having trouble, because they are still in poverty so child care is unaffordable creating a vicious circle. More families are choosing not to work so they can qualify, which keeps them in poverty.

Impacting the Community in Yamhill County

- COVID-19, wildfires (smoke), and extreme weather all impacted the strawberry crops. There were less strawberries because of the shortened amount of time to pick and lots of loss due to extreme heat.
- Undocumented families are not being provided mental health services and are having to pay large amounts for services when they do gain access.
- Families from out of state and/or with no insurance need a way to get treatment, especially urgent dental and medical needs.
- The COVID-19 restrictions have created so much additional trauma that extra social-emotional support is needed as well as plans to address the learning gaps that continue to be observed in children.
- GED and English language learning opportunities for parents were reduced or cancelled due to COVID.
- Lack of affordable housing is a serious issue.

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2022 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net

Sites & Programs

Yamhill County, Oregon



McMinnville Center
470 NE Norton Lane,
McMinnville, OR 97128-8469
(971) 261-6134

Programs:

Region XII EHS



Community Assessment



CENTRAL OFFICE
9140 SW Pioneer Court, Suite E,
Wilsonville, OR 97070



OCDC.net



503.570.1110