

OPK Community Assessment Update

Executive Summary

As OCDC serves a variety of community with varying concerns and needs, each community profile shows the unique challenges that are facing each local program's service population. Despite this dynamic level of diversity within OCDC's existing programs, there are common themes that impact each community where OCDC provides Oregon Pre-Kindergarten programming. Key findings include the following:

- Economic impacts – Housing

In every community that we serve, housing costs have increased dramatically. Surprisingly, this is impacting the most remote and rural areas of Oregon as well as the metropolitan and suburban regions. For low-income families, having a housing cost of more than 33% of income is considered to be burdensome and unaffordable, while more than 50% of income is considered extreme housing unaffordability and extreme housing cost burden. For a family of two living at the poverty level, rent higher than \$381 puts them at an overburdened level and rent higher than \$577 places them at extremely overburdened. For a family of three living at the poverty level, these costs fall at \$450 and \$682, respectively. These cost threshold projections are for families making the absolute maximum possible to still be considered living at or below the federal poverty level. In every county that we serve, there was not a single publicly available rental listing with more than one bedroom that fell below this rent threshold. While counties' available subsidized and affordable housing responses vary, wait lists are projected to be several years out and many units are reported to be substandard. Few renter protections exist for families, and no-cause evictions are on the rise throughout Oregon.

Recommendation: Similar to OCDC's previous responses to rising rates of food insecurity, the rising levels of housing insecurity must be adequately addressed by Family and Health Services whenever possible. Programs must develop strategies to discern if families are living in doubled-up or tripled-up housing, in places not meant for human habitation (e.g., garages, small storage structures, etc.) and what other strategies families are using to cope. In many communities, there are resources for homeless and at-risk for homeless families, and we must ensure that families are connected to these resources whenever feasible.

- Economic impacts – Health Care

The future of Health Care remains uncertain, and within the political climate experienced today many families are reporting anxiety related to the Children's Health Insurance Program, subsidized insurance assistance programs, and other ACA-related efforts that were intended to improve the health care access of low-income families. Providers are similarly experiencing anxiety as the future of community benefit programming also looks uncertain. While OCDC's service population has experienced gains in access to health care based on previous years' efforts to enroll children and families and support access to a medical home, there is fear that these gains will be legislatively erased.

Recommendation: Family Advocates and Management must work to ensure that families know what access programs and supports are available to them, and we recommend also developing a "plan B" scenario for families that are dependent on access to subsidized care through the Affordable Care Act's market subsidies and other support systems. Connecting families to local Federally Qualified Health Centers, community health programs, and other resources will help

to alleviate anxiety, if there is an option in the community where those services are being provided.

- Economic impacts – rising minimum wage

Many of OCDC's families are receiving higher rates of pay due to Oregon's recently passed minimum wage legislation. While families having additional resources is a positive change, many families are expressing anxiety that higher wages will bump them over the limits for subsidized services, particularly those that have a ceiling at 100% or 130% of the federal poverty level. For a single adult with a child, consistently working 40 hours a week earning between \$10.00 and \$11.25 per hour (the required rates as of July 1 2017, depending on geographic location), this translates to between \$20,800 and \$23,400- which significantly exceeds the federal poverty level of \$16,240 for a family of 2; this income also exceeds the \$20,420 limit for a family of three. This will impact families' ability to access crucial services such as subsidized housing, child care, health care and more. Employers have anecdotally reported that employees have asked not to receive raises to avoid being kicked off of assistance programs, and with the rising costs of living (primarily related to housing) this will have a tremendous impact on families that are low-income but are moved slightly above the federal poverty level.

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

- Social impacts – Immigration

For families with one or more undocumented members, the current political climate surrounding immigration has tremendous impact on many aspects of their lives. Parents are choosing to forego any services that could be considered "governmental", and many parents no longer wish to be separated from their children if possible for fear of deportation raids, leading to decreased enrollments and participation. As OCDC tends to have a largely Hispanic population, our local OPK programs will likely feel some impact related to these fears for families with one or more undocumented members. There have also been findings that domestic violence reports to police in Hispanic communities have dropped by tremendously large margins, and it is likely that other reports of violent and non-violent crimes will continue to drop as families move back into the shadows and the margins of society.

Recommendations: Research is starting to show that the incidence of deportations has decreased in communities that offer coordinated approaches to immigration support, particularly know your rights trainings and legal aid services. Ensuring that families know of their rights and know where to go for assistance is crucial to protecting as many as possible from the cruel and abusive practices that have been reported in communities across the nation.

- Social Impacts – Human trafficking

A recent report from Polaris entitled *The Typology of Modern Slavery: Defining Sex and Labor Trafficking in the United States*, is a groundbreaking effort to coordinate outreach and track nationwide data related to hotline reports and criminal complaints of human trafficking. While this subject is still difficult to define, as by its very nature victims are silenced, abused and

disempowered, new understandings of the methods and avenues for human trafficking have shed important new perspective on this challenge. Low-income persons, youth, women and girls, undocumented persons and migrant labor are noted as particularly vulnerable. Polaris has identified new tactics of traffickers beyond the better-understood areas of forced sex work, domestic work and illicit/drug related trafficking, expanding into areas such as traveling sales crews, restaurants and food service, agriculture, construction, landscaping, forestry and logging, and more. Oregon has a history of high incidence of human trafficking, particularly along the I-5 corridor, and many law enforcement representatives have informally dubbed the Portland Metro area the “human trafficking capital” of the U.S. It is possible that our families and their extended families are experiencing or at risk for experiencing human trafficking, labor trafficking and related abuses.

Recommendation: It is appropriate for OCDC’s Family Advocates, Family Health Services and Management to seek out training and support for identifying and responding to incidents of human trafficking, as well as potential resources and supports for at-risk populations to prevent incidents of human trafficking whenever possible.

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

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

Parent interviews/Focus groups – Major findings

Each OPK program conducted interviews and focus groups to determine how to best support families and design services. Major findings from these efforts include:

- **Full day vs. half day services** – parents would prefer full-day (6 hour) programs to the existing 3.5 hour days, at a ratio of almost 4:1. Reasons for preferring full-day included more time for children to learn, better socialization, better preparation for full-day kindergarten, less costs to families for babysitting and an improved ability to get and keep jobs. Reasons cited for preferring half-day services primarily focus on the perception that six hours is too long for young children and that it is not developmentally appropriate, particularly for children at the younger end of the program spectrum. Klamath falls was an outlier in these surveys, with a 50/50 split regarding the length of day.

- Calendar of programs – almost every family requested that services mirror local school calendars, particularly for families with older siblings that were attending public school.
- Educational concerns – the most consistent educational feedback reported was that more time should be spent on pre-literacy skills (reading and writing). There is some concern among education management that the requested activities may not be developmentally appropriate, so it is important to balance any shifts in service design with the understanding of what is and is not appropriate for preschool-age children in regards to pre-literacy education. It is possible that additional education for parents on how to best support a child's pre-literacy is appropriate, to ensure that enacted activities are best for the development of young children. Recent research has noted that immigrant parents tend to particularly value English education, as this is seen as an important skill that children must develop to be successful later in school. While this is appropriate, it may be necessary to work with immigrant parents to encourage support and interaction in both English and home languages to maximize linguistic development as well.

Demographic analysis

The following demographic data shows the major summary points for each county, including broad estimations of the number of Head Start-eligible children from 2-4 years of age, as a main predictor of county-wide future enrollment targets for each community.

	Oregon	Jackson	Jefferson	Klamath	Marion	Multnomah	Washington
Total population ¹	4,093,465	216,527	23,080	66,443	330,700	799,766	582,779
Est. Number of children 0-5 ²	233,237	12,125	1,569	4,053	22,156	47,186	37,297
Est. Number of children 2-4 ⁱ	116,618	6,062	784	2,026	11,078	23,593	18,648
Community Poverty rates	15.40%	19.30%	21.90%	19.90%	16.80%	15.70%	10.50%
Childhood Poverty rates ³	21.60%	27%	30.60%	27.90%	23.50%	21.90%	14.70%
Estimated number of children ages 2-4 living in poverty	25,189	1,637	240	565	2,603	5,167	2,741
Percentage of households identifying as Latino ⁴	12.7%	12.4%	19.7%	12.2%	26%	11.3%	16.4%
Estimated number of Latino children ages 2-4 living in poverty ⁱⁱ	5,184	263	54	87	1,008	933	1,070
Percentage of households identifying as African American/Black ⁵	2.1%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	1.4%	5.8%	2.2%
Estimated Number of African American/Black children living in poverty ⁱⁱⁱ	1,151	26	4	9	73	643	193
Percentage of households identifying as Native American/Tribal ⁶	1.8%	1.6%	18.8%	4.7%	2.6%	1.5%	1.2%

¹ 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41>

² Percentage rates from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates * total population.

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41035,41031,41029,41>

³ Estimated child poverty rates, Children First for Oregon <http://www.cffo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/ChildrenInPov.png>

⁴ 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41035,41031,41029,41>

⁵ 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41035,41031,41029,41>

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Estimated number of Native American/Tribal children ages 2-4 living in poverty ^{iv}	945	44	66	43	130	159	101
Percentage of households speaking home language other than English ⁷	15.1%	9.6%	16.9%	8.1%	25.2%	20%	23.8%
Minimum estimated number of children 2-4 living in poverty who are dual-language learners ^v	3,804	157	41	46	656	1,033	652
ⁱ Est. number of children 0-5*.5 (approximation based on assumed even distribution of ages) ⁱⁱ Calculations based on the number of children ages 2-4 times the percentage of Latino families times the 35% Latino Child Poverty Rate cited in the Oregon Community Foundation report <i>Latinos in Oregon</i> http://www.oregoncf.org/Templates/media/files/reports/latinos_in_oregon_report_2016.pdf ⁱⁱⁱ Calculations based on the number of children ages 2-4 times the percentage of African Americans times the 47% African American/Black child poverty rate cited in the Children First for Oregon <i>Children in Poverty</i> report http://www.cffo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/ChildrenInPov.png ^{iv} Calculations based on the number of children ages 2-4 times the percentage of Latino families times the 35% Latino Child Poverty Rate cited in the Oregon Community Foundation report <i>Latinos in Oregon</i> http://www.oregoncf.org/Templates/media/files/reports/latinos_in_oregon_report_2016.pdf ^v Calculations based on number of children 2-4 living in poverty * rate of households speaking a home language other than English. Likely an underestimation/ minimum possible number as non-English speaking households tend to be overrepresented in the population living at or below poverty.							

⁷ 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41035,41031,41029,41>

Summary

Jackson County is experiencing a mixed economic climate, with influx of higher net worth retirees and families as its reputation as a tourism and retirement community has grown, particularly the city of Ashland. While unemployment is low, the influx of jobs appears to be primarily low-wage service industry work and other opportunities that provide little opportunity for growth or economic mobility for families.

As the OCDC center is located in Ashland, but the majority of low-income families are located in Medford, White City and other small towns in the surrounding area, it is recommended that OCDC explore moving facilities to the Medford area.

As is true in each county where OCDC provides services, Housing and food insecurity continues to be very significant needs for families that OCDC currently serves under OPK. Approximately 50 percent of OPK parents surveyed or interviewed indicated needing assistance with food, 33 percent indicated a need for assistance with housing, and approximately 25% indicated a need for assistance with transportation. Community-wide data show high incidence of substance abuse, particularly opioid and heroin abuse. Domestic violence incidence is high in the existing service population, with several families reporting previous or current experiences with domestic violence. In Jackson County

Geographic Profile

Jackson County serves areas surrounding Ashland and Medford, with a center located in Ashland. As the greater community need is in the Medford region, including White City which has significantly higher rates of poverty and unemployment, the continuing recommendation is to relocate services to the Medford area if possible to better meet the needs of families. OCDC's OPK program has lost some potential enrollment due to parents not wanting to transport their child on a bus for long distances.

Population & Estimates

Jackson County's current service population for Oregon Pre-Kindergarten is 75% Latino or Hispanic identifying, and 68% of families speak Spanish as a home language.

	Oregon	Jackson	Medford	White City
Total population ¹	4,093,465	216,527	81,636	7,975
Est. Number of children 0-5 ²	233,237	12,125	5,877	709

¹ 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates.

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41>

² Percentage rates from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates * total population.

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41035,41031,41029,41>

Est. Number of children 2-4 ⁱ	116,618	6,062	2,938	354
Community Poverty rates	15.40%	19.30%	23%	20.7%
Childhood Poverty rates ³	21.60%	27%	32.3%	28.9%
Estimated number of children ages 2-4 living in poverty	25,189	1,637	948	102
Percentage of households identifying as Latino ⁴	12.7%	12.4%	17.6%	28.8%
Estimated number of Latino children ages 2-4 living in poverty ⁱⁱ	5,184	263	180	35
Percentage of households identifying as African American/Black ⁵	2.1%	0.9%	0.9%	1.3%
Estimated Number of African American/Black children living in poverty ⁱⁱⁱ	1,151	26		
Percentage of households identifying as Native American/Tribal ⁶	1.8%	1.6%	1.2%	1.3%
Estimated number of Native American/Tribal children ages 2-4 living in poverty ^{iv}	945	44		
ⁱ Est. number of children 0-5*.5 (approximation based on assumed even distribution of ages) ⁱⁱ Calculations based on the number of children ages 2-4 times the percentage of Latino families times the 35% Latino Child Poverty Rate cited in the Oregon Community Foundation report <i>Latinos in Oregon</i> http://www.oregoncf.org/Templates/media/files/reports/latinos_in_oregon_report_2016.pdf ⁱⁱⁱ Calculations based on the number of children ages 2-4 times the percentage of African Americans times the 47% African American/Black child poverty rate cited in the Children First for Oregon <i>Children in Poverty</i> report http://www.cffo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/ChildrenInPov.png ^{iv} Calculations based on the number of children ages 2-4 times the percentage of Latino families times the 35% Latino Child Poverty Rate cited in the Oregon Community Foundation report <i>Latinos in Oregon</i> http://www.oregoncf.org/Templates/media/files/reports/latinos_in_oregon_report_2016.pdf ^v Calculations based on number of children 2-4 living in poverty * rate of households speaking a home language other than English. Likely an underestimation/ minimum possible number as non-English speaking households tend to be overrepresented in the population living at or below poverty.				

Economic Considerations

³Estimated child poverty rates, Children First for Oregon <http://www.cffo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/ChildrenInPov.png>

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As OPK Jackson County serves agricultural employees, the shortage of agricultural labor in the community deeply impacts the available pool of participants. With the minimum wage rising to \$9.75 and later to \$10.25 in 2017, there is a lot of competition for low-wage workers, particularly in a community where there is a high demand for service industry and tourism-related employees (Ashland, OR.) Local growers were surveyed to discuss employment trends, with reports of labor shortages, particularly in orchard and vineyard labor.

Unemployment in Jackson County has dropped from 7.3% in 2015 to 4.7% in 2017 – only slightly higher than the state’s current overall rate of 4.6%.⁷

Median household income for Jackson County is \$44,028 and the poverty rate is 19.3%; higher rates of poverty exist in surrounding communities of Medford (23%), White City (20.7%) and Grants Pass in Josephine County (21.2%). Of note, one region in Jackson County has a significantly higher median income than county average and a higher rates of poverty than county average – White City at \$48,144 and 20.7% respectively. This points to deepening economic inequality in the region, which is noted by staff and community representatives – as the City of Ashland and the surrounding area continues to gentrify and grow as a retirement destination community for wealthy Californians, growing costs of living, real estate expenses and other deepening costs have lessened the community’s opportunities for economic mobility and have broadened the wealth gap and the community.

Jackson county median gross rent (2011-2015) is listed as \$866 in U.S. Census data, but this appears to be out of date for families seeking new housing: only three listings for a 2+ bedroom rental unit under \$800 are publicly available in the Medford-Ashland region as of this writing, and only 2 listings under \$1,100 are available in the city of Ashland. For a family of two living at the poverty line, earning \$18,700 in gross income, rent over \$411 in rent is unaffordable (at over 1/3rd of net income) and \$663 is extremely unaffordable at over 50% of net income. The Oregon Affordable Housing Snapshot reports that over 56% of all renters in Jackson County are overburdened by housing costs.

As rents are so unaffordable for families living in poverty, subsidized housing does provide some relief, with 62 apartment buildings hosting 2,882 units of affordable/subsidized housing. Additional community services such as Access, the local Community Action program, who provide housing assistance to approximately 600 families annually. Even with these efforts, however with an estimated 16,000 households in Jackson county living at or below the federal poverty level, this still leaves an affordable housing gap for up to 12,000 households.

Parent Survey

⁷ Bureau of Labor Statistics https://www.bls.gov/cps/cps_htgm.htm

OPK parent survey was conducted both in-person and on paper, results were as follows:

(n=14)

- Would you prefer a full-day or a half-day program?
 - Half day (2)
 - No preference (1)
 - Full day (11)
- Why?
 - Half day
 - Developmentally appropriate to do half-day (2)
 - Full day
 - Better for transition to full-day kindergarten (3)
 - Better socialization (5)
 - Hard to schedule with pick ups in the afternoon (2)
 - Will save money on babysitters (2)
- What year-long schedule would you prefer?
 - Matching the school year (9)
 - No preference (2)
 - Specific request for 7 am – 3 pm (1)
 - Specific request for august – june (1)
- What do you want your children to get most out of OPK?
 - Cultural values (4)
 - Quality Educational Experiences (10)
 - Socialization and Interaction (9)
 - Supportive Services (4)
 - Nutritious, culturally appropriate meals (3)
- What does your family need assistance with?
 - Parenting skills (speech/behavioral challenges) (2)
 - Food Assistance (2)
 - Affordable Housing/Rental Assistance (2)
 - Community Counseling Services (1)
 - Help preparing child for kindergarten (1)

Major Needs and concerns in the community

Area	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
Childcare Needs	Two parents mentioned having to struggle to pay the cost of babysitting	Parent surveys / interviews
	As physicians are better able to identify disabilities, we are seeing more children with diagnosed disabilities and child care programs are not designed to accommodate children having disabilities. For example, there are not enough therapeutic classrooms available to accommodate children having disabilities or who have suffered trauma. In addition, the programs available are not full day, which makes it harder on working parents.	Director Schneider Children's Center (Southern Oregon University) 1361 Quincy Street Ashland, OR 97520
	Many of the families we serve face barriers to acquiring child care including a lack of available child care accepting state assistance (Employment Related Day Care payments thru DHS). Oftentimes families need different levels of child care to meet the different ages of their children and are faced with having to separate their children to accommodate their needs. Also, after school care is lacking in Jackson County for children ages three and under.	Home Visitor Healthy Families 1380 Biddle Road Medford, OR 97504
Health Needs	One parent mentioned a need for dental care	Parent surveys / interviews
	Our center has not experienced any health related concerns; the majority of the families we serve have private health insurance.	Director Schneider Children's Center (Southern Oregon University) 1361 Quincy Street Ashland, OR 97520

Area	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
	Health related concerns experienced by our home visitors include lengthy wait times for dental appointments and lacking mental health providers. We see a lot of mental health issues including depression, and post-partum depression in the mothers we serve, and unfortunately since Jackson County Health Department has lost contracts with ALL-Care and Jackson Care Connect, we are only able to refer them to WIC, resulting in long waiting lists for services and a lack of support for our families. In addition, we are serving parents who are unaware of their infants' nutritional needs, and need education around age appropriate foods. More and more families are also sharing concerns with vaccinating their children or are not vaccinating their children on time, causing children to face a greater risk for contracting preventable illnesses.	Home Visitor Healthy Families 1380 Biddle Road Medford, OR 97504
Transportation Needs	Three parents mentioned needing assistance with transportation	Parent surveys / interviews
	Two parents mentioned program transportation as not working well for them	Parent surveys / interviews
Housing Needs	Four parents mentioned needing assistance with finding affordable housing	Parent surveys / interviews

Area	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
	One parent mentioned needing assistance paying rent	Parent surveys / interviews
	Two parents mentioned needing counseling assistance	Parent surveys / interviews
	Six parents mentioned needing assistance with food	Parent surveys / interviews
Area	One parent mentioned needing assistance with clothing	Parent surveys / interviews
Social Service Needs	Two parents mentioned needing assistance in developing parenting skills to help a child with speech and / or behavioral issues	Parent surveys / interviews
	One parent mentioned needing assistance in preparing child for Kindergarten	Parent surveys / interviews
	During this program year, there were two families having to leave their homes due to domestic violence issues. A child participating in the 1-2 year old class was in one of the households, while a child participating in the 2-3 year old class was in the second household	Director Schneider Children's Center (Southern Oregon University) 1361 Quincy Street Ashland, OR 97520

Area	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
	<p>Our center provides home visits to 35-45 families and of those families approximately 50 percent are involved or have experienced domestic violence. The majority of our families has or is participating in drug and alcohol treatment and statistics show domestic violence often accompanies addiction.</p>	<p>Home Visitor Healthy Families 1380 Biddle Road Medford, OR 97504</p>
	<p>Alcoholism and drug addiction in Oregon can be viewed as a significant threat to public health, safety, and welfare, and a tremendous drain on the economy. It has been estimated that substance abuse costs in Oregon annually exceed 6 billion dollars. https://www.northpointrecovery.com/blog/addiction-statistics-in-oregon-what-you-need-to-know/</p> <p>15% of Jackson County adults drink excessively, twice the national benchmark of 7%. Heavy or excessive drinking is defined as adults consuming more than one (women) or two (men) beverages per day on average.</p> <p>For well over a decade, rates of DUII have been higher in Jackson County than the state average, with 9 DUIIs occurring for every 1000 persons in Jackson County. For grade school through high school students, Jackson County shows youth reporting higher rates of cigarette, alcohol, binge drinking, marijuana and illicit drug use than state averages,</p> <p>Methamphetamine use and trafficking has increased and reflects the area's greatest drug threat, followed by heroin, marijuana, controlled prescription drugs, cocaine and designer drugs.</p> <p>Southern Oregon is experiencing what public health officials describe as an epidemic of addiction to heroin and prescription opioid pain relievers. In Jackson County, the number of annual opioid deaths is on the rise (deaths from drugs such as OxyContin, Codeine, Oxycodone, Morphine and Methadone). Jackson County has one of the highest opioid death rates in the State, ranging between 5.3 – 8.2 deaths per 100,000 persons.</p>	

Area	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
Domestic Violence Issues	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
	We really need more nutrition education on preparing quick and easy dinners and cooking on a budget. There is also a growing need for nutrition education around incorporating gluten free and vegan diets. Food is very expensive creating food insecurity for many low income families and also preventing them from affording healthy choices. Another factor playing into food insecurity is the lack of transportation available to travel to and from discount grocery stores; this results in many families having to purchase food at convenient stores. Statistics indicate within Ashland School District, 26 percent of high school, 34 percent of middle school, and less than 34 percent of elementary school students are participating in the free and reduced lunch program, when approximately 40 percent of students are eligible. Perhaps this is the result of students being seen as poor and stigmatized by peers for eating the free or reduced school lunch.	Food Service Director Ashland School District 885 Siskiyou Blvd. Ashland, OR 97520
Substance Abuse Related Issues	There is a lack of parent education on the stages of child development; without understanding the developmental stages it is difficult for parents to meet the nutritional needs of their children. To make matters worse SNAP eligible families are not applying or receiving benefits, and taking advantage of this type of assistance could contribute to meeting the nutritional needs of their children. Although there are several places in Medford to purchase groceries families often lack transportation and it is unrealistic to use public transportation to meet this need, especially when shopping for a week's worth of food.	Nutrition Education Program Assistant College of Public Health and Human Sciences Oregon State University Southern Oregon Research & Extension Ctr. 569 Hanley Road, Central Point, OR 97502
Area		
on Needs		

Public and Private Pre-Kindergarten Programs

Program Name	Funding Source	Do they serve OPK eligible children	Approximate # of children they serve	If you consider this program to be partner, how are you partnering with them?
Southern Oregon Head Start	Federal, State, Foundations, Publicly	Yes	1100	In progress
Southern Oregon University Schneider Children's Center	Federal, State, Publicly	Yes, ERDC & EHS	40	Yes, Region 10 partnership
Family Nurturing Center	Foundations, Publicly	Yes	60	N/A
Preschool Promise	State, Publicly	Yes	170	N/A

Southern Oregon Head Start, Southern Oregon University Head Start and Family Nurturing Center overlap service and recruitment areas. OCDC Jackson County has recruited families in agricultural labor in all regions, in hopes to enroll children in our program. Many families prefer to find a program that is closer to their home.

Services for children with disabilities

OCDC's Jackson County has aggressively recruited children with identified disabilities, resulting in 15% of children served having identified disabilities and IFSPs. The local service provider summary is as follows:

Service Provider	Resources Provided	Challenges or Barriers
Jackson County Regional Alternative Services of Oregon	Services: Residential, counseling and therapeutic services, and The Oregon Intervention System.	N/A
Asante Rogue Regional Medical Center - Pediatric Assessment Clinic	Pediatric Assessment Clinic (Located at Rogue Valley Medical Center) Call (541) 789-5252 for referral. Services: Developmental evaluations of at risk infants and preschool.	N/A
Jackson County Developmental Disability Services	140 S. Holly Street Medford, Oregon 97501 Phone: (541) 774-8205 Fax: (541) 774-7978 Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> case management, Adult Abuse Investigation, K-Plan services – Community First Choice Option, residential group homes and foster homes, and family Support. 	N/A
Easter Seals Oregon	406 S Riverside Ave Ste 101 Medford OR 97501 (541) 842-2199 (Phone) 842-4048 (Fax) Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summer camp, day camp, recreation and respite. 	N/A

Autism Society of Oregon	<p>Region 3 Counties: Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath and Lake</p> <p>Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources, education, advocacy and support for individuals and families living with Autism. 	N/A
The Arc Jackson County	<p>121 North Central Avenue Medford, OR 97501 Phone: (541) 779-4520 Email: info@thearcjackson.org</p> <p>Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respite-related information, qualified respite care providers, financial assistance for respite needs, recruitment and training for providers. 	N/A
Community Works	<p>201 W. Main Street Medford, OR 97501 Phone: (541) 779-2393 HelpLine 541-779-4357 email: info@community-works.org</p> <p>SERVICES: Adolescent sex offender treatment, community counseling services, including school based counseling, Hispanic outreach, Foster Care Program, crisis and family counseling.</p>	N/A
Douglas Education Service District – Jackson County EI/ECSE	<p>Douglas Education Service District (DESD) - Jackson County 905 Stewart Ave. Medford, OR 97501 (541) 494-7800</p> <p>Services: Family/caregiver consultation, community consultation, therapy services, and classroom services.</p>	N/A
The Family	<p>945 S Riverside Ave Medford, OR 97501</p>	N/A

Nurturing Center	Phone: (541) 779-2523 Services: Preschool, family support and counseling, emergency respite and information of services.	
HOPE Equestrian Center	Hope Equestrian Center PO Box 396 Eagle Point, OR 97524 Phone: (541) 776-0878 E-mail: info@hopeequestrian.com Services: Therapeutic horseback riding to special needs individuals throughout Southern Oregon.	N/A
Living Opportunities	Living Opportunities, Inc. 717 Murphy Rd · Medford, OR 97504 (541) 772-1503 Services: Consulting and mentorship in the areas of communication, social/sexual development and positive behavioral supports to individuals, families and service providers, with particular expertise in Autism.	N/A
Partnerships in Community Living	Partnerships in Community Living (PCL) 550 NE "E" Street Grants Pass, OR 97526 Phone: (541) 955-5186 Services: Helping learn skills, build relationships, and return home when they are able. Fostering a close relationship with the entire family is a big part of our supports.	N/A

<p>Southern Oregon Child Study and Treatment Center (SOCSTC)</p>	<p>Southern Oregon Child Study and Treatment Center (SOCSTC) Ashland Office 1836 Fremont St Ashland, OR 97520 Phone: (541) 482-5792 Fax: (541) 482-5034 Central Point 650 S 2nd St Central Point, OR 97502 Phone: (541) 665-0359 Medford Office 358 S Oakdale Ave Medford, Oregon 97501 Phone: (541) 776-0497 Fax: (541) 282-0359 Email: admin@socstc.org</p> <p>SERVICES: Outpatient therapy, school counseling, family sex abuse treatment, psychiatric day treatment, treatment foster care, community based group homes, and wrap around services.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Southern Oregon Education Service District (SOESD)</p>	<p>Southern Oregon Education Service District (SOESD) 101 N Grape St Medford, OR 97501 Phone: (541) 776-8590 Fax: (541) 779-2018 Toll Free: (800) 636-7450</p> <p>Services: Assistive technology services, audiology services, autism services, deaf and hard of hearing services, early intervention, Long Term Care and Treatment, Medicaid billing, OR Project, psychological services, orthopedically impaired services, school nursing services, Special Education Automation Services(SEAS), speech/language services, STEPS, STEPS Plus, Transition Network Facilitator Region V, vision impaired services, and youth transition program.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Bridging Communities	<p>Services:</p> <p>Connect families to each other so that they feel less alone, <u>help families navigate</u> support and services by sharing information, and assist local communities in welcoming and supporting all families.</p>	N/A

Sources

ACCESS: www.accesshelps.org

Affordable Housing: <https://affordablehousingonline.com/housing-search/Oregon/Jackson-County>

Church - Asamblea de Dios (Spanish Services):

<http://businessfinder.oregonlive.com/assemblea-de-dios-hispana-medford-or.html>

Church - Casa de Oracion Asambleas de Dios (Spanish Services)

<http://www.churchfinder.com/churches/or/medford/casa-de-oracion-asambleas-de-dios>

Church: Iglesia Cristiana Monte de Sion church (Spanish Services)

<http://www.oregoncorporates.com/corp/70293.html>

Church - Our Lady of the Mountain (Spanish Services): <http://ourladymt.org/>

Church - Sacred Heart (Spanish Services): <http://sacredheartmedford.org/>

Church - Seventh Day Adventist (Spanish Services)

<http://www.adventistdirectory.org/viewEntity.aspx?EntityID=17872>

Dollar Tree Store Location: <http://www.storelocations411.com/dollar-tree/Jackson-county-OR/listing.html>

Douglas Education Service District: www.douglasesd.k12.or.us

Homeless Shelter Site: <http://homelessshelterssite.org/>

Housing Authority of Jackson County: <http://hajc.net/Page.asp?NavID=20>

Immigration and Legal Service Directory:

<https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/search?state=OR>
Jackson County

Jackson County Assistance Programs:

http://www.needhelppayingbills.com/html/jackson_county_assistance_prog4.html

Jackson County Schools Receiving Title I Funds:

<https://www.oregon.gov/ode/schools-and-districts/grants/ESEA/IA/Documents/title-ia-schools-list-2014-15-.pdf>

La Clinica del Valle: <http://laclinicahealth.org/services/medical/immigration-med-exams/>

Medford Schools K-12: <http://www.medford.k12.or.us/Page/1252>

Oregon Department of Education: www.ode.state.or.us

Saint Vincent de Paul: <http://shepherdatholic.com/information/directions>

Southern Oregon Education Service District: www.soesd.k12.or.us

Southern Oregon Head Start: www.socfc.org

Southern Oregon University Child Care: <http://www.souchildcare.com/>

References: Section 4

Jackson County Community Assessment 2013:

<https://www.co.josephine.or.us/Files/joackfinal.pdf>

Substance Abuse in Jackson County

http://www.oregonlive.com/pacificnorthwestnews/index.ssf/2015/06/new_drug_report_paints_a_less.html

Note: Additional references for section four (4) included six parent interviews by telephone, six parent surveys and one survey from a parent policy council member.

References: Section 6

ASQ: www.asqoregon.com

Autism Society of Oregon

http://www.thearcjackson.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=111%3Aautism-society-of-oregon&catid=37&Itemid=62

Boys and Girls Club: www.bgcrv.com

Community Works: www.community-works.org

Douglas Education Service District: www.douglasesd.k12.or.us
www.dsaso.org

Education Northwest: www.nwrel.org/pirc

Easter Seals: www.or.easterseals.com

Hope Equestrian: www.hopeequestrian.com

Job Council, The: www.jobcouncil.org

Kids Unlimited: www.kidsunlimitedoforegon.org

La Clinica del Valle: www.lcdv.org

Maslow Project: www.maslowproject.com

Oregon Council on Developmental Disabilities:

http://ocdd.org/index.php/ocdd/resources/oregon_consortium_of_family_networks_ocfn/.

Oregon Department of Human Services, Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities:
www.oregon.gov/DHS/dd/Pages/index.aspx

Southern Oregon Child and Family Treatment Center: www.socstc.org

Southern Oregon Educational Service District: www.soesd.k12.or.us

Southern Oregon Head Start: www.socfc.org

State of Oregon-My Brokerage Choice: www.mybrokeragemychoice.org

State of Oregon, Department of Human Services, Developmental Disabilities:
www.oregon.gov/dhs/DD/pages/county/county_programs.aspx

Technology Access for Life Needs: www.accesstechnologiesinc.org

Youth For Christ in the Rogue Valley: www.roguevalleyyfc.org

Klamath Falls Profile

Summary

Klamath County is possibly OCDC's neediest county where OPK services are provided. There are significant needs related to intergenerational poverty, and the cycle of poverty and related trauma and lack of opportunity have made a significant impact on this community. There are some signs of economic uptick, with new governmental leadership and some growth in local construction and small businesses. Underemployment is significant in this community, as well as unemployment which is almost double the rate of the State of Oregon. There are limited public assistance resources, and like many smaller and rural communities, there are challenges specific to substance abuse, teen pregnancy and drop-out rates, with one of the lowest high school graduation rates in the state.

Geographic Profile

As of May 2017, OCDC has established service agreements with local providers that OCDC will primarily serve the areas outside of the city of Klamath Falls, while the local Head Start provider serves the children living within the city limits. Service areas in OCDC's Oregon Pre-Kindergarten program overlap with Klamath Family Head Start and the YMCA, which provides OPK and Preschool Promise respectively. OCDC and Klamath Family Head Start have a defined service area agreement, where OCDC recurite in areas outside of town – districts for Chioquin Elementary and Gilchrist elementary – and serves dual-language and agricultural families as well as "overflow" (shared waitlist) children from Klamath Family Head Start.

Population & estimates

Klamath Falls' current service population for Oregon Pre-Kindergarten is 16% Latino or Hispanic identifying, 29% Native American/tribal identifying, and 13% of families have opted not to identify a race or ethnicity. 19% of families have a language other than English as a home language, with the majority being Native American/tribal languages.

Based on available census information, there are 565 children in Klamath County that are eligible for Oregon Pre-Kindergarten in the 2017-2018 year. OCDC operates centers in Klamath Falls and Chiloquin and provides transportation to children from the surrounding area, particularly rural and unincorporated regions nearby. Chiloquin is a primarily tribal community, and OCDC's work in Chiloquin is in performed in partnership with the Klamath tribes.

	Oregon	Klamath	Klamath Falls	Chiloquin
Total population ¹	4,093,465	66,443	21,399	755
Est. Number of children 0-5 ²	233,237	4,053	1,540	46
Est. Number of children 2-4 ¹	116,618	2,026	770	23
Community Poverty rates	15.40%	19.90%	25%	43.8%
Childhood Poverty rates ³	21.60%	27.90%	N/A*	

¹ 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates.

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41>

² Percentage rates from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates * total population.

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41035,41031,41029,41>

Estimated number of children ages 2-4 living in poverty	25,189	565	192	
Percentage of households identifying as Latino ⁴	12.7%	12.2%	11.8%	
Estimated number of Latino children ages 2-4 living in poverty ⁱⁱ	5,184	87		
Percentage of households identifying as African American/Black ⁵	2.1%	0.9%	1%	
Estimated Number of African American/Black children living in poverty ⁱⁱⁱ	1,151	9		
Percentage of households identifying as Native American/Tribal ⁶	1.8%	4.7%	4.3%	57%
Estimated number of Native American/Tribal children ages 2-4 living in poverty ^{iv}	945	43		
Percentage of households speaking home language other than English ⁷	15.1%	8.1%	8.2%	
Minimum estimated number of children 2-4 living in poverty who are dual-language learners ^v	3,804	46		
ⁱ Est. number of children 0-5*.5 (approximation based on assumed even distribution of ages) ⁱⁱ Calculations based on the number of children ages 2-4 times the percentage of Latino families times the 35% Latino Child Poverty Rate cited in the Oregon Community Foundation report <i>Latinos in Oregon</i> http://www.oregoncf.org/Templates/media/files/reports/latinos_in_oregon_report_2016.pdf ⁱⁱⁱ Calculations based on the number of children ages 2-4 times the percentage of African Americans times the 47% African American/Black child poverty rate cited in the Children First for Oregon <i>Children in Poverty</i> report http://www.cffo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/ChildrenInPov.png ^{iv} Calculations based on the number of children ages 2-4 times the percentage of Latino families times the 35% Latino Child Poverty Rate cited in the Oregon Community Foundation report <i>Latinos in Oregon</i> http://www.oregoncf.org/Templates/media/files/reports/latinos_in_oregon_report_2016.pdf *Data sets are too small to be statistically reliable				

Additional Demographic considerations:

³ Estimated child poverty rates, Children First for Oregon <http://www.cffo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/ChildrenInPov.png>

⁴ 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41035,41031,41029,41>

⁵ 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41035,41031,41029,41>

⁶ 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41035,41031,41029,41>

⁷ 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41035,41031,41029,41>

- Fewer youth graduate from high school in Klamath County than in the State of Oregon, which already has a very low rank for high school graduation rates. Only 59% of youth in Klamath Falls graduate from high school
- Unemployment is almost double the state rate, fluctuating around 6% or slightly higher. Traditionally, unemployment rates in rural and high-poverty areas like Klamath falls underestimate true unemployment as it does not include individuals that have stopped seeking work or remain chronically underemployed. Some job growth is starting to show in 2017 (see *economic indicators* below)
- There has been an influx of retirees and older adults moving to Klamath, with younger families in need of economically mobile opportunities moving out.
- The families we serve in OPK tend to reflect the greater issues that are impacting Klamath County – many single parents living with a grandparent, grandparents raising grandchildren, parents struggling with unemployment and underemployment, and families impacted by substance abuse and housing challenges.
- The Latinx/Hispanic community has been reported to have increased over the past five years, although estimates vary and there is no accurate census data to establish an exact percentage.⁸

Economic Considerations

Klamath County's poverty rates are significantly higher than state average, and all of the schools in Klamath County are Title I schools. Despite Klamath's history of economic challenges, lately there has been some uptick in economic activity, with over 500 jobs being added in the last 12 months.

- Median gross household income is \$35,690
- Median gross rent is reported at \$721 from 2011-2015 by the U.S. census.
- For families requiring two or more bedrooms, available rental housing tends to run from \$695 to \$1450. For families earning at or below the median income, costs ranging above \$750 overburden families by increasing housing costs above 1/3rd of net income. For a family of two living at the poverty level, rent higher than \$381 puts them at an overburdened level and rent higher than \$577 places them at significantly overburdened, meaning more than 50% of net income used for housing. As of May 2017 there are zero publicly accessible rental listings in Klamath falls with more than one bedroom priced below \$625.
- There are a total of 620 subsidized and affordable rental units in Klamath Falls, with an estimated 2,346 households living at or below the federal poverty level.

Enrolled Families – trends and changes

As Oregon's minimum wages continue to rise due to recent legislation, more and more parents are applying for OCDC but are over-income. For this reason, OCDC has been more aggressively recruiting among targeted populations that are categorically eligible, and has seen shifts in the acuity of need among the enrolled demographic. Enrollment data shows the following:

- An increase of families receiving public assistance, from 20 in 2014 to 27 (a 35% increase)
- A significant increase in foster children – from 0 in 2014 to 17 in 2017.
- A significant increase in homeless children – from 0 in 2014 to 14 in 2017.
- A slight increase in children living with disabilities, bringing OCDC's total served to 11 (11% of enrollment total).

⁸Hispanic Community of Klamath County report, 2015 <http://www.krhec.org/FINAL%20Hispanic.pdf>

The increase in homeless and foster children would suggest additional family needs and program strategies to fully meet the needs of these families. Homelessness, for example, can create barriers for education services, home visits, transportation, and can significantly impact attendance. Additional social-emotional developmental supports and mental health supports are likely to be helpful for foster families and families coping with homelessness. OCDC Klamath Falls is aware of these issues and is building service strategies to address the higher acuity of need among families, recognizing that additional program strategies and supports may be appropriate over time as these dynamic needs continue to shift and evolve.

Increases in known cases of homeless families may be tied to the rising costs of housing and difficulties families are experiencing with no-cause evictions and other housing barriers. There are also increased reports of doubled up families and families living with grandparents because of housing costs.

Outreach staff have reported a historical perception that OCDC exists only to serve agricultural and/or Latino families in the Klamath Falls community. This is currently being addressed, but Klamath Falls staff recommends additional coordinated outreach and communications efforts to further combat this myth that exists in the local community.

Parent Focus Group

Parents were interviewed to provide insight into OCDC's OPK program design and delivery. The following responses summarize the parent interviews:

(n=11)

Preference for a half-day or full-day program

- Full day (5)
- Half day (6)

Preference for calendar schedule

- Matching the local public school calendar (11)

What do you want your child to get most out of OPK?

- Learn as much as possible
- Make new friends/improve social skills
- Be safe

What does your family need assistance with?

- Nothing right now (5)
- Already getting the help we need (1)
- Health care (1)
- Clothes and food (1)

What changes would you recommend for the program?

- Weekly progress report
- Larger facility with more classrooms
- Longer days
- More activities involving both parents and kids

Areas of Community Concern

Area	Concerns	Source
Childcare Needs	Unavailability of full day care at Head Start programs; there is a lack of options for children under 3 years old which impacts families with multiple children..	Parent Interviews
	There is no trusted source of drop-in childcare would help families seeking social services, therapy or medical care and allow parents to focus on the services they are receiving or one of their children is receiving, instead of splitting focus on all of their children simultaneously.	Jungle Gym staff
	More low income child care availability – there are not enough programs to support the community’s needs in this area.	South Central Early Learning Hub
	Lack of affordable options, especially for families that don’t qualify for OPK/SHS (over 130%) but not enough to afford other options. Due to this, parents often leave younger children with older siblings or take them with them; can sometimes cause the child to miss school.	ECI
	Parents cannot safely leave their child with extended family due to substance abuse, child abuse, etc.	KCC
Health Needs	Insurance denial of services individuals (or their children) need, like physical therapy.	Jungle Gym staff
	Air quality is a consistent health concern.	Oregon’s Department of Environmental Quality

Area	Concerns	Source
	Significant gaps in services, with public health entities only able to provide mandated services – there is little to no public investment in disease prevention or appropriate wellness management. There are high levels of STIs in Klamath County, high poverty rates, low high school graduation, high rates of mental health challenges and high incidence of low birth weight. More services partnering medical care directly with families (Nurse Family Partnership) would be helpful.	Klamath County Health Department Health Department Community Assessment (2015) and Robert Wood Johnson Health Rankings (2016 -2017)
	Lack of mental health services for children. We only have two options (Klamath Basin Behavioral Health and Lutheran Community Services) and both have many challenges/barriers (see below)	Klamath Lutheran Community Services.
Transportation Needs	There are no transit services in the smaller towns like Tulelake , Malin, Merrill. The public can use yellow cab but the cost is very expensive. Their flat rate is \$70.00 one way, round trip would be \$140.00.	Yellow Cab in Klamath Falls.
	There is a need for more bus drivers all across the United States. Applicants feel there are too many steps to achieve a school bus certificate. Also Klamath needs more third party testers.	Klamath County School transportation staff
	There is a need for more access/availability of medical transportation to take individuals without a car to medical appointments.	Jungle Gym staff Klamath Lutheran Community Services
	Public bus riders are subject to the bus' schedule and thus sometimes arrive late or hours early to appointments, class, or work. Basin Transit Service does not run on Sundays, holidays, or after 6 PM.	KCC Basintransit.com
Housing Needs	IYS offers transitional housing and housing for other homeless youth. Homelessness is on the rise (economical status and loss of jobs, Living wage jobs aren't available and people are working off of minimum wage jobs) To help address this is the new gospel mission that is coming into Klamath and getting job development programs to help build those skills in the population. They have increased their efforts due to the increasing numbers.	Executive Director Of Integrated Youth Services

Area	Concerns	Source
	Need more transitional housing for victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	Co-Executive Director of Klamath Crisis Center Marta's House
	Parents haven't heard of the resources available in our community and thus they are not accessing them.	Jungle Gym staff
	Jobs (living wage job that gets you above poverty level, but there are generations of poverty in families, lack of skilled employees, and jobs for limited skilled populations and maintaining jobs) Foster Parents (they are having a hard time placing children right now & high level s of teen placement – and Klamath has the highest child abuse in the state) Education (children aren't going to school and the older kids choosing not going to school, it effects the child/student and the family; is it truly health related and what are the other factors)	DHS and statistics from DHS.
DV	More women arrested Offenders are trying to get the restraining order first before the victims Worked more this year with Hispanic families then they have in the past Lack of restraining orders being served due to the lack of sheriffs in the law enforcement Increase need for the transitional housing and they have a waiting list.	Co-Executive Director for the Crisis Center
Substance Abuse Needs	A need for a Relief Nursery for prevention Poverty in the area and folks have less money and more need care. More mental illness and drug abuse in the community	Lutheran Community Services

Area	Concerns	Source

Area	Concerns	Source
Nutrition Needs	Child obesity: with limited mobility and easier access to high fat food children are gaining weight at a faster rate than they are able to take it off.	http://public.health.oregon.gov
	Juvenile diabetes: with lower mobility rate and a higher intake of high caloric meals childhood diabetes has risen to higher levels than past years.	http://stateofobesity.org/states/or/
	Easy access lower prices: high caloric food is easily accessible due to the price per meal, healthier meals are higher price.	http://stateofobesity.org/states/or http://healthyeating.sfgate.com
Educational Needs	Parent education - parents don't understand the importance of early education and kindergarten readiness.	South Central Early Learning Hub
	Parent education - some parents think they can't teach their kids without special trainings or expensive products. Lack of prenatal education. Some children have developmental delays due to lack of exposure and parent training.	ECI
	Lack of awareness of resources available like childcare/preschools, ECI, etc.	ECI

	In higher education – students academically unprepared for college, lack of educational supports from family (feel like it’s a waste of time, etc.), lack of faculty experience with best practices in teaching, lack of childcare (lack of affordable options, can’t safely leave child with family), lack of “plan b” for childcare or transportation, low retention rate (lowest in the state)	KCC
	High school graduation rate – The county health rankings listed Klamath County’s 4 year graduation rate at 61%, 8 points lower than Oregon’s 68% rate.	Herald and News http://www.heraldandnews.com/news/local_news/schools/ranking-klamath-county-poverty-and-graduation-rates/article_7323c3ce-b780-11e3-ac43-001a4bcf887a.html

Public and Private Pre-Kindergarten Programs

Program Name	Funding Source	Do they serve OPK eligible children	Approximate # of children they serve	Partnership related activities
Klamath Family Head Start	State/Federal funding	Yes	328 children	Planning to share a substitute teacher list.
Klamath KID Center	Non-profit, united way funding, donations	Yes	50 children	Planning to share a substitute teacher list.
Miss Muffett’s Learning Center	Private- tuition	Yes	170 children	Planning to share a substitute teacher list.
YMCA of Klamath Falls	Grants/Tuition	Yes	76 children	Not at this time
Klamath Tribes Early Childhood Development Center	CCDF, HUD	Yes	20 children	MOU in progress

The YMCA of Klamath Falls recently implemented a Preschool Promise program, and this has impacted OPK enrollments as many of the families that preferred to have full days of service have left for that program. This caused temporary enrollment challenges, which OCDC Klamath has overcome to recruit families from the surrounding communities that are both income- and categorically eligible.

Services to Children with Disabilities

OCDC Klamath Falls OPK is currently serving 10 children with identified disabilities, meeting the 10% threshold. OCDC continues to actively recruit children with disabilities, consistent with the following strategies:

- Establishing relationships with the local agencies like DHS, ECI to get referrals, especially the most children in need.
- Distributing flyers, brochures and other program information at grocery stores, restaurants, Post Office, Government Agencies and schools.
- Promoting programs with flyers, press releases to community newspapers, radio stations or public service announcements.
- Attending community meetings, conferences, festivals, fairs.

Community Services for children with disabilities in Klamath County are as follows:

Service Provider	Resources Provided	Challenges or Barriers
<i>Early Childhood Intervention</i>	Provides services to preschoolers who have special needs in the areas of speech, language, motor, learning, hearing, vision, self-help and/or socialization through the Early Childhood Intervention program. Most referrals come from parents, then pediatricians, then childcare/preschool providers.	<p>Receiving referrals for children who are in need of services – many parents don't know who they are and the services they provide.</p> <p>Coordinating schedules with community preschools.</p> <p>Limited days/hours in ECI classrooms – children come 1-3 half-days, depending on their IFSP.</p> <p>Staff is very busy and stretched thin due to the number of children served.</p>

<i>Sky Lakes Speech and Language Pathology</i>	Board certified speech-language pathologists provide evaluation and treatment of inpatient and outpatient infants, children, and adults. Children services include feeding and swallowing disorders and speech and language disorders.	(unable to reach via phone)
<i>Jungle Gym Pediatric Therapy Center</i>	Therapists offer Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Speech Therapy, Developmental Playgroups and cognitive assessments. They also offer interactive playgroups for parents and children ages birth to 4 years of age.	Insurance denial – The child needs services but they are not covered by their insurance. Lack of drop-in childcare – The parent has to bring all of their children to appointments, which distracts the child receiving therapy and splits the parent's attention.
<i>Klamath Basin Behavioral Health</i>	General psychotherapy services, mental health assessments, and consultations for adults, children, adolescents, and families. Crisis/instant access services. Psychiatric day treatment services for children and adolescents. "Healthy Families" in-home services for parents with babies from 0-3. In-home safety and reunification services. Intensive community treatment services for children and adolescents. Medication management and psychiatry. Mobile crisis team. Oregon Health Plan enrollment. Non-offending parenting treatment groups. 24 hour crisis line.	(unable to reach via phone)
<i>Klamath Lutheran Community Services</i>	Mental health and wellness for children, youth, adults, and families including group counseling (parenting, anger management and more), co-occurring disorders, and individual and family counseling. Soon they will also address child and family well-being through a relief nursery, wrap around services, and supervised visitation. Child welfare outreach.	Availability of the clinicians – not enough clinicians to meet the needs of the community. Difficulty hiring and retaining experienced clinicians. Stigma of mental health – it's still a difficult thing for people to ask for and accept help. Transportation from the outlying areas.

		Financial – Private insurance doesn't pay a lot toward therapy/services and/or people have a high deductible.
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Sources used

- KCEDA. Klamath County Economic Development Association. 2016 Report.
- KCEDA. Klamath County Development Association. Community Profile
- Oregon Housing and Community Services. Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment for the 2016-2020 Plan.
- Community Action Partnership. ROMA Report. Community Assessment. 2014
- State of Oregon. Employment Department. Minimum Wage Rate Report. 2016
- Herald and News Report from Damon Runberg, Regional Economist Referral by Randy Norris, Klamath Falls field Officer Manager for the Oregon Employment Department.
- The Klamath County Association of Realtors, Year- end stats.
- Klamath Lutheran Community Services
- Early Childhood Intervention
- Staff member at Jungle Gym
- South Central Early Learning Hug
- KCC
- Oregon's Department of Environmental Quality
- Basintransit.com
- Herald and News

Marion County Profile

Summary

Marion County is a county that is changing significantly and experiencing significant economic upheaval, primarily due to skyrocketing housing costs. Hispanic families have been targeted in the city of Woodburn for high-profile immigration raids, which has had ripple effects throughout the community including parent participation in meetings and parents' willingness to be separated from their children during the day. Enrolled parents in OPK programs overwhelmingly would prefer full-day services, and several parents requested additional support in pre-literacy skills and early writing skills (children writing their names was mentioned most consistently).

Geographic Profile

Services are provided in Woodburn and Silverton, with the majority of families living in Woodburn (160), Silverton (54), Mt. Angel (43) and surrounding communities. Other cities or unincorporated areas include Brooks, Salem, Gervais, Aurora, Hubbard, and Scotts Mill.

Population & estimates

Marion County OPK currently serves over 300 children; 80% of families identify as Latino or Hispanic, with 63% of families identifying Spanish as their home language, with almost 8% identifying as either a third home language or declining to identify their home language. Services are provided in Woodburn and Silverton, with the majority of families living in Woodburn (160), Silverton (54), Mt. Angel (43) and surrounding communities.

Marion County's demographics are changing, with influxes of Hispanic families and smaller number of Russian and Somali immigrants. A recent report developed by PSU Population Research Center states, "From 2000 to 2010, younger individuals (ages with highest mobility levels) and elderly migrants moved into the county in search of employment, educational opportunities, housing, and, for the latter group, retirement. At the same time however, young children, post-graduates, and adults in their 40's moved out." This is reflected in the economic prospects reported by families – there are low-wage jobs available, but fewer opportunities available that offer true economic mobility.

	Oregon	Marion	Woodburn	Mt. Angel	Silverton
Total population ¹	4,093,465	330,700	25,590	3,286	10,002
Est. Number of children 0-5 ²	233,237	22,156	2,482	220	780
Est. Number of children 2-4 ⁱ	116,618	11,078	1,241	110	390
Community Poverty rates	15.40%	16.80%	30%	10.6%	15.1%
Childhood Poverty rates ³	21.60%	23.50%	42%	Data set too small for accurate estimates	21.1%
Estimated number of children ages 2-4 living in poverty	25,189	2,603	521		82
Percentage of households identifying as Latino ⁴	12.7%	26%	58.9%		12.3%
Estimated number of Latino children ages 2-4 living in poverty ⁱⁱ	5,184	1,008	306		
Percentage of households identifying as African American/Black ⁵	2.1%	1.4%	0.5%		
Estimated Number of African American/Black children living in poverty ⁱⁱⁱ	1,151	73			
Percentage of households identifying as Native American/Tribal ⁶	1.8%	2.6%	2.8%		
Estimated number of Native American/Tribal children ages 2-4	945	130	14		

¹ 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41>

² Percentage rates from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates * total population.

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41035,41031,41029,41>

³ Estimated child poverty rates, Children First for Oregon <http://www.cffo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/ChildrenInPov.png>

⁴ 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41035,41031,41029,41>

⁵ 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41035,41031,41029,41>

⁶ 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41035,41031,41029,41>

living in poverty ^{iv}					
ⁱ Est. number of children 0-5*.5 (approximation based on assumed even distribution of ages) ⁱⁱ Calculations based on the number of children ages 2-4 times the percentage of Latino families times the 35% Latino Child Poverty Rate cited in the Oregon Community Foundation report <i>Latinos in Oregon</i> http://www.oregoncf.org/Templates/media/files/reports/latinos_in_oregon_report_2016.pdf ⁱⁱⁱ Calculations based on the number of children ages 2-4 times the percentage of African Americans times the 47% African American/Black child poverty rate cited in the Children First for Oregon <i>Children in Poverty</i> report http://www.cffo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/ChildrenInPov.png ^{iv} Calculations based on the number of children ages 2-4 times the percentage of Latino families times the 35% Latino Child Poverty Rate cited in the Oregon Community Foundation report <i>Latinos in Oregon</i> http://www.oregoncf.org/Templates/media/files/reports/latinos_in_oregon_report_2016.pdf ^v Calculations based on number of children 2-4 living in poverty * rate of households speaking a home language other than English. Likely an underestimation/ minimum possible number as non-English speaking households tend to be overrepresented in the population living at or below poverty.					

Economic considerations

With low rates of unemployment, OCDC primarily serves OPK families that are underemployed, often working two part-time jobs to make ends meet. There has been a recent increase in the number of jobs available, but these tend to be low-wage service jobs. Although recent aggregated data does not reflect these changes, many small businesses in the City of Woodburn that cater to Hispanic communities have noted huge decreases in business, with some retailers and restaurants reporting an 80% drop in recent business. This is due to recent immigration enforcement – Woodburn was targeted in several high-profile immigration raids as it is such a heavily Hispanic community. These impacts may not show in economic data currently recorded, but this is furthering the Hispanic community’s gradual disenfranchisement and has led to some closures and lost jobs. TANF enrollment has also dropped significantly as any services requiring a social security number or even perceived as governmental assistance are being rejected by undocumented families as they fear retaliatory actions by immigration enforcement officials.

Marion County has experienced significant increases in housing costs; similar to OCDC’s other counties, a cursory examination of available rental listings does not show a single two- or three-bedroom house or apartment available for the County’s reported median rent of \$838 listed in U.S. Census community survey updates data. Many families are doubling up, or living with 3-5 persons housed in one room, with other likely living in substandard housing or places not meant for human habitation, which research has shown has significant detrimental impact on many factors of health, economic mobility, child development and trauma.

Parent Surveys

Marion County conducted surveys with 47 families, including current, withdrawn and waitlist families. Results are as follows:

# 4) Would you prefer a half-day program or a full-day program? Why?	Half-day(13) Full-day(34)
#5) What program schedule would work best for you – matching the school year, or from one specific month to another?	School Year (33) Both(4) As Is (6) Other(4)
#6) What do you most want your child to get out of school? What is most important to you as a parent?	Letters and numbers/write their names (13) Structure and routine (2) Learning how to share/social emotional (9) Dual language (4) Ready for school (12) To help children and families more (1)
#7) What does your family need assistance with? #8) Are there programs or resources that would help you and your children? Are you getting the help you need now?	Housing (3) Clothes and food (3) Energy assistance (2) More classes for parents (2) Rosetta stone/language learning (2) Transportation times communicated better Transportation for families living close by (1) Health care (1) Speech therapy (1) More support to help my child learn (1) More training for staff (1)
#9) What is your family most proud of? What is	My child enjoying/doing well in school (4) Being an engaged parent (3)

going really well for your family?	My child learning (6) My child is better at sharing (2) Our situation is more stable (3) I am going back to school (1) I can better balance work and home life (1) That my child is learning two languages (1)
#10) What changes would you recommend for the OPK program?	More learning activities Better transportation communication (2) Full day (8) Food is too healthy – child does not like vegetables (1) Services for over income families (1) Transportation for families that live nearby (3) That parent feedback is taken more seriously (1) A summer program (1) Better communication when school is closed (1) Cannot attend meetings because of my schedule (1) Indoor play space when weather is bad (2)
#1) Do you have opportunities to participate in parent meetings?	Yes(31) No(8) Sometimes(6) N/A(2)
#2) Do you help with planning, reviewing, or Improving programs?	Yes(5) No(35) Sometimes(2) Not Yet(2) N/A(3)
#3) Do you receive materials you're your child's program in a language that you understand?	Yes(44) No(1) Sometimes no(1) N/A(1)
#11) How would you rate the services of the OPK Program?	Very Good (24) Good (19) Fair (2)

	Poor (0) N/A (2)
<i>#12) Would you like to add anything else or provide any comments? Please expand upon your assessment of any areas in which our program could improve our services. (Optional question)</i>	Better intake process (1) Better transportation communication during emergencies/weather (2) That parent feedback be taken more seriously (1)

Areas of community concern

Area	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
Childcare Needs	The Marion County head start programs are located at Salem and Woodburn areas, most Head Start Programs do not meet the qualifications of the needs of the community. Many Families need support on after hours child care. Most families are not eligible for low income child care.	Community
	By the enrollment requirement in any head start programs and the expense f the opportunities in childcare preschool children will not meet school expectations. The children are not prepared for school for enrollment. Willamette Valley Community Action Head Start belongs to Woodburn Service Area. At the end children are in the waiting list.	
	The Department of Human Resources-2016 Child Care Rates in Marion County Monthly Rates-Full Time Licensed Center Based Facilities Infants- \$728.00 Toddlers- \$715.00 Preschool \$590.00 School-Age \$570.00 Special Needs \$728.00	The Department of Human Resources Website
Health Needs	OHP applications are taking longer to process, therefore Well child exams and dental assessments are not done by the recommended time.	Oregon Health Plan and OPK Parents
	Due to parents carpooling to work they are not able to take the time to take children to non-urgent medical and dental appointments.	OPK Parents
	Due to lack of information about Lead, families are using home remedies that contain lead.	Environmental Specialist at Marion County Health Department.

Area	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
Transportation Needs	More Buses, more Drivers, more Bus Assistants and Transpiration Assistant or Sub Drivers.	
	To comply with Head Start Standards children are limited to 1 hour bus rides, due to the areas served at times routes become longer than 1 hour. Then transportation is denied due to time constraints and or seating capacity, or staffing i.e. ratios.	
	As programs are added the need grows greatly and becomes very stressful when resources are NOT there to meet the need.	
Housing Needs	For a lot of families, one of the biggest concerns at this moment is the legal status (SSN) of families. Many migrant families do not have SSN and a lot of apartments are asking for SSN in order for families to qualify.	FHS Coordinator, Migrant FA, OPK families, ERSEA Team.
	A lot of families do not have a driver's license to drive to different counties to look for housing and they have to pay for a taxi or transportation. This leads to income, the rent is increasing and for families it is hard to afford the payment and more if they have a minimum wage job. Also, most of migrant families are Spanish speaking and it is hard for them to communicate in different housing facilities due to the language.	
	Many families rent rooms from houses while they apply for apartments and qualify, however, due to struggling for space for the whole family they start moving to different places and they don't have a permanent address to put when completing housing applications.	

Area	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
	For migrant families they arrive from other countries and they feel confident that they will be able to get space from the camps around the counties. However, when they get here all the rooms are already full. Some migrant camps are Leary Camp in Woodburn, Killian Loop North East camp in Woodburn, Howell Prairie Camp in Salem, and Mt. Angel Shelters. There is not enough space in the camps where more families can get the support. Also, many families from our communities and migrant families don't have a supportive relative leaving around the area, or they don't know anybody and it is hard for them to look for a place. When people are trying to get an apartment or home landlords will ask for references. Sometimes it is difficult to give landlords references when they are located in another country.	
	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
	Recent increase with rent costs families are finding it challenging to find appropriate housing resources.	Marion County
	Marion County compares poorly with other Oregon Counties in: Obesity, Prenatal Care, Depression, Smoking, and Teen Pregnancies.	Marion County Community Health Improvement Plan
	Poverty in Marion County is 16% whereas in the United States as a whole it is 13.8%	Marion County Community Health Improvement Plan
	Marion County High School graduation rate is 82.2% compared to the United States graduation rate is 85.6%	County Health Rankings
	3 out of 4 domestic violence issues were resolved in 2016, 1 was informed of resources, hotlines, and programs to seek help but was too scared to follow through and later on regretted not getting the help.	OCDC

Area	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
	<p>Domestic Abuse victims often need the following services: Reasons to apply for cash assistance, Impact child Welfare Intervention, Often occurs along with abuse of alcohol or drugs.</p> <p>The most recent report made in 2015 which in Oregon alone includes the following 1 in 4 women & 1 in 7 men have experienced some form of domestic violence in a lifetime. 50 percent of women receiving public assistance have experienced domestic violence.</p>	DHS Sexual & Domestic Violence Programs in Oregon.
	<p>The number of arrest “meth related” have doubled from 2009-2015 Oregon is ranked number 5 in the nation for marijuana use.</p>	Oregonian North Point Recovery
	<p>In 2013-2015 60 million dollars were added to the budgets for mental health care. Arrests related to heroin have grown by 4 times since 2009; Hispanics teens are more likely to abuse drugs compared to another ethnic group.</p>	Drug free.org

Area	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
Nutrition Needs	<p>Many children are served during the year and we have been seeing obese and overweight children, this is happening because it is so hard for our families to buy healthy food due to high cost of that. Junk food is cheap and that is why too many families choose this kind of food for their children. Sometimes both parents work and they do not have time to cook healthy food for their children.</p>	FHSC, OCDC, Parent Surveys
	<p>Our community needs more nutrition education like cooking workshops. Families need to learn how to save money using coupons and special offers; they also need to know how to understand the nutrition labels and to avoid the excess of salt, sugar and saturated fats.</p>	

	There are too many programs being offered at the same community area. Community Action, Preschool promise, and the migrant program at the school district that leads to OCDC not being able to fill all slots that were given and many children do not get our services.	Agency
	Parents request English as a second language for themselves, and many of them are unable to take classes, Our agency lacks resources for parents to learn English at their home. All children and parents should have access to education. Some over income families do not qualify for our services and these children fall behind.	Parent Surveys
Educational Needs	More emphasis on children with disabilities, perhaps more training on what services are available for children who have developmental needs and trainings on how to advocate for their children with evaluations or with Willamette ESD.	Ed Coordinator, OPK parents, WESD

Public and Private Pre-Kindergarten Programs

Program Name	Funding Source	Do they serve OPK eligible children	Approximate # of children they serve	If you consider this program to be partner, how are you partnering with them?
A Special Place 252 Steelhammer Rd. Silverton, OR	Private	Unsure	70 ages 2-12	

Bright Beginnings Learning Ctr. 219 South St. Silverton, OR		Unsure	2 I/T 14 Preschool	
Parkhouse Preschool at Silverton Arts 201 Charles St. Silverton, OR	Private	Yes (3-5 yr. old)	12	
Secret Garden Preschool 4501 Edison Rd. NE Silverton, OR				
Silverton Christian School 229 Eureka Ave. Silverton, OR Ask for Theresa Zade	Private	(3-4 yr. old)	40	
TLC Daycare 15534 E Marquam Rd. NE Mt. Angel, OR	Private	Unsure	Can serve 39 but currently serving 18	
Littlest Angel Preschool 620 Spruce St. Mt. Angel, OR				
Rose Cottage Montessori 1275 E College St. Mt. Angel, OR	Private	Unsure	10	
Willamette Valley Christian School 9075 Pueblo Ave. Brooks, OR	Private	Unsure	25	
Gervais School District 150 Douglas Ave Gervais, OR	State, Federal and Some County	Unsure	Pre-K 39 State including K-12 about 1100	
Sacred Heart Catholic School 515 7 th St. Gervais, Or	Private	Unsure	9	

St. Paul Parochial School PO Box 188 St. Paul, OR	Private	Unsure	20	
St. Paul Elementary School 20449 Main St. NE St. Paul, OR	Private	Unsure	9	
North Marion Elementary				
Las Manitas Bilingual Preschool 591 Gatch St. Woodburn, OR	Private	Unsure	12	
Little Lambs Preschool 1100 E. Lincoln St. Woodburn, OR				
Community Action Head Start 950 SW Boones Ferry Rd. Woodburn, OR	State and Federal	Yes	55	Recruitment, referrals, parent events
St. Luke's Catholic School 501-599 Harrison St. Woodburn, OR	Private	Unsure	25	
Woodburn Creative Learning Center	Private	Unsure	15	
Woodburn Family Learning Center 1440 Newberg Hwy. Woodburn, OR	Federal	No	40	Recruitment, referrals
Woodburn School District Migrant Preschool 1274 Fifth St. Woodburn, OR	Federal	Yes	19	Recruitment, referrals, parent events
Woodburn School District Preschool Promise 1274 Fifth St.	State	Yes	40	Recruitment, referrals, parent events and Kindergarten Partnership Innovative grant

Woodburn, OR				
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Services to Children with Disabilities

Marion County's OPK program currently serves 15% of children with identified disabilities and IFSPs.

Service Provider	Resources Provided	Challenges or Barriers
<i>Willamette ESD</i>	Disability Evaluations, Speech and Language, Behavioral, Learning Delays Services; Service Coordinators provide consultations to OCDC classrooms, provide consultations to OCDC staff and families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources are severely limited during Summer months Lack of Early recruitment lists from WEDS has affected our ability to know who within our service area has IFSP's or Special Needs. Parents have enrolled their children with our program without consulting WEDS.
FACT Of Oregon(replaced RISE)	Advocacy for parents of children with disabilities, Trainings for parents and staff	
Juntos Podemos	There were resources for families on the website.	Unable to find any classes for parents, but there are resources for them.
NW Down Syndrome Association	Parent trainings and support, Awareness walk; Conference	

Washington County OPK Community Assessment profile

Summary

OCDC Washington County currently has 386 OPK-funded slots, with 20 slots projected to be moved to Klamath Falls in 2016-2017. Future enrollment targets will be 366.

Washington County has experienced major under-enrollment challenges, and continues to struggle to find eligible children due to very limited recruitment and service areas as defined in Service Area memoranda of understanding. Housing is a major expense for Washington County, and housing insecurity is a tremendous focus for additional trainings and resource referrals in the future.

As Washington County opened many Preschool Promise classrooms, parents' stated preference for full-day services has reduced the appeal of OCDC's 3.5 hour day program for many families. Per the local ELWC Preschool Promise report, the newly implemented program serves 174 students and of that number the data the ELWC HUB shared shows that 42% of the students are Head Start income eligible, below 100% of the Federal poverty guidelines. In addition, Forest Grove School District opened 2 Title I Preschool classrooms that served children who were potentially Head Start income eligible. OCDC may have an opportunity to work in partnership with these classrooms to serve the students in an afternoon session of OPK if remodeling work is completed at Linden for 2017-2018. Further collaboration with the Echo Shaw Principal will be necessary to coordinate the school operational day and annual calendar.

The implementation of the new program made a significant impact on OCDC's enrollment. OCDC recommends implementing full day services when possible, and the parent surveys below identify similar priorities for currently enrolled and waitlisted parents.

Geographic Profile

OCDC Washington County currently serves Forest Grove, Cornelius, Banks and Gaston.

Anecdotal evidence shows that there are areas that have children currently on waiting lists for other programs, but OCDC is unable to currently serve these populations due to existing Service Area Memorandum of Understanding restrictions. One example includes immigrant communities in Beaverton around the William L. Walker Elementary School area, and other local Head Start organizations have reported being unable to serve this population at this time.

Population & Estimates

Currently, 71% of Washington County's population identifies as Hispanic or Latino, with 46% identifying Spanish as their home language and 20% of families speaking a language other than English or Spanish, or opting to not identify the home language spoken.

	Oregon	Washington	Forest Grove	Cornelius	Banks	Gaston
Total population ¹	4,093,465	582,779	24,058	12,414	1,777	637
Est. Number of children 0-5 ²	233,237	37,297	1,635	769	Dataset too small for reliable estimates	Dataset too small for reliable estimates
Est. Number of children 2-4 ⁱ	116,618	18,648	817	384		
Community Poverty rates	15.40%	10.50%	11.6%	13.5%		
Childhood Poverty rates ³	21.60%	14.70%	19.1%	18.9%		
Estimated number of children ages 2-4 living in poverty	25,189	2,741	156	73		
Percentage of households identifying as Latino ⁴	12.7%	16.4%	23.1%	50.1%		
Estimated number of Latino children ages 2-4 living in poverty ⁱⁱ	5,184	1,070				
Percentage of households identifying as African American/Black ⁵	2.1%	2.2%	0.7%	1.2%		
Estimated Number of African American/Black children living in	1,151	193				

¹ 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41>

² Percentage rates from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates * total population. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41035,41031,41029,41>

³ Estimated child poverty rates, Children First for Oregon <http://www.cffo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/ChildrenInPov.png>

⁴ 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41035,41031,41029,41>

⁵ 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41035,41031,41029,41>

poverty ⁱⁱⁱ						
Percentage of households identifying as Native American/Tribal ⁶	1.8%	1.2%	.06%	1.3%		
Estimated number of Native American/Tribal children ages 2-4 living in poverty ^{iv}	945	101				
ⁱ Est. number of children 0-5*.5 (approximation based on assumed even distribution of ages) ⁱⁱ Calculations based on the number of children ages 2-4 times the percentage of Latino families times the 35% Latino Child Poverty Rate cited in the Oregon Community Foundation report <i>Latinos in Oregon</i> http://www.oregoncf.org/Templates/media/files/reports/latinos_in_oregon_report_2016.pdf ⁱⁱⁱ Calculations based on the number of children ages 2-4 times the percentage of African Americans times the 47% African American/Black child poverty rate cited in the Children First for Oregon <i>Children in Poverty</i> report http://www.cffo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/ChildrenInPov.png ^{iv} Calculations based on the number of children ages 2-4 times the percentage of Latino families times the 35% Latino Child Poverty Rate cited in the Oregon Community Foundation report <i>Latinos in Oregon</i> http://www.oregoncf.org/Templates/media/files/reports/latinos_in_oregon_report_2016.pdf ^v Calculations based on number of children 2-4 living in poverty * rate of households speaking a home language other than English. Likely an underestimation/ minimum possible number as non-English speaking households tend to be overrepresented in the population living at or below poverty.						

Economic Considerations

Housing is a growing challenge for residents of Washington County. According to Ryan Wells, AICP, Community Development Director for the City of Cornelius, over 70 % of Washington County residents are paying in excess of 1/3 of their income on housing costs. Additionally, 39% are paying over 50% of their income on housing costs.

Housing costs in Cornelius remain unaffordable for most low income families, with no regulated or subsidized low income housing units in Cornelius.

⁶ 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/41035.41031.41029.41>

With median house prices in Cornelius, the most affordable housing market in Washington County, recently peaking at \$290,000, and median rent for two-bedroom units at \$1,000-\$1,200, housing is completely out of reach for families living at or below the poverty line. Cornelius has the highest household size in all of Washington County at 3.5 members; Some landlords will not rent to large group sizes forcing families to double up with other friends and families This data implies that many of our families may fall into the McKinney Vento homeless classification and the families are not self-identifying. We need further training for all staff to identify and support families experiencing housing insecurity.

The majority of employers in the Cornelius community are low paying/service jobs. There are more opportunities for work in construction with the anticipated housing increases coming in 2017-2018. 1,100 new homes are currently scheduled to be built within City of Cornelius limits, 64 of those being across the street from our Linden site. All houses will be in the starting range of \$250,000.

One major Cornelius employer, Western Hazelnut Company, is closing and moving to Donald, Oregon. We currently serve families employed by this company.

With increased wages, Washington County OPK programs struggle to find enough low income families to enroll in the program. Moderate income families comprise approximately 20% of our enrollment. We serve an additional 10% of families who are determined to be over income. The number of over income families on the 2016-17 waiting list was 40, according to the OCDC STATUS Over Income Report.

Transportation barriers force families to make poor nutrition choices because they don't have the transportation means to regularly access grocery stores. This is noted in the number of overweight and obese children we see in our PIR. This is also an issue reflected in the community data from the Health Department.

Food security continues to be an issue for families. There are limited food pantries in the area. Some families are reluctant to go public agencies for support such as WIC and SNAP which could improve their nutritional health.

Substance abuse and domestic violence are issues that we don't hear families discuss very often. Reviewing the data it appears these are issues common to our community. We need to do a deeper exploration of ways to educate families on these topics. We also need to train our staff to understand these issues and be able to use motivational interviewing techniques to draw out some of their conversations with families.

Parent Surveys/Focus Group

Enrolled OPK parents were surveyed, both during in person interviews and with paper surveys, to identify parent's recommendations for program design. Results, with responses grouped thematically, are as follows:

(n = 74)

What program model would you prefer, full day (6 hour) services or half-day (3.5 hour) services?

- Half day – 9 (12%)
- Full day – 65 (88%)

Why would you prefer full day or half day?

- Half day

- It is more developmentally appropriate for young children (3)
- I prefer spending more time with my child (2)
- Six hours is too long for a young child (2)
- It works better for our schedule
- Full day
 - It provides more time for my child to learn (29)
 - I work/I would like to work and it would help with my schedule (11)
 - It better prepares children for full-day kindergarten (7)
 - I wouldn't have to pay for a babysitter (3)
 - More time to interact with friends/better for social-emotional development (3)
 - Teachers need more time to teach effectively (2)
 - My child would have more time to practice writing

Generally, what changes would you recommend for OCDC's OPK program?

- Longer hours (6)
- More focus on English language learning (2)
- More focus on writing (2)
- Transportation need to be more flexible/reliable (2)
- Early parent meetings/offer parent meetings at other times (2)
- More daily communication between staff and parents
- Start services an hour earlier/more flexible hours (2)
- More flexibility to allow siblings in the same room and allow siblings to join in the classroom when I am in an OPK meeting
- Have an (online) site with all the handouts instead of hard copies
- Allow children to stay with teachers for multiple years
- More time outside to play
- Offer transportation at every center for every program

Major Community Concerns

Area	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
Childcare Needs	According to Karen Henkemeyer, the Director of Washington County Childcare Resource and Referral: Childcare concerns remain consistent for families; lack of availability, lack of affordability. DHS has had a waiting list for subsidy off and on this past year (ERDC). Requirements to qualify are often prohibitive to families.	Director of Washington County Childcare Resource and Referral
	211 is now in charge of childcare referrals. OCDC did not have current information posted there. We are correcting that on April 7, 2017.	

Area	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
Health Needs	<p>According to Ignolia Duyck from Virginia Garcia Memorial Health Center, these are the barriers for access:</p> <p>Despite Washington County having Community Health Centers, I have seen that our patients and community members still don't have access to meet their medical, dental and Mental Health needs, especially those who are uninsured adults whom mostly are immigrants. Along on this line, there are not enough appointments slots open for our own patients for them to come for follow up visits. Another issue regarding access has been referring uninsured patients to other health specialist (outside their Community Health Center network). The waiting list could take about 4-6 weeks.</p> <p>Many patients would like to have the clinics open on Saturdays</p> <p>Health Coverage/ affordability is another concern for those who can get health insurance due to their legal status. This is mostly for adults who are facing this challenge. For those who would like to buy insurance, the cost are un-affordable.</p> <p>Language/ Interpretation at private specialist (outside their Community Health Center network)</p>	<p>Community Outreach Manager Virginia Garcia Memorial Health Center 1151 N. Adair Street Cornelius, Oregon 97113 P: 503- 359-8527 F: 503- 352-8574 www.viriniagarcia.org Email communication 4/12/2017</p>

Area	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
	<p>The 2 leading child health conditions in our OPK program:</p> <p>Asthma Obesity</p>	PIR data from 2015-16
	<p>Community Health concerns according to the Washington County Health Department: Priority focus areas for the 2014 Washington County Community Health Improvement Plan. The three focus areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to affordable health care • Chronic disease (related to physical activity and healthy eating) • Mental health (focus on suicide prevention) 	Washington County Community Health Improvement Plan 2014
	<p>Lifeworks Mental Health consultant cites the following concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -access to qualified mental health specialist who specialize in early childhood assessment, diagnosis and treatment - access to child care options (that support working parent scheduled) that can maintain and support children with significant mental health symptoms in the child care setting - access to parent mental health services (and supports to make it work like child care) 	<p>Lifeworks NW</p> <hr/> <p>Email communication 4/7/2017</p>

Area	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
Transportation Needs	<p>Cornelius and Forest Grove have limited transportation services available through Tri Met. The bus lines run primarily along Baseline and frequently traveled areas. Families living off the regular corridor are limited in their ability to access public transportation.</p> <p>The community infrastructure to support pedestrians in the community are lacking in many areas. There are neighborhoods without sidewalks, overgrown areas that people with disabilities are unable to navigate; families with strollers must walk down the street causing safety concerns.</p> <p>There are no short or long range plans by Tri-Met to extend or expand Max services or bus lines in the next 5 years in Cornelius or Forest Grove.</p>	Tri-Met Washington County Westside Report
	<p>Transportation services provided to families by OCDC are challenging. We transport Forest Grove students to our center in Hillsboro (Enterprise). Families are highly mobile and frequently change babysitters and caregiver arrangements. This presents weekly challenges to the transportation team. They need to reroute students, modify routes, etc. to accommodate these changes. We are flexible but there are programmatic limits to how many changes you can make to existing bus routes.</p> <p>The result is we see many families drop from the OPK program due to lack of transportation. (Ginger Stowell, Transportation Assistant, Melissa Lusk, Operations Support Manager, John Avalos ERSEA</p>	Interviews with Management at OCDC

Area	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
	Supervisor)	
Housing Needs	<p>Housing costs have continued to climb over the past 5 years. Ryan Wells, City of Cornelius states that the Oregon housing market out paces the wages of many families. Housing costs in Hillsboro are the highest, Forest Grove is second highest and Cornelius is the lowest. Cornelius still remains too expensive for most low income families.</p>	<p><i>Community Development Director</i> City of Cornelius 1300 S. Kodiak Circle <i>Mailing: 1355 N. Barlow Street</i> Cornelius, Oregon 97113</p>
	<p>Needs: Affordable housing Low Income Housing Rent Subsidy</p>	
	<p>70% of households pay more than 30% of their income* on housing 39% of households pay more than 50% of their income* on housing</p>	<p>Sources: Metro 2035 Population Forecast/ PSU Population Research Center Certified Population Estimates/Washington County Transportation System Plan 2035</p>

Area	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
	<p>There are an abundance of social services resources in Washington County. Unfortunately, most services are provided in Hillsboro and Beaverton. The transportation barrier hinders some families from accessing these services.</p> <p>Family Advocates at OCDC are a liaison to these agencies for our enrolled families. They work closely with the family to dispel myths about qualifications for certain services (such as health care, WIC, SNAP) and help to alleviate the fear of enrolling in governmental programs. This fear exists in the undocumented immigrant community.</p> <p>From our 2015-2016 PIR, the numbers of enrolled families remain lower than expected in WIC and TANF. However, the data may be inaccurate due to faulty pathways of reporting in the OCDC database.</p>	PIR 2015-2016

Area	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
Domestic Violence Issues	<p>Fear of reporting domestic violence due to undocumented status results in abuse being not reported.</p> <p>Lack of adequate services: one shelter with 24 beds in the county</p> <p>Services limited to English and Spanish</p> <p>Hillsboro Police responded to 1,235 calls for service coded as “domestic violence” in 2015, but those numbers are likely under-reported, Crime Analyst Specialist Leah Turner says. Many calls to 911 are dispatched as harassment calls, welfare checks or 911 hang-ups, and all could include a domestic violence component without being coded as such.</p>	<p>Domestic Violence Resource Center:</p> <p>Domestic Violence Resource Center 180 Main St., Suite 201 Hillsboro, OR 97123 Phone:503.640.5352</p> <p>http://portlandtribune.com/ht/117-hillsboro-tribune-news/315849-193567-groups-push-for-family-justice-center-in-washington-county-by-2017</p>
Abuse Related	<p>Addiction is the uncontrollable need for a substance or activity. In Oregon, there are hundreds of thousands of residents who are in need of treatment for addiction, and Washington County residents account for about 40,000 of that total.</p>	<p>http://www.co.washington.or.us/HHS/Addiction/index.cfm</p>

Area	Concerns (Please describe as specifically, with as many details as possible)	Source
Nutrition Needs	<p>Cornelius and Forest Grove are identified as “Food Deserts”. Lack of grocery stores in neighborhoods and limited public transportation make it difficult for families to access stores. Families are forced to make food choices that are not the healthiest. They have to travel to the store and choose packaged, canned, and processed foods with longer shelf life rather than more expensive fresh foods.</p> <p>Walmart in Forest Grove, one Safeway Fred Meyer and Winco in Cornelius</p>	<p>http://projects.oregonlive.com/maps/food-deserts/</p>
Educational Needs	<p>Children continue to arrive at Kindergarten unprepared for English Early Literacy concepts. Forest Grove has 3 elementary schools that are at high risk for academic failure. Despite interventions, 3rd grade reading levels continue to be below grade level.</p>	<p>ODE Kindergarten Assessment: Forest Grove http://www.oregon.gov/ode/educator-resources/assessment/Pages/Kindergarten-Assessment.aspx http://www.ode.state.or.us/apps/BulkDownload/BulkDownload.Web/, viewed 4/13/2017 ODE State Report Card: Forest Grove http://www.ode.state.or.us/data/reportcard/reports.aspx, viewed 4/13/2017</p>

Public and Private Pre-Kindergarten Programs

Program Name	Funding Source	Do they serve OPK eligible children	Approximate # of children they serve	Partnership details
Community Action Head Start	OPK	Yes	400 in overall Washington	We work well in most areas, recruiting boundaries and enrollment issues this

			County	past year has created some barriers. We jointly recruit families and refer to each other.
Forest Grove School District	Title I Preschool Promise	Yes	80	We are working well this year and anticipate a more in depth partnership next year
Hillsboro School District	Title I Preschool Promise	Yes	60+ partnered with Adelante Mujeres	Yes, we have a new partnership with them for PSP at Enterprise
Adelante Mujeres	Preschool Promise	Yes	60+ partnered with Hillsboro School District 20 as a standalone program	We have a mutual family referral system and partnership is working well

Services for Children with Disabilities

OCDC Washington County serves 14% of our students with disabilities. Washington County has an excellent partnership with the local LEA; the NW Regional ESD. OCDC has on-site support and the ESD works closely with teachers to train and support their work with students who have a disability. Staff and LEA partners meet on a quarterly basis to ensure that we are meeting the partnership goals in our MOU.

Service Provider	Resources Provided	Challenges or Barriers
<i>Northwest Regional ESD</i>	On site services for inclusion of children with IFSPs. We have 2 instructional aides in our classrooms that they pay for. We have on site support from their Specialist, Therapists provide onsite services to their clients	This is a model partnership. The Education leadership with has developed a partnership that serves

		close to 15% of our students who have IFSPs. They meet regularly with the parents on joint home visits, IFSP meetings, collaborate with teaching teams to develop strategies for support. We meet quarterly with their management team to plan and debrief on current services.
Lifeworks Mental Health Consultants	Contracted services to provide mental health services to families/children by referral. Bilingual services are available	Meeting the scheduling needs of the families and having and maintaining bilingual clinicians are challenges.

Sources

<http://caowash.org/understanding/profile/issues.html> Issues of Poverty Report

https://www.oregonfoodbank.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Western-Washington-County-CFA_web.pdf Annual report on food insecurity in the county

http://trimet.org/pdfs/wse/wse_report.pdf Public transportation plans for future for area

<https://www.cffo.org/> Children First for Oregon Data Book 2016

http://www.oregonlive.com/kiddo/index.ssf/2015/06/child_care_in_oregon_insuffici.html Childcare costs in Oregon out of reach for families

<https://www.oregon.gov/dhs/assistance/CHILD-CARE/Pages/rates.aspx> Childcare reimbursement rates DHS

<https://affordablehousingonline.com/housing-search/Oregon/Forest-Grove> Rent rates in the area

<http://projects.oregonlive.com/maps/food-deserts/> Food Deserts in Oregon, mapping

<http://www.co.washington.or.us/HHS/News/upload/WC-CHA.pdf> Public Health report Washington CTY

<http://www.co.washington.or.us/HHS/Addiction/index.cfm> Addiction statistics for the county

ODE Kindergarten Assessment: Forest Grove <http://www.ode.gov/ode/educator-resources/assessment/Pages/Kindergarten-Assessment.aspx>

<http://www.ode.state.or.us/apps/BulkDownload/BulkDownload.Web/>, viewed 4/13/2017

ODE State Report Card: Forest Grove <http://www.ode.state.or.us/data/reportcard/reports.aspx>, viewed 4/13/2017

Community Development Director for the City of Cornelius
1355 N. Barlow St. Cornelius

Metro 2035 Population Forecast/ PSU Population Research Center Certified Population Estimates/Washington County
Transportation System Plan 2035 (Housing costs in Washington County)

Lifeworks NW
Email communication 4/7/2017

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4/12/2017