



OCDC
Oregon
Child Development
Coalition



Community Assessment



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At OCDC, our ongoing commitment and intention is to support children, families, and staff in their well-being as we work together to achieve our shared mission.



Message from the Executive Director

2022 began the shift to the new normal of our lives, including continuing to live with the pandemic, experiencing more extreme weather events, and suffering continued devastating wildfires. The true consequences of the pandemic are just emerging. Staffing challenges were at the forefront of challenges in 2022 and will continue to be in 2023. With all this, the families, staff and communities have risen to the challenge, supporting each other during these tumultuous times.

“...One thing is certain: If we merge mercy with might, and might with right, then love becomes our legacy and change our children’s birthright.” Amanda Gorman, First National Youth Poet Laureate from “The Hill We Climb.” This quote sums up the might, the strength, and commitment of OCDC staff for the services we provide that are so important for the children and families life foundations. It is the loving nurturing and deep commitment to mission that staff pour into all they do that makes this all possible. At OCDC, our ongoing commitment and intention is to support children, families, and staff in their well-being as we work together to achieve our shared mission.

Donalda Dodson, MPH, RN
Executive Director



Section 1 ► Overview of the State of OCDC

OCDC History

The Oregon Child Development Coalition (OCDC) is a private, non-profit corporation established in 1971 that operates early childhood education programs in the state of Oregon and serves over 4,000 children and families in its Migrant and Seasonal Head Start and Early Head Start (MSHS/EHS), Early Head Start Childcare Partnerships Region X (EHS CCP RX), Early Head Start Childcare Region XII (EHS CC RXII), Oregon Pre-Kindergarten (OPK), OPK Prenatal to Three (OPK-P3), Preschool Promise (PSP), and Maternal, Infant, Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) programs across 15 of Oregon's 36 counties (Figure 1).

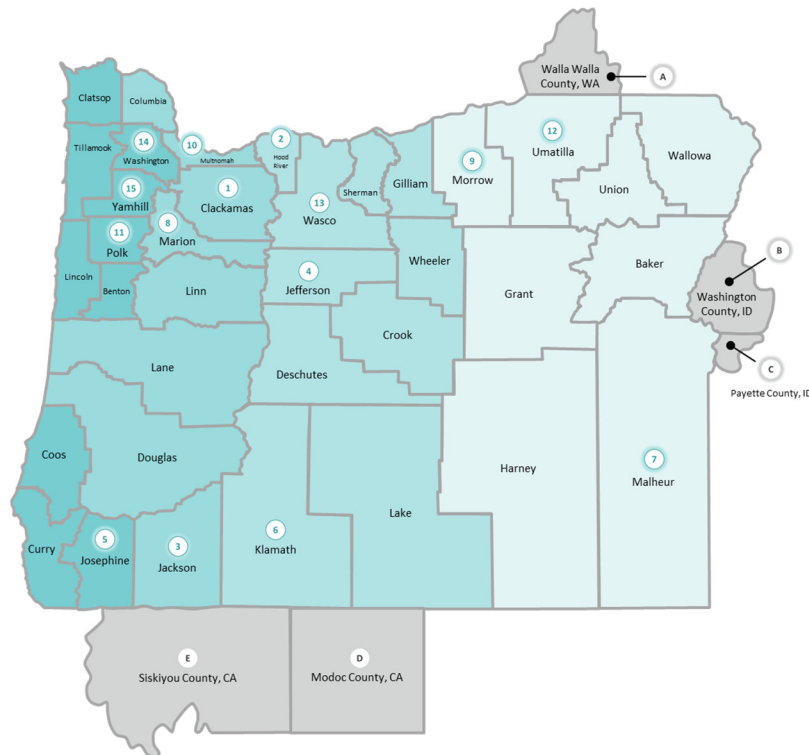
OCDC is dedicated to improving the lives of children and families by providing early childhood education, care and advocacy with unique and supportive services to enhance family growth and community success. OCDC prepares children for school by focusing on early childhood care, education and teacher development, promotes economic opportunities for families and communities by providing services that support the workforce and, in turn, state and local economies, partners with the community by collaborating with dentists, doctors, educators, health care providers, emergency food care providers, school districts, employers and state and local service providers, and practices inclusiveness by welcoming all cultures and languages.

OCDC Service and Recruitment Area

The Oregon Child Development Coalition serves families and children in its MSHS/EHS, EHS CCP RX, EHS CC RXII, OPK, OPK-P3, PSP, PFA, and MIECHV programs across 15 of Oregon's 36 counties. Figure 1 (below) shows a map of OCDC's service and recruitment areas for Oregon, with the counties and centers listed under each county for the calendar year of 2023 (see Appendix A for all center and Central Office locations and a breakdown of programs per site as of 1/01/2023).

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

**Figure 1: 2023 All OCDC Service and Recruitment Area Map
(Including RX EHS CCP Partners)**



Service Area

- 1 Clackamas County: Mulino Center, Sunshine Early Learning Childcare Center: Sugarplums (Milwaukie), and Central Office (Wilsonville)
- 2 Hood River County: Odell & Parkdale Centers
- 3 Jackson County: Briscoe Center (Ashland)
- 4 Jefferson County: Madras Center & MHS CC Center (Madras)
- 5 Josephine County: Caring for Kids Early Learning Center, Imagine That at Hidden Valley High and Imagine That at Jerome Prairie (all in Grants Pass)
- 6 Klamath County: Klamath Falls, Klamath Community College (Klamath Falls), & Malin
- 7 Malheur County: Nyssa Center, Ontario Center, Giggles and Grace Early Learning Center (Ontario), Nyssa Early Head Start, and Ontario Teen Parent Program
- 8 Marion County: Brooks, Concordia (Salem), Settlemier (Woodburn), Seymour (Salem), & Silverton Centers
- 9 Morrow County: Boardman Center
- 10 Multnomah County: Anderson Center & Native American Youth Association (NAYA) Family Center
- 11 Polk County: Independence Center
- 12 Umatilla County: Hermiston, Hermiston UMCS, & Milton-Freewater Centers
- 13 Wasco County: The Dalles Center
- 14 Washington County: Jose Pedro Center (Cornelius), Forest Grove, Enterprise Center (Hillsboro) & Linden (Cornelius) & Adelante Mujeres (Forest Grove)
- 15 Yamhill County: McMinnville Center

Associated Recruitment Area Related to Population Flow

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



OCDC Programs & Slots: 2023 Update

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

- Migrant and Seasonal Head Start and Early Head Start (MSHS/EHS) – These center-based programs operate part-year and full-year, Monday through Friday (sometimes Saturday), and offer migrant and seasonal farmworker (MSFW) families full-day (6-8 hours) and full work-day (10-12 hours) program options for their children who are 6 weeks to 5 years of age.
- Early Head Start Childcare Region XII (EHS CC RXII) – This center-based program operates full-year, Monday through Friday, and offers MSFW families a full-day (6 -10 hours) program option for their children who are 6 weeks to 3 years of age.
- Oregon Pre-Kindergarten (OPK) – These center-based programs operate part-year (on a school-year calendar schedule), Monday through Friday, and offer income-eligible families a full-day (6 hours) program option for their children who are 3 to 5 years of age. (Please note that sometime in 2023, the OPK and OPK-P3 programs will be combined and renamed Oregon Prenatal to Kindergarten – OPK).
- Oregon Pre-Kindergarten Prenatal to Three (OPK-P3) – This program operates full-year and offers two program options. The first, a center-based option, operates Monday through Friday and provides income-eligible families a full-day (6 hour) program option for their children ages 6 weeks to 3 years of age. The second is a home-based option that offers weekly home visits to pregnant families and their children ages 0 to 3 years of age.
- Preschool Promise (PSP) – These center-based programs operate part-year (on a school-year calendar schedule), Monday through Friday, and offer income-eligible families a full-day (6 hours) program option for their children who are 3 to 5 years of age.
- Preschool for All (PFA) – This center-based program is only offered in Multnomah County at the Anderson Center and operates part-year (on a school-year calendar schedule), Monday through Friday, and offer income-eligible families a full-day (6 hours) program option for their children who are 3 to 4 years of age.
- Maternal Infant Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) – This program operates full-year and offers a weekly home visiting and twice per month socializations program option to pregnant families and children up to 3 years of age.
- Early Head Start Childcare Partnerships Region X (EHS CCP RX) – These center-based partner programs operate full-year, Monday through Friday, and offer

income-eligible ERDC families a full-day (8 - 10 hours) program option for their children who are 6 weeks to 3 years of age.

- Migrant Ed Partnership– These complex programs usually operate out of public school facilities and operate during the school year and into the summer. Because these programs operate in different counties and in different school districts, there is no overall program schedule and set number of days and hours.

Figure 2: Funded Slots by Program for 2023

Totals	MSHS/EHS	EHS CCP	OPK	OPK- P3	PSP	PFA	MIECHV	RX
1/01/2023	2,642	192	568	186	270	20	45	170

See Appendix A for a breakdown of programs per site and the number of funded slots awarded to each program as of 1/01/2023.

OCDC Eligibility Criteria: 2023 Update

OCDC continues to use established selection criteria that weigh the prioritization of the selection of participants based on the community needs identified in the community needs assessment – the biggest need being childcare for children living in poverty. Children who are homeless, in foster care, or who have families who receive SSI or TANF are categorically eligible for all Head Start Programs.

OCDC continues to prioritize enrollment of children who are eligible for services under IDEA. OCDC does not deny enrollment based on a disability and/or chronic health condition or its severity.

Section 2 ► Methodology

Community Assessment Process: 2023 Update

OCDC's 2023 Community Assessment Update (CA) was researched, written, edited, and approved between December 2022 and March 2023. The CA Team (listed out in Appendix B) consisted of key management staff and staff at different levels within the organization.

Each team member was selected based on their knowledge, skills, experience, and or willingness to participate, creating a cross-representational group. OCDC hired a graphic designer to assist with the layout. No other contractor was hired.

Methodologies for the compilation of this CA followed those outlined in *Five Steps to Community Assessment: A Workbook for Head Start and Early Head Start Programs*



Serving Hispanic and Other Emerging Populations produced by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start.

Community Assessment Sources

All sources are listed in Appendix H: Sources. For ease of reading and clarity, all statistics listed without an in-text citation can be found in Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties where the citations are clearly noted. OCDC's data is for 2021 and 2022 which continues to be during the pandemic and the numbers reflect this.

Methods of Data Collection and Analyses

Data used in this CA was taken from government sources that are validated. Methods used for data analysis include utilizing descriptive statistical analysis of general Oregon demographics, demographics on pregnant women and births, and availability and access to Early Childhood Education Services.

The latest statistics available were compared with the 2022 OCDC Community Assessment demographics to look for trends. Finally, the resources and data are analyzed for changes in what is being reported to look for more accurate information and more up-to-date trends.

It is important to note that many publications aren't clear as to the date range of the data they are reporting. This makes it incredibly difficult to compare like with like, as some use figures from Oregon's fiscal year, some use calendar year, and some just show the year published.

Section 3 ► Data Collected and Findings


Overview of the Service and Recruitment Areas

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

In the northeastern part of Oregon, OCDC operates programs in Morrow and Umatilla Counties, and in the southeastern part of the state OCDC operates programs in Malheur County.

Oregon Demographics¹

Most of the Oregon demographics that can be found now report on 2020 and some of 2021 – during the height of the pandemic. OCDC’s data is for 2021 and 2022 (during the pandemic) and the numbers reflect this.

Oregon State Demographics					
	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ²)	% Total Food Insecurity	Unemployment Rate %	Job Growth (per 1,000 population)
	14.0% 2020*		11.5% 2022	7.6% 2022	
	14.9% 2019	44% 2020*	11.9% 2020	3.7% 2020	-32.7 2022
			12.3% 2019	4.2% 2019	7.9 2020

* No new data collected from sources (Oregon by the Numbers 2022 Edition) due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Oregon’s population in 2022 was 4,176,346. One change in the data shows that Oregon’s unemployment rate went from 3.7% in 2021 to 7.6% in 2022.

Another significant figure is that Oregon’s job growth (per 1,000 in population) went from 7.9 in 2020 to -32.7 in 2022. This has a huge impact.

According to Oregon’s Office of Economic Analysis, in 2021: “21 percent of renter households in the state were living in poverty.

However, 44 percent of rental households spend more than 30 percent of their income on rent each month. 54 percent of renters do not have enough income left over after paying rent to afford the basics.

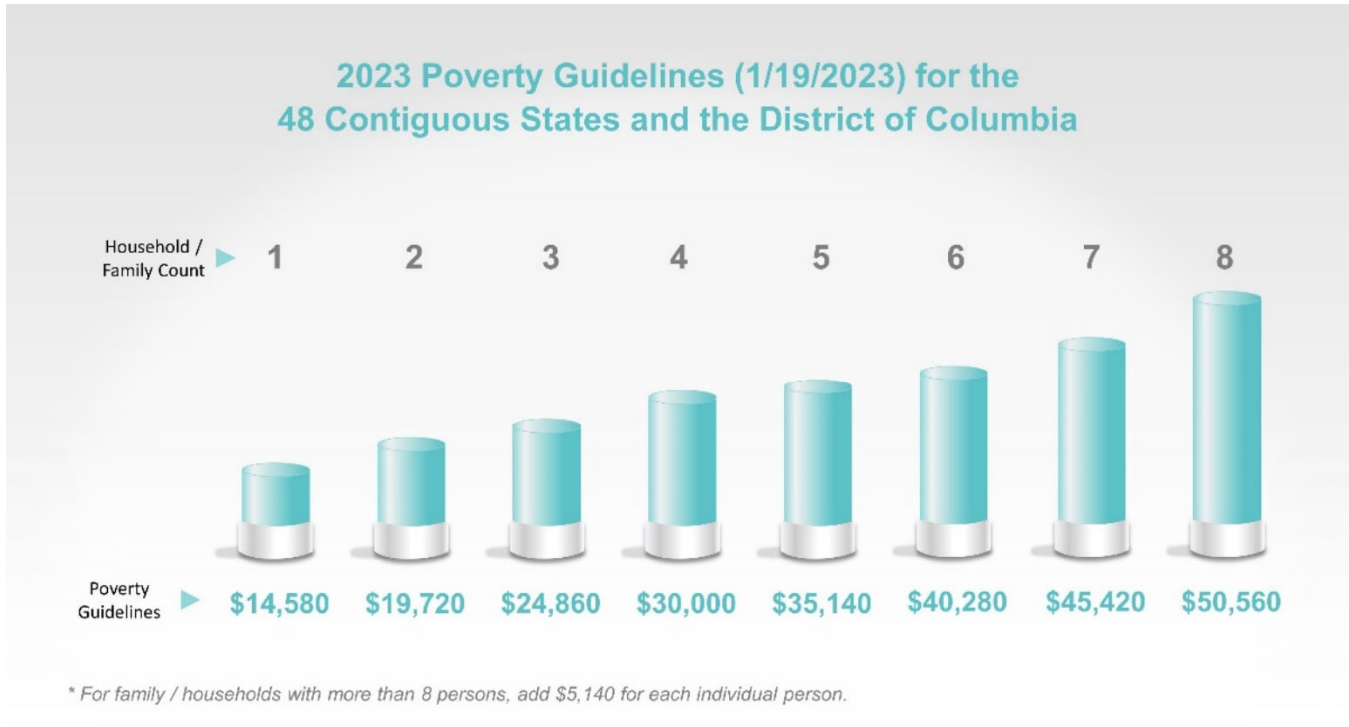
And 63 percent of rental households have incomes below MIT’s Living Wage calculation for Oregon based on various household sizes and compositions.

There are hundreds of thousands of Oregon households who struggle with high housing costs relative to their incomes.” (Lehner, 1/25/2023).

¹ A much more comprehensive table of data, along with a list of all sources for the data in this section, can be found in Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties. Additionally, Fact Sheets for every county can be found in the appendix.

² Definition: The percentage of households with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

Figure 3: HHS Poverty Guidelines (1/19/2023)



The United Way conducted research into workers who are, “Asset Limited, Income Constrained, and Employed – ALICE” (United for Alice, n.d.).

The ALICE Threshold is the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. If a household is below the ALICE threshold, then the household is considered to be in Financial Hardship, though they are above the FPL.

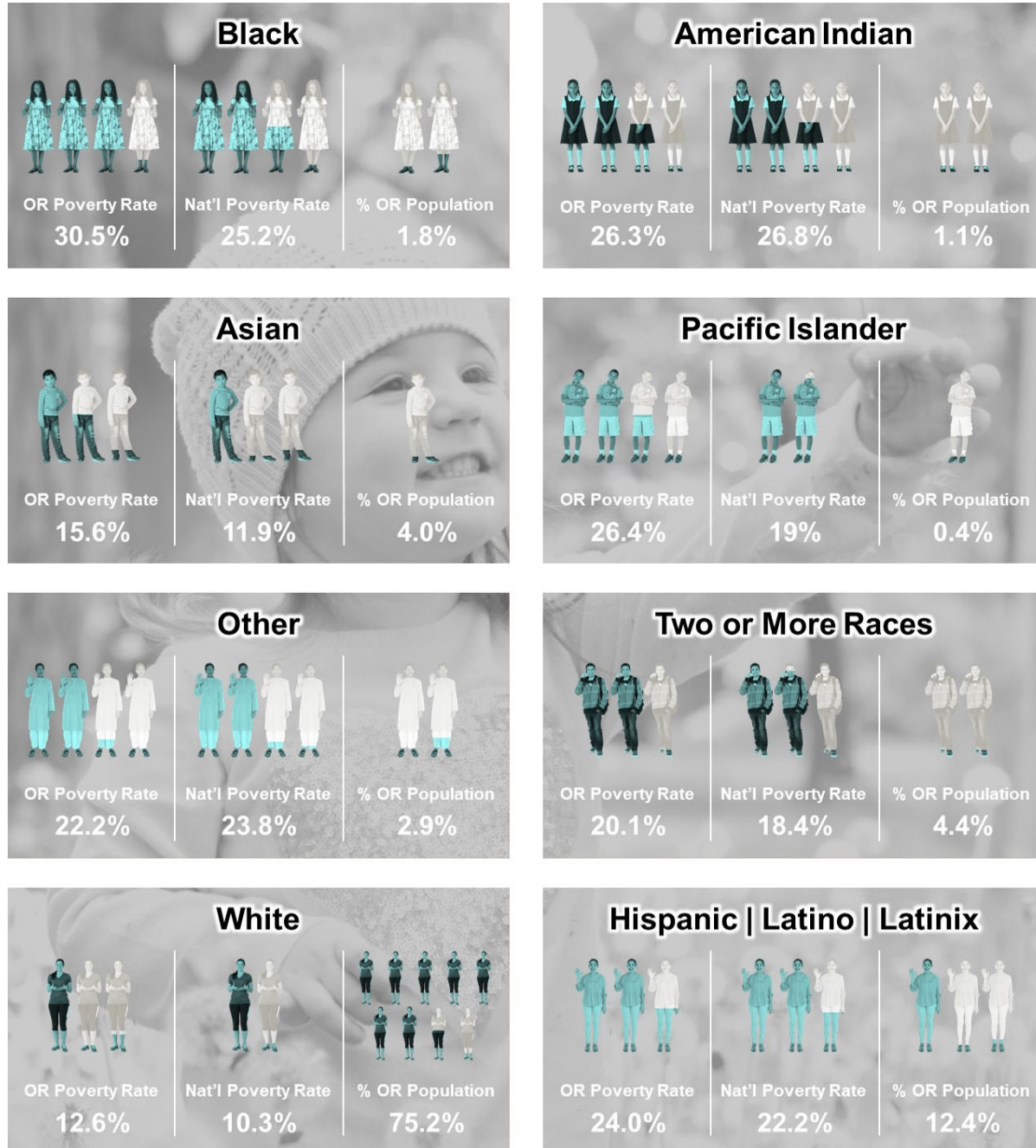
In Oregon, a sobering average of 44% of households are listed as being in Financial Hardship.

The OCDC county figures range from 37% in Jackson County (pre-wildfires which completely destroyed some cities in the county) to 54% in Malheur County³.

Figure 4 (below) demonstrates the disparity between the poverty rates between the percentage of the population and the poverty rate by race/ethnicity for all ages (Welfare Info, 2019).

³ Oregon by the Numbers for 2020 and 2021 cite the same numbers in both publications – the United Way ALICE Project, 2018, Released in 2020.

Figure 4: Oregon Poverty Rate by Race (2019)



The unemployment rate in Oregon went from 4.2% in 2020 to 7.6% in 2022. The highest unemployment in Oregon in 2022 was at 8.7% in Klamath County (up from 6.0 in 2020) and then 8.6% in Multnomah County, up from 3.7% in 2020. The total Oregon unemployment rate of 7.6% for 2022 is misleading. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) created the 30% Rule, which states that households should not spend more than 30% of their income on housing (PD&R Edge, 2019). Only two of the fifteen OCDC counties were below 30% in 2020 (Morrow and Umatilla) and both

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

“The unemployment rate does not capture all of the economic distress Oregonians are experiencing in the ongoing pandemic. To understand more fully, we can look at other measures of labor underutilization. The official definition of unemployment used by Bureau of Labor Statistics is all persons within the civilian non-institutional population (CNP) who do not have a job, but are currently available for work and are actively searching for work. The official definition of unemployment also excludes certain groups who are sometimes thought of as being unemployed or “underemployed.”

In recent years the “Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization” published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics have grown in popularity as statistics for identifying slack in the labor market. These alternative measures, commonly identified by a “U” in front of a number from 1 to 6... The broadest measure of labor underutilization, U-6, includes not only all unemployed and marginally attached persons, but also those employed part-time for economic reasons. This latter group provides an objective measure of a portion of the underemployed (the so-called “involuntary part-time workers”)” (Johnson, 2021). This number better reflects the unemployment situation, as it more accurately reflects the employment picture.

Oregon's U-6 number is now going back to pre-pandemic levels. Oregon’s U-6 number was at a record low of 7.6% in November 2019 and reached a record high of 20.9% in April 2020. The Oregon U-6 number for 2019 was 8.0 and for all of 2020 was 13.9, a substantial increase (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2021). This number has now reduced back to 7.5 for 2021 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2021).

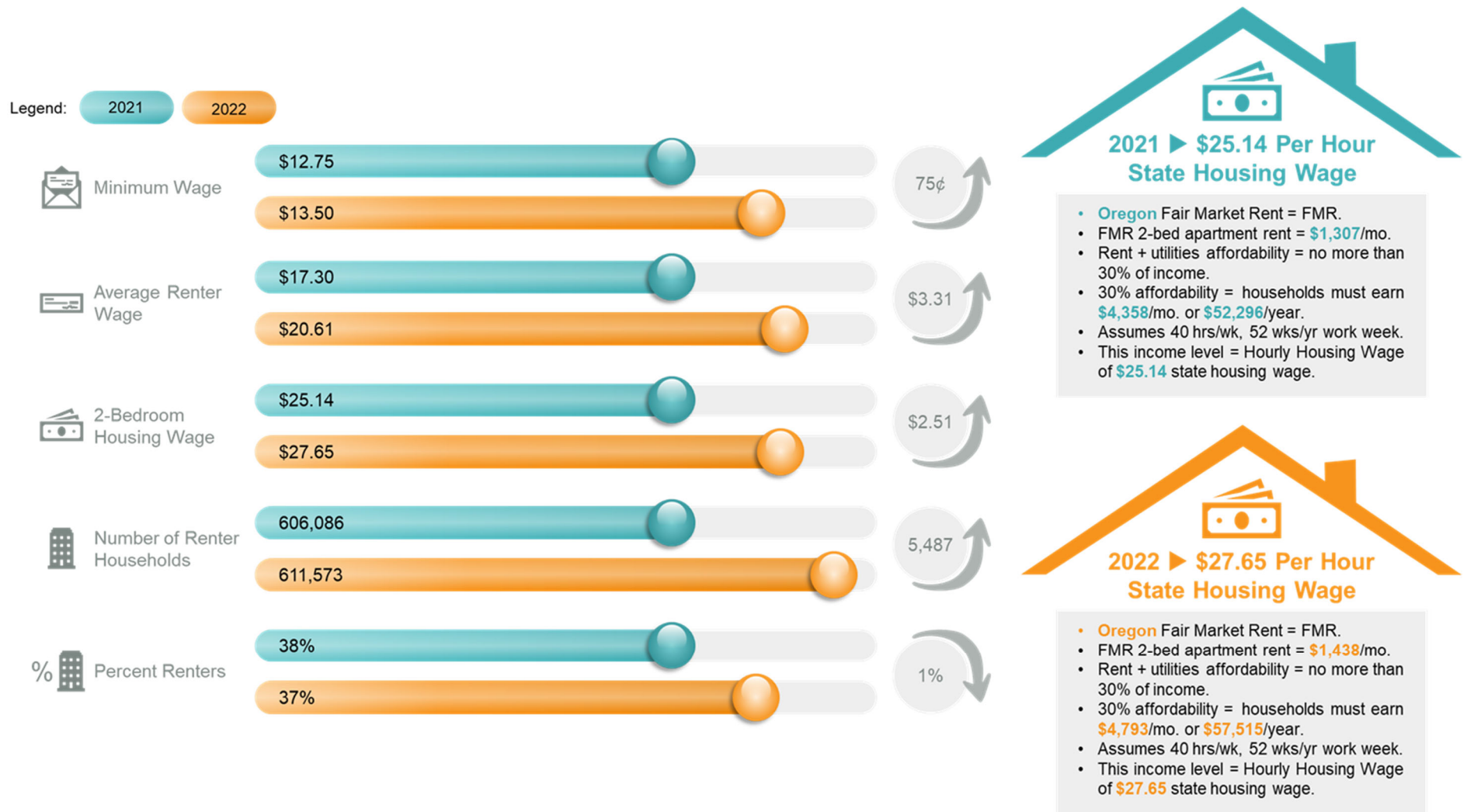
The housing costs in the state of Oregon continue to be exorbitant. In 2019⁴ in Oregon, the average housing cost burden was 36.2% (down .08%) with the top two counties with the highest housing cost burden being Jackson County at 40.5% & Multnomah County at 40.2%.

Rent costs jumped between 2020 and 2022. The average cost of a one-bedroom, one bathroom apartment went up in all Oregon counties, with the highest increase of 24.8% in Morrow County, followed by 21.7% in Jefferson County. The table below shows the increases in each OCDC county.

	Clackamas County	Hood River County	Jackson County	Jefferson County	Josephine County	Klamath County	Malheur County	Marion County	Morrow County	Multnomah County	Polk County	Umatilla County	Wasco County	Washington County	Yamhill County
2020	\$1,132	\$901	\$676	\$607	\$697	\$576	\$537	\$668	\$524	\$1,132	\$668	\$572	\$798	\$1,132	\$1,132
2022	\$1,289	\$909	\$792	\$739	\$812	\$648	\$625	\$761	\$654	\$1,289	\$761	\$666	\$869	\$1,289	\$1,289
% Dif	13.9%	.89%	17.2%	21.7%	16.5%	12.5%	6.4%	13.9%	24.8%	13.9%	13.9%	16.4%	8.9%	13.9%	13.9%

⁴ The last date information was available.

Figure 5: 2021 vs. 2022 Oregon Housing Costs




In Oregon, the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment increased from \$1,307 in 2021 to \$1,438 in 2022. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities — without paying more than 30% of income on housing — a household must earn \$4,793 monthly or \$57,515 annually, an increase of 10% in one year. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into an hourly Housing Wage of \$27.65 an hour in Oregon: (Aurand et al., 2022).

Figure 6: Rent Increases by County Between 2020 - 2022



The percentage of Oregonians facing food insecurity continues to decrease. Oregon's average food insecurity percentage decreased from 12.3% in 2020 to 11.5% in 2022. Although the statistics show the food insecurity rate decreasing between 2020 and 2022, in the 15 counties OCDC serves, 8 counties show an increase in food insecurity, with Klamath County jumping from 14.3% to 15.4% (the highest food insecurity rate in Oregon).

Oregon State: Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics				
	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) per 1,000	% of Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth / #	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 pounds)
	17,307 / 47,721 2021 16,991 / 39,817 2020	2.4 (461 pregnancies) 2021 2.3 2020	10.3% / 4,134 2021 10.9% / 4,299 2020	6.5% 2022 6.7% 2020

The number of eligible pregnant women decreased from 2020 to 2021 (looking at the total number of pregnant women and the total number of eligible women – although the total number of eligible pregnant women increased, the total number of pregnant women increased even more).

In 2019, there were 18,074 women whose prenatal care was paid for through the Oregon Health Plan out of 41,861 births. In 2020, there were 16,991 women whose prenatal care was paid for through the Oregon Health Plan out of 39,817 births. In 2021, there were 17,307 women whose prenatal care was paid for through the Oregon Health Plan out of 47,721 births.

The percentage of babies born with a low birth weight (under 5.5 pounds) for Oregon decreased slightly between 2020 (6.7%) to 2022 (6.5%). It is interesting to note that rural counties continue to have a slightly larger percentage of babies born with a low birth weight as opposed to urban counties.

Figure 7 below shows the maternal risk factors for Oregon births in 2021. Note that it is best to look at the percentage of mothers with less than a high school diploma at the time of the child's birth rather than the figure per county, because some of the county totals are so low, just a few births skews the numbers.

Figure 7: Maternal Risk Factors, Oregon Resident Births (2021)

County	 County Totals	 Inadequate Prenatal Care	 Nonwhite Race/Hispanic Ethnicity	 Ages <18	 <12 Years Education	 Tobacco Use
 Oregon Total		2,358	13,964	257	4,164	2,293
 Clackamas	3,808	172	946	12	194	135
 Hood River	235	6	96	3	30	2
 Jackson	2,254	135	693	17	287	168
 Jefferson	286	44	136	5	50	27
 Josephine	847	50	158	9	100	85
 Klamath	779	78	245	7	105	93
 Malheur	371	29	184	3	68	39
 Marion	3,854	178	1,885	49	599	187
 Morrow	177	27	107	6	50	11
 Multnomah	7,536	490	3,067	72	769	264
 Polk	895	28	270	4	60	58
 Umatilla	960	88	447	19	209	72
 Wasco	251	12	102	2	31	21
 Washington	6,265	325	2,934	19	468	104
 Yamhill	1,071	52	313	3	85	68

* Not all maternal risk factors listed in this table.

* From Center for Health Statistics: Oregon Births & Pregnancies by County, 2010-2021

<https://visual-data.dhsoha.state.or.us/t/OHA/views/Oregonbirthsandpregnanciesbycounty/CountyDashboard?%3AisGuestRedirectfromVizportal=y%3Aembed=y>

Oregon State Children Demographics



# Children Under Age 5 227,811 2020 234,214 2019	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 15% 2022 18% 2020	# Children 0-6 Living at <200% of Federal Poverty Level 115,253-121,871 2014-2019	# Children < 6 Receiving IE/ECSE Services 10,569 12/01/2020 ⁵	% Homeless Children (0-17) 3.7% 2019 4% 2018
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 71.0% 2021 71.0% 2019	% of Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # of Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits 66.4% / 67,680 2019 65.2% / 68,053 2018	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 7.3 2021 8.8 2020	% Child Food Insecurity 15.4% 2021 18.9% 2019	# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect 11,642 / 1.3% 2020 13,674 / 1.6% 2019

The number of children under five continues to decrease, from 235,968 in 2018 to 234,214 in 2019 to 227,811 in 2020 (the last year figures were available). Childhood poverty continues to be an endemic issue in Oregon. It remains a fact that on any given day in Oregon, 15% of children are hungry. The child poverty rate is the percentage of individuals in a county under 18 years of age and living in families whose income falls below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for their family size.


In 2020, the counties with the highest childhood poverty rate are Jefferson at 32.5% and Malheur County at 30.5%. The percentage of children living in poverty who are under 18 was 16.6%, down from 18% in 2019. Children living in poverty in Jefferson County continues to increase at an alarming rate, from 24.7% in 2018 to 26.3% in 2019 to 32.5% in 2020.

11,642 (1.3%) of Oregon children ages 0-18 who were victims of abuse and or neglect in 2020, down from 13,674 (1.6%) in 2019. Malheur County reports the most percentage of children who have suffered abuse/neglect at 3.4% for 2020, which was a decrease from 4.1% in 2019. The concern is that most of the abuse/neglect reports come from mandatory reporters, especially school staff and as the country shut down in 2020 due to COVID-19, those eyes were no longer on the children. So the official numbers have reduced almost across the board, but the actual figure is believed to be much higher.

⁵ Data retrieved from [www.Oregon.Gov](https://www.oregon.gov/ode/reports-and-data/SpEdReports/Pages/2020-2021IDEAFederalreports.aspx) 2020-2021 IDEA Federal Reports
<https://www.oregon.gov/ode/reports-and-data/SpEdReports/Pages/2020-2021IDEAFederalreports.aspx>



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

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

*No new data is available.

“Statewide, large percentages of young children have characteristics that limit their ability to access available child care, including rural geography, low household income, being an infant/toddler, being a person of color, and living in limited English proficiency household.

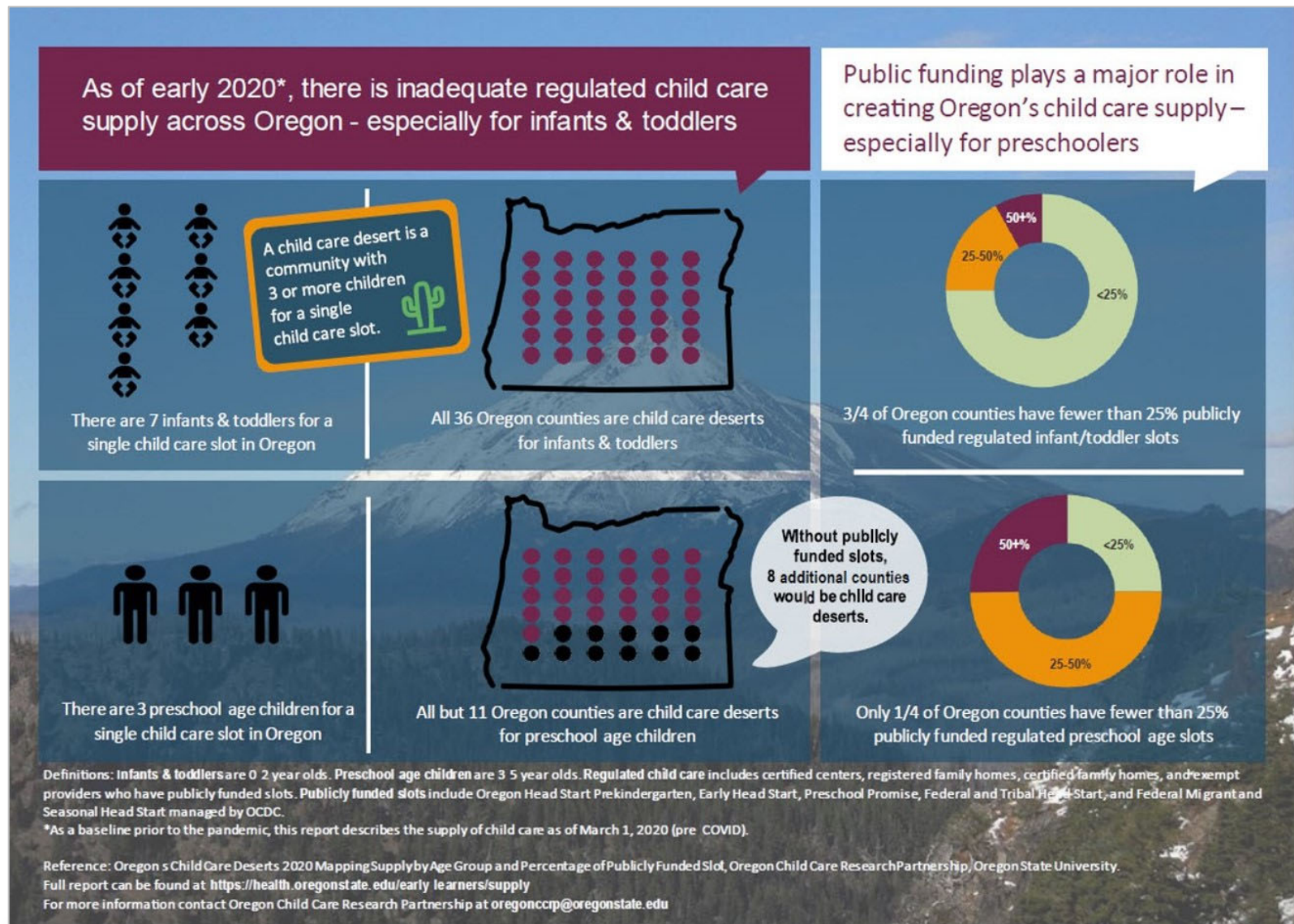
23% of Oregon young children live in rural communities, 40% live in low-income households, 36% are children of color, and 36% of children with employed parents live in single employed parent families” (Pratt, Weber, Sektnan, Caplan, and Houston, 2020. “Oregon is among 11 states where at least 60% of residents live in a child care desert, according to Center for American Progress data” (Rush, 10/12/22).“

“Every county in Oregon is a childcare desert and availability has become scarcer during the pandemic. Oregon has lost about 20% of our pre-pandemic childcare supply. This lack of access to care has become a true emergency.” (Our Children Oregon, 2022). “Families with infants and toddlers in every Oregon county still live in a childcare desert.

The picture is only slightly better for families with preschool-age children – families in 25 of 36 counties live in a childcare desert” (Pratt & Sektnan, 2021).

“The coronavirus pandemic shone a spotlight on the national child care crisis as an estimated 10% of the country’s programs shuttered. Between December 2019 and March 2021, about 16,000 programs permanently closed across 37 states, according to a report from Child Care Aware of America, a national network of child care resources and referral agencies” (Rush, 10/12/22).

Figure 8: Status of Oregon Childcare (2020)

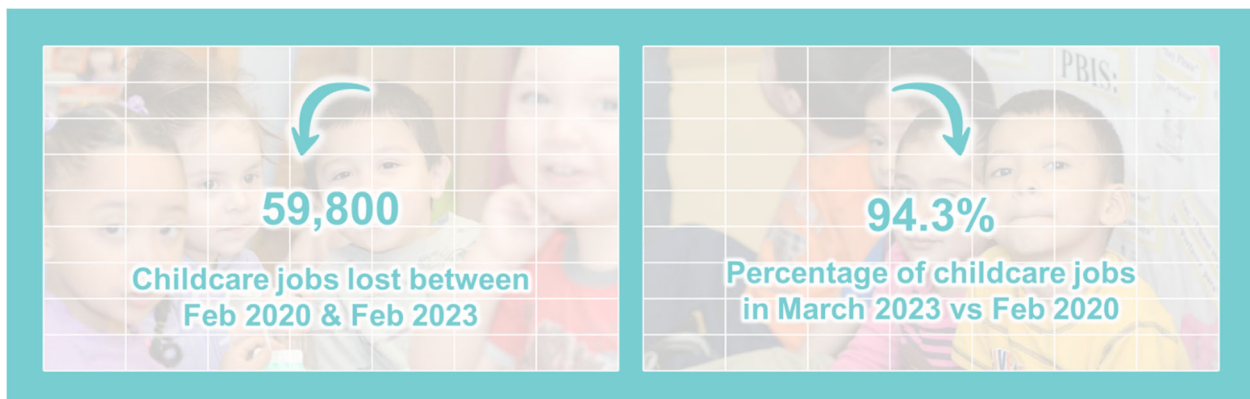


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Non-metropolitan counties have higher percentages of publicly funded slots than do metropolitan counties. Total supply includes parent-funded slots, which thrive where populations are large and incomes are relatively high. Solely building the childcare supply is not an adequate solution. Families cannot use added slots unless they can afford them and quality is high enough to meet the safety and developmental needs of their children. In the United States, 3 in 5 rural communities do not have sufficient childcare slots, with almost 60% of Hispanic / Latina/o/x families living in childcare deserts (Malik et al., 2018).

Exacerbating the lack of slots is the high turnover and staffing shortages in child care centers that have always been an issue, but have increased significantly during the pandemic. “Since losing one-third of its workforce at the outset of the pandemic, the child care industry has seen a jobs recovery that’s been slow and incomplete” (Wallace, 2022).

The Center for the Study of Child Care Employment (CSCCE) provides ongoing analysis of national and regional child care job numbers. They report that there was a small increase in child care employment, “...adding 4,500 jobs in February (and accounting for previous January estimates being adjusted downwards). Child care employment today is 5.7% below what it was in February 2020, just before the onset of the pandemic” (3/13/2023).



** Data from the Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, 3/13/2023*


“The National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), a nonprofit that represents the full spectrum of early childhood educators, surveyed 7,500 providers from mid-June to early July and found that more than half of respondents are experiencing greater difficulties with recruiting and retaining staff now than before March 2020...

Of the providers that NAEYC surveyed who said they were experiencing staffing challenges, 50 percent said they were serving fewer children as a result, a third said they have a longer waitlist or are unable to reopen all of their classrooms, and about a quarter have had to reduce operating hours” (Tate, 2021). There are many causes of this shortage, but increasing wages for other jobs is an issue. For example, due to


staffing issues, Target is raising its minimum wage to as much as \$24 per hour (Torchinsky, 2022). Child care center positions can't compete.

In Oregon, the Early Learning Department reported that childcare centers were unable to enroll 2,400 of the 6,400 PSP slots due to a shortage of teachers and childcare workers (Wong, 2/22/23). Teacher burnout, mental health concerns, low levels of compensation, heightened safety concerns, and ever-evolving technologies are the leading problems facing early childhood education (Childcare Education Institute, 12/20/2022).

According to a study published by the University of Maryland, Baltimore entitled, "2022: The State of Mental Health in America", Oregon ranks 46 out of the 50 states with higher prevalence of mental illness and lower rates of access to care (Reinert, Fritz, & Nguyen, 10/01/2021). ECE teachers are facing ever more challenges and access and availability of wellness and mental health services is sorely lacking.

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

BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, People of Color) and Hispanic / Latina/o/x communities are more vulnerable to health and economic crises due to social and economic conditions such as poverty, lack of healthy and affordable housing, and discriminatory practices in financial institutions. It is also important to note that migrant workers aren't counted in the totals, and there is a large population of Hispanic / Latina/o/x migrant workers who move around in Oregon.

Oregon State COVID-19 Data		
	# Actual COVID-19 Cases (18+) 961,523 3/01/2023	% Vaccination Rates through 3/01/2023 (ages 18+, one dose) 86.6% 3/01/2023
	559,960 1/01/2022	% Adults (18+) Vaccinated (Hispanic / Latina/o/x) 82.0% 3/01/2023 58.5% 1/17/2022


As we are emerging from the COVID-19 pandemic, OCDC continues to understand the impacts of the pandemic. It will be some time before the full impacts of the pandemic



truly take shape. Per the Oregon Health Authority, as of 3/01/2023, of the Hispanic / Latina/o/x people ages 18 years and older living in Oregon, 82.0% have initiated COVID-19 vaccination series and have received at least one dose. 72.4% have completed their primary series and 12.6% have received a bivalent booster in addition to completing their primary series.

When COVID-19 hit in the spring of 2020, the federal government increased the monthly Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 40% to the more than 720,000 Oregonians receiving these benefits (Shumway, 3/02/2023). This emergency funding ended in February of 2023, reducing the average monthly SNAP benefits per household from \$450 to \$270 (Shumway, 3/02/2023). Governor Kotek has asked for an immediate \$7.5 million allocation to the Oregon Food Bank. According to Kotek,

“Without an immediate investment, Oregon Food Bank will be forced to reduce the level of food support it provides to its regional food banks, and local food pantries will be unable to feed Oregonians who need help,” (Shumway, 3/02/2023). “Eighteen states, mostly Republican-run states in the South, Midwest and Mountain West, already opted out of the additional federal funding. Food banks in those states reported a surge in demand when the extra benefits ended” (Shumway, 3/02/2023). Along with this decrease in benefits, food prices have risen considerably. According to the Consumer Price Index for the West Region, food prices have increased 8.3% since March of 2022 (US Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2023).

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

Agricultural workers are still experiencing the fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic. It is too early to know the long-term repercussions. There is one big change. Beginning on 1/01/2023 OAR 839-020-0004(4), employers in Oregon are required to pay overtime to agricultural workers in a phase approach, starting with being eligible for overtime pay after more than 55 hours worked to, after 1/01/2027, being eligible for overtime pay after more than 40 hours worked (Oregon Bureau of Labor & Industries, 1/01/2023). There are exemptions for small farms.

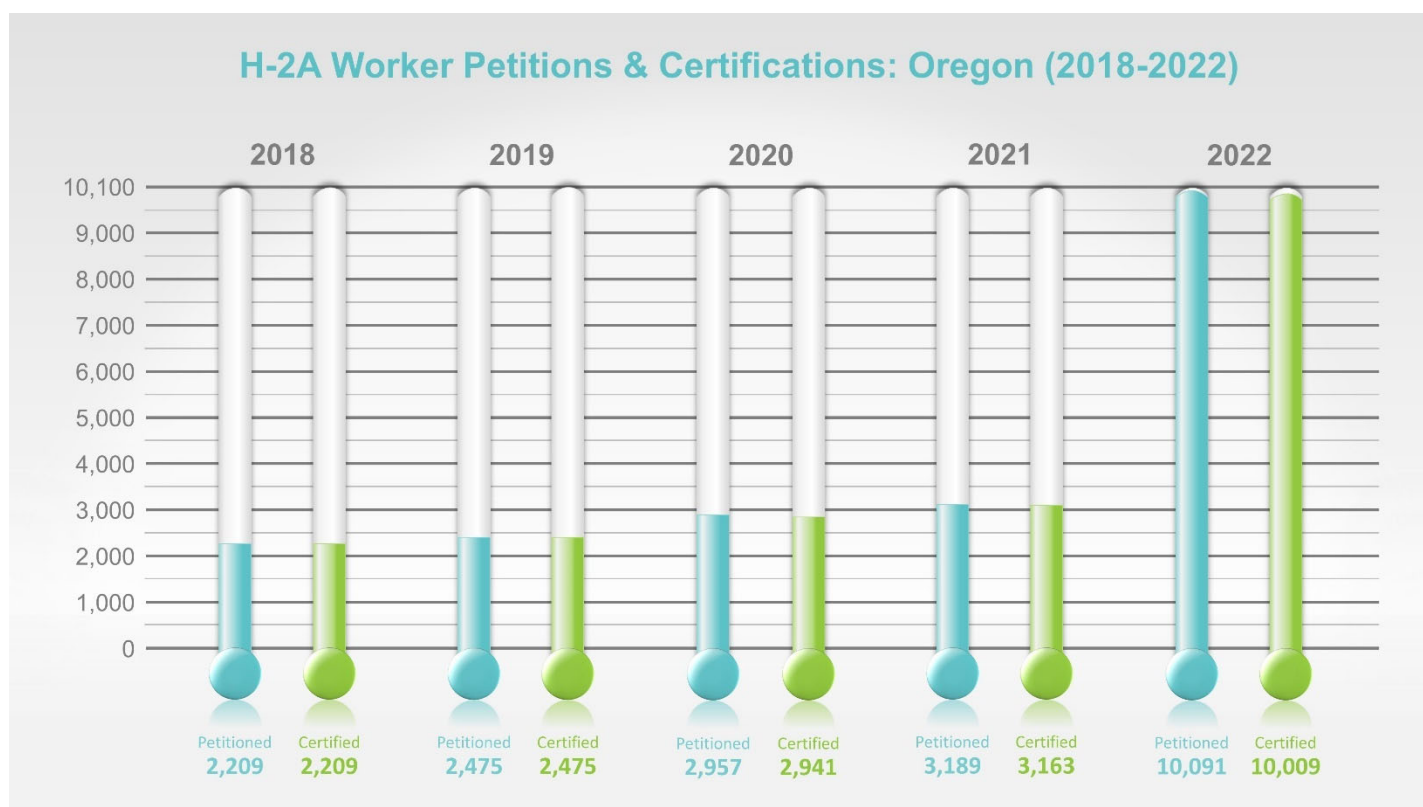
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration studies for Oregon are published every five years. Comparing the 2013 study with the 2018 study, the numbers show that the number of migrant workers in the state increased slightly from 27,257 in 2013 to 27,792 in 2018. Although not reflected in the numbers yet, one major trend continues to be that

migrant families are settling down, working crops in their areas of residence instead of travelling out of area. Growers are trying to retain families, as it is difficult to obtain agricultural workers.

All OCDC counties report issues with fewer migrant workers due to farms hiring from the Non-Immigrant Worker Temporary Agricultural Worker (H-2A). According to the United States Department of Agriculture, growth of the H-2A Temporary Agricultural Worker Program is a clear indicator that there is an agriculture labor shortage in the United States, with an increase of petitions certified every year.

The website for the US Citizenship and Immigration Services published the H-2A Employer Data Hub Files from 2015 to 2022. This data was not previously available. The data for Oregon is presented in Figure 9 (below). It shows that in 2021, 3,163 H-2A petitions were certified and that in 2022 910,009 H-2A petitions were certified. This is an increase of 216%.

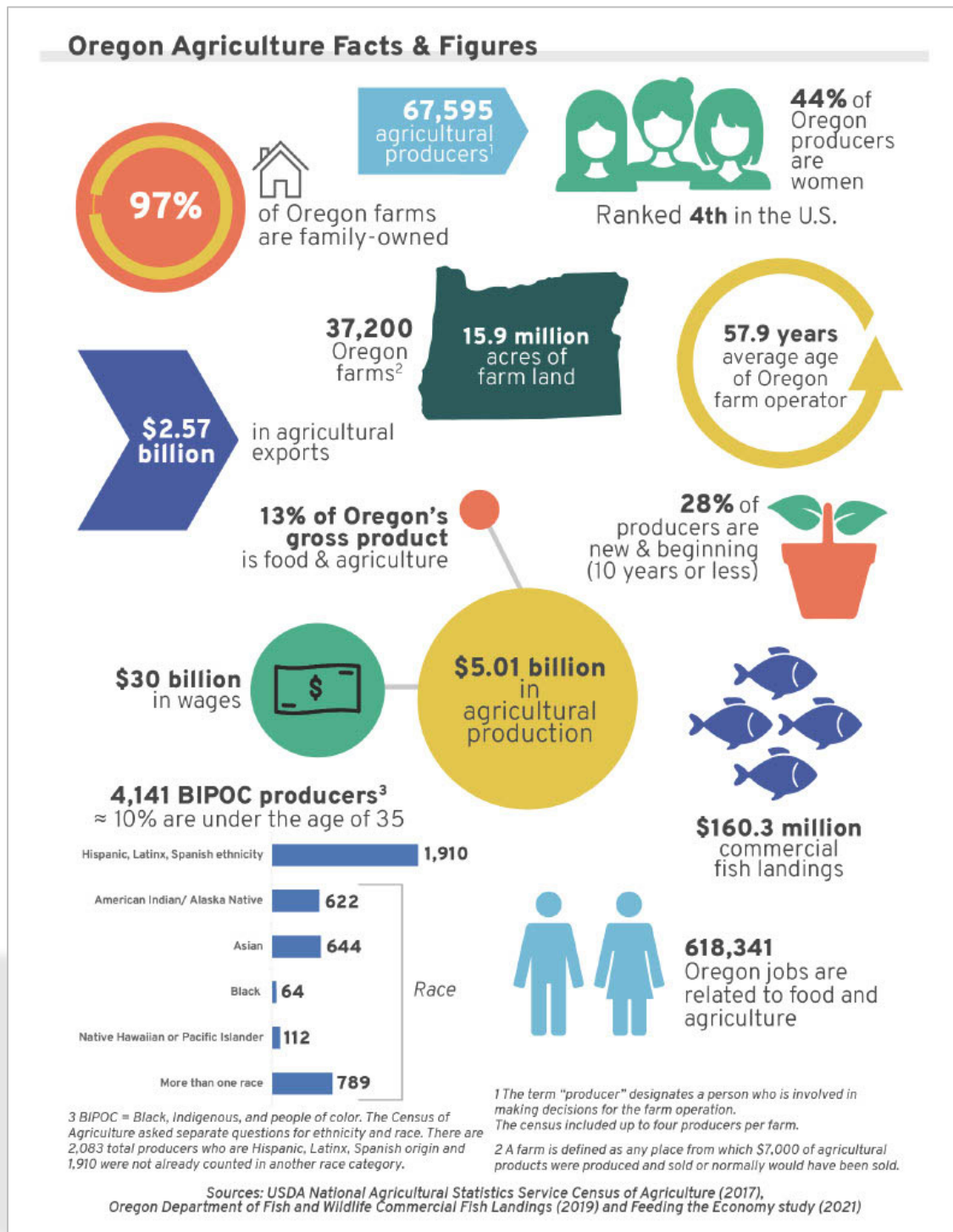
Figure 9: H-2A Worker Petitions & Certifications: Oregon (2018-2022)



US Citizenship and Immigration Services, 2022 <https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-and-studies/h-2a-employer-data-hub/h-2a-employer-data-hub-files>

* Please note: the new data sets available from USCIS do not match previous data sets.

Figure 10: Oregon Agriculture Facts & Figures (2021)




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<https://oda.direct/boardreport>

Even during the pandemic, the number of H-2A Worker petitions in Oregon increased (see Figure 9 above). The rise in H-2A Temporary Agricultural Workers is of concern, because these workers come to the U.S. unaccompanied by their families. Therefore, they do not access programs such as EHS CC RXII or MSHS/EHS. Furthermore, H-2A workers can compete with and displace migrant and local seasonal agricultural workers, thereby negatively affecting their eligibility for EHS CC RXII and MSHS/EHS programs thus contributing to low enrollment numbers for OCDC. OCDC continues to monitor these changes and maintain its relationships with local agricultural employers and families to create work opportunities as well as early childhood education opportunities for families. Additionally, over the past several years, Oregon's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) changed their requirements for migrant camps, which resulted in over 90% of these camps shutting down.

OCDC Demographics

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

* OCDC Data – All Programs					
	# Slots Allocated 4,073 12/31/2022	# Children Served 2,512 12/31/2022	% Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 10.7% 12/31/2022	# Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 520 8/31/2022	# Families Experiencing Homelessness 90 8/31/2022
	4,006 12/31/2021	2,897 12/31/2021	9.43% 12/31/2021	618 8/31/2021	142 8/31/2021
	# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than HS Education 1,225 8/31/2022	# Children 0-5 Who Received Preventative Dental Care 1,920⁶ 8/31/2022	# Children 0-5 Up-to-Date on Well Child Visits 1,806 8/31/2022	% Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date: Immunizations 94% 8/31/2022	# Foster Children Served 38 8/31/2022
	1,346 8/31/2021	2,192 8/31/2021	1,992 8/31/2021	94% 8/31/2021	59 8/31/2021

* Please note that some programs run on calendar year, some on school year, some programs do not collect all the data points in this chart.

**Data that ends on 8/31/2022 does not include PSP or MIECHV data.

***Data that ends on 12/31 comes from the ERSEA Monthly Report BOD.

⁶ The OPK PIR did not include the question for dental up-to date for infants/toddlers, which is why this number is less than in 2021.

****Data that ends on 8/31 comes from the PIR Report.

Hub Sector Plans: Priority Populations

Another important data set published in the beginning of 2020 was the Oregon Department of Education Early Learning Division 2019 Early Care and Education Sector Plans for the Early Learning Hubs. Early Learning Hubs are in 16 regions across Oregon and work to ensure cross-sector partners work together to create local systems that are aligned, coordinated, and family-centered, that children are arriving at kindergarten ready to succeed, and that children are living in families that are healthy, stable, and attached. OCDC staff were involved at each local hub in creating the Sector Plans.

Early Learning Hubs are creating streamlined systems that are easier to navigate for families, increase access to and enrollment in quality child care and preschool, and improve the quality of preschool provider care. OCDC's counties fall under eleven of these Hubs (see Appendix D: OCDC Counties: Priority Populations by Hub Region).

The Sector Plans listed up to six priority populations specific to each Hub geographic area. Many of these priority populations were densely packed with descriptors. In analyzing the data, there were fifty-five total responses with a total of seventeen distinct priority populations listed. Each of these seventeen distinct priority populations were given a letter code. Each time that priority population was listed, these codes were added, with one priority population having up to five different codes. In the end, there were a total of ninety-six codes assigned. Figure 11 (below) lists out the results:

Figure 11: Hub Sector Plans: Top Priority Populations (2020)

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

1	Children from socially complex families (children of teen parents and/or parent incarceration)
---	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

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

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

Access and Availability of Community Resources

OCDC continues to have strong partnerships with community providers to connect families to available community resources in each community statewide. For example, well-established partnerships with Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), Public Health Departments, Dental Care Organizations (DCOs), Women Infants and Children Program (WIC), Food Banks, and Mental Health Providers provide essential services within communities throughout the agency service area.

These partnerships allow for a strong connection between Head Start staff and community partner staff, and in turn a wrap-around approach for the child and family. Appendix F lists some of OCDC's community resources by county.

OCDC has a strong focus on working with children with disabilities. To do so, OCDC has established strong partnerships across all counties to ensure children get the services they need. Appendix G: Disabilities Service Providers in OCDC Service Areas provides a non-exhaustive list of these providers.

OCDC collaborates with five of the eight programs contracted in the state of Oregon under Part C and section 619 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to provide Early Intervention / Early Childhood Special Education (EI/ECSE), enhancing services during the school year to enrolled families with children experiencing disabilities. In some counties, EI/ECSE services are not available in summer months.

In the service areas throughout Oregon where OCDC operates, there are over 235 other community service providers who offer some form of childcare for both infant and toddler-aged children and preschool-aged children who are Head Start eligible.

Despite the high number of other childcare programs in the service area, OCDC is the only organization in the state of Oregon who operates MSHS and EHS RXII programs, which are designed to meet the unique needs of migrant and seasonal farmworker



families. OCDC fosters positive relationships with other early childhood education providers in the service area as part of its overall community partnership approach.

Partnerships & Collaborative Arrangements

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

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

When working with community partners who provide family services, but not early childhood education programs, OCDC establishes agreements or MOUs aimed at creating mutual relationships whereby each partner informs its families of services provided by the other, often resulting in family referrals.

When working with community partners who provide early childhood education programs in the same service area, OCDC establishes MOUs that define the specific recruitment and service areas of each partner as well as a referral system that gives priority to each partner based on the expressed wishes and needs of applicant families and the unique services offered by each partner.

Agreements between OCDC and its community partners are normally updated once a year, once every five years or whenever there are changes of leadership at one of the partnering organizations. OCDC agreements and MOUs are maintained on file at each county service area's main office, with the Program Director, and at OCDC's main office, with the Regional Operations Manager.

OCDC Centers maintain lists of community partners that provide resources to families in each county (See Appendix F: Community Resources). This partial list includes over 190 community partners in the fifteen counties which we serve. While not an exhaustive list, some of the community partners that OCDC works with on a regular basis include: local school districts, Oregon Early Learning Hubs, local Education Service Districts, Migrant Education Programs (Oregon Department of Education), Community Action, Southern Oregon Head Start, Healthy Families of Oregon, IRCO (Immigrant & Refugee Community Organization), Oregon Human Development Coalition, Oregon Law Centers and Legal Aid Services of Oregon, Oregon Health Plan, Healthy Start, WIC, Portland State University, local food banks, homeless shelters, Virginia Garcia Memorial Health Center, local Federally Qualified Healthcare Centers, local Health Departments, Oregon



Health & Science University (OHSU), Childcare Resource & Referral programs, local agricultural employers and many other partners that make up the fabric of their communities.

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

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

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

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



Figure 12: 2023 Food Pantry Collaborations



County/Site	Partner	Frequency
Clackamas County		
Mulino Center	Oregon Food Bank	3 rd Tuesday of every month
Jefferson County		
Madras	Oregon Food Bank, Neighbor Impact	3 rd Tuesday of every month
Hood River County		
Odell Center	Oregon Food Bank	2 nd Tuesday of every month
Parkdale Center	Oregon Food Bank	2 nd Tuesday of every month
Malheur County		
Nyssa Center	Oregon Food Bank	Bi-Monthly Food Boxes
Ontario Center	Oregon Food Bank	Bi-Monthly in-house distribution
Marion County		
Settlemier Center	Local Aware Food Bank	Quarterly basis during parent events
Silverton Center	Marion Polk Food Share	4 th Thursday of every month
Morrow County		
Boardman Center	Oregon Food Bank/Capeco	Bi-Monthly
Umatilla County		
Hermiston Center	Oregon Food Bank/Capeco	Bi-Monthly
Milton-Freewater Center	Oregon Food Bank/Capeco	Bi-Monthly
Wasco County		
The Dalles Center	Columbia Gorge Food Bank	2 nd Tuesday of every month
St. Mary's Center	Columbia Gorge Food Bank	2 nd Tuesday of every month

Section 4 ► Data Review and Analysis

Issues/Needs, Trends, and Concerns

Although the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency is slated to expire on May 11, 2023, “Oregonians have lived through experiences in the last two years that will surely shape the future of our state for decades to come: economically, educationally, socially, geographically” (*Oregon By the Numbers*, 2021).

The three major events that impacted Oregon in 2020-2021 – the pandemic, the wildfires, and the extreme weather continue to be at the forefront of Oregon’s issues in 2023. Additionally, staffing, while always an issue in early childhood education, has now hit crisis levels. Food prices have soared. Rent costs are continuing to increase.

Early Childhood Education Staffing

The lack of staffing for Early Childhood Education has reached crisis levels. “More than two years after the start of the pandemic, the childcare workforce—mostly employing women and, disproportionately, women of color—continues to operate below pre-pandemic levels” (Coffey & Khattar, 9/02/2022).

The Pandemic

Childcare was not affordable for working families across the country and in Oregon before the pandemic. It is now worse. Every U.S. family should have access to affordable, quality childcare. Individual affordability is affected by varied factors, such as regional cost of living and household size that shape what makes childcare affordable, or unaffordable, for a family.

Many families, especially those with low incomes, pay much more than 10%. In Oregon, the cost of childcare continues to rise, the average monthly price of full-time childcare is \$710 per child in childcare. That is 14% of the median household income for a family with children under the age of 6 (Childcare Aware, 2020).

In Oregon, a family with at least one child under six and earning 25% of median household income pays 57% of their income on childcare for every child enrolled. Quality childcare is out of reach for most families living at or below 200% of FPL (Childcare Aware, 2020).

This limits families to lower quality childcare options and many times puts low-income children behind as they enter primary education. Economists are suggesting more government involvement “...which could include universal pre-K, financial support for providers as well as subsidies to families, with provisions that guarantee higher wages and better working conditions for the workers” (Wallace, 2022).

Mental health issues for adults and children have increased since the beginning of the pandemic. In 2019, 21%, of American adults reported that they faced mental health issues. By December 21, 2020, that figure had risen to 42.4%. In May 24, 2021, that number had reduced to 30.1%. “Some demographics reported higher rates of anxiety and depression than others — including young adults, women, Hispanic Americans, and people without a high school diploma” (USA Facts, 2021).

No one has been exempt from the stresses and trauma resulting from the pandemic. Children are showing signs of the stress and trauma they have experienced during the pandemic (Vestal, 2021). On October 19, 2021, the American Academy of Pediatrics, American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Children’s Hospital Association declared a national emergency in child and adolescent mental health.

“As health professionals dedicated to the care of children and adolescents, we have witnessed soaring rates of mental health challenges among children, adolescents, and their families over the course of the COVID-19 pandemic, exacerbating the situation that existed prior to the pandemic. Children and families across our country have experienced enormous adversity and disruption.”

“The inequities that result from structural racism have contributed to disproportionate impacts on children from communities of color. This worsening crisis in child and adolescent mental health is inextricably tied to the stress brought on by COVID-19 and the ongoing struggle for racial justice and represents an acceleration of trends observed prior to 2020.”

The pandemic has struck the safety and stability of families. “More than 140,000 children in the United States lost a primary and/or secondary caregiver, with youth of color disproportionately impacted” (American Academy of Pediatrics, 2021).

The Wildfires

The risk of wildfires continues to be an issue in Oregon. Dry, hot winds and an unusually hot October sparked wildfires in Oregon that burned 536,693 acres by October 25, when the fire season concluded (De Dios, 12/28/2022). Things got so bad that on August 28, 2022, Governor Brown declared a wildfire state of emergency (De Dios, 12/28/2022). As hot, dry summers continue, the risk of wildfires and the accompanying days of poor air quality will continue.

Intense Weather Events

Intense weather events continue to be an issue in Oregon and data has now been published to back up this claim. There were 17 days of extreme heat (over 90 degrees) in Oregon in 2021, up from 8 in 2020. The intensity of the drought in Oregon increased from 200/500 in 2020 to 280/500 in 2021. These extreme weather events continued in

2022. 2022 was Oregon's 10th hottest year on record, continuing the trend of extreme heat (Urness, 1/13/2023).

"Portland saw its third longest heat wave in recorded history with eight consecutive days of temperatures of 90 degrees or higher, spanning from July 24 to July 31" (De Dios, 12/28/2022) that killed a total of five people (KGW, 3/07/2023).

"There were 72 heat-related deaths in Multnomah County in 2021, 69 of which stemmed from that summer's record-breaking heat dome event. Prior to that year, the county had only seen a maximum of one heat-related death per year, with zero in most years" (KGW, 3/07/2023).

Section 5 ► Recommendations

The 2023 Community Assessment tells the story of Oregon's least served and most vulnerable families and children over the past few years by looking at the social indicators. In comparing the 2022 and 2023 data analyses, the trends and issues of most concern reported in 2022 continue in 2023.

2022 Data Analysis	2023 Data Analysis
Significant number of households in financial hardship	No new data available.
High housing cost burden	Rent cost in Oregon remain exorbitant with the average rent on a 2-bedroom apartment increasing from \$1,307 per month in 2021 to \$1,438 per month in 2022.
US 2022 Federal Poverty Guidelines not in step with the reality of poverty.	In the 2023 US Federal Poverty Guidelines, a family of three is in poverty with a combined income of \$24,860. For Fair Market Rent, where a household doesn't pay more than 30% of their income towards rent, household must earn \$57,515 annually in 2022, up from \$52,296 in 2021.
U-6 numbers remain high in Oregon even though Oregon's U-4 numbers align with the national average	Oregon's U-6 and U-4 numbers have gone down significantly and are now close to national averages. In 2022, Oregon's U-6 number was 7.5 while nationally it was 6.9 and Oregon's 2022 U-4 number was 4.4 with a national number of 3.9.
Childhood poverty / food insecurity	Numbers have reduced, but still 15.4%.
Higher number of foster children in rural counties	Trend continues, although the numbers have reduced, there are still almost double the number of children in foster care in rural communities in Oregon than in urban areas.
Need for increased number of immunizations and well-child visits	Still accurate – as of 2019, only 66.4% of Oregon's children up-to-date on well child visits and only 71% were up-to-date on immunizations.



Children not Kindergarten ready	Average stayed the same – children going into Kindergarten in Oregon could only recognize 7.7 out of the 26 letters of the alphabet.
Social/emotional issues increasing in children, families, and staff.	All available information, including Information Memorandum from the Office of Head Start points to staff wellness and child safety as being high priority issues.
No access to childcare slots/no slots at all	All Oregon counties still child-care deserts for infants/toddlers, with 86% of children in 2020 without access to a childcare slot and 68% of children ages 3-5 without access to a childcare slot.
Impacts of COVID-19 on childcare providers (60% closed, Spanish-speaking closed)	Still awaiting more numbers.
Staffing issues (including needing competitive salaries) – transportation, teachers, frontline	Staffing issues continue to be a major issue. Childcare employment in March of 2023 is 5.7% below what it was in February of 2020.
Poverty by race – disproportionate	No new data available.
Teen pregnancy rate for Hispanic/Latina/o/x remains almost triple the rate for whites	Teen pregnancy rate for Hispanic/Latina/o/x remains almost triple the rate for whites.
COVID vaccination rates for Hispanic / Latina/o/x population low	This is no longer an issue. As of 3/01/2023, 82% of Hispanic / Latina/o/x adults in Oregon were vaccinated, up from 58.5% on 1/17/2022. This was after a huge effort by the state to reach these communities.
More and more H-2A farm workers coming in	Huge issue with new, more accurate numbers from the US Citizenship and Immigration Services. The number of H-2A certification skyrocketed from 3,163 in 2021 to 10,009 in 2022.
N/A	Unemployment jumped from 4.2% in 2020 to 7.6% in 2022. However, the job growth number (not available for last year's CA) is stunning. In 2020, Oregon's job growth was 7.9 per 1,000 people. In 2020, that number decreased to -32.7!
N/A	We knew that climate, weather, and risk of fires (causing poor air quality) were an issue and reported that as a major finding in the 2022 CA. Data was finally published to support this assertion, with numbers from 2021 showing that Oregon had 7 days of poor air quality, 17 days of extreme heat, an average of 3/10 for risk of wildfires, and the average intensity of drought being 280/500.



Findings & Recommendations

Findings and recommendations have not changed from 2022 as even more data continues to support these recommendations.



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



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



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



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



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



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

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



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



Recommendation: Continue as Emergency Childcare providers during the pandemic so families and staff can stay employed. Maximize and leverage collaborations with community partners as well as seek out new partners to provide ethnically appropriate and nutritious food, access to resources for basic



needs, and stable housing opportunities. This includes acting as food distribution centers and hubs for families to receive resources, actively looking for grants to provide additional supports for families during the pandemic and those who are still affected by the wildfires, and being on the pulse of supports and resources as they are released, linking families in need to resources across language and cultural barriers. Monitor and keep up to date on federal and state resources that become available for families.



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



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



A young child wearing a light-colored knit hat and a long-sleeved shirt is sitting in a field of dandelions. The child is smiling and looking towards the camera. The background is a soft-focus field of dandelions. A teal diagonal band runs from the top left corner towards the center of the image.

Appendices

Appendices

Appendix A: OCDC Locations, Programs, & Slots as of 1/01/2023

County/Site	MSHS	RXII	OPK	OPK-P3	PFA	PSP	MIECHV	Migrant Ed	RX
Clackamas County	90	16	-	-	-	30	-	-	18
Mulino Center 3700 S Freeman Road Mulino OR 97042-8638 503-759-6232	90	16	-	-		30	-	-	-
RX: Sunshine Early Learning Childcare Center (Sugarplums) 11039 SE 21st Ave Milwaukie, OR 97222 503-850-6646	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	18
Central Office 9140 SW Pioneer Court, Ste E Wilsonville OR 97070 503-570-1110	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hood River County	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odell Center 3485 Early Road Odell OR 97044-NONE 541-354-6232	128	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Parkdale Center 7300 Clear Creek Road Parkdale OR 97041-7701 541-352-6232	44	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Jackson County	112	-	60	16	-	-	-	TBD	-
Briscoe Center 265 N. Main Street #1 Ashland OR 97520-1701 541-488-6919	112	-	60	16		-	-	TBD	-
Jefferson County	108	8	-	-	-	-	-	TBD	8
Madras Center 659 NE A Street Madras OR 97741-1800 541-475-6232	108	8	-	-		-	-	TBD	-
RX: MHS CC Center 390 Southeast 10th Street Madras, Oregon, 97741 541-475-7265 x 2347	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	8
Josephine County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
RX: Caring for Kids Early Learning Center 223 SE M Street Grants Pass OR 97526 541-476-4996	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	28
RX: Imagine That at Hidden Valley High 651 Murphy Creek Road Grants Pass OR 97527 541-226-5406	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	5
RX: Imagine That at Jerome Prairie	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	17



Appendix A: OCDC Locations, Programs, & Slots as of 1/01/2023

County/Site	MSHS	RXII	OPK	OPK-P3	PFA	PSP	MIECHV	Migrant Ed	RX
2555 Walnut Avenue Grants Pass OR 97527 541-226-5406									
Klamath County	128	-	60	16	-	-	-	TBD	-
Yahooskin Center 119 E. Yahooskin Street Chiloquin OR 97624 541-783-2795	-	-	20	-		-	-	-	-
Klamath Falls Center 5642 S. 6th Street Klamath Falls OR 97603-4880 541-884-8812	56	-	40	16		-	-	TBD	-
Klamath Community College 7390 S. 6th Street, Building 1 Klamath Falls, OR 97603									
Malin Center 2199 Third Street Malin OR 97632 541-723-3067	72	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Malheur County	344	24	-	32	-	-	20	-	62
Nyssa Center 308 East 2nd Street Nyssa OR 97913-1300 541-293-3014	116	-	-	16		-	-	-	-
Ontario Center 482 SE 3rd Street Ontario OR 97914-3712 541-889-5325	228	24	-	16		-	20	-	-
RX: Nyssa Early Head Start 804 Adrian Boulevard Nyssa OR 97913	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	20
RX: Giggles & Grace Early Learning Center 482 SE 3rd Street Ontario OR 97914-3712 541-889-5325 x1516	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	36
RX: Ontario Teen Parent Program 942 NW 2nd Avenue Ontario OR 97914 541-889-5309 x1005	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	6
Marion County	440	24	212	14	-	60	15	-	-
Brooks Center 5035 Rockdale Street NE Brooks OR 97305-NONE 503-304-7235	64	-	68	14		-	-	-	-
Concordia Center (South Marion Region) 4611 Lancaster Drive NE Salem OR 97305-1735	120	-	-	-		40	-	-	-

Appendix A: OCDC Locations, Programs, & Slots as of 1/01/2023

County/Site	MSHS	RXII	OPK	OPK-P3	PFA	PSP	MIECHV	Migrant Ed	RX
503-485-0899									
Settlemier Center 540 N Settlemier Street Woodburn OR 97071-3105 503-981-3500	204	24	90	-		-	15	-	-
Seymour Center 3745 Portland Rd NE, Suite 170 Salem OR 97381						40			
Silverton Center 707 McClain Street Silverton OR 97381-NONE 503-874-9095	52	-	54	-		20	-	-	-
Morrow County	60	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boardman Center 301 SW Wilson Lane Boardman OR 97818-8049 Phone Number TBD	60	24	-	-		-	-	-	-
Multnomah County	156	-	-	-	20	40	10	-	12
Anderson Center 2727 SE Anderson Road Gresham OR 97080-8287 503-663-0896	156	-	-	-	20	40	10	-	-
RX: NAYA Family Center 7650 N Commercial Ave Portland, OR 97217 503-288-8177 x 209	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	12
Polk County	144	-	-	16	-	60	-	-	-
Independence Center 535 G Street Independence OR 97351-1725 503-838-2745	144	-	-	16		60	-	-	-
Umatilla County	412	16	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
Hermiston Center 1300 Shannon Way Hermiston OR 97838-9482 541-567-5676	268	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Milton-Freewater Center 403 Peabody Street Milton Freewater OR 97862 541-938-3170	108	16	-	-		40	-	-	-
Wasco County	296	16	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
The Dalles Center 1300 W 9th Street The Dalles OR 97058-1063 541-296-0100	184	16	-	-		20	-	-	-
St. Mary's Center (estimated) 1112 Cherry Heights Rd	112	-	-	-		-	-	-	-

Appendix A: OCDC Locations, Programs, & Slots as of 1/01/2023

County/Site	MSHS	RXII	OPK	OPK-P3	PFA	PSP	MIECHV	Migrant Ed	RX
The Dalles OR 97058-1063 541-980-1037									
Washington County	148	32	236	92	-	20	-	-	20
Adelante Mujeres 2030 Main Street Suite A Forest Grove OR 97116-3049 503-992-0078	-	-	-	12		-	-	-	20
Enterprise Center 1675 SE Enterprise Circle Hillsboro OR 97123-5064 503-213-1191	84	16	146	64		10	-	-	-
Jose Pedro Center 1389 S. Dogwood Street Cornelius OR 97113-7508 503-359-0649	64	16	40	16		-	-	-	-
Linden Center 830 S Linden Street Cornelius OR 97113-6501 503-359-5957	-	-	50	-		10	-	-	-
Yamhill County	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McMinnville Center 470 NE Norton Lane McMinnville OR 97128-8469 971-261-6134	32	32	-	-		-	-	-	-
1/01/2023 Grand Totals	2,642	192	568	186	20	270	45	TBD	170

* Please note: PFA slots were awarded for the 2023-2024 school year beginning in September of 2023.

** All data taken from OCDC Report Children Dates 2023

Appendix B: Community Assessment Team

Team Member	Title	Responsibilities
CENTRAL OFFICE		
Adriana Ortiz, Denis Zhukov	ERSEA Specialist	Data
Karen Ayers	Program & Partnership Manager	Content, Analysis, Editing
Janene Chitnis	Fiscal Budget & Grant Manager	Content, Data, Analysis, Editing
Donalda Dodson	Executive Director	Content, Analysis, Editing
Janae Ford	Quality Assurance Specialist	Analysis, SAQIP
Joy Rowley	Special Projects: Staff Well-being & Grants	Content, Editing
Dr. Mirae Grant	Grants & Special Projects Manager	Manage/Write Community Assessment
Karelia Harding	Parent Engagement & Equity Manager	Content, Analysis, Parent Support
Beatriz Marron-Molina	Family Services & Health Specialist Supervisor	Content
Mayra Polanco	Parent Engagement Assistant	Content
Board of Directors	2023 Roster	Analysis, Editing
Policy Councils	2022 Roster	Analysis, Editing
Mandi Arellano, Odilon Campos, Pat Consoliver, Jennifer Heredia, Geoffrey Lowry, Janie Mendez, Maria Mottaghian, Brenda Reynoso, Monica Shaw	Program Directors	

Team Member	Title	Responsibilities
Contractors		
Michele Grant	Freelance Presentation Design Artist	Report/Slide/Graphic Design



Item	Year	Oregon State	Clackamas County	Hood River County	Jackson County	Jefferson County	Josephine County	Klamath County	Malheur County	Marion County	Morrow County	Multnomah County	Polk County	Umatilla County	Wasco County	Washington County	Yamhill County	Urban Oregon	Rural Oregon
General Oregon Demographics																			
Population ¹	2022	4,176,346	415,084	23,270	218,781	24,048	87,097	67,606	30,632	343,742	11,425	809,869	84,730	77,319	26,274	595,761	106,087	2,970,984	1,205,362
Population ^A	2020	4,081,943	405,788	23,131	214,267	23,143	85,481	66,310	30,431	335,553	11,215	798,647	81,427	76,898	25,866	581,821	103,820	2,812,221	1,269,722
Rural Population (Data not yet released for this measure for 2022) ^A	2020	19%	18.1%	52.2%	20.1%	63.1%	45.0%	37.6%	48.4%	13.1%	45.9%	1.3%	19.9%	29.1%	33.1%	5.6%	22.6%	-	-
% Households Below Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (Data not updated due to the COVID-19 pandemic) ^A	2020	14.9%	7%	7%	13%	15%	16%	19%	21%	13%	14%	11%	15%	17%	13%	8%	%	14.4%	16.3%
% Households in Financial Hardship ⁷ (Data not updated due COVID) ^A	2020	44%	43%	45%	37%	53%	46%	48%	54%	48%	42%	43%	37%	45%	48%	44%	54%	43%	48%
% Total Food Insecurity ¹	2022	11.5%	8.4%	6.6%	12.7%	13.8%	15.0%	15.4%	13.9%	11.2%	10.2%	11.2%	10.5%	12.8%	11.8%	8.4%	10.2%	-	-
% Total Food Insecurity ^A	2020	12.3%	10.2%	8.3%	13.3%	13.1%	14.7%	14.3%	13.0%	11.0%	8.3%	13.8%	12.2%	11.5%	11.3%	10.1%	10.8%	-	-
% Unemployment Rate ¹	2022	7.6%	7.2%	6.3%	7.8%	8.2%	7.9%	8.7%	5.2%	6.9%	5.2%	8.6%	6.6%	6.8%	7.1%	6.5%	6.8%	-	-
% Unemployment Rate ^A	2020	4.2%	3.8%	3.3%	4.8%	5.5%	5.5%	6.4%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	3.7%	4.4%	4.9%	4.3%	3.5%	3.8%	-	-
Labor Force Participation Rate ¹	2022	62.5%	64.0%	70.1%	58.1%	53.0%	48.9%	52.6%	50.0%	61.9%	57.5%	69.8%	59.8%	57.8%	59.6%	69.3%	59.1%	65.8%	54.6%
Labor Force Participation Rate ⁸ ^A	2020	62.1%	64.9%	66.6%	57.4%	51.8%	84.0%	52.5%	49.6%	61.4%	59.1%	69.2%	59.9%	58.6%	58.4%	68.9%	60.0%	65.4%	54.9%
% Housing Cost Burden ^B	2019	36.2%	33%	30%	40%	30%	40%	32%	35%	35%	22%	40%	34%	28%	32%	34%	34%	38.2%	31.7%
% Good Physical Health ⁹ (No new data due to COVID) ^A	2020	60.1%	61.4%	57.0%	60.6%	50.3%	58.5%	62.8%	53.6%	59.9%	47.9%	58.4%	56.0%	63.1%	68.7%	63.9%	59.8%	-	-
% Good Mental Health ¹⁰ (No new data due to COVID) ^A	2020	57.3%	58.8%	59.0%	55.4%	49.1%	58.2%	59.6%	56.2%	56.7%	70.9%	53.8%	55.6%	64.5%	59.8%	62.2%	58.7%	-	-
Rent Costs (1 bedroom/1 bath) ¹	2022	-	\$1,289	\$909	\$792	\$739	\$812	\$648	\$625	\$761	\$654	\$1,289	\$761	\$666	\$869	\$1,289	\$1,289	-	-
Rent Costs (1 bedroom/1 bath) ^A	2020	-	\$1,132	\$901	\$676	\$607	\$697	\$576	\$537	\$668	\$524	\$1,132	\$668	\$572	\$798	\$1,132	\$1,132	-	-
Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) ¹	2022	-32.7	-30	-43.7	-22.0	-14.1	-11.7	-17.6	-11.7	-21.9	-7.6	-59.1	-17.4	-13.2	-16.8	-32.7	-22.6	-34.9	-21.1
Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) ^A	2020	7.9	11.0	30.4	7.7	4.9	11.2	1.3	0.5	7.2	28.0	15.2	0.6	2.1	-2.1	8.4	6.1	8.6	4.6
Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics																			
# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Resident Pregnancies ^J	2021	17,307 / 47,721	1,102 / 3,808	105 / 235	1,153 / 2,254	180 / 286	533 / 847	449 / 779	248 / 371	1,913 / 3,854	92 / 177	2,980 / 7,536	339 / 895	545 / 960	140 / 251	1,811 / 6,265	426 / 1,071	-	-
# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Resident Pregnancies ^J	2020	16,991 / 46,419	1,167 / 3,794	119 / 226	1,149 / 2,096	171 / 286	436 / 758	423 / 765	237 / 399	1,917 / 3,887	93 / 157	2,930 / 7,456	351 / 855	468 / 891	150 / 268	1,839 / 5,963	410 / 1,008	-	-
Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) Per 1,000 ^J	2021	2.4 (461)	1.5	2.4	2.2	4.9	3.5	3.5	2.4	4.4	2.9	2.9	2.4	6.0	4.2	1.4	1.1	-	-
Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) Per 1,000 ^J	2020	2.3	1.2	0	2.5	5.5	3.1	4.2	5.7	3.9	7.0	2.7	1.4	3.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	-	-
# of Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth ^K	2021	10.3% /4,164	5.1% /194	12.8% /30	12.9% /287	17.7% /50	11.9% /100	13.5% /105	18.4% /68	15.6% /599	28.7% /50	10.3% /769	6.7% /60	22.0% /209	12.4% /31	7.5% /468	8.0% /85	-	-
% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs) ¹	2022	6.5%	5.4%	4.0%	6.8%	5.6%	8.0%	7.7%	6.3%	7.0%	5.7%	6.8%	8.8%	5.7%	6.0%	6.5%	5.2%	6.5%	6.7%
% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs) ^A	2020	6.7%	5.5%	6.1%	6.5%	8.1%	6.7%	9.5%	6.3%	6.7%	10.3%	6.8%	6.0%	6.8%	4.5%	6.6%	7.5%	6.6%	7.2%
Oregon Children Demographics																			
# Children 0-5 ^K	2020	269,027	26,419	1,670	14,079	1,902	5,193	4,909	2,491	26,583	1,012	48,342	5,788	5,946	1,910	41,096	7,058	-	-
# Children 0-5 ^K	2019	227,811	21,944	1,433	11,846	1,563	4,472	4,104	2,107	22,729	849	41,589	4,752	4,993	1,667	34,984	5,942	-	-
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) ¹¹ ¹	2022	15%	8.4%	3.9%	17.8%	14.0%	19.9%	25.9%	30.3%	18.3%	20.9%	16.8%	13.0%	19.1%	14.6%	10.4%	16.3%	15.4%	14.0%
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) ¹² ^A	2020	18.0%	10.6%	12.1%	22.4%	26.3%	26.8%	28.2%	34.7%	21.3%	22.8%	19.0%	14.9%	27.2%	17.1%	12.3%	19.8%	18.4%	17.1%
% Childhood Poverty Rate (0-17) ^E	2019	16.5%	9.9%	14.6%	21%	26.3%	26.7%	25.8%	29.8%	20.4%	18.6%	17.3%	16.4%	19.5%	20.8%	9.4%	12.8%	-	-
% Childhood Poverty Rate (0-17) ^E	2018	17.2%	10.7%	16.8%	19%	24.7%	24.3%	27.7%	31%	19.6%	19.2%	18.7%	14%	19.1%	21.8%	11.6%	16.5%	-	-
# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care ¹	2022	7.3	3.8	7.3	10.0	9.9	12.2	10.9	27.2	5.5	6.5	8.8	5.1	11.3	8.7	3.1	3.5	6.4	12.5
# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care ^A	2020	8.8	3.9	5.7	12.9	11.8	17.7	16.8	25.6	7.0	5.3	10	4.9	7.4	11.8	3.6	4.4	7.7	14.6
% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) ^K	2021	15.4%	12.8%	9.5%	18.9%	20.8%	22.8%	22.5%	19.2%	16.8%	16.3%	17.1%	15.2%	18.8%	17.3%	12.1%	16.2%	-	-
% Homeless Children (0-17) ^E	2019	3.7%	1.9%	0.8%	7.4%	3.6%	8.9%	3.9%	5.1%	2.7%	4.6%	3.6%	3.8%	1.2%	3.9%	3%	3.6%	-	-
% Homeless Children (0-17) ^E	2018	4%	2.5%	0.7%	8.1%	3.7%	9.1%	3.1%	6.3%	2.8%	3%	4.7%	2.8%	1.5%	4.2%	3.7%	3.7%	-	-
# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect ^N	2020	11,642 / 1.3%	747 / 0.8%	21 / 0.9%	707 / 1.6%	104 / 1.8%	417 / 2.4%	248 / 1.7%	268 / 3.4%	1,171 / 1.4%	56 / 1.8%	1,662 / 1.1%	263 / 1.4%	295 / 1.5%	122 / 2.1%	1,120 / 0.8%	155 / 0.7%	-	-

⁷ Definition: The percentage of households in a county with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living

⁸ Definition: The ratio between the size of the civilian labor force and the overall population 16 years of age and older. People in the labor force are those who are employed or are actively seeking work.

⁹ Definition: The percentage of adults reporting that they have had no poor physical health days in the prior month.

¹⁰ Definition: The percentage of adults reporting that they had no days of poor mental health in the prior month.

¹¹ Definition: The child poverty rate is the percentage of individuals in a county under 18 years of age and living in families whose income falls below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for their family size.

¹² Definition: The child poverty rate is the percentage of individuals in a county under 18 years of age and living in families whose income falls below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for their family size.

Item	Year	Oregon State	Clackamas County	Hood River County	Jackson County	Jefferson County	Josephine County	Klamath County	Malheur County	Marion County	Morrow County	Multnomah County	Polk County	Umatilla County	Wasco County	Washington County	Yamhill County	Urban Oregon	Rural Oregon
# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect ^N	2019	13,674 / 1.6%	791 / 0.9%	55 / 1.0%	719 / 1.6%	157 / 2.8%	319 / 1.9%	336 / 2.3%	328 / 4.1%	1,238 / 1.4%	44 / 1.4%	1,790 / 1.2%	201 / 1.0%	336 / 1.7%	121 / 2.1%	1,178 / 0.9%	216 / 0.9%	-	-
Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score ^{13 I}	2022	7.7	9.3	6.0	5.7	4.7	5.9	5.1	6.8	5.0	7.0	8.2	5.7	6.7	4.6	9.5	7.1	-	-
Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score ^{14 A}	2020	7.7	9.0	5.2	6.7	4.3	6.0	4.4	6.5	4.8	8.5	8.2	6.7	5.3	5.7	9.6	7.7	-	-
# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS ^D	2020	-	2,473-3,249	115-383	3,219-4,269	365-683	1,112-1,682	945-1,359	854-1,218	5,660-6,958	219-407	9,465-11,067	772-1,212	1,485-2,213	233-457	5,260-6,490	1,461-2,171	-	-
% of Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # of Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits ^O	2019	66.4% / 67,680	71.1% / 4,920	73% / 500	62.7% / 4,550	56.9% / 730	70.7% / 1,960	57.8% / 1,550	55.2% / 740	64.9% / 8,240	54.0% / 240	70.6% / 11,280	60.7% / 1,600	57.8% / 1,310	67.4% / 600	73.9% / 7,220	65.5% / 1,870	-	-
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations ^P	2021	71%	74%	69%	65%	71%	67%	71%	72%	72%	66%	71%	73%	67%	67%	75%	76%	-	-
Availability and Access to Early Childhood Education Services																			
Child Care (Slots per 100 children under age 13) ^I	2022	15	14	18	12	16	13	15	10	12	9	22	11	11	19	19	10	16	11
Child Care (Slots per 100 children under age 13) ^A	2020	16	14	23	14	28	13	14	13	13	10	21	12	15	20	17	14	17	16
% Children With Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-12) ^{15 K}	2020	20%	16%	26%	17%	29%	13%	18%	18%	13%	10%	34%	12%	16%	22%	19%	15%	-	-
% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) ^Q	2020	86%	85%	82%	91%	82%	86%	89%	86%	90%	91%	80%	89%	91%	75%	81%	88%		
% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) ^F	2018	88%	87%	79%	91%	76%	89%	92%	92%	92%	88%	82%	92%	89%	83%	85%	90%	-	-
% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) ^Q	2020	68%	70%	47%	70%	56%	73%	58%	69%	76%	73%	58%	80%	73%	57%	66%	77%		
% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) ^F	2018	71%	71%	58%	74%	56%	72%	60%	79%	76%	84%	62%	84%	78%	61%	71%	79%	-	-
# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / Publicly Funded Slots ^Q	2020	20,998 / 1,697	2,006 / 40	163 / 56	656 / 72	167 / 88	347 / 32	248 / 64	188 / 90	1,411 / 252	40 / 40	5,601 / 295	364 / 48	336 / 150	270 / 160	4,534 / 124	471 / 32		
# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / Publicly Funded Slots ^F	2018	19,079 / 1,344	1,715 / 27	201 / 72	708 / 56	225 / 106	303 / 32	202 / 56	120 / 32	1,291 / 116	54 / 46	5,375 / 273	277 / 56	401 / 222	185 / 88	3,770 / 114	425 / 0	-	-
# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / Publicly Funded Slots ^Q	2020	46,983 / 11,379	4,000 / 553	495 / 149	2,214 / 726	377 / 301	683 / 233	925 / 471	409 / 269	3,585 / 982	127 / 60	11,494 / 2,434	633 / 267	941 / 586	444 / 249	8,183 / 972	920 / 260		
# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / Publicly Funded Slots ^F	2018	44,411 / 10,538	4,063 / 541	412 / 120	1,989 / 642	396 / 218	731 / 250	930 / 449	293 / 170	3,582 / 976	77 / 40	11,037 / 2,266	540 / 241	812 / 438	417 / 272	7,369 / 953	860 / 214	-	-
% Children Not Enrolled in School (ages 3-4) ^K	2020	56%	55%	55%	55%	59%	59%	51%	74%	69%	72%	48%	60%	65%	72%	54%	56%	-	-
% Early Education Enrollment (3-4) ^E	2019	43.7%	48.2%	34.4%	34.1%	36.1%	41.6%	38.4%	40.7%	35%	34.3%	53.4%	33.6%	27.6%	33.6%	47.6%	37.2%	-	-
% Early Education Enrollment (3-4) ^E	2018	44.2%	48.1%	31.7%	34.9%	34.5%	39.4%	37%	43.4%	33.8%	35.3%	52.5%	36.5%	31.6%	32.1%	47.5%	36%	-	-
Impacts of Covid-19																			
Total COVID-19 Cases through 3/01/2023 ^L	3/01/2023	961,523	84,167	4,656	54,465	9,055	20,935	17,903	9,702	88,147	3,398	171,161	20,533	26,461	6,699	122,183	22,847	-	-
Total COVID-19 Cases through 3/01/2023 (rate per 100,000) ^L	3/01/2023	-	34.6	79.5	55.0	48.2	83.4	75.9	106.3	52.4	71.2	43.9	57.4	83.2	37.6	43.8	49.9	-	-
Vaccination Rates through 3/01/2023 (ages 18+, one dose) ^M	3/01/2023	86.6%	84.4%	99.9%	71.8%	70.5%	63.1%	63.0%	52.8%	79.6%	66.3%	91.6%	76.9%	61.6%	79.2%	92.5%	76.6%	-	-
Oregon Child Care: Current Total Licensed Capacity ^H	12/2020	184,649	12,790	1,307	6,850	855	2,823	2,000	1,770	12,200	247	69,831	2,457	2,777	1,109	24,565	2,823	-	-
Oregon Child Care: Total Capacity Due to COVID Restrictions ^H	12/2020	127,864	10,673	1,191	5,847	801	2,193	1,905	1,314	9,169	230	35,284	1,640	2,429	962	19,396	2,193	-	-
12/2020 Program by Language ^H	12/2020	3,270	252	36	161	16	49	34	24	291	8	756	71	72	31	569	49	-	-
2/2020 Programs by Language ^H	02/2020	5,242	389	53	242	26	72	60	58	450	14	1,241	100	111	50	793	72	-	-
Climate, Weather, and Risk of Fires																			
# Days Poor Air Quality ^{16 K}	2021	7	1	ND	35	6	19	50	ND	0	ND	1	ND	8	2	0	ND	-	-
#Days Poor Air Quality ^{11 K}	2020	10	9	ND	15	11	26	46	ND	11	ND	9	ND	8	3	10	ND	-	-
# Days of Extreme Heat ^{17 K}	2021	17	7	11	32	40	59	6	65	15	30	14	21	39	19	12	18	-	-
# Days of Extreme Heat ^K	2020	8	3	4	17	18	41	1	39	8	13	9	12	22	10	1	6	-	-
Risk of Wildfires (range 1-10) ^{18 K}	2021	3	2	3	3	5	3	3	4	2	3	2	2	4	6	2	2	-	-
Intensity of Drought (range 0-500) ^{14 K}	2021	280	203	180	344	388	263	421	281	224	368	176	204	288	352	175	180	-	-
Intensity of Drought (range 0-500) ^{19 K}	2020	200	192	113	280	285	317	270	161	239	231	138	159	117	255	137	130	-	-

¹³ Definition: The average number of letter sounds in the English alphabet that children identify when shown paired upper and lowercase letters. Scores are reported out of 26 possible.

¹⁴ Definition: The average number of letter sounds in the English alphabet that children identify when shown paired upper and lowercase letters. Scores are reported out of 26 possible.

¹⁵ There has been no update from Oregon’s Child Care Deserts. Have been unable to find more detailed information.

¹⁶ Number of days with AQI > 100.

¹⁷ Number of days per year with maximum temperature > 90 F

¹⁸ Average risk score of properties with wildfire risk (scale of 1 to 10, with 10 as maximum risk).

¹⁹ Drought Severity and Coverage Index (DSCI) value is the total percent of the area in any level of drought, multiplied by severity of drought. Range 0 to 500, with 500 meaning that all of the area is in exceptional drought. DSCI values are averages for all weeks of the year.

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Appendix D: OCDC Counties: Priority Populations by Hub Region

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Program Name	# Slots
Pine Tree HS Childcare Center	36
Umatilla HS	8
Country Club HS	44
Pine Grove HS	38
WASCO	
Mid Columbia Children's Council (MCCC)	Not Listed
Sunshine Preschool at EI	Not Listed
WASHINGTON	
Community Action Head Start – Hillsboro	900
A Barrel of Monkeys – Forest Grove	12
Little Tike Daycare – Forest Grove	10-15
The Early Learning Community at Pacific University – Forest Grove	Not Listed
Little Turtles – Forest Grove	12
Safety Zone Childcare and Kids Club – Cornelius	12
Wonder World Preschool – Hillsboro	40-50
Kindercare – Hillsboro	80-100
Trinity Lutheran Church – Hillsboro	75
Sue's Day Care – Cornelius	4-6
Rising Star Preschool – Forest Grove	10-15
Montessori Preschool – Forest Grove	80
Beaverton Child Development Center	Not Listed
Cedar Mill Elementary	Not Listed
CF Tigard Elementary	Not Listed
Chehalem Elementary	Not Listed
Elemonica Elementary	Not Listed
Errol Hassell Elementary School	Not Listed
Hillsboro Child Development Center	Not Listed
Hiteon Elementary	Not Listed
Metzger Elementary	Not Listed
Orenco Elementary	Not Listed
Paul Patterson Elementary	Not Listed
Ridgewood Elementary School	Not Listed
Rosedale Elementary	Not Listed
South Meadows Elementary	Not Listed
Templeton Elementary	Not Listed
Witch Hazel	Not Listed
Hillsboro 0-5 Child Development Center	60

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

Program Name	# Slots
YAMHILL	
Head Start of Yamhill County - Yamhill Intermediate School (HS/EHS)	Not Listed
Head Start Yamhill County-Dayton (HS/EHS)	Not Listed
Head Start Tribal/Grand Ronde (HS/EHS)	Not Listed

All information from: Oregon State University. College of Public Health and Human Sciences. Oregon Early Learners Facts & Findings. Interactive Map. Interactive childcare map of Oregon. Accessed October 2019. This study is only published every seven years. <https://health.oregonstate.edu/early-learners/county>



Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

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



Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

Resource Name	Comments
IRCO – Immigrant & Refugee Community Organization	We made contact with Josie Majuri (Workforce) Specialist-Clackamas Program. She offers services to immigrants and refugees that want to change jobs.
Hood River County	
One Community (formerly La Clinica)	
Childcare Resource and Referral	
GAP- Gorge Access Program	New program for unemployed
Wilson Sheet Clinic	New Walk-in clinic also helps the low-income families with their health related issues
Summit Family Care Clinic	New family clinic
Parenting Education	Variety of parenting and education resources
CCD-Julie Smith	
A Kidz Dental Zone Pediatric Office	Contract with them.
Columbia Gorge Community Collage	GED, ESL, computer labs, other classes and resources. Partner with them for space for Migrant Peak Pre-Service delivery.
North Central Public Health	Immunizations, WIC, family planning and staff education
Families First and The Next Door	Parenting classes want OCDC to open parenting classes to their clients to the community
Nuestra Comunidad Sana	Health Education Services
Columbia Gorge Family Medicine	They have a few Spanish speaking providers and they have acute care hours and Saturday hours.
School District 21	
Dr. Rebecca Chown	Vision screening for kids with disabilities. Has offered to do some on site screenings in the future.
Helping Hands Against Violence	Domestic Violence Support
CAT (Columbia Area Transit)	Intercity bus service.
Hood River County Health Department	
Worksource Employment Department	A bilingual staff came to present to parents at parent meetings about all the services.
Mid-Columbia Center for Living	Adult mental health resource, sliding scale, I

Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

Resource Name	Comments
Food Banks (FISH)	Multiple sites
Mid-Columbia Community Action Council, Inc.	Utilities Assistance, Food Banks.
HUD	
Migrant Education	Offers free preschool to MED families with Mid-Valley Elementary.
The Dalles Lions Club	Vision support
Cascade Eye Center	Supports families with vision needs.
The Next Door	Families First & New Parent, Team Services, Youth & Family Services, Nuestra Comunidad Sana, Regional Parenting Hub, and Big Brothers Big Sisters.
Providence Hood River Memorial Hospital	
Providence Woman's Clinic	
Legal Aid of Oregon	Families receive presentations at least once per year and use these resources for legal and tax advice.
Jackson County	
La Clinica del Valle Migrant Health Clinic	Provides sliding scale fee schedule and payment plans for uninsured. Also provides dental services.
Oregon Health Plan and Healthy Kids	Children must be born in the U.S. to receive full benefits. Also includes dental.
Happy Smiles Fluoride Varnish Program	With parental consent, a free service is available 2-3 times per year to apply varnish to all
Children's Dental Clinic	Serves children who have no dental insurance and who don't qualify for the Oregon Health Plan
Community Health Center	VOLPACT (Volunteers for Patient Access to Care and Treatment) program assists low-income, uninsured patients to obtain discounted specialty services
Jefferson County	



Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

Resource Name	Comments
Mosaic Medical	Provide contract services to children, pregnant women, partnership with Healthy Kids
Juniper Junction Relief Nursery	Program currently in negotiations with Mountain Star Relief Nursery of Deschutes County to oversee program
Advantage Dental	Providing direct dental services to children and families.
Gentle Dental	Contract in place to support children and families
DHS	MOU in place to support foster children, training of foster parents of children enrolled in OCDC.
East Cascade Transit	
Faith based	Churches have come together to form LINC project which supports families with food, household and needs
Kids Club	Before and after school care for public school age children
Head Starts	IA with both Children's Learning Center and Mid-Columbia Children's Council. Very supportive of each other's programs and collaborate on community events and needs.
Canyon East Apartment	Housing is very accessible to families. Seasonal farm working families have priority. Qualifications differ from OCDC.
Jefferson County and Culver School Districts	We have an IA with the school districts this year. We are working on a MOU with the Homeless Liaisons through the school district to better help identify homeless families that may qualify for our programs.
Madras Aquatic Center	They support activities in the community with free family passes and special events.
Latino Association	We are informing parents of this organization's events thru our newsletter, parent meetings, etc.



Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

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

Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

Resource Name	Comments
Kids Center	Kids center now has an office two days a week in Jefferson County and they are available to do trainings about “Darkness to Light.”
Neighbor Impact	Head Start collaboration; now have IA.
Josephine County	
Adapt Housing	
Healthy Start - Josephine County Public Health	Services are available via phone.
Josephine Housing and Community Dev	
Siskiyou Health	Telehealth and phone services available
Klamath County	
WIC	Good source of referrals
Youth Development Network	Meets monthly, represents 60 agencies that work with children in Klamath County.
Klamath Falls Crisis Center and DHS	Outstanding resource for our families in need. DHS partners with us also in regards to our foster children.
Food Bank	Provides weekly surplus to our families, comes into the centers for distribution.
Lutheran Community Services	Referrals for counseling for our families.
Klamath Youth Development Center	Referrals for counseling for our families.
Hands Project, PAWS project	Provides great trainings for our staff and presentations at our parent meetings
NAMI	Always available to provide presentations for our staff and parents.
Kids talk	Great resource
Klamath County School District	Always provides interpreter for families
Klamath Falls City School District	Always provides interpreter for families
Klamath Youth Development Center	Now has 2 bilingual staff members for their Spanish speaking clients
Oregon Employment Office	Always available and willing to work with as a resource for potential employment

Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

Resource Name	Comments
Oregon Human Development Coalition	We provide work experience for parents which also provides us with additional adults in the classrooms
Klamath Community College	
Department of Human Services	Available for foster services and to provide and cover needs in some families
Latino Partnership – Oregon Community Foundations	Provided grant funding opportunity to conduct a training for OCDC parents
Faith-based Organization	Provide food, clothing, and household necessities to families
Malheur County	
Lifeways Behavioral Health	Mental Health
Little Red House	Donated Clothing
Oregon Human Development Coalition	Parent Training
The Family Place	Mental Health
Treasure Valley Children's Relief Nursery	Childcare/ Development
Alcoser Inc- Farm Worker Contractor	Agricultural Industry
Appleton Produce	Agricultural Industry
Bakers Produce	Agricultural Industry
Central Produce	Agricultural Industry
Chamber of Commerce – Nyssa	Public Relations
Chamber of Commerce – Ontario	Public Relations
Department of Human Services AFS/DHS	Foster, TANF, CCRAN,
Dickison Produce	Agricultural Industry
Fiesta Farms	Agricultural Industry
Fort Boise	Agricultural industry
Froerer Farms	Agricultural Industry
Golden West	Agricultural Industry
Heinz Frozen Foods	Agricultural Industry
Henggeler Packing	Agricultural Industry
Josephson Lynn Produce	Agricultural Industry



Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

Resource Name	Comments
KLG Farms	Agricultural Industry
KWEI Spanish Radio Station	Radio Station
MCCDC (Head Start)	Head Start
Murakami Produce	Agricultural Industry
Nyssa Migrant Home School Consusltant	School
Ontario Migrant Ed- Spanish	School
Ontario Produce Company	Agricultural Industry
Oregon Law Center	Legal Services
Partners Produce	Agricultural Industry
Pedro Urritia- Farm Worker Contractor	Agricultural Industry
Raul Ruvalcaba – Farm Worker Contractor	Agricultural Industry
Snake River Produce	Agricultural Industry
Valley Packers	Agricultural Produce
Victor Llanas	Agricultural Produce
West Wind	Agricultural Produce
Boys and Girls Club	School
Dr. Eric Dahle	Dentist
Dr. Jay Weltstein	Dentist
Dr. Jhon and Deborah Lakes	Dentist
Dr. Rysenga	Dentist
Eastern Oregon Dental MD	Dentist
La Familia Sana	Health trainers
Malheur County Health Department	Medical Trainers
Malheur Memorial Clinic	Medical Trainers
Ontario School District- Team Mom Program	School
Project Dove	Domestic Violence
St. Bridgets Catholic Church	School
Treasure Valley Pediatrics	Medical Resource
Treasure Valley Women's Clinic	Medical Resource
Valley Family Health Care – Ontario	Medical Resource

Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

Resource Name	Comments
Valley Family Health Care – Nyssa	Medical Resource
WIC	Nutrition
Childcare Resource and Referral	Childcare Resource
Early Childhood Team	Community Collaboration
Malheur County Commission on Children and Families	Community Collaboration
Oregon Employment Dept.	Workforce Development
Training and Employment Consortium	Workforce Development
Treasure Valley Community Collage	College
South East Oregon Regional Foodbank	Food Pantry, Training
Marion County	
Woodburn School District Migrant Program	We referred families back and forth between agencies. Both agencies benefit from this partnership. Families have the advantage of being connected to OCDC and Woodburn School District.
Oregon Employment Office, Woodburn	
Work Source of Oregon	We have established a good relationship with Daniel Quinones from Work Source of Oregon. He works closely with farm workers and their families.
Elizabeth's Closet	
Love Inc	
Salud	OCDC families have access to this resource.
Marion County Health Department	High ratio of Spanish speaking staff. Good resource for free or low-cost vaccines
Woodburn Car Seat Coalition	FHSS is on this committee. Clinics are held 4 times a year.
Silverton Together	Helpful when looking for resources in Silverton area
Woodburn Pediatric Clinic	Good partnership.

Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

Resource Name	Comments
Woodburn Vision Source	We are trying to raise awareness with families that this resource is available, and an eye exam may be covered by their child's insurance.
WIC	Strong partnership. We work closely with WIC and the majority of our families receive WIC services.
Mid Valley Women's Crisis Center	MVWCC has provided quality training around DV to staff members of OCDC.
Reading for All	Supplies books for the families to have at home. The families are able to keep the books.
WESD	Service coordinators and Speech Pathologists are referring children with IFSPs to us. They provide services to children and consultations to staff.
Marion County Health Department/Behavioral Health	Offered "Mental Health" series to parents, provide resources on many different topics
Marion and Polk Food Share	
Legal Aid of Oregon	We have established a strong partnership. They specialize in agricultural employment concerns.
Chemeketa Community College	We are working on our interagency agreement for our families to have easier access to adult education.
Community Action Head Start	
Morrow County	
Umatilla-Morrow Head Start	Interagency agreement/Parent classes/Hub
Morrow County Health Department	Multiple agencies have satellite sites clinics, using the Health Department space
Good Shepherd Medical Center	Hermiston Health Coalition partnership
Blue Mountain Community College	Provide classes/training to parents such as ESL/GED and other classes
Umatilla Morrow ESD	
Boardman Child Development Center	
WIC program	Open 3 days per month at the Health Dept.

Appendix F: Community Resources

This information was collected from staff at each county.

Resource Name	Comments
Community Health and Counseling	Provide mental health counseling and information to the community. It also has drug and alcohol treatment services.
Alcoholics/Narcotics Anonymous	Provide alcoholism and drug abuse support to the community
Advantage Dental Clinic	Provides services in Boardman and Heppner
Yamhill County	
McMinnville School District	Kristian Frack, EL and Migrant Program Coordinator, for the McMinnville School District, is an excellent contact who connects us with the McMinnville School District's Migrant Education Recruiters.



Appendix G: Disabilities Service Providers in OCDC Service Areas

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

Appendix G: Disabilities Service Providers in OCDC Service Areas

Service Provider	Resources Provided
Kid Sense	Therapies and support groups. Specialized pediatric therapy.
Swindell's Center	Resources, information and trainings for providers and families.
Mid-Columbia Center for Living	Referrals, counseling services, assessments, case management, treatments including psychiatric treatment
Water's Edge/ MCMC	Physical therapy and outreach.
Mid Columbia Child and Family Center	Mental health screening, assessment, treatment, counseling, intervention
Oregon Community Connections Network	Provide multidisciplinary team meetings for children with an unresolved health or developmental concern to evaluate and develop a care plan to meet the child's needs.
Jackson & Josephine Counties	
Douglas Education Service District (DESD)	
Swindell's Center	Trainings, information, and other resources for special needs children and their families
The Job Council OCDD (Inclusive Childcare Project.)	Care provider for children with special needs
The Arc of Jackson County	Resources, training for special need children and their families
Southern Oregon Autism Support Group.	Support and information about resources
"Familias Especiales"	Support group for Spanish speaking families of children with special needs. Provides training, information and resources.
Josephine County	
Southern Oregon ESD	
Jefferson County	
High Desert ESD	

Appendix G: Disabilities Service Providers in OCDC Service Areas

Service Provider	Resources Provided
Jefferson School District 509J	Evaluations and screenings for birth-18 years.
Cascades East Transit	Bus service with reduced rates for individuals with disabilities. Door to door service can be prearranged for individuals with disabilities or special medical needs.
Culver School District	Provides Special Services for Children who have been identified with learning and physical disabilities.
Klamath County	
Southern Oregon ESD	
Kids Talk	Speech therapy
Jungle Gym Pediatric Therapy	Physical therapy
Modoc County Office of ED	Speech, language, developmental delays, IFSPs, IEPs
Malheur County	
InterMountain ESD	
Lifeways, Inc	Outreach, parent education, teacher/staff in-service training and therapy groups for students at Early Childhood and Malheur School District, in-home child and parent skills training, and coordination and screening of clients at Department of Human Services, Law Enforcement and Juvenile Justice.
The Family Place	Classroom observations, trainings for parents, mental Health consultation, play therapy
Elderberry Lane – A place for Kids	Provides social and therapeutic services for children with autism or social emotional challenges through interactive group activities.
Oregon Community Connections Network	Provide multidisciplinary team meetings for children with an unresolved health or developmental concern to evaluate and develop a care plan to meet the child's needs.

Appendix G: Disabilities Service Providers in OCDC Service Areas

Service Provider	Resources Provided
Marion County	
Willamette ESD	Screening, evaluation, and early intervention services for children with all types of disabilities, including speech, developmental delay, and autism; speech and language services. Service Coordinators provide services to children in OCDC classrooms; consultations to OCDC staff and families.
Swindells Resource Center	Connects families, friends and caregivers of children with disabilities to resources, information and training
Juntos Podemos	English classes, parent education classes, family support center, respite
GEM Children's Foundation	Connect children with special needs and their families to existing services and increases access to resources and information; Parent to Parent Mentor Training; Parenting Classes
NW Down Syndrome Association	Parent trainings and support; Awareness Walk; Conference
Oregon Community Connections Network	Provide multidisciplinary team meetings for children with an unresolved health or developmental concern to evaluate and develop a care plan to meet the child's needs.
Marion County Developmental Disabilities	Provides educational resources, connects clients and families with existing services, facilitates development of needed services, provides assistance as clients and families transition through stages, and advocates for clients. Accepts children with intellectual disability, autism, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, or another brain-based condition.
Morrow County	
InterMountain ESD	
Multnomah County	
Multnomah and Clackamas ESD and MECP	
Swindells Resource Center	Connects families, friends and caregivers of children with disabilities to resources, information and training
NW Down Syndrome Association	Parent trainings and support; Awareness Walk; Conference

Appendix G: Disabilities Service Providers in OCDC Service Areas

Service Provider	Resources Provided
Polk County	
Willamette ESD	
Oregon Community Connections Network	Provide multidisciplinary team meetings for children with an unresolved health or developmental concern to evaluate and develop a care plan to meet the child's needs.
Polk County Mental Health	Family support services, eligibility determination for all children with disabilities
Umatilla County	
Intermountain ESD	
ARC of Umatilla County	Promotes & protects the human rights of people with intellectual and developmental disabilities and actively supports their full inclusion and participation in the community throughout their lifetime.
CapeCo	Provides food assistance, transportation to medical appointments,
Clearview Mediation & Disability Resource Center	Provide community with training and understanding of people with disability. Will provide a free service to individuals with a disability. Will provide resources and referrals.
Eastern Oregon Center for Independent Living	Disability resource and advocacy center that provides an array of services for people with disabilities.
Washington County	
NW Regional ESD	
NW Down Syndrome Association	Parent trainings and support; Awareness Walk; Conference
Washington County Developmental Disabilities Program, Washington County Department of Health and Human Services, Hillsboro, OR	Assistance in identifying/ accessing/coordinating services and assures delivery of services and supports required by an individual with a developmental disability.

Appendix G: Disabilities Service Providers in OCDC Service Areas

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

Appendix H: Sources

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A young child wearing a light-colored knit hat and a long-sleeved shirt is sitting in a field of dandelions. The child is smiling and looking towards the camera. The background is a soft-focus field of dandelions. A teal diagonal band runs from the top left corner towards the center of the image.

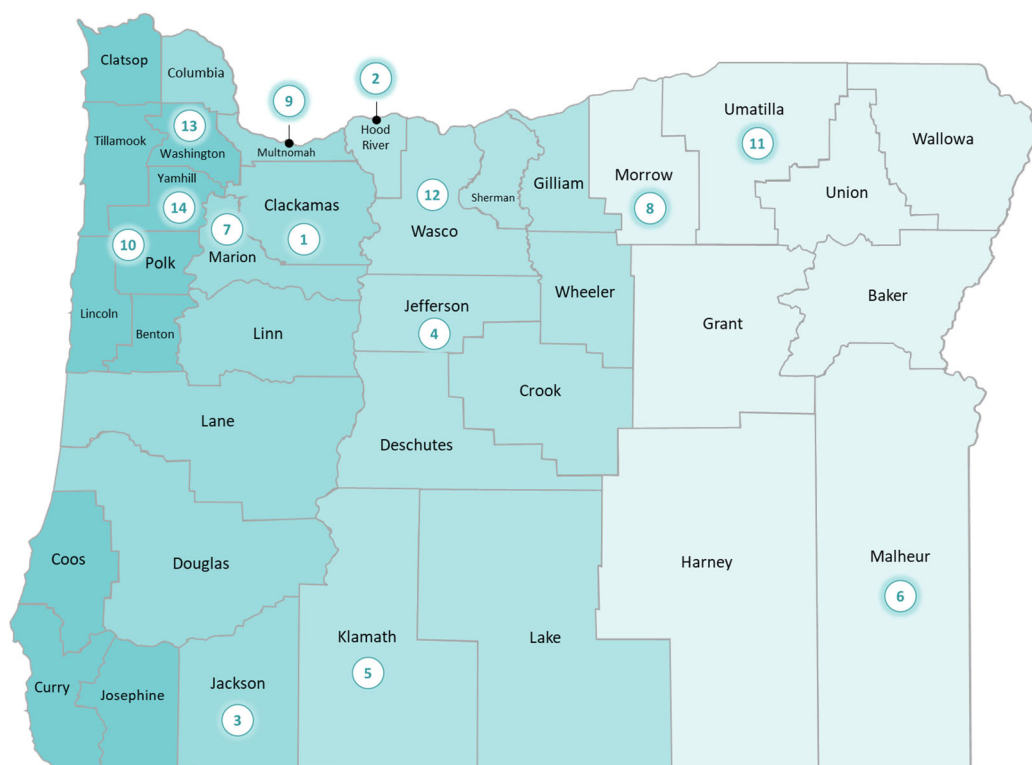
Executive Summaries

Executive Summaries



2023 Executive Summary: Migrant & Seasonal Head Start

OCDC's MSHS, RXII, and EHS programs provided services in 14 Oregon counties at 24 centers as of 1/01/2023.



- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Clackamas County: Mulino Center | 8 Morrow County: Boardman Center |
| 2 Hood River County: Odell & Parkdale Centers | 9 Multnomah County: Anderson Center (in Gresham) |
| 3 Jackson County: Briscoe Center (in Ashland) | 10 Polk County: Independence Center |
| 4 Jefferson County: Madras Centers | 11 Umatilla County: Hermiston, Hermiston UMCS, & Milton-Freewater Centers |
| 5 Klamath County: Klamath Falls & Malin Centers | 12 Wasco County: The Dalles & St. Mary's (in The Dalles) Centers |
| 6 Malheur County: Nyssa & Ontario Centers | 13 Washington County: Enterprise (in Hillsboro), Jose Pedro & Linden (both in Cornelius) |
| 7 Marion County: Brooks, Concordia (in Salem), Settlemier (in Woodburn), & Silverton Centers | 14 Yamhill County: McMinnville Center |

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



and access to Early Childhood Education Services. The latest statistics available were compared with the 2022 OCDC Community Assessment demographics to look for trends.

Although the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency is slated to expire on May 11, 2023, “Oregonians have lived through experiences in the last two years that will surely shape the future of our state for decades to come: economically, educationally, socially, geographically” (*Oregon By the Numbers, 2021*).“

The impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic and the wildfires in Oregon cannot be understated; from health, to availability of childcare, to economic insecurity, to the safety of children.

The focus for 2023 must continue to be providing services and working with/supporting families while also addressing the significant challenges that COVID-19, the wildfires, and the extreme weather events have created as well as focusing on race/ethnicity and the inherent inequities therein, which have been brought into stark contrast over the pandemic. Additionally, staffing, while always an issue in early childhood education, has now hit crisis levels. Food prices have soared.

Rent costs are continuing to increase. As per the Hub reports, most of the families we serve experience multiple vulnerabilities, so supporting families and reducing stressors are even more critically important.

The following are the findings/trends identified in the 2023 OCDC Community Assessment and the recommendations based on those findings.



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



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



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



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





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



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

Step-up parenting education for assisting families in these unprecedented times. Continue partnering with agencies with resources to deliver information about COVID-19 and vaccines, utilizing the trust OCDC has developed and won over decades with families.

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



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



Recommendation: Continue as Emergency Childcare providers during the pandemic so families and staff can stay employed. Maximize and leverage collaborations with community partners as well as seek out new partners to provide ethnically appropriate and nutritious food, access to resources for basic needs, and stable housing opportunities.

This includes acting as food distribution centers and hubs for families to receive resources, actively looking for grants to provide additional supports for families during the pandemic and those who are still affected by the wildfires, and being on the pulse of supports and resources as they are released, linking families in need to resources across language and cultural barriers. Monitor and keep up to date on federal and state resources that become available for families.



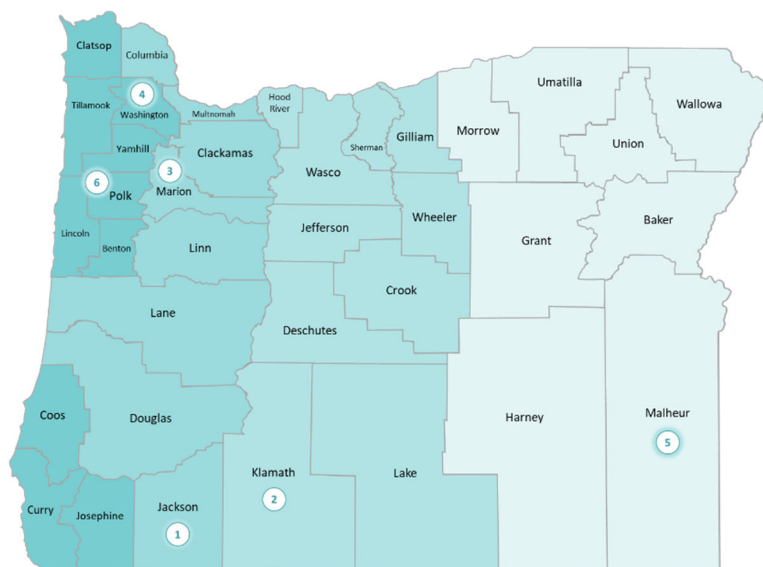
Finding/Trend 5: Need for more well-being services for families, children, and staff.



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



2023 Executive Summary: Oregon Pre-Kindergarten (OPK) & Prenatal to Three (OPK-P3)



The OPK program provided services in 4 Oregon counties at the following centers as of 1/01/2023

- ① Jackson County: Ashland Center
- ② Klamath County: Yahooskin Center & Klamath Community College (opening in March 2023)
- ③ Marion County: Brooks, Settlemier (Woodburn), and Silverton Centers
- ④ Washington County: Enterprise (Hillsboro), Jose Pedro (Cornelius), and Linden (Cornelius) Centers

The OPK-P3 program provided services in 6 Oregon counties at the following centers as of 1/01/2023

- ① Jackson County: Ashland Center
- ② Klamath County: Klamath Community College (opening in March 2023)
- ③ Marion County: Brooks Center (Home-Based)
- ④ Washington County: Enterprise (Hillsboro) and Jose Pedro (Cornelius) Centers and the partner site Adelante Mujeres (Cornelius)
- ⑤ Malheur County: Nyssa Center and Ontario Center
- ⑥ Polk County: Independence Center

** Please note that sometime in 2023 OPK and OPK-P3 will be merged into one program called OPK – Oregon Prenatal to Kindergarten program.*



Methods used for data analysis include utilizing descriptive statistical analysis of general Oregon demographics, demographics on pregnant women and births, and availability and access to Early Childhood Education Services. The latest statistics available were compared with the 2022 OCDC Community Assessment demographics to look for trends.

Although the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency is slated to expire on May 11, 2023, “Oregonians have lived through experiences in the last two years that will surely shape the future of our state for decades to come: economically, educationally, socially, geographically” (*Oregon By the Numbers, 2021*).“ The impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic and the wildfires in Oregon cannot be understated, from health, to availability of childcare, to economic insecurity, to the safety of children.

The focus for 2023 must continue to be providing services and working with/supporting families while also addressing the significant challenges that COVID-19, the wildfires, and the extreme weather events have created as well as focusing on race/ethnicity and the inherent inequities therein, which have been brought into stark contrast over the pandemic. Additionally, staffing, while always an issue in early childhood education, has now hit crisis levels. Food prices have soared. Rent costs are continuing to increase.

As per the Hub reports, most of the families we serve experience multiple vulnerabilities, so supporting families and reducing stressors are even more critically important.

The following are the findings/trends identified in the 2023 OCDC Community Assessment and the recommendations based on those findings.



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



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



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



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





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



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

Step-up parenting education for assisting families in these unprecedented times. Continue partnering with agencies with resources to deliver information about COVID-19 and vaccines, utilizing the trust OCDC has developed and won over decades with families.

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



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



Recommendation: Continue as Emergency Childcare providers during the pandemic so families and staff can stay employed. Maximize and leverage collaborations with community partners as well as seek out new partners to provide ethnically appropriate and nutritious food, access to resources for basic needs, and stable housing opportunities.

This includes acting as food distribution centers and hubs for families to receive resources, actively looking for grants to provide additional supports for families during the pandemic and those who are still affected by the wildfires, and being on the pulse of supports and resources as they are released, linking families in need to resources across language and cultural barriers. Monitor and keep up to date on federal and state resources that become available for families.



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



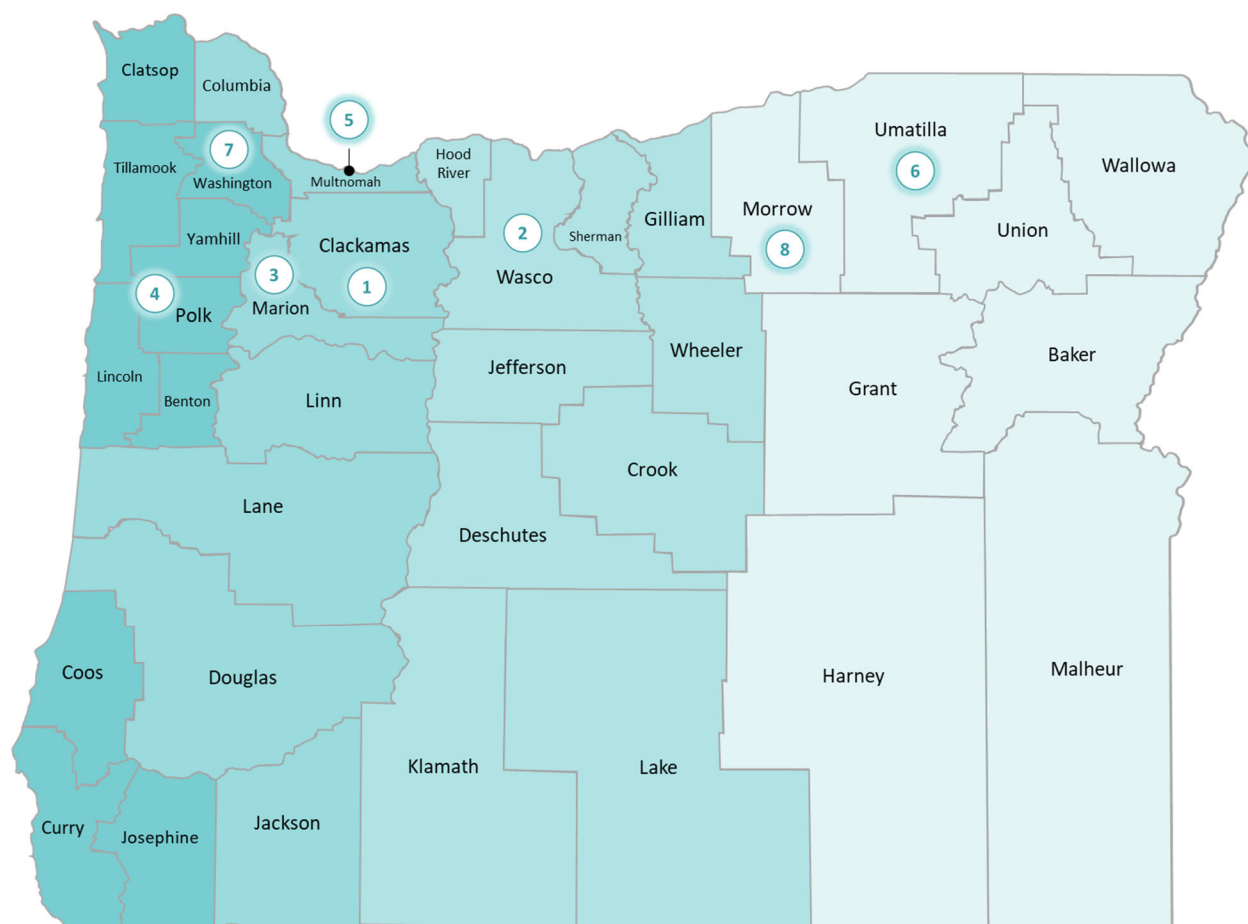
Recommendation: Actions to develop positive well-being environments for families and children. Conduct needs assessment on well-being for staff. Create more mental health interventions based on social-emotional indicators to assist children, families, and staff.





2023 Executive Summary: Preschool Promise (PSP)

The PSP program provided services in 7 Oregon counties at 9 centers as of 1/01/2023.



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



Methods used for data analysis include utilizing descriptive statistical analysis of general Oregon demographics, demographics on pregnant women and births, and availability and access to Early Childhood Education Services. The latest statistics available were compared with the 2022 OCDC Community Assessment demographics to look for trends.

Although the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency is slated to expire on May 11, 2023, “Oregonians have lived through experiences in the last two years that will surely shape the future of our state for decades to come: economically, educationally, socially, geographically” (*Oregon By the Numbers, 2021*).“ The impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic and the wildfires in Oregon cannot be understated, from health, to availability of childcare, to economic insecurity, to the safety of children.

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This includes acting as food distribution centers and hubs for families to receive resources, actively looking for grants to provide additional supports for families during the pandemic and those who are still affected by the wildfires, and being on the pulse of supports and resources as they are released, linking families in need to resources across language and cultural barriers.

Monitor and keep up to date on federal and state resources that become available for families.



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

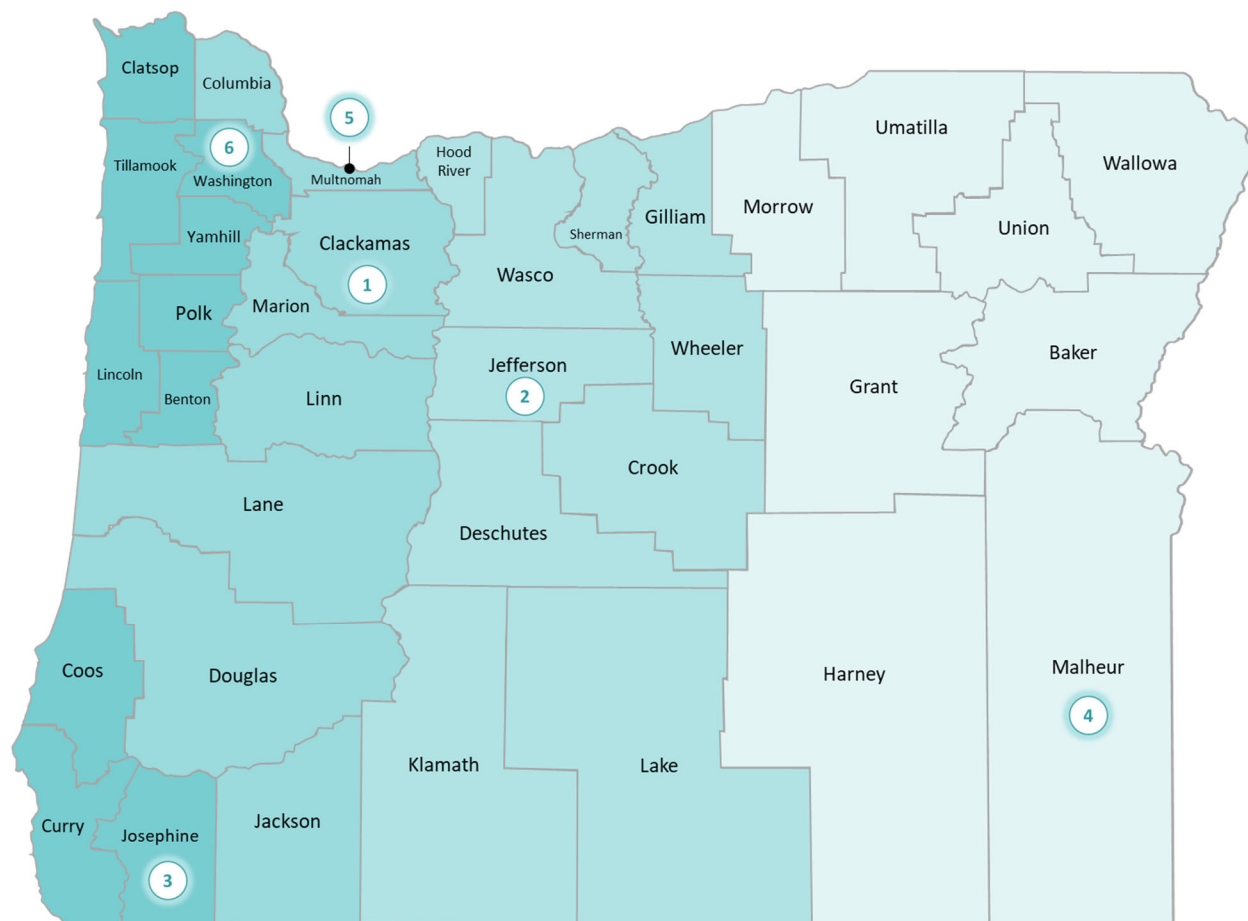


Recommendation: Actions to develop positive well-being environments for families and children. Conduct needs assessment on well-being for staff. Create more mental health interventions based on social-emotional indicators to assist children, families, and staff.



2023 Executive Summary: RX EHS-CCP

The Region X EHS-CCP program provided services in the following 7 Oregon counties at 10 partner centers as of 1/01/2023.



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



Methods used for data analysis include utilizing descriptive statistical analysis of general Oregon demographics, demographics on pregnant women and births, and availability and access to Early Childhood Education Services. The latest statistics available were compared with the 2022 OCDC Community Assessment demographics to look for trends.

Although the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency is slated to expire on May 11, 2023, “Oregonians have lived through experiences in the last two years that will surely shape the future of our state for decades to come: economically, educationally, socially, geographically” (*Oregon By the Numbers, 2021*).“ The impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic and the wildfires in Oregon cannot be understated, from health, to availability of childcare, to economic insecurity, to the safety of children.

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Continue partnering with agencies with resources to deliver information about COVID-19 and vaccines, utilizing the trust OCDC and our EHS-CCP Partner programs have developed and won over decades with families.

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



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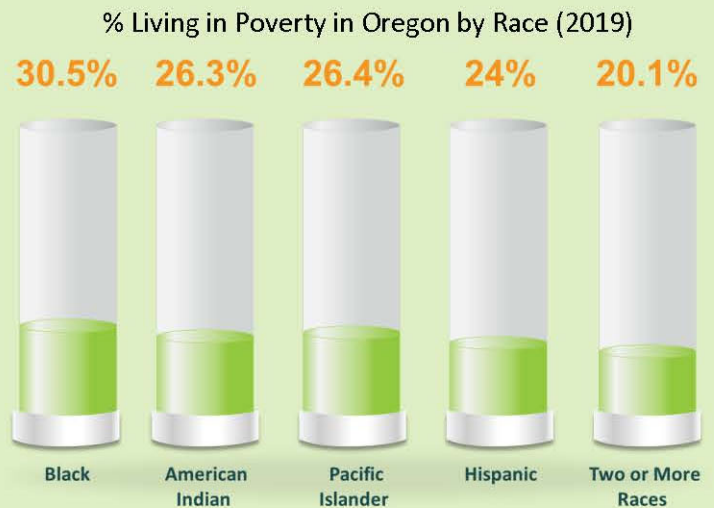
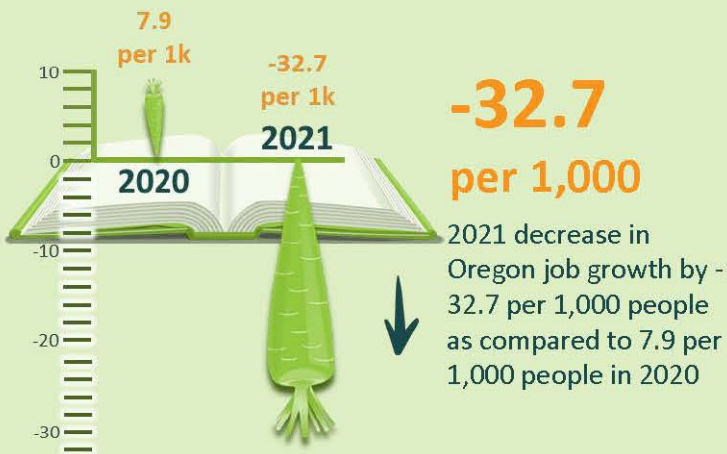
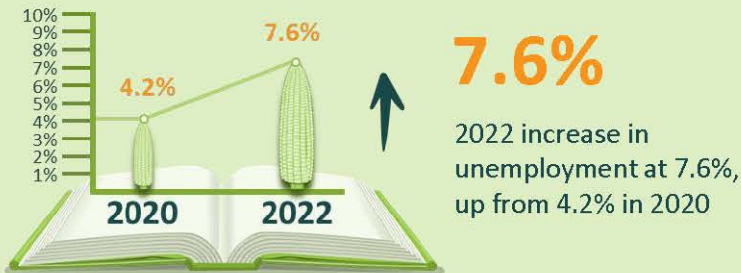
A young child wearing a light-colored knit hat and a long-sleeved shirt is sitting in a field of dandelions. The child is smiling and looking towards the camera. The background is a soft-focus field of dandelions. A teal diagonal band runs from the top left corner towards the center of the image.

OCDC Facts & Demographics

OCDC Facts & Demographics

2023 OCDC Community Assessment FACTS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Presented by the Oregon Child Development Coalition



\$27.65 2021
\$25.14 2020
Wage Oregon households must earn per hour to afford rent on a two-bedroom without paying more than 30% of their income on housing



57%
of total income families pay for every child enrolled in childcare in Oregon (for those earning 25% of median household income) (2021)



44%
% of Oregon households in financial hardship-earn above FPL, but not enough to cover basic needs (2020)

216%
Increase in H-2A certifications in Oregon between 2021 (3,163) and 2022 (10,009)



2023 OCDC Community Assessment FACTS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Presented by the Oregon Child Development Coalition



21%

of Oregon renter households
were living in poverty (2021)

59,800

childcare jobs
lost between
Feb 2020 and
Feb 2023



8.3%

increase in food prices between
March 2022 and March 2023



37.62%

Decrease in number of
Spanish-Speaking childcare
centers in the U.S. (2020)

3 in 5

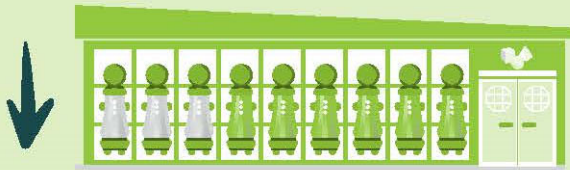
U.S. rural communities do
not have sufficient childcare
slots (2018)

60%

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

-4,500

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



-3,700

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



2023 OCDC Community Assessment FACTS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Presented by the Oregon Child Development Coalition

100%

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



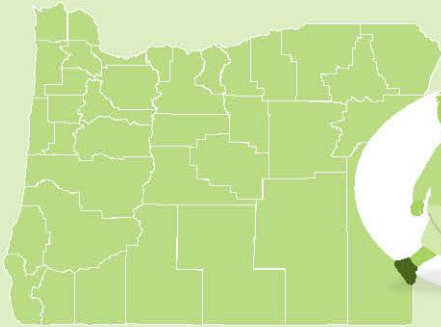
6.9%

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



25 of 36

Oregon counties are a childcare desert for children 3-5 (2020)



15.4%

of Oregon children under 18 in food insecure households (2021)

2022 Foster Children

12.5 per 1,000 children

Rural Areas

6.4 per 1,000 children

Urban Areas



92%

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

76%

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



66.4%

of Oregon's children up-to-date on well child visits

2023 OCDC Community Assessment FACTS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Presented by the Oregon Child Development Coalition

71% of Oregon's Children were up-to-date on immunizations (2019)

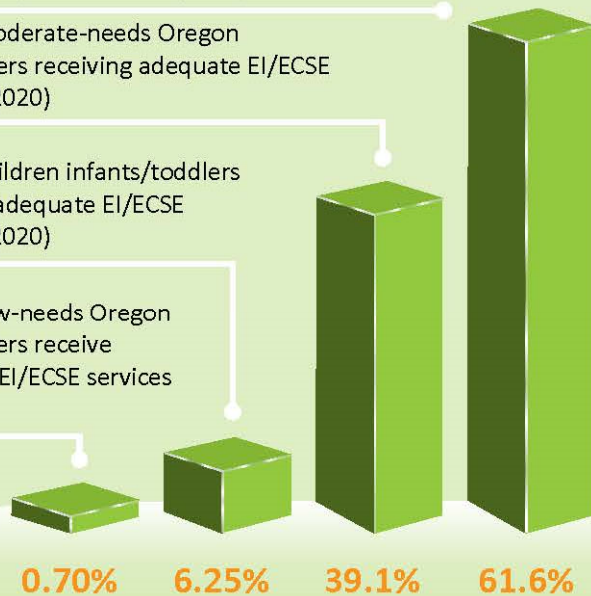


Eligible high-needs preschoolers receiving adequate EI/ECSE services (2020)

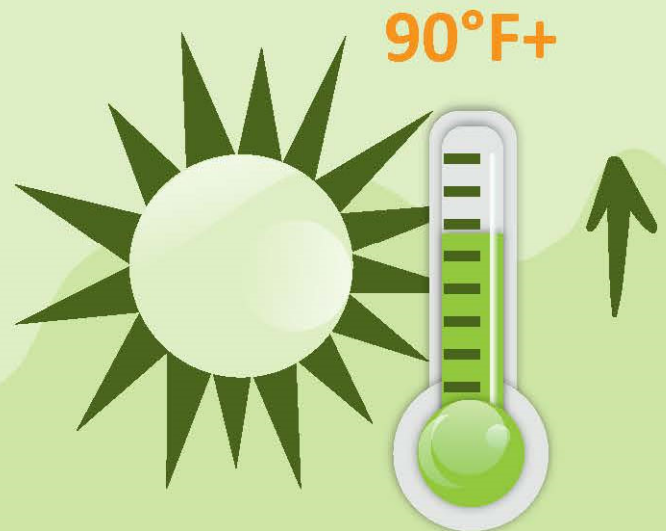
Eligible moderate-needs Oregon preschoolers receiving adequate EI/ECSE services (2020)

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

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



Portland saw its third longest heat wave in recorded history with 8 consecutive days of temperatures of 90 degrees or higher, spanning from July 24 - 31, 2022



Extreme Weather Events 2021



7 days
poor air
quality



3/10 average
daily risk of
wildfires



17 days
extreme
heat




280/500
average
intensity
of drought

A young child wearing a light-colored knit hat and a long-sleeved shirt is sitting in a field of dandelions. The child is smiling and looking towards the camera. The background is a soft-focus field of dandelions. A teal diagonal band runs from the top left corner towards the center of the image.

OCDC County Fact Sheets

OCDC County Fact Sheets


OCDC Fact Sheet: Clackamas County, Oregon




Clackamas County was named after the Native Americans living in the area, the Clackamas, who are part of the Chinookan people. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 421,401 with a rural population of 18.1% in 2020. Its county seat is Oregon City. It covers 1,883 miles.

Revised 4/6/2023


Demographics: Clackamas County

	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level 7% 2020	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ²⁰) 43% 2020	% Total Food Insecurity 8.4% 2022 10.2% 2020	% Unemployment Rate 7.2% 2022 3.8% 2020	Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford 2 BR at Fair Market Rent ²¹ \$29.54 2021
	Rent Costs (1 bed/1 bath) \$1,289 2022 \$1,132 2020	Labor Force Participation Rate 64.0% 2022 64.9% 2020	Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) -30 2022 11.0 2020	% Who Report Good Physical Health 61.4% 2020	% Who Report Good Mental Health 58.8% 2020

Climate, Weather, Risk of Fires

	# Days Poor Air Quality 1 2021 9 2020	# Days of Extreme Heat 7 2021 3 2020	Risk of Wildfires (range 1-10) 2 2021	Intensity of Drought (range 0-500) 203 2021 192 2020
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Clackamas County

	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women 1,102 / 3,808 2021 1,167 / 3,794 2020	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) (per 1,000) 1.5 2021 1.2 2020	% Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth 5.1% / 194 2021 6.0% / 225 2020	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs.) 5.4% 2022 5.5% 2020
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

²⁰ Definition: The percentage of households in a county with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

²¹ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.



Oregon Children Demographics: Clackamas County



# Children Ages 0-5 26,419 2020 21,944 2019	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 8.4% 2022 10.6% 2020	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 12.8% 2021	% Homeless Children (0-17) 1.9% 2019	# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect 747 / 0.8% 2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 74.0% 2021 74.0% 2019	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits 71.1% / 4,920 2019 71.1% / 4,794 2018	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 3.8 2022 3.9 2020	Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score 9.3 2022 9.0 2020	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 2,473 - 3,249 2020

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Clackamas County



% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 55% 2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 85% 2020 87% 2018	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 70% 2020 71% 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 2,006 / 40 2020 1,715 / 27 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 4,000 / 553 2020 4,063 / 541 2018
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Race & Ethnicity: Clackamas County



% White Alone 88.9% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.2% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 1.1% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 4.9% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.3% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 3.7% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 9.0% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 81.1% 4/01/2020



COVID-19 Data: Clackamas County



% Adults (18+)
Vaccinated
84.4%
3/01/2023
1/17/2022

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

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

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

Agricultural Data: Clackamas County



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

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

Farm Operations:
Operations
4,297
2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated
157,426
2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)
37
2017

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

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



Slots Allocated
90
12/31/2022
74
12/31/2021

Children Served
37
12/31/2022
47
12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
0
12/31/2022
3
12/31/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
14%
12/31/2022
9%
12/31/2021

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



Slots Allocated
12
12/31/2022
16
12/31/2021

Children Served
17
12/31/2022
11
12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
0
12/31/2022
0
12/31/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
18%
12/31/2022
36%
12/31/2021

OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Clackamas County



Slots Allocated
10
6/30/2022
10
6/30/2021

Children Served
14
6/30/2022
10
6/30/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
1
6/30/2022
0
6/30/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
14%
6/30/2022
10%
6/30/2021



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



Priority Populations:

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

Impacting the Community in Clackamas County



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

Issues:

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

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2023 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.

Sites & Programs

Clackamas County, Oregon



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

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

EHS Region XII

Preschool Promise



OCDC Fact Sheet: Hood River County, Oregon



The Hood River Valley is known for its famous Fruit Loop driving tour that stops at family farms and fruit stands. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 23,977 with a rural population of 52.2% in 2020. The Hood River County seat is Hood River. It covers 533 square miles.

4/14/2023

Demographics: Hood River County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
7%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE²²)
45%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity
6.6%
2022
8.3%
2020

% Unemployment
Rate
6.3%
2022
3.3%
2020

Hourly Wage
Necessary to
Afford 2 BR at Fair
Market Rent²³
\$23
2021

Rent Costs (1
bedroom/1 bath)
\$909
2022
\$901
2020

Labor Force
Participation Rate
70.1%
2022
66.6%
2020

Job Growth (per
1,000 of
population)
-43.7
2022
30.4
2020

% Who Report
Good Physical
Health
57.0%
2020

% Who Report
Good Mental
Health
59.0%
2020

Climate, Weather, Risk of Fires



Days Poor Air Quality
ND
2021
ND
2020

Days of Extreme Heat
11
2021
4
2020

Risk of Wildfires (range
1-10)
3
2021

Intensity of Drought
(range 0-500)
180
2021
113
2020

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Hood River County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women
105 / 235
2021
119 / 226
2020

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) (per 1,000)
2.4
2021
0
2020

% Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
12.8% / 30
2021
16.9% / 38
2020

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)
4.0%
2022
6.1%
2020

²² Definition: The percentage of households in a Hood River County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

²³ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.



Oregon Children Demographics: Hood River County



# Children Age 0-5 1,670 2020 1433 2019	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 3.9 % 2022 12.1 % 2020	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 9.5% 2021	% Homeless Children (0-17) 0.8% 2019	# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect 21 / 0.9% 2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 69% 2021 73% 2019	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits 73% / 500 2019 72.2% / 551 2018	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 7.3 2022 5.7 2020	Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score 6.0 2022 5.2 2020	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 115 - 383 2020

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Hood River County



% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 55% 2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 82% 2020 79% 2018	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 47% 2020 58% 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 163 / 56 2020 201 / 72 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 495 / 149 2020 412 / 120 2018
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Race & Ethnicity: Hood River County



% White Alone 93.1 % 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.4 % 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 0 % 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 1.3% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 3% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 20.9% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 74.8% 4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Hood River County



% Adults (18+) Vaccinated 99.9% 3/01/2023 81.9% 1/17/2022	Oregon Child Care: # Current Total Licensed Capacity 1,307 12/2020	Oregon Child Care: # Total Capacity Due to COVID Restrictions 1,191 12/2020	# Spanish-Speaking Child Care Centers 36 12/2020 53 2/2020
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Agricultural Data: Hood River County



# Migrant Workers Working in Agriculture 3,273 2018 2,534 2013	# Seasonal Workers Working in Agriculture 6,498 2018 5,030 2013	Farm Operations: # Operations 578 2017	Farm Operations: Average # Acres Operated 28,451 2017	Average Size of Farm (Acres) 49 2017
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Crops: Apples, Cherries, Pears, Wine Grapes, Blueberries

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



# Slots Allocated 172 12/31/2022 160 12/31/2021	# Children Served 123 12/31/2022 111 12/31/2021	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 20 12/31/2021 14 12/31/2021	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 12% 12/31/2022 10% 12/31/2021
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Four Rivers Early Learning Hub Sector Plan 1/15/2020



Priority Populations:

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

Impacting the Community in Hood River County



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

Issues:

- Staffing needs are critical. Finding people to work for short-term 2-5 month positions in temporary positions for OCDC PEAK migrant programs is becoming more difficult.
- Impacts of the pandemic and political climate have made migration more challenging. This combines with the H2A worker shift and changing OSHA regulations to possibly further deter families from migrating for work in agriculture.
- Lack of housing has always been an issue, and with changes of farmworker housing requirements, it's worse. Low-income housing is not available. Rental costs are out of reach. Families can't afford a 2-bedroom 2-bathroom apartment that costs \$1,500-\$1,800 per month.



Impacting the Community in Hood River County



- The COVID-19 restrictions, though they have now been lifted, have left additional trauma that extra social-emotional support is needed as well as plans to address the learning gaps that continue to be observed in children.
- The focus has been so much on emergency needs, that everyday needs have been left behind. The community continues to see higher than normal usage of food boxes and the local food bank, as well as the impacts on families of chronic health issues, non-COVID medical issues, and mental health issues that may have gone untreated for a length of time during the pandemic.
- Due to COVID stresses on the healthcare system and on-going staff shortages, there is a longer wait time for kids to get in for any assessments and well child exams, vaccination appointments, obtaining medical records, and general access to medical and dental services.
- Lack of available child care, especially for infants and toddlers.
- Little Shredders (biggest dental provider in Hood River County) doesn't accept OHP for pediatric dental services.
- Many families are over-income however cannot keep up with the high cost of living in Hood River County.
- County has been impacted by rising wages causing families who have one parent working full-time in agriculture to no longer qualify because the parent working in other industries now makes more money than they do.

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2023 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.

Sites & Programs

Hood River County, Oregon

	Odell Center 3485 Early Road, Odell, OR 97044-NONE (541) 354-6232	Programs: Migrant & Seasonal HS
	Parkdale Center 7300 Clear Creek Road Parkdale, OR 97041-7701 (541) 352-6232	Programs: Migrant & Seasonal HS

OCDC Fact Sheet: Jackson County, Oregon



Jackson County is named for Andrew Jackson, the seventh president of the United States. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 223,259 with a rural population of 20.1% in 2020. The Jackson County seat is Medford. It covers 2,802 square miles.

Revised 4/6/2023

Demographics: Jackson County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
13%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE²⁴)
37%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity
12.7%
2022
13.3%
2020

% Unemployment
Rate
7.8%
2022
4.8%
2020

Hourly Wage
Necessary to
Afford 2 BR at Fair
Market Rent²⁵
\$19.98
2021

Rent Costs
(1 bed/1 bath)
\$792
2022
\$676
2020

Labor Force
Participation Rate
58.1%
2022
57.4%
2020

Job Growth
(per 1,000 of
population)
-22.0
2022
7.7
2020

% Who Report
Good Physical
Health
60.6%
2020

% Who Report
Good Mental
Health
55.4%
2020

Climate, Weather, Risk of Fires



Days Poor Air Quality
35
2021
15
2020

Days of Extreme Heat
32
2021
17
2020

Risk of Wildfires (range
1-10)
3
2021

Intensity of Drought
(range 0-500)
344
2021
280
2020

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Jackson County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women
1,153 / 2,254
2021
1,149 / 2,096
2020

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) (per 1,000)
2.2
2021
2.5
2020

% Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
12.9% / 287
2021
12.9% / 268
2020

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)
6.8%
2022
6.5%
2020

²⁴ Definition: The percentage of households in a Jackson County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

²⁵ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.



Oregon Children Demographics: Jackson County



# Children Ages 0-5 14,079 2020 11,846 2019	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 17.8% 2022 22.4% 2020	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 18.9% 2021	% Homeless Children (0-17) 7.4% 2019	# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect 707 / 1.6% 2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 65% 2021 64% 2019	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits 62.7% / 4,550 2019 61.9% / 4,582 2018	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 10.0 2022 12.9 2020	Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score 5.7 2022 6.7 2020	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 3,219 - 4,269 2020

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Jackson County



% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 55% 2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 91% 2020 91% 2018	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 70% 2020 74% 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 656 / 72 2020 708 / 56 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 2,214 / 726 2020 1,989 / 642 2018
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Race & Ethnicity: Jackson County



% White Alone 91.8% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 1.6% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 1.6% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.4% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 3.6% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 13.5% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 80.1% 4/01/2020



COVID-19 Data: Jackson County



% Adults (18+)
Vaccinated
71.8%
3/01/2023
63.1%
1/17/2022

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

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

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

Agricultural Data: Jackson County



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

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

Farm Operations:
Operations
2,136
2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated
170,298
2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)
80
2017

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

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



Slots Allocated
112
12/31/2022
112
12/31/2021

Children Served
62
12/31/2022
52
12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
11
12/31/2022
9
12/31/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
21%
12/31/2022
9%
12/31/2021

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



Slots Allocated
60
6/30/2022
60
6/30/2021

Children Served
49
6/30/2022
55
6/30/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
9
6/30/2022
8
6/30/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
29%
6/30/2022
18%
6/30/2021

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



Slots Allocated
16
6/30/2022
16
6/30/2021

Children Served
17
6/30/2022
16
6/30/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
2
6/30/2022
0
6/30/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
0%
6/30/2022
7%
6/30/2021



Southern Oregon Early Learning Services Hub Sector Plan 12/2019



Priority Populations:

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

Impacting the Community in Jackson County



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

Issues:

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

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2023 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.

Sites & Programs

Jackson County, Oregon



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

Programs:


Migrant & Seasonal HS

Oregon Pre-Kindergarten

Migrant Ed




OCDC Fact Sheet: Jefferson County, Oregon




Jefferson County is named after Mount Jefferson. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 24,502 with a rural population of 63.1% in 2020. Its Jefferson County seat is Madras. It covers 1,791 miles².

Revised 4/6/2023


Demographics: Jefferson County

	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level 15% 2020	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ²⁶) 53% 2020	% Total Food Insecurity 13.8% 2022 13.1% 2020	% Unemployment Rate 8.2% 2022 5.5% 2020	Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford 2 BR at Fair Market Rent ²⁷ \$16.98 2021
	Rent Costs (1 bedroom/1 bath) \$739 2022 \$607 2020	Labor Force Participation Rate 53.0% 2022 51.8% 2020	Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) -14.1 2022 4.9 2020	% Who Report Good Physical Health 50.3% 2020	% Who Report Good Mental Health 49.1% 2020

Climate, Weather, Risk of Fires

	# Days Poor Air Quality 6 2021 11 2020	# Days of Extreme Heat 40 2021 18 2020	Risk of Wildfires (range 1-10) 5 2021	Intensity of Drought (range 0-500) 388 2021 285 2020
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Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Jefferson County

	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women 180 / 286 2021 171 / 286 2020	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) (per 1,000) 4.9 2021 5.5 2020	% Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth 17.7% / 50 2021 16.9% / 58 2020	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs.) 5.6% 2022 8.1% 2020
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²⁶ Definition: The percentage of households in a Jefferson County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

²⁷ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.



Oregon Children Demographics: Jefferson County



# Children Ages 0-5 1,902 2020 1,563 2019	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 14.0% 2022 26.3% 2020	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 20.8% 2021	% Homeless Children (0-17) 3.6% 2019	# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect 104 / 1.8% 2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 71% 2021 69% 2019	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits 56.9% / 730 2019 54.7% / 671 2018	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 9.9 2022 11.8 2020	Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score 4.7 2022 4.3 2020	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 365 - 683 2020

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Jefferson County



% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 59% 2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 82% 2020 76% 2018	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 56% 2020 56% 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 167 / 88 2020 225 / 106 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 377 / 301 2020 396 / 218 2018
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Race & Ethnicity: Jefferson County



% White Alone 75.9% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.2% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 18.3% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 0.9% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.2% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 3.4% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 19.9% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 60.7% 4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Jefferson County



% Adults (18+) Vaccinated 70.5% 3/01/2023 62.2% 1/17/2022	Oregon Child Care: # Current Total Licensed Capacity 855 12/2020	Oregon Child Care: # Total Capacity Due to COVID Restrictions 801 12/2020	# Spanish-Speaking Child Care Centers 16 12/2020 26 2/2020
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Agricultural Data: Jefferson County



Migrant Workers
Working in
Agriculture

157

2018

158

2013

Seasonal
Workers Working
in Agriculture

312

2018

313

2013

Farm Operations:
Operations

397

2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated

792,920

2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)

1,997

2017

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

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



Slots Allocated

108

12/31/2022

81

12/31/2021

Children Served

66

12/31/2022

31

12/31/2021

Children 0-5
with IEP/IFSP

8

12/31/2022

4

12/31/2021

% Families With Income Between
100%-130% FPL

20%

12/31/2022

23%

12/31/2021

#

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



Slots Allocated

8

12/31/2022

8

12/31/2021

Children Served

7

12/31/2022

6

12/31/2021

Children 0-5
with IEP/IFSP

0

12/31/2022

0

12/31/2021

% Families With Income Between
100%-130% FPL

0%

12/31/2022

50%

12/31/2021

Early Learning Hub of Central Oregon Sector Plan 12/2019



Priority Populations:

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

Impacting the Community in Jefferson County



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



Impacting the Community in Jefferson County

Issues:



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

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2023 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.

Sites & Programs

Jefferson County, Oregon

	Madras Center 659 NE A Street Madras, OR 97741-1800 (541) 475-6232	Programs: <div>Migrant & Seasonal HS</div> <div>Region XII EHS</div>
	RX: MHS CC Center 390 SE 10th Street Madras, OR 97741-1573 (541) 475-7265 x 2347	Programs: <div>Region X Partner</div>

OCDC Fact Sheet: Josephine County, Oregon







Josephine County is most likely named after a stream in the area called Josephine Creek. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 88,090 with a rural population of 45.0% in 2020. Its Josephine County seat is Grants Pass. It covers 1,642 miles².

Revised 4/6/2023


Demographics: Josephine County

	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level 16% 2020	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ²⁸) 46% 2020	% Total Food Insecurity 15.0% 2022 14.7% 2020	% Unemployment Rate 7.9% 2022 5.5% 2020	Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford 2 BR at Fair Market Rent ²⁹ \$21.27 2021
	Rent Costs (1 bed/1 bath) \$812 2022 \$697 2020	Labor Force Participation Rate 48.9% 2022 84.0% 2020	Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) -11.7 2022 11.2 2020	% Who Report Good Physical Health 58.5% 2020	% Who Report Good Mental Health 58.2% 2020

Climate, Weather, Risk of Fires

	# Days Poor Air Quality 19 2021 26 2020	# Days of Extreme Heat 59 2021 41 2020	Risk of Wildfires (range 1-10) 3 2021	Intensity of Drought (range 0-500) 263 2021 317 2020
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Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Josephine County

	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women 533 / 847 2021 436 / 758 2020	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) (per 1,000) 3.5 2021 3.1 2020	% Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth 11.9% / 100 2021 14.2% / 107 2020	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs.) 8.0% 2022 6.7% 2020
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²⁸ Definition: The percentage of households in a Josephine County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

²⁹ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.



Oregon Children Demographics: Josephine County



# Children Ages 0-5 5,193 2020 4,472 2019	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 19.9% 2022 26.8% 2020	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 22.8% 2021	% Homeless Children (0-17) 8.9% 2019	# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect 417 / 2.4% 2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 67% 2021 66% 2019	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 70.7% / 1,960 2019 72.5% / 1,965 2018	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 12.2 2022 17.7 2020	Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score 5.9 2022 6.0 2020	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 1,112 - 1,682 2020

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Josephine County



% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 59% 2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 86% 2020 89% 2018	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 73% 2020 72% 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 347 / 32 2020 303 / 32 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 683 / 233 2020 731 / 250 2018
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Race & Ethnicity: Josephine County



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

COVID-19 Data: Josephine County



% Adults (18+) Vaccinated 63.1% 3/01/2023 57% 1/17/2022	Oregon Child Care: # Current Total Licensed Capacity 2,823 12/2020	Oregon Child Care: # Total Capacity Due to COVID Restrictions 2,193 12/2020	# Spanish-Speaking Child Care Centers 49 12/2020 72 2/2020
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Agricultural Data: Josephine County



# Migrant Workers Working in Agriculture	# Seasonal Workers Working in Agriculture	Farm Operations: # Operations	Farm Operations: Average # Acres Operated	Average Size of Farm (Acres)
138 2018	274 2018	746 2017	27,866 2017	37 2017
208 2013	413 2013			

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

Southern Oregon Early Learning Services Hub Sector Plan 12/2019



Priority Populations:

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

Impacting the Community in Josephine County



Issues:

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

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2023 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.

Sites & Programs

Josephine County, Oregon





RX: Caring for Kids Early Learning Center
223 SE M Street
Grants Pass, OR 97526
(541) 476-4996


Programs:

Region X Partner



	<p>RX: Imagine That at Hidden Valley High 651 Murphy Creek Road Grants Pass, OR 97527 (541) 226-5406</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <p>Region X Partner</p>
	<p>RX: Imagine That at Jerome Prairie 2555 Walnut Avenue Grants Pass, OR 97527 (541) 226-5406</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <p>Region X Partner</p>


OCDC Fact Sheet: Klamath County, Oregon




Klamath County was named for the local indigenous tribe – the Klamath. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 69,413 with a rural population of 37.6% in 2020. Its Klamath County seat is Klamath Falls. It covers 6,136 miles².

Revised 4/6/2023


Demographics: Klamath County

	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level 19% 2020	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ³⁰) 48% 2020	% Total Food Insecurity 15.4% 2022 14.3% 2020	% Unemployment Rate 8.7% 2022 6.4% 2020	Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford 2 BR at Fair Market Rent ³¹ \$16.50 2021
	Rent Costs (1 bed/1 bath) \$648 2022 \$576 2020	Labor Force Participation Rate 52.6% 2022 52.5% 2020	Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) -17.6 2022 1.3 2020	% Who Report Good Physical Health 62.8% 2020	% Who Report Good Mental Health 59.6% 2020

Climate, Weather, Risk of Fires

	# Days Poor Air Quality 50 2021 46 2020	# Days of Extreme Heat 6 2021 1 2020	Risk of Wildfires (range 1-10) 3 2021	Intensity of Drought (range 0-500) 421 2021 270 2020
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Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Klamath County

	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women 449 / 779 2021 423 / 765 2020	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) (per 1,000) 3.5 2021 4.2 2020	% Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth 13.5% / 105 2021 10.1% / 77 2020	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs.) 7.7% 2022 9.5% 2020
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³⁰ Definition: The percentage of households in a Klamath County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

³¹ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.



Oregon Children Demographics: Klamath County



# Children Ages 0-5 4,909 2020 4,104 2019	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 25.9% 2022 28.2% 2020	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 22.5% 2021	% Homeless Children (0-17) 3.9% 2019	# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect 248 / 1.7% 2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 71% 2021 72% 2019	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # of Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits 57.8% / 1,550 2019 56% / 1,504 2018	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 10.9 2022 16.8 2020	Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score 5.1 2022 4.4 2020	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 945 - 1,359 2020

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Klamath County



% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 51% 2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 89% 2020 92% 2018	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 58% 2020 60% 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 248 / 64 2020 202 / 56 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 925 / 471 2020 930 / 449 2018
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Race & Ethnicity: Klamath County



% White Alone 88.4% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 0.9% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 5% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 1.1% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.2% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 4.3% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 13.8% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 77.1% 4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Klamath County



% Adults (18+) Vaccinated 63.0% 3/01/2023 55.4% 1/17/2022	Oregon Child Care: # Current Total Licensed Capacity 2,000 12/2020	Oregon Child Care: # Total Capacity Due to COVID Restrictions 1,905 12/2020	# Spanish-Speaking Child Care Centers 34 12/2020 60 2/2020
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Agricultural Data: Klamath County



# Migrant Workers Working in Agriculture	# Seasonal Workers Working in Agriculture	Farm Operations: # Operations	Farm Operations: Average # Acres Operated	Average Size of Farm (Acres)
47 2018	93 2018	1,005 2017	482,999 2017	481 2017
295 2013	586 2013			

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

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



# Slots Allocated	# Children Served	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL
128 12/31/2022	89 12/31/2022	9 12/31/2022	22.5% 12/31/2022
128 12/31/2021	80 12/31/2021	5 12/31/2021	29% 12/31/2021

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



# Slots Allocated	# Children Served	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL
60 6/30/2022	47 6/30/2022	6 6/30/2022	26% 6/30/2022
80 6/30/2021	63 6/30/2021	9 6/30/2021	20% 6/30/2021

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



# Slots Allocated	# Children Served	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL
16 6/30/2022	17 6/30/2022	1 6/30/2022	24% 6/30/2022
32 6/30/2021	10 6/30/2021	0 6/30/2021	88% 6/30/2021

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



Priority Populations:

- Children/families living in areas of geographic isolation including experiencing poverty
- Children who are experiencing displacement: families experiencing homelessness, children in foster care, and children in kinship car
- Children from Hispanic/Latinx families
- Children from Native American/Tribal Families
- Children who are experiencing physical or developmental disabilities or delays, including those with mental health concerns and/or trauma
- Infants and Children aged 0-2



Impacting the Community in Klamath County



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

Issues:

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

Sources:



All data taken from OCDC 2023 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.

Sites & Programs

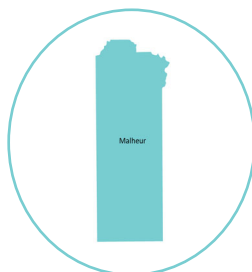
Klamath County, Oregon

	<p>Yahooskin Center 119 E. Yahooskin Street Chiloquin OR 97624 541-783-2795</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <p>OPK</p>
	<p>Klamath Falls Center 5642 S. 6th Street Klamath Falls, OR 97603-4880 (541) 884-8812</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <p>Migrant & Seasonal HS</p> <p>Oregon Pre-Kindergarten</p> <p>OPK-P3</p> <p>Migrant Ed</p>



	<p>Malin Center 2199 Third Street Malin, OR 97632 (541) 723-3067</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <p>Migrant & Seasonal HS</p>
	<p>Klamath Community College 7390 S. 6th Street, Building 1 Klamath Falls, OR 97603</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <p>OPK</p>

OCDC Fact Sheet: Malheur County, Oregon



Malheur County was named after the Malheur River, which runs through the Malheur County. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 31,571 with a rural population of 48.4% in 2020. Its Malheur County seat is Vale. It covers 9,930 miles².

Revised 4/14/2023

Demographics: Malheur County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
21%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE³²)
54%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity
13.9%
2022
13.0%
2020

% Unemployment
Rate
5.2%
2022
4.6%
2020

Hourly Wage
Necessary to
Afford 2 BR at Fair
Market Rent³³
\$15.33
2021

Rent Costs
(1 bed/1 bath)
\$625
2022
\$537
2020

Labor Force
Participation Rate
50.0%
2022
49.6%
2020

Job Growth
(per 1,000 of
population)
-11.7
2022
0.5
2020

% Who Report
Good Physical
Health
53.6%
2020

% Who Report
Good Mental
Health
56.2%
2020

Climate, Weather, Risk of Fires



Days Poor Air Quality
ND
2021
ND
2020

Days of Extreme Heat
65
2021
39
2020

Risk of Wildfires (range
1-10)
4
2021

Intensity of Drought
(range 0-500)
281
2021
161
2020

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Malheur County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women
248 / 371
2021
237 / 399
2020

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) (per 1,000)
2.4
2021
5.7
2020

% Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
18.4% / 68
2021
22.5% / 89
2020

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)
6.3%
2022
6.3%
2020

³² Definition: The percentage of households in a Malheur County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

³³ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.



Oregon Children Demographics: Malheur County



# Children Ages 0-5 2,491 2020 2,107 2019	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 30.3% 2022 34.7% 2020	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 19.2% 2021	% Homeless Children (0-17) 5.1% 2019	# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect 268 / 3.4% 2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 72% 2021 72% 2019	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # of Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 55.2% / 740 2019 55.7% / 741 2018	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 27.2 2022 25.6 2020	Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score 6.8 2022 6.5 2020	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 854 - 1,218 2020

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Malheur County



% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 74% 2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 86% 2020 92% 2018	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 69% 2020 79% 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 188 / 90 2020 120 / 32 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 409 / 269 2020 293 / 170 2018
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Race & Ethnicity: Malheur County



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

COVID-19 Data: Malheur County



% Adults (18+) Vaccinated 52.8% 3/01/2023 45% 1/17/2022	Oregon Child Care: # Current Total Licensed Capacity 1,770 12/2020	Oregon Child Care: # Total Capacity Due to COVID Restrictions 1,314 12/2020	# Spanish-Speaking Child Care Centers 24 12/2020 58 2/2020
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Agricultural Data: Malheur County



Migrant Workers
Working in
Agriculture
1,530
2018
2,003
2013

Seasonal
Workers Working
in Agriculture
3,037
2018
3,977
2013

Farm Operations:
Operations
964
2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated
1,093,362
2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)
1,134
2017

Crops: Onion, Sugar Beets, Vegetable, Truck Crops, Potatoes, Asparagus, Mint, Dairy

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



Slots Allocated
344
12/31/2022
344
12/31/2021

Children Served
240
12/31/2022
276
12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
30
12/31/2022
28
12/31/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
22.5%
12/31/2022
21%
12/31/2021

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



Slots Allocated
24
12/31/2022
24
12/31/2021

Children Served
44
12/31/2022
24
12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
1
12/31/2022
0
12/31/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
14%
12/31/2022
21%
12/31/2021

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



Slots Allocated
32
6/30/2022
32
6/30/2021

Children Served
44
6/30/2022
29
6/30/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
0
6/30/2022
0
6/30/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
7%
6/30/2022
21%
6/30/2021

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



Slots Allocated
20
12/31/2022
20
12/31/2021

Children Served
16
12/31/2022
11
12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP
1
12/31/2022
1
12/31/2021





Priority Populations:

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

Impacting the Community in Malheur County



Strengths of the Community:

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

Issues:

- In 2022, the change in climate made for a shorter summer season, with a longer and extended winter. Farmers were forced to plant later in the year and harvest earlier. People aren't coming in the fall when they are needed. Young people are not going to work in the fields and instead are working in the plants. Simplot recently purchased Hines, a large packaging plant, with the anticipation that farmers will begin investing in potato farming by having a local distribution plant. This will continue to increase work in the factories vs manual farm work. The workers are aging, no young kids. Everybody is looking to hire. All competing for people who aren't coming forward.
- Farmers are moving to hiring H-2A workers instead of migrant families and agricultural workers are moving away from mobile migrant work towards staying in place and seasonal work. This has been the trend for a few years now and continues.
- There is a need for other programs that do not rely on agricultural income and allow over the Federal Poverty Level. Several of our two parent households no longer fall within the over 50% income coming from ag criteria.
- There is an increase in mental health service needs and behavioral challenges. Teachers see an increase in behaviors in the classroom and diagnosed concerns. IT classrooms are seeing a significant increase of IFSPs (Individualized Family Support Plans.) Due to safety concerns and to effectively facilitate program curriculums, a 3-person teaching model has been implemented in 75% of IT classrooms.



Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2023 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.

Sites & Programs		
Malheur County, Oregon		
	Nyssa Center 308 East 2nd Street Nyssa, OR 97913-1300 (541) 293-3014	Programs: <div>Migrant & Seasonal HS</div> <div>OPK-P3</div>
	RX: Nyssa Early Head Start 804 Adrian Boulevard Nyssa, OR 97913	Programs: <div>Region X Partner</div>
	Ontario Center 482 SE 3rd Street Ontario, OR 97914-3712 (541) 889-5325 *Has on-site food pantry for families.	Programs: <div>Migrant & Seasonal HS</div> <div>Region XII EHS</div> <div>OPK-P3</div> <div>MIECHV</div>
	RX: Giggles and Grace Early Learning Center 482 SE 3rd Street Ontario, OR 97914-3712 (541) 889-5325 x1516	Programs: <div>Region X Partner</div>

Sites & Programs

Malheur County, Oregon



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

Programs:

Region X Partner



OCDC Fact Sheet: Marion County, Oregon



Marion County was originally named the Champooick District, after Champoeg, a meeting place on the Willamette River. It was renamed in honor of Francis Marion, a general who served in the American Revolutionary War. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 345,920 with a rural population of 13.1% in 2020. Its Marion County seat is Salem. It covers 1,194 square miles.

Revised 4/6/2023

Demographics: Marion County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
13%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE³⁴)
48%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity
11.2%
2022
11.0%
2020

% Unemployment
Rate
6.9%
2022
4.3%
2020

Hourly Wage
Necessary to
Afford 2 BR at Fair
Market Rent³⁵
\$21.02
2021

Rent Costs
(1 bed/1 bath)
\$761
2022
\$668
2020

Labor Force
Participation Rate
61.9%
2022
61.4%
2020

Job Growth
(per 1,000 of
population)
-21.9
2022
7.2
2020

% Who Report
Good Physical
Health
59.9%
2020

% Who Report
Good Mental
Health
56.7%
2020

Climate, Weather, Risk of Fires



Days Poor Air Quality
0
2021
11
2020

Days of Extreme Heat
15
2021
8
2020

Risk of Wildfires (range
1-10)
2
2021

Intensity of Drought
(range 0-500)
224
2021
239
2020

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Marion County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women
1,913 / 3,854
2021
1,917 / 3,887
2020

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) (per 1,000)
4.4
2021
3.9
2020

% Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
15.6% / 599
2021
16.8% / 648
2020

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)
7.0%
2022
6.7%
2020

³⁴ Definition: The percentage of households in a Marion County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

³⁵ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.



Oregon Children Demographics: Marion County



# Children Ages 0-5 26,583 2020 22,729 2019	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 18.3% 2022 21.3% 2020	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 16.8% 2021	% Homeless Children (0-17) 2.7% 2019	# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect 1,171 / 1.4% 2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 72% 2021 73% 2019	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well- Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 64.9% / 8,240 2019 62.4% / 8,356 2018	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 5.5 2022 7 2020	Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score 5.0 2022 4.8 2020	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 5,660- 6,958 2020

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Marion County



% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 69% 2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 90% 2020 92% 2018	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 76% 2020 76% 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 1,411 / 252 2020 1,291 / 116 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 3,585 / 982 2020 3,582 / 976 2018
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Race & Ethnicity: Marion County



% White Alone 88.6% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.6% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 2.6% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 2.5% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 1% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 3.7% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 27.2% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 64.7% 4/01/2020



COVID-19 Data: Marion County



% Adults (18+)
Vaccinated
79.6%
3/01/2023
33.2%
1/17/2022

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

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

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

Agricultural Data: Marion County



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

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

Farm Operations:
Operations
2,761
2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated
288,471
2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)
105
2017

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

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



Slots Allocated
320
12/31/2022
384
12/31/2021

Children Served
152
12/31/2022
176
12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
2
12/31/2022
10
12/31/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
13.5%
12/31/2022
20%
12/31/2021

* Totals are for OCDC Marion and South Marion Regions combined.

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



Slots Allocated
24
12/31/2022
24
12/31/2021

Children Served
24
12/31/2022
16
12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
1
12/31/2022
0
12/31/2021

% Families with Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
0%
12/31/2022
31%
12/31/2021

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



Slots Allocated
212
6/30/2022
212
6/30/2021

Children Served
189
6/30/2022
158
6/30/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
23
6/30/2022
21
6/30/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
19%
6/30/2022
30%
6/30/2021



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



Slots Allocated

14

6/30/2022

14

6/30/2021

Children Served

18

6/30/2022

16

6/30/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

0

6/30/2022

0

6/30/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

44%

6/30/2022

27%

6/30/2021

OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Marion County



Slots Allocated

60

6/30/2022

60

6/30/2021

Children Served

63

6/30/2022

49

6/30/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

11

6/30/2022

8

6/30/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

31%

6/30/2022

21.5%

6/30/2021

Totals are for Marion and South Marion OCDC Regions combined.

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



Slots Allocated

14

12/31/2022

14

12/31/2021

Children Served

16

12/31/2022

15

12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP

1

9/1/2021-

8/31/2022

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



Priority Populations:

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



Impacting the Community in Marion County



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

Issues:

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

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2023 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.

Sites & Programs

Marion County, Oregon

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



Sites & Programs

Marion County, Oregon



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

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

Region XII EHS

Oregon Pre-Kindergarten

MIECHV



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

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

Oregon Pre-Kindergarten

Preschool Promise



OCDC Fact Sheet: Morrow County, Oregon



Morrow County is named for Jackson L. Morrow, a state representative who advocated for the Morrow County's formation. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 12,186 with a rural population of 45.9% in 2020. Its Morrow County seat is Heppner. It covers 2,049 miles².

Revised 4/6/2023

Demographics: Morrow County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
14%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE³⁶)
42%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity
10.2%
2022
8.3%
2020

% Unemployment
Rate
5.2%
2022
4.3%
2020

Hourly Wage
Necessary to
Afford 2 BR at Fair
Market Rent³⁷
\$17.52
2021

Rent Costs
(1 bed/1 bath)
\$654
2022
\$524
2020

Labor Force
Participation Rate
57.5%
2022
59.1%
2020

Job Growth
(per 1,000 of
population)
-7.6
2022
28.0
2020

% Who Report
Good Physical
Health
47.9%
2020

% Who Report
Good Mental
Health
70.9%
2020

Climate, Weather, Risk of Fires



Days Poor Air Quality
ND
2021
ND
2020

Days of Extreme Heat
30
2021
13
2020

Risk of Wildfires (range
1-10)
3
2021

Intensity of Drought
(range 0-500)
368
2021
231
2020

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Morrow County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women
92 / 177
2021
93 / 157
2020

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) (per 1,000)
2.9
2021
7.0
2020

% Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
28.7% / 50
2021
20.8% / 32
2020

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs)
5.7%
2022
10.3%
2020

³⁶ Definition: The percentage of households in a county with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

³⁷ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.



Oregon Children Demographics: Morrow County



# Children Ages 0-5 1,012 2020 849 2019	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 20.9 % 2022 22.8 % 2020	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 16.3% 2021	% Homeless Children (0-17) 4.6% 2019	# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect 56 / 1.8% 2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 66% 2021 66% 2019	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 54.0% / 240 2019 53.2% / 248 2018	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 6.5 2022 5.3 2020	Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score 7.0 2022 8.5 2020	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 219 - 407 2020

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Morrow County



% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 72% 2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 91% 2020 88% 2018	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 73% 2020 84% 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 40 / 40 2020 54 / 46 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 127 / 60 2020 77 / 40 2018
------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Race & Ethnicity: Morrow County



% White Alone 92.9% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.1 % 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 2.5 % 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 0.6% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.3% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 2.6% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 37.7% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 58% 4/01/2020



COVID-19 Data: Morrow County



% Adults (18+)
Vaccinated
66.3%
3/01/2023
54.7%
1/17/2022

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

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

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

Agricultural Data: Morrow County



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

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

Farm Operations:
Operations
375
2017

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

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)
621
2017

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

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



Slots Allocated
60
12/31/2022

Children Served
9
12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
0
12/31/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
33%
12/31/2022

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



Slots Allocated
24
12/31/2022
24
12/31/2021

Children Served
21
12/31/2022
14
12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
1
12/31/2022
1
12/31/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
14%
12/31/2022
4%
12/31/2021

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



Priority Populations:

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



Impacting the Community in Morrow County



Issues:

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

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2023 Community Assessment: Appendix: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.

Sites & Programs

Morrow County, Oregon



Boardman Center
123 Willowfork Drive
Boardman, OR 97818-8049

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

Region XII EHS



OCDC Fact Sheet: Multnomah County, Oregon



Multnomah County is named after the Chinookan word for the "lower river", Multnomah. Though smallest in area, Multnomah County is the state's most populous county. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 815,428 with a rural population of 1.3% in 2020. Its county seat is Portland. It covers 466 miles².

Revised 4/14/2023

Demographics: Multnomah County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
11%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE³⁸)
43%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity
11.2%
2022
13.8%
2020

% Unemployment
Rate
8.6%
2022
3.7%
2020

Hourly Wage
Necessary to
Afford 2 BR at Fair
Market Rent³⁹
\$29.54
2021

Rent Costs
(1 bed/1 bath)
\$1,289
2022
\$1,132
2020

Labor Force
Participation Rate
69.8%
2022
69.2%
2020

Job Growth
(per 1,000 of
population)
-59.1
2022
15.2
2020

% Who Report
Good Physical
Health
58.4%
2020

% Who Report
Good Mental
Health
53.8%
2020

Climate, Weather, Risk of Fires



Days Poor Air Quality
1
2021
9
2020

Days of Extreme Heat
14
2021
9
2020

Risk of Wildfires (range
1-10)
2
2021

Intensity of Drought
(range 0-500)
176
2021
138
2020

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Multnomah County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women
2,980 / 7,536
2021
2,930 / 7,456
2020

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) (per 1,000)
2.9
2021
2.7
2020

% Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
10.3% / 769
2021
10.2% / 753
2020


% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)
6.8%
2022
6.8%
2020

³⁸ Definition: The percentage of households in a Multnomah County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.


³⁹ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.




Oregon Children Demographics: Multnomah County

	# Children Ages 0-5 48,342 2020 41,589 2019	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 16.8% 2022 19.0% 2020	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 17.1% 2021	% Homeless Children (0-17) 3.6% 2019	# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect 1,662/ 1.1% 2020
	% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 71% 2021 69% 2019	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 70.6% / 11,280 2019 70.2% / 11,530 2018	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 8.8 2022 10 2020	Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score 8.2 2022 8.2 2020	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 9,465 - 11,067 2020

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Multnomah County

	% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 48% 2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 80% 2020 82% 2018	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 58% 2020 62% 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 5,601 / 295 2020 5,375 / 273 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 11,494 / 2,434 2020 11,037 / 2,266 2018
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Race & Ethnicity: Multnomah County

	% White Alone 79% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 6% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 1.4% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 8.1% 4/01/2020
	% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.7% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 4.7% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 12% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 69.1% 4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Multnomah County



% Adults (18+) Vaccinated
91.6%
3/01/2023
78.7%
1/17/2022

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

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

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

Agricultural Data: Multnomah County



Migrant Workers Working in Agriculture
532
2018
570
2013

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

Farm Operations: # Operations
653
2017

Farm Operations: Average # Acres Operated
25,435
2017

Average Size of Farm (Acres)
39
2017

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

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



Slots Allocated
156
12/31/2022
124
12/31/2021

Children Served
97
12/31/2022
63
12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP
20
12/31/2022
11
12/31/2021

% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL
27%
12/31/2022
33%
12/31/2021

OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Multnomah County



Slots Allocated
20
6/30/2022
20
6/30/2021

Children Served
23
6/30/2022
15
6/30/2021

Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP
5
6/30/2022
2
6/30/2021

% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL
22%
6/30/2022
20%
6/30/2021

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



Slots Allocated
10
12/31/2022
10
12/31/2021

Children Served
12
12/31/2022
12
12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP
2
9/1/2021-8/31/2022



Early Learning Multnomah Hub Sector Plan 12/13/2019



Priority Populations:

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

Impacting the Community in Multnomah County



Strengths of the Community:

- Community collaborations, partnerships, Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education and mental health services are a strength.
- Strong collaborative relationship with Multnomah Migrant Education Programs
- Ongoing partnerships with growers and nurseries.
- Health services are always willing to work with OCDC and a registered nurse is on site 1 day a week.
- OCDC has staff that are trained in a variety of positions and can fill in as necessary where there are staff shortages.
- The longevity of OCDC is remarkable with employees staying an average of 16.0 years.
- Parent Engagement continues to be a strength with OCDC assessing community resources in all areas to support parent needs.

Issues:

- Farmers are moving to hiring H-2A workers instead of migrant families and agricultural workers are moving away from mobile migrant work towards staying in place and seasonal work. This has been the trend for a few years now and continues.
- The COVID-19 aftermath continues to generate trauma so that extra social-emotional support is still needed.
- Weather issues: Climate change continues to upset growing patterns.
- Lack of affordable housing is a serious problem leading to a houselessness epidemic and/or overcrowding, as multiple families need to share smaller spaces to afford to pay metro area rent.
- Higher salaries make it more difficult for families to qualify for our programs and for any public assistance.
- Finding qualified staff continues to be problematic. Other positions requiring less education are offering competitive wages.

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2023 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.



Sites & Programs

Multnomah County, Oregon



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

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

Preschool Promise

MIECHV




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

Programs:

Region X




OCDC Fact Sheet: Polk County, Oregon




Polk County is named for James Knox Polk, the 11th president of the United States. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 87,433 with a rural population of 19.9% in 2020. Its Polk County seat is Dallas. It covers 744 square miles².

Revised 4/6/2023


Demographics: Polk County

	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level 15% 2020	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ⁴⁰) 37% 2020	% Total Food Insecurity 10.5% 2022 12.2% 2020	% Unemployment Rate 6.6% 2022 4.4% 2020	Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford 2 BR at Fair Market Rent ⁴¹ \$21.02 2021
	Rent Costs (1 bed/1 bath) \$761 2022 \$668 2020	Labor Force Participation Rate 59.8% 2022 59.9% 2020	Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) -17.4 2022 0.6 2020	% Who Report Good Physical Health 56.0% 2020	% Who Report Good Mental Health 55.6% 2020

Climate, Weather, Risk of Fires

	# Days Poor Air Quality ND 2021 ND 2020	# Days of Extreme Heat 21 2021 12 2020	Risk of Wildfires (range 1-10) 2 2021	Intensity of Drought (range 0-500) 204 2021 159 2020
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Polk County

	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women 339 / 895 2021 351 / 855 2020	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) (per 1,000) 2.4 2021 1.4 2020	% of Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth 6.7% / 60 2021 9.4% / 80 2020	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs) 8.8% 2022 6.0% 2020
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⁴⁰ Definition: The percentage of households in a Polk County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

⁴¹ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.



Oregon Children Demographics: Polk County



# Children Ages 0-5 5,788 2020 4,752 2019	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 13% 2022 14.9% 2020	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 15.2% 2021	% Homeless Children (0-17) 3.8% 2019	# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect 263 / 1.4% 2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 73% 2021 76% 2019	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits 60.7% / 1,600 2019 55.3% / 1,432 2018	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 5.1 2022 4.9 2020	Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score 5.7 2022 6.7 2020	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 772-1,212 2020

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Polk County



% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 60% 2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 89% 2020 92% 2018	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 80% 2020 84% 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 364 / 48 2020 277 / 56 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 633 / 267 2020 540 / 241 2018
-------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Race & Ethnicity: Polk County



% White Alone 89.9% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.1% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 2.5% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 2.1% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.5% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 4% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 14.5% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 77.3% 4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Polk County



% Adults (18+) Vaccinated 76.9% 3/01/2023 74.2% 1/17/2022	Oregon Child Care: # Current Total Licensed Capacity 2,457 12/2020	Oregon Child Care: # Total Capacity Due to COVID Restrictions 1,640 12/2020	# Spanish-Speaking Child Care Centers 71 12/2020 100 2/2020
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



Agricultural Data: Polk County



Migrant Workers
Working in
Agriculture
1,115
2018
1,602
2013

Seasonal
Workers Working
in Agriculture
2,213
2018
3,180
2013

Farm Operations:
Operations
1,243
2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated
148,905
2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)
120
2017

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

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



Slots Allocated
144
12/31/2022
104
12/31/2021

Children Served
79
12/31/2022
72
12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
5
12/31/2022
3
12/31/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
25%
12/31/2022
28%
12/31/2021

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



Slots Allocated
16
6/30/2022
16
6/30/2021

Children Served
18
6/30/2022
16
6/30/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
3
6/30/2022
2
6/30/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
17%
6/30/2022
43%
6/30/2021

OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Polk County



Slots Allocated
40
6/30/2022
40
6/30/2021

Children Served
42
6/30/2022
37
6/30/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
8
6/30/2022
3
6/30/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
29%
6/30/2022
15%
6/30/2021

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



Priority Populations:

- Children from economically disadvantaged areas who demonstrate greater school-readiness needs.
- Children significantly impacted by COVID-19 who have not been able to participate in an early care and education program.
- Children from households with Limited English Proficiency and migrant or refugee communities.
- Children from historically under-represented families including Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Black or African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic/Latino households.



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

- Children experiencing a developmental delay (or potential delay), disability, or behavioral health concern.
- Children from socially complex families: children of teen parents, children in foster care, children experiencing housing instability and/or parent incarceration, and families impacted by natural disasters.

Impacting the Community in Polk County



Issues:

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

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2023 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.

Sites & Programs

Polk County, Oregon



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

Programs:


Migrant & Seasonal HS

OPK-P3

Preschool Promise




OCDC Fact Sheet: Umatilla County, Oregon




Umatilla County is named for the Umatilla River. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 80,075 with a rural population of 29.1% in 2020. Its Umatilla County seat is Pendleton. It covers 3,231 miles².

Revised 4/6/2023


Demographics: Umatilla County

	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level 17% 2020	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ⁴²) 45% 2020	% Total Food Insecurity 12.8% 2022 11.5% 2020	% Unemployment Rate 6.8% 2022 4.9% 2020	Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford 2 BR at Fair Market Rent ⁴³ \$16.27 2021
	Rent Costs (1 bed/1 bath) \$666 2022 \$572 2020	Labor Force Participation Rate 57.8% 2022 58.6% 2020	Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) -13.2 2022 2.1 2020	% Who Report Good Physical Health 63.1% 2020	% Who Report Good Mental Health 64.5% 2020

Climate, Weather, Risk of Fires

	# Days Poor Air Quality 8 2021 8 2020	# Days of Extreme Heat 39 2021 22 2020	Risk of Wildfires (range 1-10) 4 2021	Intensity of Drought (range 0-500) 288 2021 117 2020
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Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Umatilla County

	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women 545 / 960 2021 468 / 891 2020	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) (per 1,000) 6.0 2021 3.9 2020	% Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth 22.0% / 209 2021 19.9% / 174 2020	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs.) 5.7% 2022 6.8% 2020
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⁴² Definition: The percentage of households in a Umatilla County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

⁴³ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.



Oregon Children Demographics: Umatilla County



# Children Ages 0-5 5,946 2020 4,993 2019	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 19.1% 2022 27.2% 2020	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 18.8% 2021	% Homeless Children (0-17) 1.2% 2019	# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect 295 / 1.5% 2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 67% 2021 65% 2019	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits 57.8% / 1,310 2019 57.7% / 1,342 2018	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 11.3 2022 7.4 2020	Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score 6.7 2022 5.3 2020	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 1,485 - 2,213 2020

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Umatilla County



% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 65% 2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 91% 2020 89% 2018	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 73% 2020 78% 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 336 / 150 3/2020 401 / 222 3/2018	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 941 / 586 3/2020 812 / 438 3/2018
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Race & Ethnicity: Umatilla County



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

COVID-19 Data: Umatilla County



% Adults (18+) Vaccinated 61.6% 3/01/2023 52.7% 1/17/2022	Oregon Child Care: # Current Total Licensed Capacity 2,777 12/2020	Oregon Child Care: # Total Capacity Due to COVID Restrictions 2,429 12/2020	# Spanish-Speaking Child Care Centers 72 12/2020 111 2/2020
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Agricultural Data: Umatilla County



# Migrant Workers Working in Agriculture	# Seasonal Workers Working in Agriculture	Farm Operations: # Operations	Farm Operations: Average # Acres Operated	Average Size of Farm (Acres)
926 2018	1,838 2018	1,724 2017	1,352,241 2017	784 2017
1,884 2013	3,739 2013			

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

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



# Slots Allocated	# Children Served	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL
412 12/31/2022	197 12/31/2022	12 12/31/2022	20.5% 12/31/2022
412 12/31/2021	204 12/31/2021	14 12/31/2021	21% 12/31/2021

* Figures come from 2021 and 2022 PIR and/or the ERSEA Monthly Report BOD for 2021 and 2022.

OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Umatilla County



# Slots Allocated	# Children Served	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP	% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL
18 6/30/2022	18 6/30/2022	2 6/30/2022	28% 6/30/2022
18 6/30/2021	12 6/30/2021	4 6/30/2021	6% 6/30/2021

* Figures come from 2021 and 2022 COPA and/or the ERSEA Monthly Report BOD for 2021 and 2022.

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



Priority Populations:

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

Impacting the Community in Umatilla County



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

Issues:

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



Impacting the Community in Umatilla County



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

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2023 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.

Sites & Programs

Umatilla County, Oregon

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


OCDC Fact Sheet: Wasco County, Oregon




Wasco County, Oregon was established on January 11, 1854 and was named for the Wasco (or Wascopam) Indian tribe. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 26,670 with a rural population of 33.1% in 2020. Its Wasco County seat is The Dalles. It covers 2,400 square miles.

Revised 4/14/2023


Demographics: Wasco County

	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level 13% 2020	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ⁴⁴) 48% 2020	% Total Food Insecurity 11.8% 2022 11.3% 2020	% Unemployment Rate 7.1% 2022 4.3% 2020	Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford 2 BR at Fair Market Rent ⁴⁵ \$22.62 2021
	Rent Costs (1 bed/1 bath) \$869 2022 \$798 2020	Labor Force Participation Rate 59.6% 2022 58.4% 2020	Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) -16.8 2022 -2.1 2020	% Who Report Good Physical Health 68.7% 2020	% Who Report Good Mental Health 59.8% 2020

Climate, Weather, Risk of Fires

	# Days Poor Air Quality 2 2021 3 2020	# Days of Extreme Heat 19 2021 10 2020	Risk of Wildfires (range 1-10) 6 2021	Intensity of Drought (range 0-500) 352 2021 255 2020
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Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Wasco County

	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women 140 / 251 2021 150 / 268 2020	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) (per 1,000) 4.2 2021 1.5 2020	% Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth 12.4% / 31 2021 15.3% / 41 2020	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs.) 6.0% 2022 4.5% 2020
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⁴⁴ Definition: The percentage of households in a Wasco County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

⁴⁵ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.



Oregon Children Demographics: Wasco County



# Children Ages 0-5 1,910 2020 1,667 2019	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 14.6% 2022 17.1% 2020	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 17.3% 2021	% Homeless Children (0-17) 3.9% 2019	# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect 122 / 2.1% 2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 67% 2021 67% 2019	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 67.4% / 600 2019 65.5% / 603 2018	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 8.7 2022 11.8 2020	Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score 4.6 2022 5.7 2020	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 233 - 457 2020

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Wasco County



% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 72% 2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 75% 2020 83% 2018	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 57% 2020 61% 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 270 / 160 2020 185 / 88 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 444 / 249 2020 417 / 272 2018
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Race & Ethnicity: Wasco County



% White Alone 91% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 0.8% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 3.8% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 1.1% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.7% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 2.6% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 19.2% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 73.6% 4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Wasco County



% Adults (18+) Vaccinated 79.2% 3/01/2023 68.1% 1/17/2022	Oregon Child Care: # Current Total Licensed Capacity 1,109 12/2020	Oregon Child Care: # Total Capacity Due to COVID Restrictions 962 12/2020	# Spanish-Speaking Child Care Centers 31 12/2020 50 2/2020
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Agricultural Data: Wasco County



Migrant Workers
Working in
Agriculture
7,483
2018
1,901
2013

Seasonal
Workers Working
in Agriculture
14,854
2018
3,773
2013

Farm Operations:
Operations
595
2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated
1,388,988
2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)
2,334
2017

Crops: Apples, Cherries, Pears, Wine Grapes

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



Slots Allocated
296
12/31/2022
296
12/31/2021

Children Served
258
12/31/2022
230
12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
17
12/31/2022
19
12/31/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
10.5%
12/31/2022
7%
12/31/2021

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



Slots Allocated
16
12/31/2022
16
12/31/2021

Children Served
23
12/31/2022
13
12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
1
12/31/2022
3
12/31/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
9%
12/31/2022
31%
12/31/2021

OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Wasco County



Slots Allocated
20
6/30/2022
20
6/30/2021

Children Served
17
6/30/2022
14
6/30/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
0
6/30/2022
0
6/30/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
35%
6/30/2022
30%
6/30/2021

Four Rivers Early Learning Hub Sector Plan 1/15/2020



Priority Populations:

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



Impacting the Community in Wasco County



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

Issues:

- Staffing needs are critical. Finding people to work for short-term 2-5 month positions in temporary positions for OCDC PEAK migrant programs is becoming more difficult.
- Impacts of the pandemic and political climate have made migration more challenging. This combines with the H2A worker shift and changing OSHA regulations to possibly further deter families from migrating for work in agriculture.
- Implementation of OSHA rule changes for Migrant farmworker housing have resulted in an overall reduction of housing for the temporary workforce for the Migrant season. Some growers have opted to shutter housing rather than pay for costly upgrades.
- Lack of housing has always been an issue, and with changes of farmworker housing requirements, it's worse. Low-income housing is not available. Rental costs are out of reach. Families can't afford a 2-bedroom 2-bathroom apartment that costs \$1,500-\$1,800 per month.
- The COVID-19 restrictions, though they have now been lifted, have left additional trauma that extra social-emotional support is needed as well as plans to address the learning gaps that continue to be observed in children.
- The focus has been so much on emergency needs, that everyday needs have been left behind. The community continues to see higher than normal usage of food boxes and the local food bank, as well as the impacts on families of chronic health issues, non-COVID medical issues, and mental health issues that may have gone untreated for a length of time during the pandemic.
- Due to COVID stresses on the healthcare system and on-going staff shortages, there is a longer wait time for kids to get in for any assessments and well child exams, vaccination appointments, obtaining medical records, and general access to medical and dental services.
- Lack of available child care, especially for infants and toddlers
- Little Shredders (biggest dental provider in Hood River County) doesn't accept OHP for pediatric dental services.
- Lack of pediatric medical and dental providers, many families go between Wasco and Hood River so Little Shredders not accepting OHP for pediatric dental impacts Wasco families as well.
- Many families are over-income however cannot keep up with the high cost of living in Hood River County.
- County has been impacted by rising wages causing families who have one parent working full-time in agriculture to no longer qualify because the parent working in other industries now makes more money than they do.

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2023 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.



Sites & Programs

Wasco County, Oregon



The Dalles Center
1300 W 9th Street
The Dalles OR 97058-1063
(541) 296-0100

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

Region XII EHS

Preschool Promise





St. Mary's Center
1112 Cherry Heights Rd
The Dalles OR 97058-1063
(541) 980-1037

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS


OCDC Fact Sheet: Washington County, Oregon


Originally named Twality when created in 1843, the territorial legislature renamed Washington County for the nation's first president in 1849. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 600,372 with a rural population of 5.6% in 2020. Its county seat is Hillsboro. It covers 726 miles².

Revised 4/6/2023


Demographics: Washington County

	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level 8% 2020	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ⁴⁶) 44% 2020	% Total Food Insecurity 8.4% 2022 10.1% 2020	% Unemployment Rate 6.5% 2022 3.5% 2020	Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford 2 BR at Fair Market Rent ⁴⁷ \$29.54 2021
	Rent Costs (1 bed/1 bath) \$1,289 2022 \$1,132 2020	Labor Force Participation Rate 69.3% 2022 68.9% 2020	Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) -32.7 2022 8.4 2020	% Who Report Good Physical Health 63.9% 2020	% Who Report Good Mental Health 62.2% 2020

Climate, Weather, Risk of Fires

	# Days Poor Air Quality 0 2021 10 2020	# Days of Extreme Heat 12 2021 1 2020	Risk of Wildfires (range 1-10) 2 2021	Intensity of Drought (range 0-500) 175 2021 137 2020
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Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Washington County

	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women 1,811 / 6,265 2021 1,839 / 5,963 2020	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) (per 1,000) 1.4 2021 1.6 2020	% Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth 7.5% / 468 2021 8.9% / 529 2020	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs.) 6.5% 2022 6.6% 2020
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⁴⁶ Definition: The percentage of households in a Washington County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

⁴⁷ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.



Oregon Children Demographics: Washington County



# Children Ages 0-5 41,096 2020 34,984 2019	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 10.4% 2022 12.3% 2020	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 12.1% 2021	% Homeless Children (0-17) 3% 2019	# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect 1,120 / 0.8% 2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 75% 2021 75% 2019	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits 73.9% / 7,220 2019 73.8% / 7,399 2018	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 3.1 2022 3.6 2020	Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score 9.5 2022 9.6 2020	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 5,260 - 6,490 2020

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Washington County



% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 54% 2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 81% 2020 85% 2018	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 66% 2020 71% 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 4,534 / 124 2020 3,770 / 114 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 8,183 / 972 2020 7,369 / 953 2018
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Race & Ethnicity: Washington County



% White Alone 79.6% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 2.5% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 1.1% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 11.7% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.5% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 4.5% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 17.1% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 64.6% 4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Washington County



% Adults (18+) Vaccinated 92.5% 3/01/2023 80.6% 1/17/2022	Oregon Child Care: # Current Total Licensed Capacity 24,565 12/2020	Oregon Child Care: # Total Capacity Due to COVID Restrictions 19,396 12/2020	# Spanish-Speaking Child Care Centers 569 12/2020 793 2/2020
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Agricultural Data: Washington County



Migrant Workers
Working in
Agriculture
2,500
2018
1,351
2013

Seasonal
Workers Working
in Agriculture
4,963
2018
5,371
2013

Farm Operations:
Operations
1,755
2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated
104,715
2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)
60
2017

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

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



Slots Allocated
148
12/31/2022
148
12/31/2021

Children Served
109
12/31/2022
108
12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
16
12/31/2022
12
12/31/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
18.5%
12/31/2022
26%
12/31/2021

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



Slots Allocated
32
12/31/2022
32
12/31/2021

Children Served
14
12/31/2022
8
12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
0
12/31/2022
0
12/31/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
0%
12/31/2022
25%
12/31/2021

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



Slots Allocated
236
6/30/2022
236
6/30/2021

Children Served
166
6/30/2022
172
6/30/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
43
6/30/2022
31
6/30/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
22%
6/30/2022
32%
6/30/2021

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



Slots Allocated
80
6/30/2022
80
6/30/2021

Children Served
50
6/30/2022
52
6/30/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
10
6/30/2022
1
6/30/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
18%
6/30/2022
36%
6/30/2021



OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Washington County



Slots Allocated

20

6/30/2022

20

6/30/2021

Children Served

24

6/30/2022

20

6/30/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

8

6/30/2022

5

6/30/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

50%

6/30/2022

10%

6/30/2021

Early Learning Washington County Hub Sector Plan 1/17/2021



Priority Populations:

- Children of houseless/homeless families
- Children from single parent households with income 200% or below of FPL
- Children from underserved communities of color
- Children of families with income 200% or below of FPL
- Children ages 0-2 years
- Children of families with multiple vulnerabilities

Impacting the Community in Washington County



Strengths of the Community: Parents are familiar with OCDC services. Families come back with successive children. They know and like our program, services, and location. Families really appreciate dual language learning at OCDC. OCDC supports families with resources, such as Oregon Food Bank, and continues to find supports to pass along to them.

Issues:

- There is an increase in mental health service needs and behavioral supports. Lifeworks supportive services are slowly coming back. Families say it is very limited and still remote.
- The COVID-19 restrictions have created so much additional trauma that extra social-emotional support is needed as well as plans to address the learning gaps that continue to be observed in children.
- Due to COVID, children eligible for special education were not able to receive services in person so they are falling further behind developmentally. The ESD recently opened and is overwhelmed. Parents would like to receive services in person. However, due to COVID, the majority of services are still online.
- Remote work is affecting relationships with community partners.
- WIC is still not open on site. Only emergency visits. WIC is not doing nutrition risk assessments. The Registered Dietician services has also been on hold. Because WIC is closed and families did not have a connection with case workers, many did not renew their benefits due to issues with schedule, not being able to, or it was too complicated.
- Clothing donations are now limited. Before the pandemic, there was a church that donated clothing.
- Farmers are moving to hiring H-2A workers instead of migrant families and agricultural workers are moving away from mobile migrant work towards staying in place and seasonal work. This has been the trend for a few years now and continues.
- Lack of affordable housing is a serious issue.




Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2023 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.

Sites & Programs		
Washington County, Oregon		
	Adelante Mujeres 2030 Main Street Suite A Forest Grove, OR 97116-3049 (503) 992-0078	Programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPK-P3 Region X Partner
	Enterprise Center 1675 SE Enterprise Circle Hillsboro, OR 97123-5064 (503) 213-1191	Programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrant & Seasonal HS Region XII EHS Preschool Promise Oregon Pre-Kindergarten OPK-P3
	Jose Pedro Center 1389 S. Dogwood Street Cornelius, OR 97113-7508 (503) 359-0649	Programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrant & Seasonal HS Region XII EHS Oregon Pre-Kindergarten OPK-P3
	Linden Center 830 S Linden Street Cornelius, OR 97113-6501 (503) 359-5957	Programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oregon Pre-Kindergarten Preschool Promise


OCDC Fact Sheet: Yamhill County, Oregon




Yamhill County was named after the Yamhelas, members of the Kalapuya Tribe. As of the 2020 US Census, the population was 107,722 with a rural population of 22.6% in 2020. Its Yamhill County seat is McMinnville. It covers 718 miles².

Revised 4/6/2023


Demographics: Yamhill County

	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level 15% 2020	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ⁴⁸) 54% 2020	% Total Food Insecurity 10.2% 2022 10.8% 2020	% Unemployment Rate 6.8% 2022 3.8% 2020	Hourly Wage Necessary to Afford 2 BR at Fair Market Rent ⁴⁹ \$29.54 2021
	Rent Costs (1 bed/1 bath) \$1,289 2022 \$1,132 2020	Labor Force Participation Rate 59.1% 2022 60.0% 2020	Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) -22.6 2022 6.1 2020	% Who Report Good Physical Health 59.8% 2020	% Who Report Good Mental Health 58.7% 2020

Climate, Weather, Risk of Fires

	# Days Poor Air Quality ND 2021 ND 2020	# Days of Extreme Heat 18 2021 6 2020	Risk of Wildfires (range 1-10) 2 2021	Intensity of Drought (range 0-500) 180 2021 130 2020
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Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Yamhill County

	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women 426 / 1,071 2021 410 / 1,008 2020	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) (per 1,000) 1.1 2021 1.7 2020	% of Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth 8.0% / 85 2021 9% / 90 2020	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs.) 5.2% 2022 7.5% 2020
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⁴⁸ Definition: The percentage of households in a Yamhill County with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living. This number is FPL plus ALICE.

⁴⁹ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.



Oregon Children Demographics: Yamhill County



# Children Ages 0-5 7,058 2020 5,942 2019	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 16.3% 2022 19.8% 2020	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 16.2% 2021	% Homeless Children (0-17) 3.6% 2019	# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect 155 / 0.7% 2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 76% 2021 75% 2019	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits 65.5% / 1,870 2019 63.4% / 1,940 2018	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 3.5 2022 4.4 2020	Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds) Out of 26 Total Score 7.1 2022 7.7 2020	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 1,461 - 2,171 2020

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Yamhill County



% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 56% 2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 88% 2020 90% 2018	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 77% 2020 79% 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 471 / 32 2020 425 / 0 2018	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 920 / 260 2020 860 / 214 2018
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Race & Ethnicity: Yamhill County



% White Alone 91.4% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.2% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 2% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 2% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.3% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 3.2% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 16.2% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 76.8% 4/01/2020

COVID-19 Data: Yamhill County



% Adults (18+) Vaccinated 76.6% 3/01/2023 69.2% 1/17/2022	Oregon Child Care: # Current Total Licensed Capacity 2,823 12/2020	Oregon Child Care: # Total Capacity Due to COVID Restrictions 2,193 12/2020	# Spanish-Speaking Child Care Centers 49 12/2020 72 2/2020
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Agricultural Data: Yamhill County



Migrant Workers
Working in
Agriculture
2,074
2018
1,756
2013

Seasonal
Workers Working
in Agriculture
4,117
2018
6,489
2013

Farm Operations:
Operations
2,138
2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated
169,357
2017

Average Size of
Farm (Acres)
79
2017

Crops: fruit trees, nuts, wine grapes, berries, hay, silage, field and grass seeds

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



Slots Allocated
32
12/31/2022
32
12/31/2021

Children Served
29
12/31/2022
31
12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
2
12/31/2022
1
12/31/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
7%
12/31/2022
23%
12/31/2021

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



Slots Allocated
32
12/31/2022
32
12/31/2021

Children Served
22
12/31/2022
13
12/31/2021

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
1
12/31/2022
1
12/31/2021

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
9%
12/31/2022
7%
12/31/2021

Yamhill Early Learning Hub Sector Plan 12/2019



Priority Populations:

- Children who are Latinx Children who are emerging bilingual Spanish/English
- Children who are geographically isolated
- Children with diagnosed developmental delays

Impacting the Community in Yamhill County



Issues:

- Farmers moving to H-2A workers instead of migrant families and agricultural workers moving away from mobile migrant work towards staying in place and seasonal work. This has been the trend for a few years now and continues.
- Complex issue: Because of higher minimum wages at the vineyards for seasonal workers, families are over-income for services. In McMinnville, nurseries and vineyards work year-round. Since they are over the Federal Poverty Level and don't qualify for services, these families are having trouble, because they are still in poverty so child care is unaffordable creating a vicious circle. More families are choosing not to work so they can qualify, which keeps them in poverty.



Impacting the Community in Yamhill County

- COVID-19, wildfires (smoke), and extreme weather all impacted the strawberry crops. There were less strawberries because of the shortened amount of time to pick and lots of loss due to extreme heat.
- Undocumented families are not being provided mental health services and are having to pay large amounts for services when they do gain access.
- Families from out of state and/or with no insurance need a way to get treatment, especially urgent dental and medical needs.
- The COVID-19 restrictions have created so much additional trauma that extra social-emotional support is needed as well as plans to address the learning gaps that continue to be observed in children.
- GED and English language learning opportunities for parents were reduced or cancelled due to COVID.
- Lack of affordable housing is a serious issue.

Sources:

All data taken from OCDC 2023 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.

Sites & Programs

Yamhill County, Oregon



McMinnville Center
470 NE Norton Lane
McMinnville, OR 97128-8469
(971) 261-6134

Programs:

Region XII EHS



Community Assessment



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



OCDC.net



503.570.1110