



OCDC
Oregon
Child Development
Coalition



Community Assessment



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“There is no returning to normal
but instead,
designing our new normal”

Donalda Dodson



Message from the Executive Director

Given all the events that have been happening both within OCDC and the world in the past several years, I am moving to believe there is no “returning to normal” but instead, designing our new normal. We are now in the process of defining a new normal. COVID had a dramatic impact on individuals, families, communities, and society as a whole. The good thing is that we are now where we can control what is next, we can address those tensions, disagreements, and traumas we each carry or experience. OCDC is working, in a myriad of ways, to create a healing, nurturing, and resilient environment. This journey is just beginning, and we get to help chart the way.

As we continue to do this work, keep in mind this uplifting thought, “Our greatest glory is not in never failing but in rising every time we fall.” – Confucius. Enrollment has been one of our challenges since COVID, but we can rise from this for ourselves and the children and families we serve. Our goal is to produce the best solution for staff and the children and families we serve. As is often noted, challenges are just opportunities waiting to be discovered. We are taking this as an opportunity to look at how we can improve or enhance services while addressing the lower enrollments. The good thing is that there is openness to these reviews and many programs do the same analysis and often support similar conclusions.

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 different programs, including:

- Migrant and Seasonal Head Start and Early Head Start (MSHS/EHS),
- Early Head Start Childcare Partnerships Region 10 (R10EHS CCP)
- Oregon Prenatal to Kindergarten (OPK)
- Preschool for All (PFA)
- Preschool Promise (PSP)
- Maternal, Infant, Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)

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.

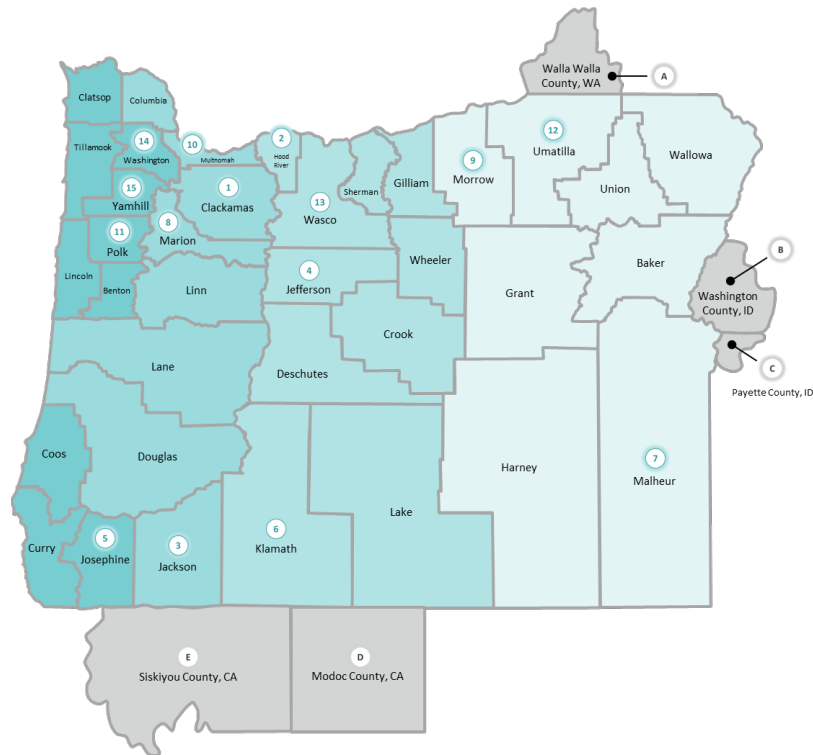
OCDC Service and Recruitment Area

The Oregon Child Development Coalition serves families and children in its 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 2024 (see Appendix A for all center and Central Office locations and a breakdown of programs per site as of 1/01/2024).

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: 2024 All OCDC Service and Recruitment Area Map
(Including R10 EHS CCP Partners)*



Service Area

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Clackamas County: Mulino Center, Sunshine Early Learning Childcare Center on Harrison (Milwaukie), and Central Office (Wilsonville)</p> <p>2 Hood River County: Odell & Parkdale Centers</p> <p>3 Jackson County: Briscoe Center (Ashland)</p> <p>4 Jefferson County: Madras Center & MHS CC Center (Madras)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>6 Klamath County: Klamath Falls, Klamath Community College (Klamath Falls), Malin, & Yahooskin Center (Chiloquin)</p> <p>7 Malheur County: Nyssa Center, Ontario Center, Giggles and Grace Early Learning Center (Ontario), Nyssa Early Head Start, and Ontario Teen Parent Program</p> | <p>8 Marion County: Brooks, Concordia (Salem), Settlemier (Woodburn), & Silverton Centers</p> <p>9 Morrow County: Boardman Center</p> <p>10 Multnomah County: Anderson Center & Native American Youth Association (NAYA) Family Center</p> <p>11 Polk County: Independence Center</p> <p>12 Umatilla County: Hermiston, Hermiston UMCS, & Milton-Freewater Centers</p> <p>13 Wasco County: The Dalles Center</p> <p>14 Washington County: Jose Pedro Center (Cornelius), Forest Grove, Enterprise Center (Hillsboro) & Linden (Cornelius) & Adelante Mujeres (Forest Grove)</p> <p>15 Yamhill County: McMinnville Center</p> |
|--|--|

Associated Recruitment Area Related to Population Flow

- | |
|--|
| <p>A Walla Walla County, WA</p> <p>B Washington County, ID</p> <p>C Payette County, ID</p> <p>D Modoc County, CA</p> <p>E Siskiyou County, CA</p> |
|--|



OCDC Programs & Slots: 2024 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 & EHS CCP) – 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.
- Oregon Prenatal to Kindergarten (OPK) – This program operates full-year and offers two program options. The first, a center-based option, operates part-year (on a school-year calendar schedule), Monday through Friday, and offer income-eligible families a full-day (6 hours) program option. 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 (R10 EHS CCP) – 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.
- In accordance with federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, this institution is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex (including gender identity and sexual orientation), disability, age, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity.



Figure 2: Funded Slots by Program for 2024¹

Totals	MSHS/EHS	EHS CCP	OPK	OPK- P3	PSP	PFA	MIECHV	R10
1/01/2024	2,642	192	570	202	280	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 1/01/2024. Note that slot numbers change during the year.

OCDC Eligibility Criteria: 2024 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: 2024 Update

OCDC's 2024 Community Assessment Update (CA) was researched, written, edited, and approved between December 2023 and July 2024. 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.

¹ Please note that in the spring and summer of 2024 OCDC's MSHS and R10 programs will be working on a Change in Scope plan that will include a reduction of slots. This will be reflected in the 2025 Community Assessment.



Community Assessment Sources

All sources are listed in Appendix G: 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.

Methods of Data Collection and Analyses

Data used in this CA was taken from sources which are validated and reputable. The first choice of sources are federal, including the United States Census Bureau, the United States Department of Agriculture-National Agricultural Statistics Service, the US Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Policy Development and Research, and the US Citizenship and Immigration Services. The second choice in sources are state, including the Oregon Health Authority Center for Health Statistics and the Oregon Early Learning Division. The final level would be universities and peer-reviewed publications, including the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Children First for Oregon, the Oregon Child Care Partnership, the Ford Family Foundation and Oregon State University Extension Service, Kids Count Oregon and Our Children Oregon, the Oregon State University, College of Public Health and Human Sciences, the Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, the Oregon Hunger Task Force, and the Oregon State Extension Service: Department of Applied Economics. 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 2023 OCDC Community Assessment demographics wherever possible 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. For this Community Assessment, we are using the date published, unless otherwise noted.

Another issue is that publications regularly change what they report or stop updating their reports. For example, as of 2023, Oregon By the Numbers no longer provides data on children who were Kindergarten Ready - the average number of letter sounds in the English alphabet that children identify when shown paired upper and lowercase letters. No other publication that we have found shows this data. We also have had major issues trying to find the number of children 0-5. We have 0-2 and 2-4, and 5-13. This has been an ongoing issue. The only place we could find the number of children ages 0-6 who were eligible for Head Start was in the Oregon Department of Education: Early Learning Division and Portland State University collaboration database entitled, ELMO



(Early Learning Map). They have now lost their funding and this database has not been updated since 2020.

“Because people younger than 18 years old are a relatively narrow group of the population, the child poverty estimates for small counties (population under 10,000) may have wide margins of error, and readers should use caution when interpreting these statistics.” (2023 Oregon By the Numbers).

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 Demographics²

Many federal, state, and university publications skipped a year during the pandemic. We are now beginning to show post-pandemic figures.

Figure 3: Oregon State Demographics

Oregon State Demographics					
	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level ³	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ⁴)	% Total Food Insecurity	Unemployment Rate %	Job Growth (per 1,000 population)
	12.1% 2022	43.9% 2023	9.8% 2023	5.2% 2023	14.8 2023
	12.2% 2021	44% 2020	11.5% 2022	7.6% 2022	-32.7 2022
	14.0% 2020		11.9% 2020	3.7% 2020	7.9 2020

² 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.

³ The 2022 and 2021 figures came from Statista U.S. Oregon poverty rate 2000-2022 [Poverty rate Oregon U.S. 2022 | Statista](#). The 2020 figure came from the 2020 Oregon By the Numbers, but the state total is no longer published, just for each county.

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

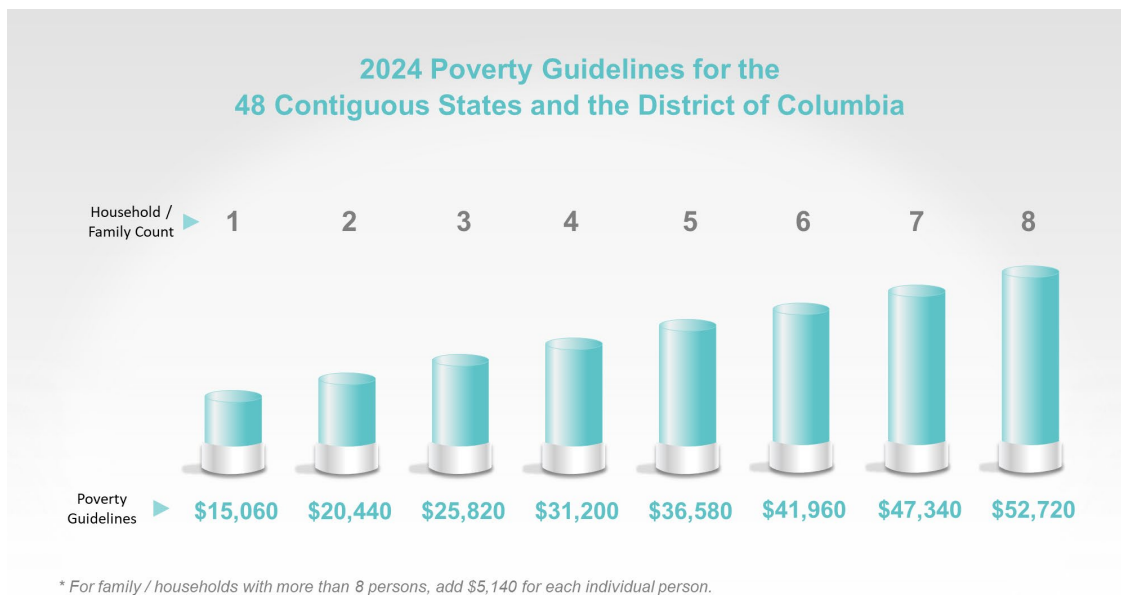


1. Poverty

Data suggests that poverty in Oregon is decreasing. And if you look at the figures of just the percentage of households that are below the 2024 Federal Poverty Guidelines (Figure 3 below), then this is true. But to be considered living in poverty, a household of four people cannot earn more than \$31,200 annually. So, a family of four earning more than \$15 per hour is not considered to be living in poverty. The standard minimum wage in Oregon as of 7/01/2023 is \$14.20 per hour, the Portland metro areas is \$15.45 per hour, and nonurban counties is \$13.20 per hour (Oregon Bureau of Labor, N.D.). However, “the costs associated with basic needs, especially housing, increased sharply while wages increased modestly, with significant consequences for working families.

Using 2021 data, researchers estimated that income in 44 percent of Oregon’s more than 1.6 million households was not enough to afford basic necessities. A closer look indicates that 12 percent of these households were living below the Federal Poverty Level and another 32 percent were ALICE households” (Oregon by the Numbers, 2023). An ALICE household is workers who are, “Asset Limited, Income Constrained, and Employed – ALICE” (United for Alice, n.d.). The ALICE level is the percentage of households with annual incomes below what is needed to cover the basic costs of living in the 21st century. Basic household necessities are: food, housing, transportation, health care, child care, and a smartphone plan. If a household is below the ALICE threshold, then the household is considered to be in Financial Hardship, though they are above the FPL.

Figure 4: HHS Poverty Guidelines (1/17/2024)⁵



⁵ Retrieved from ASPE: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation: [Poverty Guidelines | ASPE \(hhs.gov\)](https://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-guidelines)



Table 1 (below) shows the difference, by OCDC county, of the percentage of households below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) in 2023 and the percentage of households in financial hardship (ALICE) in 2023. In Malheur County alone, 56.8% of households are in financial hardship. Clearly, the FPL does not work as a marker to determine poverty.


Figure 5: 2023 Federal Poverty Levels & Financial Hardship

	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
Households Below FPL	8%	6%	12%	16%	15%	20%	18%	12%	15%	13%	13%	13%	10%	8%	12%
Financial Hardship	38.0%	36.2%	42.7%	44.8%	55.4%	47.5%	56.8%	43.0%	45.7%	46.2%	39.0%	45.1%	49.7%	41.3%	46.4%

2. Race / Ethnicity

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 travel around in Oregon.

Figure 6: Oregon State Race & Ethnicity

Oregon State Race & Ethnicity as of 7/01/2023 ⁶				
	% White Alone 85.9%	% Black or African American Alone 2.3%	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 1.9%	% Asian Alone 5.1%
	% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.5%	% Two or More Races 4.3%	% Hispanic / Latina/o/x 14.4%	% White Alone, not % Hispanic / Latina/o/x 73.5%

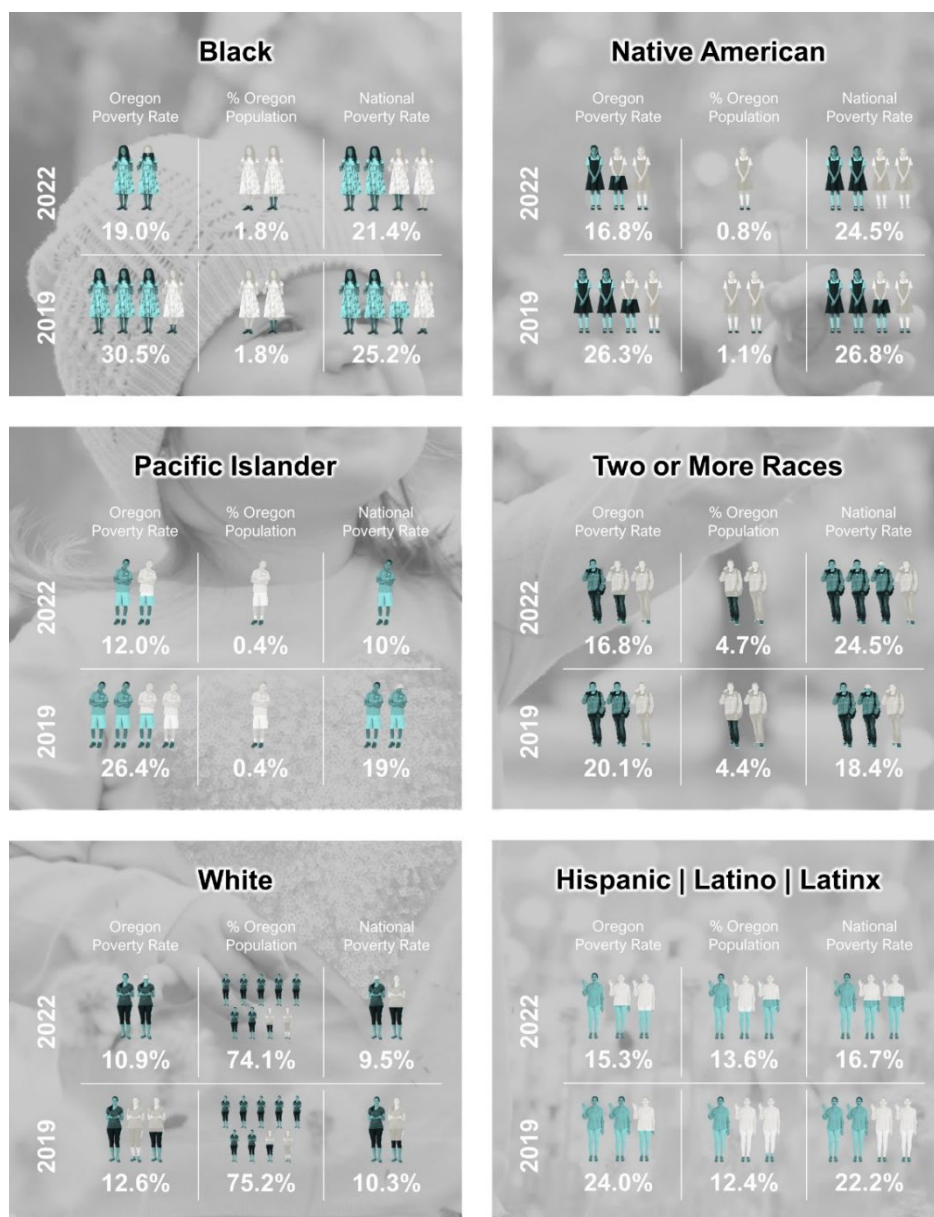
Another dimension to the complexity of poverty is the disparity between the poverty rates by race/ethnicity. This is an issue all across the nation. Figure 4 (below)

⁶ Data from the United Census Bureau. Race/ethnicity figures are reported in many reputable documents, and all are different. OCDC used the Census Bureau data as it is the most consistently reported.



demonstrates the issue. Native Americans make up only 0.8% of Oregon's population, but have a 16.8% poverty rate. This is unacceptable and continues to show how system racism is still an issue in Oregon. Some progress has been made. In 2019, Hispanic/Latinx people made up 12.4% of Oregon's population with 24.0% living in poverty. In 2022, The Hispanic/Latinx population had increased to 13.6% of Oregon's population and the poverty level had decreased to 15.3%.

Figure 7: Oregon Poverty Rate by Race (2022)



*Source: KFF: 2022 Poverty Rate by Race/Ethnicity [Poverty Rate by Race/Ethnicity | KFF](#)

**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B03002, 2017-2021, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.

3. Food Insecurity

The percentage of Oregonians facing food insecurity continues to decrease. Oregon's average food insecurity percentage decreased from 12.3% in 2020 to 9.8% in 2023. Although the statistics show the food insecurity rate decreasing between 2020 and 2023, the percentage of people reporting food insecurity who do not qualify for assistance (based on income) is 40% - a far different picture.

Figure 8: Food Insecurity in Oregon

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
% People Reporting Food Insecurity Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income (2022)														
51%	5%	27%	30%	20%	20%	17%	21%	2%	36%	31%	22%	24%	43%	32%
% Total Food Insecurity Based on Income (2023)														
8.3%	5.9%	11.5%	12.1%	13.5%	14.7%	12.4%	10.6%	9.3%	11.5%	9.6%	11.0%	10.8%	8.0%	9.8%

"In 2023, food prices increased by 5.8%. Food price growth slowed in 2023 as economy-wide inflationary pressures, supply chain issues, and wholesale food prices eased from 2022. Food-at-home prices increased by 5.0 percent, and food-away-from-home prices increased by 7.1 percent. While prices increased for all food categories except for pork, prices grew more slowly in 2023 than in 2022 for all categories. In 2022, food prices increased by 9.9 percent, faster than any year since 1979. Food-at-home prices increased by 11.4 percent, while food-away-from-home prices increased by 7.7 percent. All food price categories increased by more than 5 percent, and all food categories grew faster than their historical average rate" (USDA Economic Research Service, 2024). Although these price increases for food are slowing down, the impact is still significant from the increases over the past few years.

4. Employment

The unemployment rate in Oregon and all OCDC counties went down between 2022 and 2023. The unemployment rate in Oregon went from 4.2% in 2020 to 7.6% in 2022 and to 5.2% in 2023. The highest unemployment rate in Oregon in 2023 was at 6.7% in Klamath County (down from 8.7% in 2022).

The unemployment rate does not capture all of the economic distress Oregonians are experiencing. 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”)⁷ (Johnson, 2021). This number better reflects the unemployment situation, as it more accurately reflects the employment picture.

5. Housing Costs

The housing costs in the state of Oregon continue to be exorbitant, although the percentage of increase slowed down between 2023 and 2024. Rent costs jumped an average of 25.6% in OCDC counties between 2020 and 2024 (HUD, 2024). According to the HUD Fair Market Rent Documentation System, the average cost of a two-bedroom / two-bathroom rental went up in all OCDC counties, with the highest increase of 43.3% in Hood River County, followed by 30.1% in the Portland Metro Area (Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill). The average increase between 2020 and 2024 was 25.6%. Wages cannot keep up with these increases. The table below shows the increases in each OCDC county.

Figure 9: HUD Fair Market Rent for a Two-Bedroom / Two-Bathroom Rental

	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
FFY 2024	\$2,024	\$1,824	\$1,396	\$1,093	\$1,346	\$1,033	\$938	\$1,340	\$915	\$2,024	\$1,340	\$1,057	\$1,549	\$2,024	\$2,024
FFY 2023	\$1,839	\$1,302	\$1,287	\$1,021	\$1,167	\$951	\$893	\$1,245	\$943	\$1,839	\$1,245	\$966	\$1,106	\$1,839	\$1,839
FFY 2020	\$1,495	\$1,175	\$1,043	\$841	\$1,070	\$852	\$823	\$1,001	\$861	\$1,495	\$1,001	\$837	\$1,145	\$1,495	\$1,495
% Dif 2020 to 2024	30.1%	43.3%	28.9%	26.1%	14.2%	19.2%	13.1%	30.0%	6.1%	30.1%	30.0%	23.2%	30.0%	30.1%	30.1%

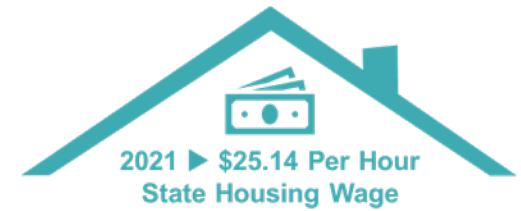
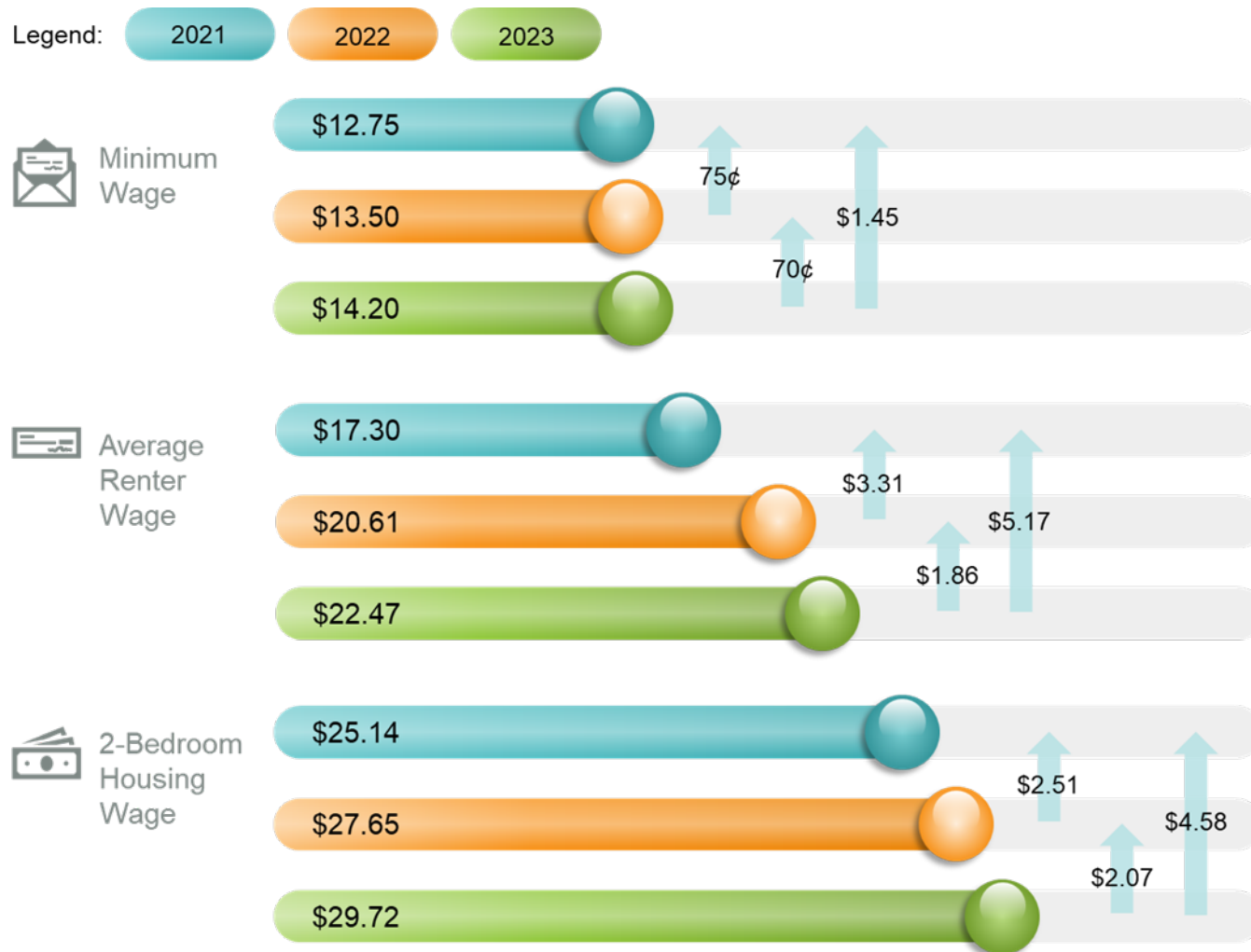
The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) created the 30% Rule, which states that households should not spend more than 30% of their income on housing (PD&R Edge, 2019). In 2020⁷ in Oregon, the percentage of families paying more than 30% of their income on housing was 50.6%, with the highest percentage being in Josephine County with an exorbitant 60.2%. All OCDC counties were above 30%.

According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition In Oregon in 2023, the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment was \$1,545. A household would have to earn at least \$29.72 per hour / \$5,152 per month / \$61,818 per year to not pay more than 30% on housing. In Oregon there were 138,104 extremely low-income renter households (at or below the Federal Poverty Guideline) with only 35,344 affordable and available rental homes. That is 22% of renter households in total (NLIHC, 3/06/2024).

⁷ These are the latest figures available and were published on 11/07/2023.



Figure 10: 2021 to 2023 Oregon Housing Costs⁸



- Oregon Fair Market Rent = FMR.
- FMR 2-bed apartment rent = **\$1,307/mo.**
- Rent + utilities affordability = no more than 30% of income.
- 30% affordability = households must earn **\$4,358/mo. or \$52,296/year.**



- Oregon Fair Market Rent = FMR.
- FMR 2-bed apartment rent = **\$1,438/mo.**
- Rent + utilities affordability = no more than 30% of income.
- 30% affordability = households must earn **\$4,793/mo. or \$57,515/year.**




- Oregon Fair Market Rent = FMR.
- FMR 2-bed apartment rent = **\$1,545/mo.**
- Rent + utilities affordability = no more than 30% of income.
- 30% affordability = households must earn **\$5,152/mo. or \$61,818/year.**

⁸ 2023 National Low Income Housing Coalition. Oregon. https://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/Oregon_2023_OOR.pdf

6. Pregnancy / Births

Figure 11: Oregon State: Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics

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)
	17,205 / 47,594 2022	2.8 2022	10.9% / 4,239 2022	6.9% 2023
	17,307 / 47,721 2021	2.4 2021	10.3% / 4,134 2021	6.5% 2022
	16,991 / 39,817 2020	2.3 2020	10.9% / 4,299 2020	6.7% 2020

The number of eligible pregnant women and the total number of pregnant women decreased slightly from 2021 to 2022.

In 2022, there were 17,205 women whose prenatal care was paid for through the Oregon Health Plan out of 47,594 births.

The percentage of babies born with a low birth weight (under 5.5 pounds) in Oregon increased slightly between 2022 (6.5%) to 2023 (6.9%). 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 2022 (the latest figures available as of this publication). 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 12: Maternal Risk Factors, Oregon Resident Births (2022)

County	 County Totals	 Inadequate Prenatal Care	 Nonwhite Race/Hispanic Ethnicity	 Ages <18	 <12 Years Education	 Tobacco Use
 Oregon Total		2,650	14,586	291	4,239	1,744
 Clackamas	3,662	200	1,064	14	213	105
 Hood River	217	6	101	1	25	2
 Jackson	2,037	118	650	13	252	125
 Jefferson	273	35	138	1	34	13
 Josephine	780	60	169	11	89	71
 Klamath	739	84	245	14	84	71
 Malheur	390	48	196	8	80	27
 Marion	3,916	246	1,956	47	586	143
 Morrow	147	22	86	3	34	7
 Multnomah	7,382	622	3,353	46	852	217
 Polk	886	24	299	6	88	36
 Umatilla	927	104	428	21	206	54
 Wasco	273	11	110	2	28	25
 Washington	5,987	370	3,002	28	495	73
 Yamhill	1,034	53	334	8	99	42

* Not all maternal risk factors listed in this table.


* From Center for Health Statistics: Oregon Births & Pregnancies by County, 2010-2022

<https://visual-data.dhs.oregon.state.us/t/OHA/views/Oregonbirthsandpregnanciesbycounty/CountyDashboard?%3AisGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y&%3Aembed=y>



7. Children

Oregon State Children Demographics

	# Children Under Age 5 221,046 2020	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 14% 2023 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 ⁹	% Students Who Lack Stable Housing 3.3% 2021-2022 3.6% 2019-2020
	% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 69.0% 2022 71.0% 2021	% of Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # of Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits 58.8% / 77,910 2021 66.4% / 67,680 2019	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 6.4 2023 7.3 2022 8.8 2020	% Child Food Insecurity 14.6% 2021 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
	# Eligible for WIC* in Oregon 122,707 2021	# Participants in WIC in Oregon 74,870 2021	% WIC Coverage Rate (All) in Oregon 61.0% 2021	% WIC Coverage Rate (Hispanic) in Oregon 58.1% 2021	% WIC Coverage Rate in United States 51.2% 2021

*All WIC data pulled from U.S. Department of Agriculture: Food and Nutrition Service: [National and State Level Estimates of WIC Eligibility and Program Reach in 2021 | Food and Nutrition Service \(usda.gov\)](https://www.ams.usda.gov/wic/national-and-state-level-estimates-of-wic-eligibility-and-program-reach-in-2021)

OCDC is unable to find the numbers of children aged 0-5. The only numbers now available are children under 5, and even then, the latest figure for Oregon State is for 2020. And these figures differ between publications. The U.S. Census Bureau shows only a percentage of children under five. On 7/01/2023, 4.9% of Oregonians were under age five, the same percentage as on 7/01/2022. Figures for 2022 for ages 0-2 and 3-4 by are available by county but not for the state (table 7 below).

Figure 13: Oregon State: Number of Children 0-2 and 3-4

	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
Number Children in Oregon Aged 0-2															
2020	12,293	809	6,649	934	2,411	2,403	1,252	12,499	501	22,464	2,722	2,936	892	19,329	3,331
2022	13,038	894	7,616	913	2,566	2,269	1,353	14,816	457	28,715	3,245	3,556	1,073	23,799	3,914
Number of Children in Oregon Aged 3-4															
2020	8,195	539	4,433	623	1,608	1,602	835	8,299	334	14,976	1,815	1,957	595	12,886	2,221
2022	8,692	596	5,077	608	1,710	1,512	902	9,877	305	19,143	2,163	2,370	715	15,866	2,610

⁹ Data retrieved from www.Oregon.Gov 2020-2021 IDEA Federal Reports
<https://www.oregon.gov/ode/reports-and-data/SpEdReports/Pages/2020-2021IDEAfdederalreports.aspx>



Childhood poverty¹⁰ continues to be an endemic issue in Oregon. It remains a fact that on any given day in Oregon, 14.6% of children are hungry. But, just as with the adults, that is only part of the story. In Oregon in 2022, 36% of children were in food insecure households where their caregivers did not qualify for assistance based on income. Table 8 (below) shows this data by county.

Figure 14: % Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income

	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
2022	48%	0%	22%	20%	17%	13%	8%	16%	11%	34%	27%	15%	17%	35%	23%

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. No new data is available.

The percentage of children aged 3-6 who were up-to-date on their Medicaid Well-Child visits reduced significantly during the pandemic. In 2019, 66.4% of children aged 3-6 were up-to-date. By 2021, that number had reduced to 58.8%.

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.

8. Status of Child Care

The HHS Poverty Guidelines and Section 645 of the Head Start Act are used to determine income eligibility for participation in Head Start and Early Head Start programs. Children from birth to age five who are from families with incomes up to 130% poverty guidelines are eligible for Head Start and Early Head Start services. Children from homeless families and families receiving public assistance such as TANF or SSI are also eligible. Foster children are eligible regardless of foster family income.


According to the 2016 Head Start Performance Standards section 1302.12 “Determining, Verifying, and Documenting Eligibility”, for the Migrant and Seasonal Head Start program, the family’s income must come primarily from agricultural work.

¹⁰ 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.



This has often been interpreted to mean that a family's income must be more than 50 percent from agricultural work. Due to changes in the agricultural industry, this requirement has resulted in barriers to enrolling families working in agriculture in our programs (Supporting the Head Start, 11/20/2023).

There are two major changes being proposed to the Head Start Performance Standards regarding Migrant and Seasonal Eligibility. The first is that Head Start proposes to “add language to § 1302.12(f) to add the policy that “one family member is primarily engaged in agricultural employment” rather than “family's income comes primarily from agricultural work” (Supporting the Head Start, 11/20/2023). The second is to address the problem with eligibility duration related to the unique programs operated by MSHS. Current practice is that MSHS programs verify eligibility every two years. Yet, infants and toddlers served in Early Head Start programs can receive services for the duration of the program. Head Start is proposing to add a new paragraph (5) to existing § 1302.12(j). The new language clarifies that MSHS programs can serve infants and toddlers for 3 years, consistent with the requirement in § 1302.12(j)(2) that children participating in Early Head Start are eligible for the duration of the program. These two changes, if implemented, will help reduce barriers to enrollment/maintaining enrollment.

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	82%	63%	22,787 / 2,528	48,366 / 14,762
	2014-2019	2022	2022	2022	2022
		86%	68%	20,988 / 1,697	46,983 / 11,379
		2020	3/2020	2020	2020
		88%	71%		
		2018	2018		

*No new data is available.

There were 269,027 children aged 0-5 in Oregon in 2020 (the last date figures were 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). “As of December 2022, using the child care desert standard [more than three children for every regulated slot], families with infants and toddlers in 35 of 36 Oregon counties still live in a child



care desert. The picture is slightly better for families with preschool-age children; families in 18 of 36 counties live in a child care desert” (Pratt & Sektnan, 2023). This is improved from 2020 when all Oregon counties were a child care desert for infants and toddlers and all but 11 counties were child care deserts for preschoolers (Pratt & Sektnan, 2021). “Between early 2020 and 2022, the number of publicly funded slots for infants and toddlers increased by 49% and publicly funded slots for preschoolers by 30%. Without publicly funded slots, all except three Oregon counties would be child care deserts” (Pratt & Sektnan, 2023). However, there are still insufficient slots to serve Oregon’s children.). “Between 1999 and 2022, the total number of child care slots for children under age 13 declined by approximately 6,600 slots” (Pratt & Sektnan, 2023).

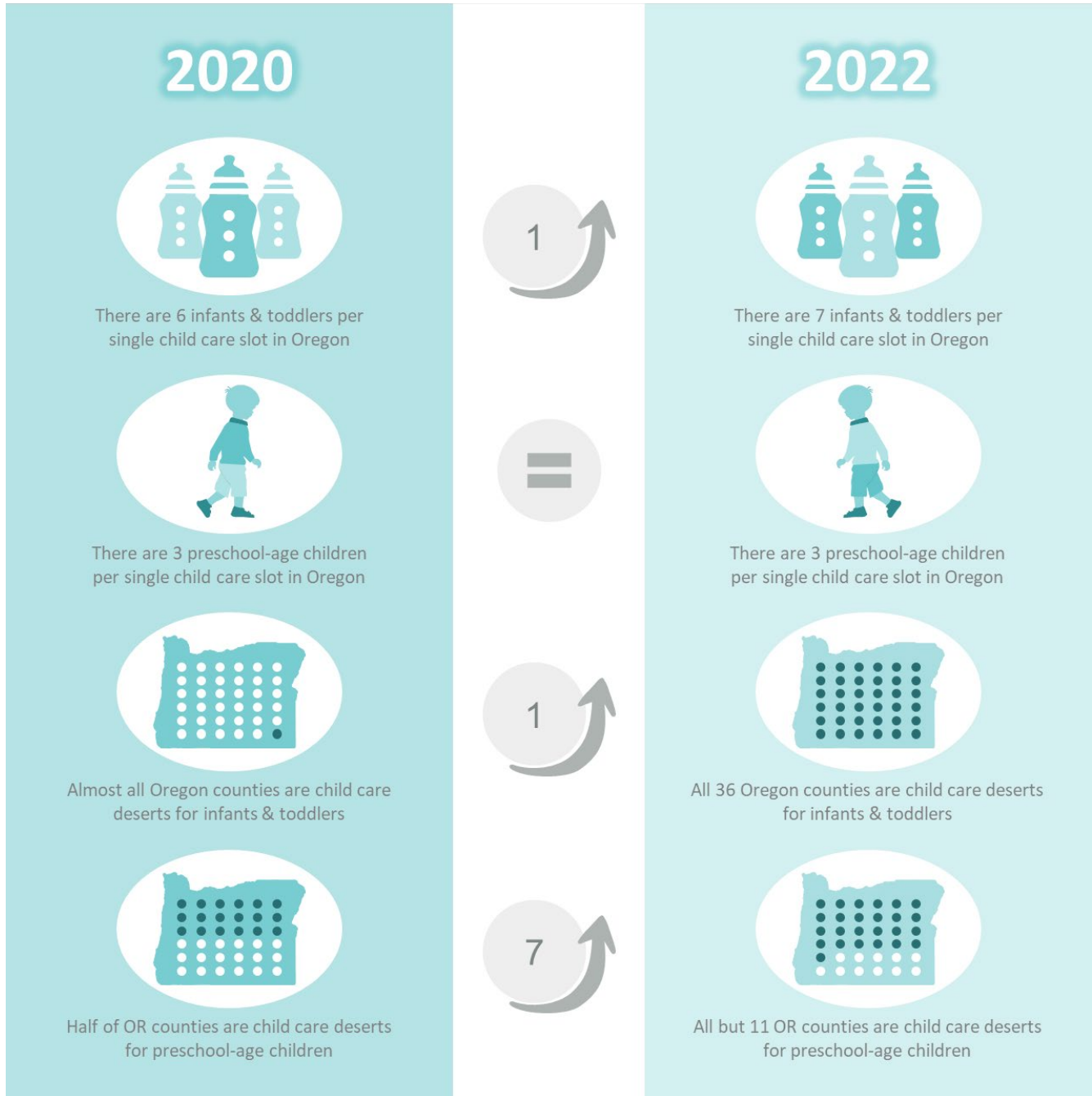
In 2022, Oregon had 22,787 total child care slots for children aged 0-2, 2,528 of those were publicly funded. For 3-5 year-olds, there were 48,366 total child care slots, 14,762 of which were publicly funded. 82% of 0-2 year-olds and 63% of 3-5 year-olds did not have access to a regulated child care slot in 2022. 68% of Oregon 3-4 year olds were not enrolled in preschool in 2021. the following table shows the availability and access to Early Childhood Education services for children aged 0-5 in Oregon.

Figure 15: Availability and Access to ECE Services

	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
# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / Publicly Funded Slots															
2022	2,400 / 211	206 / 72	799 / 93	188 / 94	389 / 45	293 / 72	230 / 84	1,451 / 232	71 / 53	5,815 / 699	471 / 101	433 / 215	204 / 117	4,425 / 104	533 / 20
2020	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 (3-5) / Publicly Funded Slots															
2022	4,102 / 882	459 / 200	2,204 / 838	404 / 322	877 / 310	1,025 / 574	461 / 373	3,862 / 1,328	160 / 127	11,427 / 2,816	644 / 293	1,066 / 687	388 / 233	8,656 / 1,472	836 / 212
2020	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
% Children Without Access to Regulated Child Care Slot (ages 0-2)															
2022	80%	75%	88%	80%	86%	88%	82%	88%	86%	74%	83%	85%	77%	77%	84%
2020	85%	82%	91%	82%	86%	89%	86%	90%	91%	80%	89%	91%	75%	81%	88%
% Children Without Access to Regulated Child Care Slot (ages 3-5)															
2022	68%	45%	68%	58%	65%	58%	64%	70%	69%	50%	77%	65%	57%	57%	76%
2020	70%	47%	70%	56%	73%	58%	69%	76%	73%	58%	80%	73%	57%	66%	77%
% Children Not Enrolled in School (ages 3-4)															
2021	68.5%	ND	72.6%	ND	76.2%	50.2%	ND	69.5%	ND	69.2%	81.4%	62%	ND	60.1%	59.9%
2020	55%	55%	55%	59%	59%	51%	74%	69%	72%	48%	60%	65%	72%	54%	56%



Figure 16: Status of Oregon Childcare 2020¹¹ and (2022¹²)



¹¹ Reference: Oregon's Child Care Deserts 2020 Mapping Supply by Age Group and Percentage of Publicly Funded Slots, Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, Oregon State University. <https://health.oregonstate.edu/early-learners/research/oregon-child-care-deserts-2020>

¹² Reference: Oregon's Child Care Deserts 2022 Mapping Supply by Age Group and Percentage of Publicly Funded Slot, Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, Oregon State University. <https://health.oregonstate.edu/early-learners/research/oregon-child-care-deserts-2022>



9. Employment in Early Childhood Education

In January 2024, more than 10,000 early childhood educators (ECE) from all states and settings—including centers, family child care homes, faith-based programs, Head Start, and public preschool programs—responded to a new ECE field survey from National Association for the Education of Young Children. They report:

As federal investments that have sustained the child care and early education sector expire, the structural challenges that have always plagued the sector have remained and grown. Program costs are rising, staff burnout and turnover remains high as wages remain too low, and already stretched families are having to pay more for the care they need. The result of these challenges is a reduced supply of high-quality care that everyone in our society—from families, to businesses, to communities—relies on to be successful (NAEYC, 2024).

One respondent said, “I have seen much turnover of staff. Pay is up but they are overwhelmed by challenging behaviors in the classroom. Too many staff do not have field practice or foundational education in ECE.” The table below shows the NAEYC Survey results for Oregon and the nation.

Figure 17: 2024 NAEYC Field Survey Results

Item	Oregon	Nation
% reporting at least one child care program in their community CLOSING over the last year	59%	55%
Compared to this time last year: % indicating they are more burned out now	39%	46%
Compared to this time last year: % indicating their economic situation has improved	22%	16%
Compared to this time last year: % indicating their economic situation has worsened	36%	32%
% indicating their program was under-enrolled relative to capacity in the last 6 months	55%	56%
% indicating that they raised tuition	59%	48%
% indicating their program is experiencing a staffing shortage	49%	53%
% indicating that they raised wages	56%	51%
% indicating their liability insurance costs went up	48%	49%
% indicating their property insurance costs went up	50%	53%

The entire nation is experiencing staffing shortages in child care and early child education. “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). High turnover and staffing shortages in child care centers have always been an issue, but increased significantly during the pandemic.

According to the Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, by February 2024 child care employment has reached and slightly exceeded February 2020 numbers (Child Care Sector Kobs, 2/06/2024). The child care sector continues to face an employment shortage that began well before the pandemic. Minimum wage increased in Oregon which impacted OCDC’s ability to attract staff at current wages. Some OCDC salaries are not in line with specific employment criteria (asking for a worker to be



bilingual but not being able to pay extra). More and more children are being diagnosed with extra needs (including those with IEP/IFSPs) which increases the demand upon staff. The increasing cost of rent and food outpaces wages OCDC is able to provide.

Staffing: The Center for the Study of Child Care Employment (CSCCE) provides ongoing analysis of national and regional child care job numbers. “Four years after the onset of the pandemic, child care employment has reached and slightly exceeded February 2020 numbers.

The child care sector continues to face an employment shortage that began well before the pandemic. However, the slow but steady return of jobs suggests the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Child Care Stabilization funding, distributed over a two and half year period, may have helped the sector from falling further into crisis.

The majority of states directed at least some of their ARPA allocation to workforce payments. It is too early to assess the post-ARPA funding period that began in November 2023. CSCCE will continue to track monthly employment numbers” (Child Care Sector Jobs, 2/06/2024).

“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.

Children with Extra Needs: 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).

Additionally, more and more children are presenting with extra needs. 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. Data from Oregon by the Numbers: Key Measures for Oregon and its Counties (8/31/2023), there was only one



mental health provider per 158 adult Oregonians in 2023. Table 11 below shows the ratios of adults served by a single mental health provider by OCDC county.

Figure 18: # of Adults Potentially Served by a Single Mental Health Provider

	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
2023	270:1	243:1	171:1	404:1	112:1	205:1	190:1	243:1	105:1	100:1	338:1	231:1	166:1	197:1	197:1

10. Climate / Weather

The world is at a tipping point for weather. “The planet just marked a “shocking” new milestone, enduring 12 consecutive months of unprecedented heat, according to new data from Copernicus, the European Union’s climate monitoring service. Every single month from June 2023 to May 2024 was the world’s hottest such month on record, Copernicus data showed” (Paddison, 2024). Extreme weather in Oregon is no longer an isolated incident, but a trend that will continue. “An Oregon State University study on climate change released earlier this year estimates that temperatures will rise 5 degrees Fahrenheit by the 2050s, with more surges ahead” (Terry, 4/27/2023).

“More extreme weather events fueled by climate change and the possibility of a major earthquake are still looming” (Dake, 1/31/2024). That this is the new normal is evinced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation’s Kid’s Count Data Center now reporting on these events. In Oregon in 2021, there were 7 days of poor air quality (from fires) and 17 days of extreme heat, the risk of wildfires was 3 out of 10 and the intensity of drought was 280 out of 500.

2023 didn’t have the most extreme weather events (like the heat dome of 2021 or the major snow storm of 2022), but it did have the following major climate events (Acker, 12/27/2023):

- February 2023: Portland had its second snowiest day on record – 10.8 inches. The average minimum temperature was 34.5 degrees, normal being 36.8 degrees.
- March 2023: Temperatures hit 60, then a week later it snowed.
- May 2023: Nine days in a row over 80 degrees, with four days in a row over 90 degrees.
- July 2023: Heatwave in western Oregon – July 5 hit 98 degrees – a record.
- August 2023: Four days over 100 degrees. August 14 hit 108 degrees, tying for the all-time high set during the heat dome on June 26, 2021. Then, temperatures went down to 65 degrees with heavy rain by the end of August.
- December 2023: The warmest December on record at an average Portland temperature of 47.5 degrees.

These intense weather events affect low-income families the most. According to Erica Fleishman, the director of the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute at Oregon State University, “Extreme heat tends to affect marginalized populations more than




populations that have access to stable housing, to indoor work environments or to air control temperatures in indoor work environments” (Terry, 4/27/2023).

Additionally, “Oregon and 13 other states want the federal government to treat extreme heat and wildfire smoke as major disasters like tornadoes and hurricanes” as a strategy to cope with these consistently deadly and increasingly common weather events (Wozniacka, 2024).

11. Agriculture

According to the United States Department of Labor, Oregon is in the top 20 states with the highest estimated year-round migrant and season farm worker activity for program year 2023. One of the main issues in reporting on the state of agriculture is the lack of accurate, timely data on migrant and seasonal farmworkers. Oregon publishes the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration study every five years. The next one is expected sometime in 2024. Until then, the latest figures were released in 2018 and do not really reflect the current major trends that are affecting agricultural work.

Oregon State Agricultural Data					
	# Migrant Workers Working in Agriculture	# Seasonal Workers Working in Agriculture	Number of Farms ⁹	Total Land (Acres) ⁹	Average Size of Farm (Acres) ¹³
	27,792	55,169	36,900	15,700,000	425
	2018	2018	2020	2020	2020
	27,257	59,800	35,700	16,400,000	459
	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013

According to the USDA Census of Agriculture, in 2017 in Oregon:

- There were 15,962,322 acres in land in farms, which was a 2% decrease from 2012.
- There were 37,616 farms, an increase of 6% from 2012.
- 27% of those farms hired farm labor in 2017.
- Produced 13% of Oregon’s gross product in 2017 in food and agriculture.
- Created \$30 billion dollars in wages.
- There was \$5.01 billion dollars in agricultural production.

Figure 19: Number of Farms, Acres, and % of Agricultural Sales in Oregon in 2017

	Clackamas County	Hood River County	Jackson County	Jefferson County	Josephine County	Klamath County	Malheur County	Marion County
# of Farms	4,297	578	2,136	397	746	1,005	964	2,761
Land in Farms (Acres)	157,426	28,451	170,298	792,920	27,866	482,999	1,093,362	288,671
% of Ag Sales	8%	3%	1%	1%	-	4%	7%	14%

¹³ Retrieved from the United States Department of Agriculture: National Agriculture Statistics Service [USDA - National Agricultural Statistics Service - Oregon](#)



	Morrow County	Multnomah County	Polk County	Umatilla County	Wasco County	Washington County	Yamhill County
# of Farms	375	653	1,243	1,724	595	1,755	2,138
Land in Farms (Acres)	1,126,101	25,435	148,905	1,352,241	1,388,988	104,715	169,357
% of Ag Sales	12%	1%	3%	7%	2%	4%	6%

Oregon is experiencing huge shifts in agriculture. The number of seasonal agricultural workers (those who go back to their permanent residence every night) is increasing while the number of migrant agricultural workers (those who leave their permanent residence and follow the crops) is decreasing.

Farmers are increasingly utilizing H-2A workers (instead of families) to harvest and work their crops, reducing the number of children needing child care. Automation and artificially intelligent machines which can “learn” to recognize and pick weeds are being used more and more in commercial agriculture, further reducing the need for agricultural workers.

Farm worker wages are increasing, which pushes them over the Federal Poverty Guidelines. This is due in part to increasing wage requirements and the law that went into effect on 1/01/2023 requiring Oregon employers to pay overtime to agricultural workers. The extreme weather, drought, and wildfires are affecting agriculture in Oregon. The expanding boundaries of urban areas for housing are encroaching on farm areas in the Portland Metro area. And finally, the ethnicity of agricultural workers is changing. This is anecdotal at this point.

Migrant to Seasonal: 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. When the new Enumeration Study is released, it is expected to show in these figures. Note that the percentage of increase or decrease of both migrant and seasonal workers varied greatly between Enumeration studies. Both types of agricultural workers have disparate needs in weeks of service and hours per day. What is notable in the chart below is the huge increase in both migrant and seasonal workers in Marion and Wasco counties and that the increase for both types of workers is identical for both counties.

The United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service 2017 Census of Agriculture’s County Profiles do not show a significant increase in number of farms, size of farms, or sale to match those numbers. One hypothesis is that some large farms hire the H-2A workers for many counties, which would skew the numbers.

Figure 20: Number of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers in Oregon

	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
#Migrant Farmworkers (Agriculture, Nursery/Greenhouse, Specialty Forest Gathering)															
2013	2,355	2,534	1,656	158	208	295	2,003	1,159	1,159	570	1,602	1,884	1,901	1,351	1,756
2018	2,062	3,273	1,101	157	138	47	1,530	4,472	1,018	532	1,115	926	7,483	2,500	2,074
%	-12%	+29%	-33%	-.6%	-34%	-84%	-24%	+286%	-12%	-7%	-30%	-51%	294%	85%	18%



	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
#Seasonal Farmworkers (Agriculture, Nursery/Greenhouse, Specialty Forest Gathering)															
2013	4,675	5,030	3,286	312	413	586	3,977	2,300	2,300	1,131	3,180	3,739	3,773	5,371	6,489
2018	4,093	6,498	2,186	312	274	93	3,037	8,877	2,022	1,056	2,213	1,838	14,854	4,963	4,117
%	-12%	+29%	-33%	0%	-34%	-84%	-24%	+286%	-12%	-7%	-30%	-51%	+294%	-8%	-37%

H-2A Workers: One reason for fewer migrant farm works is due to farms hiring from the Non-Immigrant Worker Temporary Agricultural Worker (H-2A) program. 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 2023. The data for Oregon (sorted by petitioner state) is presented in Figure 9 (below). It shows that in 2021, 1,543 H-2A petitions (both new and continuing) were certified and that in 2022 10,780 H-2A petitions were certified. This is an increase of 599%. In 2023, the number of H-2A certifications decreased to 8,378, but it is still a 443% increase from 2021.

Figure 21: H-2A Worker Petitions & Certifications: Oregon (2019-2023)



US Citizenship and Immigration Services, <https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-and-studies/h-2a-employer-data-hub/h-2a-employer-data-hub-files>¹⁴

¹⁴ Please note: The data released in 2022 and 2023 on H-2A application from the US Citizenship and Immigration Services show very different figures. For example, the 2021 figures for H-2A Petitions Submitted was 3,189 in the 2022 data set, but was 1,516 in the 2023 data set. OCDC is using the 2023 data.



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 MSHS/EHS and EHS CCP. Furthermore, H-2A workers can compete with and displace migrant and local seasonal agricultural workers, thereby negatively affecting their eligibility for MSHS/EHS and EHS CCP 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.

Artificial Intelligence: Another shift in the agricultural industry is the move towards developing and utilizing artificial intelligence to replace some farmworkers. "The autonomous-farming industry is beginning to boom, with approximately 200 AI-based agricultural startups in the U.S. alone. Examples of artificial intelligence on farms include self-driving tractors and combine harvesters, robot swarms for crop inspection and autonomous sprayers... They also use robots to harvest the food... and to differentiate crops from weeds, allowing for targeted herbicide application and less human labor (Gonzalez, 2023).

In 2021, it was announced that Oregon State University would, "participate in a new research institute that will [sic] develop artificial intelligence solutions to tackle some of agriculture's biggest challenges related to labor, water, weather, and climate change. The institute, funded by a \$20 million federal grant, is led by Washington State University and will [sic] involve 13 Oregon State faculty from the College of Engineering, spanning computer science, electrical engineering, and robotics" (Frاندzel, 2021).

Increasing Wages: The Pacific Region (Oregon and Washington) employed the second largest number of farmworkers in the country and paid the second highest wages, after California. There were 86,000 farmworkers employed on farms and ranches in the Pacific Region during October 2022. Most worked 150 days or more on the same farm or ranch. Average gross wages in agriculture rose 7% in 2022, to \$17.56 per hour. Field workers earned an average gross rate of \$16.77 per hour, up 6% compared to 2021. Livestock workers earned an average of \$16.29 per hour.

During harvest seasons, usually summer and fall in the Pacific Northwest, many employers pay per piece rather than per hour (Sollitt, 1/26/2024). But wages hovered around \$18 per hour in the Pacific region during every month surveyed. Contract labor (including H-2A workers), which employs thousands of farmworkers in Oregon, is excluded from the survey. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' most recent data, the average hourly wage of Oregon farmworkers, including contract laborers, is around \$15 per hour. This puts our families over the 130% of Federal Poverty Guidelines but is still not enough to cover basic expenses.

Beginning on 1/01/2023 OAR 839-020-0004(4), employers in Oregon were required to pay overtime to agricultural workers in a phased 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.

Expanding Urban Growth Boundaries: Urban growth boundaries are expanding to allow for more housing resulting in farms in urban areas to close, relocate, or reduce in size, further reducing agricultural jobs. Every year since 1980 (when records started) acres have been added to the urban growth boundary in the Portland Metro area (Oregon Metro, 2023). Table 14 below shows the year and acres added since 2000:


Figure 22: Portland Metro: Urban Growth Boundary Expansion History

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2011	2013	2014	2017	2018	2023
Acres Added	314	140	19,160	1	1,930	578	2	4	14	2,017	42	1,181	83	2,210	494

Additionally, in early 2024, the Oregon House and Senate passed bills that, among other things, "... would allow cities outside the Portland area to add up to 50 or 100 acres to their urban growth boundaries – the invisible state-approved line that dictates where and how cities can grow – without going through the expensive, years-long application process cities normally have to follow to expand. Portland and its suburbs could add a combined 300 acres" (Shumway, 3/04/2024). This just adds to the stressors on farmers.

OCDC Demographics

The increase in funded slots from 2022 to 2023 is because OCDC received funding for 2 additional OPK slots, 16 P-3 slots, 10 PSP, and 20 Preschool for All.

* OCDC Data – All Programs					
	# Slots Allocated	# Children Served	% Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP	# Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL	# Families Experiencing Homelessness
	4,121	2,836	12.0%		150
	12/31/2023	12/31/2023	12/31/2023		8/31/2023
	4,073	2,512	10.7%	412	90
	12/31/2022	12/31/2022	12/31/2022	12/31/2023	8/31/2022
				520	
				12/31/2022	
# Families with at Least One Parent with Less Than HS Education	# Children 0-5 Who Received Preventative Dental Care	# Children 0-5 Up-to-Date on Well Child Visits	% Children Age 0-5 Up-to-Date: Immunizations	# Foster Children Served	
1,202	2,218**	2,104**	97%**	55	
8/31/2023	8/31/2023	8/31/2023	8/31/2023	8/31/2023	8/31/2023
1,225	1,920	1,806	94%	38	
8/31/2022	8/31/2022	8/31/2022	8/31/2022	8/31/2022	8/31/2022

* 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.

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

***Data that ends on 12/31 comes from the ERSEA Monthly Report BOD ERS 900 and COPA Report 411S.

****Data that ends on 8/31 comes from the PIR Report and COPA Report 302ES.



Figure 23: OCDC Race & Ethnicity¹⁵ (12/31/2023)

Race/Ethnicity	BOD	Executive	All Staff
White Alone (not Hispanic / Latino)	30% (3) *	25% (1)	21.5%
Black or African American	-	-	1.0%
American Indian & Alaska Native	-	25% (1)	1.2%
Asian	-	25% (1)	0.5%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	-	-	0.4%
Two or More Races	-	-	0.8%
Hispanic / Latino	70% (7)	25% (1)	74.7%

* Number in parentheses indicates total number of individuals

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 E 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 F: 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.

¹⁵ This chart mirrors the race/ethnicity categories of the US Census.



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 CCP 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 E: 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.


OCDC provided office space to the following partners on-site from 1/01/2023-12/31/2023:

- WIC
 - Jackson County: Briscoe Center
 - Polk County: Independence Center
- Giggles & Grace R10 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
- ESD Preschool Promise: Nyssa 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.



Figure 24: 2024 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		
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

Taking a cursory glance at Oregon state demographics, things seem to be looking up. Households below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level continue to drop, as does the percentage of families living with food insecurity. And job growth is back to 14.8 per 1,000 in 2023. The numbers are going back up to pre-pandemic levels. However, it is in diving deeply into the data that the issues become much more clear.

For example, researchers estimated that income in 44% of Oregon's more than 1.6 million households did not have enough to afford basic necessities (which includes the 12% living at or below the FPL). Rent costs are continuing to increase, although the increase has slowed a bit. Another dimension to the complexity of poverty is the disparity between the poverty rates by race/ethnicity.

Trend	2022 Data Analysis	2023 Data Analysis	2024 Data Analysis
Households in significant financial hardship.	Significant number of households in financial hardship – 44% (2021)	No new data available.	Number of households in financial hardship in 2023 is 43.9% - about the same. Still a huge issue for Oregon.
High housing cost burden.	Rent cost in Oregon are exorbitant with the average rent on a 2-bedroom apartment at \$1,307 per month in 2021.	Rent cost in Oregon remain exorbitant with the average rent on a 2-bedroom apartment increasing to \$1,438 per month in 2022.	Rent for a 2-bedroom apartment increased to \$1,545 per month in 2023, up 18% since 2021. Wages have not kept pace.
Federal Poverty Guidelines not in step with the reality of poverty.	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.	In the 2024 US Federal Poverty Guidelines, a family of three is in poverty with a combined income of \$25,820, a 3.86% increase from 2023. For Fair Market Rent, a household must earn \$61,818 in 2023 which is 7.48% increase from 2023.
More than one in three Oregon children are hungry.	Childhood poverty / food insecurity is at 18% for 2020.	Numbers have reduced, but still 15.0% for 2022. In 2022, food prices increased by 9.9%, faster than any year since 1979.	Numbers continue to reduce, at 14.0% for 2023. However, the percentage of children in food insecure households who don't qualify for assistance based on household income is 36% - with food prices increasing by 5.8% in 2023.



Trend	2022 Data Analysis	2023 Data Analysis	2024 Data Analysis
Need for increased number of immunizations and well-child visits	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.	As of 2021, only 58.8% of children were up-to-date on well child visits and in 2022 only 69% were up-to-date on immunizations (latest figures available).
Social / emotional issues increasing in children, families, and staff.	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.	Oregon ranks 46 out of the 50 states with higher prevalence of mental illness and lower rates of access to care. In one program where we had 20 slots, 14 of the 20 children were on IFSPs.
Not enough childcare slots across Oregon, especially I/T slots.	No access to childcare slots/no slots at all for infants/toddlers (I/T) and children ages 3-5 (3-5).	All Oregon counties still child-care deserts for I/T, with 86% of I/T children in 2020 without access to a childcare slot and 68% of 3-5 without access to a childcare slot in 2020.	35/36 Oregon Counties child-care deserts for I/T, with 82% of I/T children in 2022 without access to a childcare slot and 63% of 3-5 without access to a childcare slot in 2022. This is an improvement. However, 59% of ECE educators in Oregon report that in 2023 at least one child care program in their community closed over the last year.
Staffing issues are continuing.	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.	NAEYC found that more than half of respondents are experiencing greater difficulties with recruiting and retaining staff in 2023 than before March 2020.
Poverty by race disproportionate	Poverty by race – disproportionate. In 2019, Hispanic/Latinx people made up 12.4% of Oregon's population with 24.0% living in poverty.	No new data available.	Some progress has been made. In 2022, The Hispanic/Latinx population had increased to 13.6% of Oregon's population and the poverty level had decreased to 15.3%.
H-2A workers displacing migrant and seasonal farmworkers.	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 2,941 in 2021 to 10,780 in 2022.	The 2023 H2-A numbers went down to 8,378 in 2023 but this may be due to the workers being hired in another state and then being shipped into Oregon to work.



Trend	2022 Data Analysis	2023 Data Analysis	2024 Data Analysis
Extreme weather, risk of fires continues	Climate, weather, and risk of fires (causing poor air quality) are an issue and reported that as a major finding in the 2022 CA.	In 2021, 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.	2023 was the hottest year on record in the world. In Oregon, December 2023 was the warmest on record. The extremes of weather affect low-income families the most.
Huge shifts in Oregon agriculture.	The number of seasonal agricultural workers is increasing while the number of migrant agricultural workers is decreasing.	No new data.	No new data. But enrollment numbers for our seasonal programs show that the number of seasonal workers are decreasing.

There were three major issues that impacted Oregon between 2020-2022 – the pandemic, the wildfires, and the extreme weather. The pandemic is over, but the long-term effects of the pandemic which, “...will surely shape the future of our state for decades to come: economically, educationally, socially, geographically” are not yet understood (*Oregon By the Numbers*, 2021). The top issues in Oregon in 2024 are now staffing shortages, the post-pandemic landscape, the high cost of living, and climate/weather/fires (combined into one).

Early Childhood Education Staffing

The lack of staffing for Early Childhood Education has reached crisis levels. “Oregon’s workforce shortage is severe, with about 66 people available to work for every 100 jobs posted in the state. Labor shortages in certain industries and jobs are more significant than others. Oregon needs nearly 3,000 more people to fill the demand for childcare workers, a job that is often underpaid. Workers in this job overwhelmingly identify as female and earn just over half of the average salary, \$65,000, in Oregon. The lack of available childcare slots has a downstream effect on potential workers, by preventing parents of young children from entering the workforce” (Camhi, 2024).

The Post-Pandemic Landscape

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.

There is mounting evidence that our society is experiencing the psychological impacts of a collective trauma from the pandemic. Additionally, global conflict, racism and racial injustice, inflation, and climate-related disasters are all weighing on the collective consciousness of Americans. “*Stress in America 2023: A Nation Recovering from Collective Trauma* examines the lasting psychological impacts of this combination of era-defining crises. An inspection of pre- and post-pandemic mental and physical health



reveals signs of collective trauma among all age cohorts” (American Psychological Association, 2023).

High Cost of Living

It is expensive to live in Oregon. “The cost of living in Oregon is 10% higher than the national average [20% higher in the Portland Metro area]. Housing is 22% higher than the national average, while utilities are 2% lower. When it comes to basic necessities such as food and clothing, groceries are around 3% higher than in the rest of the country, while clothing costs are 3% higher. Healthcare services such as doctor check-ups and dentistry cost 3% more in Oregon compared to the national average. At the same time, non-necessary expenses such as entertainment and grooming services are 3% higher” (Council for Community and Economic Research, 2024).

Climate / Weather / Fires

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).

“Globally, 2023 was the hottest year on record, though Oregon was spared from exceptional wildfire events like those in 2020 and the excessive heat events like the summer “heat dome” in 2021, when temperatures reached triple digits from late June through mid-July. Between 2020 and 2023, 139 people died from heat-related causes in Oregon, including more than 100 in 2021.

More Oregonians are suffering from respiratory, heart and mental health issues caused by extreme weather events linked to climate change, and rural, elderly and minority communities are being hit the hardest, a new state report found. Analyzing 2023, officials found that more people statewide than expected visited emergency rooms for respiratory illnesses and excessive heat effects and that people suffered mentally from natural disasters long after they occurred.” (Baumhardt, 2024).

Section 5 ► Recommendations

The 2024 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, 2023, and 2024 data analyses, the following trends and issues of most concern are listed below.



Findings & Recommendations

Findings and recommendations have not changed much from 2022 as even more data continues to support these recommendations. Finding/Trend 3 removed “Covid-19”, combined weather and fires, and added “post-pandemic landscape” and the content focuses more on climate and fires.



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 extreme climate/weather/wildfires and the post-pandemic landscape.



Recommendation: Devote resources to disseminate, manage and implement the climate/weather/wildfire information processes and procedures.

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.



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



Recommendation: 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 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.





Appendices

Appendices

Appendix A: OCDC Locations, Programs, & Slots

Please note: Centers and slots distributions change frequently. This table is correct as of 12/31/2023 but will change during the year.

County/Site	MSHS	EHSCCP	OPK	OPK-P3	PFA	PSP	MIECHV	Migrant Ed	R10
Clackamas County	80	16	-	-	-	20	-	-	18
Mulino Center 3700 S Freeman Road Mulino OR 97042-8638 503-759-6232	80	16	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
R10: 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	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	32	-	-	-	TBD	-
Briscoe Center 265 N. Main Street #1 Ashland OR 97520-1701 541-488-6919	112	-	60	32	-	-	-	TBD	-
Jefferson County	108	8	-	-	-	-	-	TBD	8
Madras Center 659 NE A Street Madras OR 97741-1800 541-475-6232	108	8	-	-	-	-	-	TBD	-
R10: MHS CC Center 390 Southeast 10th Street Madras, Oregon, 97741 541-475-7265 x 2347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Josephine County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
R10: Caring for Kids Early Learning Center 223 SE M Street Grants Pass OR 97526 541-476-4996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
R10: Imagine That at Hidden Valley High 651 Murphy Creek Road Grants Pass OR 97527 541-226-5406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5



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County/Site	MSHS	EHS CCP	OPK	OPK- P3	PFA	PSP	MIECHV	Migrant Ed	R10
R10: Imagine That at Jerome Prairie 2555 Walnut Avenue Grants Pass OR 97527 541-226-5406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Klamath County	128	-	80	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	8	-		16	--	-	-	TBD	-
Klamath Community College 7390 S. 6th Street, Building 1 Klamath Falls, OR 97603 458-232-1305	16		60		-				
Malin Center 2199 Third Street Malin OR 97632 541-723-3067	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malheur County	344	24	-	32	-	-	20	-	62
Nyssa Center 308 East 2nd Street Nyssa OR 97913-1300 541-293-3014	108	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario Center 482 SE 3rd Street Ontario OR 97914-3712 541-889-5325	236	24	-	16	-	-	20	-	-
R10: Nyssa Early Head Start 804 Adrian Boulevard Nyssa OR 97913	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	20
R10: Giggles & Grace Early Learning Center 482 SE 3rd Street Ontario OR 97914-3712 541-889-5325 x1516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
R10: Ontario Teen Parent Program 942 NW 2nd Avenue Ontario OR 97914 541-889-5309 x1005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Marion County	450	24	212	14	-	60	15	-	-
Brooks Center 5035 Rockdale Street NE Brooks OR 97305-NONE 503-304-7235	120	-	68	14	-	40	-	-	-



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County/Site	MSHS	EHS CCP	OPK	OPK- P3	PFA	PSP	MIECHV	Migrant Ed	R10
Concordia Center (South Marion Region) 4611 Lancaster Drive NE Salem OR 97305-1735 503-485-0899	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settlemyer Center 540 N Settlemyer Street Woodburn OR 97071-3105 503-981-3500	214	24	90	-	-	-	15	-	-
Silverton Center 707 McClain Street Silverton OR 97381-NONE 503-874-9095	52	-	54	-	-	20	-	-	-
Morrow County	60	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boardman Center 301 SW Wilson Lane Boardman OR 97818-8049 541-945-1605	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	-	-
R10: NAYA Family Center 7650 N Commercial Ave Portland, OR 97217 503-288-8177 x 209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Polk County	144	-	-	24	-	60	-	-	-
Independence Center 535 G Street Independence OR 97351-1725 503-838-2745	144	-	-	24	-	60	-	-	-
Umatilla County	412	16	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
Hermiston Center 1300 Shannon Way Hermiston OR 97838-9482 541-567-5676	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	204	16	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
St. Mary's Center (estimated)	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Appendix A: OCDC Locations, Programs, & Slots

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County/Site	MSHS	EHS CCP	OPK	OPK- P3	PFA	PSP	MIECHV	Migrant Ed	R10
1112 Cherry Heights Rd The Dalles OR 97058-1063 541-980-1037									
Washington County	148	32	218	84	-	40	-	-	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	118	56	-	20	-	-	-
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	-	-	60	-	-	20	-	-	-
Yamhill County	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McMinnville Center 470 NE Norton Lane McMinnville OR 97128-8469 971-261-6134	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/01/2024 Grand Totals	2,642	192	570	202	20	270	45	TBD	170

* All data taken from OCDC ERS_900 December 2023 Report



Appendix B: Community Assessment Team

Team Member	Title	Responsibilities
CENTRAL OFFICE		
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
Shanda Chroust-Masin	Resource Development Manager	Analysis, Editing
Board of Directors	2024 Roster	Analysis, Editing
Policy Councils	2024 Roster	Analysis, Editing
Mandi Arellano, Odilon Campos, Pat Consoliver, Jennifer Heredia, Geoffrey Lowry, Janie Mendez, Maria Mottaghian, Monica Shaw	Program Directors	Content

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



Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties – Revised 3/26/2024

Please note that the date of the data is always an issue. Different sources cite differently. Some go by the date the data is published. Some go by the date the data was collected. Some use both. There is no consistent reporting method. Most data in this table comes from several peer-reviewed, respected sources with multiple data dates. These sources present the latest and most trusted and accurate sources. In this table, data is presented by the year published (unless otherwise noted) to show that this is the most current data.

Item	Year Published	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 / Rank (36 Total Counties) ^R	2023	4,207,177	418,577 / 3	23,915 / 26	221,662 / 6	24,232 / 25	87,686 / 12	68,899 / 15	31,313 / 20	344,037 / 5	11,964 / 29	810,011 / 1	86,347 / 13	79,509 / 14	26,603 / 22	596,969 / 2	107,024 / 10	2,992,341	1,214,836
Population ^I	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 ^R	2023	19.5%	17.1%	51.8%	20.6%	67.0%	43.1%	37.8%	58.9%	15.4%	100%	1.3%	20.4%	31.7%	34.8%	5.5%	26.5%	-	-
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) ^R	2023	-	8%	6%	12%	16%	15%	20%	18%	12%	15%	13%	13%	13%	10%	8%	12%	-	-
% Households Below Federal Poverty Level (FPL) ^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 (ALICE) ^{I R}	2023	43.9%	38.0%	36.2%	42.7%	44.8%	55.4%	47.5%	56.8%	43.0%	45.7%	46.2%	39.0%	45.1%	49.7%	41.3%	46.4%	43.3%	47.1%
% Households in Financial Hardship ¹⁶ (Data not updated in 2022 due COVID) ^A	2021	44%	43%	45%	37%	53%	46%	48%	54%	48%	42%	43%	37%	45%	48%	44%	54%	43%	48%
% People Reporting Food Insecurity Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income ^V	2022	40%	51%	5%	27%	30%	20%	20%	17%	21%	2%	36%	31%	22%	24%	43%	32%	-	-
% Total Food Insecurity ^R	2023	9.8%	8.3%	5.9%	11.5%	12.1%	13.5%	14.7%	12.4%	10.6%	9.3%	11.5%	9.6%	11.0%	10.8%	8.0%	9.8%	-	-
% Total Food Insecurity ^I	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 ^R	2023	5.2%	4.8%	4.5%	5.4%	6.5%	6.2%	6.7%	4.4%	5.1%	4.6%	5.6%	4.8%	5.2%	5.2%	4.4%	4.7%	-	-
% Unemployment Rate ^I	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 ^R	2023	62.5%	63.8%	68.9%	57.7%	53.3%	49.5%	51.9%	50.5%	61.5%	57.3%	70%	60.4%	57.6%	60.5%	69.0%	60.0%	65.7%	54.7%
Labor Force Participation Rate ^I	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 ^{17 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%
% Families Paying More Than 30% of Income on Housing (published 11/07/23) ^{18 W}	2020	50.6%	50.5%	38.4%	54.1%	45.7%	60.2%	49.4%	42.8%	50.5%	34.0%	51.6%	49.3%	42.3%	34.3%	46.3%	50.7%	-	-
FY 2024 HUD Oregon Fair Market Rent: 1 Bedroom ^{19 S}	FFY 2024	-	\$1,776	\$1,388	\$1,062	\$843	\$1,024	\$786	\$740	\$1,053	\$708	\$1,776	\$1,053	\$812	\$1,260	\$1,776	\$1,776	-	-
FY 2024 HUD Oregon Fair Market Rent: 2 Bedroom ^{20 S}	FFY 2024	-	\$2,024	\$1,824	\$1,396	\$1,093	\$1,346	\$1,033	\$938	\$1,340	\$915	\$2,024	\$1,340	\$1,057	\$1,549	\$2,024	\$2,024	-	-
FY 2023 HUD Oregon Fair Market Rent: 2 Bedroom ^{5 L}	FFY 2023	-	\$1,839	\$1,302	\$1,287	\$1,021	\$1,167	\$951	\$893	\$1,245	\$943	\$1,839	\$1,245	\$966	\$1,106	\$1,839	\$1,839	-	-
FY 2020 HUD Oregon Fair Market Rent: 2 Bedroom ^{5 DB}	FFY 2020	-	\$1,495	\$1,175	\$1,043	\$841	\$1,070	\$852	\$823	\$1,001	\$861	\$1,495	\$1,001	\$837	\$1,145	\$1,495	\$1,495	-	-
# Adults Potentially Served by a Single Mental Health Provider ^R	2023	158:1	270:1	243:1	171:1	404:1	112:1	205:1	190:1	243:1	105:1	100:1	338:1	231:1	166:1	197:1	197:1	-	-
Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) ^{21 R}	2023	14.8	18.4	33.2	14.1	2.0	15.2	6.1	9.4	19.3	16.4	21.6	5.6	15.1	13.3	17.0	19.1	15.7	11.1
Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) ^I	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	2022	17,205 / 47,594	1,139 / 3,662	106 / 217	1,067 / 2,037	157 / 273	485 / 780	428 / 739	243 / 390	2,028 / 3,916	88 / 147	3,085 / 7,382	358 / 886	512 / 927	154 / 273	1,888 / 5,987	440 / 1,034	-	-
# 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	2022	2.8	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.4	4.6	5.3	6.1	4.2	4.2	3.5	1.8	5.9	1.7	1.8	3.1	-	-

¹⁶ Definition: Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed. The percentage of households in a county with annual incomes below what is needed to cover the basic costs of living in the 21st century. Basic household necessities are: food, housing, transportation, health care, child care, and a smartphone plan

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ Families facing rental cost burden. Percentage of renter households spending ≥30% of household income on rent. Data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2016–2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070.

¹⁹ Fair Market Rents (FMR) are estimates of 40th percentile gross rents for standard quality units within a metropolitan area or nonmetropolitan county. FMRs = Gross Rent (cost of shelter plus utilities)

²⁰ Fair Market Rents (FMR) are estimates of 40th percentile gross rents for standard quality units within a metropolitan area or nonmetropolitan county. FMRs = Gross Rent (cost of shelter plus utilities)

²¹ Definition: The net change in the estimated number of full-time and part-time jobs being performed between the listed year and the year prior, per 1,000 residents in the county.

Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties – Revised 3/26/2024

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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 <12 Years Education at Time of Child’s Birth ^J	2022	10.9% (4,239)	213	25	252	34	89	84	80	586	34	852	88	206	28	495	99	-	-
# 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) ^R	2023	6.9%	6.1%	5.1%	8.1%	7.7%	7.8%	10.7%	7.8%	5.7%	3.4%	7.5%	6.3%	7.6%	9.6%	6.5%	6.6%	6.8%	7.7%
% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs) ^I	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 0-2 (data for 2022) ^Z	2023	-	12,293	809	6,649	934	2,411	2,403	1,252	12,499	501	22,464	2,722	2,936	892	19,329	3,331	-	-
# Children 0-2 (data for 2020) ^Y	2021	-	13,038	894	7,616	913	2,566	2,269	1,353	14,816	457	28,715	3,245	3,556	1,073	23,799	3,914	-	-
# Children 3-4 (data for 2022) ^Z	2023	-	8,195	539	4,433	623	1,608	1,602	835	8,299	334	14,976	1,815	1,957	595	12,886	2,221	-	-
# Children 3-4 (data for 2020) ^Y	2021	-	8,692	596	5,077	608	1,710	1,512	902	9,877	305	19,143	2,163	2,370	715	15,866	2,610	-	-
% Children Under Age 5 Who Are Children of Color (data for 2022) ^Z	2023	-	30%	60%	57%	75%	22%	38%	53%	53%	57%	45%	36%	55%	42%	50%	33%	-	-
% Children 13 and Under Who Are Children of Color (data for 2020) ^Y	2021	-	27%	52%	32%	60%	18%	38%	51%	51%	59%	42%	33%	51%	41%	46%	34%	-	-
# Children Under 5 (Published 11/07/2023) ^W	2020	221,046	21,563	1,365	11,530	1,546	4,203	4,017	2,073	21,941	833	40,099	4,791	4,873	1,564	33,706	5,775	-	-
# 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) ^R	2023	14.0%	7.0%	ID	16.7%	17.2%	22.1%	24.4%	24.8%	17.5%	20.5%	15.1%	13.8%	16.7%	12.5%	8.8%	14.2%	14.2%	13.6%
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) ^{22 I}	2022	15.0%	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) ^{23 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%
# Children in Foster Care ^W	2021	5,516	287	25	396	41	155	148	205	459	21	1,093	92	209	43	347	73	-	-
# Children in Foster Care ^W	2020	9,838	478	55	718	72	326	272	273	783	31	1,860	146	336	94	701	149	-	-
# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care ^R	2023	6.4	3.2	4.5	8.8	7.2	9.7	9.9	26.9	5.5	6.1	7.4	4.6	10.5	7.6	2.6	3.2	5.6	10.5
# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care ^I	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) ^{24 V}	2022	14.6%	10.4%	7.7%	17.5%	19.2%	21.5%	22.1%	19.1%	15.0%	16.0%	13.6%	13.9%	18.4%	15.9%	10.0%	14.3%	-	-
% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) ^K	2020	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%	-	-
% Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income ^V	2022	36%	48%	0%	22%	20%	17%	13%	8%	16%	11%	34%	27%	15%	17%	35%	23%	-	-
% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) ^W	2021-2022	3.3%	1.5%	1.3%	7.1%	3.8%	8.0%	5.2%	7.5%	2.6%	4.1%	2.9%	2.1%	1.8%	2.5%	2.6%	3.6%	-	-
% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) ^W	2019-2020	3.6%	1.7%	0.9%	6.7%	2.7%	8.2%	5.5%	5.1%	2.9%	7.0%	3.1%	2.6%	1.7%	2.8%	3.2%	3.8%	-	-
% Homeless Children (0-17) This report is no longer published. Note differences from the source above. ^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 No new data available ^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%	-	-
# / % 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 (Data no longer available) ^{25 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 ^{26 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	-	-

²² 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.

²³ 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.

²⁴ Note that the 2020 data is from KIDS Count. The 2022 data is from the Oregon Hunger Task force.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ 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.

Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties – Revised 3/26/2024

Please note that the date of the data is always an issue. Different sources cite differently. Some go by the date the data is published. Some go by the date the data was collected. Some use both. There is no consistent reporting method. Most data in this table comes from several peer-reviewed, respected sources with multiple data dates. These sources present the latest and most trusted and accurate sources. In this table, data is presented by the year published (unless otherwise noted) to show that this is the most current data.

Item	Year Published	Oregon State	Clackamas County	Hood River County	Jackson County	Jefferson County	Josephine County	Klamath County	Malheur County	Marion County	Morrow County	Multnomah County	Polk County	Umatilla County	Wasco County	Washington County	Yamhill County	Urban Oregon	Rural Oregon
# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS No new data available. ^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 (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits	2021	58.8% / 77,910	60.0% / 5,780	67.9% / 530	59.0% / 5,250	54.5% / 840	51.8% / 2,230	50.7% / 1,800	62.4% / 710	62.1% / 9,570	50.7% / 310	61.3% / 12,440	51.5% / 1,780	58.1% / 1,540	65.1% / 650	60.9% / 8,400	59.3% / 2,180	-	-
% 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 ^W	2022	69%	70%	ND	62%	66%	60%	68%	73%	71%	67%	69%	70%	70%	ND	70%	69%	-	-
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations ^R	2020	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) ^R	2023	19.9	16.1	25.9	16.6	29.0	13.3	17.9	17.7	13.3	9.9	34.5	12.3	15.5	21.9	18.6	15.1	20.6	16.3
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 Regulated Child Care Slot (ages 0-12) ²⁷ ^K	2020	20%	16%	26%	17%	29%	13%	18%	18%	13%	10%	34%	12%	16%	22%	19%	15%	-	-
% Children Without Access to Regulated Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) ^T	2022	82%	80%	75%	88%	80%	86%	88%	82%	88%	86%	74%	83%	85%	77%	77%	84%	-	-
% Children Without Access to Regulated 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 Regulated 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 Regulated Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) ^T	2022 (published 2023)	63%	68%	45%	68%	58%	65%	58%	64%	70%	69%	50%	77%	65%	57%	57%	76%	-	-
% Children Without Access to Regulated Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) ^Q	2020 (published 2021)	68%	70%	47%	70%	56%	73%	58%	69%	76%	73%	58%	80%	73%	57%	66%	77%	-	-
% Children Without Access to Regulated Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) ^F	2018 (published 2019)	71%	71%	58%	74%	56%	72%	60%	79%	76%	84%	62%	84%	78%	61%	71%	79%	-	-
# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / Publicly Funded Slots ^T	2022 (published 2023)	22,787 / 2,528	2,400 / 211	206 / 72	799 / 93	188 / 94	389 / 45	293 / 72	230 / 84	1,451 / 232	71 / 53	5,815 / 699	471 / 101	433 / 215	204 / 117	4,425 / 104	533 / 20	-	-
# 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 ^T	2022 (published 2023)	48,366 / 14,762	4,102 / 882	459 / 200	2,204 / 838	404 / 322	877 / 310	1,025 / 574	461 / 373	3,862 / 1,328	160 / 127	11,427 / 2,816	644 / 293	1,066 / 687	388 / 233	8,656 / 1,472	836 / 212	-	-
# 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	-	-
# Slots in Child Care Centers – All Ages (data from 2022) ^Z	2023		8,801	941	3,732	771	1,569	1,286	622	5,426	252	20,073	1,162	1,872	585	15,145	1,895	-	-
# Slots in Child Care Centers – All Ages (data from 2020) ^Y	2021		8,029	806	3,839	965	1,202	1,450	742	5,789	196	32,510	1,109	1,727	646	14,372	1,918	-	-
# Slots in Family Child Care Homes – All Ages (data from 2022) ^Z	2023		1,581	222	1,203	79	263	305	183	2,335	16	5,864	521	729	207	4,557	483	-	-
# Slots in Family Child Care Homes – All Ages (data from 2020) ^Y	2021		1,849	271	1,382	95	267	251	226	2,512	18	6,690	611	576	303	4,833	705	-	-
% Children Not Enrolled in School (ages 3-4) ^W	2021	68.1%	68.5%	ND	72.6%	ND	76.2%	50.2%	ND	69.5%	ND	69.2%	81.4%	62%	ND	60.1%	59.9%	-	-
% 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) This report is no longer published. ^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%	-	-
Annual Median Teacher Wages Range for ECE Center/Head Teachers (data from 2022) ^Z	2023		\$31,200-\$41,600	\$29,910-\$47,674	\$30,160-\$41,600	\$29,120-\$39,520	\$30,160-\$39,520	\$30,000-\$52,000	\$25,258-\$52,000	\$28,808-\$52,000	\$33,280-\$52,749	\$31,200-\$43,680	\$28,444-\$40,560	\$34,133-\$52,104	\$30,514-\$47,674	\$31,200-\$41,600	\$29,120-\$41,600	-	-
Annual Median Teacher Wages Range (data from 2020) ^Y	2021		ID	\$27,040-\$42,081	\$29,515-\$46,400	\$25,948-\$42,900	\$26,780-\$37,440	\$25,168-\$53,435	\$23,275-\$31,158	\$24,960-\$37,440	\$24,856-\$52,749	\$29,120-\$39,520	\$29,120-\$39,520	\$32,822-\$52,749	\$29,266-\$46,758	\$27,040-\$37,440	\$25,490-\$35,578	-	-
Climate, Weather, and Risk of Fires																			
# Days Poor Air Quality ²⁸ ^W	2021	7	1	ND	35	6	19	50	ND	0	ND	1	ND	8	2	0	ND	-	-

²⁷ There has been no update from Oregon’s Child Care Deserts. Have been unable to find more detailed information.
²⁸ Number of days with AQI > 100.

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#Days Poor Air Quality ^{10 W}	2020	10	9	ND	15	11	26	46	ND	11	ND	9	ND	8	3	10	ND	-	-
# Days of Extreme Heat ^{29 W}	2021	17	7	11	32	40	59	6	65	15	30	14	21	39	19	12	18	-	-
# Days of Extreme Heat ^{11 W}	2020	8	3	4	17	18	41	1	39	8	13	9	12	22	10	1	6	-	-
Risk of Wildfires (range 1-10) ^{30 W}	2021	3	2	3	3	5	3	3	4	2	3	2	2	4	6	2	2	-	-
Intensity of Drought (range 0-500) ^{13 W}	2021	280	203	180	344	388	263	421	281	224	368	176	204	288	352	175	180	-	-
Intensity of Drought (range 0-500) ^{31 W}	2020	200	192	113	280	285	317	270	161	239	231	138	159	117	255	137	130	-	-
Agricultural Data																			
#Migrant Farmworkers (Agriculture, Nursery/Greenhouse, Specialty Forest Gathering) ^{AA}	2018	28,940	2,062	3,273	1,101	157	138	47	1,530	4,472	1,018	532	1,115	926	7,483	2,500	2,074	-	-
#Migrant Farmworkers (Agriculture, Nursery/Greenhouse, Specialty Forest Gathering) ^{DB}	2013	28,340	2,355	2,534	1,656	158	208	295	2,003	1,159	1,159	570	1,602	1,884	1,901	1,351	1,756	-	-
#Seasonal Farmworkers (Agriculture, Nursery/Greenhouse, Specialty Forest Gathering) ^{AA}	2018	57,449	4,093	6,498	2,186	312	274	93	3,037	8,877	2,022	1,056	2,213	1,838	14,854	4,963	4,117	-	-
#Seasonal Farmworkers (Agriculture, Nursery/Greenhouse, Specialty Forest Gathering) ^{DB}	2013	61,949	4,675	5,030	3,286	312	413	586	3,977	2,300	2,300	1,131	3,180	3,739	3,773	5,371	6,489	-	-
#H-2A Petitions Approved by Petitioner County ^{BB}	FFY 2023	8,378	26	-	-	50	-	-	119	38	20	98	-	28	-	7,919	44	-	-
#H-2A Petitions Approved by Petitioner County ^{BB}	FFY 2022	10,780	18	32	4	94	-	-	124	267	29	1,121	2	1,068	-	7,841	69	-	-
#H-2A Petitions Approved by Petitioner County ^{BB}	FFY 2021	1,543	5	10	30	250	-	-	94	253	17	573	-	198	-	20	10	-	-
# of Farms ^{CC}	2017	37,616	4,297	578	2,136	397	746	1,005	964	2,761	375	653	1,243	1,724	595	1,755	2,138		
# of Farms % Change Since 2012 ^{CC}	2012	+6%	+15%	+4%	+24%	-16%	+21%	+5%	-13%	+8%	-6%	+9%	+9%	+8%	-11%	+7%	+5%		
Land in Farms (Acres) ^{CC}	2017	15,962,322	157,426	28,451	170,298	792,920	27,866	482,999	1,093,362	288,671	1,126,101	25,435	148,905	1,352,241	1,388,988	104,715	169,357		
Land in Farms (Acres) % Change Since 2012 ^{CC}	2012	-2%	-3%	+10%	-20%	-3%	-1%	-26%	-13%	+1%	-6%	-15%	+3%	+8%	-3%	-23%	-5%		
% of State Agriculture Sales ^{CC}	2017	-	8%	3%	1%	1%	-	4%	7%	14%	12%	1%	3%	7%	2%	4%	6%		
% of Farms That Hire Farm Labor ^{CC}	2017	27%	24%	46%	21%	32%	28%	26%	38%	31%	37%	33%	28%	28%	36%	32%	27%		

ID: Insufficient data
ND: No data

Sources for 2024 Community Assessment:

- A. Oregon by the Numbers: Key measures for Oregon and its Counties (2020 edition). Ford Family Foundation and Oregon State University Extension Service. Released 11/23/2020. Retrieved from the Oregon State University website: <https://www.tfff.org/select-books/book/oregon-numbers-0>
- B. Oregon by the Numbers: Key Measures for Oregon and its Counties. (8/12/2019). Ford Family Foundation and Oregon State University Extension Service. Retrieved from the Oregon State University website: <https://www.tfff.org/select-books/book/oregon-numbers>
- C. Data from Oregon Health Authority Center for Health Statistics: Oregon Births by County, 2010-2019 sorted by payment method for year 2019. Retrieved from Oregon Health Authority website: https://visual-data.dhsoha.state.or.us/t/OHA/views/Oregonbirthsbycounty2010-019/CountyDashboard?iframeSizedToWindow=true&:embed=y&:showAppBanner=false&:display_count=no&:showVizHome=no&:origin=viz_share_link
- D. The Early Learning Map for Oregon (ELMO). (2021). Oregon Department of Education: Early Learning Division and Portland State University. Retrieved from the ELMO website: <https://davidmc.shinyapps.io/oregon-ecc-app/0>

²⁹ Number of days per year with maximum temperature > 90 F
³⁰ Average risk score of properties with wildfire risk (scale of 1 to 10, with 10 as maximum risk).
³¹ 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.

- E. Data from 2019 County Data Book: Status of Oregon Children & Families. (10/16/2019). Children First for Oregon and the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Retrieved from the Children First for Oregon website: <https://www.cffo.org/programs/research-data/>
- F. Data from Oregon’s Child Care Deserts: Mapping Supply by Age Group, Metropolitan Status, and Percentage of Publicly Funded Slots. (January 2019). Retrieved from the Oregon Child Care Partnership website: [oregon-child-care-deserts-01-29-2019.pdf \(oregonstate.edu\)](https://www.oregonstate.edu/oregon-child-care-deserts-01-29-2019.pdf)
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Appendix D: 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 D: 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 D: 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 D: 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 D: 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 D: 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 D: 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 D: 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 E: 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 E: 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 E: 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 E: 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 E: 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 E: 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 E: 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 E: 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 Consultant	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 E: 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 E: 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 E: 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 F: 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 F: 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 F: 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 F: 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 F: 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 F: 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.



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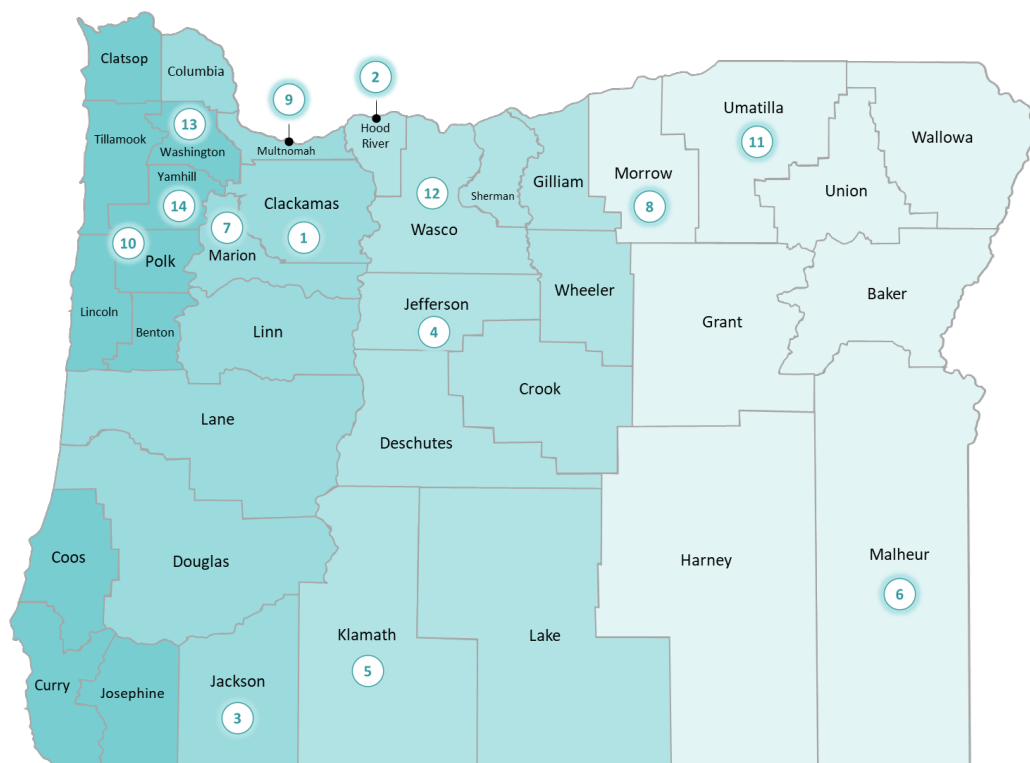
Executive Summaries

Executive Summaries



2024 Executive Summary: Migrant & Seasonal Head Start

OCDC's MSHS, EHS, and EHS CCP programs provided services in 14 Oregon counties at 25 centers as of 1/01/2024.



- | | |
|--|--|
| 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 Community College, 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 (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 2023 OCDC Community Assessment demographics to look for trends.

Taking a cursory glance at Oregon state demographics, things seem to be looking up. Households below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level continue to drop, as does the percentage of families living with food insecurity. And job growth is back to 14.8 per 1,000 in 2023. The numbers are going back up to pre-pandemic levels. However, it is in diving deeply into the data that the issues are clearer. For example, researchers estimated that income in 44% of Oregon's more than 1.6 million households did not have enough to afford basic necessities (which includes the 12% living at or below the FPL). Rent costs are continuing to increase, although the increase has slowed a bit. Another dimension to the complexity of poverty is the disparity between the poverty rates by race/ethnicity.

The 2024 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, 2023, and 2024 data analyses, the following trends and issues of most concern are listed below.

Findings & Recommendations

Findings and recommendations have not changed much from 2022 as even more data continues to support these recommendations. Finding/Trend 3 removed "Covid-19", combined weather and fires, and added "post-pandemic landscape" and the content focuses more on climate and fires.



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 extreme climate/weather/wildfires and the post-pandemic landscape.



Recommendation: Devote resources to disseminate, manage and implement the climate/weather/wildfire information processes and procedures.

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.



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.

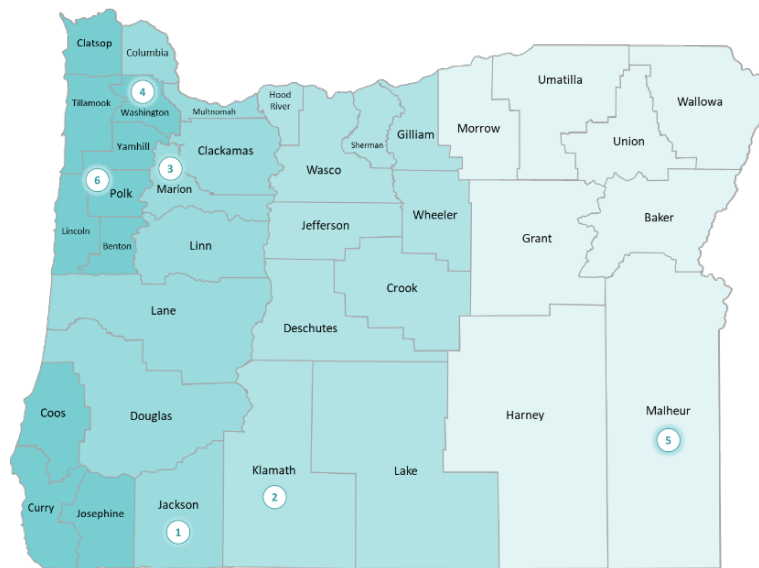


Recommendation: Actions to develop positive well-being environments for families and children. Conduct needs assessment on well-being for staff. Create more mental health interventions based on social-emotional indicators to assist children, families, and staff.





2024 Executive Summary: Oregon Prenatal to Kindergarten



The OPK Preschool program provided services in 4 Oregon counties at the following centers as of 1/01/2024

- 1 Jackson County: Ashland
- 2 Klamath County: Yahooskin (Chiloquin) & Klamath Community College
- 3 Marion County: Concordia (Salem), Settlemyer (Woodburn), & Silverton
- 4 Washington County: Enterprise (Hillsboro), Jose Pedro (Cornelius), & Linden (Cornelius)

The OPK Prenatal to Three program provided services in 6 Oregon counties at the following centers as of 1/01/2024

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



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.

Taking a cursory glance at Oregon state demographics, things seem to be looking up. Households below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level continue to drop, as does the percentage of families living with food insecurity. And job growth is back to 14.8 per 1,000 in 2023. The numbers are going back up to pre-pandemic levels. However, it is in diving deeply into the data that the issues are clearer. For example, researchers estimated that income in 44% of Oregon's more than 1.6 million households did not have enough to afford basic necessities (which includes the 12% living at or below the FPL). Rent costs are continuing to increase, although the increase has slowed a bit. Another dimension to the complexity of poverty is the disparity between the poverty rates by race/ethnicity.

The 2024 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, 2023, and 2024 data analyses, the following trends and issues of most concern are listed below.

Findings & Recommendations

Findings and recommendations have not changed much from 2022 as even more data continues to support these recommendations. Finding/Trend 3 removed "Covid-19", combined weather and fires, and added "post-pandemic landscape" and the content focuses more on climate and fires.



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 extreme climate/weather/wildfires and the post-pandemic landscape.



Recommendation: Devote resources to disseminate, manage and implement the climate/weather/wildfire information processes and procedures.

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.



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.

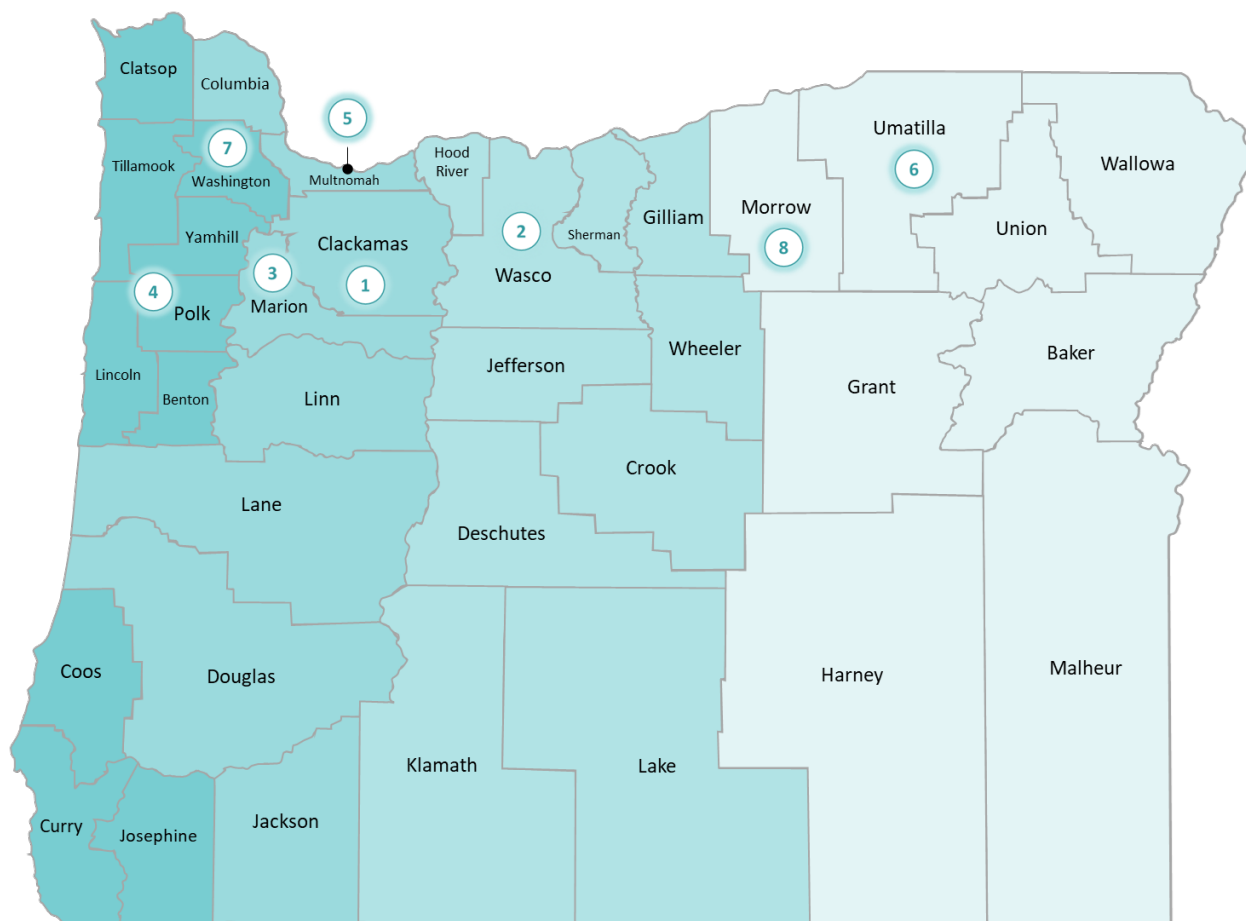


Recommendation: Actions to develop positive well-being environments for families and children. Conduct needs assessment on well-being for staff. Create more mental health interventions based on social-emotional indicators to assist children, families, and staff.





2023-2024 Executive Summary: Preschool Promise (PSP)



- 1 Clackamas County: Mulino Center
- 2 Wasco County: The Dalles Center
- 3 Marion County: Brooks & 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 2023 OCDC Community Assessment demographics to look for trends.

Taking a cursory glance at Oregon state demographics, things seem to be looking up. Households below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level continue to drop, as does the percentage of families living with food insecurity. And job growth is back to 14.8 per 1,000 in 2023. The numbers are going back up to pre-pandemic levels. However, it is in diving deeply into the data that the issues are clearer. For example, researchers estimated that income in 44% of Oregon's more than 1.6 million households did not have enough to afford basic necessities (which includes the 12% living at or below the FPL). Rent costs are continuing to increase, although the increase has slowed a bit. Another dimension to the complexity of poverty is the disparity between the poverty rates by race/ethnicity.

The 2024 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, 2023, and 2024 data analyses, the following trends and issues of most concern are listed below.

Findings & Recommendations

Findings and recommendations have not changed much from 2022 as even more data continues to support these recommendations. Finding/Trend 3 removed "Covid-19", combined weather and fires, and added "post-pandemic landscape" and the content focuses more on climate and fires.



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 extreme climate/weather/wildfires and the post-pandemic landscape.



Recommendation: Devote resources to disseminate, manage and implement the climate/weather/wildfire information processes and procedures.

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.



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.



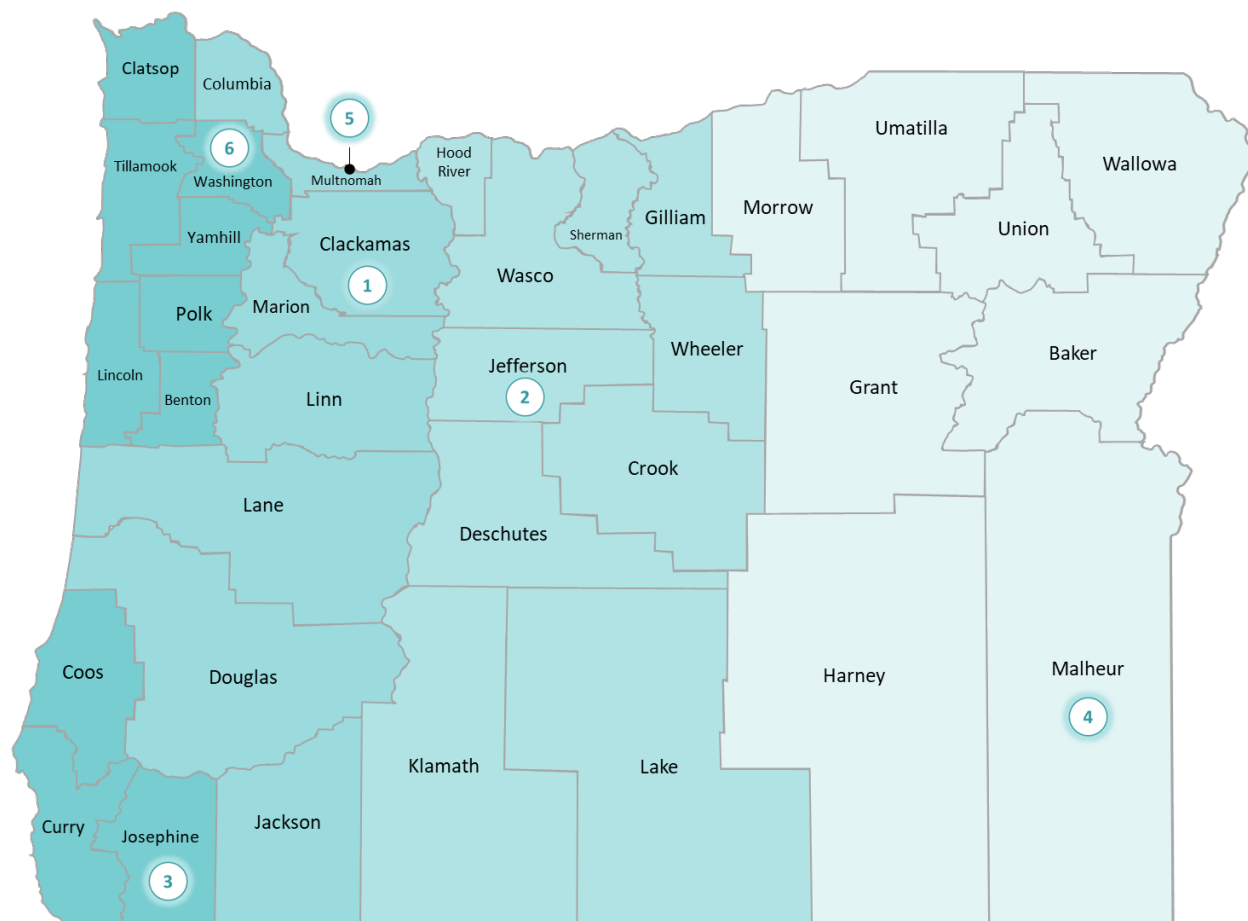
Recommendation: Actions to develop positive well-being environments for families and children. Conduct needs assessment on well-being for staff. Create more mental health interventions based on social-emotional indicators to assist children, families, and staff.





2023-2024 Executive Summary: R10 EHS-CCP

The Region 10 EHS-CCP program provided services in the following 6 Oregon counties at 10 partner centers as of 9/01/2023.



- ① Clackamas County: Sunshine Early Learning Childcare Center: Sugarplums (Milwaukie)
- ② Jefferson County: MHS Childcare Center (Madras)
- ③ Josephine County: Caring for Kids Early Learning Center, Imagine That at Hidden Valley High, & Imagine That at Jerome Prairie (all in Grants Pass)
- ④ Malheur County: Nyssa Center, Ontario Center, Giggles and Grace Early Learning Center (Ontario), Nyssa Early Head Start, and Ontario Teen Parent Program
- ⑤ Multnomah County: Native American Youth Association (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.

Taking a cursory glance at Oregon state demographics, things seem to be looking up. Households below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level continue to drop, as does the percentage of families living with food insecurity. And job growth is back to 14.8 per 1,000 in 2023. The numbers are going back up to pre-pandemic levels. However, it is in diving deeply into the data that the issues are clearer. For example, researchers estimated that income in 44% of Oregon's more than 1.6 million households did not have enough to afford basic necessities (which includes the 12% living at or below the FPL). Rent costs are continuing to increase, although the increase has slowed a bit. Another dimension to the complexity of poverty is the disparity between the poverty rates by race/ethnicity.

The 2024 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, 2023, and 2024 data analyses, the following trends and issues of most concern are listed below.

Findings & Recommendations

Findings and recommendations have not changed much from 2022 as even more data continues to support these recommendations. Finding/Trend 3 removed "Covid-19", combined weather and fires, and added "post-pandemic landscape" and the content focuses more on climate and fires.



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 extreme climate/weather/wildfires and the post-pandemic landscape.



Recommendation: Devote resources to disseminate, manage and implement the climate/weather/wildfire information processes and procedures.

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.



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.





OCDC Facts & Demographics

OCDC Facts & Demographics

2024 OCDC Community Assessment FACTS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Presented by the Oregon Child Development Coalition

46 of 50

Oregon state ranks 46th out of 50 with higher prevalence of mental illness and lower access to care

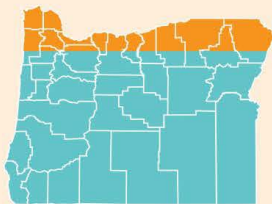


43.9%

% of Oregon households in financial hardship (2023)

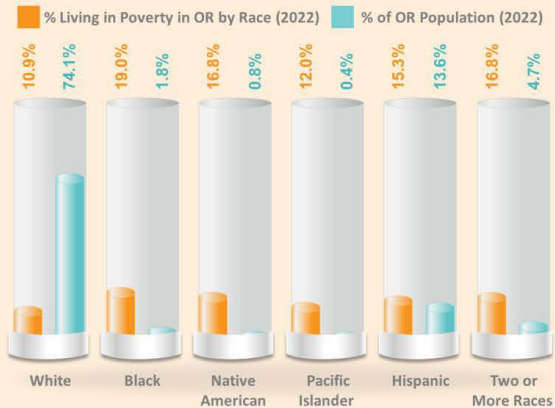
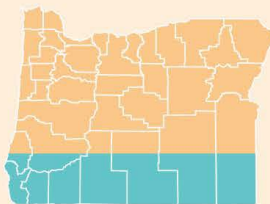
35 of 36

35 Out of 36 Oregon counties are a childcare desert for infants/toddlers (2022)



11 of 36

Oregon counties are a childcare desert for Children ages 3-5 (2022)

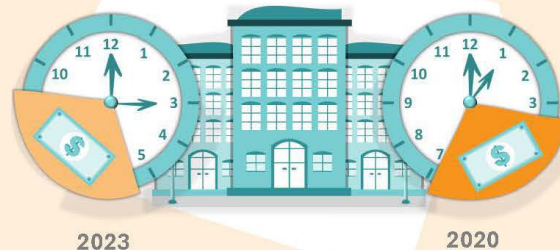


\$29.73 2023

\$27.65 2021

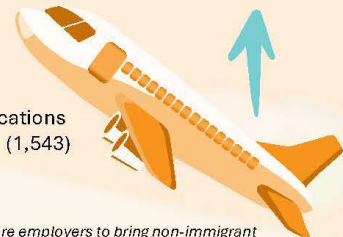
\$25.14 2020

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



443%

Increase in H-2A* certifications in Oregon between 2021 (1,543) and 2023 (8,378)



* This program allows agriculture employers to bring non-immigrant foreign workers to the U.S. to perform agriculture labor

OCDC

<https://www.OCDC.net/community-assessments/>

| 1



2024 OCDC Community Assessment FACTS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Presented by the Oregon Child Development Coalition



21%

of Oregon renter households were living in poverty (2021)

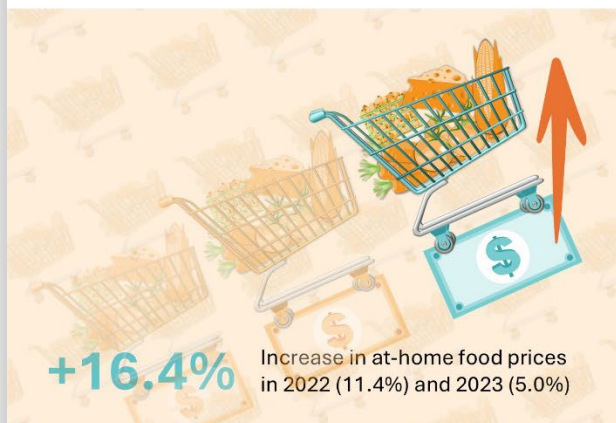
59,800

Childcare jobs lost between Feb 2020 and Feb 2023



+16.4%

Increase in at-home food prices in 2022 (11.4%) and 2023 (5.0%)



15.4%

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



82%

of Oregon Infants/toddlers without access to regulated childcare slot 2022

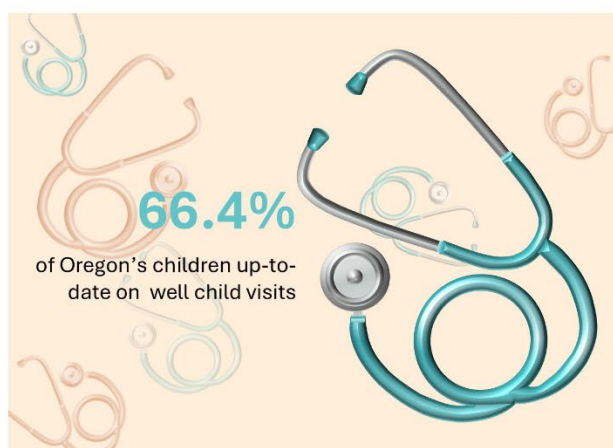
63%

% of Oregon preschoolers without access to regulated childcare slot 2020



66.4%

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



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<https://www.OCDC.net/community-assessments/>

| 2



2024 OCDC Community Assessment FACTS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

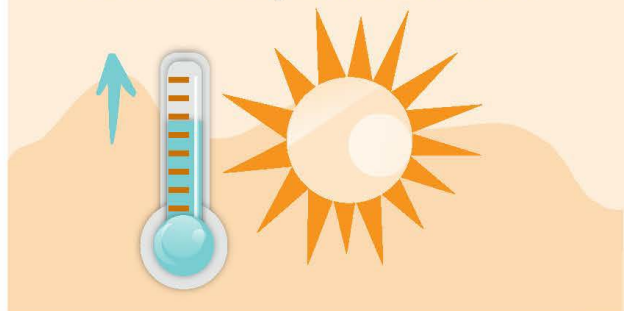
Presented by the Oregon Child Development Coalition

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



Oregon needs nearly 3,000 more people to fill the demand for childcare workers (2024)

2023 was the hottest year on record in the world

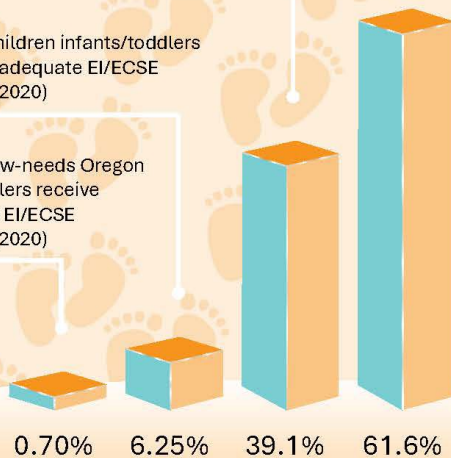


Eligible high-needs preschoolers receiving adequate EI/ECSE* services (2020)

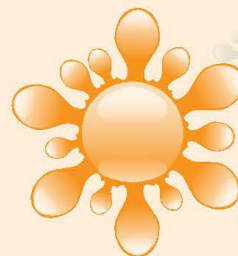
Eligible moderate-needs Oregon preschoolers receiving adequate EI/ECSE services (2020)

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

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



* Early Intervention and Early Childhood Special Education



An inspection of pre- and post-pandemic mental and physical health reveals signs of collective trauma among all age cohorts (American Psychological Association, 2023)

10%

The cost of living in Oregon is 10% higher than the national average (20% higher in the Portland Metro area)



OCDC

<https://www.OCDC.net/community-assessments/> | 3






OCDC County Fact Sheets

OCDC County Fact Sheets


OCDC Fact Sheet: Clackamas County, Oregon




Clackamas County covers 1,883 square miles. Its county seat is Oregon City. As of 2023, the population was 418,577, making it the third most populous county in Oregon. It had a rural population of 17.1% in 2023. In 2017, there were 4,297 farms in Clackamas County covering 157,426 acres and making up 8% of the total of Oregon's ag sales.

Revised 7/26/2024


Demographics: Clackamas County

	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level 8% 2023 7% 2020	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ³²) 38.0% 2023 43% 2020	% Total Food Insecurity 8.3% 2023 8.4% 2022	% People Reporting Food Insecurity Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 51% 2022	% Unemployment Rate 4.8% 2023 7.2% 2022
	# Adults Potentially Served by a Single Mental Health Provider 270:1 2023	HUD Oregon Fair Market Rent ³³ : 2 Bedroom \$2,024 2024 \$1,839 2023 \$1,495 2020	% Families Paying More Than 30% of Income on Housing 50.5% 11/07/2023	Labor Force Participation Rate 63.8% 2023 64.0% 2022	Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) 14.8 2023 -32.7 2022 7.9 2020

Climate, Weather, Risk of Fires: Clackamas County

	# 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
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Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Clackamas County

	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women 1,139 / 3,662 2022 1,102 / 3,808 2021	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) (per 1,000) 1.7 2022 1.5 2021	# Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth 213 2022 194 (5.1%) 2021	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs.) 6.1% 2023 5.4% 2022
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³² 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.

³³ 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	# Children Ages 0-2 12,293 2023 13,038 2021	# Children Ages 3-4 8,195 2023 8,692 2021	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 2,473 - 3,249 2020
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 7.0% 2023 8.4% 2022	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 10.4% 2022 12.8% 2021	% Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 48% 2022	% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) 1.5% 2021-2022 1.7% 2019-2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 70% 2022 74.0% 2021	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 60.0% / 5,780 2021 71.1% / 4,920 2019	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 3.2 2023 3.8 2022	% Children Under Age 5 Who Are Children of Color 30% 2023

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Clackamas County



% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 68.5% 2021 55% 2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 80% 2022 85% 2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 68% 2022 70% 2020	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 2,400 / 211 2022 2,006 / 40 2020	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 4,102 / 882 2022 4,000 / 553 2020
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Race & Ethnicity³⁴: Clackamas County



% White Alone 87.1% 7/01/2023 88.9% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.5% 7/01/2023 1.2% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 1.1% 7/01/2023 1.1% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 5.8% 7/01/2023 4.9% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.3% 7/01/2023 0.3% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 4.2% 7/01/2023 3.7% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 10.2% 7/01/2023 9.0% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 78.4% 7/01/2023 81.1% 4/01/2020

³⁴ Taken from the United States Census Bureau Quick Facts 7/01/2023:
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/clackamascountyoregon/RHI125223>



Salaries: Clackamas County



Annual Median Teacher Wages Range for ECE Center/Head Teacher

\$31,200 - \$41,600

2022

Insufficient Data

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

#H-2A Petitions
Approved by Petitioner
County

26

2023

18

2022

% of State Agriculture
Sales

8%

2017

% of Farms That Hire
Farm Labor

24%

2017

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

Portland Metro Area (Multnomah, Washington, and Clackamas Counties) Urban Growth Boundary History³⁵

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2011	2013	2014	2017	2018	2023
Acres Added	314	140	19,160	1	1,930	578	2	4	14	2,017	42	1,181	83	2,210	494

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



Slots Allocated

80

12/31/2023

90

12/31/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

33

12/31/2023

37

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

0

12/31/2023

0

12/31/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

26%

12/31/2023

-

12/31/2022

OCDC Data – EHS CCP: Clackamas County



Slots Allocated

16

12/31/2023

12

12/31/2022

Children Served Since
Program Start

21

12/31/2023

17

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

0

12/31/2023

0

12/31/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

23%

12/31/2023

18%

12/31/2022

³⁵ OregonMetro.gov. (2023, August 3). Urban growth boundary. Retrieved from <https://www.oregonmetro.gov/urban-growth-boundary>



OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Clackamas County



Slots Allocated
20
6/30/2024

Children Served Since
Program Start
24
6/30/2024

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP
4
6/30/2024

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL
13%
6/30/2024

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

Sources:

- All data taken from OCDC 2024 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.
- OCDC Program Data dated 12/31 taken from the ERS_900 End of Year Board Reports
- OCDC Program Data dated 6/30 taken from the ERS_900 June Board Reports

Sites & Programs

Clackamas County, Oregon



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

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

EHS CCP

Preschool Promise



OCDC Fact Sheet: Hood River County, Oregon



Hood River County covers 533 square miles. Its county seat is Hood River. As of 2023, the population was 23,915, ranking it 26th out of 36 in total population in Oregon. It had a rural population of 51.8% in 2023. In 2017, there were 578 farms in Hood River County covering 28,451 acres and making up 3% of the total of Oregon's agricultural sales.

8/07/2024

Demographics: Hood River County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level

6%

2023

7%

2020

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

36.2%

2023

45%

2020

% Total Food
Insecurity

5.9%

2023

6.6%

2022

% People
Reporting Food
Insecurity Who Do
Not Qualify Based
on Income

5%

2022

% Unemployment
Rate

4.5%

2023

6.3%

2022

Adults
Potentially Served
by a Single Mental
Health Provider

243:1

2023

HUD Oregon Fair
Market Ren³⁷: 2
Bedroom

\$1,824

2024

\$1,302

2023

\$1,175

2020

% Families Paying
More Than 30% of
Income on
Housing

38.4%

11/07/2023

Labor Force
Participation Rate

68.9%

2023

66.6%

2022

Job Growth
(per 1,000 of
population)

33.2

2023

-43.7

2022

30.4

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

106 / 217

2022

105 / 235

2021

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) (per 1,000)

1.6

2022

2.4

2021

Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth

25

2022

30 / (12.8%)

2021

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)

5.1%

2023

4.0%

2022

³⁶ Definition: The percentage of households in 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.

³⁷ 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 Ages 0-5 1,670 2020	# Children Ages 0-2 809 2023 894 2021	# Children Ages 3-4 539 2023 596 2021	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 115 - 383 2020
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) Insufficient Data 2023 3.9 % 2022	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 7.7% 2022 9.5% 2021	% Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 0 2022	% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) 1.3% 2021-2022 0.9% 2019-2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with No Data 2022 69% 2021	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 67.9% / 530 2021 73% / 500 2019	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 4.5 2023 7.3 2022	% Children Under Age 5 Who Are Children of Color 60% 2023

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 & Ethnicity³⁸: Hood River County



% White Alone 92.8% 7/01/2023 93.1 % 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 0.9% 7/01/2023 1.4 % 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 1.4% 7/01/2023	% Asian Alone 1.7% 7/01/2023 1.3% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.2% 7/01/2023 0% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 3.0% 7/01/2023 3.0% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 30.7% 7/01/2023 20.9% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 63.9% 7/01/2023 74.8% 4/01/2020

³⁸ Taken from the United States Census Bureau Quick Facts 7/01/2023:
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/hoodrivercountyoregon/RHI125223>



Salaries: Hood River County



Annual Median Teacher Wages Range for ECE Center/Head Teacher

\$29,910 - \$47,674

2022

\$27,040 - \$42,081

2020

Agricultural Data: Hood River County



Migrant Workers
Working in Agriculture

3,273

2018

2,534

2013

Seasonal Workers
Working in Agriculture

6,498

2018

5,030

2013

Farm Operations: #
Operations

578

2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated

28,451

2017

Average Size of Farm
(Acres)

49

2017

#H-2A Petitions
Approved by Petitioner
County

-

2023

32

2022

% of State Agriculture
Sales

3%

2017

% of Farms That Hire
Farm Labor

46%

2017

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

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



Slots Allocated

172

12/31/2023

172

12/31/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

133

12/31/2023

123

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

22

12/31/2023

20

12/31/2021

Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

19

12/31/2023

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

Sources:

- All data taken from OCDC 2024 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.
- OCDC Program Data dated 12/31 taken from the ERS_900 End of Year Board Reports
- OCDC Program Data dated 6/30 taken from the ERS_900 June Board Reports



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 covers 2,802 square miles. Its county seat is Medford. As of 2023, the population was 221,662, ranking it 6th out of 36 in total population in Oregon. It had a rural population of 20.6% in 2023. In 2017, there were 2,136 farms in Jackson County covering 170,298 acres and making up 1% of the total of Oregon's ag sales.

Revised 8/07/2024

Demographics: Jackson County

	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level 12% 2023 13% 2020	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ³⁹) 42.7% 2023 37% 2020	% Total Food Insecurity 11.5% 2023 12.7% 2022	% People Reporting Food Insecurity Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 27% 2022	% Unemployment Rate 5.4% 2023 7.8% 2022
	# Adults Potentially Served by a Single Mental Health Provider 171:1 2023	HUD Oregon Fair Market Ren ⁴⁰ : 2 Bedroom \$1,396 2024 \$1,287 2023 \$1,043 2020	% Families Paying More Than 30% of Income on Housing 54.1% 11/07/2023	Labor Force Participation Rate 57.7% 2023 58.1% 2022	Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) 14.1 2023 -22.0 2022 7.7 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
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Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Jackson County

	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women 1,067 / 2,037 2022 1,153 / 2,254 2021	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) (per 1,000) 2.5 2022 2.2 2021	# Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth 252 2022 287 (12.9%) 2021	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs.) 8.1% 2023 6.8% 2022
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³⁹ 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.

⁴⁰ 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	# Children Ages 0-2 6,649 2023 7,616 2021	# Children Ages 3-4 4,433 2023 5,077 2021	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 3,219 - 4,269 2020
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 16.7% 2023 17.8% 2022	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 17.5% 2022 18.9% 2021	% Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 22% 2022	% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) 7.1% 2021-2022 6.7% 2019-2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 62% 2022 65% 2021	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 59.0% / 5,250 2021 62.7% / 4,550 2019	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 8.8 2023 12.9 2022	% Children Under Age 5 Who Are Children of Color 57% 2023

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 & Ethnicity⁴¹: Jackson County



% White Alone 91.1% 7/01/2023 91.8% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.0% 7/01/2023 1.0% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 1.7% 7/01/2023 1.6% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 1.8% 7/01/2023 1.6% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.4% 7/01/2023 0.4% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 4.0% 7/01/2023 3.6% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 15.1% 7/01/2023 13.5% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 78.0% 7/01/2023 80.1% 4/01/2020

⁴¹ Taken from the United States Census Bureau Quick Facts 7/01/2023:
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/jacksoncountyoregon/PST045223>



Salaries: Jackson County



Annual Median Teacher Wages Range for ECE Center/Head Teacher

\$30,160 - \$41,600

2022

\$29,515 - \$46,400

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

#H-2A Petitions
Approved by Petitioner
County

-

2023

4

2022

% of State Agriculture
Sales

1%

2017

% of Farms That Hire
Farm Labor

21%

2017

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

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



Slots Allocated

112

12/31/2023

112

12/31/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

56

12/31/2023

62

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

11

12/31/2023

11

12/31/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

7%

12/31/2023

21%

12/31/2022

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



Slots Allocated

60

6/30/2024

60

6/30/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

56

6/30/2024

49

6/30/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

14

6/30/2024

9

6/30/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

17%

6/30/2024

29%

6/30/2022

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



Slots Allocated

32

6/30/2024

16

6/30/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

34

6/30/2024

17

6/30/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

10

6/30/2024

2

6/30/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

15%

6/30/2024

0

6/30/2022



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

Sources:

- All data taken from OCDC 2024 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.
- OCDC Program Data dated 12/31 taken from the ERS_900 End of Year Board Reports
- OCDC Program Data dated 6/30 taken from the ERS_900 June Board Reports

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


	<p>Jefferson County covers 1,791 square miles. As of 2023, the population was 24,232, making it 25th out of 36 in total population in Oregon. It had a rural population of 67.0% in 2023. In 2017, there were 397 farms in Jefferson County covering 792,920 acres and making up 1% of the total of Oregon's agricultural sales.</p>
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Revised 8/08/2024


Demographics: Jefferson County

	<p>% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level</p> <p>16% 2023</p> <p>15% 2020</p>	<p>% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE⁴²)</p> <p>44.8% 2023</p> <p>53% 2020</p>	<p>% Total Food Insecurity</p> <p>12.1% 2023</p> <p>13.1% 2022</p>	<p>% People Reporting Food Insecurity Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income</p> <p>30% 2022</p>	<p>% Unemployment Rate</p> <p>6.5% 2023</p> <p>5.5% 2022</p>
	<p># Adults Potentially Served by a Single Mental Health Provider</p> <p>404:1 2023</p>	<p>HUD Oregon Fair Market Rent⁴³: 2 Bedroom</p> <p>\$1,093 2024</p> <p>\$1,021 2023</p> <p>\$841 2020</p>	<p>% Families Paying More Than 30% of Income on Housing</p> <p>45.7% 11/07/2023</p>	<p>Labor Force Participation Rate</p> <p>53.3% 2023</p> <p>53.0% 2022</p>	<p>Job Growth (per 1,000 of population)</p> <p>2.0 2023</p> <p>-14.1 2022</p> <p>4.9 2020</p>

Climate, Weather, Risk of Fires

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

	<p># Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women</p> <p>157 / 273 2022</p> <p>180 / 286 2021</p>	<p>Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) (per 1,000)</p> <p>2.4 2022</p> <p>4.9 2021</p>	<p># Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth</p> <p>34 2022</p> <p>50 (17.7%) 2021</p>	<p>% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs.)</p> <p>7.7% 2023</p> <p>5.6% 2022</p>
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⁴² 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.

⁴³ 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	# Children Ages 0-2 934 2023 913 2021	# Children Ages 3-4 623 2023 608 2021	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 365 - 683 2020
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 17.2% 2023 14.0% 2022	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 19.2% 2022 20.8% 2021	% Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 20% 2022	% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) 3.8% 2021-2022 2.7% 2019-2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 66% 2022 71% 2021	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 54.5% / 840 2021 56.9% / 730 2019	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 7.2 2023 9.9 2022	% Children Under Age 5 Who Are Children of Color 75% 2023

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 & Ethnicity⁴⁴: Jefferson County



% White Alone 76.3% 7/01/2023 75.9% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.3% 7/01/2023 1.2% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 17.5% 7/01/2023 18.3% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 0.9% 7/01/2023 0.9% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.2% 7/01/2023 0.2% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 3.8% 7/01/2023 3.4% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 21.7% 7/01/2023 19.9% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 60.6% 7/01/2023 60.7% 4/01/2020

⁴⁴ Taken from the United States Census Bureau Quick Facts 7/01/2023:
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/jeffersoncountyoregon/PST045223>



Salaries: Jefferson County



Annual Median Teacher Wages Range for ECE Center/Head Teacher

\$29,120 - \$52,000

2022

\$25,948 - \$42,900

2020

Agricultural Data: Jefferson County



Migrant Workers
Working in Agriculture

157

2018

158

2013

Seasonal Workers
Working in Agriculture

312

2018

313

2013

Farm Operations: #
Operations

397

2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated

792,920

2017

Average Size of Farm
(Acres)

1,997

2017

#H-2A Petitions
Approved by Petitioner
County

50

2023

94

2022

% of State Agriculture
Sales

1%

2017

% of Farms That Hire
Farm Labor

32%

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

12/31/2023

108

12/31/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

90

12/31/2023

66

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

10

12/31/2023

8

12/31/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

11%

12/31/2023

20%

12/31/2022

OCDC Data – EHS CCP: Jefferson County



Slots Allocated

8

12/31/2023

8

12/31/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

3

12/31/2023

7

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

0

12/31/2023

0

12/31/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

0%

12/31/2023

0%

12/31/2022

Early Learning Hub of Central Oregon Sector Plan 12/2019




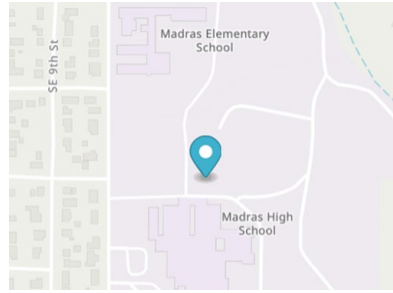
Priority Populations:

- 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



Sources:

- All data taken from OCDC 2024 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.
- OCDC Program Data dated 12/31 taken from the ERS_900 End of Year Board Reports
- OCDC Program Data dated 6/30 taken from the ERS_900 June Board Reports

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>EHS CCP</div>
	R10: MHS Childcare Center 390 SE 10th Street Madras, OR 97741-1573 (541) 475-7265 x 2347	Programs: <div>Region 10 Partner</div>



OCDC Fact Sheet: Josephine County, Oregon



Josephine County covers 1,642 square miles. As of 2023, the population was 87,686, making it 12th out of 36 in total population in Oregon. It had a rural population of 43.1% in 2023. In 2017, there were 746 farms in Josephine County covering 27,866 acres and making up less than 1% of the total of Oregon's ag sales.

Revised 8/09/2024

Demographics: Josephine County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level

15%
2023

16%
2020

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

55.4%
2023

46%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity

13.5%
2023

15.0%
2022

% People
Reporting Food
Insecurity Who Do
Not Qualify Based
on Income

20%
2022

% Unemployment
Rate

6.2%
2023

7.9%
2022

Adults
Potentially Served
by a Single Mental
Health Provider

112:1
2023

HUD Oregon Fair
Market Rent⁴⁶: 2
Bedroom

\$1,346
2024

\$1,167
2023

\$1,070
2020

% Families Paying
More Than 30% of
Income on
Housing

60.2%
11/07/2023

Labor Force
Participation Rate

49.5%
2023

46%
2022

Job Growth
(per 1,000 of
population)

15.2
2023

-11.7
2022

11.2
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

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Josephine County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women

485 / 780
2022

533 / 847
2021

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) (per 1,000)

4.6
2022

3.5
2021

Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth

89
2022

100 (11.9%)
2021

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)

7.8
2023

8.0%
2022

⁴⁵ 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.

⁴⁶ 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	# Children Ages 0-2 2,411 2023 2,566 2021	# Children Ages 3-4 1,608 2023 1,710 2021	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 1,112 - 1,682 2020
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 22.1% 2023 19.9% 2022	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 21.5% 2022 22.8% 2021	% Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 17% 2022	% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) 8.0% 2021-2022 8.2% 2019-2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 60% 2022 67% 2021	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 51.8% / 2,230 2021 70.7% / 1,960 2019	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 9.7 2023 12.2 2022	% Children Under Age 5 Who Are Children of Color 22% 2023

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 & Ethnicity⁴⁷: Josephine County



% White Alone 92.0% 7/01/2023 92.9% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 0.8% 7/01/2023 0.6% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 1.7% 7/01/2023 1.7% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 1.2% 7/01/2023 1.1% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.3% 7/01/2023 0.3% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 4.0% 7/01/2023 3.5% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 9.1% 7/01/2023 7.7% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 84.5% 7/01/2023 86.6% 4/01/2020

⁴⁷ Taken from the United States Census Bureau Quick Facts 7/01/2023:
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/josephinecountyoregon/PST045223>



Salaries: Josephine County



Annual Median Teacher Wages Range for ECE Center/Head Teacher

\$30,160 - \$39,520

2022

\$26,780 - \$37,440

2020

Agricultural Data: Josephine County



Migrant Workers
Working in Agriculture

138

2018

208

2013

Seasonal Workers
Working in Agriculture

274

2018

413

2013

Farm Operations: #
Operations

746

2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated

27,866

2017

Average Size of Farm
(Acres)

37

2017

#H-2A Petitions
Approved by Petitioner
County

-

2023

-

2022

% of State Agriculture
Sales

-%

2017

% of Farms That Hire
Farm Labor

28%

2017

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



Sources:

- All data taken from OCDC 2024 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.
- OCDC Program Data dated 12/31 taken from the ERS_900 End of Year Board Reports
- OCDC Program Data dated 6/30 taken from the ERS_900 June Board Reports

Sites & Programs

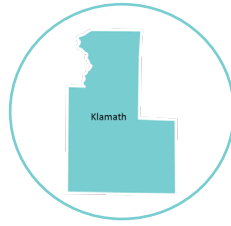
Josephine County, Oregon



	<p>R10: Caring for Kids Early Learning Center 223 SE M Street Grants Pass, OR 97526 (541) 476-4996</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <p>Region 10 Partner</p>
	<p>R10: Imagine That... Creative Children's Centers 2555 Walnut Avenue Grants Pass, OR 97527 (541) 226-5406</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <p>Region 10 Partner</p>



OCDC Fact Sheet: Klamath County, Oregon



Klamath County covers 6,136 square miles. Its county seat is Klamath Falls. As of 2023, the population was 68,899, making it 15th out of 36 in total population in Oregon. It had a rural population of 37.8% in 2023. In 2017, there were 1,005 farms in Klamath County covering 482,999 acres and making up 4% of the total of Oregon's agricultural sales.

Revised 8/09/2024

Demographics: Klamath County



% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level 20% 2023 19% 2020	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ⁴⁸) 47.5% 2023 48% 2020	% Total Food Insecurity 14.7% 2023 15.4% 2022	% People Reporting Food Insecurity Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 20% 2022	% Unemployment Rate 6.7% 2023 8.7% 2022
# Adults Potentially Served by a Single Mental Health Provider 205:1 2023	HUD Oregon Fair Market Rent ⁴⁹ : 2 Bedroom \$1,033 2024 \$951 2023 \$852 2020	% Families Paying More Than 30% of Income on Housing 49.4% 11/07/2023	Labor Force Participation Rate 51.9% 2023 52.6% 2022	Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) 6.1 2023 -17.6 2022 1.3 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 428 / 739 2022 449 / 779 2021	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) (per 1,000) 5.3 2022 3.5 2021	# Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth 84 2022 105 (13.5%) 2021	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs.) 10.7% 2023 7.7% 2022
--	--	--	---

⁴⁸ 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.

⁴⁹ 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	# Children Ages 0-2 2,403 2023 2,269 2021	# Children Ages 3-4 1,602 2023 1,512 2021	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 945 -1,359 2020
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 24.4% 2023 25.9% 2022	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 22.1% 2022 22.5% 2021	% Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 13% 2022	% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) 5.2% 2021-2022 5.5% 2019-2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 68% 2022 71% 2021	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 50.7% / 1,800 2021 57.8% / 1,550 2019	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 9.9 2023 10.9 2022	% Children Under Age 5 Who Are Children of Color 38% 2023

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
--	--	--	--	--

Race & Ethnicity⁵⁰: Klamath County



% White Alone 87.7% 7/01/2023 88.4% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.0% 7/01/2023 0.9% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 5.0% 7/01/2023 5.0% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 1.2% 7/01/2023 1.1% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.2% 7/01/2023 0.2% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 4.9% 7/01/2023 4.3% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 14.4% 7/01/2023 13.8% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 76.2% 7/01/2023 77.1% 4/01/2020

⁵⁰ Taken from the United States Census Bureau Quick Facts 7/01/2023:
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/klamathcountyoregon/PST045223>



Salaries: Klamath County



Annual Median Teacher Wages Range for ECE Center/Head Teacher

\$30,000 - \$52,000

2022

\$25,168 - \$53,435

2020

Agricultural Data: Klamath County



Migrant Workers
Working in Agriculture

47

2018

295

2013

Seasonal Workers
Working in Agriculture

93

2018

586

2013

Farm Operations: #
Operations

1,005

2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated

482,999

2017

Average Size of Farm
(Acres)

481

2017

#H-2A Petitions
Approved by Petitioner
County

-

2023

-

2022

% of State Agriculture
Sales

4%

2017

% of Farms That Hire
Farm Labor

26%

2017

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

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



Slots Allocated

128

12/31/2023

128

12/31/2022

Children Served Since
Program Start

67

12/31/2023

89

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

13

12/31/2023

9

12/31/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

14%

12/31/2023

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



Slots Allocated

80

6/30/2024

60

6/30/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

86

6/30/2024

47

6/30/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

22

6/30/2024

6

6/30/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

5%

6/30/2024

26%

6/30/2022

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



Slots Allocated

16

6/30/2024

16

6/30/2022

Children Served Since
Program Start

22

6/30/2024

17

6/30/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

6

6/30/2024

1

6/30/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

0

6/30/2024

24%

6/30/2022



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

Sources:

- All data taken from OCDC 2024 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.
- OCDC Program Data dated 12/31 taken from the ERS_900 End of Year Board Reports
- OCDC Program Data dated 6/30 taken from the ERS_900 June Board Reports

Sites & Programs

Klamath County, Oregon

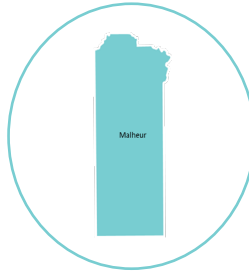
	Yahooskin Center 119 E. Yahooskin Street Chiloquin OR 97624 541-783-2795	Programs: <div>OPK</div>
	Klamath Falls Center 5642 S. 6th Street Klamath Falls, OR 97603-4880 (541) 884-8812	Programs: <div>Migrant & Seasonal HS</div> <div>Oregon Pre-Kindergarten</div> <div>OPK</div> <div>Migrant Ed</div>
	Malin Center 2199 Third Street Malin, OR 97632 (541) 723-3067	Programs: <div>Migrant & Seasonal HS</div>



	<p>Klamath Community College 7390 S. 6th Street, Building 1 Klamath Falls, OR 97603</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <div>Migrant & Seasonal HS</div>
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OCDC Fact Sheet: Malheur County, Oregon



Malheur County covers 9,930 square miles. Its county seat is Vale. As of 2023, the population was 31,313, making it 20th out of 36 in total population in Oregon. It had a rural population of 58.9% in 2023. In 2017, there were 964 farms in Malheur County covering 1,093,362 acres and making up 7% of the total of Oregon's ag sales.

Revised 8/09/2024

Demographics: Malheur County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
18%
2023
21%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE⁵¹)
56.8%
2023
54%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity
12.4%
2023
13.9%
2022

% People
Reporting Food
Insecurity Who Do
Not Qualify Based
on Income
17%
2022

% Unemployment
Rate
4.4%
2023
5.2%
2022

Adults
Potentially Served
by a Single Mental
Health Provider
190:1
2023

HUD Oregon Fair
Market Rent⁵²: 2
Bedroom
\$938
2024
\$893
2023
\$823
2020

% Families Paying
More Than 30% of
Income on
Housing
42.8%
11/07/2023

Labor Force
Participation Rate
50.5%
2023
50.0%
2022

Job Growth
(per 1,000 of
population)
9.4
2023
-11.7
2022
0.5
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
243 / 390
2022
248 / 371
2021

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) (per 1,000)
6.1
2022
2.4
2021

Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
80
2022
68 (18.4%)
2021

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)
7.8%
2023
6.3%
2022

⁵¹ 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.

⁵² 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	# Children Ages 0-2 1,252 2023 1,353 2021	# Children Ages 3-4 835 2023 902 2021	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 854 -1,218 2020
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 24.8% 2023 30.3% 2022	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 19.1% 2022 19.2% 2021	% Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 8% 2022	% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) 7.5% 2021-2022 5.1% 2019-2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 73% 2022 72% 2021	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 62.4% / 710 2021 55.2% / 740 2019	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 26.9 2023 27.2 2022	% Children Under Age 5 Who Are Children of Color 53% 2023

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
--	--	--	--	--

Race & Ethnicity⁵³: Malheur County



% White Alone 91.6% 7/01/2023 91.9% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.7% 7/01/2023 1.7% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 2.1% 7/01/2023 2% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 1.4% 7/01/2023 1.5% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.2% 7/01/2023 0.2% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 2.9% 7/01/2023 2.6% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 34.5% 7/01/2023 34.6% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 60.0% 7/01/2023 60.1% 4/01/2020

⁵³ Taken from the United States Census Bureau Quick Facts 7/01/2023:
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/malheurcountyoregon/PST045223>



Salaries: Malheur County



Annual Median Teacher Wages Range for ECE Center/Head Teacher

\$25,258 - \$52,000

2022

\$23,275 - \$31,158

2020

Agricultural Data: Malheur County



Migrant Workers
Working in Agriculture

1,530

2018

2,003

2013

Seasonal Workers
Working in Agriculture

3,037

2018

3,977

2013

Farm Operations: #
Operations

964

2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated

1,093,362

2017

Average Size of Farm
(Acres)

1,134

2017

#H-2A Petitions
Approved by Petitioner
County

119

2023

124

2022

% of State Agriculture
Sales

7%

2017

% of Farms That Hire
Farm Labor

38%

2017

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

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



Slots Allocated

344

12/31/2023

344

12/31/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

228

12/31/2023

240

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

23

12/31/2023

30

12/31/2022

Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

36

12/31/2023

OCDC Data – EHS CCP: Malheur County



Slots Allocated

24

12/31/2023

24

12/31/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

24

12/31/2023

44

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

3

12/31/2023

1

12/31/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

33%

12/31/2023

14%

12/31/2022

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



Slots Allocated

32

6/30/2024

32

6/30/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

34

6/30/2024

44

6/30/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

9

6/30/2024

0

6/30/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

3%

6/30/2024

7%

6/30/2022



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



Slots Allocated

20

6/30/2024

Children Served Since Program Start

29

6/30/2024

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



Priority Populations:

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

Sources:

- All data taken from OCDC 2024 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.
- OCDC Program Data dated 12/31 taken from the ERS_900 End of Year Board Reports
- OCDC Program Data dated 6/30 taken from the ERS_900 June Board Reports

Sites & Programs

Malheur County, Oregon



Nyssa Center
308 East 2nd Street
Nyssa, OR 97913-1300
(541) 293-3014

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

OPK-P3



R10: Nyssa Early Head Start
804 Adrian Boulevard
Nyssa, OR 97913




Programs:

Region 10 Partner



Sites & Programs

Malheur County, Oregon

	<p>Ontario Center 482 SE 3rd Street Ontario, OR 97914-3712 (541) 889-5325</p> <p>*Has on-site food pantry for families.</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrant & Seasonal HS EHS CCP OPK-P3 MIECHV
	<p>R10: Giggles and Grace Early Learning Center 482 SE 3rd Street Ontario, OR 97914-3712 (541) 889-5325 x1516</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region 10 Partner
	<p>R10: Ontario Teen Parent Program 942 NW 2nd Avenue Ontario, OR 97914 (541) 889-5309 x1005</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region 10 Partner



OCDC Fact Sheet: Marion County, Oregon



Marion County covers 1,194 square miles. Its county seat is Salem. As of 2023, the population was 344,037, making it the fifth most populous county in Oregon. It had a rural population of 15.4% in 2023. In 2017, there were 2,761 farms in Marion County covering 288,671 acres and making up 14% of the total of Oregon's agricultural sales.

Revised 8/09/2024

Demographics: Marion County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level

12%
2023
13%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE⁵⁴)

43%
2023
48%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity

10.6%
2023
11.2%
2022

% People
Reporting Food
Insecurity Who Do
Not Qualify Based
on Income

21%
2022

% Unemployment
Rate

5.1%
2023
6.9%
2022

Adults
Potentially Served
by a Single Mental
Health Provider

243:1
2023

HUD Oregon Fair
Market Rent⁵⁵: 2
Bedroom

\$1,340
2024
\$1,245
2023
\$1,001
2020

% Families Paying
More Than 30% of
Income on
Housing

50.5%
11/07/2023

Labor Force
Participation Rate

61.5%
2023
61.9%
2022

Job Growth
(per 1,000 of
population)

19.3
2023
-21.9
2022
7.2
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

428 / 739
2022
1,913 / 3,854
2021

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) (per 1,000)

4.2
2022
4.4
2021

Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth

586
2022
599 (15.6%)
2021

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)

5.7%
2023
7.0%
2022

⁵⁴ 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.

⁵⁵ 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	# Children Ages 0-2 12,499 2023 14,816 2021	# Children Ages 3-4 8,299 2023 9,877 2021	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 5,660-6,958 2020
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 17.5% 2023 18.3% 2022	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 15.0% 2022 16.8% 2021	% Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 16% 2022	% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) 2.6% 2021-2022 2.9% 2019-2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 71% 2022 72% 2021	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 62.1% / 9,570 2021 64.9% / 8,240 2019	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 5.5 2023 5.5 2022	% Children Under Age 5 Who Are Children of Color 53% 2023

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 & Ethnicity⁵⁶: Marion County



% White Alone 87.4% 7/01/2023 88.6% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.7% 7/01/2023 1.6% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 2.9% 7/01/2023 2.6% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 2.8% 7/01/2023 2.5% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 1.2% 7/01/2023 1.0% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 4.0% 7/01/2023 3.7% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 29.3% 7/01/2023 27.2% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 61.9% 7/01/2023 64.7% 4/01/2020

⁵⁶ Taken from the United States Census Bureau Quick Facts 7/01/2023:
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/marioncountyoregon/PST045223>



Salaries: Marion County



Annual Median Teacher Wages Range for ECE Center/Head Teacher

\$28,808 - \$52,000

2022

\$24,960 - \$37,440

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

#H-2A Petitions
Approved by Petitioner
County

38

2023

267

2022

% of State Agriculture
Sales

14%

2017

% of Farms That Hire
Farm Labor

31%

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

450

12/31/2023

320

12/31/2022

Children Served Since
Program Start

272

12/31/2023

152

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

15

12/31/2023

2

12/31/2022

Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

53

12/31/2023

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

OCDC Data – EHS CCP: Marion County



Slots Allocated

24

12/31/2023

24

12/31/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

24

12/31/2023

24

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

3

12/31/2023

1

12/31/2022

% Families with Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

25%

12/31/2023

0%

12/31/2022

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



Slots Allocated

212

6/30/2024

212

6/30/2022

Children Served Since
Program Start

137

6/30/2024

189

6/30/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

19

6/30/2024

23

6/30/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

18%

6/30/2024

19%

6/30/2022



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



Slots Allocated

14

6/30/2024

14

6/30/2022

Children Served Since Program Start

17

6/30/2024

18

6/30/2022

Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP

1

6/30/2024

0

6/30/2022

% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL

18%

6/30/2024

44%

6/30/2022

OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Marion County



Slots Allocated

40

6/30/2024

60

6/30/2022

Children Served Since Program Start

43

6/30/2024

63

6/30/2022

Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP

3

6/30/2024

11

6/30/2022

% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL

22%

6/30/2024

31%

6/30/2022

Totals are for Marion and South Marion OCDC Regions combined.

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



Slots Allocated

15

6/30/2024

Children Served Since Program Start

17

6/30/2024

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.





Sources:

- All data taken from OCDC 2024 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.
- OCDC Program Data dated 12/31 taken from the ERS_900 End of Year Board Reports
- OCDC Program Data dated 6/30 taken from the ERS_900 June Board Reports



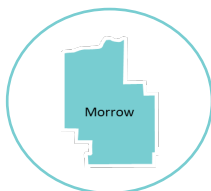
Sites & Programs

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
	<p>Settlemier Center 540 N Settlemier Street Woodburn, OR 97071-3105 (503) 981-3500</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrant & Seasonal HS EHS CCP Oregon Pre-Kindergarten MIECHV
	<p>Silverton Center 707 McClain Street Silverton, OR 97381-NONE (503) 874-9095</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrant & Seasonal HS Oregon Pre-Kindergarten Preschool Promise



OCDC Fact Sheet: Morrow County, Oregon



Morrow County covers 2,049 square miles. Its county seat is Heppner. As of 2023, the population was 11,964, making it 29th out of 36 in total population in Oregon. It had a rural population of 100% in 2023. In 2017, there were 375 farms in Morrow County covering 1,126,101 acres and making up 12% of the total of Oregon's agricultural sales.

Revised 8/09/2024

Demographics: Morrow County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level

15%

2023

14%

2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE⁵⁷)

45.7%

2023

42%

2020

% Total Food
Insecurity

9.3%

2023

10.2%

2022

% People
Reporting Food
Insecurity Who Do
Not Qualify Based
on Income

2%

2022

% Unemployment
Rate

4.6%

2023

5.2%

2022

Adults
Potentially Served
by a Single Mental
Health Provider

105:1

2023

HUD Oregon Fair
Market Rent⁵⁸: 2
Bedroom

\$915

2024

\$943

2023

\$861

2020

% Families Paying
More Than 30% of
Income on
Housing

34.0%

11/07/2023

Labor Force
Participation Rate

57.3%

2023

57.5%

2022

Job Growth
(per 1,000 of
population)

16.4

2023

-7.6

2022

28.0

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

88 / 147

2022

92 / 177

2021

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) (per 1,000)

4.2

2022

2.9

2021

Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth

34

2022

50 (28.7%)

2021

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs)

3.4%

2023

5.7%

2022

⁵⁷ 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.

⁵⁸ 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	# Children Ages 0-2 501 2023 457 2021	# Children Ages 3-4 334 2023 305 2021	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 219 - 407 2020
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 20.5% 2023 20.9% 2022	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 16.0% 2022 16.3% 2021	% Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 11% 2022	% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) 4.1% 2021-2022 7.0% 2019-2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 67% 2022 66% 2021	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 50.7% / 310 2021 54.0% / 240 2019	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 6.1 2023 6.5 2022	% Children Under Age 5 Who Are Children of Color 57% 2023

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
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Race & Ethnicity⁵⁹: Morrow County



% White Alone 92.0% 7/01/2023 92.9% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.2% 7/01/2023 1.1 % 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 2.7% 7/01/2023 2.5 % 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 1.2% 7/01/2023 0.6% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.3% 7/01/2023 0.3% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 2.6% 7/01/2023 2.6% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 42.2% 7/01/2023 37.7% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 53.2% 7/01/2023 58.0% 4/01/2020

⁵⁹ Taken from the United States Census Bureau Quick Facts 7/01/2023:
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/morrowcountyyoregon/PST045223>



Salaries: Morrow County



Annual Median Teacher Wages Range for ECE Center/Head Teacher

\$33,280 - \$52,749

2022

\$24,856 - \$52,749

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

#H-2A Petitions
Approved by Petitioner
County

20

2023

29

2022

% of State Agriculture
Sales

12%

2017

% of Farms That Hire
Farm Labor

37%

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

12/31/2023

60

12/31/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

14

12/31/2023

9

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

1

12/31/2023

0

12/31/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

14%

12/31/2023

33%

12/31/2022

OCDC Data – EHS CCP: Morrow County



Slots Allocated

24

12/31/2023

24

12/31/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

26

12/31/2023

21

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

2

12/31/2023

1

12/31/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

19%

12/31/2023

14%

12/31/2022

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



Sources:

- All data taken from OCDC 2024 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.
- OCDC Program Data dated 12/31 taken from the ERS_900 End of Year Board Reports
- OCDC Program Data dated 6/30 taken from the ERS_900 June Board Reports

Sites & Programs

Morrow County, Oregon



Boardman Center
123 Willowfork Drive
Boardman, OR 97818-8049

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

EHS CCP



OCDC Fact Sheet: Multnomah County, Oregon



Multnomah County covers 466 square miles. Its county seat is Portland. As of 2023, the population was 810,011, making it the largest county in Oregon. It had a rural population of 1.3% in 2023. In 2017, there were 653 farms in Multnomah County covering 25,435 acres and making up 1% of the total of Oregon's agricultural sales.

Revised 8/09/2024

Demographics: Multnomah County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level

13%

2023

11%

2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE⁶⁰)

46.2%

2023

43%

2020

% Total Food
Insecurity

11.5%

2023

11.2%

2022

% People
Reporting Food
Insecurity Who Do
Not Qualify Based
on Income

36%

2022

% Unemployment
Rate

5.6%

2023

8.6%

2022

Adults
Potentially Served
by a Single Mental
Health Provider

100:1

2023

HUD Oregon Fair
Market Rent⁶¹: 2
Bedroom

\$2,024

2024

\$1,839

2023

\$1,495

2020

% Families Paying
More Than 30% of
Income on
Housing

30.1%

11/07/2023

Labor Force
Participation Rate

70.0%

2023

69.8%

2022

Job Growth
(per 1,000 of
population)

21.6

2023

-59.1

2022

15.2

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

3,085 / 7,382

2022

2,980 / 7,536

2021

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) (per 1,000)

3.5

2022

2.9

2021

Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth

852

2022

769 (10.3%)

2021

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)

7.5%

2023

6.8%

2022

⁶⁰ 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.

⁶¹ 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	# Children Ages 0-2 22,464 2023 28,715 2021	# Children Ages 3-4 14,976 2023 19,143 2021	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 9,465 - 11,067 2020
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 15.1% 2023 16.8% 2022	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 13.6% 2022 17.1% 2021	% Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 34% 2022	% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) 2.9% 2021-2022 3.1% 2019-2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 69% 2022 71% 2021	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 61.3% / 12,440 2021 70.6% / 11,280 2019	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 7.4 2023 8.8 2022	% Children Under Age 5 Who Are Children of Color 45% 2023

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 & Ethnicity⁶²: Multnomah County



% White Alone 77.8% 7/01/2023 79% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 6.3% 7/01/2023 6% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 1.6% 7/01/2023 1.4% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 8.3% 7/01/2023 8.1% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.7% 7/01/2023 0.7% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 5.2% 7/01/2023 4.7% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 13.7% 7/01/2023 12.0% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 66.5% 7/01/2023 69.1% 4/01/2020

⁶² Taken from the United States Census Bureau Quick Facts 7/01/2023:
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/multnomahcountyoregon/PST045223>



Salaries: Multnomah County



Annual Median Teacher Wages Range for ECE Center/Head Teacher

\$31,200 - \$43,680

2022

\$29,120 - \$39,520

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

#H-2A Petitions
Approved by Petitioner
County

98

2023

1,121

2022

% of State Agriculture
Sales

1%

2017

% of Farms That Hire
Farm Labor

33%

2017

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

Portland Metro Area (Multnomah, Washington, and Clackamas Counties) Urban Growth Boundary History⁶³

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2011	2013	2014	2017	2018	2023
Acres Added	314	140	19,160	1	1,930	578	2	4	14	2,017	42	1,181	83	2,210	494

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



Slots Allocated

156

12/31/2023

156

12/31/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

87

12/31/2023

97

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

27

12/31/2023

20

12/31/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

23%

12/31/2023

27%

12/31/2022

OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Multnomah County



Slots Allocated

40

6/30/2024

20

6/30/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

41

6/30/2024

23

6/30/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

16

6/30/2024

5

6/30/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

10%

6/30/2024

22%

6/30/2022

⁶³ OregonMetro.gov. (2023, August 3). Urban growth boundary. Retrieved from <https://www.oregonmetro.gov/urban-growth-boundary>



OCDC Data - Preschool for All (PFA): Multnomah County



Slots Allocated

20

6/30/2024

Children Served Since Program Start

10

6/30/2024

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



Slots Allocated

10

6/30/2024

10

12/31/2022

Children Served Since Program Start

156

6/30/2024

12

12/31/2022

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

Sources:

- All data taken from OCDC 2024 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.
- OCDC Program Data dated 12/31 taken from the ERS_900 End of Year Board Reports
- OCDC Program Data dated 6/30 taken from the ERS_900 June Board Reports

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

Preschool for All





R10: NAYA Family Center
7650 N Commercial Ave
Portland, OR 97217
(503) 288-8177 x 209

Programs:

Region 10



OCDC Fact Sheet: Polk County, Oregon



Polk County covers 744 square miles. Its county seat is Dallas. As of 2023, the population was 86,347, making it 13th out of 36 in total population in Oregon. It had a rural population of 20.4% in 2023. In 2017, there were 1,243 farms in Polk County covering 148,905 acres and making up 3% of the total of Oregon's agricultural sales.

Revised 8/09/2024

Demographics: Polk County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level

13%
2023

15%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE⁶⁴)

39%
2023

37%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity

9.6%
2023

10.5%
2022

% People
Reporting Food
Insecurity Who Do
Not Qualify Based
on Income

31%
2022

% Unemployment
Rate

4.8%
2023

6.6%
2022

Adults
Potentially Served
by a Single Mental
Health Provider

338:1
2023

HUD Oregon Fair
Market Rent⁶⁵: 2
Bedroom

\$1,340
2024

\$1,245
2023

\$1,001
2020

% Families Paying
More Than 30% of
Income on
Housing

49.3%
11/07/2023

Labor Force
Participation Rate

60.4%
2023

59.8%
2022

Job Growth
(per 1,000 of
population)

5.6
2023

-17.4
2022

0.6
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

358 / 886
2022

339 / 895
2021

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) (per 1,000)

1.8
2022

2.4
2021

% of Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth

88
2022

60 (6.7%)
2021

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs)

6.3%
2023

8.8%
2022

⁶⁴ 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.

⁶⁵ 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	# Children Ages 0-2 2,722 2023 3,245 2021	# Children Ages 3-4 1,815 2023 2,163 2021	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 772 -1,212 2020
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 13.8% 2023 13% 2022	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 13.9% 2022 15.2% 2021	% Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 27% 2022	% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) 2.1% 2021-2022 2.6% 2019-2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 70% 2022 73% 2021	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 51.5% / 1,780 2021 60.7% / 1,600 2019	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 4.6 2023 5.1 2022	% Children Under Age 5 Who Are Children of Color 36% 2023

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
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Race & Ethnicity⁶⁶: Polk County



% White Alone 88.9% 7/01/2023 89.9% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.2% 7/01/2023 1.1% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 2.8% 7/01/2023 2.5% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 2.3% 7/01/2023 2.1% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.6% 7/01/2023 0.5% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 4.3% 7/01/2023 4% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 16.0% 7/01/2023 14.5% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 75.3% 7/01/2023 77.3% 4/01/2020

⁶⁶ Taken from the United States Census Bureau Quick Facts 7/01/2023:
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/polkcounyoregon/PST045223>



Salaries: Polk County



Annual Median Teacher Wages Range for ECE Center/Head Teacher

\$28,444 - \$40,560

2022

\$29,120 - \$39,520

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

#H-2A Petitions Approved by Petitioner County

-

2023

2

2022

% of State Agriculture Sales

3%

2017

% of Farms That Hire Farm Labor

28%

2017

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

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



Slots Allocated

144

12/31/2023

144

12/31/2022

Children Served Since Program Start

87

12/31/2023

79

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP

6

12/31/2023

5

12/31/2022

% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL

25%

12/31/2023

25%

12/31/2022

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



Slots Allocated

24

6/30/2024

16

6/30/2022

Children Served Since Program Start

28

6/30/2024

18

6/30/2022

Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP

4

6/30/2024

3

6/30/2022

% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL

7%

6/30/2024

17%

6/30/2022

OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Polk County



Slots Allocated

60

6/30/2024

40

6/30/2022

Children Served Since Program Start

66

6/30/2024

42

6/30/2022

Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP

8

6/30/2024

8

6/30/2022

% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL

9%

6/30/2024

29%

6/30/2022



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.

Sources:

- All data taken from OCDC 2024 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.
- OCDC Program Data dated 12/31 taken from the ERS_900 End of Year Board Reports
- OCDC Program Data dated 6/30 taken from the ERS_900 June Board Reports

Sites & Programs

Polk County, Oregon



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

Programs:

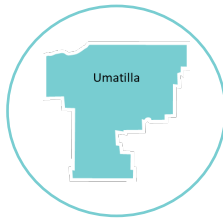
Migrant & Seasonal HS

OPK-P3

Preschool Promise



OCDC Fact Sheet: Umatilla County, Oregon



Umatilla County covers 3,231 square miles. Its county seat is Pendleton. As of 2023, the population was 79,509, making it 14th out of 36 in total population in Oregon. It had a rural population of 31.7% in 2023. In 2017, there were 1,724 farms in Umatilla County covering 1,352,241 acres and making up 7% of the total of Oregon's agricultural sales.

Revised 8/09/2024

Demographics: Umatilla County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
13%
2023
17%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE⁶⁷)
45.1%
2023
45%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity
11.0%
2023
12.8%
2022

% People
Reporting Food
Insecurity Who Do
Not Qualify Based
on Income
22%
2022

% Unemployment
Rate
5.2%
2023
6.8%
2022

Adults
Potentially Served
by a Single Mental
Health Provider
231:1
2023

HUD Oregon Fair
Market Rent⁶⁸: 2
Bedroom
\$1,057
2024
\$966
2023
\$837
2020

% Families Paying
More Than 30% of
Income on
Housing
42.3%
11/07/2023

Labor Force
Participation Rate
57.6%
2023
57.8%
2022

Job Growth
(per 1,000 of
population)
15.1
2023
-13.2
2022
2.1
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

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Umatilla County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women
512 / 927
2022
545 / 960
2021

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) (per 1,000)
5.9
2022
6.0
2021

Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
206
2022
209 (22.0%)
2021

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)
7.6%
2023
5.7%
2022

⁶⁷ 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.

⁶⁸ 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	# Children Ages 0-2 2,936 2023 3,556 2021	# Children Ages 3-4 1,957 2023 2,370 2021	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 1,485 -2,213 2020
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 16.7% 2023 19.1% 2022	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 18.4% 2022 18.8% 2021	% Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 15% 2022	% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) 1.8% 2021-2022 1.7% 2019-2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 70% 2022 67% 2021	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 58.1% / 1,540 2021 57.8% / 1,310 2019	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 10.5 2023 11.3 2022	% Children Under Age 5 Who Are Children of Color 55% 2023

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 & Ethnicity⁶⁹: Umatilla County



% White Alone 89.9% 7/01/2023 90.4% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.3% 7/01/2023 1.2% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 4.2% 7/01/2023 4.3% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 1.3% 7/01/2023 1.1% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.2% 7/01/2023 0.3% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 3.1% 7/01/2023 2.7% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 30.0% 7/01/2023 27.6% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 62.7% 7/01/2023 65.1% 4/01/2020

⁶⁹ Taken from the United States Census Bureau Quick Facts 7/01/2023:
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/umatillacountyoregon/PST045223>



Salaries: Umatilla County



Annual Median Teacher Wages Range for ECE Center/Head Teacher

\$34,133 - \$52,104

2022

\$32,822 - \$52,749

2020

Agricultural Data: Umatilla County



Migrant Workers
Working in Agriculture

926

2018

1,884

2013

Seasonal Workers
Working in Agriculture

1,838

2018

3,739

2013

Farm Operations: #
Operations

1,724

2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated

1,352,241

2017

Average Size of Farm
(Acres)

784

2017

#H-2A Petitions
Approved by Petitioner
County

28

2023

1,068

2022

% of State Agriculture
Sales

7%

2017

% of Farms That Hire
Farm Labor

28%

2017

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

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



Slots Allocated

412

12/31/2023

412

12/31/2022

Children Served Since
Program Start

202

12/31/2023

197

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

9

12/31/2023

12

12/31/2022

Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

21

12/31/2023

OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Umatilla County



Slots Allocated

20

6/30/2024

18

6/30/2022

Children Served Since
Program Start

27

6/30/2024

18

6/30/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

0

6/30/2024

2

6/30/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

15%

6/30/2024

28%

6/30/2022

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





Sources:

- All data taken from OCDC 2024 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.
- OCDC Program Data dated 12/31 taken from the ERS_900 End of Year Board Reports
- OCDC Program Data dated 6/30 taken from the ERS_900 June Board Reports

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>Programs:</p> <p>Migrant & Seasonal HS</p> <p>EHS CCP</p> <p>Preschool Promise</p>



OCDC Fact Sheet: Wasco County, Oregon



Wasco County covers 2,400 square miles. Its county seat is The Dalles. As of 2023, the population was 26,603, making it 22nd out of 36 in total population in Oregon. It had a rural population of 34.8% in 2023. In 2017, there were 595 farms in Wasco County covering 1,388,988 acres and making up 2% of the total of Oregon's agricultural sales.

Revised 8/09/2024

Demographics: Wasco County

	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level 10% 2023 13% 2020	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ⁷⁰) 49.7% 2023 48% 2020	% Total Food Insecurity 10.8% 2023 11.8% 2022	% People Reporting Food Insecurity Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 24% 2022	% Unemployment Rate 5.2% 2023 7.1% 2022
	# Adults Potentially Served by a Single Mental Health Provider 166:1 2023	HUD Oregon Fair Market Rent ⁷¹ : 2 Bedroom \$1,549 2024 \$1,106 2023 \$1,145 2020	% Families Paying More Than 30% of Income on Housing 34.3% 11/07/2023	Labor Force Participation Rate 60.5% 2023 59.6% 2022	Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) 13.3 2023 -16.8 2022 -2.1 2020

Climate, Weather, Risk of Fires: Wasco County

	# 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 154 / 273 2022 140 / 251 2021	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) (per 1,000) 1.7 2022 4.2 2021	# Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth 28 2022 31 (12.4%) 2021	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs.) 9.6% 2023 6.0% 2022
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⁷⁰ 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.

⁷¹ 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	# Children Ages 0-2 892 2023 1,073 2021	# Children Ages 3-4 595 2023 715 2021	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 233 - 457 2020
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 12.5% 2023 14.6% 2022	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 15.9% 2022 17.3% 2021	% Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 17% 2022	% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) 2.5% 2021-2022 2.8% 2019-2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations No Data 2022 67% 2021	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 65.1% / 650 2021 67.4% / 600 2019	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 7.6 2023 8.7 2022	% Children Under Age 5 Who Are Children of Color 42% 2023

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 & Ethnicity⁷²: Wasco County



% White Alone 90.7% 7/01/2023 91% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 0.9% 7/01/2023 0.8% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 3.6% 7/01/2023 3.8% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 1.1% 7/01/2023 1.1% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.8% 7/01/2023 0.7% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 3.0% 7/01/2023 2.6% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 21.1% 7/01/2023 19.2% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 71.8% 7/01/2023 73.6% 4/01/2020

⁷² Taken from the United States Census Bureau Quick Facts 7/01/2023:
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/wascocountyoregon/PST045223>



Salaries: Wasco County



Annual Median Teacher Wages Range for ECE Center/Head Teacher

\$30,514 - \$47,674

2022

\$29,266 - \$43,758

2020

Agricultural Data: Wasco County



Migrant Workers
Working in Agriculture

7,483

2018

1,901

2013

Seasonal Workers
Working in Agriculture

14,854

2018

3,773

2013

Farm Operations: #
Operations

595

2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated

1,388,988

2017

Average Size of Farm
(Acres)

2,334

2017

#H-2A Petitions
Approved by Petitioner
County

-

2023

-

2022

% of State Agriculture
Sales

2%

2017

% of Farms That Hire
Farm Labor

36%

2017

Crops: Apples, Cherries, Pears, Wine Grapes

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



Slots Allocated

296

12/31/2023

296

12/31/2022

Children Served Since
Program Start

241

12/31/2023

258

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

13

12/31/2023

17

12/31/2022

Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

25

12/31/2023

OCDC Data – EHS CCP: Wasco County



Slots Allocated

16

12/31/2023

16

12/31/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

17

12/31/2023

23

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

2

12/31/2023

1

12/31/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

18%

12/31/2023

9%

12/31/2022

OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Wasco County



Slots Allocated

20

6/30/2024

20

6/30/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

21

6/30/2024

17

6/30/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

3

6/30/2024

0

6/30/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

5%

6/30/2024

35%

6/30/2022



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



Priority Populations:

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

Sources:

- All data taken from OCDC 2024 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.
- OCDC Program Data dated 12/31 taken from the ERS_900 End of Year Board Reports
- OCDC Program Data dated 6/30 taken from the ERS_900 June Board Reports

Sites & Programs

Wasco County, Oregon



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

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS

EHS CCP

Preschool Promise



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

Programs:

Migrant & Seasonal HS



OCDC Fact Sheet: Washington County, Oregon



Washington County covers 726 square miles. As of 2023, the population was 596,969, making it second most populous county in Oregon. It had a rural population of 5.5% in 2023. In 2017, there were 1,755 farms in Washington County covering 104,715 miles and making up 4% of the total of Oregon's agricultural sales.

Revised 3/25/2024

Demographics: Washington County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level

8%

2023

8%

2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE⁷³)

41.3%

2023

44%

2020

% Total Food
Insecurity

8.0%

2023

8.4%

2022

% People
Reporting Food
Insecurity Who Do
Not Qualify Based
on Income

43%

2022

% Unemployment
Rate

6.5%

2022

3.5%

2020

Hourly Wage
Necessary to
Afford 2 BR at Fair
Market Rent⁷⁴

\$29.72

2023

\$27.65

2022

\$25.14

2021

HUD Oregon Fair
Market Rent: 2
Bedroom

\$2,024

2024

% Families Paying
More Than 30% of
Income on
Housing

46.3%

11/07/2023

Labor Force
Participation Rate

69.0%

2023

69.3%

2022

Job Growth
(per 1,000 of
population)

17.0

2023

-32.7

2022

8.4

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

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Washington County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women

1,888 / 5,987

2022

1,811 / 6,265

2021

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) (per 1,000)

1.8

2022

1.4

2021

Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth

495

2022

468

2021

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)

6.5%

2023

6.5%

2022

⁷³ 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.

⁷⁴ 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	# Children Ages 0-2 19,329 2023 23,799 2021	# Children Ages 3-4 12,886 2023 15,866 2021	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 5,260 -6,490 2020
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 8.8% 2023 10.4% 2022	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 10.0% 2022 12.1% 2021	% Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 35% 2022	% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) 2.6% 2021-2022 3.2% 2019-2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 70% 2022 75% 2020 75% 2019	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits 60.9% / 8,400 2021 73.9% / 7,220 2019	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 3.1 2022 3.6 2020	# / % Children (0-18) Who Were Victims of Abuse/Neglect 1,120 / 0.8% 2020 1,178 / 0.9% 2019

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Washington County



% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 60.1% 2021 54% 2020	% Children Without Access to Regulated Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 77% 2022 81% 2020	% Children Without Access to Regulated Child Care Slot (age 3-5) 57% 2022 66% 2020	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 4,425 / 104 2022 4,534 / 124 2020	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 8,656 / 1,472 2022 8,183 / 972 2020
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Salaries: Washington County



Annual Median Teacher Wages Range for ECE Center/Head Teacher

\$31,200 - \$41,600

2022

\$27,040 - \$37,440

2020



Race & Ethnicity: Washington County⁷⁵



% White Alone 77.8% 7/01/2023 79.6% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 2.9% 7/01/2023 2.5% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 1.2% 7/01/2023 1.1% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 12.7% 7/01/2023 11.7% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.6% 7/01/2023 0.5% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 4.9% 7/01/2023 4.5% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 17.9% 7/01/2023 17.1% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 62.1% 7/01/2023 64.6% 4/01/2020

Agricultural Data: Washington County



# Migrant Workers Working in Agriculture 2,500 2018 1,351 2013	# Seasonal Workers Working in Agriculture 4,963 2018 5,371 2013	Farm Operations: # Operations 1,755 2017	Farm Operations: Average # Acres Operated 104,715 2017
Average Size of Farm (Acres) 60 2017	#H-2A Petitions Approved by Petitioner County 7,919 2023 7,841 2022	% of State Agriculture Sales 4% 2017	% of Farms That Hire Farm Labor 32% 2017
Crops: Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Blueberries, Nursery, Nuts, Christmas Trees, Wine Grapes			

Portland Metro Area (Multnomah, Washington, and Clackamas Counties) Urban Growth Boundary History⁷⁶

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2011	2013	2014	2017	2018	2023
Acres Added	314	140	19,160	1	1,930	578	2	4	14	2,017	42	1,181	83	2,210	494

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



# Slots Allocated 148 12/31/2023 148 12/31/2022	# Children Served Since Program Start 94 12/31/2023 109 12/31/2022	# Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP 11 12/31/2023 16 12/31/2022	# Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL 8 12/31/2023
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⁷⁵ From the US Census Bureau Quick Facts Washington County 7/01/2023
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/washingtoncountyoregon/PST045223>

⁷⁶ OregonMetro.gov. (2023, August 3). Urban growth boundary. Retrieved from <https://www.oregonmetro.gov/urban-growth-boundary>



OCDC Data – EHS CCP: Washington County



Slots Allocated

32

12/31/2022

32

12/31/2022

Children Served Since Program Start

8

12/31/2023

14

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP

0

12/31/2023

0

12/31/2022

Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL

2

12/31/2023

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



Slots Allocated

218

6/30/2024

236

6/30/2022

Children Served Since Program Start

169

6/30/2024

166

6/30/2022

Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP

45

6/30/2024

43

6/30/2022

% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL

11%

6/30/2024

22%

6/30/2022

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



Slots Allocated

72

6/30/2024

80

6/30/2022

Children Served Since Program Start

62

6/30/2024

50

6/30/2022

Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP

9

6/30/2024

10

6/30/2022

% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL

21%

6/30/2024

18%

6/30/2022

OCDC Data - Preschool Promise (PSP): Washington County



Slots Allocated

40

6/30/2024

20

6/30/2022

Children Served Since Program Start

43

6/30/2024

24

6/30/2022

Children 0-5 with IEP/IFSP

10

6/30/2024

8

6/30/2022

% Families With Income Between 100%-130% FPL

7%

6/30/2024

50%

6/30/2022

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

Sources:

- All data taken from OCDC 2024 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.
- OCDC Program Data dated 12/31 taken from the ERS_900 End of Year Board Reports
- OCDC Program Data dated 6/30 taken from the ERS_900 June Board Reports



Sites & Programs

Washington County, Oregon

	<p>Adelante Mujeres 2030 Main Street Suite A Forest Grove, OR 97116-3049 (503) 992-0078</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPK-P3 Region 10 Partner
	<p>Enterprise Center 1675 SE Enterprise Circle Hillsboro, OR 97123-5064 (503) 213-1191</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrant & Seasonal HS EHS CCP Preschool Promise Oregon Pre-Kindergarten OPK-P3
	<p>Jose Pedro Center 1389 S. Dogwood Street Cornelius, OR 97113-7508 (503) 359-0649</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrant & Seasonal HS EHS CCP Oregon Pre-Kindergarten OPK-P3
	<p>Linden Center 830 S Linden Street Cornelius, OR 97113-6501 (503) 359-5957</p>	<p>Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oregon Pre-Kindergarten Preschool Promise



OCDC Fact Sheet: Yamhill County, Oregon



Yamhill County covers 718 square miles. Its county seat is McMinnville. As of 2023, the population was 107,024, making it 10th out of 36 in total population in Oregon. It had a rural population of 26.5% in 2023. In 2017, there were 2,138 farms in Yamhill County covering 169,357 acres and making up 6% of the total of Oregon's ag sales.

Revised 8/09/2024

Demographics: Yamhill County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level

12%
2023
15%
2020

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE⁷⁷)

46.4%
2023
54%
2020

% Total Food
Insecurity

9.8%
2023
10.2%
2022

% People
Reporting Food
Insecurity Who Do
Not Qualify Based
on Income

32%
2022

% Unemployment
Rate

4.7%
2023
6.8%
2022

Adults
Potentially Served
by a Single Mental
Health Provider

197:1
2023

HUD Oregon Fair
Market Rent⁷⁸: 2
Bedroom

\$2,024
2024
\$1,839
2023
\$1,495
2020

% Families Paying
More Than 30% of
Income on
Housing

50.7%
11/07/2023

Labor Force
Participation Rate

60.0%
2023
59.1%
2022

Job Growth
(per 1,000 of
population)

19.1
2023
-22.6
2022
6.1
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

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Yamhill County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women

440 / 1,034
2022
426 / 1,071
2021

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) (per 1,000)

3.1
2022
1.1
2021

of Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth

99
2022
85 (8.0%)
2021

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)

6.6%
2023
5.2%
2022

⁷⁷ 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.

⁷⁸ 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	# Children Ages 0-2 3,331 2023 3,914 2021	# Children Ages 3-4 2,221 2023 2,610 2021	# Children 0-6 Eligible for HS 1,461 - 2,171 2020
% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 14.2% 2023 16.3% 2022	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 14.3% 2022 16.2% 2021	% Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 23% 2022	% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) 3.6% 2021-2022 3.8% 2019-2020
% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 69% 2022 76% 2021	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well- Child Visits 59.3% / 2,180 2021 65.5% / 1,870 2019	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 3.2 2023 3.5 2022	% Children Under Age 5 Who Are Children of Color 33% 2023

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 & Ethnicity⁷⁹: Yamhill County



% White Alone 90.8% 7/01/2023 91.4% 4/01/2020	% Black or African American Alone 1.2% 7/01/2023 1.2% 4/01/2020	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 2.0% 7/01/2023 2.0% 4/01/2020	% Asian Alone 2.1% 7/01/2023 2.0% 4/01/2020
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.3% 7/01/2023 0.3% 4/01/2020	% Two or More Races 3.6% 7/01/2023 3.2% 4/01/2020	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 18.0% 7/01/2023 16.2% 4/01/2020	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 74.7% 7/01/2023 76.8% 4/01/2020

⁷⁹ Taken from the United States Census Bureau Quick Facts 7/01/2023:
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/yamhillcountyoregon/RHI125223>



Salaries: Yamhill County



Annual Median Teacher Wages Range for ECE Center/Head Teacher

\$29,120 - \$41,600

2022

\$25,490 - \$35,578

2020

Agricultural Data: Yamhill County



Migrant Workers
Working in Agriculture

2,074

2018

1,756

2013

Seasonal Workers
Working in Agriculture

4,117

2018

6,489

2013

Farm Operations: #
Operations

2,138

2017

Farm Operations:
Average # Acres
Operated

169,357

2017

Average Size of Farm
(Acres)

79

2017

#H-2A Petitions
Approved by Petitioner
County

44

2023

69

2022

% of State Agriculture
Sales

6%

2017

% of Farms That Hire
Farm Labor

27%

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

12/31/2023

32

12/31/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

15

12/31/2023

29

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

0

12/31/2023

2

12/31/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

0

12/31/2023

7%

12/31/2022

OCDC Data – EHS CCP: Yamhill County



Slots Allocated

32

12/31/2023

32

12/31/2022

Children Served
Since Program Start

32

12/31/2023

22

12/31/2022

Children 0-5 with
IEP/IFSP

0

12/31/2023

1

12/31/2022

% Families With Income
Between 100%-130%
FPL

3%

12/31/2023

9%

12/31/2022

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



Sources:

- All data taken from OCDC 2024 Community Assessment: Appendix C: Status of Oregon Children and Families in OCDC Counties, which can be found at www.ocdc.net unless otherwise noted.
- OCDC Program Data dated 12/31 taken from the ERS_900 End of Year Board Reports
- OCDC Program Data dated 6/30 taken from the ERS_900 June Board Reports

Sites & Programs

Yamhill County, Oregon



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

Programs:

EHS CCP

Migrant and Seasonal HS





Oregon County Fact Sheets

Oregon County Fact Sheets

Fact Sheet: Clatsop County, Oregon



Clatsop County covers 1,085 square miles. Its county seat is Astoria. As of 2023, the population was 40,720, making it 19th out of 36 in population size in Oregon. Its rural population was 39.1%. The principal industries of Clatsop County are fishing, lumber and agriculture.

Revised 8/14/2024

Demographics: Clatsop County



% Households
<100% Federal
Poverty Level
9%
2023

% Households in
Financial Hardship
(above FPL, but
below ALICE⁸⁰)
45.4%
2023

% Total Food
Insecurity
12.5%
2023

% People
Reporting Food
Insecurity Who Do
Not Qualify Based
on Income
28%
2022

% Unemployment
Rate
6.0%
2023

Adults
Potentially Served
by a Single Mental
Health Provider
275:1
2023

HUD Oregon Fair
Market Rent⁸¹: 2
Bedroom
\$1,274
2024
\$1,028
2022

% Families Paying
More Than 30% of
Income on
Housing
44.1%
11/07/2023

Labor Force
Participation Rate
57.4%
2023

Job Growth
(per 1,000 of
population)
12.7
2023

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Clatsop County



Eligible Pregnant
Women / Total
Pregnant Women
375 / 173
2022

Total Teen Pregnancies
(10-17) (per 1,000)
3.7
2022

Mothers Reporting
Less Than HS Diploma
at Time of Child's Birth
44
2022

% Low Weight Births
(under 5.5 lbs.)
7.1%
2023

Oregon Children Demographics: Clatsop County



Children
Under Age 5
1,935
2020

Children
Ages 0-2
1,108
2023

Children
Ages 3-4
738
2023

% Children Under Age
5 Who Are Children of
Color
23%
2023

% Childhood Poverty
Rate (Under age 18)
10.9%
2023

% Children in Food
Insecure Households
(under age 18)
13.6%
2022

% Children in Food
Insecure Households
Who Do Not Qualify
Based on Income
12%
2022


% Students Lacking
Stable Housing (0-17)
5.5%
2021-2022

⁸⁰ 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.

⁸¹ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.



Oregon Children Demographics: Clatsop County

	% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 64% 2022	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits 55.7% / 690 2021	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 8.4 2023	# Children in Foster Care 66 2021
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Availability & Access to ECE Services: Clatsop County



% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 63% 2020	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 92% 2022	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 59% 2022	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 92 / 0 2022	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 472 / 173 2022
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Race & Ethnicity⁸²: Clatsop County



% White Alone 92.2% 7/01/2023	% Black or African American Alone 0.9% 7/01/2023	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 1.5% 7/01/2023	% Asian Alone 1.7% 7/01/2023
% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.4% 7/01/2023	% Two or More Races 3.3% 7/01/2023	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 10.4% 7/01/2023	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 83.3% 7/01/2023

Salaries: Clatsop County



Annual Median Teacher Wages Range for ECE Center/Head Teacher
\$27,560 - \$ 37,440
 2022

Agricultural Data: Clatsop County



# Migrant Workers Working in Agriculture 134 2018	# Seasonal Workers Working in Agriculture 266 2018	Farm Operations: # Operations 226 2017	Farm Operations: Average # Acres Operated 15,070 2017	% of Farms That Hire Farm Labor 21% 2017
Crops: Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes, fruits, tree nuts, berries, nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod, hay, cattle, milk from cows.				

Clatsop County's agricultural sales were 14% crops and 86% in livestock, poultry, and animal products in 2017⁸³. Coastwide, this provided 2,089 jobs in commercial fisheries in 2021⁸⁴.

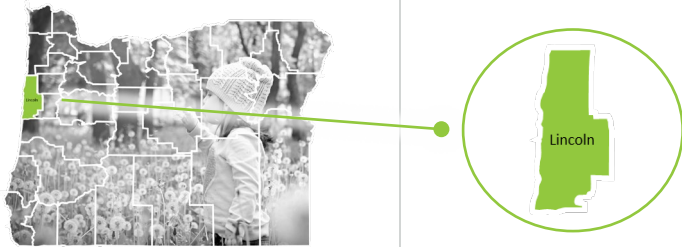
⁸² Taken from the United States Census Bureau Quick Facts 7/01/2023:
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/clatsopcountyoregon/RH125223>

⁸³ 2017 USDA Census of Agriculture County Profile:
https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Oregon/cp41057.pdf

⁸⁴ 2021 Department of Fish and Wildlife Oregon. Commercial and Recreational Fishing and Nearshore Fisheries Coastwide and Statewide Economic Contributions in 2021.
<https://www.dfw.state.or.us/agency/docs/TRG%20Oregon%20fishing%20industry%202020-2021%20ES.pdf>




Fact Sheet: Lincoln County, Oregon



Lincoln County covers 1,194 square miles. Its county seat is Newport. As of 2023, the population was 49,866, making it 18th out of 36 in population size in Oregon. Its rural population was 38%. Lincoln County has a rich fishing history as Newport is one of the 2 major fishing ports in Oregon.

Revised 8/14/2024

Demographics: Lincoln County

	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level 13% 2023	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ⁸⁵) 42.1% 2023	% Total Food Insecurity 15.4%* 2023	% People Reporting Food Insecurity Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 23% 2022	% Unemployment Rate 6.8%** 2023
	# Adults Potentially Served by a Single Mental Health Provider 202:1 2023	HUD Oregon Fair Market Rent ⁸⁶ : 2 Bedroom \$1,274 2024 \$1,102 2022	% Families Paying More Than 30% of Income on Housing 50.5% 11/07/2023	Labor Force Participation Rate 50.6% 2023	Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) 14.8 2023


* Lincon County is #1 in food insecurity in Oregon. Klamath is #2.

** Lincon County is #1 in Oregon for unemployment.

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Lincoln County

	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women 441 / 237 2022	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) (per 1,000) 3.3 2022	# Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth 57 2022	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs.) 7.9% 2023

Oregon Children Demographics: Lincoln County


	# Children Under Age 5 1,981 2020	# Children Ages 0-2 1,114 2023	# Children Ages 3-4 743 2023	% Children Under Age 5 Who Are Children of Color 42% 2023
	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 19.3% 2023	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 21.1% 2022	% Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 11% 2022	% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) 12.1% 2021-2022

⁸⁵ 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.

⁸⁶ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.




Oregon Children Demographics: Lincoln County

	% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 67% 2022	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits 57.5% / 910 2021	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 11.1* 2023	# Children in Foster Care 89 2021
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*Lincoln County is #1 in Oregon for number of children in foster care.

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Lincoln County


	% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 40.2% 2021	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 92% 2022	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 60% 2022	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 91 / 0* 2022	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 474 / 235 2022
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*Note that there are no publicly funded slots for infants and toddlers ages 0-2.

Race & Ethnicity⁸⁷: Lincoln County

	% White Alone 88.9% 7/01/2023	% Black or African American Alone 1.0% 7/01/2023	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 4.1% 7/01/2023	% Asian Alone 1.6% 7/01/2023
	% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.2% 7/01/2023	% Two or More Races 4.2% 7/01/2023	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 10.4% 7/01/2023	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 80.8% 7/01/2023

Salaries: Lincoln County

	Annual Median Teacher Wages Range for ECE Center/Head Teacher \$29,786 - \$50,055 2022
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Agricultural Data: Lincoln County

	# Migrant Workers Working in Agriculture 22 2018	# Seasonal Workers Working in Agriculture 43 2018	Farm Operations: # Operations 384 2017	Farm Operations: Average # Acres Operated 29,017 2017	% of Farms That Hire Farm Labor 23% 2017
Crops: Fruits, tree nuts, berries, nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod, cattle, aquaculture.					

Lincoln County is the #6 producer in aquaculture in Oregon in 2017⁸⁸. Coastwide, this provided 2,089 jobs in commercial fisheries in 2021⁸⁹.

⁸⁷ Taken from the United States Census Bureau Quick Facts 7/01/2023:

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/lincolncountyoregon/RHI125223>

⁸⁸ 2017 USDA Census of Agriculture County Profile:

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Oregon/cp41041.pdf

⁸⁹ 2021 Department of Fish and Wildlife Oregon. Commercial and Recreational Fishing and Nearshore Fisheries



Fact Sheet: Tillamook County, Oregon



Tillamook County covers 1,333 square miles. Its county seat is Tillamook. As of 2023, the population was 27,129, making it 21st out of 36 in population size in Oregon. Its rural population was 60.7%. The principal industries of Tillamook County are the harvesting and processing of timber.

Revised 8/14/2024

Demographics: Tillamook County

	% Households <100% Federal Poverty Level 13% 2023	% Households in Financial Hardship (above FPL, but below ALICE ⁹⁰) 49.0% 2023	% Total Food Insecurity 11.8% 2023	% People Reporting Food Insecurity Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 20% 2022	% Unemployment Rate 5.5% 2023
	# Adults Potentially Served by a Single Mental Health Provider 326:1 2023	HUD Oregon Fair Market Rent ⁹¹ : 2 Bedroom \$1,173 2024 \$1,027 2022	% Families Paying More Than 30% of Income on Housing 52.2% 11/07/2023	Labor Force Participation Rate 50.5% 2023	Job Growth (per 1,000 of population) 16.7 2023

Pregnant Oregon Women and Births Demographics: Tillamook County

	# Eligible Pregnant Women / Total Pregnant Women 266 / 108 2022	Total Teen Pregnancies (10-17) (per 1,000) 3.6 2022	# Mothers Reporting Less Than HS Diploma at Time of Child's Birth 27 2022	% Low Weight Births (under 5.5 lbs.) 7.2% 2023

Oregon Children Demographics: Tillamook County

	# Children Under Age 5 1,236 2020	# Children Ages 0-2 722 2023	# Children Ages 3-4 481 2023	% Children Under Age 5 Who Are Children of Color 29% 2023
	% Childhood Poverty Rate (Under age 18) 20.5% 2023	% Children in Food Insecure Households (under age 18) 18.5% 2022	% Children in Food Insecure Households Who Do Not Qualify Based on Income 8% 2022	% Students Lacking Stable Housing (0-17) 4.9% 2021-2022

Coastwide and Statewide Economic Contributions in 2021.

<https://www.dfw.state.or.us/agency/docs/TRG%20Oregon%20fishing%20industry%202020-2021%20ES.pdf>

⁹⁰ 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.

⁹¹ Fair market rent represents the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.




Oregon Children Demographics: Tillamook County

	% Children (age 2) Up-to-Date with Immunizations 57%* 2022	% Children (3-6) with Medicaid Well-Child Visits / # Children Medicaid Well-Child Visits 47.9 % / 530 2021	# Per 1,000 Children in Foster Care 5.5 2023	# Children in Foster Care 27 2021
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*Tillamook County is 33rd out of 35 counties with children who are up-to-date on immunizations.

Availability & Access to ECE Services: Tillamook County

	% Children Not Enrolled in Preschool (3-4) 55.1% 2021	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 0-2) 95% 2022	% Children Without Access to Child Care Slot (ages 3-5) 80% 2022	# Total Childcare Slots (0-2) / # Publicly Funded Slots 34 / 0 2022	# Total Childcare Slots (3-5) / # Publicly Funded Slots 153 / 91 2022
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* Tillamook County is tied at 4th worst percentage of # of regulated slots for children 0-2 in the state.

Race & Ethnicity⁹²: Tillamook County

	% White Alone 92.9% 7/01/2023	% Black or African American Alone 0.7% 7/01/2023	% American Indian & Alaska Native Alone 1.7% 7/01/2023	% Asian Alone 1.1% 7/01/2023
	% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone 0.4% 7/01/2023	% Two or More Races 3.2% 7/01/2023	% Hispanic/Latina/o/x 11.4% 7/01/2023	% White Alone, not Hispanic/Latina/o/x 82.9% 7/01/2023

Agricultural Data: Tillamook County

	# Migrant Workers Working in Agriculture 7 2018	# Seasonal Workers Working in Agriculture 13 2018	Farm Operations: # Operations 293 2017	Farm Operations: Average # Acres Operated 32,936 2017	% of Farms That Hire Farm Labor 40% 2017
Crops: Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes, nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod, hay, cattle, milk from cows, aquaculture.					

Tillamook County is the #1 producer in aquaculture and third overall producer in livestock, poultry, and animal products in Oregon in 2017⁹³. Coastwide, this provided 2,089 jobs in commercial fisheries in 2021⁹⁴.

⁹² Taken from the United States Census Bureau Quick Facts 7/01/2023:

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/tillamookcountyoregon/RH1125223>

⁹³ 2017 USDA Census of Agriculture County Profile:

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Oregon/cp41057.pdf

⁹⁴ 2021 Department of Fish and Wildlife Oregon. Commercial and Recreational Fishing and Nearshore Fisheries Coastwide and Statewide Economic Contributions in 2021.

<https://www.dfw.state.or.us/agency/docs/TRG%20Oregon%20fishing%20industry%202020-2021%20ES.pdf>





Community Assessment



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