

2016 COUNTY DATA BOOK





Children First for Oregon

Speaking Up for Kids Since 1991

Children and their families are at the core of our mission. For 25 years, Children First for Oregon has produced resources on the well-being of kids in our state for policy makers, service providers and the public. The goal of our data-driven reports, analyses and recommendations is to inform decision-makers, giving them the grounding required to create strong children's policies in our state.

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Status of Oregon's Children and Families

2016 COUNTY DATA BOOK

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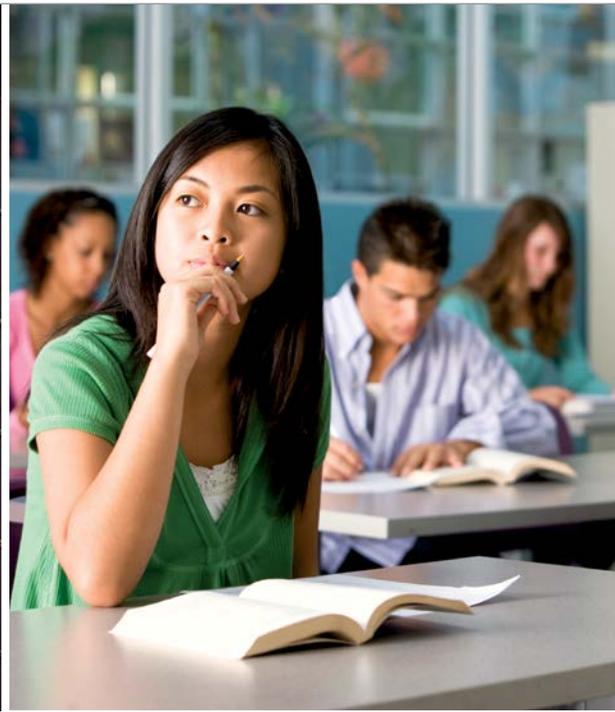




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Struggling for Financial Security

Families of all backgrounds and structures can raise healthy, thriving kids. Unfortunately, many families face challenges and obstacles that can impact the well-being of their children. Family financial security allows a family to earn enough income to cover basic expenses, save for the future and build assets.

Growing up in poverty can have an immense impact on a child and the effects often last into adulthood. Research has shown that growing up in poverty is associated with lower long-term academic achievement as well as employment and earning power as an adult.¹ Experiencing poverty as a child, especially prolonged poverty, has been shown to hinder a child's cognitive development.² And since a child's development in her first few years of life lays the groundwork for future health and development, child poverty impacts an individual's health outcomes as a child and continues to have a negative impact into adulthood.³

Many communities of color face systemic barriers that leave the playing field uneven. The legacy of explicitly racist

housing policies, implicit biases in hiring practices and in the workplace, and barriers in education persist in lower rates of homeownership, higher rates of unemployment, lower incomes and lower levels of educational attainment in many of Oregon's communities of color.

The Great Recession officially ended in June 2009 and, since then, Oregon has been a leader among states by some measures of economic growth.⁴ However, many families are still struggling. For example, job growth, and the economic

Growing up in poverty can have an immense impact on a child and the effects often last into adulthood.



recovery more generally, lag in rural Oregon when compared to more urban areas.⁵ And while Oregon's median family income rose in 2015, after adjusting for inflation, it remained lower than it was prior to the recession while some typical family expenses (rent, child care and public university tuition) have continued to rise. As a result, core expenses consume a large share of what many families earn. For example, since some child care options would alone account for nearly three-quarters of the typical family income in some groups, many families are priced out of the formal child care market because they simply aren't able to afford certain types of care. This is especially true in more rural counties and among some racial and ethnic minority groups. Additionally, expenses can easily compound on one another, making it extremely difficult to cover everything just to get by, let alone get ahead or save for the future. Coupled with gaps in rates of homeownership, racial disparities in income lead to increasingly large disparities of family wealth.⁶

Prioritizing policies and programs that help increase the financial stability and security of families in Oregon is essential.

Prioritizing policies and programs that help increase the financial stability and security of families in Oregon is essential. Programs that boost family incomes and make housing, child care and education more affordable are critical supports that can have lasting impacts in the lives of children. ■



Statewide Trends

While the recession officially ended over seven years ago and Oregon's economy has shined by some measures since then, the impacts are still being felt by many Oregonians.⁷ The typical Oregon family earned less in 2015 than in 2008 while common family expenses have continued to rise. Oregon children are more likely to be poor and more households struggle to pay the rent. Prioritizing policies and programs that provide income support, and make health care, education housing and child care more affordable can help provide the stability and security that Oregon families need.

Research has shown that low levels of income and/or economic security have lasting impacts on children's social, emotional, cognitive and academic development.⁸ In the face of increasing costs and stagnating incomes, policies and programs in health care, education, child care and affordable housing can provide much needed security and stability for families who are otherwise struggling.

Common family expenses have outpaced family incomes.

Trends in Income and Expenses

In 2015, the typical, or median, family in Oregon earned about \$66,300.⁹ After adjusting for inflation, that was about \$3,500 more than the prior year — an increase of nearly 6 percent. However, it remained more than \$1,000 below Oregon's median family income in 2008 and about \$1,300 below 2007, the year prior to the recession.

Common family expenses have outpaced family incomes. Despite the recent boost, Oregon's median family income in 2015 was about 1.6 percent below its 2008 level. Meanwhile, over the same time period the median rent in Oregon increased 9.8 percent, the cost of child care jumped 17.5 percent and the average cost of in-state tuition at Oregon's public universities shot up 31 percent, all after adjusting for inflation.¹⁰ Nearly 42,000 more Oregon households were struggling to pay the rent in 2015 than in 2008. Cost-burdened households (those spending more than 30 percent of their income on rent) inched up from 50 to 51 percent of all households that rent.¹¹

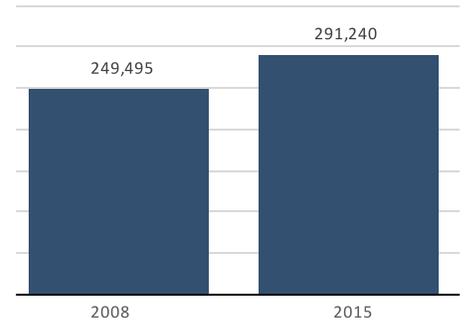
Oregon children were more likely to be poor in 2015 than they were in 2008. About 18.1 percent of Oregon children were poor in 2008. Although down from a peak in 2011, the child poverty rate remained at 20.3 percent in 2015.

Oregon children were more likely to be poor in 2015 than they were in 2008.



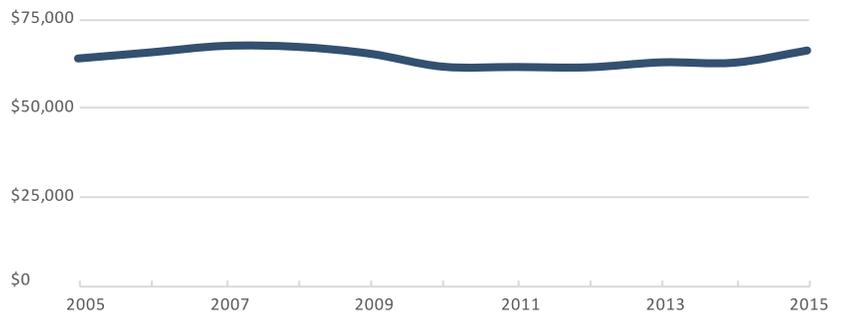
The Burden of Renting

Number of households spending 30 percent or more of their income on rent.



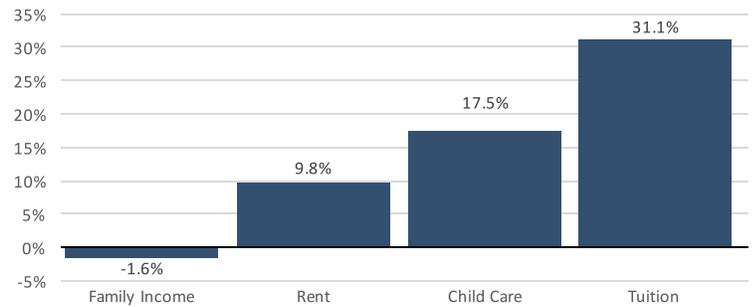
Income Slow to Recover

Inflation-adjusted median family income in Oregon.



While Incomes Lag, Expenses Soar

Inflation-adjusted change from 2008 to 2015 in Oregon's median family income, median gross rent, child care for an infant and a toddler, and average in-state tuition at Oregon's public universities.



Stubbornly High Poverty

Rates of poverty and child poverty in Oregon.

Note: Years without data labels are not statistically different from the 2015 rate.

■ Overall Poverty Rate
■ Child Poverty Rate



Statewide Trends *(continued)*

Proper Priorities Can Make a Difference

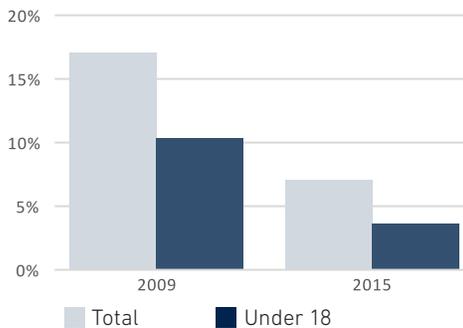
Oregon made improvements in decreasing the share of Oregonians who lacked health insurance. The progress made in reducing the number of uninsured can be attributed to policy priorities. In 2009, Oregon lawmakers made a conscious decision to increase standards and expand access to public health insurance coverage. Since then, uninsurance rates have decreased. In 2009, 17 percent of Oregon residents, including 10.4

percent of Oregon children, did not have health insurance.¹² By 2015, about 7 percent of Oregonians and 3.6 percent of children were uninsured. While the share of Oregonians and Oregon children with private insurance slipped between 2009 and 2015, the percentage with public insurance increased. The policy choices Oregon made, and the public structures put in place, had an impact.



Fewer Oregonians Lack Health Insurance

Share of Oregon residents without health insurance.



The Role of Place

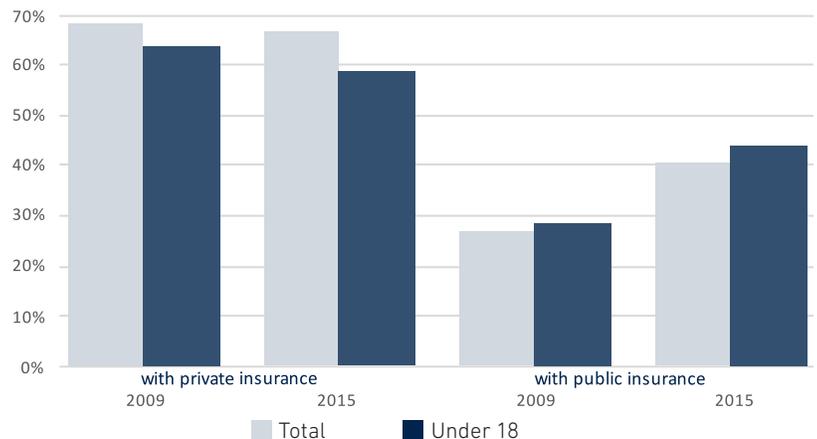
Where a family lives in Oregon can have a large impact on their economic opportunities and financial security. With nearly half of Oregon's population living in the three counties surrounding Portland, the metro area commands much statewide attention. However, more than half of all Oregonians live outside the metro area.

Not surprisingly counties with higher median family incomes are concentrated near the Portland metro area. Clackamas, Washington and Multnomah counties all ranked among the top. However, with a median family income of nearly \$78,000, Benton County is also at the top of the list. There are good reasons for this. As the home of Oregon State University, Oregon's largest university, Benton County has a labor force rich with engineers and other highly skilled workers and a strong high-tech industry.



Private Coverage Slips, Public Coverage Grows

Share of Oregon residents with private and public health insurance.

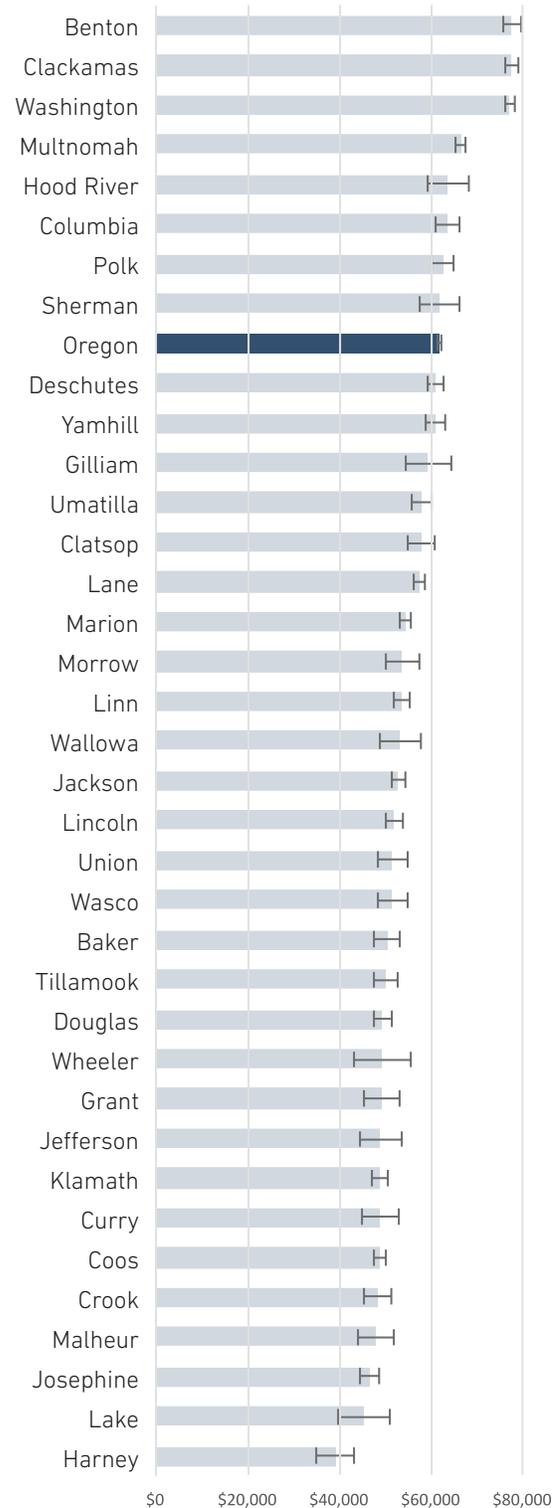


Some of the highest child poverty rates are found in counties east of the Cascades.



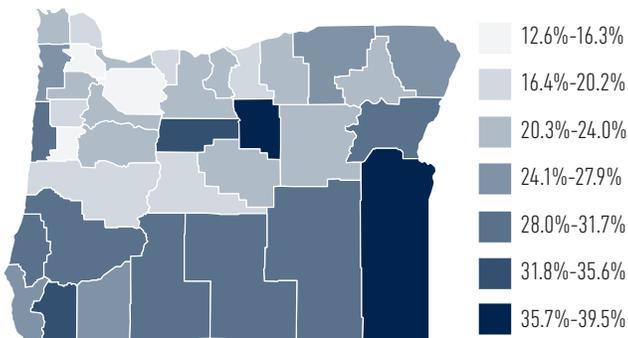
Uneven Incomes Across Counties

Median family income by county in Oregon, 2010-14.



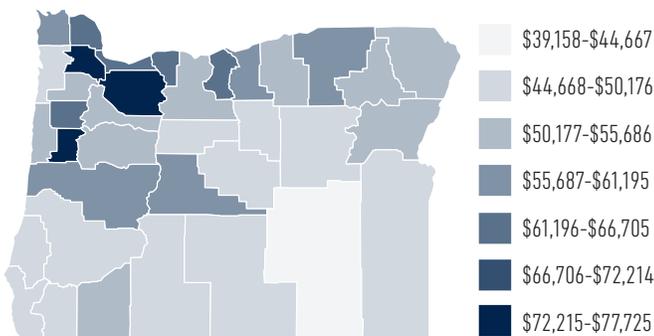
Child Poverty Higher in Rural Oregon

Rates of child poverty by county in Oregon, 2014.



Incomes Higher Near Portland

Median family income by county in Oregon, 2010-14.



Statewide Trends *(continued)*

While the counties with the highest median family incomes are located near Portland, some of the highest child poverty rates are found in counties east of the Cascades. For example, about 39 percent of children in Malheur County, almost two in five, lived in poverty in 2014 while about 12 percent of children in Clackamas County and about 16 percent of children in Washington County were poor.

Income alone does not guarantee family financial security. Since the federal poverty thresholds do not take into account cost of living for local areas, it is not surprising that counties with lower family incomes tend to have higher rates of child poverty.¹³ However, looking at income levels or rates of poverty in isolation does not paint a complete picture. Two families with identical compositions and incomes are likely to face different costs depending on where they live. One of the core expense that families need to cover each month is housing. The

largest housing expense for most families in poverty is rent — nearly three-quarters of families in poverty were renters in 2010-14. Like incomes and poverty, the cost of rent varies throughout Oregon.

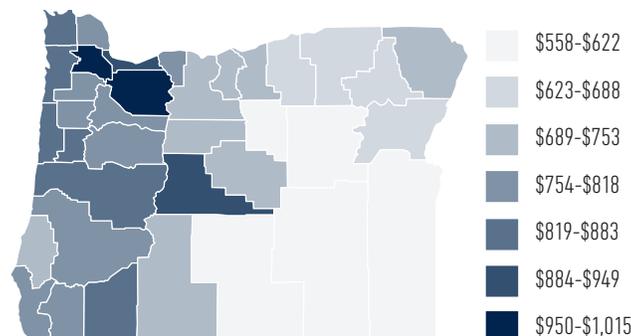
The typical, median, rent was lowest in eastern Oregon and highest in the Portland metro area in 2010-14. However, median rents tend to be elevated throughout the Willamette Valley, the Oregon Coast and Southern Oregon as well.

Putting the median family income and the median rent in relation to one another gives an additional sense of some of the financial pressure families might feel throughout the state. The share of the typical family's income needed to cover the typical rent is among the highest in Southern Oregon — Josephine, Jackson and Curry Counties in particular — while the counties with the highest incomes, rents and poverty rates fall more in the middle of the pack.



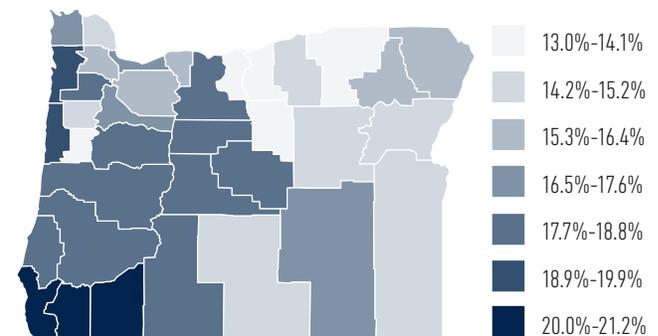
Higher Rents in Western Oregon

Median gross rent by county in Oregon, 2010-14.



Rent is Less Affordable in Southwest Oregon

Median gross rent as a share of median gross income by county in Oregon, 2010-14.





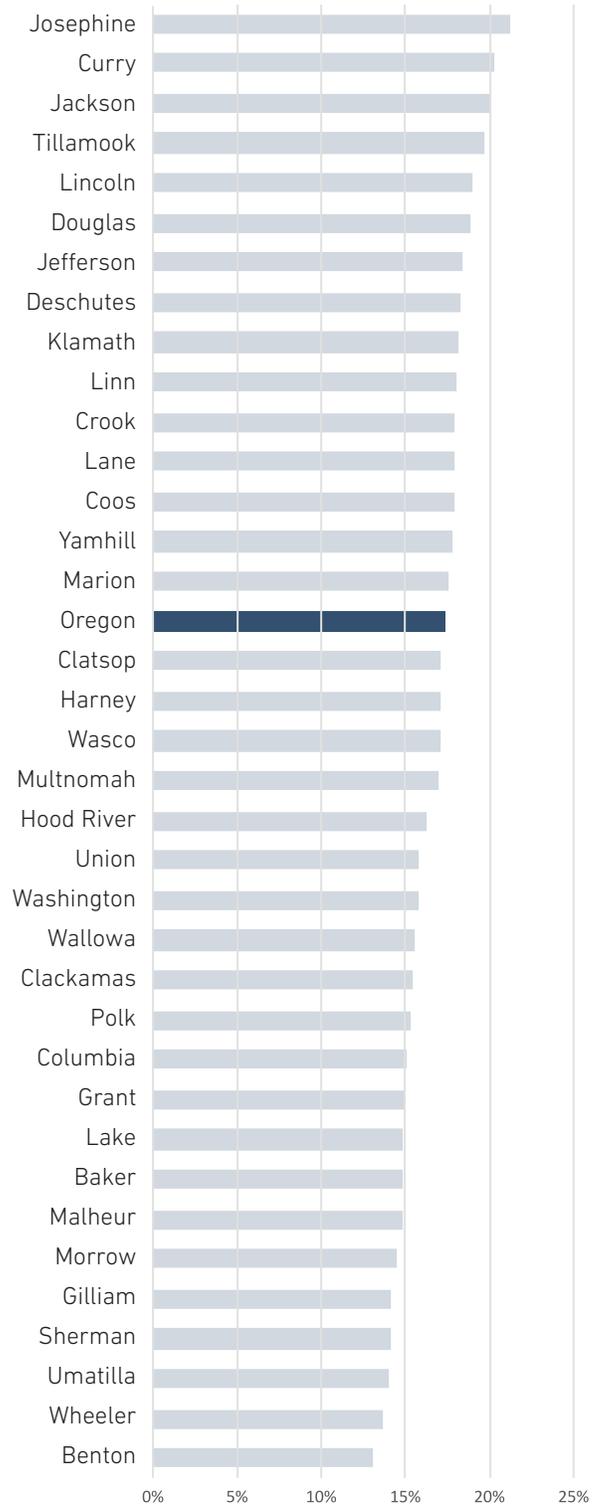
Rent in Proportion to Income

Median gross rent as a share of median family income by county in Oregon, 2010-14.

Racial disparities in family incomes endure.

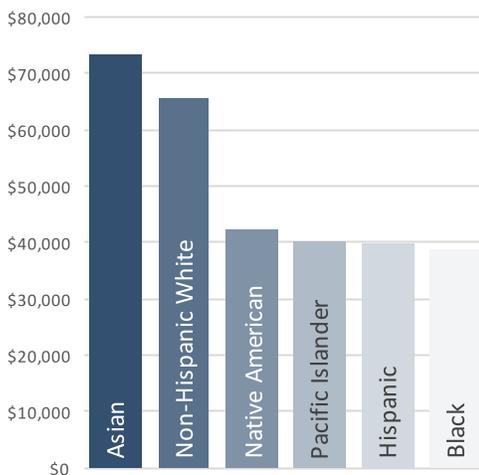
Disparity in Family Incomes

In addition to variation across Oregon counties, incomes are also unevenly distributed across racial and ethnic groups.¹⁴ Racial disparities in family incomes endure. The typical Non-Hispanic White family had about \$23,000 more in annual income to cover expenses than the typical Black, Hispanic, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, or Native American family. In 2010-14, Oregon's median annual income was about \$65,700 for Non-Hispanic White families and about \$73,400 for Asian families. In contrast, the median annual income was about \$42,600 for Native American families, about \$40,300 for Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander families, about \$40,000 for Hispanic families and about \$39,000 for Black families.¹⁵ ■



Race and Ethnicity Matter

Median family income in Oregon by race and ethnicity, 2010-14.



Statewide Trends:

Asian and Pacific Islanders

Asians and Pacific Islanders are a relatively small, but rapidly growing, group of Oregonians.¹⁶ Together, Asians and Pacific Islanders accounted for about 7 percent of Oregon's child population in 2010-14. Pacific Islanders make up about 1 percent of Oregon children and Asians account for the remaining 6 percent. While these communities are often grouped together and spoken about as a homogenous group, they face distinct challenges. For example, Asian families are more often isolated linguistically while Pacific Islander families are more likely to struggle economically.

There is also great diversity within each community. For example, 70 percent of the Indian American population living in the United States had a bachelor's degree while the poverty rate was nine percent. In contrast, among Cambodian Americans, only about 14 percent had a bachelor's degree and the poverty rate was 17 percent. The typical Indian American household had an annual income that was about \$40,000 (or over 80 percent) more than the typical Cambodian American household.¹⁷ "Asian" refers to a diverse group of cultures and backgrounds. These communities have a wide variety of experiences and face unique systemic barriers. All of these experiences are subsumed under the term Asian used by the Census Bureau. The category of Pacific Islanders includes Native Hawaiians as well as people having origins in Guam, Samoa or other Pacific Islands.

On average, Pacific Islander families are more likely to be poor, less likely to own their homes and less likely to attain a bachelor's degree compared to Asians. The child poverty rate among Asians living in Oregon in 2010-14 was 15 percent. About half of all Pacific Islander children were poor. Only about a quarter of Pacific Islander households owned their homes over that time period while nearly 60 percent of Asian households were homeowners. About the same share of Asian and Pacific Islander adults have not completed high school (around 15 percent), however Asians are much more likely to have attained a bachelor's degree. Almost 46 percent of Asians completed a four-year degree compared to only about 13 percent of Pacific Islanders.

The typical Pacific Islander family in Oregon earns less than

the typical Asian family and common family expenses require a larger proportion of income. In 2010-14, the median annual income of Asian families was about \$73,400 — more than \$30,000 (80 percent) more than the median annual income of Pacific Islander families. Common family expenses would account for nearly twice as much income. For example, while the average annual in-state tuition at one of Oregon's public universities would cost about 12 percent of the median Asian family's income, it would require about 21 percent of the median Pacific Islander's family income. Similarly, median statewide rent would account for about 15 percent of family income for the typical Asian family and about 28 percent for the typical Pacific Islander family. Providing the same center-based child care for an infant and toddler would require about 40 percent of the median income for Asian families and about 72 percent for Pacific Islander families. Small home-based care would require 20 and 36 percent of income, respectively. In effect, many families are priced out of the formal child care market.

The income disparity is striking when considering that Asian families are more likely to have characteristics that could lead to cultural and linguistic isolation. Nearly three-quarters of Asian adults living in Oregon in 2010-14 were born outside of the United States. About 60 percent of that group have since become naturalized U.S. citizens. Of Oregon's foreign-born Asian population, the largest share came from China, Vietnam, the Philippines, India and South Korea. In contrast, about 60 percent of adult Pacific Islanders living in Oregon were born in the United States. A majority of both Asian children (76 percent) and Pacific Islander children (87 percent), however, were native born. Over a third of Oregon's Asian population spoke English less than "very well." Pacific Islanders living in Oregon were less likely to be linguistically isolated, with only about 20 percent of the population speaking English less than "very well."

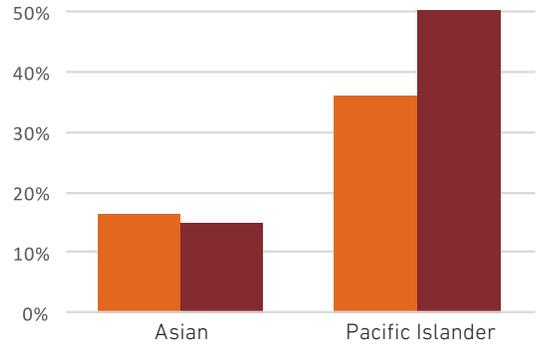
Family structure may have an influence on the varied economic experiences of Asian and Pacific Islanders. A national study found that, compared to the Asian community, Pacific Islanders in poverty tended to be younger and in larger households.¹⁸ ■



Half of Pacific Islander Children in Poverty

Poverty rates among Asian and Pacific Islanders in Oregon, 2010-14.

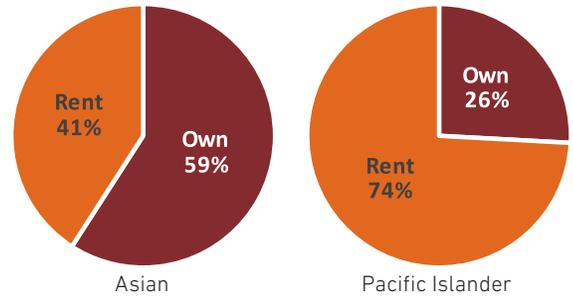
Overall
Children



Own or Rent?

Rates of homeownership among Asian and Pacific Islander households in Oregon, 2010-14.

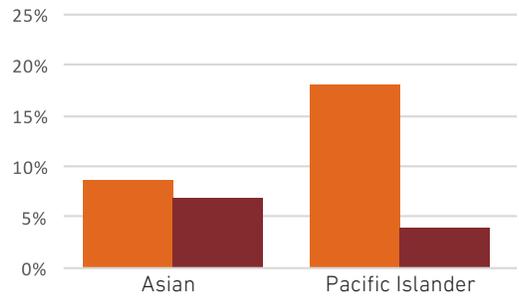
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Uneven Insurance Coverage

Share of Asian and Pacific Islanders in Oregon without health insurance, 2010-14.

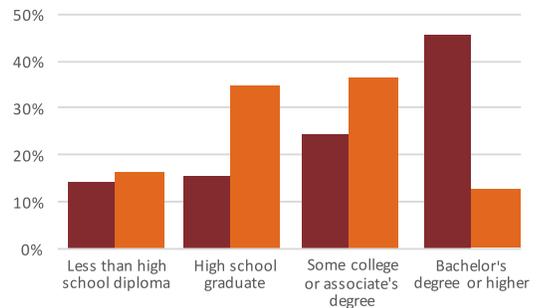
Overall
Children



Unequal Graduation

Educational Attainment of Asian and Pacific Islanders 25 years and older in Oregon, 2010-14.

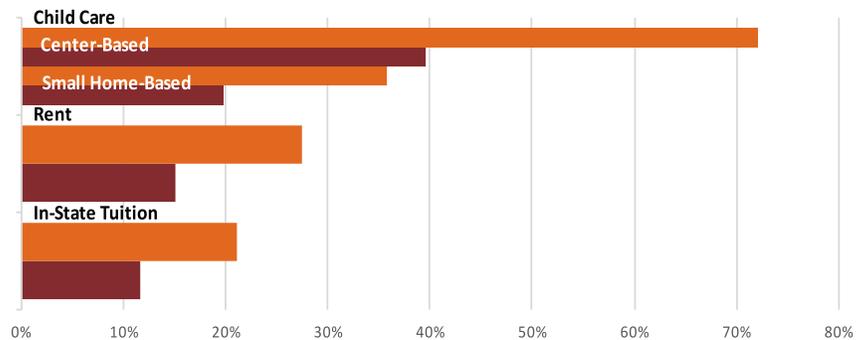
Pacific Islander
Asian



Costs make for Unrealistic Choices

Common expenses as a share of Median Asian and Pacific Islander family incomes in Oregon, 2010-14

Pacific Islander
Asian



Statewide Trends: Blacks

The Black community in Oregon is highly concentrated in the Portland metro area. Despite living in the area of the state with the highest incomes and highest costs, the typical Black family earns far less than their Non-Hispanic White counterparts. In turn, everyday expenses take up a larger portion of family income. Black families are more likely to live in poverty and less likely to own their homes than Non-Hispanic White families.

Living in a high cost region of Oregon on annual income below the statewide median places added strain on the typical Black family. Nearly 80 percent of Oregon’s Black residents lived in Clackamas, Multnomah or Washington County in 2010-14. Despite being more likely to live in the area with some of the highest incomes in the state, the annual median Black family income was only about \$39,000 in 2010-14 – about \$26,000, or 40 percent, less than the typical Non-Hispanic White family. Nearly half (47 percent) of all Black children in Oregon were living in poverty.

Educational attainment does not satisfactorily explain the income disparity. In 2010-14 about 24 percent of Black Oregonians had a bachelor’s degree or higher compared to about 32 percent of Non-Hispanic Whites. On the other end of the spectrum, about 37 percent of Blacks had a high school diploma or less, compared to about 32 percent of Non-Hispanic Whites. The typical Oregonian with a bachelor’s earned about 66 percent more than the typical high school graduate and more than 100 percent more than those without a high school diploma. While one would expect an income disparity to accompany an 8 percentage point difference in the share of people with a bachelor’s degree, the education gap does not explain a 40 percent gap. Systematic barriers in the education system are exacerbated by unequal access to employment. In addition to implicit biases in school discipline hindering academic achievement of Black students, research has shown that Black job applicants receive half as many call backs for interviews as White applicants with identical qualifications.¹⁹

The legacy of explicitly racist housing policy persists in lower homeownership rates among Black families. For decades, the Federal Housing Administration refused to back loans to

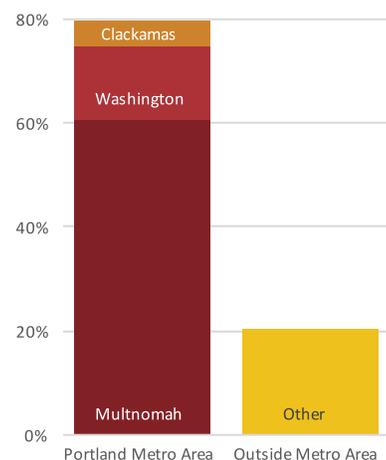
Black families and in Black neighborhoods.²⁰ Black families in Oregon are more likely to be renters than their Non-Hispanic White peers. In 2010-14, about 68 percent of Black Oregon households were renting while about 32 percent owned their homes. The proportions are nearly flipped for Non-Hispanic White families (35 percent were renters and 65 percent owned their homes). Owning a home is one of the primary ways American families build wealth and, nationwide, the median Non-Hispanic White household had a net worth that was about 13 times greater than the median Black household in 2013.²¹

Many Black families in Oregon struggle to cover everyday expenses. Paying the average in-state tuition for one child would take about 22 percent of the typical Black family’s annual income. The median statewide gross rent would account for 28 percent of that family’s income. Providing center-based child care for an infant and a toddler would require nearly three-quarters of their annual income. Small home-based care would take about 37 percent. These figures are exacerbated when taking into account the concentration of Oregon’s Black population in the Portland metro area. Center-based child care is about 15 percent more expensive in the Portland area than the next closest “price cluster” in the state.²² For many families, certain types of child care and housing are simply unaffordable. ■



Most Black Families in Oregon Live in the Portland Metro Area

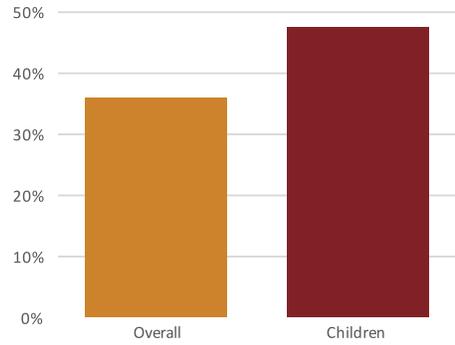
Share of Oregon’s Black population by county of residence, 2010-14.





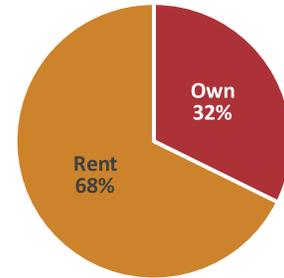
Nearly Half of All Black Children in Poverty

Poverty rates among Black Oregon residents, 2010-14.



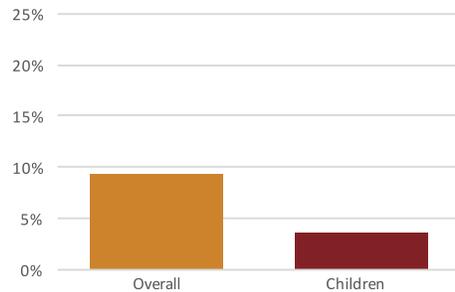
Only 1 in 3 Black Families Own Their Home

Rates of homeownership among Black households in Oregon, 2010-14.



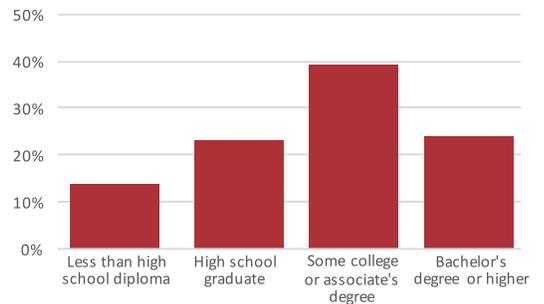
Most Black Oregonians are Insured

Share of Black Oregon residents without health insurance, 2010-14.



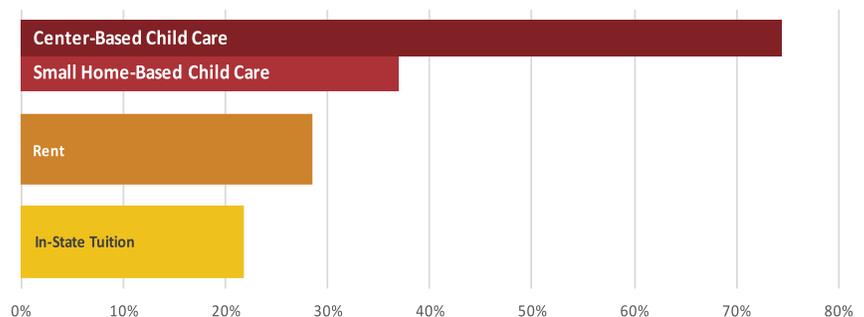
Two-Thirds of Black Adults have at least Some College

Educational Attainment of Black adults 25 years and older in Oregon, 2010-14.



Costs make for Unrealistic Choices

Common expenses as a share of Median Black family income in Oregon, 2010-14.



Statewide Trends: Latinos

After Non-Hispanic Whites, Latinos are by far the largest segment of Oregon's population. About 21 percent of Oregon children were Hispanic or Latino in 2010-14. Compared to their Non-Hispanic White peers, Latino Oregonians are more likely to live in poverty, less likely to own their home, and less likely to have health insurance. In addition, Latinos tend to have less education and earn less than Non-Hispanic Whites. Common family expenses require a larger share of the typical Latino family's income.

Most Latinos living in Oregon — especially Latino children — are U.S. citizens. In 2010-14, more than nine out of every ten Latino children in Oregon were U.S. citizens. About 92 percent were citizens by virtue of being born in the U.S. while another 1 percent became naturalized U.S. citizens.

Latinos in Oregon were about twice as likely to live in poverty than Non-Hispanic Whites and were less likely to be homeowners. More than a third of Latino children (35 percent) were poor compared to about 17 percent of Non-Hispanic White children. While about 65 percent of Non-Hispanic White households owned their homes, only about 40 percent of Latino households were homeowners.

Latinos lack health insurance at higher rates than Non-Hispanic Whites. About six percent of Latino children in Oregon lacked health insurance while about four percent of Non-Hispanic White children were uninsured. Overall, about 21 percent of Latinos in Oregon were uninsured, almost three times the rate of uninsurance for Non-Hispanic Whites.

Compared to their Non-Hispanic White peers, Latino adults in Oregon are less likely to have a bachelor's degree and more likely to have not completed high school. National survey data has shown while 89 percent of young Latino adults valued the importance of college education, only about half that number planned to attend college. Financial pressure was the most common reason. About three-quarters of those who cut their education short did so to support their family.²³ In Oregon, about 13 percent of Latino adults had attained a bachelor's degree, about 60 percent less than the share of Non-Hispanic Whites. Latino adults were almost six times as likely to have not completed high school when compared to Non-Hispanic

Whites. About 41 percent of Latino adults had less than a high school diploma. The same can only be said for about 7 percent of Non-Hispanic White adults. All else being equal, Latinos also face workplace discrimination at a rate three times that of their Non-Hispanic White peers.²⁴ Nearly 60 percent of Latinos say that workplace discrimination is a major problem.²⁵

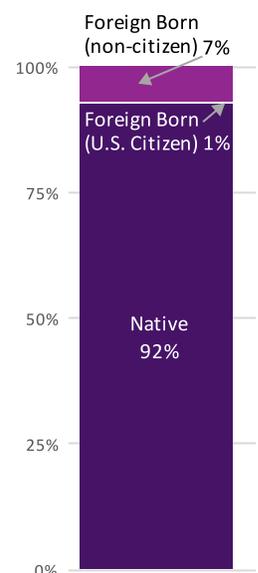
The typical Latino family earned almost 40 percent less than the typical Non-Hispanic White family. The median annual income for Latino families in Oregon was about \$40,000 in 2010-14. That was more than \$25,000 less than the median annual income for Non-Hispanic White families.

Common family expenses take a large bite out of the typical Latino family's income. In-state tuition for one student at a public university in Oregon, on average, would require over a fifth of that family's income. Median statewide rent would account for 28 percent and center-based child care for an infant and a toddler would cost nearly three-quarters of their total income each year (small home-based care would require 36 percent). In reality, many Latino families are priced out of the formal market for some types of child care. ■



Over 90% of Oregon's Latino Children were Born in the U.S.

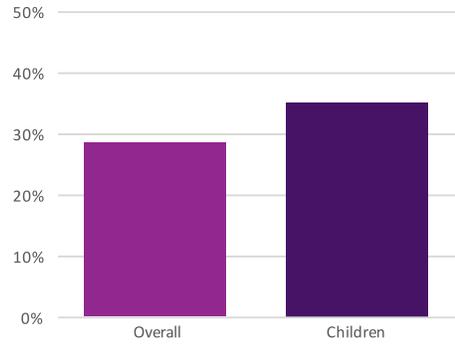
Nativity of Oregon's Hispanic or Latino child population, 2010-14.





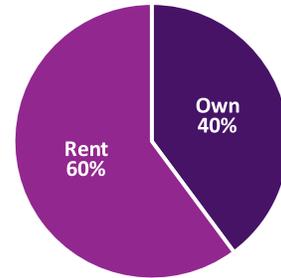
One-Third of Latino Children in Poverty

Poverty rates among Hispanic or Latino Oregon residents, 2010-14.



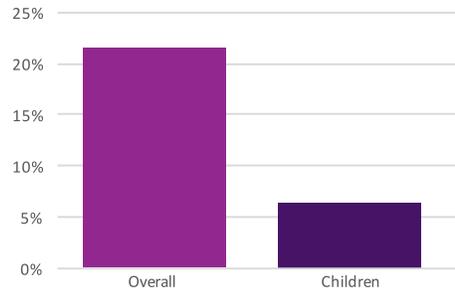
60% of Latino Families are Renters

Rates of homeownership among Hispanic or Latino households in Oregon, 2010-14.



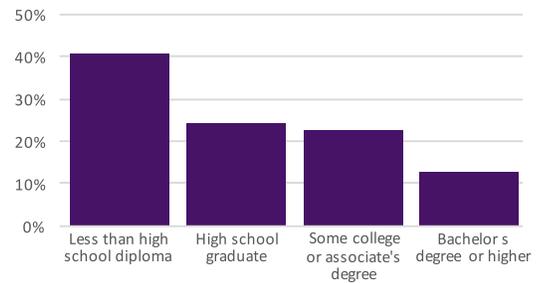
1 in 5 Latino Adults Lacks Health Insurance

Share of Hispanic or Latino Oregon residents without health insurance, 2010-14.



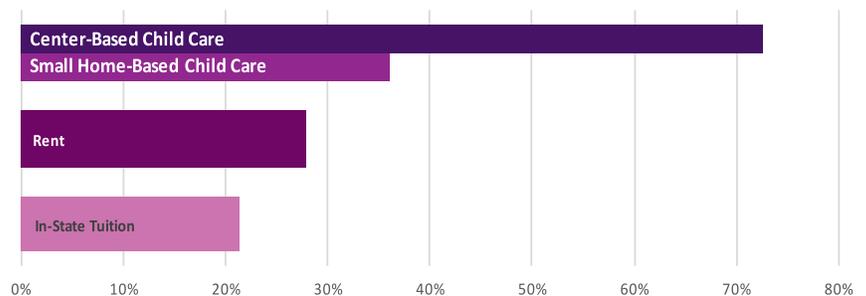
40% of Latino Adults Lack a High School Diploma

Educational Attainment of Hispanic or Latino adults 25 years and older in Oregon, 2010-14.



Costs make for Unrealistic Choices

Common expenses as a share of Median Hispanic or Latino family income in Oregon, 2010-14.



Statewide Trends: Native Americans

While Oregon's Native American population is relatively small, this group tends to be underrepresented in official Census Bureau data.²⁶ Survey response rates tend to lag behind other groups, likely due to a distrust of the federal government infused through generations mistreatment, and survey design does not capture the population in its entirety. While about 3 percent of Oregon's total population identified themselves as Native American in their survey responses, many are not categorized as such in Census Bureau tables. For example, over 60 percent of Native American children were identified as belonging to one or more other racial groups. These individuals would be categorized as "Two or More Races" rather than Native American. In addition, about 39 percent of Oregon's Native American children were identified as being Hispanic or Latino. Due to how the Census Bureau categorizes individuals, this group would be included in most tables as "Hispanic or Latino" rather than as Native American. The same issues apply to other racial groups but they impact a larger share of Native Americans. While Census categorization is an imperfect measure, it remains the most reliable source available and is utilized here. This speaks to the precarious nature of data surrounding the Native American population as well as the cross-cultural issues facing this community.

Native American families face elevated rates of poverty, are more likely to lack health insurance and more likely to rent when compared to their Non-Hispanic White peers. In 2010-14, the poverty rate among Native American children was about 35 percent while about 13 percent lacked health insurance. While Non-Hispanic White households are more likely to own their homes than rent, and the opposite is true for many minority groups, the split between renting and owning is roughly even in Native American households. However, national research also shows that, when compared to Non-Hispanic Whites, a larger share of Native American homeowners have high interest rate mortgages and a higher share live in mobile homes or recreational vehicles.²⁷

Many Native American adults in Oregon have some college experience, but few ultimately end up obtaining a bachelor's degree. In 2010-14, more than half of Native American adults

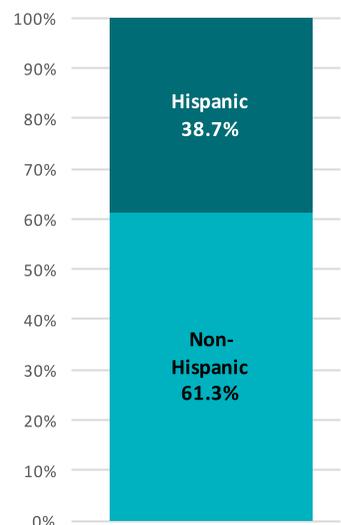
had at least some college experience. However, only about 13 percent had attained a four-year degree. Non-Hispanic White adults in Oregon are about 2.5 times more likely to have a bachelor's degree. High rates of participation and low rates of degree attainment signal a failure of our education system. National data shows, for example, that Native American students are less likely to attend schools with Advanced Placement programs.²⁸ Not having as many opportunities to take Advanced Placement courses and earn college credit can put students at a disadvantage academically and financially — ultimately decreasing the likelihood of completing a bachelor's degree.

Common family expenses eat up a large share of the typical Native American family's income. In 2010-14, the median Native American family in Oregon earned about \$42,600 in annual income. Average, in-state tuition at one of Oregon's public universities would require over a fifth of that income while the median, statewide rent would account for over a quarter. Many Native American families are priced out of formal child care markets. Center-based child care for an infant and a toddler would take up nearly three-quarters of the typical Native American family's income — small home-based care would take about 34 percent. ■



Multiple Identifications

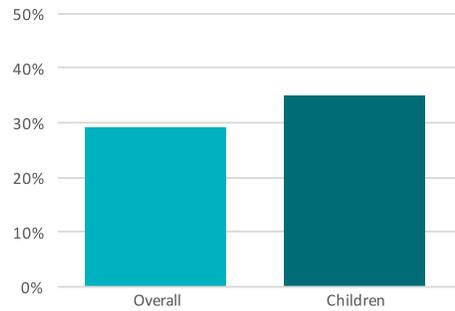
Native American children by ethnicity in Oregon, 2010-14.





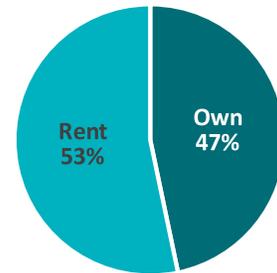
Nearly One-Third of Native Americans in Poverty

Poverty rates among Native American Oregon residents, 2010-14.



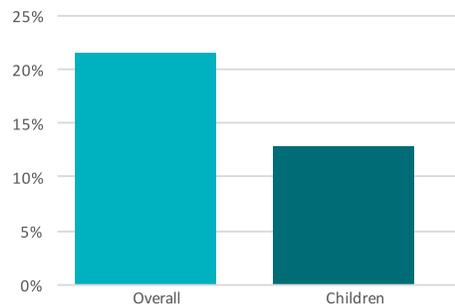
About Half of Native American Families are Homeowners

Rates of homeownership among Hispanic or Latino households in Oregon, 2010-14.



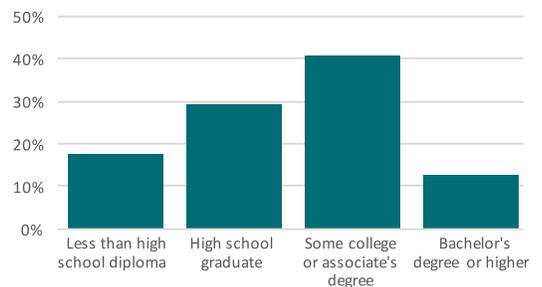
About 1 in 8 Native American Children Lacks Health Insurance

Share of Native American Oregon residents without health insurance, 2010-14.



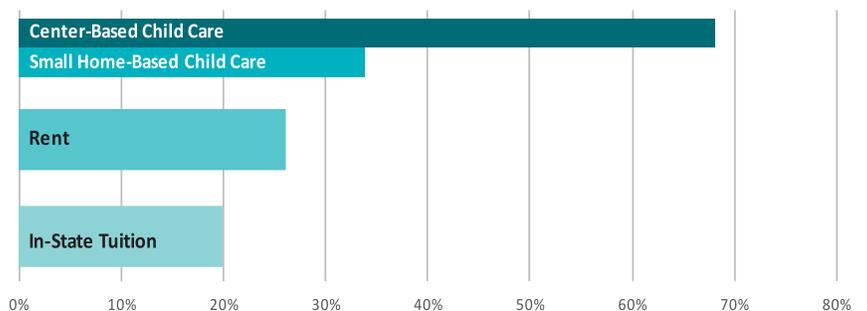
Many Native Americans Begin College, Leave Without a Bachelor's Degree

Educational Attainment of Native American adults 25 years and older in Oregon, 2010-14.



Costs make for Unrealistic Choices

Common expenses as a share of Median Native American family income in Oregon, 2010-14.



Statewide Trends:

Non-Hispanic Whites

Over three-quarters of Oregon residents and about two-thirds of Oregon's children were Non-Hispanic White in 2010-14. While a large number of Oregon's Non-Hispanic White population lived in the three county Portland Metro Area (comprised of Clackamas County, Multnomah County and Washington County), almost 60 percent lived in other parts of Oregon.²⁹ The divide between the Portland Metro Area and other Oregon counties is distinct in several ways. Non-Hispanic Whites living in or near Portland tend to have more education, higher incomes and lower rates of poverty. However, they also face higher costs.

Non-Hispanic White children outside of the Portland Metro Area were almost twice as likely to live in poverty. In the Portland area, 11.6 percent of Non-Hispanic White children were poor. The poverty rate for Non-Hispanic White children living in other counties was 21.2 percent — nearly double the rate in the Portland area.

Non-Hispanic Whites are more likely to own their homes than many other racial or ethnic groups, regardless of where they live. Throughout Oregon, nearly two-thirds of Non-Hispanic White households owned their homes. Non-Hispanic Whites both in and out of the Portland Metro Area were more likely to be homeowners than Blacks, Latinos, Native Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Non-Hispanic Whites in more rural counties are less likely to have completed a four-year degree and more likely to lack a high school diploma than their more urban counterparts. About 41 percent of Non-Hispanic Whites in the Portland Metro Area had a bachelor's degree — about 16 percentage points higher than the share of those living in other Oregon counties. On the other end of the spectrum, Non-Hispanic Whites living outside the Portland Metro Area are about 3 percentage points more likely to lack a high school diploma.

The typical Non-Hispanic White families in Portland area counties earned more than those living in other Oregon counties, but also faced higher expenses. The average annual median Non-Hispanic White family income in the three Portland Metro Area counties was nearly \$80,000 in 2010-14 — about 43 percent more than the average of all other counties. However,

expenses are also higher in the metro area. On average, the typical rent in Portland Metro Area was 32 percent higher than other counties. Center-based child care was 26 percent higher.³⁰

Taking into account higher rents and child care costs in addition to higher incomes reduces the urban/rural disparity in family financial security, but does not eliminate it. On average, the typical rent in non-metro area counties accounts for about 16 percent of the typical Non-Hispanic White family's income. In the Portland Metro Area, it is about 15 percent. For Non-Hispanic Whites, center-based child care for an infant and a toddler would cost about 34 percent of the typical family income for those living in the Portland Metro Area — compared to 39 percent for those living in other areas of the state. Small home-based care would require 18 percent and 26 percent, respectively. Paying in-state tuition at an Oregon public university would, on average, require about 11 percent of income for the typical Non-Hispanic White family in the Portland Metro Area and about 15 percent, on average, for the typical family in other counties.

Non-Hispanic White children outside of the Portland Metro Area were almost twice as likely to live in poverty.

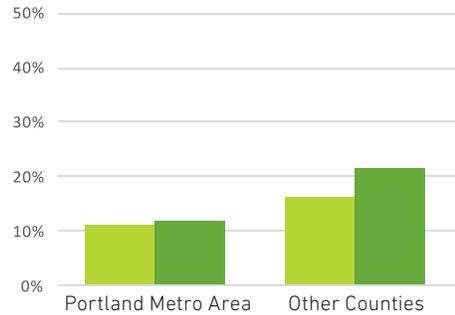
These differences may underestimate the added strain on rural families, however. In rural areas, the lack of a robust, or in some cases any, system of public transportation and the greater distance between common destinations leads to rural families spending a larger share of their incomes on transportation. For example, a national study found that rural households spent more on used vehicles and gasoline than their urban counterparts.³¹ These factors can often necessitate that families have access to reliable private transportation. If the family car breaks down, for example, it can more easily cause children to miss school or parents to miss work, and in some cases lose their jobs, because public transportation is rarely available. ■



Higher Poverty Rates in More Rural Counties

Poverty rates among Non-Hispanic White Oregon residents by county, 2010-14.

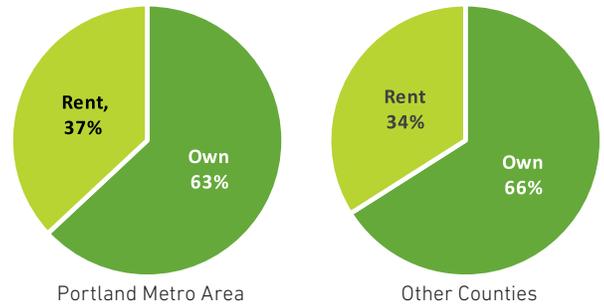
Overall
Children



Similar Rates of Homeownership

Rates of homeownership among Non-Hispanic White households in Oregon by county, 2010-14.

Overall
Children



Children in Rural Counties More Likely to Lack Insurance

Share of Non-Hispanic White Oregon residents without health insurance by county, 2010-14.

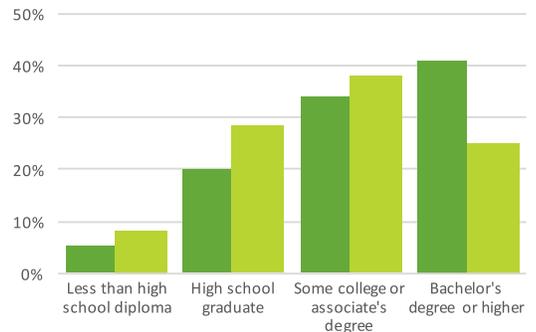
Overall
Children



Higher Levels of Education in the Portland Metro Area

Educational Attainment of Non-Hispanic White adults 25 years and older in Oregon by county, 2010-14.

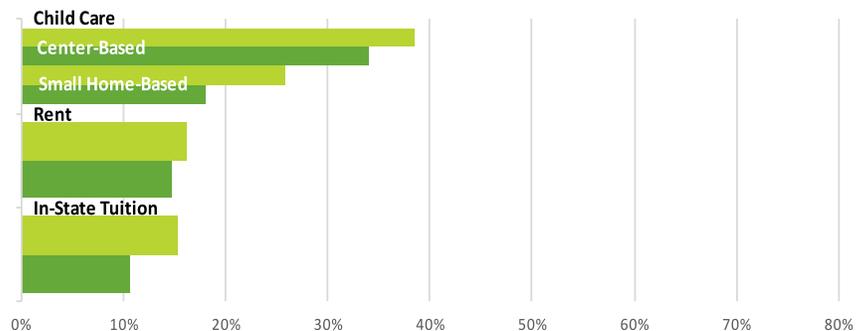
Portland Metro Area
Other Counties

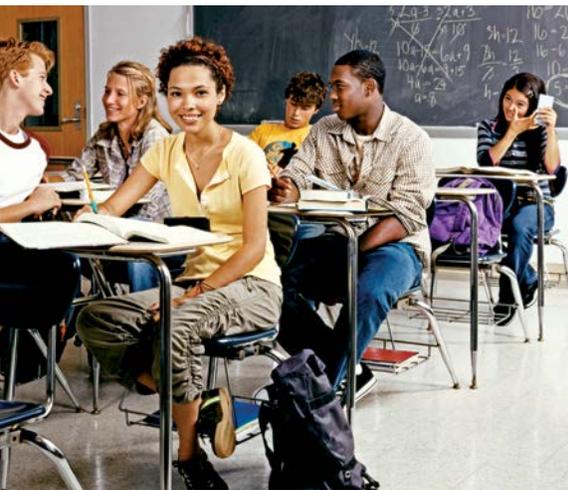


Costs can Add Up

Common expenses as a share of Median Non-Hispanic White family income in Oregon by county, 2010-14.

Portland Metro Area
Other Counties





Finding Solutions

Family incomes being outpaced by family expenses is a complex problem that no one policy can solve. However, policy makers can take steps to address the issues hindering family financial security and stability.

Wisely prioritizing policies and programs has been shown to work. One area where Oregon has made significant progress is in ensuring that more Oregonians have health insurance. Since 2009, Oregon, along with the federal government, expanded access to public health insurance.³² As a result, fewer Oregon adults and children lacked health insurance even though rates of private coverage have slipped. National studies have shown that anti-poverty programs can reduce the child poverty rate by nearly two-thirds.³³

It is critical that we prioritize programs and policies that have an impact on the financial stability and security of struggling families. Doing so, in turn, is also good for the state. The state plays an integral role in boosting family incomes, as well as making child care, public universities, and housing more affordable. Investment in high-quality early education, for example, has been shown to have long-term benefits for participants, including an increase of up to 26 percent in earnings as an adult.³⁴ Refundable tax credits can put more money in the hands of working families to help alleviate some financial pressure.³⁵ Access to quality, affordable child care allows parents to more easily participate in the labor market and, in turn, increases family incomes as well as statewide workforce productivity and economic activity.³⁶ Recently, Oregon has moved in the right direction in terms

of state spending on higher education. Oregon led the nation in boosting state funding for higher education per student between 2015 and 2016. Even with that 16 percent increase, however, per student spending levels remained about 22 percent below pre-recession levels.³⁷ Increasing the number of affordable housing units, increasing tenant protections, and expanding access to housing supports can help families better cope with skyrocketing housing costs.

National studies have shown that anti-poverty programs can reduce the child poverty rate by nearly two-thirds.

The *Children's Agenda* is a resource for specific policy proposals. Each year, a wide range of advocates for Oregon's children bring promising and realistic policy proposals to the *Children's Agenda*. As one of 90 partner organizations, Children First will be working toward turning these proposals into action to reduce racial disparities and increase the well-being of children and families in Oregon. ■

Endnotes

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- 3 Gupta, Rita Paul-Sen, de Wit, Margaret L., and McKeown, David, "The impact of poverty on the current and future health status of children," *Paediatrics & Child Health*. 2007;12(8):667-672, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2528796/>.
- 4 Oregon Center for Public Policy, "Oregon's Fast-Growing Economy Leaves Many Workers Behind," February 2016, <http://www.ocpp.org/2016/02/08/fs20160208-oregon-economy-fast-growth-workers/>.
- 5 Oregon Office of Economic Analysis, "Rural Oregon," September 2015, <https://oregoneconomicanalysis.com/2015/09/01/rural-oregon/>.
- 6 Public News Service, "Disparity between Black, White Family Wealth Increasing, Study Says", August 2016, <http://www.publicnewsservice.org/2016-08-11/livable-wages-working-families/disparity-between-black-white-family-wealth-increasing-study-says/a53507-1> and Pew Research Center, "Wealth inequality has widened along racial, ethnic lines since end of Great Recession," December 2014, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2014/12/12/racial-wealth-gaps-great-recession/>.
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- 8 For a discussion of relevant literature, see Heather Sandstrom and Sandra Heurta, "The Negative Effects of Instability on Child Development: A Research Synthesis" Urban Institute, September 2013, <http://www.urban.org/research/publication/negative-effects-instability-child-development-research-synthesis>.
- 9 Unless noted otherwise, all figures are from CFFO analysis of American Community Survey data. Annual data is used to make statewide comparisons over time while 5-year data is used to compare geographies as well as racial and ethnic groups. To be consistent with county data pages, county-level child poverty rates use 2014 Census Bureau Small-Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) data.
- 10 Unless otherwise noted, rent is the median gross rent in Oregon or in Oregon counties; child care costs are for providing care for an infant and a toddler at the statewide 75th percentile; and tuition is the average annual in-state tuition at Oregon's seven public universities (Eastern Oregon University, Oregon Institute of Technology, Oregon State University, Portland State University, Southern Oregon University, University of Oregon, and Western Oregon University). CFFO analysis of American Community Survey data, 2014 Oregon Child Care Market Price Study, National Center for Education Statistics data. Due to the availability of data, the change in the cost of child care is from 2008 through 2014.
- 11 The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines families who pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing as "cost burdened" and notes that these families may have difficulties meeting other needs, such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care. See U.S. Department of housing and Urban Development, "Affordable Housing," http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/.
- 12 2009 is the earliest year available in the current series of health insurance coverage data from the American Community Survey.
- 13 U.S. Census Bureau, "How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty," <http://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/guidance/poverty-measures.html>.
- 14 The U.S. Census Bureau categorizes families by the race and ethnicity of the householder.
- 15 The differences between the median family income of Non-Hispanic White families and all other groups are statistically significant at a 90 percent confidence interval. Similarly, the differences between the median family income for Asian families and all other groups are statistically significant at a 90 percent confidence interval. Finally, the difference between the median family income of Hispanic families and that of Native American families is statistically significant at

- a 90 percent confidence interval. No other differences are statistically significant.
- 16 The category "Pacific Islander" also includes Native Hawaiians.
 - 17 Data is from the 2010 American Community Survey obtained from Pew Research Center, "Demographics of Asian Americans," April 2013, <http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2013/04/04/asian-groups-in-the-u-s/>.
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 - 22 CFFO analysis of data from Oregon State University Family Policy Program and Oregon Department of Human Services, "2014 Oregon child Care Market Price Study," October 2014, <https://www.oregon.gov/DHS/ASSISTANCE/CHILD-CARE/Documents/2014-Market-Rate-Study.pdf>.
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 - 24 Avery, Derek; McKay, Patrick and Wilson, David, "What are the Odds? How Demographic Similarity Affects the Prevalence of Perceived Employment Discrimination," *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 2008, Vol. 93, No. 2, pp. 235–249, <http://smlr.rutgers.edu/what-are-odds-how-demographic-similarity-affects-prevalence-of-perceived-employment-discrimination>.
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 - 26 The category "Native American" also includes the Alaska Native population.
 - 27 Office of Policy Development and Research, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "Housing Needs and Socioeconomic Conditions of American Indians and Alaska Natives," https://www.huduser.gov/portal/pdredge/pdr_edge_research_040714.html.
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 - 29 The Portland Metro Area is defined as Clackamas County, Multnomah County and Washington County throughout this section.
 - 30 Difference in child care prices is based on CFFO analysis of price cluster data. Oregon State University Family Policy Program, Oregon Child Care Research Partnership 2014 Oregon Child Care Market Price Study, October 2014, <https://www.oregon.gov/DHS/ASSISTANCE/CHILD-CARE/Documents/2014-Market-Rate-Study.pdf>.
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SCHOOL BUS

The pages that follow present indicators on population, family supports, health, welfare, financial stability, education and youth development for every county in Oregon, aside from a small number of exceptions due to the availability of data. We invite you to study the data presented here to develop a fuller understanding of the state of children and their families in Oregon and in your community. Consider advocating for policies that could help to improve their lives and have an impact on this data in the future.





State of Oregon

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

21.6% **CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE**

TOTAL: 4,028,977 CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 862,856 CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 278,600 **POPULATION**

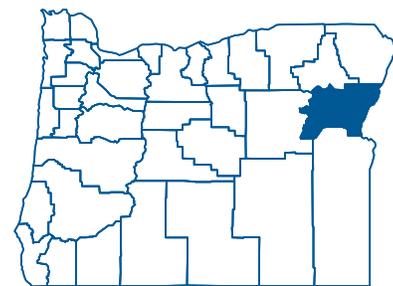
HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	70.0%	45,854	65.0%	—	—
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4.9 †	224 †	5.1	—	—
Adequate Prenatal Care	79.0%	35,797	76.9%	—	—
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	25.1	3,104	26.1	—	—
Uninsured Children	4.6%	39,033	5.8%	—	—
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	12.1	10,402	11.6	—	—
Children in Foster Care	1.3%	11,238	1.3%	—	—
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	10.2%	395	8.9%	—	—
Foster Care Placement Stability	60.0%	4,527	55.3%	—	—
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	21.6%	181,714	21.6%	—	—
Child Food Insecurity	24.5%	—	25.9%	—	—
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	49.7%	282,536	51.1%	—	—
Unemployment	5.7%	112,354	6.9%	—	—
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	41.1%	—	41.4%	—	—
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	45.6% #	19,306	60.0%	—	—
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	45.6% #	19,333	66.0%	—	—
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	42.9% #	17,724	62.0%	—	—
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	56.9% #	23,629	66.0%	—	—
Cohort Graduation Rate	73.8%	33,347	72.0%	—	—
Homeless Students	3.7%	20,524	3.3%	—	—
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	14.7	12,683	15.8	—	—

EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 14,119 FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 271,361 CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 46,892 **FAMILY SUPPORTS**

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years

Baker County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE 29.2%

POPULATION TOTAL: 16,005 CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 3,119 CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 1,043

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	72.4%	186	73.5%	70%	6
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	21.1 [†]	3 [†]	0	4.9	36
Adequate Prenatal Care	79.6%	113	73.5%	79.0%	17
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	29.1	12	28.7	25.1	13
Uninsured Children	5.3%	162	6.3%	4.6%	15

CHILD WELFARE

Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	31.4	98	17.7	12.1	34
Children in Foster Care	2.9%	91	2.1%	1.3%	33
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	10.2%	—
Foster Care Placement Stability	67.6%	48	54.8%	60.0%	7

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	29.2%	897	24.7%	21.6%	29
Child Food Insecurity	30.4%	—	30.5%	24.5%	34
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	37.5%	1,075	43.3%	49.7%	5
Unemployment	6.9%	462	8.6%	5.7%	22

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	45.6%	—	53.3%	41.1%	8
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	54.1% [#]	98	59.4%	45.6%	3
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	54.4% [#]	98	71.3%	45.6%	4

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

8th Grade Math Proficiency	32.5% [#]	64	56.1%	42.9%	28
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	51.5% [#]	102	68.4%	56.9%	24
Cohort Graduation Rate	72.1%	227	64.2%	73.8%	23
Homeless Students	5.2%	139	5.6%	3.7%	29
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	24	75	25.3	14.7	29

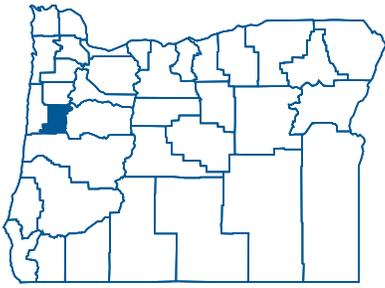
FAMILY SUPPORTS

EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 69

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 1,184

CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 209

[†] Preliminary data | [#] Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable



Benton County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

13.0%

CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE

TOTAL: 87,572

CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 14,679

CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 4,287

POPULATION

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	60.4%	802	53.8%	70%	31
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	2.7 †	2 †	4.1	4.9	11
Adequate Prenatal Care	82.8%	610	78.2%	79.0%	8
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	5.4	24	7.8	25.1	1
Uninsured Children	4.6%	653	5.3%	4.6%	6
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	7.9	115	6.5	12.1	4
Children in Foster Care	0.7%	97	0.5%	1.3%	4
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	10.2%	—
Foster Care Placement Stability	66.7%	44	51.3%	60.0%	10
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	13.0%	1,864	14.6%	21.6%	3
Child Food Insecurity	20.8%	—	22.2%	24.5%	5
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	38.3%	3,368	38.2%	49.7%	6
Unemployment	4.3%	1,945	5.3%	5.7%	1
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	54.3%	—	54.8%	41.1%	2
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	51.3% #	302	68.8%	45.6%	6
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	50.0% #	294	74.0%	45.6%	7
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	57.5% #	387	70.4%	42.9%	2
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	71.2% #	478	81.0%	56.9%	1
Cohort Graduation Rate	85.7%	661	83.6%	73.8%	5
Homeless Students	2.9%	254	2.6%	3.7%	14
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	10.8	158	11.3	14.7	3

EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 121

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 3,082

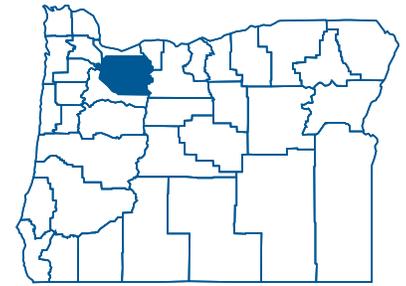
CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 483

FAMILY SUPPORTS

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable

Clackamas County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE 12.6%

POPULATION TOTAL: 401,515 CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 88,343 CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 25,708

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	69.8%	4,817	62.9%	70%	19
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	5.2 †	22 †	4.9	4.9	22
Adequate Prenatal Care	81.7%	3,417	80.0%	79.0%	13
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	15.6	195	16.6	25.1	2
Uninsured Children	4.2%	3,628	5.6%	4.6%	2

CHILD WELFARE	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	7.5	662	7.8	12.1	3
Children in Foster Care	0.7%	642	0.8%	1.3%	6
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	12.1%	34	7.4%	10.2%	15
Foster Care Placement Stability	61.6%	226	59.5%	60.0%	19

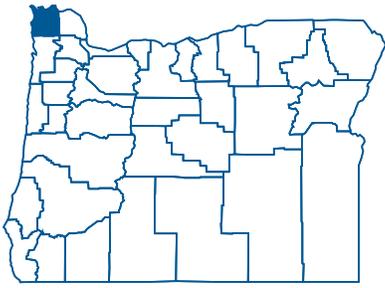
FINANCIAL STABILITY	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	12.6%	10,896	11.3%	21.6%	1
Child Food Insecurity	20.8%	—	21.6%	24.5%	3
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	32.7%	19,239	35.7%	49.7%	2
Unemployment	5.2%	10,651	6.3%	5.7%	5

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	44.9%	—	44.3%	41.1%	10
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	52.4% #	2,140	66.1%	45.6%	5
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	54.9% #	2,231	71.5%	45.6%	3

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
8th Grade Math Proficiency	47.9% #	2,122	67.2%	42.9%	4
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	64.4% #	2,872	71.1%	56.9%	6
Cohort Graduation Rate	78.4%	4,056	75.6%	73.8%	12
Homeless Students	2.1%	1,258	2.1%	3.7%	9
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	12.3	1,084	13.6	14.7	5

FAMILY SUPPORTS EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 883 FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 17,655 CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 2,034

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years



Clatsop County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

22.7% **CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE**

TOTAL: 37,831 CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 7,415 CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 2,393 **POPULATION**

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	70.8%	345	65.6%	70%	11
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	2.3 †	1 †	12.2	4.9	7
Adequate Prenatal Care	72.3%	311	73.8%	79.0%	28
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	30.0	32	27.1	25.1	15
Uninsured Children	5.3%	383	6.4%	4.6%	16

CHILD WELFARE

Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	14	103	10.6	12.1	17
Children in Foster Care	2.0%	149	1.9%	1.3%	24
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	10.2%	—
Foster Care Placement Stability	68.5%	74	63.6%	60.0%	4

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	22.7%	1,621	24.4%	21.6%	13
Child Food Insecurity	25.4%	—	26.9%	24.5%	19
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	55.0%	2,764	55.0%	49.7%	19
Unemployment	5.6%	1,017	6.7%	5.7%	8

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	49.8%	—	50.8%	41.1%	4
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	34.6% #	133	68.9%	45.6%	32
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	41.9% #	162	74.4%	45.6%	17

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

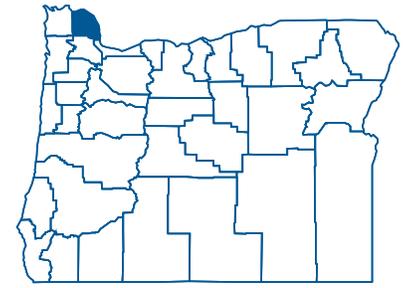
8th Grade Math Proficiency	45.2% #	163	63.3%	42.9%	7
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	60.9% #	220	62.8%	56.9%	26
Cohort Graduation Rate	72.8%	270	69.9%	73.8%	19
Homeless Students	4.2%	210	2.4%	3.7%	21
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	24.7	183	30.4	14.7	30

EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 105 FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 2,502 CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 212 **FAMILY SUPPORTS**

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable

Columbia County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE 16.8%

POPULATION TOTAL: 49,600 CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 10,906 CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 3,157

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	64.4%	586	58.2%	70%	28
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	3.8 †	2 †	8.1	4.9	15
Adequate Prenatal Care	76.6%	402	78.1%	79.0%	22
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	31.0	46	24.0	25.1	17
Uninsured Children	4.3%	471	5.8%	4.6%	5

CHILD WELFARE	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	20.2	223	27.3	12.1	24
Children in Foster Care	3.0%	324	2.6%	1.3%	34
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	8.1%	8	*	10.2%	8
Foster Care Placement Stability	68.4%	158	59.0%	60.0%	5

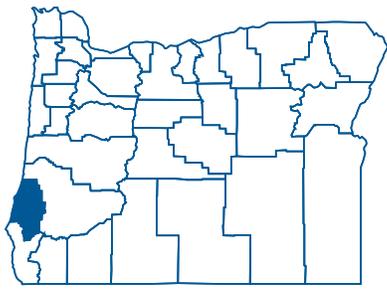
FINANCIAL STABILITY	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	16.8%	1,817	17.2%	21.6%	4
Child Food Insecurity	25.4%	—	25.5%	24.5%	12
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	43.3%	3,290	45.8%	49.7%	7
Unemployment	7.2%	1,651	8.4%	5.7%	25

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	37.3%	—	39.1%	41.1%	18
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	41.5% #	213	57.1%	45.6%	19
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	42.1% #	216	65.9%	45.6%	16

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
8th Grade Math Proficiency	39.1% #	240	52.8%	42.9%	19
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	51.5% #	320	67.2%	56.9%	15
Cohort Graduation Rate	72.6%	451	78.9%	73.8%	20
Homeless Students	2.3%	176	2.3%	3.7%	10
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	14.0%	153	18.1%	14.7%	10

FAMILY SUPPORTS EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 144 FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 2,982 CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 467

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable



Coos County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

30.1% **CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE**

TOTAL: 63,121

CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 11,742

CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 3,745

POPULATION

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	54.3%	611	51.2%	70%	35
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4.9 †	3 †	1.6	4.9	20
Adequate Prenatal Care	81.1%	497	77.9%	79.0%	14
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	25.7	45	28.2	25.1	11
Uninsured Children	5.0%	567	5.8%	4.6%	9
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	26.8	309	16.4	12.1	33
Children in Foster Care	3.2%	376	2.7%	1.3%	35
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	5.9%	7	6.2%	10.2%	6
Foster Care Placement Stability	67.0%	177	48.4%	60.0%	8
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	30.1%	3,354	30.1%	21.6%	31
Child Food Insecurity	27.4%	—	27.9%	24.5%	23
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	48.7%	4,745	48.3%	49.7%	12
Unemployment	7.6%	1,957	9.2%	5.7%	28
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	39.3%	—	47.7%	41.1%	15
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	40.9% #	285	50.7%	45.6%	20
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	45.3% #	316	61.0%	45.6%	14
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	29.9% #	235	46.6%	42.9%	32
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	49.9% #	395	54.8%	56.9%	33
Cohort Graduation Rate	57.3%	462	60.6%	73.8%	35
Homeless Students	4.2%	408	4.8%	3.7%	22
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	13.5%	159	17.3%	14.7%	8

EMPLOYMENT RELATED
DAY CARE: 224

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP):
4,730

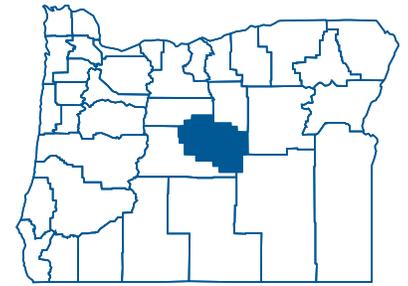
CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF):
898

FAMILY SUPPORTS

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years

Crook County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE 27.2%

POPULATION TOTAL: 21,630 **CHILDREN AGES 0-17:** 4,183 **CHILDREN AGES 0-5:** 1,159

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	63.6%	246	62.6%	70%	29
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4.7 †	1 †	4.5	4.9	18
Adequate Prenatal Care	79.3%	161	65.6%	79.0%	19
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	46.2	25	44.3	25.1	31
Uninsured Children	6.1%	242	6.5%	4.6%	21

CHILD WELFARE

Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	11.1	45	19.9	12.1	11
Children in Foster Care	1.8%	76	2.0%	1.3%	22
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	10.2%	—
Foster Care Placement Stability	66.7%	26	66.7%	60.0%	10

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	27.2%	1,079	28.3%	21.6%	27
Child Food Insecurity	30.5%	—	32.1%	24.5%	35
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	61.2%	1,772	54.1%	49.7%	28
Unemployment	8.5%	761	10.1%	5.7%	34

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

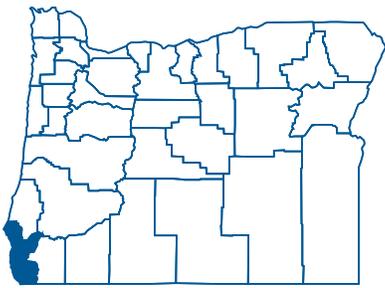
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	46.8%	—	36.5%	41.1%	6
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	37.6% #	88	58.3%	45.6%	26
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	41.7% #	98	64.8%	45.6%	18

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

8th Grade Math Proficiency	43.3% #	103	55.0%	42.9%	10
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	57.4% #	139	64.4%	56.9%	19
Cohort Graduation Rate	46.0%	174	30.5%	73.8%	36
Homeless Students	2.9%	96	1.6%	3.7%	15
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	32	134	33	14.7	36

FAMILY SUPPORTS **EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE:** 29 **FOOD STAMPS (SNAP):** 1,696 **CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF):** 288

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable



Curry County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

25.3%

CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE

TOTAL: 22,483

CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 3,402

CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 1,123

POPULATION

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	59.1%	185	43.8%	70%	33
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0 [†]	0 [†]	6.9	4.9	1
Adequate Prenatal Care	66.3%	118	71.7%	79.0%	31
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	31.2	14	10.9	25.1	19
Uninsured Children	6.6%	223	6.9%	4.6%	25

CHILD WELFARE

Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	15.9	55	8.2	12.1	19
Children in Foster Care	1.8%	60	1.5%	1.3%	21
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	10.2%	—
Foster Care Placement Stability	59.5%	22	58.1%	60.0%	22

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	25.3%	858	28.0%	21.6%	25
Child Food Insecurity	26.3%	—	28.1%	24.5%	24
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	61.2%	1,437	62.3%	49.7%	27
Unemployment	8.5%	732	10.4%	5.7%	34

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	15.8%**	—	33.2%**	41.1%	34
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	35.9% #	60	58.7%	45.6%	29
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	34.9% #	59	62.7%	45.6%	31

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

8th Grade Math Proficiency	22.8% #	43	58.7%	42.9%	35
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	43.8% #	81	63.1%	56.9%	24
Cohort Graduation Rate	67.8%	137	66.7%	73.8%	31
Homeless Students	5.8%	131	4.2%	3.7%	32
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	28.5	97	26.3	14.7	34

EMPLOYMENT RELATED
DAY CARE: 45

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP):
1,252

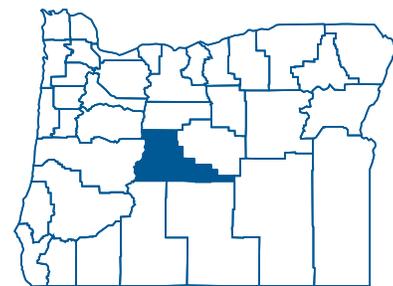
CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF):
131

FAMILY SUPPORTS

[†] Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable | **High margin of error, interpret with caution

Deschutes County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE

17.8%

POPULATION

TOTAL: 175,268

CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 36,927

CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 11,146

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	66.1%	1,766	59.7%	70%	25
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4.5 †	8 †	5	4.9	16
Adequate Prenatal Care	83.2%	1,458	78.5%	79.0%	7
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	22.6	109	23.0	25.1	9
Uninsured Children	5.2%	1,864	6.9%	4.6%	12

CHILD WELFARE

Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	11	400	9.2	12.1	10
Children in Foster Care	0.7%	265	0.6%	1.3%	5
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	13.8%	9	*	10.2%	17
Foster Care Placement Stability	66.0%	136	59.6%	60.0%	13

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	17.8%	6,345	20.1%	21.6%	7
Child Food Insecurity	25.1%	—	26.5%	24.5%	16
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	47.8%	12,215	50.3%	49.7%	10
Unemployment	6.0%	5,024	7.9%	5.7%	14

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	35.5%	—	38.3%	41.1%	22
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	53.1% #	1,026	71.2%	45.6%	4
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	51.3% #	995	74.7%	45.6%	6

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

8th Grade Math Proficiency	46.2% #	842	71.5%	42.9%	6
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	63.8% #	1,174	75.1%	56.9%	3
Cohort Graduation Rate	75.5%	1,629	75.6%	73.8%	15
Homeless Students	4.9%	1,264	4.9%	3.7%	28
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	23.9	881	22.1	14.7	28

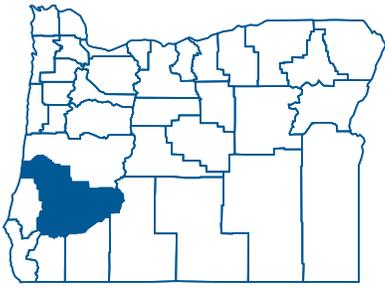
FAMILY SUPPORTS

EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 480

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 10,051

CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 1,163

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable



Douglas County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

28.5%

CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE

TOTAL: 107,685

CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 20,920

CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 6,614

POPULATION

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	69.9%	1,170	68.9%	70%	18
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	8.2 †	9 †	3.6	4.9	30
Adequate Prenatal Care	82.1%	905	77.1%	79.0%	11
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	29.6	90	36.8	25.1	14
Uninsured Children	5.3%	1,068	5.8%	4.6%	13

CHILD WELFARE

Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	12.6	264	10.1	12.1	13
Children in Foster Care	2.2%	465	2.1%	1.3%	25
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	5.8%	8	5.1%	10.2%	5
Foster Care Placement Stability	63.3%	210	62.0%	60.0%	16

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	28.5%	5,769	28.6%	21.6%	28
Child Food Insecurity	29.9%	—	30.7%	24.5%	33
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	60.7%	8,411	62.4%	49.7%	26
Unemployment	7.7%	3,388	9.4%	5.7%	29

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	38.1%	—	39.6%	41.1%	16
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	31.7% #	339	48.5%	45.6%	34
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	34.9% #	373	61.2%	45.6%	32

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

8th Grade Math Proficiency	33.8% #	348	60.2%	42.9%	25
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	50.4% #	524	62.5%	56.9%	28
Cohort Graduation Rate	63.7%	824	63.7%	73.8%	33
Homeless Students	3.5%	504	2.7%	3.7%	17
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	19.8	414	18	14.7	22

EMPLOYMENT RELATED
DAY CARE: 384

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP):
8,641

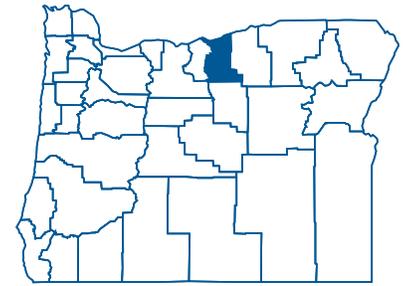
CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF):
1,623

FAMILY SUPPORTS

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years

Gilliam County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE 20.1%

POPULATION TOTAL: 1,859 CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 354 CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 135

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	70.5%*	407	72.1%*	70%	13
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0 †	0 †	55.6	4.9	1
Adequate Prenatal Care	61.1%	11	61.1%	79.0%	34
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	**	**	**	25.1	—
Uninsured Children	5.0%	19	8.3%	4.6%	8

CHILD WELFARE

Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	23.6	9	**	12.1	28
Children in Foster Care	9.3%	33	12.6%	1.3%	36
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	**	**	**	10.2%	—
Foster Care Placement Stability	58.3%	14	34.8%	60.0%	23

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	20.1%	75	19.7%	21.6%	6
Child Food Insecurity	20.7%	—	21.9%	24.5%	4
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	58.9%	169	61.9%	49.7%	24
Unemployment	6.5%	53	8.0%	5.7%	18

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

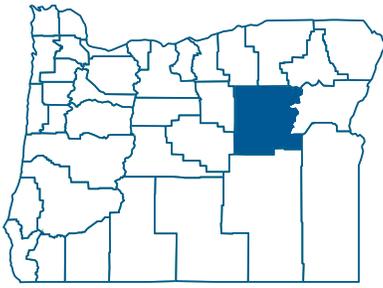
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	15.5%***	—	18.6%***	41.1%	35
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	47.6% #	10	31.6%	45.6%	10
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	57.1% #	12	47.4%	45.6%	2

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

8th Grade Math Proficiency	61.1% #	11	39.1%	42.9%	1
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	66.7% #	12	60.9%	56.9%	30
Cohort Graduation Rate	70.8%	17	82.8%	73.8%	29
Homeless Students	0.0%	0	0.0%	3.7%	1
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	14.1	5	18.3	14.7	11

FAMILY SUPPORTS EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 2 FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 90 CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 8

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Regional data | ** Data unavailable | *** High margin of error, interpret with caution



Grant County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

27.1% **CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE**

TOTAL: 7,185

CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 1,308

CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 407

POPULATION

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	91.3%	53	64.5%	70%	1
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0 [†]	0 [†]	0	4.9	1
Adequate Prenatal Care	86.2%	56	64.5%	79.0%	2
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	37.7	6	24.4	25.1	27
Uninsured Children	6.9%	90	8.8%	4.6%	28
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	24.9	33	10.2	12.1	30
Children in Foster Care	1.3%	17	1.1%	1.3%	17
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	0.0%	0	0.0%	10.2%	1
Foster Care Placement Stability	35.7%	5	*	60.0%	34
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	27.1%	355	29.0%	21.6%	29
Child Food Insecurity	28.0%	—	29.1%	24.5%	28
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	57.3%	516	58.1%	49.7%	22
Unemployment	8.9%	273	10.8%	5.7%	36
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	34.5%	—	40.1%**	41.1%	24
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	49.2% [#]	32	63.5%	45.6%	8
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	46.2% [#]	30	82.3%	45.6%	12
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	47.7% [#]	31	64.9%	42.9%	5
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	69.2% [#]	45	63.2%	56.9%	23
Cohort Graduation Rate	87.3%	48	85.2%	73.8%	2
Homeless Students	0.9%	8	0.0%	3.7%	4
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	19.9	26	14.4	14.7	23

EMPLOYMENT RELATED
DAY CARE: 16

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP):
376

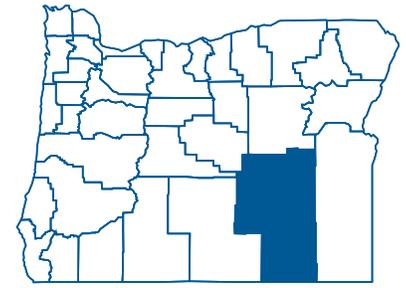
CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF):
26

FAMILY SUPPORTS

[†] Preliminary data | [#] Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable | **High margin of error, interpret with caution

Harney County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE 31.6%

POPULATION TOTAL: 7,200 CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 1,476 CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 470

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	80.3%	93	61.8%	70%	2
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	13.3 [†]	1 [†]	11.4	4.9	32
Adequate Prenatal Care	84.0%	63	68.2%	79.0%	4
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	33.5	7	51.9	25.1	25
Uninsured Children	6.4%	88	8.6%	4.6%	24

CHILD WELFARE

Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	24.9	36	20	12.1	30
Children in Foster Care	1.9%	28	1.7%	1.3%	23
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	0.0%	10.2%	—
Foster Care Placement Stability	36.4%	8	*	60.0%	33

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	31.6%	434	28.0%	21.6%	25
Child Food Insecurity	31.6%	—	32.3%	24.5%	36
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	48.7%	552	51.7%	49.7%	11
Unemployment	7.3%	241	9.8%	5.7%	26

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

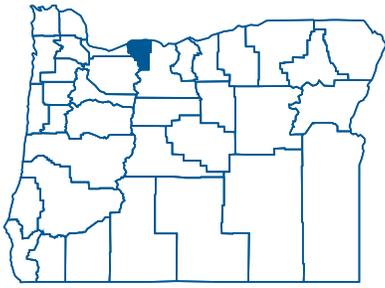
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	57.4%	—	61.4%	41.1%	1
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	44.7% [#]	38	70.0%	45.6%	14
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	40.0% [#]	34	75.0%	45.6%	23

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

8th Grade Math Proficiency	43.2% [#]	32	73.3%	42.9%	11
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	51.4% [#]	38	67.8%	56.9%	13
Cohort Graduation Rate	72.2%	57	85.5%	73.8%	21
Homeless Students	3.9%	43	2.4%	3.7%	18
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	10.8	16	15.9	14.7	4

FAMILY SUPPORTS EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 9 FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 396 CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 57

[†] Preliminary data | [#] Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable



Hood River County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

20.1%

CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE

TOTAL: 23,137

CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 5,755

CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 1,791

POPULATION

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	70.3%	274	70.7%	70%	16
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	3.4 †	1 †	3.3	4.9	14
Adequate Prenatal Care	85.8%	247	77.6%	79.0%	3
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	22.3	17	34.2	25.1	8
Uninsured Children	7.5%	423	8.9%	4.6%	33
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	10.8	62	9.5	12.1	9
Children in Foster Care	0.8%	44	0.7%	1.3%	7
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	10.2%	—
Foster Care Placement Stability	67.7%	21	37.5%	60.0%	6
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	20.1%	1,108	21.4%	21.6%	8
Child Food Insecurity	21.6%	—	20.8%	24.5%	1
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	56.3%	2,321	58.3%	49.7%	21
Unemployment	4.7%	644	5.5%	5.7%	2
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	26.0%	—	34.8%	41.1%	32
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	38.6% #	113	72.0%	45.6%	24
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	38.3% #	114	66.1%	45.6%	28
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	43.0% #	117	69.8%	42.9%	12
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	54.8% #	149	75.2%	56.9%	2
Cohort Graduation Rate	83.3%	259	80.1%	73.8%	9
Homeless Students	1.1%	45	0.7%	3.7%	5
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	24.8	143	25.9	14.7	31

EMPLOYMENT RELATED
DAY CARE: 43

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP):
1,607

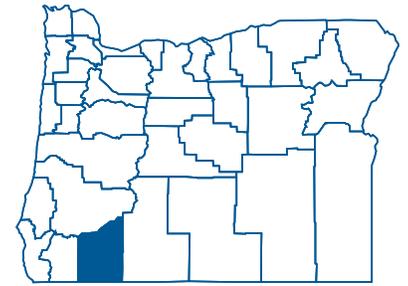
CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF):
96

FAMILY SUPPORTS

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable

Jackson County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



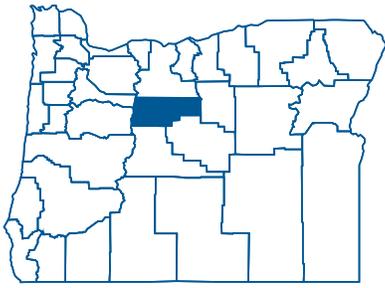
CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE 25.9%

POPULATION TOTAL: 212,567 CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 44,332 CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 14,452

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	65.1%	2,474	62.4%	70%	26
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4.6 †	11 †	5.2	4.9	17
Adequate Prenatal Care	80.4%	1,917	77.5%	79.0%	15
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	32.5	206	30.5	25.1	23
Uninsured Children	5.4%	2,329	6.0%	4.6%	17
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	21.6	954	18.2	12.1	26
Children in Foster Care	1.6%	718	1.7%	1.3%	20
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	3.3%	10	4.3%	10.2%	4
Foster Care Placement Stability	73.7%	328	71.8%	60.0%	1
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	25.9%	11,174	26.7%	21.6%	22
Child Food Insecurity	26.8%	—	27.6%	24.5%	21
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	53.9%	15,714	59.1%	49.7%	18
Unemployment	6.9%	6,751	8.6%	5.7%	22
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	37.4%	—	37.2%	41.1%	17
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	40.6% #	877	55.4%	45.6%	22
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	41.6% #	897	67.5%	45.6%	19
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	37.0% #	776	56.7%	42.9%	20
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	56.8% #	1,191	66.1%	56.9%	17
Cohort Graduation Rate	75.0%	1,630	67.4%	73.8%	16
Homeless Students	7.6%	2,218	6.2%	3.7%	35
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	19.6	868	18.7	14.7	21

FAMILY SUPPORTS EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 837 FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 16,907 CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 2,990

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years



Jefferson County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

32.2%

CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE

TOTAL: 22,666

CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 5,419

CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 1,863

POPULATION

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	59.1%	332	69.6%	70%	33
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	10.7 †	3 †	3.6	4.9	31
Adequate Prenatal Care	67.9%	188	68.0%	79.0%	30
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	44.8	31	35.8	25.1	28
Uninsured Children	8.5%	445	9.6%	4.6%	34

CHILD WELFARE

Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	9.1	49	9.7	12.1	6
Children in Foster Care	1.5%	79	1.3%	1.3%	19
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	10.2%	—
Foster Care Placement Stability	69.0%	40	58.8%	60.0%	3

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	32.2%	1,695	33.9%	21.6%	34
Child Food Insecurity	28.3%	—	30.1%	24.5%	30
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	76.0%	2,757	60.6%	49.7%	36
Unemployment	7.4%	712	9.0%	5.7%	27

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	32.3%	—	26.2%	41.1%	26
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	24.2% #	76	50.2%	45.6%	36
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	30.5% #	96	59.2%	45.6%	36

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

8th Grade Math Proficiency	21.5% #	59	59.2%	42.9%	36
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	39.4% #	109	47.9%	56.9%	36
Cohort Graduation Rate	62.9%	159	62.5%	73.8%	34
Homeless Students	5.7%	211	6.7%	3.7%	31
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	20.9	113	25.8	14.7	26

EMPLOYMENT RELATED
DAY CARE: 82

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP):
2,908

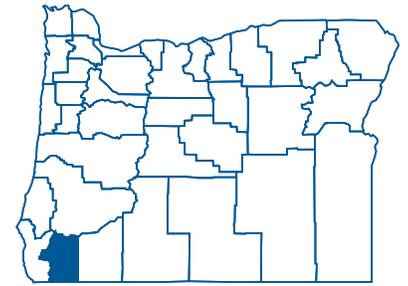
CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF):
757

FAMILY SUPPORTS

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable

Josephine County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



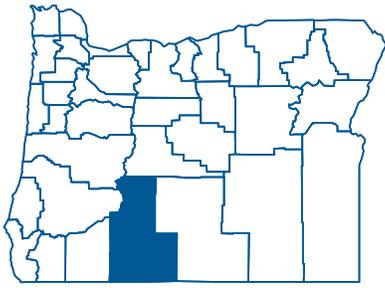
CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE 33.3%

POPULATION TOTAL: 84,745 **CHILDREN AGES 0-17:** 16,554 **CHILDREN AGES 0-5:** 5,089

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	69.4%	850	70.7%	70%	20
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	8.1 †	7 †	5.8	4.9	29
Adequate Prenatal Care	80.3%	691	77.5%	79.0%	16
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	31.5	70	30.8	25.1	20
Uninsured Children	5.3%	840	5.5%	4.6%	14
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	20.7	339	19.8	12.1	25
Children in Foster Care	2.6%	427	2.3%	1.3%	31
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	13.4%	15	13.2%	10.2%	16
Foster Care Placement Stability	66.8%	215	61.2%	60.0%	9
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	33.3%	5,188	30.7%	21.6%	32
Child Food Insecurity	29.4%	—	31.0%	24.5%	34
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	62.8%	6,667	62.6%	49.7%	30
Unemployment	7.9%	2,605	9.6%	5.7%	31
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	24.8%	—	24.7%	41.1%	33
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	42.6% #	339	57.3%	45.6%	16
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	46.8% #	374	72.3%	45.6%	10
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	42.7% #	333	63.8%	42.9%	13
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	62.5% #	489	71.7%	56.9%	5
Cohort Graduation Rate	68.9%	605	69.4%	73.8%	30
Homeless Students	5.9%	637	4.8%	3.7%	33
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	15	248	16.1	14.7	14

FAMILY SUPPORTS **EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE:** 302 **FOOD STAMPS (SNAP):** 7,269 **CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF):** 2,016

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years



Klamath County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

29.1% **CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE**

TOTAL: 66,016

CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 14,286

CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 4,837

POPULATION

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	72.3%	806	77.0%	70%	7
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	2.5 †	2 †	3.8	4.9	9
Adequate Prenatal Care	79.5%	647	80.4%	79.0%	18
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	35.4	72	40.6	25.1	26
Uninsured Children	5.9%	812	6.6%	4.6%	20
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	26.7	375	22.6	12.1	32
Children in Foster Care	2.9%	415	2.6%	1.3%	32
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	7.7%	11	*	10.2%	7
Foster Care Placement Stability	57.1%	157	52.0%	60.0%	24
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	29.1%	4,004	26.8%	21.6%	23
Child Food Insecurity	26.8%	—	28.5%	24.5%	25
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	63.2%	5,899	64.6%	49.7%	31
Unemployment	8.0%	2,273	9.7%	5.7%	33
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	36.3%	—	37.4%	41.1%	20
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	41.6% #	289	57.1%	45.6%	18
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	38.3% #	265	61.3%	45.6%	26
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	32.0% #	227	49.0%	42.9%	30
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	48.3% #	347	53.9%	56.9%	34
Cohort Graduation Rate	71.9%	533	60.0%	73.8%	26
Homeless Students	4.1%	394	5.1%	3.7%	19
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	22.8	326	25	14.7	27

EMPLOYMENT RELATED
DAY CARE: 164

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP):
6,030

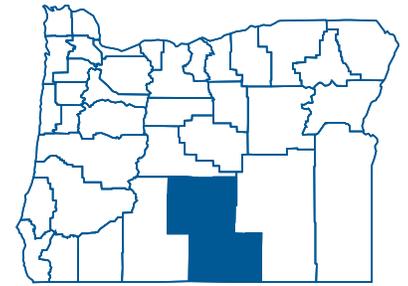
CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF):
814

FAMILY SUPPORTS

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable

Lake County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE 28.3%

POPULATION TOTAL: 7,829 CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 1,456 CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 431

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	75.0%	80	62.5%	70%	4
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0 [†]	0 [†]	12.2	4.9	1
Adequate Prenatal Care	63.7%	58	68.3%	79.0%	33
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	21.1	4	40.4	25.1	5
Uninsured Children	8.5%	121	8.9%	4.6%	35

CHILD WELFARE

Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	23.5	34	40.8	12.1	27
Children in Foster Care	2.5%	36	2.6%	1.3%	30
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	10.2%	—
Foster Care Placement Stability	63.6%	14	33.3%	60.0%	15

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	28.3%	406	29.0%	21.6%	29
Child Food Insecurity	26.8%	—	29.8%	24.5%	29
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	44.9%	545	44.9%	49.7%	9
Unemployment	7.8%	271	9.8%	5.7%	30

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

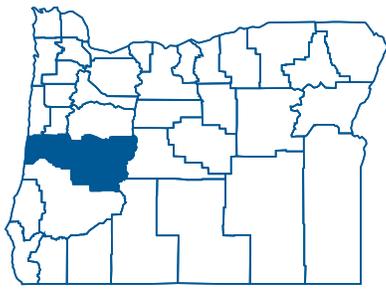
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	10.3%**	—	10.7%**	41.1%	36
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	48.6% #	51	59.6%	45.6%	9
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	48.6% #	51	75.8%	45.6%	8

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

8th Grade Math Proficiency	35.8% #	38	70.2%	42.9%	22
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	48.5% #	50	68.7%	56.9%	11
Cohort Graduation Rate	86.1%	74	82.5%	73.8%	4
Homeless Students	1.2%	14	0.5%	3.7%	6
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	18.5	27	17.3	14.7	20

FAMILY SUPPORTS EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 5 FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 500 CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 70

[†] Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable | **High margin of error, interpret with caution



Lane County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

20.1% **CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE**

TOTAL: 362,895 CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 68,799 CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 21,568 **POPULATION**

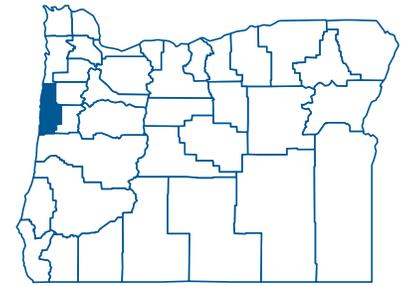
HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	70.8%	3,481	66.7%	70%	11
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	5.8 †	21 †	4.6	4.9	25
Adequate Prenatal Care	75.8%	2,722	75.6%	79.0%	23
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	21.7	274	23.3	25.1	7
Uninsured Children	4.3%	2,896	5.9%	4.6%	4
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	15.4	1,055	14.3	12.1	18
Children in Foster Care	2.2%	1,530	2.2%	1.3%	26
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	9.7%	49	10.0%	10.2%	12
Foster Care Placement Stability	62.8%	666	58.7%	60.0%	17
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	20.1%	13,379	24.4%	21.6%	13
Child Food Insecurity	25.3%	—	25.9%	24.5%	14
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	53.2%	23,968	53.2%	49.7%	16
Unemployment	5.9%	10,194	7.1%	5.7%	13
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	44.9%	—	45.6%	41.1%	10
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	46.3% #	1,542	60.2%	45.6%	12
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	45.9% #	1,526	69.1%	45.6%	13
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	40.8% #	1,337	58.8%	42.9%	16
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	54.4% #	1,770	67.8%	56.9%	14
Cohort Graduation Rate	72.0%	2,536	69.4%	73.8%	25
Homeless Students	4.7%	2,148	4.8%	3.7%	27
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	14.4	992	16.2	14.7	13

EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 1,573 FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 23,611 CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 3,981 **FAMILY SUPPORTS**

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years

Lincoln County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



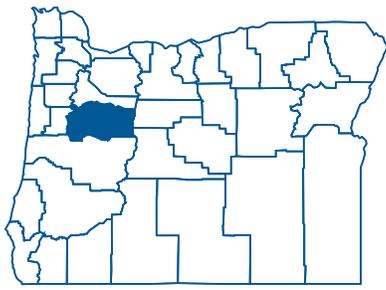
CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE 30.3%

POPULATION TOTAL: 47,038 CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 8,014 CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 2,731

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	59.3%	451	58.7%	70%	32
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	6.9 †	3 †	7	4.9	27
Adequate Prenatal Care	75.1%	325	74.1%	79.0%	24
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	44.9	45	35.4	25.1	30
Uninsured Children	6.7%	517	8.2%	4.6%	27
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	16.3	129	22.4	12.1	21
Children in Foster Care	2.4%	189	2.7%	1.3%	27
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	11.4%	8	10.3%	10.2%	14
Foster Care Placement Stability	55.6%	70	53.8%	60.0%	25
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	30.3%	2,320	33.0%	21.6%	33
Child Food Insecurity	27.1%	—	26.6%	24.5%	17
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	59.7%	3,233	66.0%	49.7%	25
Unemployment	6.8%	1,386	8.0%	5.7%	21
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	43.4%	—	44.6%	41.1%	13
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	35.1% #	136	37.6%	45.6%	31
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	34.1% #	133	54.2%	45.6%	34
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	32.1% #	124	51.3%	42.9%	29
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	47.1% #	180	62.8%	56.9%	27
Cohort Graduation Rate	73.0%	295	70.8%	73.8%	18
Homeless Students	10.9%	571	10.0%	3.7%	36
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	13.4	107	16	14.7	7

FAMILY SUPPORTS EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 81 FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 3,456 CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 533

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years



Linn County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

26.8% **CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE**

TOTAL: 120,547

CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 27,791

CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 8,904

POPULATION

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	62.9%	1,304	57.9%	70%	30
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	2.7 †	4 †	7	4.9	10
Adequate Prenatal Care	82.8%	1,244	79.6%	79.0%	8
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	30.9	117	31.1	25.1	16
Uninsured Children	4.9%	1,310	5.4%	4.6%	7
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	13	360	12.9	12.1	15
Children in Foster Care	1.2%	338	1.5%	1.3%	14
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	8.9%	11	6.5%	10.2%	11
Foster Care Placement Stability	62.5%	135	54.9%	60.0%	18
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	26.8%	7,215	26.3%	21.6%	20
Child Food Insecurity	28.6%	—	29.0%	24.5%	26
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	44.1%	10,005	44.3%	49.7%	8
Unemployment	6.9%	3,760	8.3%	5.7%	22
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	30.7%	—	33.0%	41.1%	28
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	40.7% #	643	53.8%	45.6%	21
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	41.3% #	654	64.9%	45.6%	20
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	36.5% #	618	58.9%	42.9%	21
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	53.4% #	899	65.0%	56.9%	18
Cohort Graduation Rate	70.9%	1,361	69.4%	73.8%	28
Homeless Students	4.4%	988	3.8%	3.7%	25
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	16.9	469	19.2	14.7	19

EMPLOYMENT RELATED
DAY CARE: 352

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP):
10,445

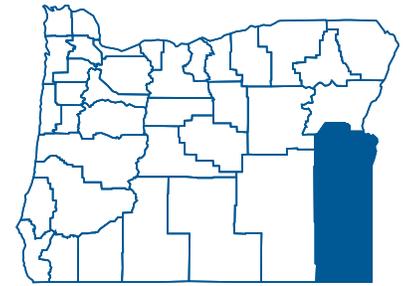
CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF):
1,606

FAMILY SUPPORTS

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years

Malheur County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE 38.3%

POPULATION TOTAL: 30,380 CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 7,654 CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 2,593

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	72.6%	442	75.2%	70%	5
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	2.4 †	1 †	10.2	4.9	8
Adequate Prenatal Care	65.1%	269	58.3%	79.0%	32
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	44.8	46	43.4	25.1	28
Uninsured Children	6.7%	497	7.7%	4.6%	26

CHILD WELFARE

Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	16	122	24.5	12.1	20
Children in Foster Care	2.4%	187	2.7%	1.3%	29
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	8.0%	10.2%	—
Foster Care Placement Stability	64.4%	85	56.5%	60.0%	14

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	38.3%	2,891	38.8%	21.6%	35
Child Food Insecurity	27.2%	—	29.0%	24.5%	26
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	72.3%	3,592	70.9%	49.7%	35
Unemployment	6.5%	772	8.2%	5.7%	18

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	32.5%	—	28.6%	41.1%	25
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	35.8% #	135	52.4%	45.6%	30
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	36.3% #	138	57.4%	45.6%	30

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

8th Grade Math Proficiency	33.4% #	118	57.7%	42.9%	26
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	47.9% #	170	59.3%	56.9%	31
Cohort Graduation Rate	84.2%	293	72.2%	73.8%	8
Homeless Students	7.4%	375	8.4%	3.7%	34
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	28.1	215	26	14.7	33

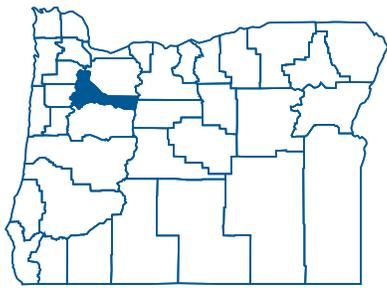
FAMILY SUPPORTS

EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 128

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 3,924

CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 708

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable



Marion County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

25.1% **CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE**

TOTAL: 330,700

CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 83,148

CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 26,853

POPULATION

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	72.1%	4,368	57.0%	70%	8
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	5.2 †	23 †	4.1	4.9	21
Adequate Prenatal Care	74.6%	3,258	73.6%	79.0%	26
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	33.4	384	32.1	25.1	24
Uninsured Children	5.1%	4,138	6.6%	4.6%	11
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	9.9	823	9.6	12.1	7
Children in Foster Care	1.1%	907	1.2%	1.3%	13
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	8.7%	29	11.0%	10.2%	10
Foster Care Placement Stability	50.7%	294	45.7%	60.0%	31
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	25.1%	20,377	27.9%	21.6%	24
Child Food Insecurity	24.9%	—	26.8%	24.5%	18
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	61.7%	37,997	61.7%	49.7%	29
Unemployment	6.1%	9,293	7.5%	5.7%	15
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	28.7%	—	28.5%	41.1%	30
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	36.3% #	1,705	49.9%	45.6%	28
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	36.8% #	1,734	55.0%	45.6%	29
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	40.3% #	1,769	65.8%	42.9%	17
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	51.7% #	2,283	61.7%	56.9%	29
Cohort Graduation Rate	74.2%	3,404	74.3%	73.8%	17
Homeless Students	2.6%	1,617	2.2%	3.7%	13
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	16.1	1,338	17.5	14.7	17

EMPLOYMENT RELATED
DAY CARE: 1,595

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP):
34,483

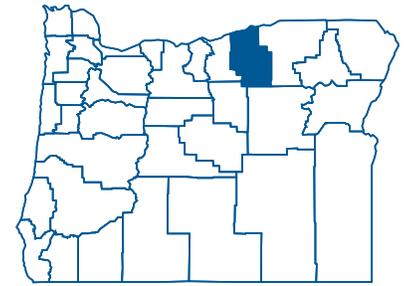
CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF):
6,000

FAMILY SUPPORTS

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years

Morrow County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE 22.3%

POPULATION TOTAL: 11,190 CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 3,084 CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 940

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	75.8%	157	74.2%	70%	3
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	5.8 †	1 †	0	4.9	23
Adequate Prenatal Care	59.1%	101	66.3%	79.0%	35
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	31.0	13	38.2	25.1	17
Uninsured Children	7.0%	214	8.2%	4.6%	29

CHILD WELFARE	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	13.7	1,941	9.4	12.1	16
Children in Foster Care	0.8%	26	0.7%	1.3%	10
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	0.0%	10.2%	—
Foster Care Placement Stability	60.0%	12	40.0%	60.0%	21

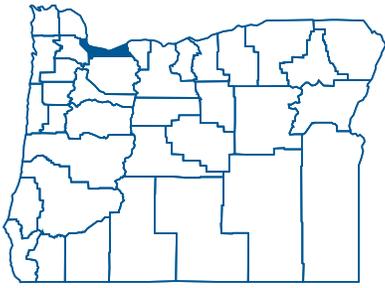
FINANCIAL STABILITY	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	22.3%	694	24.5%	21.6%	15
Child Food Insecurity	23.7%	—	25.4%	24.5%	11
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	71.2%	1,667	71.3%	49.7%	34
Unemployment	5.8%	320	7.1%	5.7%	11

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	34.6%	—	28.9%	41.1%	23
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	34.3% #	62	58.1%	45.6%	33
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	38.9% #	70	64.0%	45.6%	25

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
8th Grade Math Proficiency	29.8% #	53	50.3%	42.9%	33
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	48.9% #	87	52.3%	56.9%	35
Cohort Graduation Rate	76.0%	139	83.7%	73.8%	14
Homeless Students	1.7%	42	2.1%	3.7%	7
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	20.4	63	14.4	14.7	25

FAMILY SUPPORTS EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 28 FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 1,268 CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): —

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable



Multnomah County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

23.2%

CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE

TOTAL: 790,294

CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 154,609

CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 55,480

POPULATION

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	67.8%	8,180	64.9%	70%	22
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4.7 †	44 †	5.1	4.9	19
Adequate Prenatal Care	78.0%	7,215	77.5%	79.0%	20
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	27.7	571	29.6	25.1	12
Uninsured Children	3.9%	5,887	4.9%	4.6%	1

CHILD WELFARE	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	12.7	43	12.5	12.1	14
Children in Foster Care	1.4%	2,131	1.5%	1.3%	18
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	16.4%	104	14.4%	10.2%	19
Foster Care Placement Stability	52.4%	797	50.0%	60.0%	28

FINANCIAL STABILITY	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	23.2%	34,845	23.0%	21.6%	11
Child Food Insecurity	23.6%	—	24.5%	24.5%	7
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	53.3%	49,130	54.9%	49.7%	17
Unemployment	5.0%	21,350	6.1%	5.7%	4

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	49.5%	—	50.2%	41.1%	5
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	45.1% #	3,224	57.1%	45.6%	13
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	46.4% #	3,319	63.5%	45.6%	11

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
8th Grade Math Proficiency	44.5% #	2,777	59.3%	42.9%	8
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	56.2% #	3,533	64.1%	56.9%	20
Cohort Graduation Rate	72.1%	4,894	70.6%	73.8%	22
Homeless Students	4.3%	4,059	4.1%	3.7%	23
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	9.9	1,537	11.5	14.7	1

EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 3,353

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 50,700

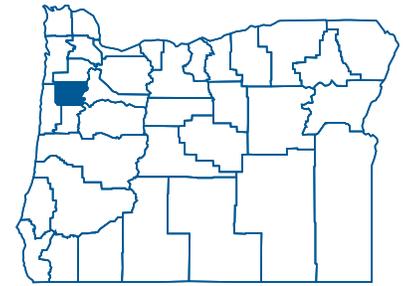
CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 11,660

FAMILY SUPPORTS

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years

Polk County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE 17.2%

POPULATION TOTAL: 79,391 **CHILDREN AGES 0-17:** 18,243 **CHILDREN AGES 0-5:** 5,468

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	66.7%	1,008	59.5%	70%	24
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	7 †	6 †	9.4	4.9	28
Adequate Prenatal Care	77.7%	661	76.5%	79.0%	21
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	17.2	53	18.9	25.1	3
Uninsured Children	5.1%	909	6.6%	4.6%	10

CHILD WELFARE

Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	10	181	8.4	12.1	8
Children in Foster Care	0.9%	169	1.1%	1.3%	11
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	6.3%	10.2%	—
Foster Care Placement Stability	60.6%	60	58.7%	60.0%	20

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	17.2%	3,052	21.8%	21.6%	9
Child Food Insecurity	23.5%	—	25.1%	24.5%	9
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	49.7%	3,405	49.7%	49.7%	14
Unemployment	5.7%	2,084	6.9%	5.7%	9

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

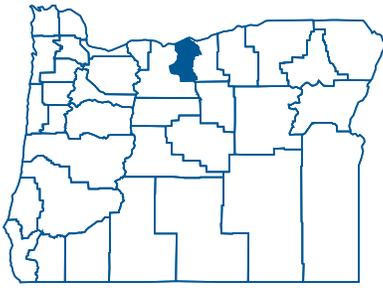
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	31.2%	—	34.7%	41.1%	27
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	38.2% #	211	58.7%	45.6%	25
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	31.5% #	176	58.8%	45.6%	35

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

8th Grade Math Proficiency	44.4% #	211	51.3%	42.9%	9
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	52.0% #	247	56.9%	56.9%	32
Cohort Graduation Rate	77.7%	398	69.8%	73.8%	13
Homeless Students	2.1%	141	1.9%	3.7%	8
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	12.4	226	14.7	14.7	6

FAMILY SUPPORTS **EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE:** 265 **FOOD STAMPS (SNAP):** 4,488 **CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF):** 901

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable



Sherman County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

23.4% **CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE**

TOTAL: 1,680

CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 303

CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 76

POPULATION

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	70.5%*	407	72.1%*	70%	13
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0 †	0 †	0	4.9	1
Adequate Prenatal Care	83.3%	15	94.7%	79.0%	6
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	**	**	**	25.1	—
Uninsured Children	6.3%	19	9.3%	4.6%	23
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	**	**	**	12.1	—
Children in Foster Care	0.0%	0	1.6%	1.3%	1
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	**	0	**	10.2%	—
Foster Care Placement Stability	**	**	**	60.0%	—
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	23.4%	70	23.7%	21.6%	12
Child Food Insecurity	26.9%	—	30.2%	24.5%	31
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	48.8%	119	48.2%	49.7%	13
Unemployment	6.3%	56	7.5%	5.7%	16
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	44.2%***	—	32.8%***	41.1%	12
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	87.5% #	14	75.0%	45.6%	1
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	93.8% #	15	62.5%	45.6%	1
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	26.3% #	5	80.0%	42.9%	34
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	57.9% #	11	73.3%	56.9%	4
Cohort Graduation Rate	72.0%	18	66.7%	73.8%	24
Homeless Students	4.4%	11	0.0%	3.7%	26
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	16.5	5	6.5	14.7	18

EMPLOYMENT RELATED
DAY CARE: 2

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP):
101

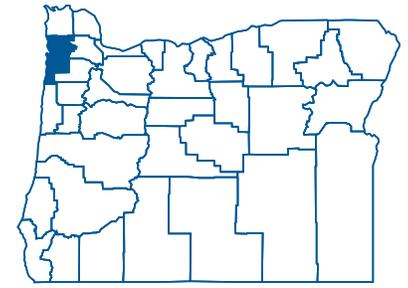
CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF):
—

FAMILY SUPPORTS

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Regional data | ** Data unavailable | *** High margin of error, interpret with caution

Tillamook County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE 25.9%

POPULATION TOTAL: 25,653 CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 4,918 CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 1,663

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	67.7%	248	68.1%	70%	23
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	16.1 [†]	4 [†]	11.7	4.9	34
Adequate Prenatal Care	75.0%	186	72.0%	79.0%	25
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	31.6	20	39.5	25.1	21
Uninsured Children	7.3%	344	9.3%	4.6%	32

CHILD WELFARE

Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	18.8	91	17.2	12.1	23
Children in Foster Care	1.2%	60	1.7%	1.3%	15
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	33.3%	7	*	10.2%	20
Foster Care Placement Stability	51.3%	20	58.3%	60.0%	30

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	25.9%	1,213	26.1%	21.6%	19
Child Food Insecurity	25.4%	—	26.4%	24.5%	15
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	58.2%	1,934	59.3%	49.7%	23
Unemployment	5.8%	653	7.0%	5.7%	11

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

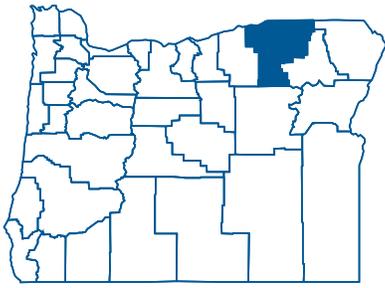
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	27.0%**	—	25.8%	41.1%	31
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	36.7% [#]	97	65.6%	45.6%	27
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	38.3% [#]	101	66.8%	45.6%	27

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

8th Grade Math Proficiency	41.5% [#]	97	68.0%	42.9%	14
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	53.4% [#]	124	63.4%	56.9%	22
Cohort Graduation Rate	84.8%	206	83.9%	73.8%	6
Homeless Students	4.2%	137	4.5%	3.7%	20
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	27.2	134	26.9	14.7	32

FAMILY SUPPORTS EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 82 FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 1,746 CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 258

[†] Preliminary data | [#] Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable | **High margin of error, interpret with caution



Umatilla County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

25.2% **CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE**

TOTAL: 76,531 CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 19,800 CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 6,620 **POPULATION**

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	71.5%	1,158	72.9%	70%	10
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	2.9 †	3 †	2.9	4.9	12
Adequate Prenatal Care	71.8%	723	73.6%	79.0%	29
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	32.0	86	40.3	25.1	22
Uninsured Children	5.6%	1,090	8.0%	4.6%	19

CHILD WELFARE	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	8.2	162	8.8	12.1	5
Children in Foster Care	1.0%	190	1.0%	1.3%	12
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	13.9%	11	*	10.2%	18
Foster Care Placement Stability	54.8%	63	51.9%	60.0%	26

FINANCIAL STABILITY	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	25.2%	4,894	22.8%	21.6%	10
Child Food Insecurity	24.3%	—	25.3%	24.5%	10
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	64.5%	8,726	64.0%	49.7%	33
Unemployment	6.5%	2,288	7.9%	5.7%	18

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	30.3%	—	31.7%	41.1%	29
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	41.7% #	446	54.9%	45.6%	17
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	41.0% #	438	61.6%	45.6%	21

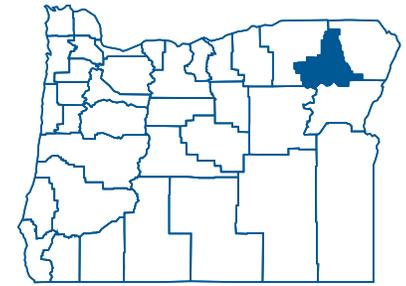
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
8th Grade Math Proficiency	32.5% #	334	59.8%	42.9%	27
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	53.0% #	546	63.9%	56.9%	21
Cohort Graduation Rate	71.3%	735	73.2%	73.8%	27
Homeless Students	0.8%	108	1.7%	3.7%	3
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	20.2	399	18.8	14.7	24

EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 256 FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 6,835 CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 1,275 **FAMILY SUPPORTS**

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable

Union County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE 22.0%

POPULATION TOTAL: 25,790 CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 5,704 CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 1,887

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	69.1%	320	66.6%	70%	21
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	13.4 †	4 †	10.3	4.9	33
Adequate Prenatal Care	82.4%	243	82.4%	79.0%	10
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	21.1	19	19.9	25.1	5
Uninsured Children	6.2%	343	7.2%	4.6%	22

CHILD WELFARE

Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	23.9	135	16.9	12.1	29
Children in Foster Care	1.2%	70	1.0%	1.3%	16
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	10.2%	—
Foster Care Placement Stability	66.7%	28	61.1%	60.0%	10

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	22.0%	1,219	24.7%	21.6%	16
Child Food Insecurity	26.2%	—	27.5%	24.5%	20
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	55.6%	2,102	52.4%	49.7%	20
Unemployment	6.3%	737	7.4%	5.7%	16

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	45.2%	—	42.3%	41.1%	9
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	46.5% #	128	59.6%	45.6%	11
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	34.5% #	95	69.5%	45.6%	33

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

8th Grade Math Proficiency	34.8% #	97	69.7%	42.9%	24
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	48.2% #	134	68.7%	56.9%	10
Cohort Graduation Rate	86.6%	246	79.1%	73.8%	3
Homeless Students	5.6%	212	4.1%	3.7%	30
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	14	80	14.1	14.7	9

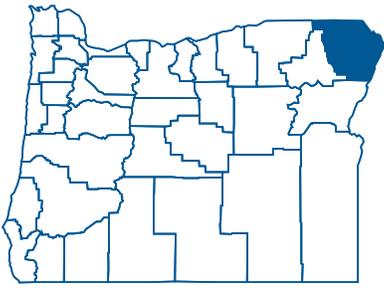
FAMILY SUPPORTS

EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 88

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 1,974

CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 415

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable



Wallowa County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

26.1% **CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE**

TOTAL: 6,856

CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 1,270

CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 412

POPULATION

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	65.0%	66	55.7%	70%	27
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	16.1 †	1 †	0	4.9	35
Adequate Prenatal Care	74.2%	46	77.2%	79.0%	27
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	*	*	25.6	25.1	—
Uninsured Children	7.2%	89	8.8%	4.6%	30
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	11.2	14	12.4	12.1	12
Children in Foster Care	0.8%	10	1.2%	1.3%	9
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	0.0%	0	*	10.2%	1
Foster Care Placement Stability	37.5%	3	0.0%	60.0%	32
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	26.1%	319	26.3%	21.6%	20
Child Food Insecurity	27.2%	—	25.6%	24.5%	13
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	33.6%	288	38.0%	49.7%	3
Unemployment	7.9%	257	10.2%	5.7%	31
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	42.3%	—	43.1%	41.1%	14
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	31.5% #	23	52.5%	45.6%	35
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	47.2% #	34	80.3%	45.6%	9
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	39.3% #	24	54.5%	42.9%	18
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	54.1% #	33	63.1%	56.9%	25
Cohort Graduation Rate	93.6%	44	97.4%	73.8%	1
Homeless Students	4.4%	37	2.4%	3.7%	24
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	14.2	18	9.6	14.7	12

EMPLOYMENT RELATED
DAY CARE: 13

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP):
337

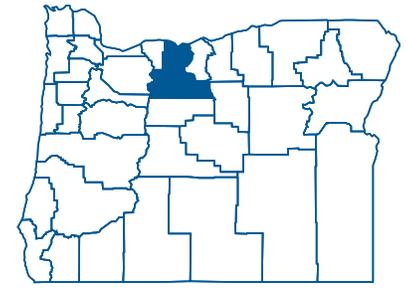
CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF):
75

FAMILY SUPPORTS

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable

Wasco County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



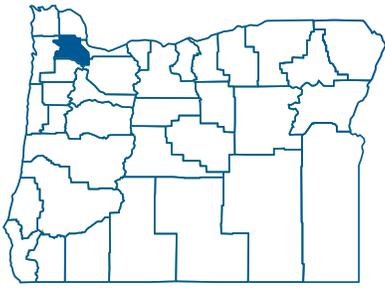
CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE 23.4%

POPULATION TOTAL: 25,775 CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 5,787 CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 1,879

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	70.5%*	407	72.1%*	70%	13
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	5.8 †	2 †	0	4.9	24
Adequate Prenatal Care	86.5%	295	80.8%	79.0%	1
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	50.0	38	29.0	25.1	32
Uninsured Children	7.3%	408	8.8%	4.6%	31
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	16.7	96	16.4	12.1	22
Children in Foster Care	2.4%	140	2.5%	1.3%	28
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	**	**	**	10.2%	—
Foster Care Placement Stability	71.6%	73	63.7%	60.0%	2
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	23.4%	1,299	25.9%	21.6%	18
Child Food Insecurity	22.1%	—	25.0%	24.5%	8
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	63.9%	2,303	64.8%	49.7%	32
Unemployment	5.7%	741	6.7%	5.7%	9
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	52.4%	—	49.9%	41.1%	3
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	38.6% #	105	51.1%	45.6%	23
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	40.1% #	112	55.9%	45.6%	22
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	34.8% #	96	63.8%	42.9%	23
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	49.1% #	135	70.9%	56.9%	7
Cohort Graduation Rate	64.0%	181	65.4%	73.8%	32
Homeless Students	2.6%	94	3.4%	3.7%	12
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	30.2	175	26.8	14.7	35

FAMILY SUPPORTS EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 102 FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 2,050 CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 178

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Regional data | ** Data unavailable



Washington County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

16.0%

CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE

TOTAL: 574,326

CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 137,564

CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 44,642

POPULATION

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	71.6%	7,438	68.2%	70%	9
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	3.3 †	23 †	5.7	4.9	13
Adequate Prenatal Care	82.0%	5,679	77.4%	79.0%	12
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	19.5	338	21.8	25.1	4
Uninsured Children	4.2%	5,708	5.2%	4.6%	3
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	6.7	923	6.9	12.1	2
Children in Foster Care	0.6%	767	0.6%	1.3%	3
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	10.2%	33	9.2%	10.2%	13
Foster Care Placement Stability	54.5%	249	52.6%	60.0%	27
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	16.0%	21,559	13.8%	21.6%	2
Child Food Insecurity	20.2%	—	21.3%	24.5%	2
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	36.8%	31,894	39.1%	49.7%	4
Unemployment	4.8%	14,287	5.7%	5.7%	3
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	45.7%	—	45.3%	41.1%	7
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	57.2% #	3,715	67.9%	45.6%	2
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	54.1% #	3,519	71.2%	45.6%	5
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	52.3% #	3,386	65.8%	42.9%	3
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	61.8% #	4,014	69.8%	56.9%	8
Cohort Graduation Rate	81.1%	5,317	81.1%	73.8%	10
Homeless Students	2.5%	2,148	2.3%	3.7%	11
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	10.4	1,437	11.7	14.7	2

EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE: 1,887

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP): 28,225

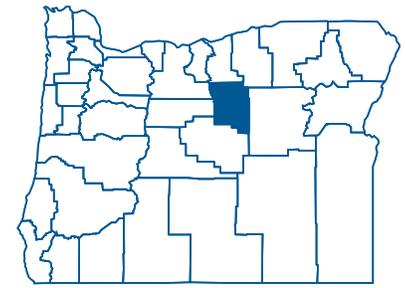
CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF): 3,917

FAMILY SUPPORTS

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years

Wheeler County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE 39.5%

POPULATION TOTAL: 1,358 **CHILDREN AGES 0-17:** 200 **CHILDREN AGES 0-5:** 65

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	*	20	*	70%	—
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0 †	0 †	0	4.9	1
Adequate Prenatal Care	*	*	*	79.0%	—
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	*	*	*	25.1	—
Uninsured Children	10.0%	21	11.5%	4.6%	36

CHILD WELFARE

Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	*	*	*	12.1	—
Children in Foster Care	0.0%	0	0.0%	1.3%	1
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	0.0%	0	*	10.2%	1
Foster Care Placement Stability	*	*	*	60.0%	—

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	39.5%	83	39.1%	21.6%	36
Child Food Insecurity	26.9%	—	27.8%	24.5%	22
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	16.5%	120	30.4%	49.7%	1
Unemployment	5.2%	37	6.4%	5.7%	5

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

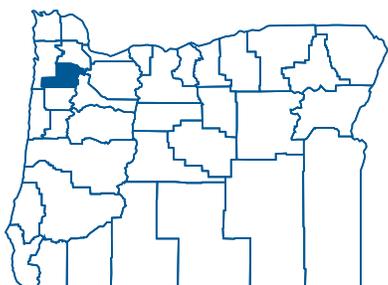
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	36.8%**	—	38.9%**	41.1%	19
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	42.9% #	15	70.0%	45.6%	15
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	40.0% #	14	76.7%	45.6%	23

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

8th Grade Math Proficiency	31.6% #	6	33.3%	42.9%	31
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	68.4% #	13	66.7%	56.9%	16
Cohort Graduation Rate	84.2%	16	78.6%	73.8%	7
Homeless Students	0.0%	0	0.0%	3.7%	1
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	15	3	4.7	14.7	15

FAMILY SUPPORTS **EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE:** 2 **FOOD STAMPS (SNAP):** 67 **CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF):** —

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable | **High margin of error, interpret with caution



Yamhill County

2016 STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

20.5%

CHILDHOOD POVERTY RATE

TOTAL: 102,659

CHILDREN AGES 0-17: 23,392

CHILDREN AGES 0-5: 6,969

POPULATION

HEALTH	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK (BEST TO WORST)
Immunizations	70.3%	1,134	57.1%	70%	16
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	6.2 †	7 †	3.5	4.9	26
Adequate Prenatal Care	83.7%	939	81.5%	79.0%	5
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	22.8	88	17.9	25.1	10
Uninsured Children	5.6%	1,289	6.3%	4.6%	18
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	5.2	124	5.1	12.1	1
Children in Foster Care	0.8%	182	1.0%	1.3%	8
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	8.5%	8	6.8%	10.2%	9
Foster Care Placement Stability	52.1%	49	50.3%	60.0%	29
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	20.5%	4,744	18.6%	21.6%	5
Child Food Insecurity	23.8%	—	24.2%	24.5%	6
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	51.3%	8,597	51.7%	49.7%	15
Unemployment	5.3%	2,728	6.6%	5.7%	7
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	35.6%	—	28.9%	41.1%	21
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	49.3% #	596	71.1%	45.6%	7
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	45.0% #	540	71.4%	45.6%	15
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	41.3% #	501	66.1%	42.9%	15
8th Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	58.2% #	715	69.2%	56.9%	9
Cohort Graduation Rate	78.6%	982	77.0%	73.8%	11
Homeless Students	3.1%	512	3.3%	3.7%	16
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	15.7	368	17.9	14.7	16

EMPLOYMENT RELATED
DAY CARE: 375

FOOD STAMPS (SNAP):
7,793

CASH ASSISTANCE (TANF):
1,044

FAMILY SUPPORTS

† Preliminary data | # Not directly comparable to previous years | * Data unavailable

Data Sources, Notes & Definitions

Special thanks to the following people for their help compiling data:

Cindy Barrick, ODE; Office of Assessment and Accountability
Erika Conjugacion, DHS; Office of Business Intelligence
Judy Helvig, DHS; Office of Business Intelligence
Scott Jeffries, OHA; Oregon Immunization Program
Krista Markwardt, OHA; Center for Health Statistics Public Health Division

Note: For sources that report only counts, rates are calculated using Vintage 2015 population estimates (see below for source).

POPULATION: Estimated 2015 population by age group.

National Center for Health Statistics. "Vintage 2015 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States." http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm.

FAMILY SUPPORTS: Average monthly number of children enrolled, by program, January to December 2015.

Erika Conjugacion, research analyst, Oregon Department of Human Services, Office of Business Intelligence, report emailed to Children First for Oregon July 2016.

Note: Data for SNAP and ERDC are collected by county of residence whereas TANF data are collected by the county in which benefits are received. In some cases, especially in the three counties without a DHS Self-Sufficiency office (Morrow, Sherman and Wheeler), TANF recipients may be counted in a neighboring county and not their county of residence.

IMMUNIZATIONS: Percentage of two-year-olds who were up to date on their 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 immunization series in 2015.

Scott Jeffries, research analyst, Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Immunization Program, report e-mailed to Children First for Oregon, August 2015.

INFANT MORTALITY (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS):

Number of deaths of children less than one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Oregon Health Authority, Health Statistics Unit. "Deaths by County of Residence, Age: 2015 YTD Preliminary." <https://public.health.oregon.gov/BirthDeathCertificates/VitalStatistics/death/Documents/dage15.pdf>.

ADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE: Percentage of mothers who received prenatal care in the first trimester of their pregnancy.

Oregon Health Authority, Health Statistics Unit. "Table 2-20. Prenatal care by mother's county of residence, Oregon residents, 2015." <https://public.health.oregon.gov/BirthDeathCertificates/VitalStatistics/annualreports/Volume1/Documents/2015/Table0220.pdf>.

TEEN PREGNANCY: Rate per 1,000 girls ages 15-19.

Oregon Health Authority, Health Statistics Unit. "Table 4-3. Pregnancy rates of teens by county of residence, Oregon, 2015." <https://public.health.oregon.gov/BirthDeathCertificates/VitalStatistics/annualreports/Volume1/Documents/2015/Table0403.pdf>.

UNINSURED CHILDREN: Percentage of children under 18.

State: U.S. Census Bureau. "S2701: Health Insurance Coverage Status." 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. American FactFinder.
County: U.S. Census Bureau. "Small-Area Health Insurance Estimates." 2014 County and State Health Insurance Estimates by demographic and Income Characteristics." <http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/data/>

ABUSE AND NEGLECT VICTIMS: Rate per 1,000 ages 0-17.

Oregon Department of Human Services, Child Welfare Department. "2015 Child Welfare Data Book." <https://www.oregon.gov/DHS/CHILDREN/CHILD-ABUSE/Documents/2015-cw-data-book.pdf>.

CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE: Percentage of children under the age of 18 spending at least one day in foster care.

Oregon Department of Human Services, Child Welfare Department. "2015 Child Welfare Data Book." <https://www.oregon.gov/DHS/CHILDREN/CHILD-ABUSE/Documents/2015-cw-data-book.pdf>.

FOSTER CARE AGING OUT: Percentage of all exits.

Judy Helvig, research analyst, Oregon Department of Human Services, Office of Business Intelligence, report e-mailed to Children First for Oregon, May 2016.

FOSTER CARE PLACEMENT STABILITY: Number of children in foster care with two or fewer placements, as a percentage of all children in foster care.

Judy Helvig, research analyst, Oregon Department of Human Services, Office of Business Intelligence, report e-mailed to Children First for Oregon, May 2016.

CHILDHOOD POVERTY: Ages 0-17.

State: U.S. Census Bureau. "S1701: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months." 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. American FactFinder.

County: U.S. Census Bureau. "Small-Area Income and Poverty Estimates for School Districts, Counties and States, 2014." <https://www.census.gov/did/www/saippe/data/>.

CHILDHOOD FOOD INSECURITY: Ages 0-17.

Feeding America. "Map the Meal Gap: Data by County in Each State in 2014." <http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/our-research/map-the-meal-gap/data-by-county-in-each-state.html>.

FREE AND REDUCED LUNCH ELIGIBILITY: As a percentage of total number of students

Oregon Department of Education, "Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch 2015-2016." <http://www.ode.state.or.us/sfda/reports/r0061Select.asp>.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Annual average unemployment rate for Oregon and counties in 2015.

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Local Area Unemployment Statistics. <http://www.bls.gov/lau/#tables>.

EARLY EDUCATION ENROLLMENT: Percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds enrolled in school, 2010-14.

U.S. Census Bureau, "S1401: School Enrollment." 2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. American FactFinder.

3RD & 8TH GRADE MATH & ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS PROFICIENCY: Percentage of 3rd and 8th grade students who met or exceeded state standards during the 2014-15 school year.

Cindy Barrick, research analyst Oregon Department of Education, Office of Assessment and Accountability, report e-mailed to Children First for Oregon, July 2016.

Note: OAKS reading and mathematics assessments were discontinued in 2014-15 and replaced them with new college and career-ready English language arts and mathematics assessments.

COHORT GRADUATION RATE: Percentage of 2011-12 high school adjusted cohort graduating within four years.

Oregon Department of Education, "2014-15 Cohort Graduation Rates." <http://www.ode.state.or.us/search/page/?id=2644>.

HOMELESS STUDENTS: Percentage of public school students lacking a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence during the 2014-15 school year.

Numerator: Oregon Department of Education. "Homeless Education Program: McKinney-Vento Act." <http://www.ode.state.or.us/search/results/?id=113>.

Denominator: Oregon Department of Education. "Student Enrollment Reports: Fall Membership Report 2014-2015." <http://www.ode.state.or.us/search/page/?=3225>.

Note: State count of homeless students comes from "News Release on 2014-15 Data," October 1, 2015. <http://www.ode.state.or.us/news/announcements/announcement.aspx?ID=13280&TypeID=5>

REFERRALS TO JUVENILE JUSTICE: Rate per 1,000 ages 0-17.

Oregon Youth Authority. "Data and Evaluation Reports: Total Referrals, 2015." Juvenile Justice Information System. https://www.oregon.gov/oia/Pages/jjis_data_eval_rpts.aspx.



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Speaking Up for Kids Since 1991

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