



Oregon Child Integrated Dataset
Early Childhood Committee Briefing
June 7, 2021

PROJECT OVERVIEW



Oregon Child Integrated Dataset
Presentation to House Early Childhood Committee 6/7/2021

Pre-OCID Efforts: Pay for Prevention (2013-2016)

Building a Prototype Analysis of Foster Care Placement

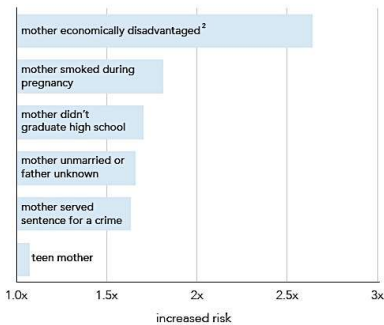
Pay for Prevention

Community Profiles: State Overview

With integrated data and predictive analytics, we can direct resources where they're needed most, increasing cost-effectiveness and improving outcomes.

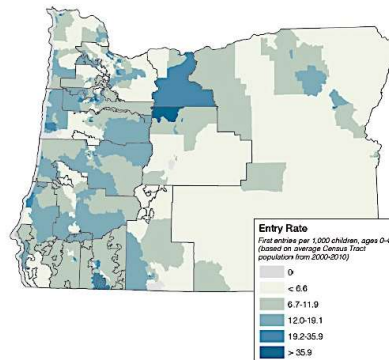
Select Factors Predicting Maltreatment and Subsequent Foster Care Entry¹

The following maternal characteristics at child birth are correlated with increased risk of maltreatment leading to foster care entry. These predictive factors are not additive.



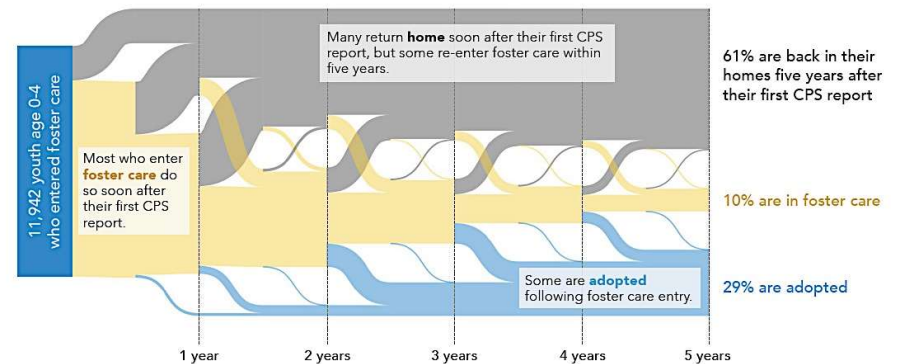
Foster Care Hotspots (2001-2010)

The map below displays Coordinated Care regions where children younger than five entered foster care at high rates.



Early Childhood Pathways Through Foster Care

Over a five-year period,³ 23,200 children below the age of 5 in Oregon experienced their first child protective services report. Of those youth, 11,942 (51.4%) entered foster care within five years of their first Child Protective Services report. The visual below shows how these children moved in and out of the foster care system over the next five years.



¹These factors are associated with maltreatment before age two and foster care before age six. Children received a flag if the mother accessed the listed DHS services or served a criminal sentence up to two years prior to giving birth.
²Economic disadvantage is identified using mother's enrollment in WIC, SNAP, or TANF at the time of child's birth.
³Initial CPS reports between 2000 and 2004.
 Source: ECONorthwest and Center for Evidence-based Policy analysis of Oregon Birth Records, Integrated Client Services records, and Child Welfare records.

ECONorthwest
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OREGON
HEALTH & SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY

CENTER FOR
EVIDENCE-BASED
POLICY ANALYSIS



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What is OCID?

- New data resource to help the state's policymakers and community leaders improve outcomes for Oregon's children
- OCID projects are overseen by the Governance Committee with leadership from:
 - ❑ Governor's Office & Governor's Children Cabinet
 - ❑ Legislature (Senate & House; both parties)
 - ❑ Agencies supplying data
 - ❑ OCID philanthropic funders
 - ❑ Oregon's Chief Data Office
 - ❑ Oregon Legislative Fiscal Office (ex officio)



Program Data in OCID

- Integrates data across state agencies
 - ❑ Oregon Department of Education
 - ❑ Oregon Early Learning Division
 - ❑ Oregon Department of Human Services
 - ❑ Oregon Health Authority
 - ❑ Oregon Youth Authority
- Annual refresh to add new birth cohorts and associated program data
- Data matched at ODHS Integrated Client Services (ICS)
 - ❑ Identifying information is stripped before transferred to OHSU
- 5-year data use agreements
- Overseen by OHSU's Institutional Review Board (IRB)



OCID Strengths and Limitations

- Strengths

- ❑ Objective and nonpartisan
- ❑ Longitudinal and cross-program; includes all children born in Oregon since 2001 and their birth parents
- ❑ Unique to Oregon

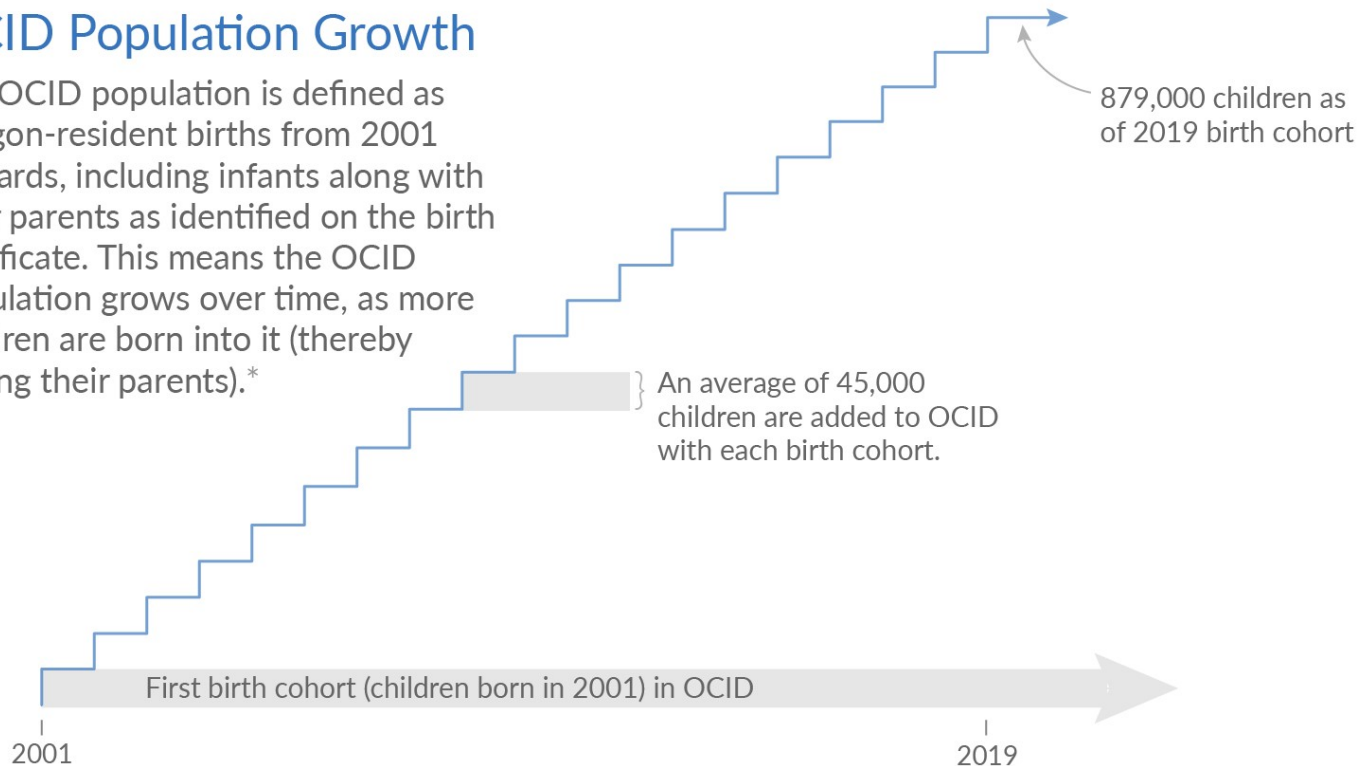
- Limitations

- ❑ Full diversity of Oregon not captured; does not include children born outside the state
- ❑ Not a standalone source for state agency data, but is a companion



OCID Population Growth

The OCID population is defined as Oregon-resident births from 2001 onwards, including infants along with their parents as identified on the birth certificate. This means the OCID population grows over time, as more children are born into it (thereby adding their parents).*

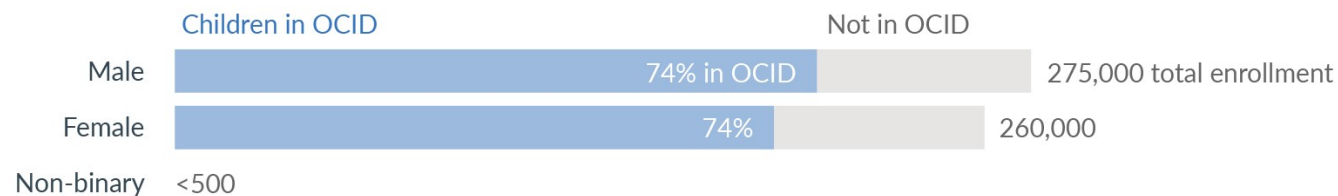


* The OCID population is by definition restricted to "Oregon-born" children. It does not account for children who have moved out of the state since birth or the estimated 22% of Oregon residents under 18 years who were born outside of Oregon.

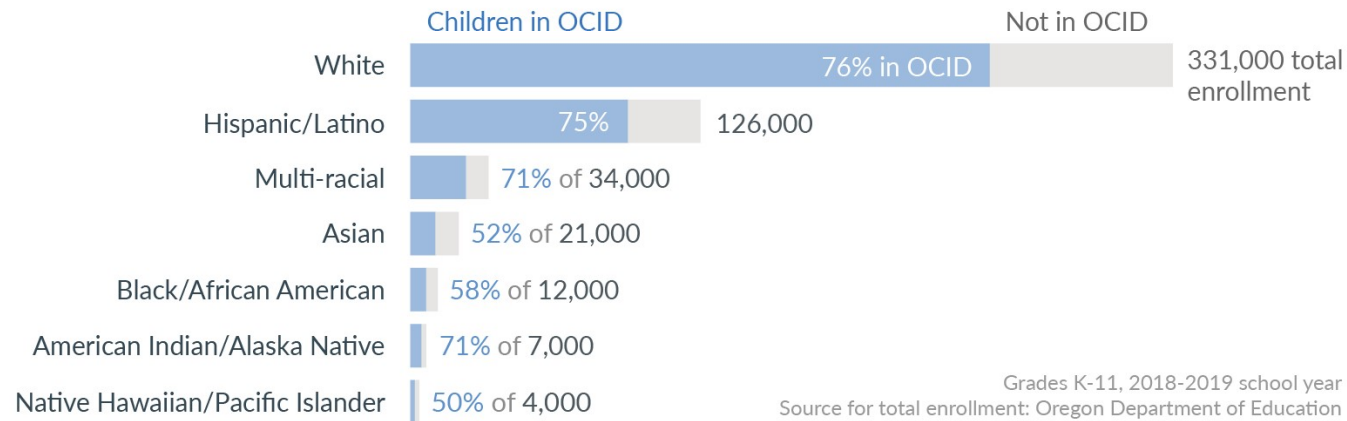


Demographic Comparison of OCID and Overall ODE Populations

Sex/Gender Comparison



Race/Ethnicity Comparison



Grades K-11, 2018-2019 school year
Source for total enrollment: Oregon Department of Education



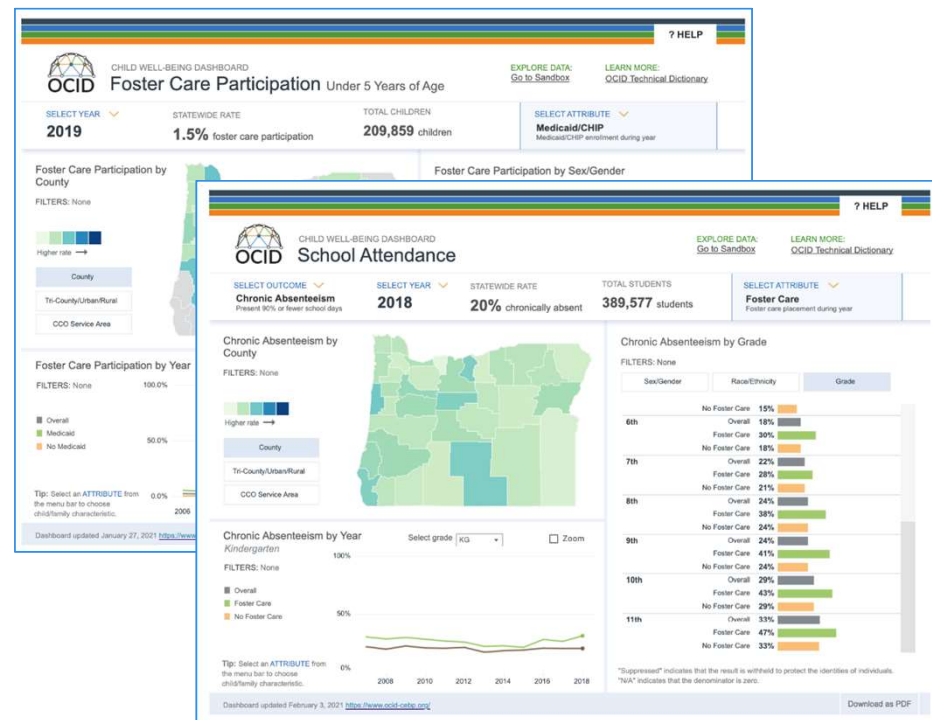
OCID's Initial Charge for 2019-21

- Priority 1: Child Well-being Dashboard
 - ❑ Provide public access to data on key indicators of child well-being using geographic, demographic, and cross-program attributes
 - ❑ Permit exploration of interactions, investigate trends, and formulate key questions for research
- Priority 2: Analyses
 - ❑ Conduct initial cross-program analyses on policy-relevant topics to support state policymakers as they seek to address the greatest needs of Oregon's children



Priority 1: Child Well-being Dashboard

- ✓ Data Integration
- ✓ Launch of website ([OCID-CEBP.org](https://www.oid-cebp.org))
- ✓ Launch initial Child Well-being Dashboard
- ✓ Update and expand the Dashboard







Available: <https://www.oid-cebp.org/child-well-being-dashboard/>



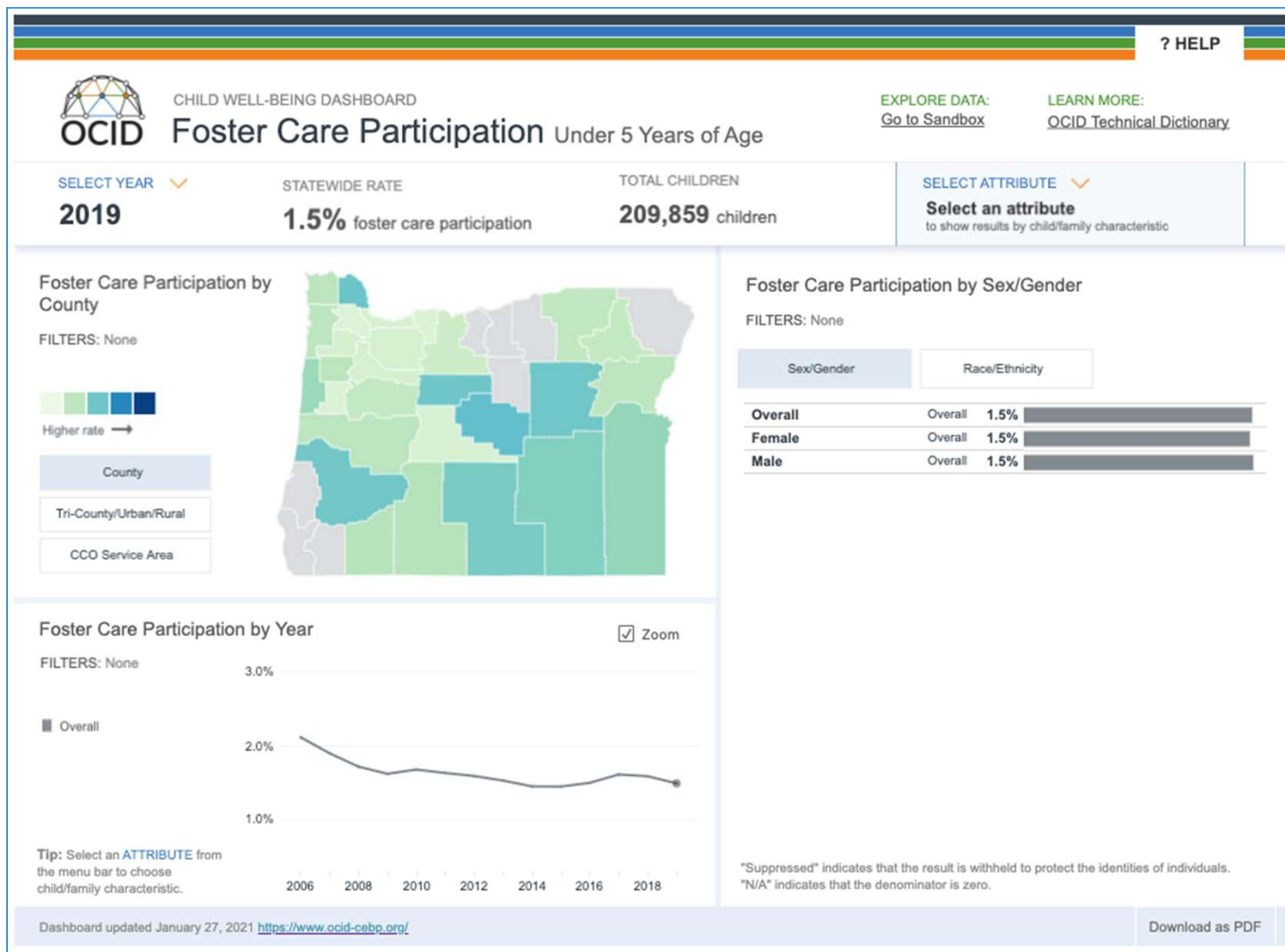
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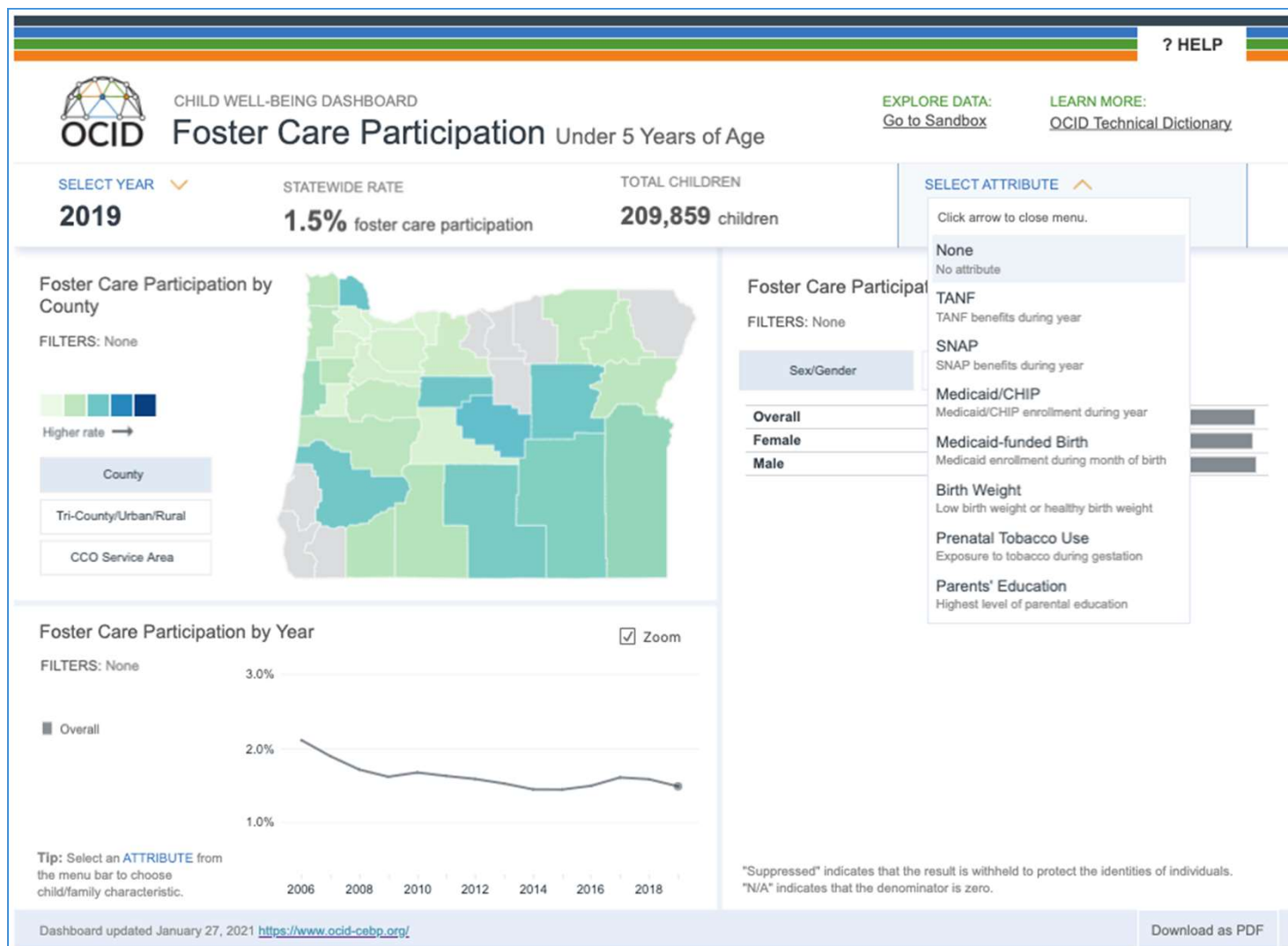
Child Well-being Dashboard Menu

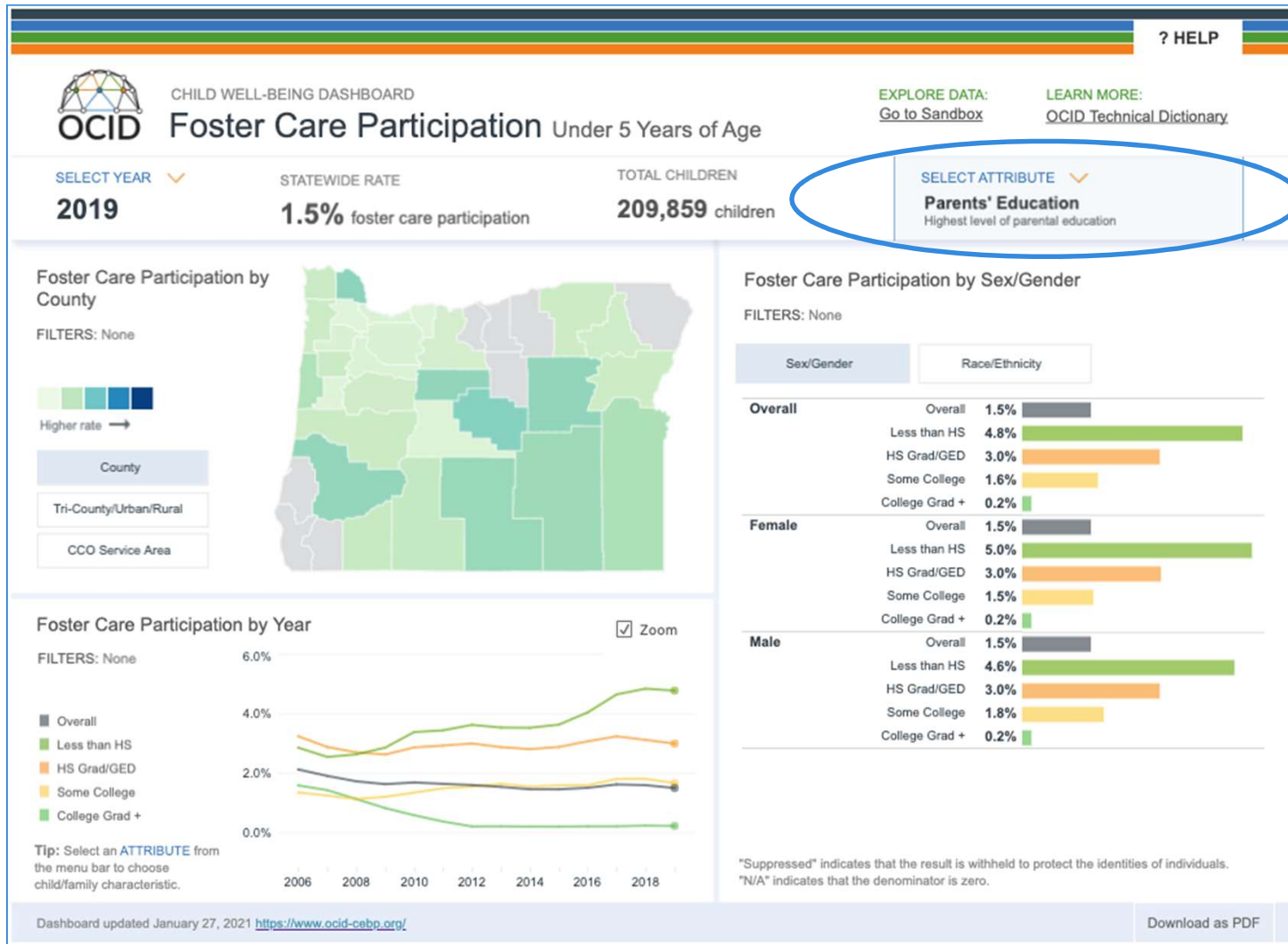
Select an indicator to navigate to the dashboard display.

	Pregnancy & Birth	Early Childhood & Pre-K	Elementary School	Middle & High School
Indicators				
Birth Weight	✓			
Medicaid Well-Child Visits Ages 3-6		✓	✓	
Foster Care Participation	✓	✓		
Child Maltreatment	✓	✓		
Kindergarten Assessments			✓	
3rd Grade Assessments			✓	
9 th Grade On-Track to Graduate				✓
Student Homelessness			✓	✓
School Attendance			✓	✓

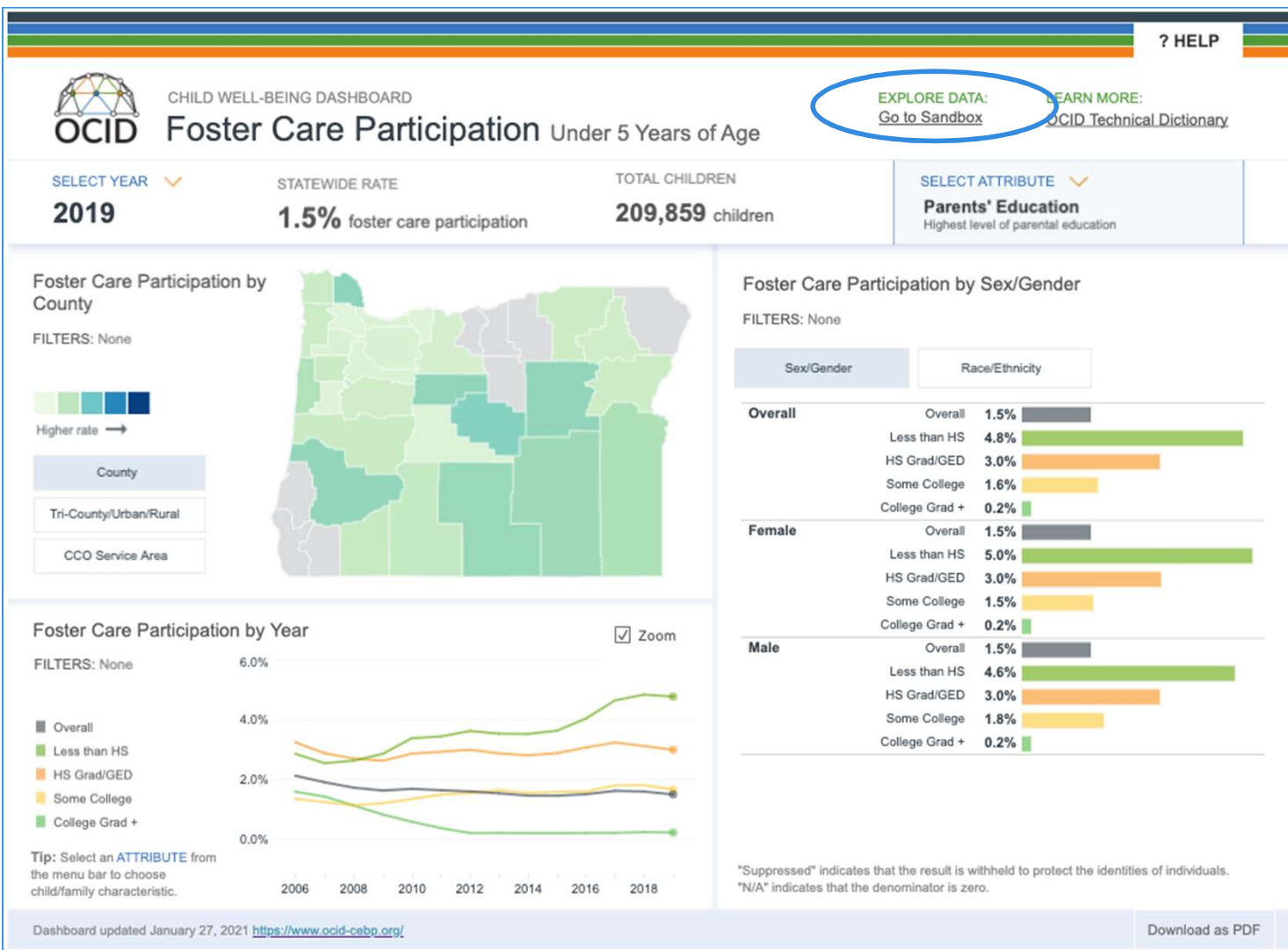




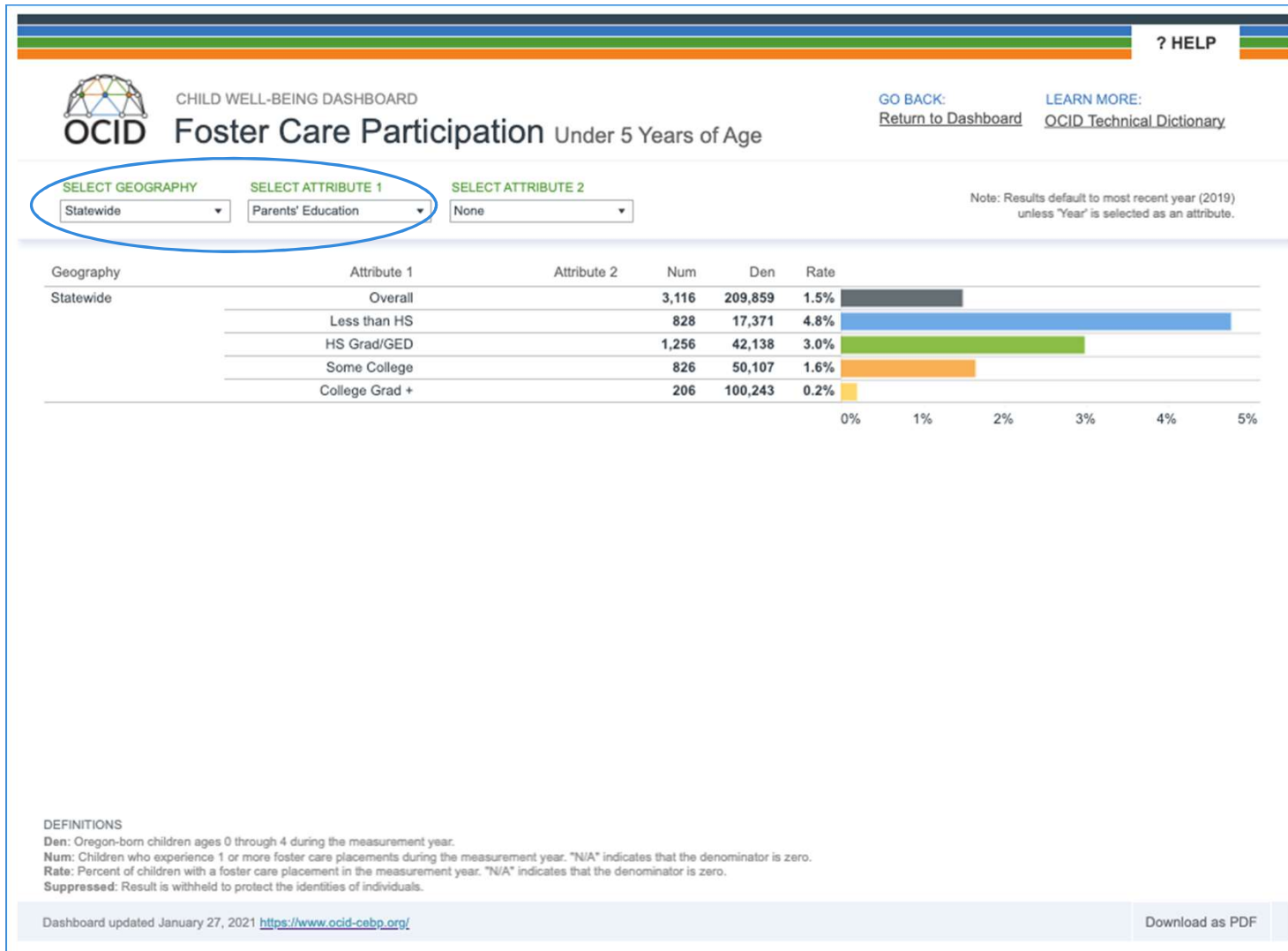


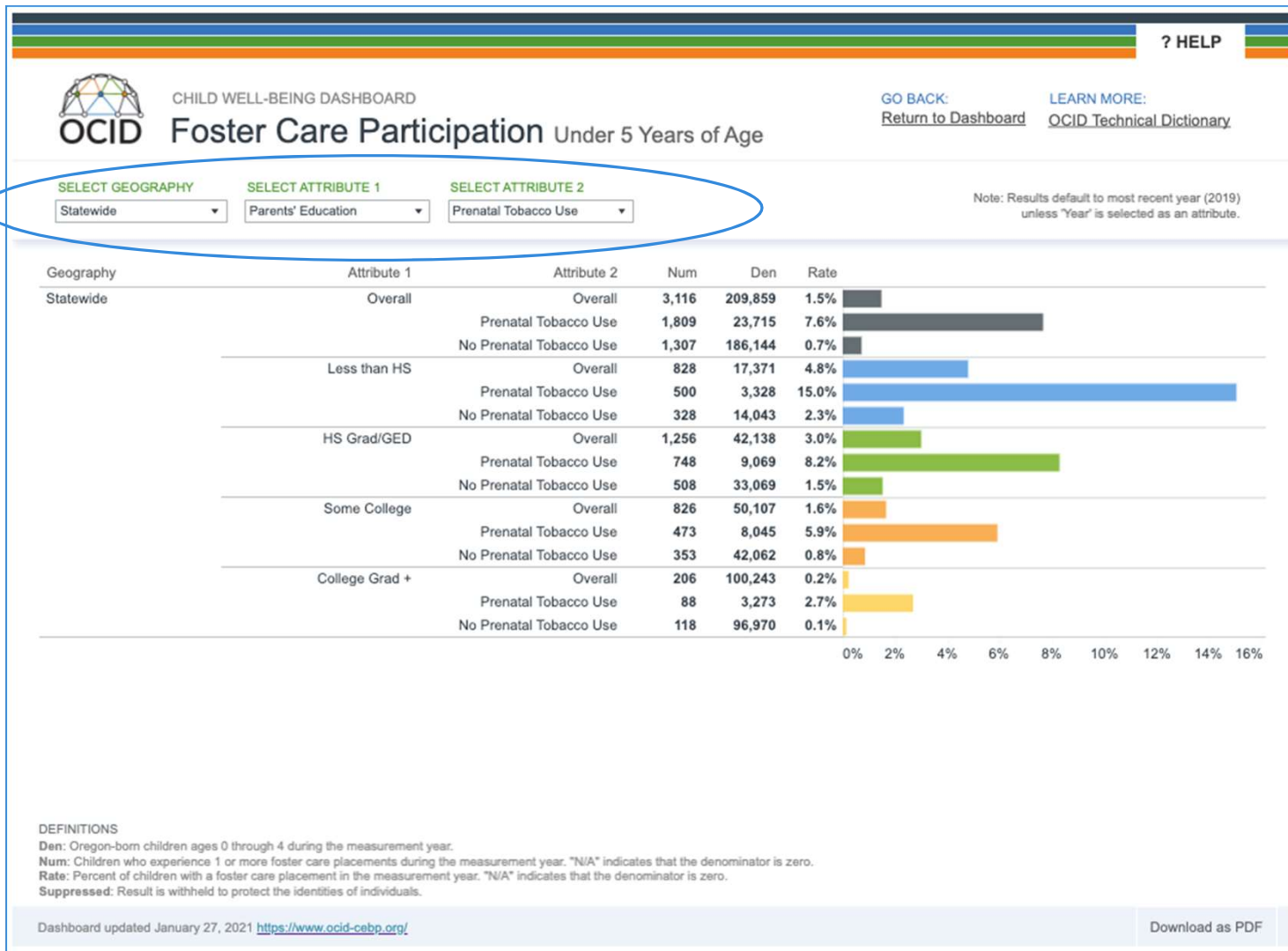


Foster Care Participation by Parent's Education at Birth



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Priority 2: Analyses

Guiding Principles for OCID Governance Committee Analysis Topic Prioritization

- Be **relevant** and **actionable** for Oregon's policymakers and communities
- Focus on the **greatest needs** of Oregon's children
- Highlight promising potential **returns on investment**
- Be **complimentary** to agencies' current research
- Leverage the **cross-program potential** of OCID, demonstrating the **shared responsibility** for Oregon's children
- Be conducted with data **immediately available** with minimal data dependencies



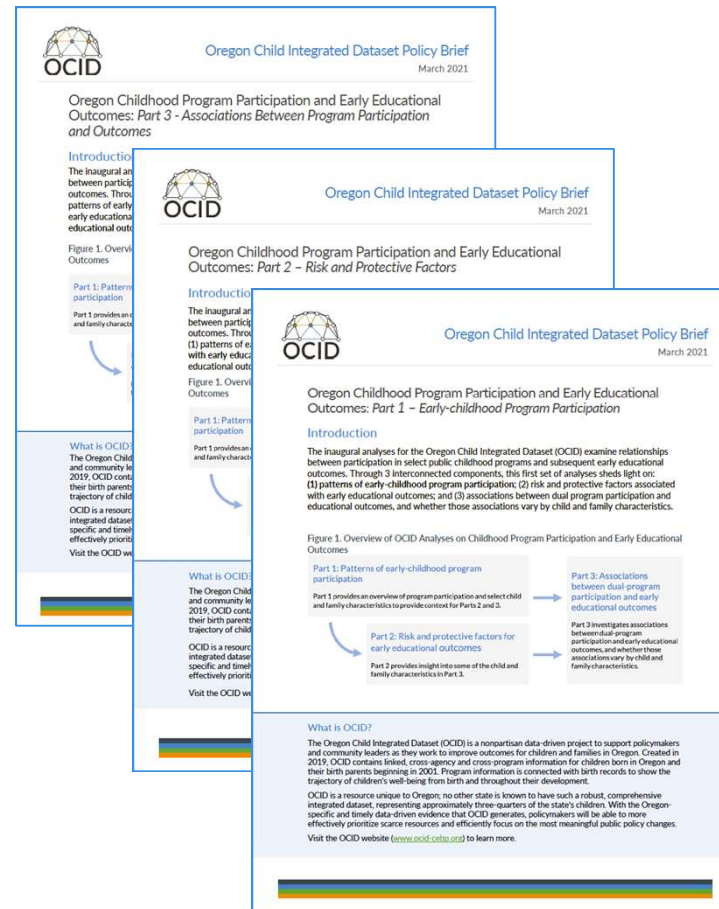
Priority 2: Analyses



First OCID analyses

Oregon Childhood Program Participation and Early Educational Outcomes

- Part 1 – Early-childhood Program Participation
 - Interactive graphics
- Part 2 – Risk and Protective Factors
- Part 3 – Associations Between Participation and Outcomes



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Available: <https://www.ocid-cebp.org/ocid-analyses/analyses/>

Priority 2: Analyses

- ✓ Early Childhood Program Participation Interactive Displays



The screenshot shows the OCID website header with the logo and title 'Oregon Child Integrated Dataset'. The navigation bar includes links for Home, Child Well-being Dashboard, OCID Analyses, About OCID, and Contact. The main content area is titled 'Interactive Displays of Early-childhood Program Participation'. Below the title, a paragraph explains that OCID's inaugural analyses examine relationships between participation in select public childhood programs and subsequent early educational outcomes for children born in Oregon. A bulleted list of questions is provided:

- What proportion of children are participating in these public programs?
- At what age are children receiving these services?
- How many children participate in multiple programs?
 - Which programs are serving the same children?
- How does participation vary by certain characteristics (e.g. sex/gender, race/ethnicity, geography)?

Available: https://www.ocid-cebp.org/ocid-analyses/analyses/early-childhood_program_participation/



Priority 2: Analyses Interactive Displays

✓ Early Childhood Program Participation

- One-third of children had no involvement in any of the types of services examined through age 4
- Two-thirds of children participated in at least 1 type of service
- More than half of children participated in at least 2 types of services



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Available: https://www.ocid-cebp.org/ocid-analyses/analyses/early-childhood_program_participation/

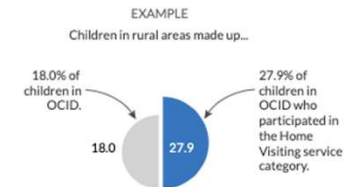
Priority 2: Analyses

Early Childhood Program Participation Interactive Displays



Variation in Participation Across Demographic Categories

The final display illustrates the distribution of children from birth through 4 in the OCID dataset among geographic, sex/gender, or race and ethnicity categories, compared with the relative service category participation for each group. Proportional comparisons can be determined by the sizes of each half-circle. In the example on the right, 18.0% of children in this Oregon birth cohort were from rural counties, whereas rural children represented 27.9% of participants in home visiting programs.



Select demographic category: ☒ Geography ☐ Sex/Gender ☐ Race/Ethnicity

Select birth cohort: (Overall) ▼



Oregon Childhood Program Participation

Selected Key Takeaways

Mothers' education level at birth is:

- Inversely correlated to their children's participation in public services in the first 4 years of life
 - Children born to mothers with a bachelor's degree were **less likely to participate in one or more categories of publicly funded programs (28%)** than children born to mothers without a high school diploma (95%).



Available: <https://www.ocid-cebp.org/ocid-analyses/analyses/>

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Oregon Childhood Program Participation and Early Educational Outcomes

Selected Key Takeaways

Mothers' education level at birth is:

- Directly related to their children's early educational outcomes
 - Being born to a mother **with a college degree or higher increased** the likelihood of **positive outcomes across 4** of the educational metrics examined. The higher the level of mothers' education, the stronger the association.
 - Being born to a mother **without a high school diploma** was related to **negative outcomes across 4** of the metrics.



Available: <https://www.ocid-cebp.org/ocid-analyses/analyses/>

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What's Next for OCID?

- ☐ Analysis: *Students Enrolled in Public Alternative Education Schools*
- ☐ Additional analyses identified by the Governance Committee
- ☐ Partner with policymakers to identify strategies for creating timely, policy relevant products
- ☐ New enhancements to the Dashboard and interactive data visuals
- ☐ Expand and ensure sustainability of the dataset
 - ☐ Incorporate children not born in Oregon
 - ☐ Add data as the state invests in new publicly funded programs
 - ☐ Extend agency data use agreements (*expire end of 2023*)
- ☐ Outreach through webinars, newsletters, and briefings



A QUESTION TO CONSIDER



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Question

What policy question(s) would you like OCID data to explore?



Contact Information

Oregon Child Integrated Dataset

- Website: <https://www.ocid-cebp.org/>
- Email: ocid@ohsu.edu

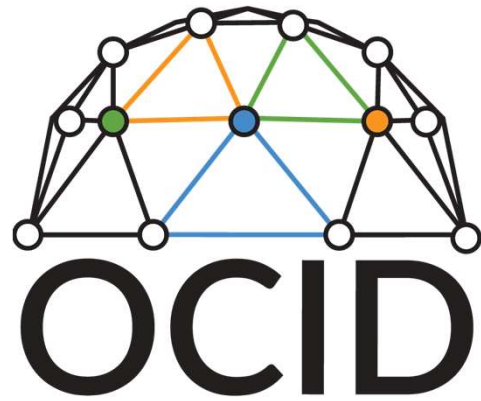
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REFERENCE SLIDE

Oregon's Integrated Data Efforts



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Oregon's Complimentary Integrated State Data Efforts

Oregon Child Integrated Dataset (OCID)

- Data derived from multiple state agencies to provide public facing, population level dashboards as well as targeted analyses on the well-being of children in Oregon
- Focused on providing information to policymakers and community leaders for population-level decision making

State Longitudinal Data System (SLDS)

- Links K-12 student data to higher education and workforce
- Identify program outcomes across student populations and geographic regions

ODHS Office of Reporting, Research, Analytics and Implementation (ORRAI)

- Integrated program data to identify specific needs of children/families and to improve the delivery of services
- Focused on providing information to decision makers for program and individual service delivery

