

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Response to Opposition of House Bill 3095 - Equal Shared Parenting Time

TO: Oregon House Judiciary Committee:

I appreciate this opportunity to respond to the following concerns related to “Parental Equality Bill” HB 3095 prior to the hearing scheduled later today.

I. PROTECTION FOR VICTIMS OF ABUSE

As a rural family doctor, I am an advocate for the safety and wellbeing for individuals of all demographics, especially our most vulnerable: children and victims of domestic abuse. I am a mandatory reporter who has acted on my responsibility to place children, seniors, and victims of abuse into emergency care. I would never propose or support an initiative that contradicts these core personal values or critical societal duties. House Bill 3095 does not diminish, in any way, the protections already in place for these victims.

- a. House Bill 3095 proposes no changes to the existing statutes of the “Family Abuse Prevention Act,” comprised of ORS 107.700 through 107.735.
- b. Victims of domestic violence have protection services through each county in Oregon, including personal resources, legal aid, and advocacy through local nonprofits in each region.
- c. Survivors of domestic violence receive up to \$3,200 in TA-DVS grants for safety assistance such as relocation and replacement of personal items.¹
- d. Victims of domestic violence are entitled to care and custodial fees, costs related to restraining orders, and/or relocation of the abuser (ORS 107.095)
- e. Survivors of domestic violence can claim reimbursements, wage garnishment, and/or account withdrawals from an abuser (ORCP 68).
- f. House Bill 3095 proposes no changes to ORS 107.137(a-f)². If a court is reviewing the rebuttal of this presumption and requires further clarification for what constitutes “the best interests of the child,” then the ORS 107.137 statute remains the un-altered definition of those criteria.
- g. According to Oregon DHS statistics, there are near-equal incidents of child abuse perpetrated by fathers (36.8%) and mothers (33.3%). Tragically last year, all ten single-parent child fatalities occurred in the care of a single

¹ [Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors](#)

² [Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 107 - Marital Dissolution](#)

mother.³ This unbiased state-reported data is worth noting, in the setting of a state policy that systematically reduces/eliminates paternal involvement in the lives of children experiencing divorce.

II. OPPOSITION FROM BAR ASSOCIATION(S)

- a. The divorce law industry has a net revenue of 3.2 billion dollars per year.⁴ If state laws reduce or disincentivize families to engage in conflict (such as HB 3095), then there is potential income loss to this sub-industry that comprises the Bar Association. The financial incentive for lawyers to instruct their clients to engage in ongoing conflict, while wrapping each sequential argument in the words “the best interests of the child,” disqualifies the Bar Association as subject-matter-experts on the presumption of equality.
- b. One Bar Association Member claims that “creating rebuttable presumption of equal parenting time will be used by some parents, often dads, who hadn’t taken the time and interest in their children until divorce.”⁵ His testimony brings into question his objectivity as an officer of the court, since ORS 107.137(5) forbids gender discrimination. Moreover, before a divorce, children are used to seeing both parents every day (including working dads). The post-divorce division of time is traumatic and disruptive to children’s routine, regardless of the outcome. After a divorce, a non-working parent is likely going to need to enter the workforce, and all parents will need to adjust their schedules in perpetuity to their children’s needs (which is also true for intact families). To assume otherwise would be short-sighted and transactional.
- c. It is worth noting that all testimonies in opposition of House Bill 3095, at the time of the preparation of this memorandum, are from members of Bar Associations (including out-of-state) or other members of the divorce industry.

III. OPPOSITION FROM CUSTODY EVALUATOR(S)

- a. Retainer costs for custody-evaluators range from \$7,000 to more than \$10,000. Their business model depends on claiming that neither judges, parents, clinicians, nor laypersons can determine reasonable outcomes for children without their paid consultation/input.
- b. The 2022 guidelines from the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts instruct that “methods are sensitive to and avoid worsening societal inequities, including...social status, ethnicity, religion, race, language, gender, gender

³ [Child Welfare Data Book. Oregon Department of Human Services. October 2024.](#)

⁴ [IBIS World Market Report - Legal Industry](#)

⁵ [20250204 Testimony of John Lundeen](#)

identity, sexual orientation, ability status, age, education, and wealth disparities.”⁶ HB3095 mitigates these existing inequities.

- c. The custody evaluator in opposition⁷ cited several professional references without commenting on their relevance to HB3095. One reference actually affirms HB3095’s presumptions in supporting “shared residential arrangements for children under four.”⁸ In addition, the American Psychological Association warns that “child custody evaluators may have overt or unacknowledged opinions about some topics such as alienation, gender, family dynamics...”⁹ Upon detailed review, each of the publications cited by this evaluator were either more than ten years old (including last century), or had newer guidelines than the ones cited. Citizens of Oregon deserve that anyone to whom a Judge defers their discretion in determining the “best interests of the child” should, at a minimum, use the most current guidelines for their respective profession.

IV. OPPOSITION FROM JUDGE(S)

- a. Judges have an inherent conflict of interest on legislation that would institute checks-and-balances on the judiciary.
- b. If this Committee were to consider written testimony from a Judge, then the citizens of Oregon deserve more rigorous research than a single anecdote and a Wikipedia page that was last updated 5 years ago.¹⁰ This reference fails to achieve baseline modicum of professionalism, and it should not be used for policy-making.
- c. A Judge who publicly advocates against fairness and equality should recuse themselves from family law cases in perpetuity (OCJD Rule 3.3).
- d. A Judge using state-employed time, resources, letterhead, and professional title to engage in lobbying efforts should be subject to personnel review (OCJD 2.3, 3.4).¹¹

V. NEUTRAL COMMENTS

- a. It is the intent of this bill to provide guidance to the Oregon Judiciary that children should have equal access to fit and loving parents, and that courts

⁶ [Association of Family and Conciliatory Courts 2022 Guidelines for Parenting Plan Evaluations](#)

⁷ [20250223 Testimony of Lonny R. Webb, MSW, LCSW](#)

⁸ [Warshak, R. A. \(2014\). Social science and parenting plans for young children: A consensus report. Psychology, Public Policy, and Law, 20\(1\), 46–67.](#)

⁹ [American Psychological Association \(2022\). Guidelines for Child Custody Proceedings, 13.](#)

¹⁰ [20250224 Testimony of Karrie McIntyre](#)

¹¹ [Oregon Code of Judicial Conduct](#)

- should retain authority to make appropriate revisions when there is founded neglect, abuse, or other harmful circumstances to children.
- b. It is not the intent of this bill to introduce contradictions or syntax error that could complicate judicial proceedings.
 - c. The bill authors and supporters agree to the verbiage correction in the final sentence of Section 2(5)(c) to “If the court finds that the presumption has been rebutted, the court shall develop a parenting time that maximizes the practicable parenting time with each parent while ensuring the safety of the parties.”¹²

Again, I appreciate the opportunity to work with this Committee to provide clearer guidance to the Oregon Judiciary on what modern research affirms as the “best interests of the child” through a presumption of equal parenting time.

Respectfully submitted,



Jess R. Miller, MD

Enclosures:

1. Kentucky Department of Justice Statistics After Enacting Parental Equality
2. Oregon Retains No Records Related to Custody or Parenting Time
3. Oregon DHS Handbook

¹² [20250222 Testimony of Erika Hadlock](#)

Domestic & Family Cases Filed CY 2017 - 2023 All COUNTIES

View as
Table

Click to filter by Case Group. CTRL+Click to select multiple.

All	Circuit Civil	Circuit Criminal	Domestic Relations	Juvenile	District Civil	District Criminal	District Prepayable
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Report Cases Filed/Closed
Filed

Filter by County
All

Filter by Case Group/Category
Domestic & Family

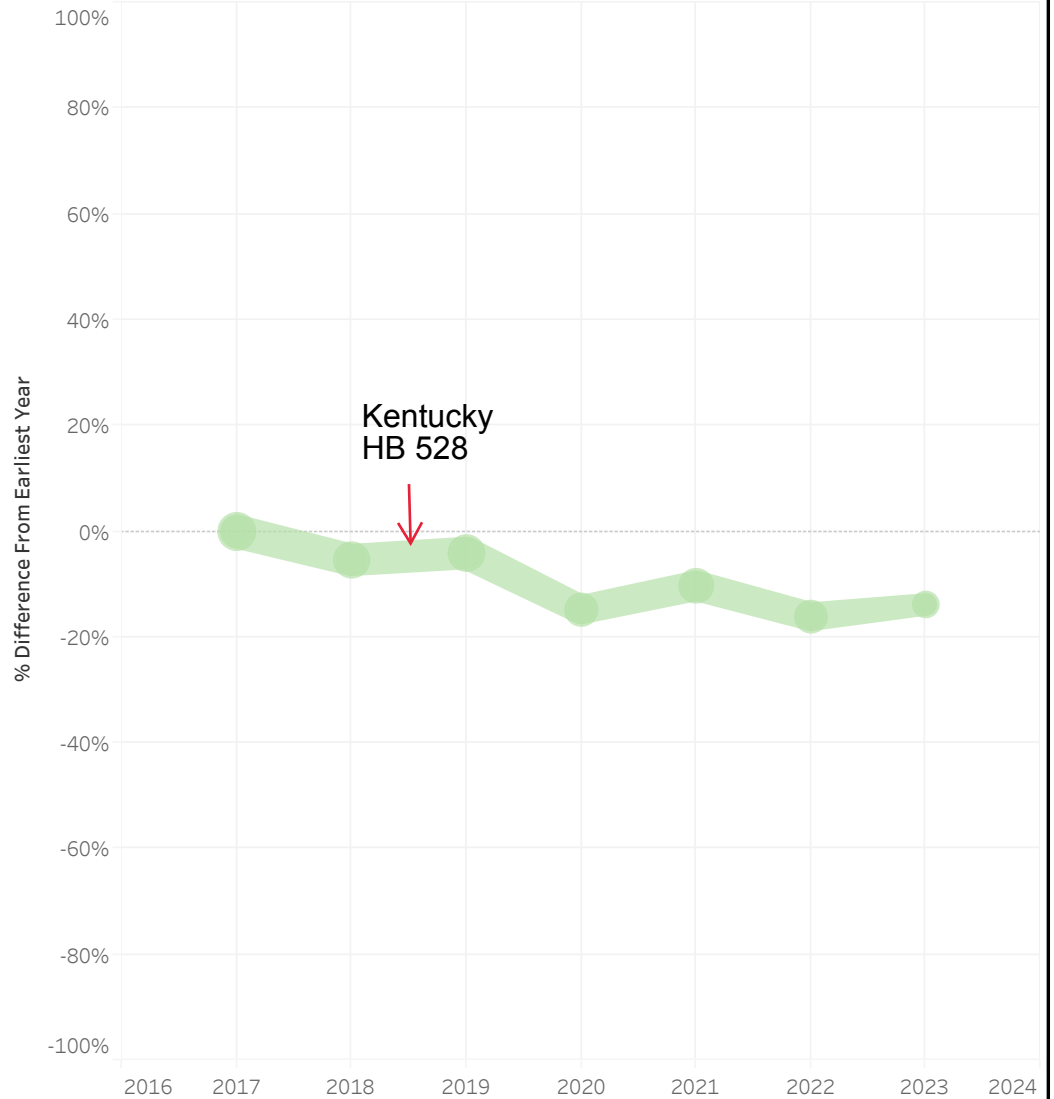
Select Calendar/Fiscal Year
Calendar Year (Jan - Dec)

Select Minimum Year (2002-2023)
2017

Select Maximum Year (2002-2023)
2023

■ Domestic & Family

Hover over chart to see details



* Data provided from the CourtNet database.

† Data for the current year is reported through the most recent complete month.

Domestic Violence Cases Filed CY 2017 - 2023 All COUNTIES

View as
Table

Click to filter by Case Group. CTRL+Click to select multiple.

All	Circuit Civil	Circuit Criminal	Domestic Relations	Juvenile	District Civil	District Criminal	District Prepayable
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Report Cases Filed/Closed
Filed

Filter by County
All

Filter by Case Group/Category
Domestic Violence

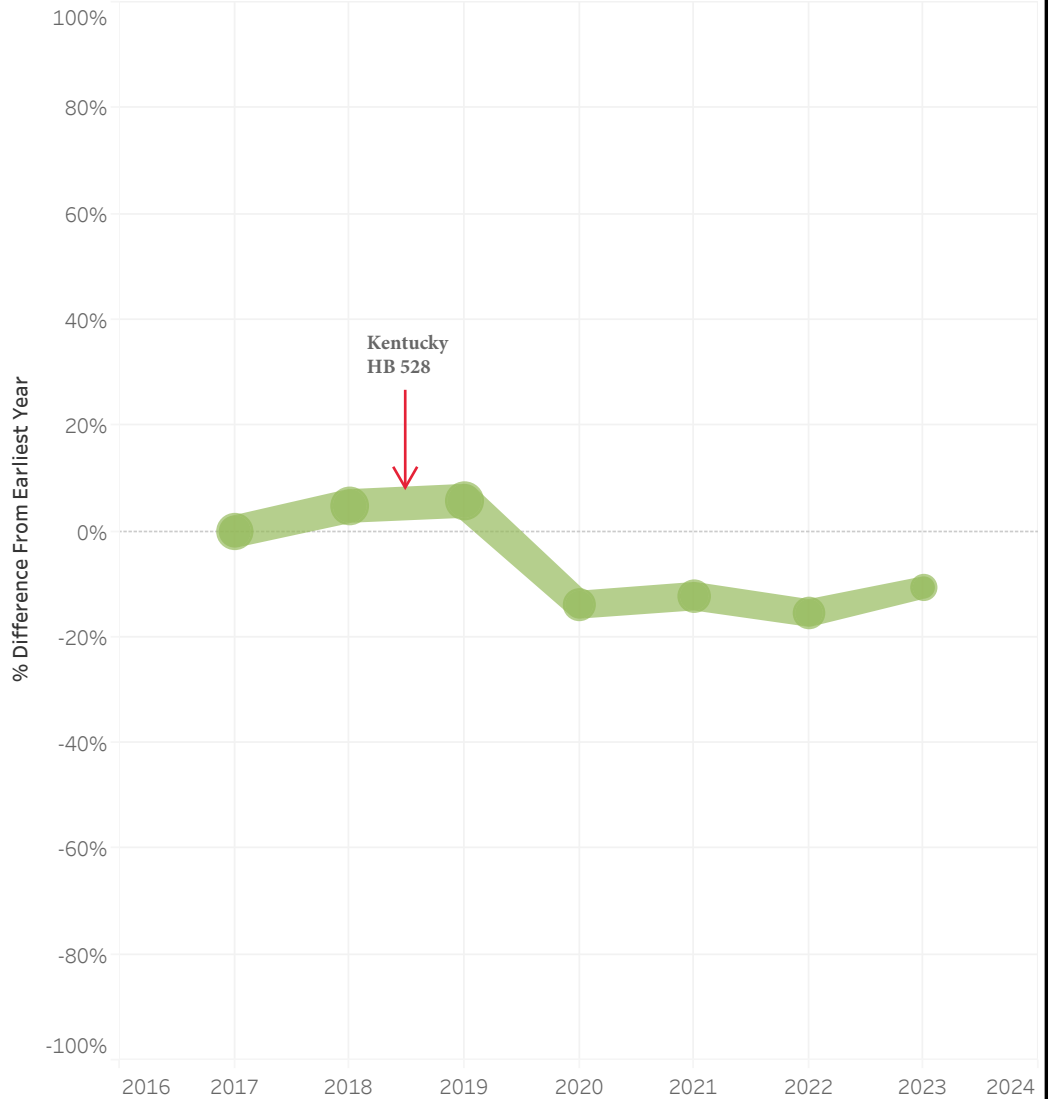
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Calendar Year (Jan - Dec)

Select Minimum Year (2002-2023)
2017

Select Maximum Year (2002-2023)
2023

■ Domestic Violence

Hover over chart to see details



* Data provided from the CourtNet database.

† Data for the current year is reported through the most recent complete month.

URESА / UIFSA Cases Filed CY 2017 - 2023 All COUNTIES

View as Table

Click to filter by Case Group. CTRL+Click to select multiple.

All	Circuit Civil	Circuit Criminal	Domestic Relations	Juvenile	District Civil	District Criminal	District Prepayable
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Report Cases Filed/Closed
Filed

Filter by County
All

Filter by Case Group/Category
URESА / UIFSA

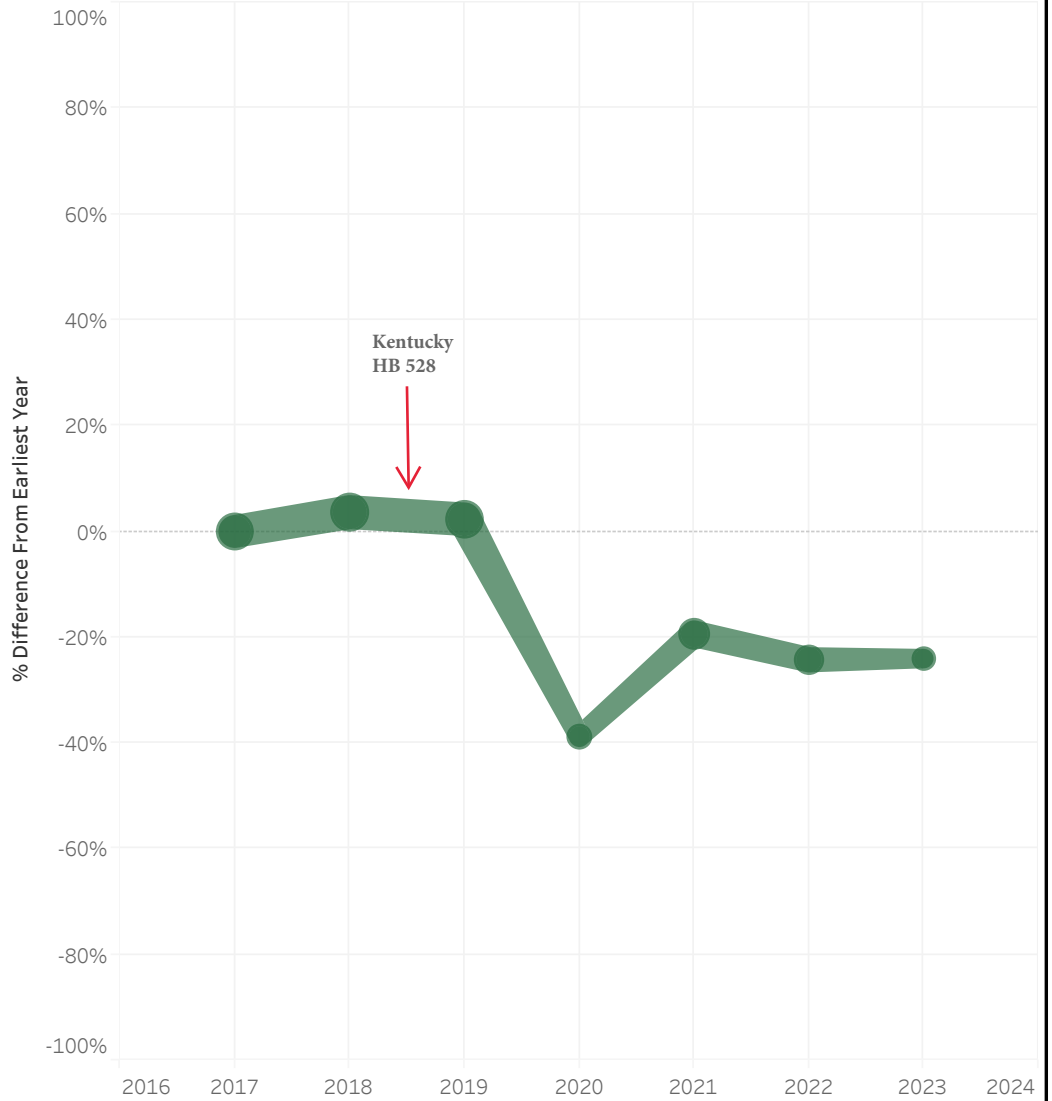
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2017

Select Maximum Year (2002-2023)
2023

■ URESА / UIFSA

Hover over chart to see details



* Data provided from the CourtNet database.

† Data for the current year is reported through the most recent complete month.

From: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Statistics Request - 2/25/2025 House Judiciary Committee Hearing
Date: February 24, 2025 at 4:39 PM

To: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Good afternoon,

Thank you for reaching out. I discussed these requests with subject matter experts and determined that OJD doesn't have the data you are requesting. We would need someone to review each case file individually and, because the forms don't indicate whether a petitioner or respondent is the mother or father, that person would likely have to make some assumptions based on names. Given the number of cases, it would also be a very large project that would take a long time to complete.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

All the best,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Senior Assistant General Counsel
Oregon Judicial Department
Office of General Counsel
[REDACTED]

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-----Original Message-----

From: Jess Miller [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2025 1:16 PM
To: OJD INFO <ojd.info@ojd.state.or.us>

Subject: Statistics Request - 2/25/2025 House Judiciary Committee Hearing

WARNING: This email is from outside of the Oregon Judicial Department. If links or files in this email are unexpected, even if from an email address you trust, please call the sender on the phone and verify them before you click.

Good afternoon,

Could you please send a link to the following family law statistics (if available)? I was unable to find them on a website search. I do apologize for the short notice; this hearing was announced at the end of last week. Thank you!

- Percentage of cases where legal custody was assigned to the father; percentage of cases where legal custody was assigned to the mother
- Percentage of cases that were assigned Equal Parenting Time after marriage dissolution
- Percentage of parenting time that is assigned to fathers, and percentage of pare parenting time that is assigned to mothers

Thank you
Jess Miller MD

2023 Child Welfare Data Book

Prepared by
Office of Reporting, Research, Analytics, and Implementation
Oregon Department of Human Services

October 2024
Data is correct as of the date of publication.



“Safety, health and independence for all Oregonians”

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Fast Facts for FFY 2023

Child Protective Services

- The Oregon Child Abuse Hotline (ORCAH)'s total contacts (calls and cross-reported police reports) answered during Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2023 (October 2022-September 2023), was 161,780.
- Of those contacts, a total of 93,486 screening reports were documented.¹
- A total of 45,447 reports received during FFY 2023 were assigned for CPS assessment.² A total of 38,397 CPS assessments were completed, which includes reports that were assigned in the previous year.³
- Of all completed CPS assessments, 7,861 were founded for abuse and involved 11,191 victims. Of those victims, 1,995 (17.8%) were removed from their homes.
- Of all victims, 36.5 percent were 5 years old and younger.
- Of all types of abuse incidences, the threat of harm was the most frequently identified type of abuse (48.7 percent), followed by neglect (27.8 percent).
- At 40.7 percent, parent/caregiver substance use represented the most common family stress factor when child abuse was present.
- The next most common stressors were domestic violence (31.3 percent) and parent/caregiver involvement with law enforcement agencies (14.1 percent).

In-Home Family Services

- During FFY 2023, a total of 5,198 children received case management and safety services while being served in their homes.
- Of the total served in-home, 48.7 percent received additional services.

¹ This number reflects all potential reports of child abuse that are screened by ODHS (Child Welfare and the Office of Training, Investigation and Safety) and includes a variety of notifications.

² All references to assigned CPS assessments also include child abuse reports assigned by Office of Training, Investigation and Safety (OTIS) for investigation.

³ Reports assigned for CPS assessment can be combined with a currently open CPS assessment, changing the count of CPS assessments. Further, when this combination happens, it can impact the time period in which the now-linked report shows up in.

Foster Care

Total Served

- A total of 7,282 children spent at least one day in foster care such as family foster care, professional treatment programs, psychiatric residential treatment, placements in pre-adoptive homes, placements through developmental disability services, or independent living.
- Of the total children served in foster care, 64.1% were White, 18.0% were Hispanic, 7.6% were Black or African American, 4.6% were American Indian or Alaska Native, 4.0% did not have race/ethnicity recorded, and 1.7% were Asian or Pacific Islander.⁴
- A total of 1,294 youth received contracted independent living program skill building services.
- Of all children leaving foster care, 52.9% were reunited with their families.

Average Daily Population

- An average of 4,852 children were in foster care daily. Of these:
 - An average of 3,408 children were in family foster care. Of those, 50.2 percent (about 1,710 children) were placed with relatives.
 - An average of 512 children were on trial home visit.
 - An average of 131 children and young adults were served in treatment foster care through Child Welfare Behavior Rehabilitation Services programs or Oregon Health Authority psychiatric treatment settings.
 - The remaining average of 801 children were in other types of foster care placements such as placements through developmental disability services, placements in pre-adoptive homes, and independent living.

Point in Time

- Of the 4,676 children in care on September 30, 2023, 58.2 percent (2,721) had two or fewer placements.

Adoption & Guardianship Program

- A total of 550 children had adoptions finalized. Of these, 70.0% were White, 15.5% were Hispanic, 8.4% were Black or African American, 2.9% were American Indian or Alaska Native, 2.7% were Asian or Pacific Islander and 0.5% had no race/ethnicity recorded.

⁴ Race categories are defined in compliance with REAL-D (OAR 943-070-0010) and U.S. Census Bureau standards and are gathered through self-identification. Children may have multiple races. The primary race is the first one identified. If a child self-identifies as Hispanic in addition to other races, their race category will be Hispanic (any race).

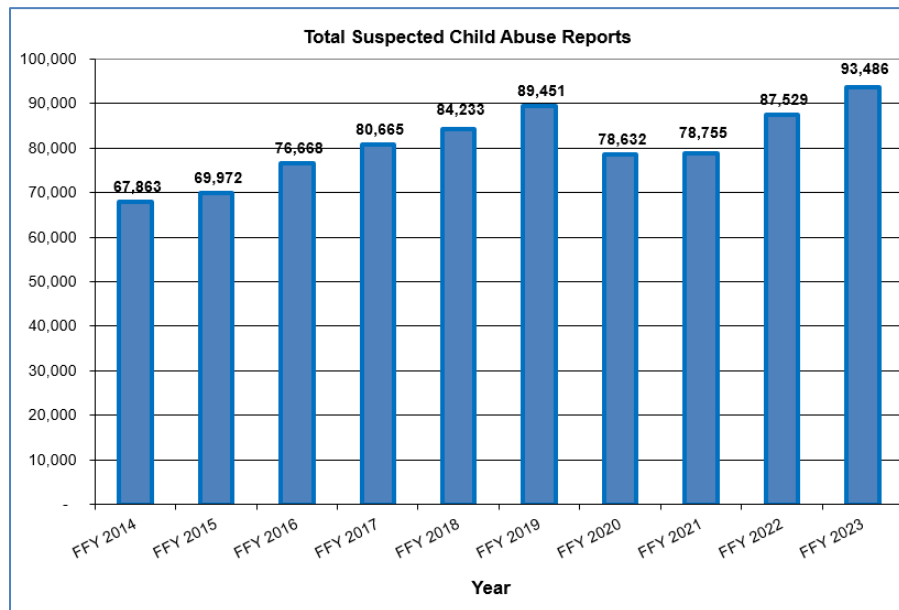
- Of those adopted, 283 had siblings and of those, 254 (89.8%) were adopted by the same family as one or more of their siblings.
- A total of 403 children exited foster care to guardianship. Of these children, 67.5% were White, 18.6% were Hispanic, 6.7% were American Indian or Alaska Native, 4.0% were Black or African American, 0.5% were Asian or Pacific Islander, and 2.7% had no race/ethnicity recorded.

Child Protective Services

Screening Reports and Reporters of Suspected Child Abuse

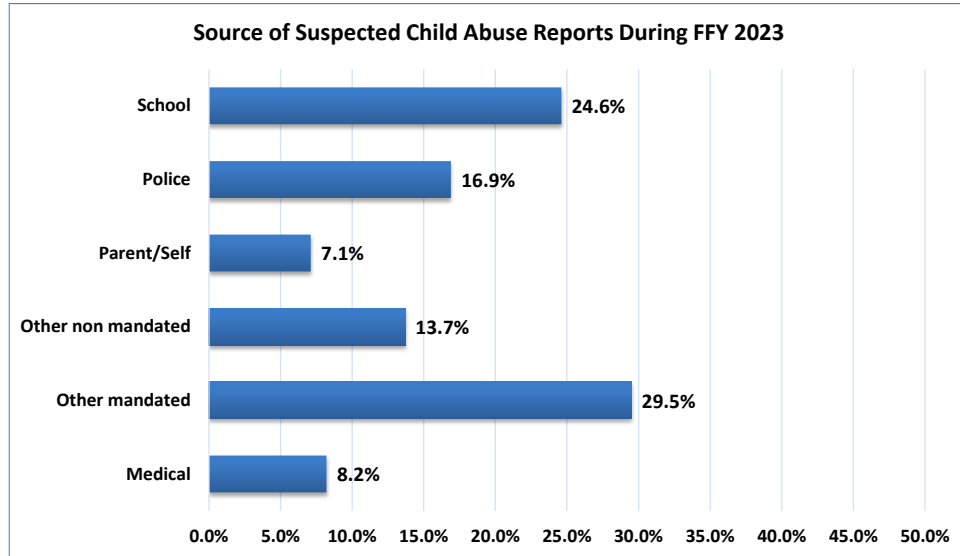
Oregon Child Abuse Hotline (ORCAH) serves as one of the primary points of contact for children in Oregon at risk for or experiencing abuse. The 24-hour hotline receives, and screens reports of child abuse statewide, and provides guidance and subject matter expertise to callers and partners to ensure child safety. The hotline also assigns reports for Child Protective Services (CPS) assessments when allegations of abuse meet the criteria for assignment and to ensure child safety. Additionally, the hotline serves Oregonians through cross-reporting to local law enforcement, completes required notifications with multiple community partners and refers to services when appropriate.

ORCAH receives calls, cross-reported police reports, and as of March of 2021, electronic reports from Child Welfare caseworkers and the Office of Training, Investigations and Safety (OTIS) staff when a new allegation on an open case or assessment needs to be screened. These are collectively referred to as “contacts.” A portion of these contacts resulted in a documented screening report (either assigned or closed at screening), or a case note on an open case. The remaining contacts are generally callers seeking information or providing information that is not related to concerns for alleged abuse or open cases. ORCAH’s total contacts answered during FFY 2023 was 161,780. Of those contacts received, 93,486 resulted in a screening report being documented, an increase of 6.8 percent from the prior year.



During FFY 2023:

- Public and private officials required by law to report suspected child abuse made up 79.2 percent of the screening reports received by Child Welfare.
- Of all reports, 41.5 percent came from schools and law enforcement agencies.



Response Time for CPS Assessments

Oregon Child Welfare has three response times: within 24 hours, within 72 hours, and within 10 business days. Response time refers to the time required for CPS staff to make direct face-to-face contact with the child who is the alleged victim of a report of abuse. Once the screening decision is made, determining the urgency of a CPS Assessment response is the second fundamental safety decision of the screening assessment. The criteria for determining when CPS must respond to an assigned CPS Assessment is based on the application of criteria in the Structured Decision Making tool to the information in the abuse report. Of the total assigned reports, 50.7 percent were assigned a response time of *within 24 hours*.

Reports Assigned for CPS Assessments

Of the 93,486 screening reports received, 45,447 were assigned for CPS assessment. During the year, 38,397 CPS assessments were completed. Of this total, 7,861 (20.5 percent) resulted in a founded disposition. The 7,861 CPS assessments with founded dispositions represent 8.4 percent of the total abuse reports. Once there is a founded disposition, the

children for whom there is reasonable cause to believe they were abused are considered victims of child abuse.

Victims of Abuse

During FFY 2023, there were 11,191 unduplicated child abuse victims. Most child victims remained in their own homes (82.2 percent), while 17.8 percent of child victims were removed from their homes. For those remaining in their homes, this is an increase of 0.7% from FFY 2022.

Of the total victims, 11.6 percent remained home with an in-home safety plan and 70.6 percent remained in their homes, but Child Welfare determined that it was not necessary to open a case to keep the child(ren) safe.

The following data show the key demographics of children who were victims of child abuse during FFY 2023.

FFY 2023 Victims by Age and Gender

Age	Boys	Girls	Unknown/ Unreported	Total	Percent of Total
<1	568	467	4	1,039	9.3%
1	310	302	1	613	5.5%
2	312	293	4	609	5.4%
3	304	297	0	601	5.4%
4	323	296	4	623	5.6%
5	323	273	3	599	5.4%
6	330	302	0	632	5.6%
7	328	317	2	647	5.8%
8	300	293	1	594	5.3%
9	267	305	2	574	5.1%
10	282	315	1	598	5.3%
11	249	310	1	560	5.0%
12	215	326	0	541	4.8%
13	231	398	1	630	5.6%
14	205	439	3	647	5.8%
15	232	416	2	650	5.8%
16	189	371	5	565	5.0%
17	152	316	1	469	4.2%
Total	5,120	6,036	35	11,191	100.0%

During FFY 2023, a total of 4.6 percent of victims were of more than one race/ethnicity. However, the following data for Oregon displays the child's first recorded race/ethnicity. The Disproportionality Index (DI) is also shown.

**Disproportionality Index (DI) and Representation by Race for Victims of Child Abuse
for FFY 2023 Compared to Oregon's Child Population**

Race	# of Oregon's Children*	% of Oregon's Children	# of Victims of Child Abuse	% of Victims of Child Abuse	DI** 1=Proportionate
Black or African American	32,405	3.8%	518	4.6%	1.2
Asian/Pac Islander	50,175	5.8%	179	1.7%	0.3
White	570,938	66.3%	5,980	53.4%	0.8
Hispanic (any race)	194,742	22.6%	1,409	12.6%	0.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native	12,518	1.5%	316	2.8%	1.9
Unable to Determine	NA	0.0%	2,789	24.9%	n/a
Statewide Total	860,778	100.0%	11,191	100.0%	

*Population data is from Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2021). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

**Disproportionality Index (DI) is calculated by taking the percent by race of victims of child abuse and dividing it by the percent by race in Oregon's child population. Values less than 1 mean underrepresentation.

The following table displays the disproportionality index (DI) three-year trend. The DI outcomes remain stable for each race/ethnicity category over the three-year period except for a measurable decrease for victims in the American Indian or Alaska Native category.

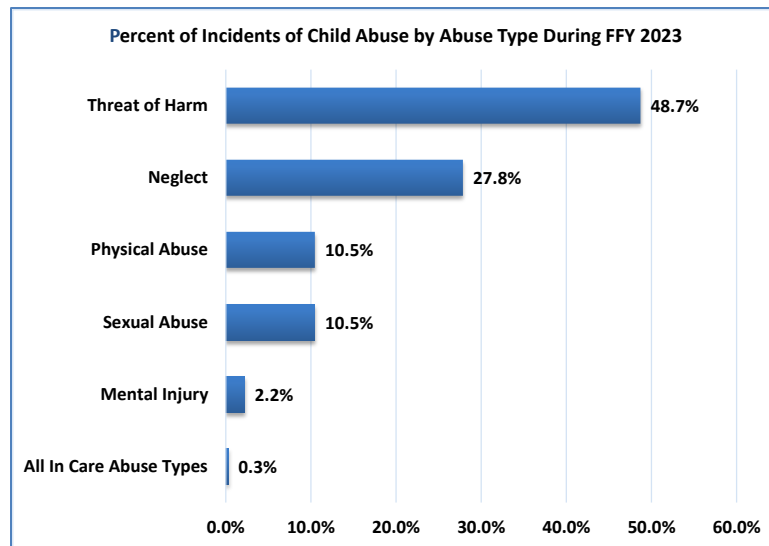
Victims of Child Abuse FFY 2021 - FFY 2023 by Race/Ethnicity and Disproportionality Index (DI)

Race/Ethnicity	FFY 2021		FFY 2022		FFY 2023	
	%	DI	%	DI	%	DI
Black or African American	4.6%	1.2	4.7%	1.3	4.6%	1.2
Asian/Pac Islander	1.6%	0.3	1.6%	0.3	1.6%	0.3
White	58.0%	0.9	58.3%	0.9	53.4%	0.8
Hispanic (any race)	12.4%	0.5	13.1%	0.6	12.6%	0.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.7%	2.6	3.9%	2.5	2.8%	1.9
Unable to Determine	19.7%	n/a	18.4%	n/a	24.9%	n/a

Types of Abuse Incidents

Each type of abuse experienced by a victim in a founded CPS assessment counts as an incident of child abuse. The number of incidents is larger than the number of victims because victims may have suffered more than one type of abuse or may have been involved in more than one founded CPS assessment. Between FFY 2022 and FFY 2023, the total number of incidents of child abuse increased by 2.8 percent.

Threat of Harm is the largest category of child abuse at 48.7 percent, followed by neglect, at 27.8 percent of all incidents of abuse.



As of January 1, 2020, the following abuse types were added: Abandonment in Care, Financial Exploitation in Care, Involuntary Seclusion in Care, Neglect in Care, Physical Abuse in Care, Sexual Abuse in Care, Verbal Abuse in Care, and Wrongful Restraint in Care and are included in the All in Care Abuse Types category on the chart.

FFY2023 Incidents of Child Abuse

Abuse type	FFY 2022	FFY 2023	From Last Year
Mental Injury	172	322	87.2%
Physical Abuse	1,247	1,513	21.3%
Neglect	4,985	4,024	-19.3%
Sexual Abuse	1,002	1,511	50.8%
Threat of Harm	6,596	7,040	6.7%
Abandonment in Care	0	0	n/a
Financial Exploitation In Care	0	1	n/a
Involuntary Seclusion In Care	6	2	-66.7%
Neglect in Care	31	28	-9.7%
Physical Abuse In Care	11	9	-18.2%
Sexual Abuse in Care	0	0	n/a
Verbal Abuse in care	8	3	-62.5%
Wrongful Restraint in care	6	2	-66.7%
Total Incidents	14,064	14,455	2.8%

People Identified as Responsible for Abuse

People identified as responsible for child abuse are most often family members, making up 89.7 percent. Of family members, mothers and fathers represent 70.1 percent.

FFY 2023 Number of Founded Child Abuse Victims by Responsible Person's Relationship to Victim

Responsible Person's Relationship to Victim	Number	Percent
Familial		
Father	5,547	36.8%
Mother	5,026	33.3%
Unmarried partner of parent	1,905	12.6%
Other Relative (non foster parent)	894	5.9%
Legal guardian	72	0.5%
Nonrelative foster parent	65	0.4%
Relative foster parent	20	0.1%
Foster Parent, relationship unknown or unspecified	19	0.1%
Total Familial	13,548	89.7%
Nonfamilial		
Other	989	6.6%
Unknown or missing	382	2.5%
Other professionals	73	0.5%
Friends or neighbors	54	0.4%
Child daycare provider	28	0.2%
Group home or residential facility staff	19	0.1%
Total Nonfamilial	1,545	10.3%
Grand Total	15,093	100.0%

Family Stress Factors

Leading family stress factors of abused children are substance use, domestic violence, and parental involvement with law enforcement. Many families also have significant financial stress or unemployment issues. Some parents may have a diagnosis of mental illness or were abused as children. There usually are several stress factors in families of child abuse victims.

Family Stress Factors as a Percent of Founded Abuse

Stress Factor	FFY 2022	FFY 2023
Parent/caregiver substance use	40.2%	40.7%
Domestic Violence	31.0%	31.3%
Parent/caregiver history of abuse as child	11.1%	14.1%
Parent/caregiver involvement with LEA	17.5%	14.1%
Parent/caregiver mental illness	12.7%	12.8%
Family financial distress	8.2%	9.5%
Inadequate housing	6.0%	6.4%
New baby/pregnancy	6.2%	5.4%
Child developmental disability	2.7%	4.9%
Head of household unemployed	4.5%	4.5%
Child mental/physical/behavior disability	11.5%	4.2%
Heavy child care responsibility	1.3%	2.8%
Social isolation	2.5%	2.3%
Parent developmental disability	1.3%	1.9%

Fatalities Related to Child Abuse

There were 19⁵ children who died from causes related to abuse during FFY 2023.

- There were 18 fatalities with at least one parent as the identified person responsible. The relationships of the person responsible to the child in all 19 fatalities were:
 - The mother alone in ten fatalities.
 - The mother and father in four fatalities.
 - The mother and the mother's live-in significant other in two fatalities.
 - The father and father's live-in significant other in one fatality.
 - The mother's live-in significant other in one fatality.
 - The father and a relative in one fatality.
- There were 14 victims (73.7 percent) that were age 5 and younger, demonstrating the vulnerability of this age group. Eight victims were younger than one year old.
- No children had an open Child Welfare case at the time of the fatality.⁶
- Four children had an open CPS assessment at the time of the fatality.
- No children were in ODHS custody at the time of death.
- Two children's families received family preservation services in the five years preceding the fatality.
- Fourteen fatalities were the result of neglect. Two fatalities were caused by physical abuse. Three fatalities were caused by both physical abuse and neglect.

⁵ The number of child fatalities does not correlate to the number of CIRTAs assigned within the same time frame.

- A CIRT can occur at any time during the CPS assessment when determined likely due to abuse and not necessarily at the time of the fatality.
- Not all abuse related fatalities are CIRTAs. For example, when a child dies from abuse and the family has no Child Welfare history within the prior 12 months.

⁶ An open case refers to a family's case assigned to a caseworker after completion of a CPS assessment to manage child safety and provide services.

Child Fatalities Due to Child Abuse

Period	Abuse	Neglect	Abuse & Neglect	Total
FFY 2023	2	14	3	19
FFY 2022	4	14	1	19
FFY 2021	4	13	1	18
FFY 2020	1	14	1	16
FFY 2019	6	17	0	23
FFY 2018	4	20	20	26
FFY 2017	10	20	0	30
FFY 2016	3	15	1	19
FFY 2015	7	17	3	27
FFY 2014	5	7	1	13
FFY 2013	4	5	1	10
FFY 2012	8	6	3	17

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In-Home Family Services

Preserving Families

In situations when a child is determined to be unsafe and the parent/caregiver is not able to manage the child’s safety without the assistance of Child Welfare, then safety plans are developed. When it is possible to manage the child’s safety in the home, an in-home safety plan is developed with the child’s family. This is referred to as an in-home case.

A total of 882 children were being served in their homes on September 30, 2023. The following data show the key demographics of children being served at home on September 30, 2023, as well as the disproportionality index.

Disproportionality Index and Representation by Race for Children with an In Home Case Compared to Oregon's Child Population (Excluding when on Trial Home Visits) on 9/30/2023

Race/Ethnicity	# of Oregon's Children	% of Oregon's children*	# of Children Served In Home	% of Children Served in Home	DI** 1=Proportionate
Black or African American	32,405	3.8%	53	6.0%	1.60
Asian/Pac Islander	50,175	5.8%	22	2.5%	0.43
White	570,938	66.3%	491	55.7%	0.84
Hispanic (any race)	194,742	22.6%	150	17.0%	0.75
American Indian or Alaska Native	12,518	1.5%	40	4.5%	3.12
Unable to Determine	n/a	0.0%	126	14.3%	n/a
Statewide Total	860,778	100.0%	882	100.0%	

*Population data is from Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2021). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

**Disproportionality Index (DI) is calculated by taking the percent by race of children served In Home and dividing it by the percent by race in Oregon's child population. Values less than 1 mean underrepresentation and values over 1 mean overrepresentation..

9/30/2023 Point in Time Children With an In Home Case (Excluding when on Trial Home Visits), by Age

Age Group	Number	Percent
Age 0-5	418	47.4%
Age 6-12	311	35.3%
Age 13-17	132	15.0%
Age 18+	21	2.4%
Total	882	100.0%

**9/30/2023 Point in Time Children With an In Home Case
(Excluding when on Trial Home Visits), by ICWA Status**

ICWA	Number	Percent
ICWA Eligible	44	5.0%
ICWA Enrolled	4	0.5%
ICWA Not Eligible	834	94.6%
Total	882	100.0%

For the year (FFY 2023), a total of 5,198 children were served in their homes. All children served in-home receive case management and safety services. Over 2,500 children (2,534 or 48.7 percent) also received additional services.

Services offered primarily fall within two categories: In-Home Safety and Reunification Services (ISRS) and Strengthening, Preserving and Reunifying Families (SPRF) Program Services.

In-Home Safety and Reunification Services (ISRS) are services designed to provide for the immediate safety of children at risk of abuse by managing the safety threats with the family in their home to prevent separation; or when children have been placed in protective custody, to help them return home with in-home safety services.

ISRS provides a combination of concrete safety and change services that lead to improved parent protective capacity. Services are designed to manage safety, stabilize the family, and support parents in strengthening or establishing connections to formal, informal, and natural supports and resources so that a child can remain safely with their family without the more intrusive intervention of separation and foster care placement.

SPRF services were created by the Oregon legislature in June 2011 (ORS 418.575-418.598). This was to specifically address the needs of children and families who come to the attention of Child Welfare through a report of abuse. These services are designed to support a comprehensive service array specific to the needs of local communities.

The overall goals of the SPRF Program are to maintain children safely at home with their parents or caregivers, safely and equitably reduce the number of children in the foster care system, reduce child trauma, reduce the length of stay in foster care, and reduce reentry rates of children into the Child Welfare system. Services provided are culturally responsive, trauma-informed, strengths-based, and family-focused.

Each county in the state has implemented the SPRF program and has developed its individualized service array through a process that identifies the services gaps and needs in their community. Some of the themes in the gaps and needs identified across the state are Service Navigation, Parent Training and Support, Peer Parent Mentoring, Relief Nursery services, Substance Use Disorder Treatment, Economic Supports, Housing, Reconnecting Families, Trauma and Therapeutic Services, Family Time (visitation), Transportation Services and Employment Related Services.

If a child's safety cannot be managed at home, they are placed in foster care and the family receives support and services (including ISRS, SPRF, and other services) to assist them in establishing an in-home safety plan so their child can safely return home as soon as possible.

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Foster Care

Children in foster care range in age from birth to 21 years old. They come from various types of racial/ethnic backgrounds, different cultures, and family types. They have unique personalities, abilities, interests, and potential.

Children are placed in foster care for different reasons. Sometimes their families cannot provide them with the basic safety and protection they need, even with additional services and supports to serve them in-home. Many have also faced difficult experiences including parental substance abuse, sexual or physical abuse, and abandonment.

Entering Foster Care

Children most often enter foster care because of their parents' actions and not because of the child's behavior. Of all children who entered foster care during FFY 2023, 13.5 percent had four or more reasons for removal from their homes.

Nineteen new removal reasons were added to the data collection during FFY 2022, and several existing removal reasons had label changes. Both labels are provided in the table below for identification purposes.

Reasons Children Enter Foster Care by Federal Fiscal year

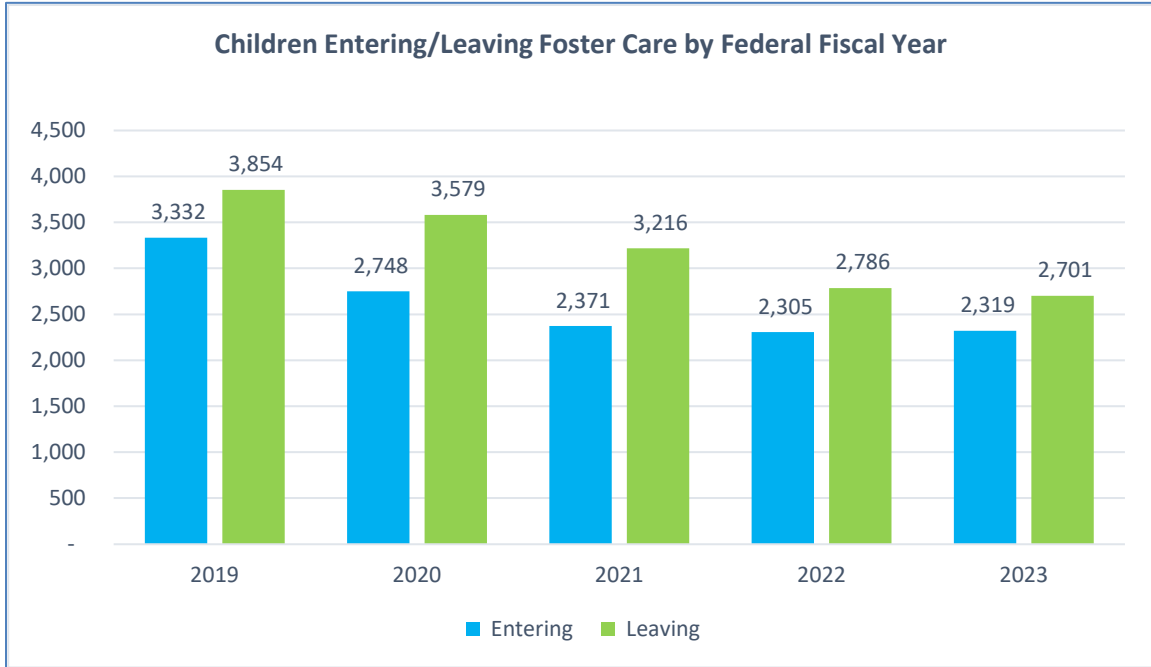
(includes all types of foster care)

Removal Reason	FFY 2021		FFY 2022		FFY 2023	
	Number	% of Entrants	Number	% of Entrants	Number	% of Entrants
Neglect <i>(Formerly Neglect Abuse)</i>	1,704	71.9%	1,490	64.6%	1,449	62.5%
Caregiver's Drug Use <i>(Formerly Parent Drug Abuse)</i>	1,144	48.2%	1,112	48.2%	1,191	51.4%
Domestic Violence <i>(Formerly Domestic Violence)</i>	352	14.8%	366	15.9%	401	17.3%
Physical Abuse <i>(Formerly Physical Abuse)</i>	316	13.3%	307	13.3%	331	14.3%
Caregiver's Alcohol use <i>(Formerly Parent Alcohol Abuse)</i>	240	10.1%	253	11.0%	247	10.7%
Inadequate Housing <i>(Formerly Inadequate Housing)</i>	413	17.4%	318	13.8%	222	9.6%
Houselessness	*	*	112	4.9%	205	8.8%
Child Behavior Problem <i>(Formerly Child Behavior)</i>	138	5.8%	167	7.2%	144	6.2%
Caregiver's Significant Impairment - Physical/Emotional	*	*	149	6.5%	143	6.2%
Prenatal Drug Exposure	*	*	91	3.9%	132	5.7%
Abandonment <i>(Formerly Abandonment)</i>	58	2.4%	114	4.9%	112	4.8%
Caregiver's Significant Impairment - Cognitive	*	*	68	3.0%	90	3.9%
Medical Neglect	*	*	71	3.1%	78	3.4%
Sex Abuse <i>(Formerly Sex Abuse)</i>	103	4.3%	78	3.4%	75	3.2%
Psychological Or Emotional Abuse	*	*	30	1.3%	75	3.2%
Inadequate Access To Medical Services	*	*	33	1.4%	56	2.4%
Inadequate Access To Mental Health Services	*	*	22	1.0%	46	2.0%
Whereabouts Unknown	*	*	35	1.5%	30	1.3%
Child's Drug use <i>(Formerly Child Drug Abuse)</i>	35	1.5%	23	1.0%	29	1.3%
Death of a Caregiver <i>(Formerly Death Of Parent)</i>	20	0.8%	44	1.9%	26	1.1%
Child Requested Placement	*	*	14	0.6%	24	1.0%
Diagnosed Condition <i>(Formerly Child Disability)</i> **	42	1.8%	17	0.7%	22	0.9%
Failure To Return	*	*	5	0.2%	22	0.9%
Runaway	*	*	8	0.3%	20	0.9%
Educational Neglect	*	*	-	0.0%	16	0.7%
Child's Alcohol use <i>(Formerly Child Alcohol Abuse)</i>	24	1.0%	13	0.6%	15	0.6%
Family Conflict Related To Child's Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, Or Gender Expression	*	*	5	0.2%	10	0.4%
Prenatal Alcohol Exposure	*	*	10	0.4%	9	0.4%
Sex Trafficking	*	*	5	0.2%	9	0.4%
Parental Immigration, Detainment Or Deportation	*	*	6	0.3%	6	0.3%
Tribal Title IV-E Agreement	*	*	7	0.3%	4	0.2%
Voluntary Relinquishment For Adoption <i>(Formerly Relinquishment)</i>	14	0.6%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%
Incarceration Of Parent/Caregiver <i>(Formerly Incarceration Of Parent)</i>	182	7.7%	37	1.6%	1	0.0%
Inability to Cope(All) <i>(Formerly Inability To Cope)</i>	310	13.1%	95	4.1%	-	0.0%
Public Agency Title IV-E Agreement	*	*	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Total Number of Foster Care Entrants	2,371		2,305		2,319	

* Removal Reason did not exist prior to FFY 2022.

** For Removal Reason of Diagnosed Condition (Formerly Child Disability) there was an error published in prior years where this was reported as 0. The FFY 2022 Data Book is updated with corrected data.

The number of children entering foster care during FFY 2023 increased by 0.6 percent from the FFY 2022 level. The number of children leaving foster care decreased by 3.1 percent in the same time frame. The number of children in foster care on September 30, 2023 (4,676) decreased by 7.4 percent from the number of children in foster care on September 30, 2022.



A total of 268 children (or 9.9 percent of all exits) left foster care and custody within three months of entry. The median length of time in care for a child who exits is 23.4 months, which is the same as the median of 23.4 months in FFY 2022. For children who reunify with parents, this includes up to six months on a trial home visit.

Children Served in Foster Care – Total Served

During FFY 2023, a total of 7,282 children spent at least one day in some kind of foster care. Of those, 89.8 percent (6,537 children) were served in a family foster care setting. The following data show the key demographics of children served in foster care during FFY 2023.

FFY 2023 Age of Children Served in Foster Care		
Age Group	Number	Percent
Age 0-5	2,925	39.4%
Age 6-12	2,151	32.9%
Age 13-17	1,585	20.4%
Age 18+	621	7.3%
Total	7,282	100.0%

FFY 2023 Gender of Children Served in Foster Care		
Gender	Number	Percent
Boys	3,757	51.6%
Girls	3,525	48.4%
	-	0.0%
Total	7,282	100.0%

During FFY 2023, a total of 764 children (10.5 percent) served in foster care were of more than one race/ethnicity. However, the following data for Oregon displays the child's first recorded race/ethnicity. Disproportionality Index (DI) is also shown.

Disproportionality Index and Representation by Race for Children in Foster Care in FFY 2023 Compared to Oregon's Child Population

Race	# of Oregon's	% of	# of Children	% of Children	DI**
Black or African American	32,405	3.8%	552	7.6%	2.01
Asian/Pac Islander	50,175	5.8%	121	1.7%	0.29
White	570,938	66.3%	4,670	64.1%	0.97
Hispanic (any race)	194,742	22.6%	1,308	18.0%	0.79
American Indian or Alaska Native	12,518	1.5%	337	4.6%	3.18
Unable to Determine	n/a	n/a	294	4.0%	n/a
Statewide Total	860,778	100.0%	7,282	100.0%	

**Population data is from Puzanhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2021). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020." Online. Available: <http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.*

***Disproportionality Index (DI) is calculated by taking the percent by race for children served in foster care and dividing it by the percent by race in Oregon's child population. Values less than 1 mean underrepresentation.*

The following table displays the disproportionality index (DI) three-year trend. The DI outcomes remain stable for most race/ethnicity categories over the three-year period. There has been a percentage increase for children served in foster care in the Black or African American category, however, the DI did not change.

Percent of Total Children Served in Foster Care, by Race, Disproportionality Index and Federal Fiscal Year

Race	FFY 2021		FFY 2022		FFY 2023	
	%	DI	%	DI	%	DI
Black or African American	7.1%	1.9	7.4%	2.0	7.6%	2.0
Asian/Pac Islander	1.5%	0.3	1.7%	0.3	1.7%	0.3
White	65.4%	1.0	63.9%	1.0	64.1%	1.0
Hispanic (any race)	18.6%	0.8	19.0%	0.8	18.0%	0.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.7%	3.3	4.7%	3.2	4.6%	3.2
Unable to Determine	2.7%	n/a	3.2%	n/a	4.0%	n/a

In 1978, Congress enacted the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) in response to a national crisis in which an alarmingly high percentage of Native American children were being removed from their families and tribal communities. ICWA requires that states make Active Efforts to prevent removal of tribal children from their families. Oregon works closely with the federally recognized tribes to ensure ICWA compliance and tribes are actively involved

in the decision-making process for their children. A total of 320 children served in foster care were ICWA eligible (enrolled/not enrolled) in FFY 2023.

FFY2023 Total Children Served in Foster Care, by Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) Status

ICWA Status	Number	Percent
ICWA Eligible	269	3.7%
ICWA Enrolled	51	0.7%
ICWA Not Eligible	6,962	95.6%
Total	7,282	100.0%

Children in Foster Care – Point-In-Time

Family and Sibling Connections

ODHS helps maintain connections for children placed in foster care by working to place them in their local communities, with relatives, and by placing siblings together in out-of-home care.

There were 4,676 children in foster care as of September 30, 2023. At that time, 3,358 were in family foster care (a family-home setting). Of those in family foster care, 49.3% (1,650 children) were with relatives. The other settings for children in foster care include those in residential treatment, trial home visits, and pre-adoptive settings.

As of the last day of FFY 2023, there were 2,321 children in out-of-home foster care who were part of a sibling group. Of these children, 1,930 (83.2 percent) were placed with the same family as one or more of their siblings. The percent of children with siblings being placed with siblings increased from those in care a year earlier when 82.0 percent of children with siblings were placed with the same family as one or more of their siblings.

Stability While in Foster Care

For children in care as of September 30, 2023, a total of 58.2 percent had two or fewer placements. This is a decrease over 2022 where 58.9 percent of children had two or fewer placements.

Number of Placements for Children in Foster Care on Last Day of Federal Fiscal Year

Number of Placements	9/30/2021		9/30/2022		9/30/2023	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	1,903	34.6%	1,737	34.5%	1,515	32.4%
2	1,310	23.7%	1,223	24.3%	1,206	25.8%
3	704	12.8%	676	13.4%	655	14.0%
4	431	7.8%	390	7.8%	350	7.5%
5	283	5.1%	262	5.2%	244	5.2%
6 or more	885	16.0%	741	14.7%	706	15.1%
Total	5,516	100.0%	5,029	100.0%	4,676	100.0%

Source: Last day of FFY 2021 and FFY 2023 are from administrative query; last day of FFY 2022 is from ROM CM.19 Number of Federal Placements for Children in Foster Care.

Behavior Rehabilitation Services

Behavior Rehabilitation Services (BRS) is a Medicaid service aimed at improving the lives of children and families by providing behavioral intervention, counseling, and skills-training services to medically eligible youth having severe emotional, social and behavioral needs to support permanency.

Approximately 131 children in care per day receive these important services in professional assessment and stabilization facilities, therapeutic foster care, and residential placement models. These service programs are administered through contracts with licensed, private child-caring agencies.

On any given day during FFY 2023, BRS served the following:

- 85 children in professional treatment foster homes, and
- 46 children in residential treatment facilities.

Psychiatric Residential Treatment

Children in the state's custody whose mental health needs exceed or differ from the level or type of services provided by the BRS system may be served within the mental health services system in psychiatric residential placements or other mental health supported placements which are contracted through the Oregon Health Authority and authorized and paid for through Oregon's Coordinated Care Organizations.

On any given day, 53 children in care are served in psychiatric residential treatment settings.

Youth in Foster Care

Oregon Revised Statutes allow for children to remain in out-of-home care placement beyond the age of 18, and with a court order up to age 21.

During FFY 2023:

- Teens (13 years and older) comprised 30.3 percent of the foster care population.
- A total of 2,206 teens spent at least one day in foster care.
- Teens exiting foster care were reunited with their family 43.1 percent of the time.
- A total of 304 youth who are currently or have experienced foster care received scholarships for higher education for the 2023-2024 school year through federal grants awarded to ODHS and implemented with the assistance of the Office of Student Access and Completion.

Youth Transitions Programs

Youth in foster care are eligible for Independent Living Program (ILP) skill building services. Youth Transitions contracts with 14 community-based partners to provide ILP services throughout the state. The number of youth receiving paid contracted ILP services decreased by 18.25 percent from 1,583 in FFY 2022 to 1,294 in FFY 2023. The number of youth receiving an “independent living type” service during FFY 2023 increased by 11.68 percent from 2,199 in FFY 2022 to 2,456 in FFY 2023 (as reported through the National Youth in Transition Database Data Snapshot).

Youth Transitions Program services help youth in foster care and eligible young people who experienced foster care:

- Make the transition to self-sufficiency as adults;
- Access financial assistance in support of a young person’s transition goals;
- Receive the education, training, and services necessary to obtain employment;
- Attain academic and/or vocational education and prepare for post-secondary training and education; and
- Obtain personal and emotional support and promote healthy interactions with dedicated adults.

Exiting foster care

Most children leaving foster care are reunified with their parents. But for other children, a plan to reunify them with their parents does not occur for many reasons. These children who exit foster care may move on to various other living arrangements and permanent plans, such as adoption, guardianship, or permanent relative care.

During FFY 2023, a total of 52.9 percent of children who left foster care were reunified with their families. If a child cannot safely return home, the law requires that an alternative permanency plan quickly be put into place.

The following data show the child’s first recorded race/ethnicity as well as the disproportionality index for children exiting foster care during FFY 2023.

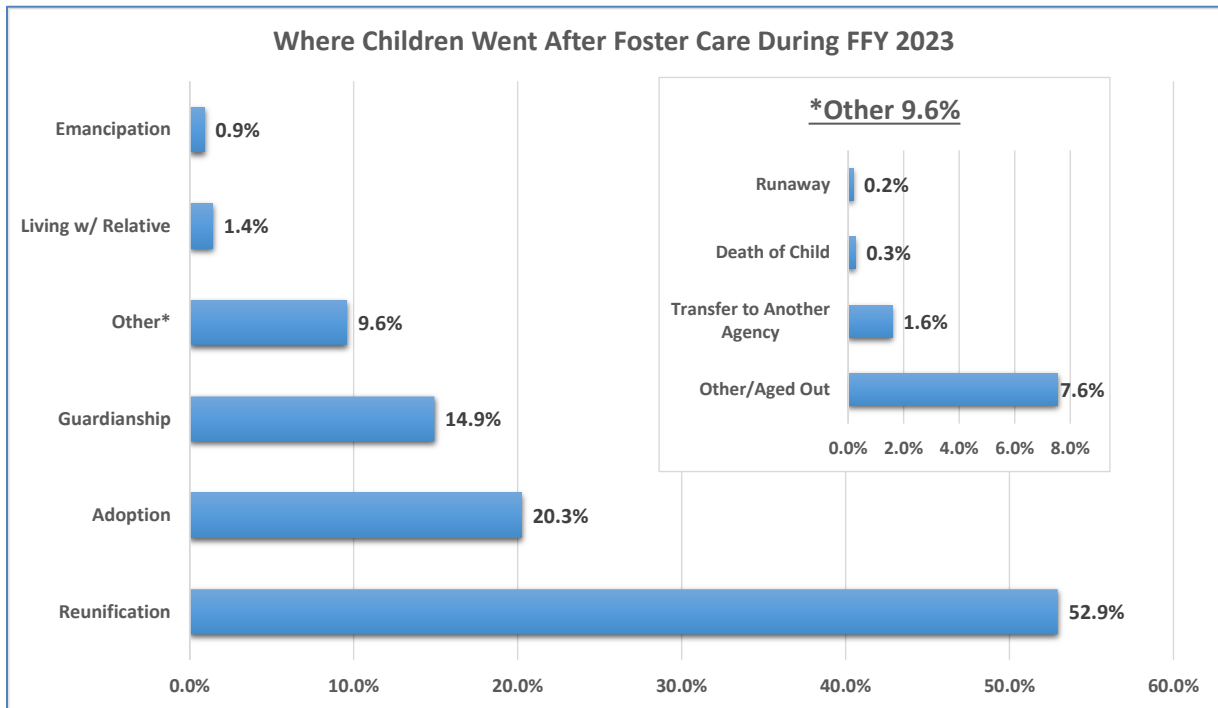
Disproportionality Index and Representation by Race for Children Exiting Foster Care in FFY 2023 Compared to Oregon's Child Population

Race	# of Oregon's Children*	% of Oregon's Children	# of Children Exiting Foster Care	% of Children Exiting Foster Care	DI** 1=Proportionate
Black or African American	32,405	3.8%	196	7.2%	1.93
Asian/Pac Islander	50,175	5.8%	49	1.8%	0.31
White	570,938	66.3%	1,744	64.6%	0.97
Hispanic (any race)	194,742	22.6%	486	18.0%	0.80
American Indian or Alaska Native	12,518	1.5%	113	4.2%	2.88
Unable to Determine	n/a	n/a	113	4.2%	n/a
Statewide Total	860,778	100.0%	2,701	100.0%	

*Population data is from Puzzanhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2021). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

**Disproportionality Index (DI) is calculated by taking the percent by race for children exiting foster care and dividing it by the percent by race in Oregon's child population. Values less than 1 mean underrepresentation.

The following chart shows where children went after exiting foster care during FFY 2023.



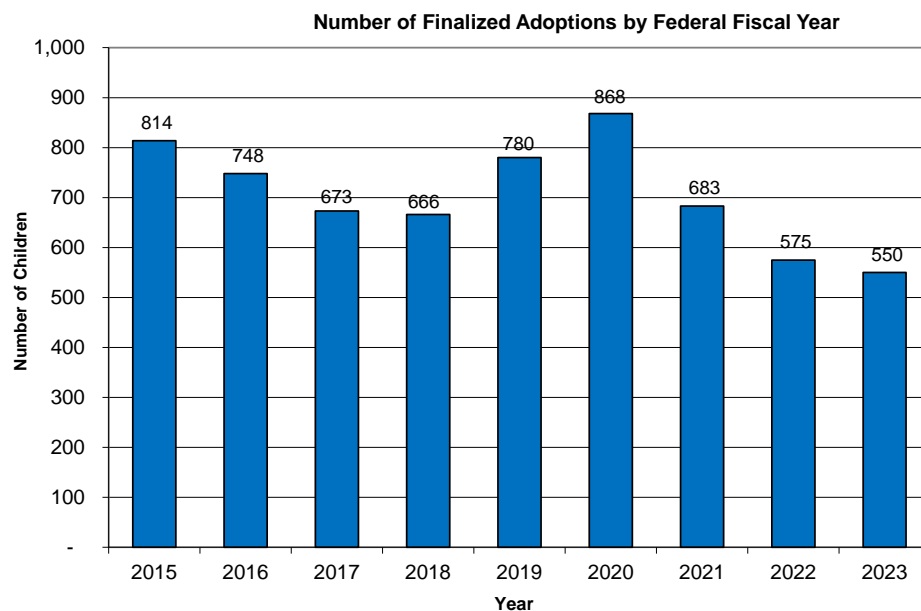
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Adoption and Guardianship Program

The ODHS Permanency Program works closely with local branch staff to accomplish adoptions and guardianships for children and youth in foster care when it is no longer in their best interest to return to the care of their parents. ODHS also provides regulatory oversight and processing of all adoptions filed in the State of Oregon for children who are not in ODHS custody.

Adoptions

Adoption Finalizations



FFY 2023 Children with Finalized Adoptions, by District

DHS DISTRICT	Child's District of Jurisdiction (Where From)	Child's District of Adoptive Placement (Where To)
District 01	19	25
District 02	122	72
District 03	59	48
District 04	41	38
District 05	70	57
District 06	30	25
District 07	23	14
District 08	48	29
District 09	10	7
District 10	25	28
District 11	9	9
District 12	12	10
District 13	0	0
District 14	23	12
District 15	21	36
District 16	38	35
Children Placed By Agencies Other Than DHS		105

Demographics

Of the 550 children adopted, 169 were younger than age 3 when their adoption became final.

FFY 2023 Children with Finalized Adoptions, by Age

Age	Number	Percent
less than 3	169	30.7%
3-4 years	119	21.6%
5-8 years	155	28.2%
9-10 years	42	7.6%
11-13 years	34	6.2%
14 and older	31	5.6%
Total	550	100%

Finalized adoptions in FFY 2023 show more boys than girls with finalized adoptions.

FFY 2023 Children with Finalized Adoptions, by Gender

Gender	Number	Percent
Female	258	46.9%
Male	292	53.1%
Total	550	100%

Of the children adopted during the year, 29.5 percent represent racial/ethnic groups other than White, down from 30.6 percent in the previous year.

FFY 2023 Children with Finalized Adoptions, by Race

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Black or African American	46	8.4%
Asian/Pac Islander	15	2.7%
White	385	70.0%
Hispanic (any race)	85	15.5%
American Indian or Alaska Native	16	2.9%
Unable to Determine	3	0.5%
Total	550	100.0%

Adoption Assistance

The Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program is a mandatory federal program authorized under the Social Security Act to help facilitate timely placement of children whose needs or circumstances would otherwise make it difficult for a family to meet those needs without medical and/or financial support. The Adoption Assistance Program provides medical and/or financial support to eligible children to assist the adoptive parents in meeting their child’s needs. Oregon also has a state funded Adoption Assistance Program for those children who do not meet the eligibility requirements for the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program. Adoption assistance can include a subsidy and medical agreement, a subsidy only agreement, a medical-only agreement, or an agreement only that keeps the child’s eligibility for assistance intact if needed in the future.

Preserving Connections

ODHS places a high value on preserving and promoting relationships between siblings and placing them together in the same adoptive family whenever it is safe and possible to do so. In FFY 2023, a total of 283 children who were adopted had siblings also adopted during the year. Of these children, 254 (89.8 percent) were adopted by the same family as one or more of their siblings.

Timeliness of Finalization

A primary goal of federal and state governments is to establish permanency for a child as soon as possible. The federal government has established parameters that guide states in this effort, which includes establishing a national standard for the median length of time to achieve adoption. While the length of time to achieve adoption varies, the median time to

adoption was 34.6 months for children whose adoptions were finalized in FFY 2023. This is a decrease over the median months to adoption from FFY 2022 of 37.3 months.

Statistics show 98.2 percent of Oregon’s adoptive placements continued to finalization without disruption in FFY 2023.

Guardianship

When a child cannot be returned home guardianship may be determined to be the most appropriate permanent plan.

Guardianship Completion

During FFY 2023, a total of 403 children exited to guardianship, an increase of 2.0 percent from 395 children in FFY 2022. The majority of children go to guardianship with relatives.

Exits to Guardianship by Year

Period	Number	% Change
2012	273	25.8%
2013	313	14.7%
2014	293	-6.4%
2015	328	11.9%
2016	282	-14.0%
2017	447	58.5%
2018	454	1.6%
2019	421	-7.3%
2020	375	-10.9%
2021	356	-5.1%
2022	395	11.0%
2023	403	2.0%

Demographics

The following data shows the key demographics of children who exited guardianship during FFY 2023. The majority of guardianships (69.0 percent) are for children ages 6 and older.

FFY 2023 Children Exiting to Guardianship, by Age

Age Group	Number	Percent
Age 0-5	125	31.0%
Age 6-12	164	40.7%
Age 13-17	114	28.3%
Age 18+	0	0.0%
Total	403	100.0%

More girls than boys left foster care to guardianship in FFY 2023.

FFY 2023 Children Exiting to Guardianship, by Gender

Gender	Number	Percent
Girls	202	50.1%
Boys	201	49.9%
Total	403	100%

Children of all different racial and ethnic backgrounds exit to guardianship; the following data for Oregon displays the child's first recorded race/ethnicity.

FFY 2023 Race of Children Exiting to Guardianship

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Black or African American	16	4.0%
Asian/Pac Islander	2	0.5%
White	272	67.5%
Hispanic (any race)	75	18.6%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	27	6.7%
Unable to Determine	11	2.7%
Total	403	100.0%

Guardianship Assistance

Children who go to guardianship have the same assistance available to them as children who were adopted to help the legal guardian meet the child's needs. With respect to their background of child abuse and special emotional, medical, and physical needs, these children are statistically the same as those who were adopted.

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Appendix: County Data

FFY 2023 Screening Reports of Suspected Child Abuse by Screening Decision & County of Report Origin

County of Origin*	Closed At Screening	Referred	Total Reports	% Closed at Screening
Baker	169	207	376	44.9%
Benton	861	706	1,567	54.9%
Clackamas	3,158	2,988	6,146	51.4%
Clatsop	519	487	1,006	51.6%
Columbia	662	687	1,349	49.1%
Coos	835	962	1,797	46.5%
Crook	307	347	654	46.9%
Curry	196	194	390	50.3%
Deschutes	1,775	1,880	3,655	48.6%
Douglas	1,180	1,539	2,719	43.4%
Gilliam	12	22	34	35.3%
Grant	74	104	178	41.6%
Harney	98	145	243	40.3%
Hood River	179	134	313	57.2%
Jackson	2,355	2,473	4,828	48.8%
Jefferson	362	317	679	53.3%
Josephine	1,061	1,214	2,275	46.6%
Klamath	926	1,193	2,119	43.7%
Lake	104	133	237	43.9%
Lane	4,486	4,181	8,667	51.8%
Lincoln	615	597	1,212	50.7%
Linn	1,818	1,935	3,753	48.4%
Malheur	484	503	987	49.0%
Marion	4,507	4,243	8,750	51.5%
Morrow	145	149	294	49.3%
Multnomah	6,595	6,796	13,391	49.2%
Polk	1,115	1,042	2,157	51.7%
Sherman	15	21	36	41.7%
Tillamook	268	305	573	46.8%
Umatilla	923	1,073	1,996	46.2%
Union	316	399	715	44.2%
Wallowa	66	72	138	47.8%
Wasco	385	373	758	50.8%
Washington	4,690	4,229	8,919	52.6%
Wheeler	--	--	22	31.8%
Yamhill	1,059	1,073	2,132	49.7%
Central Office	4,560	2,456	7,016	65.0%
Out of Country	--	--	35	88.6%
Out of State	1,027	171	1,198	85.7%
Other**	94	78	172	54.7%
Statewide	48,039	45,447	93,486	51.4%

*County of Origin is the county where the report of child abuse originated.

**Other includes reports on children coded with a non-county value.

--Values masked to ensure confidentiality

FFY 2023 Source of Screening Reports of Suspected Child Abuse by County

County of Origin*	Medical	Other mandated	Other non mandated	Parent/Self	Police	School	Total
Baker	9	97	63	46	64	97	376
Benton	149	500	185	108	284	341	1,567
Clackamas	514	1,565	778	505	1,102	1,682	6,146
Clatsop	72	207	125	41	275	286	1,006
Columbia	76	387	239	88	186	373	1,349
Coos	155	500	336	137	261	408	1,797
Crook	37	191	85	46	157	138	654
Curry	26	99	73	47	67	78	390
Deschutes	308	1,196	483	278	521	869	3,655
Douglas	231	856	490	251	335	556	2,719
Gilliam	--	7	6	--	10	--	34
Grant	12	54	35	14	30	33	178
Harney	20	110	42	9	23	39	243
Hood River	20	85	35	20	37	116	313
Jackson	373	1,471	822	403	687	1,072	4,828
Jefferson	77	161	81	33	151	176	679
Josephine	161	647	380	212	449	426	2,275
Klamath	224	580	409	197	295	414	2,119
Lake	32	64	34	12	41	54	237
Lane	635	2,762	1,270	624	1,325	2,051	8,667
Lincoln	103	365	184	61	160	339	1,212
Linn	338	1,031	527	274	537	1,046	3,753
Malheur	47	352	139	60	141	248	987
Marion	938	2,163	1,112	583	1,292	2,662	8,750
Morrow	15	57	31	22	87	82	294
Multnomah	1,150	3,852	1,806	841	2,331	3,411	13,391
Polk	215	565	261	131	438	547	2,157
Sherman	--	14	--	--	--	--	36
Tillamook	32	137	80	43	109	172	573
Umatilla	196	440	280	128	470	482	1,996
Union	64	238	138	65	79	131	715
Wallowa	7	59	20	10	14	28	138
Wasco	69	210	111	41	158	169	758
Washington	615	2,251	873	560	2,245	2,375	8,919
Wheeler	--	6	--	--	6	--	22
Yamhill	139	716	323	146	275	533	2,132
Central Office	490	2,896	719	531	959	1,421	7,016
Out of Country	--	21	--	--	--	7	35
Out of State	98	586	162	130	140	82	1,198
Other**	17	71	--	--	15	50	172
Statewide	7,671	27,569	12,762	6,716	15,762	23,006	93,486

*County of Origin is the county where the report of child abuse originated.

**Other includes reports on children coded with a non-county value.

--Values masked to ensure confidentiality

FFY 2023 Assessments by Disposition and County

County	Founded	Unfounded	Unable to Determine	No Allegation of CA/N	Unable to Locate	Total
Baker	43	127	15	2	0	187
Benton	110	458	36	4	8	616
Central Office	564	994	473	37	32	2,100
Clackamas	459	1,843	267	86	35	2,690
Clatsop	66	306	40	--	--	426
Columbia	93	756	68	26	11	954
Coos	289	544	136	41	6	1,016
Crook	81	282	41	--	--	408
Curry	74	93	13	--	--	185
Deschutes	375	1,124	104	--	--	1,617
Douglas	323	915	105	9	19	1,371
Gilliam	11	40	0	0	0	51
Grant	19	68	15	0	0	102
Harney	46	41	--	--	0	94
Hood River	28	90	--	--	0	135
Jackson	359	1,270	160	45	13	1,847
Jefferson	76	245	13	--	--	337
Josephine	217	735	93	--	--	1,076
Klamath	212	792	145	6	17	1,172
Lake	25	80	--	0	--	115
Lane	684	2,215	408	119	24	3,450
Lincoln	121	345	38	--	--	511
Linn	322	812	160	62	7	1,363
Malheur	137	293	32	--	--	470
Marion	614	1,607	310	34	61	2,626
Morrow	42	151	26	8	7	234
Multnomah	984	3,571	1,109	50	182	5,896
Polk	199	613	102	22	9	945
Sherman	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	44	253	40	1	2	340
Umatilla	173	467	33	29	9	711
Union	94	217	--	0	--	331
Wallowa	7	50	--	--	0	61
Wasco	81	276	17	--	--	376
Washington	707	2,531	460	44	35	3,777
Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yamhill	182	476	101	17	31	807
Statewide*	7,861	24,680	4,610	686	560	38,397

*State total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigations (OAAPI).

**Although these counties are not practicing Differential Response (DR) yet, they finished assessments that were started in counties that had implemented DR, which began at the end of May 2014.

-- Values masked to ensure confidentiality

FFY 2023 Incidents of Abuse

County	Mental Injury	Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Threat of Harm	Abandonment in Care	Financial Exploitation In Care	Involuntary Seclusion In Care	Neglect in Care	Physical Abuse In Care	Sexual Abuse in Care	Verbal Abuse in care	Wrongful Restraint in care
Baker	0	31	10	8	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	0	49	26	18	115	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Central Office	5	109	70	345	147	0	1	0	5	1	0	1	1
Clackamas	26	249	98	82	378	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Clatsop	1	35	9	10	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	7	46	12	18	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coos	11	173	58	41	277	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Crook	1	44	18	10	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curry	4	51	22	5	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deschutes	12	184	95	51	359	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	8	133	66	47	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilliam	0	7	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	1	18	1	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harney	1	27	6	6	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hood River	0	17	4	6	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	15	217	56	49	323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	2	35	12	13	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Josephine	12	111	28	24	218	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Klamath	13	152	21	16	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	2	26	8	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lane	24	386	108	115	616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	58	21	20	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Linn	12	218	68	66	308	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Malheur	4	133	32	19	127	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Marion	26	275	134	122	657	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Morrow	0	6	13	12	35	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Multnomah	17	446	175	143	934	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Polk	21	113	37	30	187	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Sherman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	0	26	7	12	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Umatilla	10	98	41	21	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union	5	56	24	17	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wallowa	3	10	3	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wasco	4	50	26	9	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	26	323	162	139	664	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yamhill	10	112	42	34	145	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Statewide	322	4,024	1,513	1,511	7,040	0	1	2	28	9	0	3	2

*New allegation types of Abandonment in Care, Financial Exploitation in Care, Involuntary Seclusion in Care, Neglect in Care, Physical Abuse in Care, Sexual Abuse in Care, Verbal Abuse in Care, and Wrongful Restraint in Care were added effective 1/1/2020. If none were recorded during the FFY, they are not shown in this table.

Victim Rate per 1,000 Children, by County - FFY 2021-FFY 2023

County	Population under 18**			Victims			Rate per 1,000		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Baker	3,222	3,222	3,222	69	74	60	21.4	23.0	18.6
Benton	14,867	14,867	14,867	202	201	161	13.6	13.5	10.8
Clackamas	89,039	89,039	89,039	613	603	642	6.9	6.8	7.2
Clatsop	7,433	7,433	7,433	75	75	96	10.1	10.1	12.9
Columbia	10,793	10,793	10,793	185	224	135	17.1	20.8	12.5
Coos	11,652	11,652	11,652	263	263	403	22.6	22.6	34.6
Crook	4,941	4,941	4,941	87	86	119	17.6	17.4	24.1
Curry	3,293	3,293	3,293	66	66	118	20.0	20.0	35.8
Deschutes	39,412	39,412	39,412	566	571	515	14.4	14.5	13.1
Douglas	21,361	21,361	21,361	414	414	448	19.4	19.4	21.0
Gilliam	395	395	395	18	17	16	45.6	43.0	40.5
Grant	1,288	1,288	1,288	32	32	28	24.8	24.8	21.7
Harney	1,485	1,485	1,485	54	54	62	36.4	36.4	41.8
Hood River	5,368	5,368	5,368	28	28	37	5.2	5.2	6.9
Jackson	45,018	45,018	45,018	719	715	514	16.0	15.9	11.4
Jefferson	5,767	5,767	5,767	72	73	102	12.5	12.7	17.7
Josephine	16,981	16,981	16,981	305	302	334	18.0	17.8	19.7
Klamath	14,883	14,883	14,883	322	320	345	21.6	21.5	23.2
Lake	1,519	1,519	1,519	13	13	47	8.6	8.6	30.9
Lane	68,706	68,706	68,706	1,030	1,027	980	15.0	14.9	14.3
Lincoln	8,154	8,154	8,154	132	131	181	16.2	16.1	22.2
Linn	28,915	28,915	28,915	466	461	500	16.1	15.9	17.3
Malheur	7,995	7,995	7,995	238	235	216	29.8	29.4	27.0
Marion	83,836	83,836	83,836	1,094	1,098	979	13.0	13.1	11.7
Morrow	3,196	3,196	3,196	31	31	54	9.7	9.7	16.9
Multnomah	147,168	147,168	147,168	1,454	1,441	1361	9.9	9.8	9.2
Polk	19,445	19,445	19,445	293	291	301	15.1	15.0	15.5
Sherman	347	347	347	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	5,085	5,085	5,085	70	67	59	13.8	13.2	11.6
Umatilla	19,394	19,394	19,394	280	280	261	14.4	14.4	13.5
Union	5,757	5,757	5,757	114	111	127	19.8	19.3	22.1
Wallowa	1,367	1,367	1,367	13	13	16	9.5	9.5	11.7
Wasco	5,744	5,744	5,744	76	67	112	13.2	11.7	19.5
Washington	133,558	133,558	133,558	1,082	1,042	1024	8.1	7.8	7.7
Wheeler	199	199	199	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yamhill	23,195	23,195	23,195	171	170	257	7.4	7.3	11.1
Statewide*	860,778	860,778	860,778	10,766	10,711	11,191	12.5	12.4	13.0

*State total includes investigations of child abuse in or by a Children's Care Provider, conducted by the Office of Training, Investigation, and Safety (OTIS), formerly the Office of Adult Abuse Prevention & Investigations (OAAPI).

**Population data is from Puzanhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2021). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

Children Served In Home Rate per 1,000 Children, by County (point-in-time on 9/30)

County	Population under 18**			Number Served In Home			Rate Per 1,000 Children		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Baker	3,222	3,222	3,222	7	--	--	2.2	--	--
Benton	14,867	14,867	14,867	16	13	7	1.1	0.9	0.5
Clackamas	89,039	89,039	89,039	43	44	44	0.5	0.5	0.5
Clatsop	7,433	7,433	7,433	15	6	--	2.0	0.8	--
Columbia	10,793	10,793	10,793	16	28	12	1.5	2.6	1.1
Coos	11,652	11,652	11,652	46	17	27	3.9	1.5	2.3
Crook	4,941	4,941	4,941	--	8	--	--	1.6	--
Curry	3,293	3,293	3,293	--	11	7	--	3.3	2.1
Deschutes	39,412	39,412	39,412	41	37	21	1.0	0.9	0.5
Douglas	21,361	21,361	21,361	117	47	44	5.5	2.2	2.1
Gilliam	395	395	395	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	1,288	1,288	1,288	--	6	--	--	4.7	--
Harney	1,485	1,485	1,485	11	--	--	7.4	--	--
Hood River	5,368	5,368	5,368	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jackson	45,018	45,018	45,018	105	61	70	2.3	1.4	1.6
Jefferson	5,767	5,767	5,767	--	0	10	--	0	1.7
Josephine	16,981	16,981	16,981	29	14	20	1.7	0.8	1.2
Klamath	14,883	14,883	14,883	29	26	26	1.9	1.7	1.7
Lake	1,519	1,519	1,519	0	0	--	0	0	--
Lane	68,706	68,706	68,706	142	132	163	2.1	1.9	2.4
Lincoln	8,154	8,154	8,154	7	7	22	0.9	0.9	2.7
Linn	28,915	28,915	28,915	36	37	50	1.2	1.3	1.7
Malheur	7,995	7,995	7,995	26	28	15	3.3	3.5	1.9
Marion	83,836	83,836	83,836	61	40	68	0.7	0.5	0.8
Morrow	3,196	3,196	3,196	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multnomah	147,168	147,168	147,168	204	148	154	1.4	1.0	1.0
Polk	19,445	19,445	19,445	20	24	13	1.0	1.2	0.7
Sherman	347	347	347	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	5,085	5,085	5,085	0	--	--	0	--	--
Umatilla	19,394	19,394	19,394	26	19	15	1.3	1.0	0.8
Union	5,757	5,757	5,757	--	3	--	--	0.5	--
Wallowa	1,367	1,367	1,367	0	0	--	0	0	--
Wasco	5,744	5,744	5,744	7	7	7	1.2	1.2	1.2
Washington	133,558	133,558	133,558	67	58	35	0.5	0.4	0.3
Wheeler	199	199	199	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yamhill	23,195	23,195	23,195	23	12	20	1.0	0.5	0.9
Statewide	860,778	860,778	860,778	1,186	877	882	1.4	1.0	1.0

*State total includes some children served out of the Central Office.

**Population data is from Puzanchara, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2021). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020." Online. Available: <http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

-- Values masked to ensure confidentiality

Children in Foster Care per 1,000 Children, by County (Point-in-time on 9/30)

County	Population under 18**			Number in Foster Care			Rate per 1,000		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Baker	3,222	3,222	3,222	30	34	28	9.3	10.6	8.7
Benton	14,867	14,867	14,867	52	63	71	3.5	4.2	4.8
Clackamas	89,039	89,039	89,039	287	271	252	3.2	3.0	2.8
Clatsop	7,433	7,433	7,433	66	61	61	8.9	8.2	8.2
Columbia	10,793	10,793	10,793	96	93	60	8.9	8.6	5.6
Coos	11,652	11,652	11,652	130	90	93	11.2	7.7	8.0
Crook	4,941	4,941	4,941	43	26	32	8.7	5.3	6.5
Curry	3,293	3,293	3,293	22	26	35	6.7	7.9	10.6
Deschutes	39,412	39,412	39,412	186	203	204	4.7	5.2	5.2
Douglas	21,361	21,361	21,361	297	227	189	13.9	10.6	8.8
Gilliam	395	395	395	0	0	0	-	-	-
Grant	1,288	1,288	1,288	13	16	24	10.1	12.4	18.6
Harney	1,485	1,485	1,485	32	46	27	21.5	31.0	18.2
Hood River	5,368	5,368	5,368	25	31	21	4.7	5.8	3.9
Jackson	45,018	45,018	45,018	396	370	346	8.8	8.2	7.7
Jefferson	5,767	5,767	5,767	41	36	36	7.1	6.2	6.2
Josephine	16,981	16,981	16,981	155	140	116	9.1	8.2	6.8
Klamath	14,883	14,883	14,883	148	125	119	9.9	8.4	8.0
Lake	1,519	1,519	1,519	--	10	19	--	6.6	12.5
Lane	68,706	68,706	68,706	634	648	662	9.2	9.4	9.6
Lincoln	8,154	8,154	8,154	89	67	72	10.9	8.2	8.8
Linn	28,915	28,915	28,915	169	199	193	5.8	6.9	6.7
Malheur	7,995	7,995	7,995	205	165	160	25.6	20.6	20.0
Marion	83,836	83,836	83,836	459	361	318	5.5	4.3	3.8
Morrow	3,196	3,196	3,196	21	22	25	6.6	6.9	7.8
Multnomah	147,168	147,168	147,168	1,093	989	817	7.4	6.7	5.6
Polk	19,445	19,445	19,445	92	99	96	4.7	5.1	4.9
Sherman	347	347	347	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	5,085	5,085	5,085	27	21	--	5.3	4.1	--
Umatilla	19,394	19,394	19,394	209	166	138	10.8	8.6	7.1
Union	5,757	5,757	5,757	26	10	23	4.5	1.7	4.0
Wallowa	1,367	1,367	1,367	--	6	--	--	4.4	--
Wasco	5,744	5,744	5,744	43	38	43	7.5	6.6	7.5
Washington	133,558	133,558	133,558	347	313	297	2.6	2.3	2.2
Wheeler	199	199	199	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yamhill	23,195	23,195	23,195	73	79	86	3.1	3.4	3.7
Statewide	860,778	860,778	860,778	5,516	5,051	4,676	6.4	5.9	5.4

*State total does not include Title IV-E eligible children served by Tribes.

**Population data is from Puzanzhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2021). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

-- Values masked to ensure confidentiality

**FFY 2023 Number of Children Experiencing at Least 1 day in Foster Care
(All Types), By County and Age on 9/30**

County	Age 0-5	Age 6-12	Age 13-17	Age 18+	Total
Baker	12	--	17	--	45
Benton	53	32	--	--	108
Clackamas	141	120	89	40	390
Clatsop	39	25	20	7	91
Columbia	36	28	38	10	112
Coos	66	45	36	12	159
Crook	20	15	--	--	44
Curry	15	--	19	--	47
Deschutes	135	101	59	11	306
Douglas	132	87	70	29	318
Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	20	--	--	--	31
Harney	23	24	9	0	56
Hood River	11	--	10	--	34
Jackson	240	177	112	20	549
Jefferson	16	23	--	--	53
Josephine	70	66	34	11	181
Klamath	92	63	48	10	213
Lake	13	10	--	--	--
Lane	367	284	188	76	915
Lincoln	40	24	29	14	107
Linn	114	114	59	15	302
Malheur	83	85	53	14	235
Marion	187	128	134	55	504
Morrow	--	10	7	--	32
Multnomah	526	327	250	179	1,282
Polk	47	41	39	20	147
Sherman	0	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	14	10	--	--	32
Umatilla	92	73	47	15	227
Union	15	--	6	--	31
Wallowa	--	0	0	0	--
Wasco	23	20	11	6	60
Washington	220	129	108	45	502
Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0
Yamhill	49	42	--	--	135
Statewide*	2,925	2,151	1,585	621	7,282

*State total does not include Title IV-E eligible children served by Tribes.

-- Values Masked to ensure confidentiality

FFY 2023 Foster Care Entrants and Exits

County	Entries	Exits
Baker	11	17
Benton	43	37
Clackamas	125	148
Clatsop	29	30
Columbia	21	56
Coos	79	74
Crook	15	15
Curry	21	13
Deschutes	107	108
Douglas	101	136
Gilliam	0	0
Grant	15	--
Harney	10	29
Hood River	--	13
Jackson	181	206
Jefferson	18	17
Josephine	48	73
Klamath	89	95
Lake	20	11
Lane	271	266
Lincoln	45	35
Linn	112	110
Malheur	73	76
Marion	150	191
Morrow	11	7
Multnomah	307	475
Polk	42	51
Sherman	0	0
Tillamook	11	21
Umatilla	66	96
Union	17	8
Wallowa	--	--
Wasco	22	18
Washington	197	210
Wheeler	0	0
Yamhill	57	50
Statewide*	2,319	2,701

**State total does not include Title IV-E eligible children served by Tribes.*

-- Values masked to ensure confidentiality

Median Months in Care by FFY, All Exit Types, by County

County	FFY 2022		FFY 2023	
	Median Months	Total Exits	Median Months	Total Exits
Baker	8.4	17	8.4	17
Benton	17.9	26	17.9	37
Clackamas	18.9	137	18.9	148
Clatsop	26.9	32	26.9	30
Columbia	14.1	42	13.0	56
Coos	17.8	84	17.8	74
Crook	21.3	23	21.3	15
Curry	10.0	22	9.5	13
Deschutes	21.8	81	21.8	108
Douglas	22.4	164	22.4	136
Gilliam	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grant	11.7	10	8.8	--
Harney	7.2	20	7.2	29
Hood River	17.6	9	17.6	13
Jackson	22.2	215	22.2	206
Jefferson	39.7	21	39.7	17
Josephine	26.8	88	26.6	73
Klamath	15.2	96	15.0	95
Lake	8.7	--	8.7	11
Lane	29.7	275	29.7	266
Lincoln	19.1	47	19.1	35
Linn	24.5	56	24.2	110
Malheur	25.2	110	25.2	76
Marion	25.1	277	25.1	191
Morrow	0.6	14	0.5	7
Multnomah	30.8	428	30.8	475
Polk	14.5	39	14.5	51
Sherman	0.0	0	0.0	0
Tillamook	17.1	14	16.9	21
Umatilla	24.1	121	24.1	96
Union	18.4	19	18.4	8
Wallowa	17.0	--	17.0	--
Wasco	25.0	18	25.0	18
Washington	21.1	219	21.1	210
Wheeler	0.0	0	0.0	0
Yamhill	15.4	53	15.4	50
Statewide*	23.4	2,786	23.4	2,701

*State total does not include Title IV-E eligible children served by Tribes.

-- Values masked to ensure confidentiality

**Number of Certified Foster Homes on 9/30/2023
by Certification Type**

County	Regular Certification	Special Certification	Relative	Total Homes
Baker	--	9	--	20
Benton	19	--	--	35
Central Office	0	--	0	--
Clackamas	107	54	47	208
Clatsop	8	16	10	34
Columbia	24	31	13	68
Coos	33	12	16	61
Crook	9	--	--	19
Curry	--	7	8	20
Deschutes	49	41	52	142
Douglas	54	37	28	119
Gilliam	--	--	--	7
Grant	--	--	7	14
Harney	--	11	--	17
Hood River	0	0	0	0
Jackson	76	37	80	193
Jefferson	8	--	--	17
Josephine	45	20	29	94
Klamath	21	23	18	62
Lake	--	--	--	10
Lane	132	77	151	360
Lincoln	10	21	8	39
Linn	57	58	26	141
Malheur	13	37	25	75
Marion	56	53	24	133
Morrow	--	--	--	10
Multnomah	228	74	129	431
Polk	40	35	13	88
Sherman	--	0	0	--
Tillamook	10	--	--	18
Umatilla	21	31	31	83
Union	9	--	--	21
Unknown	0	--	7	11
Wallowa	--	--	0	--
Wasco	12	10	7	29
Washington	91	55	71	217
Wheeler	--	0	0	--
Yamhill	24	34	10	68
Statewide	1,183	844	846	2,873

* County is not identified

In the counties where "--" is reported, certified homes may be captured in the data for another county within that same District, as Certified Foster Homes are counted by primary assigned certifier.

--Values masked to ensure confidentiality

FFY 2023 Newly Certified Foster Homes and Foster Home Closed, by County of Certification

County	New Certifications*				Closed Homes**			
	Regular	Child Specific	Relative	Total Homes	Regular	Child Specific	Relative	Total Homes
Baker	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Benton	--	--	--	10	--	9	--	17
Clackamas	13	28	27	68	39	50	20	109
Clatsop	--	11	--	18	--	13	--	20
Columbia	--	8	--	20	7	14	10	31
Coos	--	--	13	27	14	16	13	43
Crook	--	--	7	14	--	--	--	10
Curry	--	--	6	12	--	--	--	6
Deschutes	--	--	30	51	18	19	28	65
Douglas	7	18	25	50	19	33	35	87
Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harney	--	--	--	7	--	11	--	16
Hood River	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	9
Jackson	18	22	55	95	22	27	67	116
Jefferson	--	--	6	10	--	--	--	11
Josephine	--	--	16	31	--	--	18	40
Klamath	--	12	--	21	--	--	12	23
Lake	0	--	--	11	0	--	--	7
Lane	16	35	70	121	7	17	24	48
Lincoln	--	12	--	27	13	11	7	31
Linn	--	34	--	64	21	40	22	83
Malheur	--	12	--	25	--	13	--	25
Marion	16	25	19	60	21	39	23	83
Morrow	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	--
Multnomah	23	44	63	130	58	42	65	165
Polk	7	20	14	41	7	35	13	55
Sherman	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	--
Tillamook	0	--	--	9	0	--	--	7
Umatilla	--	10	17	28	6	18	26	50
Union	--	7	--	15	--	7	--	16
Wallowa	0	--	0	--	--	--	0	--
Wasco	0	--	--	12	--	--	--	13
Washington	17	57	39	113	32	80	51	163
Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	--
Yamhill	--	18	--	31	9	21	12	42
Statewide	171	457	518	1,146	335	576	502	1,413

*Unique Count: Only the initial certification is counted.

**Unique Count: Only counts closed and expired providers that did not begin care again.

In the counties where "0" is reported in the Total Homes column, certified homes may be captured in the data for another county within that same District, as Certified Foster Homes are counted by primary assigned certifier.

--Values masked to ensure confidentiality

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Oregon has quarterly data available online at:

<https://oregon.rom.socwel.ku.edu/>

For additional data needs, please contact the Public Records Unit at:

DHS.RecordsRequest@odhsoha.oregon.gov

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