



**Children First**  
*for Oregon*

# 2015

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN



**COUNTY DATA BOOK 2015**



Children First for Oregon, founded in 1991, is Oregon's most respected nonprofit, nonpartisan child advocacy organization, committed to improving the lives of Oregon's vulnerable children and families.

Our mission is to make long-term, systemic change by advocating for policies and programs that keep children healthy and safe, and strengthen families.



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## Children First For Oregon

P.O. Box 14914  
Portland, OR 97293  
(503) 236-9754 fax (503) 236-3048  
[www.cffo.org](http://www.cffo.org)

# 2015

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN



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## OPPORTUNITY OR DESTINY? ROADS TO SUCCESS FOR OREGON’S CHILDREN

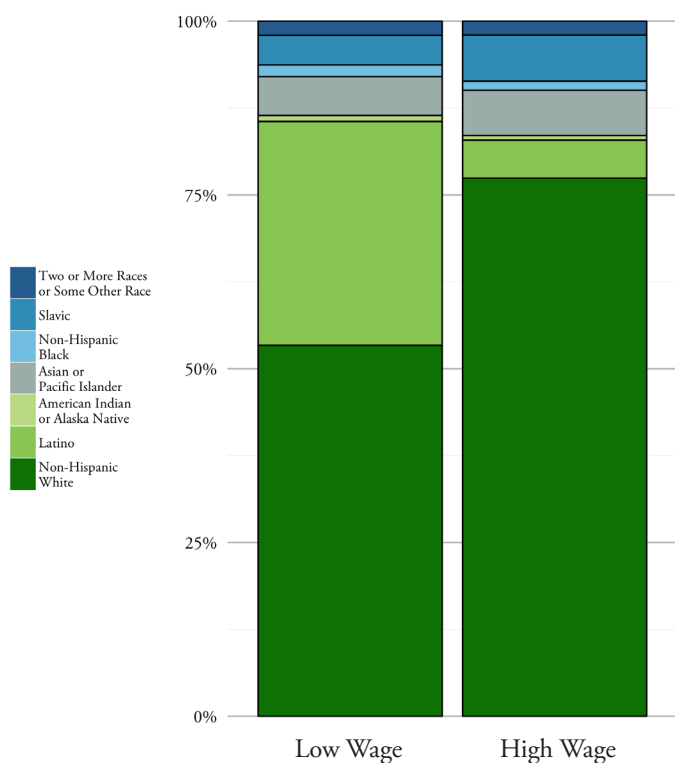
*Alis volat propriis.* The Oregon motto is at the foundation of our shared state ethos – anything is possible, given enough grit and determination. With their own wings, Oregonians achieve great things.

Today in our state, though, too many children are born with clipped wings and buffeted by headwinds; too often the circumstances of a child’s birth dictate the heights they can reach. In fact, a recent estimate shows that as much as half of a person’s earnings as an adult is directly attributable to how much her parents earned. Where a child grows up also makes a critical difference – neighborhoods with low poverty and good schools create more opportunities. Success in life is an intergenerational feedback loop. Higher levels of education and income allow parents to afford better neighborhoods and invest in their children’s learning and development, seeding success for the next generation. Conversely, barriers to opportunity in one generation limit the opportunities for the next, creating an ever widening gap from one generation to the next.

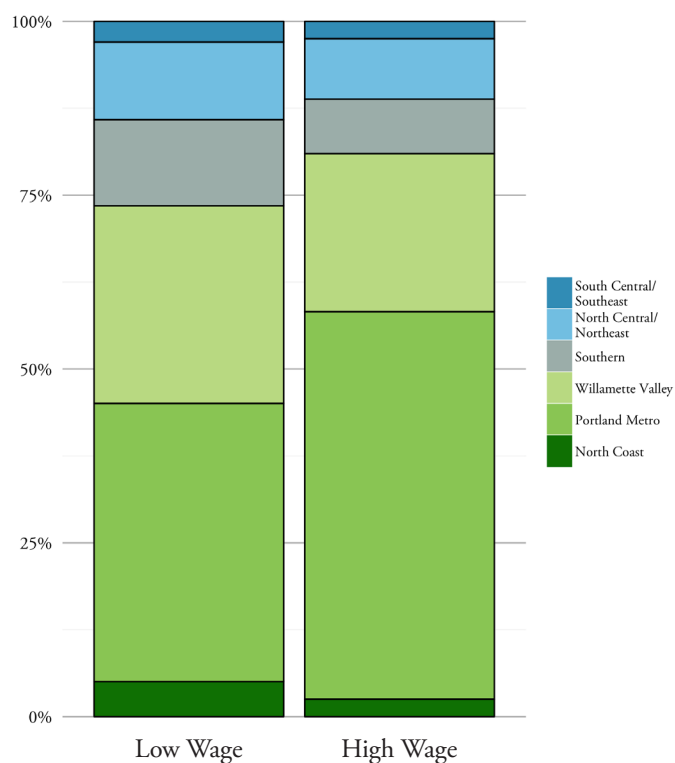
The nature of our shifting economy reinforces this widening opportunity gap. During the Great Recession, eight out of every ten jobs lost were middle income jobs, and those jobs have also been the slowest to return. This is part of a longer-term trend called “job polarization,” in which more and more jobs are either low or high wage while fewer support a middle class living. For those lucky enough to have a high wage job, this economic shift makes them better off. But for many families, and especially those who were already more likely to struggle economically, this hollowing out of the middle class spells trouble.

Our state cannot prosper when only a select few succeed. True prosperity means a more even distribution of opportunity. When workers of color hold nearly half of the state’s low wage jobs despite making up only 30% of the state’s total workforce, it means too few pathways to success are open to Oregon families. When 60% of the low wage jobs in the state are outside the Portland Metro area but less than half of the high wage jobs are, it means large swaths of the state are shut out of our dynamic economy. As a state we must do a better job ensuring that opportunity truly is equal across the state for all children. It is not in our DNA as a state to accept that destiny is cast at birth. But without action soon an entire generation of children will fall further behind.

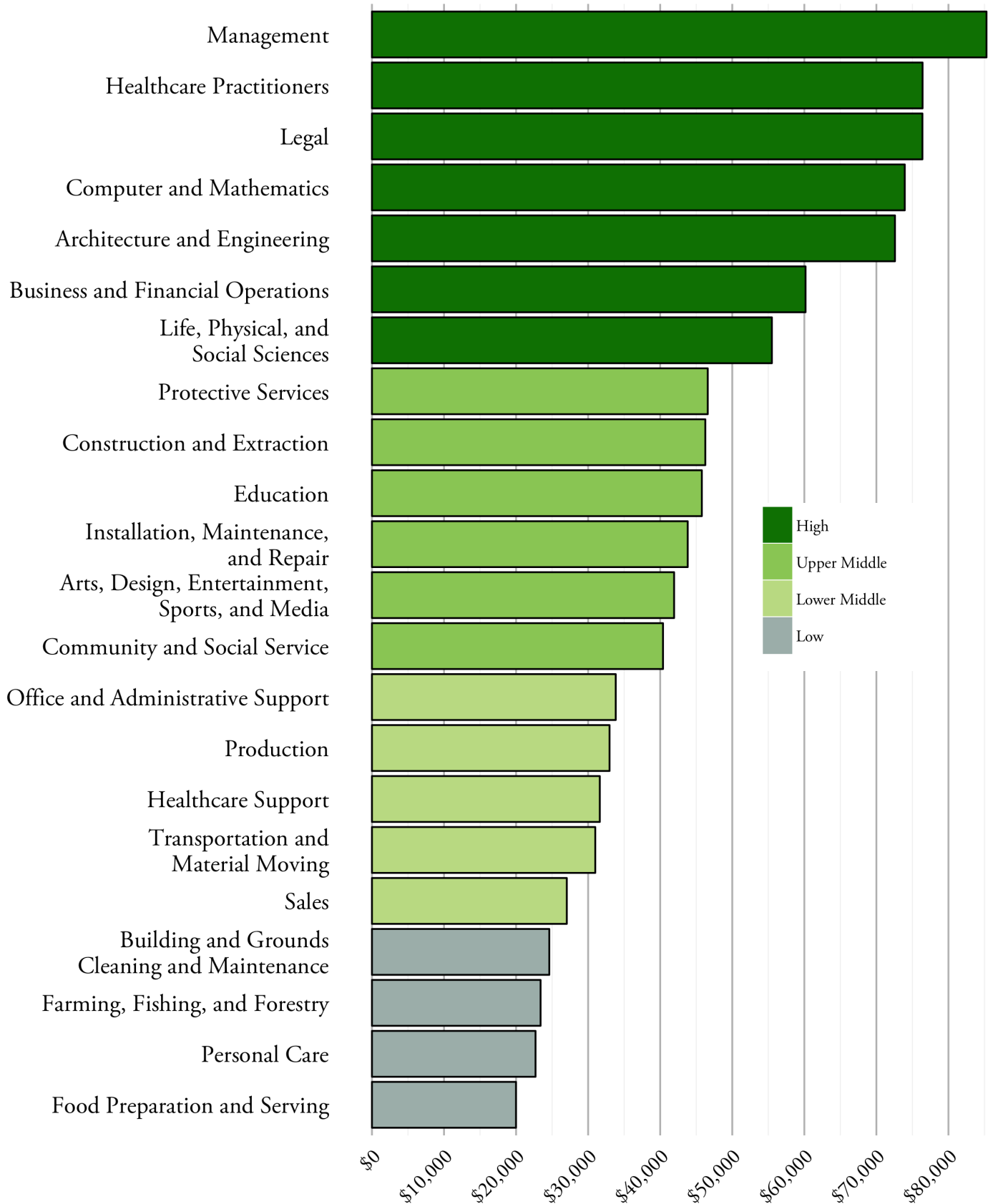
Share of Low and High Wage Jobs in Oregon by Race and Ethnicity, 2009-13



Share of Low and High Wage Jobs in Oregon by Region, 2009-13

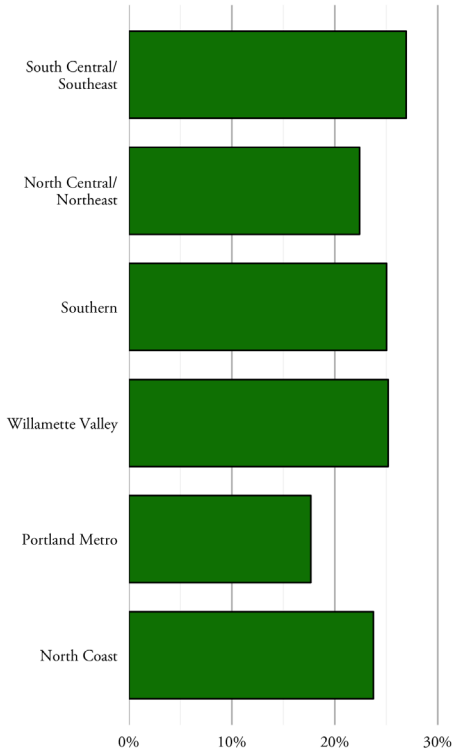


## Median Annual Salary by Occupation in Oregon, 2014

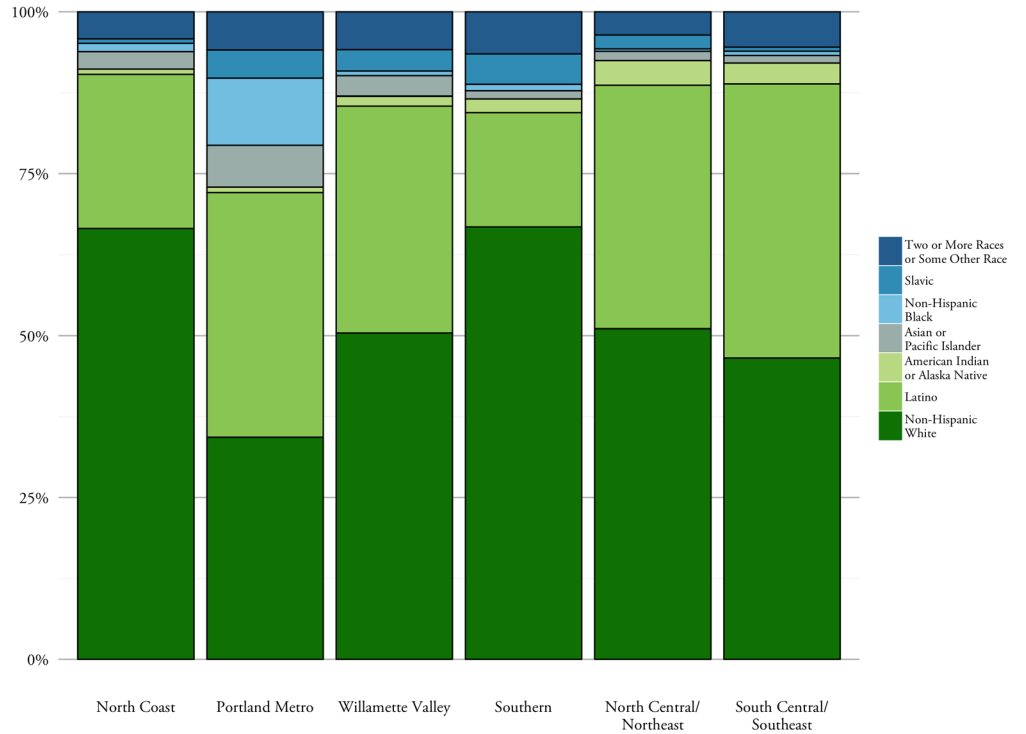


## STATUS OF CHILDREN IN OREGON

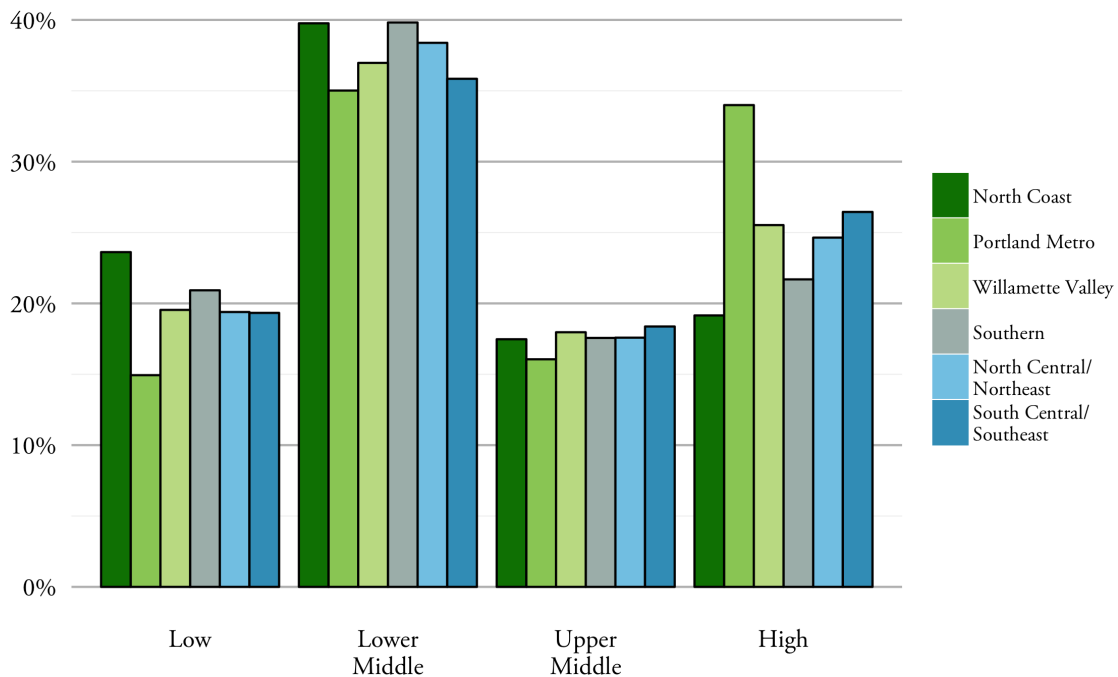
Child Poverty Rate by Region



Share of Child Poverty in Oregon by Race/Ethnicity and Region



Occupation Wage Level of Parents by Region





### A PORTRAIT OF OPPORTUNITY

The Portland metro area is by far the wealthiest area in the state. Its median household income of nearly \$60,000 in 2013 inflation-adjusted dollars is 30% higher than the median income for the rest of the state. It has more high wage jobs and fewer low wage jobs than any other region. Its child poverty rate is by far the lowest in the state. Living in the Portland metro area affords an unparalleled level of opportunity – but for only some of its children. Children of color represent two-thirds of the children in poverty in the Portland metro area, despite making up less than half of the region’s child population. This figure presents the stark reality of opportunity in Oregon: to have the best chance to get ahead in life, a child must be born to White parents in Clackamas, Multnomah, or Washington counties. For Oregon to be a truly great state, however, success cannot be primarily a function of race or place of birth.

### ECONOMIC SUCCESS BUILT ON EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

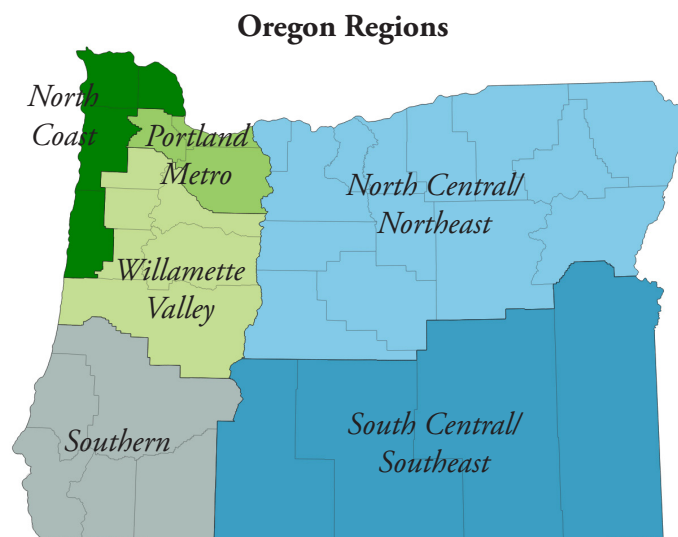
The Portland metro area’s largest economic advantage is due to the concentration of college-educated adults. In fact, nearly 44% of children in the metro area live in a household with at least one parent who holds a Bachelor’s degree, compared to an average of only 27% for the rest of the state. But race and ethnicity once again play a large role – within the metro area, only 33% of children of color have at least one parent with a Bachelor’s degree.

A parent with a Bachelor’s degree has become increasingly

important if a child is to have a significant opportunity for success later in life. Three-quarters of full-time workers with a Bachelor’s work in upper middle or high wage jobs, compared to only 30% of workers without a college degree. Moreover, 92% of the children in poverty in Oregon live in a household where no parent holds a Bachelor’s. A high-earning parent and a college education of one’s own serve as pathways to the middle class – but too many children, both within and outside of the metro area, are being left stranded.

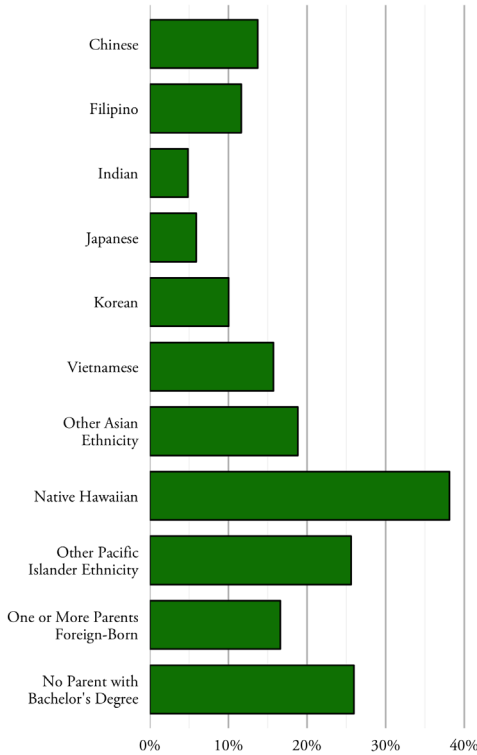
### MAKING OREGON THE BEST PLACE TO BE A KID

If only one group of children in a small section of the state have a significant chance of success, our future prosperity as a state is in question. If our educational institutions and high-wage job sectors continue to leave entire groups of children or regions in Oregon on the sidelines, the engine of our economy – an educated, skilled, and productive workforce – will falter. To ensure equal opportunities for success for all children in Oregon, much more needs to be done to strengthen the state’s education system so that more children from all areas and all backgrounds have a realistic chance of earning a college degree. Furthermore, economic development must be expanded in areas outside of the Portland metro area to create opportunities for highly educated, skilled workers in all corners of the state. If Oregon is going to become the best place to be a kid, we must expand opportunities for all children – especially the 75% of children who are either of color or live outside of the Portland metro area.

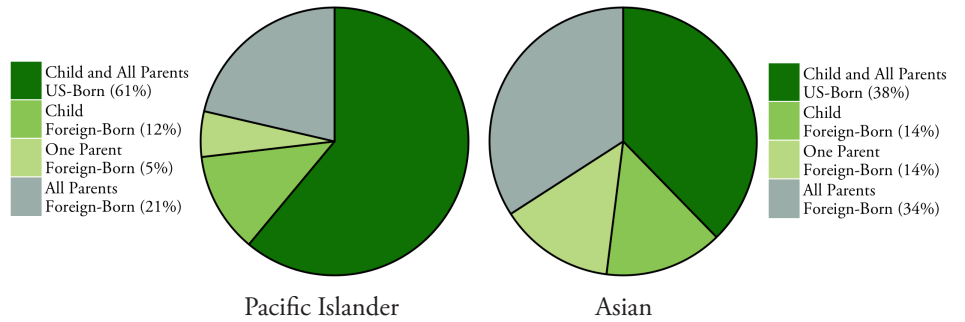


## STATUS OF ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER CHILDREN IN OREGON

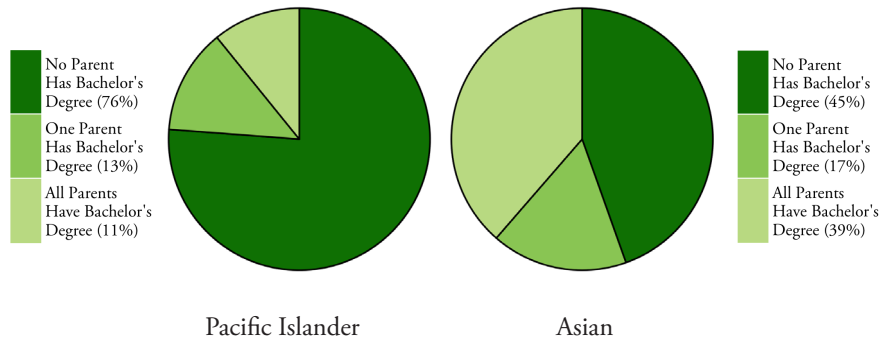
**Child Poverty Rate by Asian/Pacific Islander Ethnicities and Selected Characteristics**



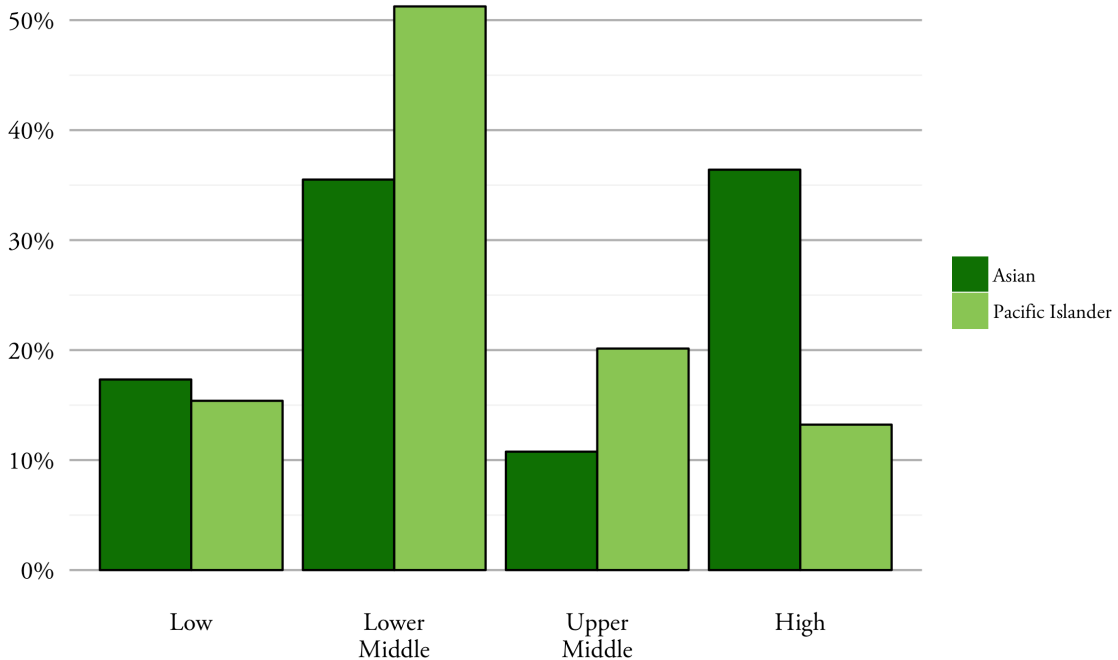
**Immigrant/Refugee Status of Children and Parents**



**College Degree Attainment of Parents**



**Occupation Wage Level of Parents by Asian or Pacific Islander**



### A SMALL, BUT RAPIDLY GROWING, GROUP

Asian and Pacific Islanders jointly had the second largest population growth rate of any racial or ethnic group, both in Oregon and nationally between 2000 and 2010. When broken out separately, Pacific Islanders had the largest percentage growth, increasing by nearly 70%. Although a relatively small percentage of the total child population (Asians are 6% and Pacific Islanders 1% of the child population in Oregon), this fast-growing demographic group represents a large portion of our state’s future well-being. And that future prosperity is in doubt.

### MULTI-GENERATIONAL DISADVANTAGE

The differences in opportunity within the Asian and Pacific Islander communities require us to look at data at a finer degree of detail. Data that aggregates numerous ethnic groups into one overarching category obscures the diversity and scope of the challenges that exist.

On paper, the differences between Asians and Pacific Islanders would seem to indicate higher levels of opportunity for Pacific Islanders. On average, Pacific Islander children are less likely to be a child of immigrants/refugees or be an immigrant or refugee themselves, and Pacific Islander parents are much less likely to be linguistically isolated (not speak English well) than Asian parents. However, despite these differences, Pacific Islanders have much higher rates of child poverty and are much likelier to be in the lower half of the wage distribution than their Asian peers.

The reason for the much lower levels of opportunity

within the Pacific Islander community illustrates the role structural inequalities play in hindering generational mobility. A family’s circumstances today are in many cases influenced by events several generations before. For example, a legacy of colonialism and nuclear testing in the Pacific influences immigration flows from the Pacific Islands to the US today. In contrast, Asians are much more likely to enter the US on H1B visas as high-skilled workers, thereby commanding much higher salaries. In fact, the vast majority of all H1B visas nationally in Fiscal Year 2014 were granted to Southwest Asian immigrants from India, and Indians in Oregon also have an extraordinarily low child poverty rate. For those children of all backgrounds not lucky enough to have parents with high-skilled, highly lucrative careers, their opportunities for success are considerably lower.

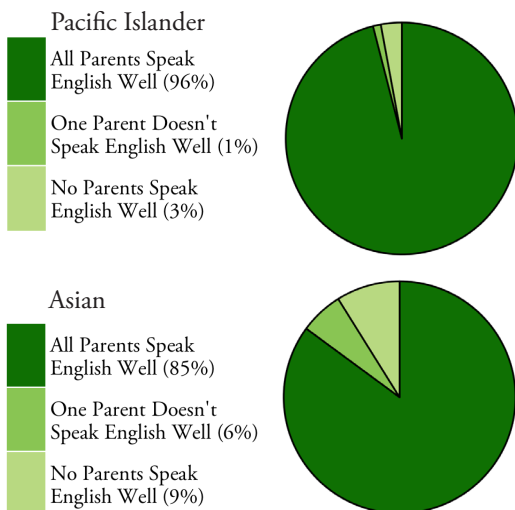
### BARRIERS TO COLLEGE SUCCESS HINDER ECONOMIC SUCCESS

This generational disadvantage is also reflected in the educational attainment of parents, which in turn further affects a child’s opportunity for later success. The link between family income and educational attainment manifests itself in a number of ways, but perhaps most concretely in the form of its effect on standardized test performance. Children from wealthier families perform better on the SAT, which confers a significant advantage when it comes to college acceptance. For children of less wealthy parents, the lower likelihood of college enrollment compounded with a less affordable tuition bill makes earning a college degree significantly less likely.

### ALL ELSE NOT EQUAL

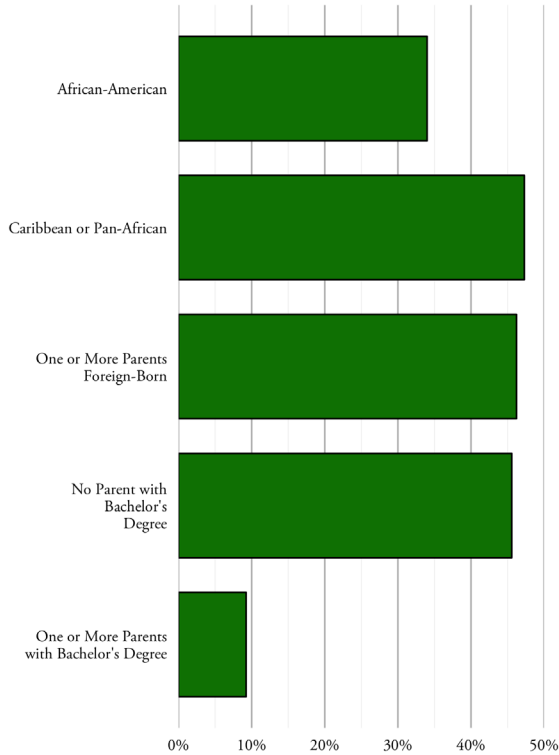
Even if a Pacific Islander child overcomes the significant hurdles and earns a college degree, a high wage job is not a given. For a 30 year-old Pacific Islander worker, earning a Bachelor’s degree nearly doubles the probability of having a high wage job compared to earning some credits but no degree. However, this probability – 27% – is substantially lower than the 45% probability the same worker would have if she were Non-Hispanic White. In other words, education is a critical pathway into high wage jobs but by no means fully compensates for the whole host of inequalities children of color face. Without further efforts to combat deep generational and systemic divides our state will never truly have equal opportunity for all children.

Rate of Parents Who Speak English Well

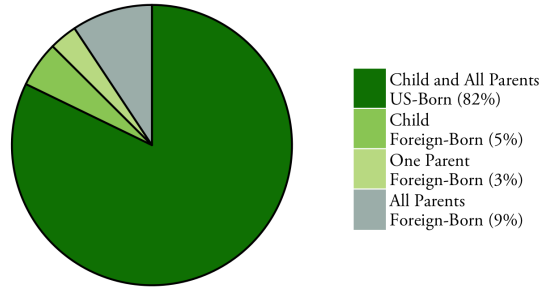


## STATUS OF BLACK CHILDREN IN OREGON

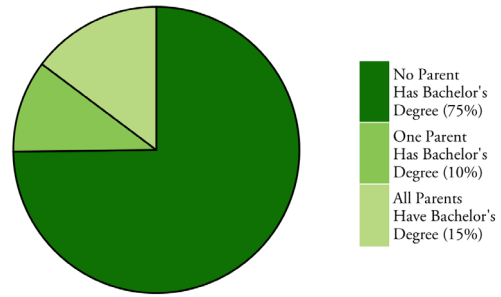
**Child Poverty Rate by Black Ancestry and Selected Characteristics**



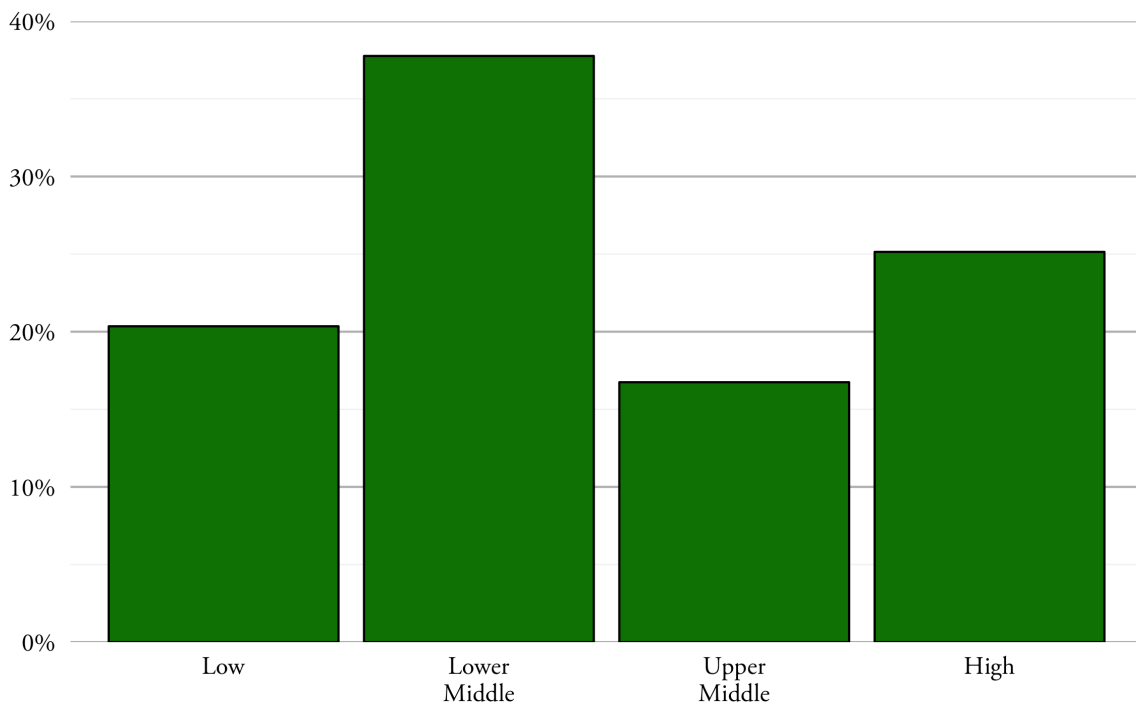
**Immigrant/Refugee Status of Children and Parents**



**College Degree Attainment of Parents**



**Occupation Wage Level of Parents**

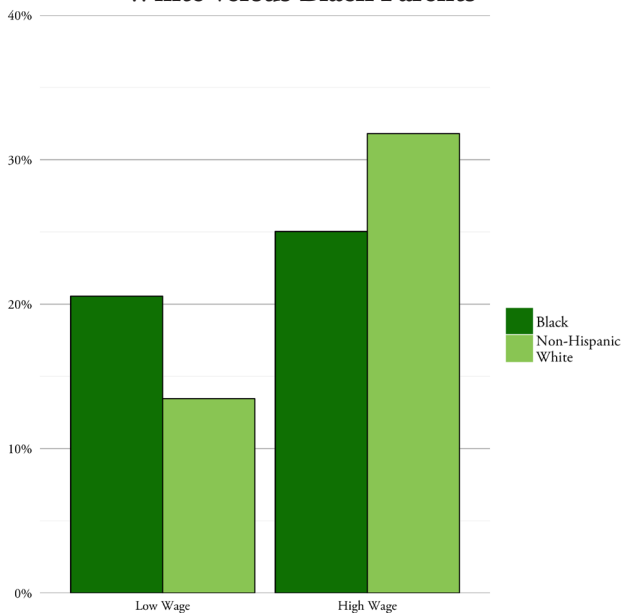


### DIVERSE COMMUNITY FACING COMMON CHALLENGES

The Black community in Oregon is a diverse group. Nearly 20% of Oregon’s black population is of recent Pan-African or Caribbean ancestry, and one in six Black children are either an immigrant or refugee or have at least one parent who is. It is also a highly concentrated population – 70% of Black Oregonians live in the Portland metro area. Despite living in the portion of the state with the highest levels of high wage jobs, however, Black workers are in many ways excluded from the advantages of the dynamic economy while still suffering from the high costs associated with living in the Portland meto area. As a result, more than one in three Black children in Oregon live in poverty.

The extraordinarily high rate of child poverty within the Black community seems paradoxical based on parents’ occupations. Although approximately 60% of parents of Black children work in the lower half of the wage distribution, that is only 10 percentage points higher than Non-Hispanic White parents. This alone would not seem to explain the substantially higher rates of poverty for Blacks compared to Whites. However, two factors go a long way towards explaining the large difference in levels of opportunity for Black versus White children: first, the exclusion of Black workers from the labor market and, second, the difference in access to high wage jobs.

**High and Low Wage Jobs, White versus Black Parents**



### HARD HIT, SLOW TO RECOVER

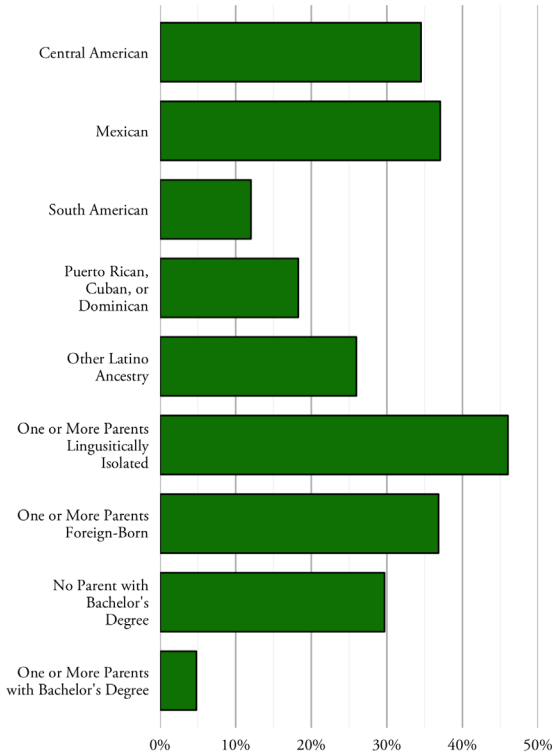
The distribution of wage levels includes only those parents who are employed. In other words, it would look overly optimistic for a community with high rates of unemployment – which is exactly the case for Black workers. Despite a recovering economy, the average unemployment rate for Black workers in Oreon in 2014 was 13.6%, compared to 6.8% for White workers. At the beginning of the recession, Black workers were one-and-a-half times more likely to be laid off than their White peers. And for those trying to reenter the job market, Black job applicants receive half as many call backs for interviews as White applicants with identical qualifications. Black workers were more susceptible to the economic collapse and are less likely to benefit from the economic recovery, resulting in a stubbornly high unemployment rate.

### UNEQUAL ACCESS TO HIGH WAGE JOBS

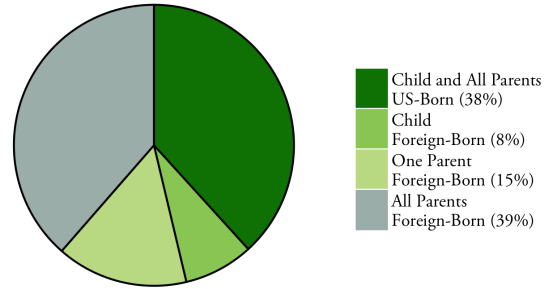
Beyond access to the job market, the type of jobs available to workers plays a large role in wage levels. Although Black and White workers have approximately the same levels of employment in middle wage jobs, Black workers are substantially more likely to be in low wage jobs and less likely to be in high wage jobs than White workers. A large portion of this can be explained by lower levels of educational attainment. Only one-quarter of Black children have a parent with a Bachelor’s degree, compared to 60% of White children. Access to and the affordability of higher education is clearly important, especially in light of the extremely low rates of poverty for children of college-educated parents. However, educational attainment alone cannot explain the entirety of the difference. A 30 year-old, college-educated Black worker has a lower chance of having a high wage job than a White worker with otherwise identical characteristics in every region of the state. This difference speaks to an inequality of opportunity that exists for Black workers that cannot be solved at the individual level. A problem of systemic inequality, illustrated by a lower likelihood of receiving interviews regardless of qualifications or lower job prospects regardless of education, requires systemic solutions. Without such action, and if unequal levels of opportunity are allowed to persist generation to generation, the well-being gap will only continue to grow.

## STATUS OF LATINO CHILDREN IN OREGON

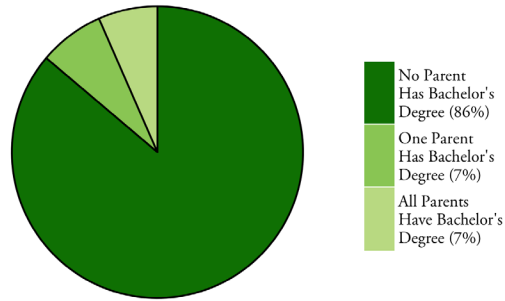
**Child Poverty Rate by Latino Ancestry and Selected Characteristics**



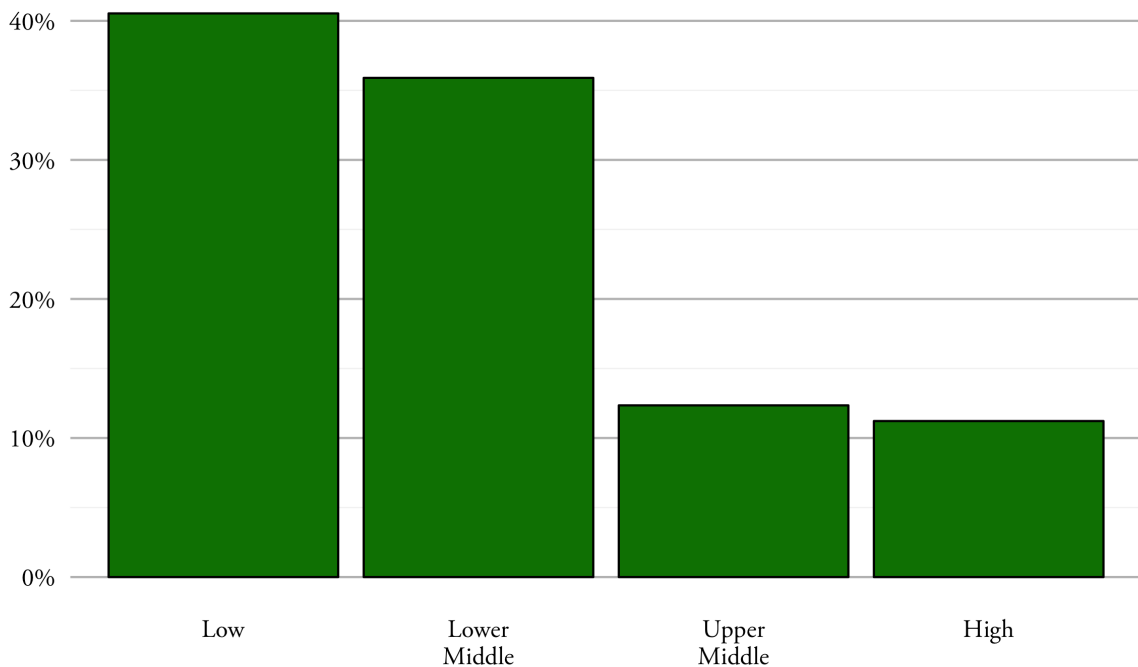
**Immigrant/Refugee Status of Children and Parents**



**College Degree Attainment of Parents**



**Occupation Wage Level of Parents**



### OPPORTUNITY AT RISK FOR A LARGE AND GROWING GROUP OF CHILDREN

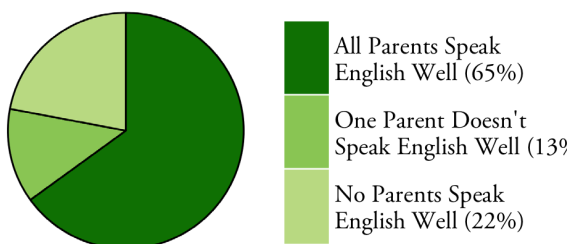
Latinos are far and away the largest segment of the non-White population in Oregon – 21% of the child population is Latino. Latino parents are also substantially more likely to work in low wage jobs than any other racial or ethnic group. In fact, Latinos make up one-third of all low wage working parents in Oregon – and only 5% of high wage workers. Moreover, Latino workers face workplace discrimination at a rate three times that of their White peers, and nearly 60% of Latinos say that workplace discrimination is a major problem. Taken together, these facts present a startling picture. Latino workers are being shut out of high wage jobs by an economic system that does not reward their hard work and instead discriminates against them at higher rates because of their language, place of birth, and the color of their skin. As a result, the second largest, and one of the fastest-growing, group of children in the state is at significant risk of inheriting the extremely low levels of economic opportunity of their parents’ generation.

### CIRCUMSTANCES OF BIRTH, PROSPECTS FOR SUCCESS

More than 60% of Latino children are either an immigrant or refugee or have at least one parent who is. Relatedly, one-third of Latino children have at least one parent who does not speak English well. Although a child’s place of birth or the language spoken at home should not determine opportunities for success, they too often do. Our educational institutions in particular have failed to proactively reach out to families of color for whom English is not the first language and create a culturally competent and culturally responsive system.

As a consequence of an educational system that does not adequately incorporate the culture, traditions, and lived

Rate of Parents Who Speak English Well



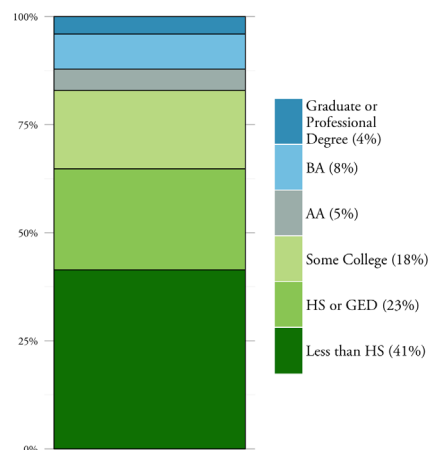
experiences of Latino children, college completion for Latinos is particularly low, with only one out of every seven Latino children having a parent with a Bachelor’s degree.

### NO SILVER BULLET

Just as troubling as the exclusion of Latino children from educational success is their exclusion from economic opportunity. A Latino worker is more likely to work in a low wage job and less likely to work in a high wage job, regardless of educational attainment. Even if a Latino child goes on to earn a college degree, her chances of working in a high wage job at the age of 30 are only three-quarters that of an otherwise identical White worker – and she is more than twice as likely as her White peer to work a low wage job. This disparity speaks to institutional barriers that cannot be overcome by education or individual efforts alone. Credentials and degrees that were earned elsewhere but are not recognized in the U.S., employers that see Spanish-speaking workers as a deficit rather than an asset, and outright discrimination all present hurdles for Latino workers that are difficult to overcome.

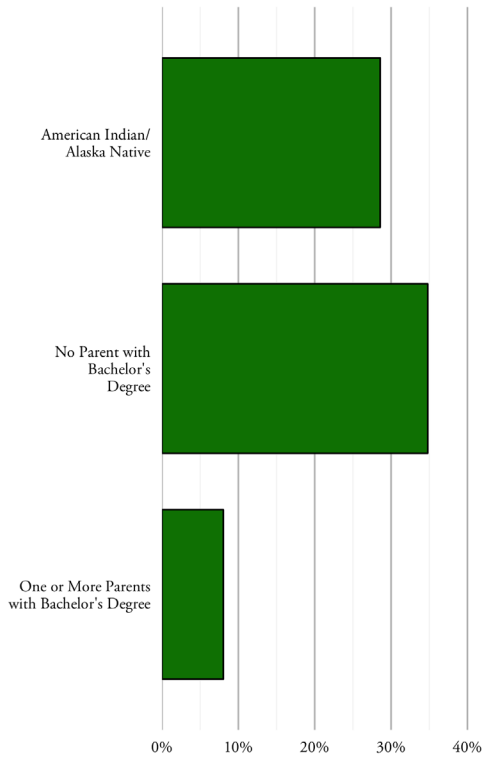
Low rates of college completion and high rates of poverty are not individual, family, or community problems. They are a failure of our educational and economic systems. If our educational system continues to exclude children from academic success and our economic system cannot find a way to reward hard work with salaries that are adequate to provide for a family and save for college, a large and growing portion of our population and workforce will be left behind.

Share of Latino Adults by Level of Educational Attainment

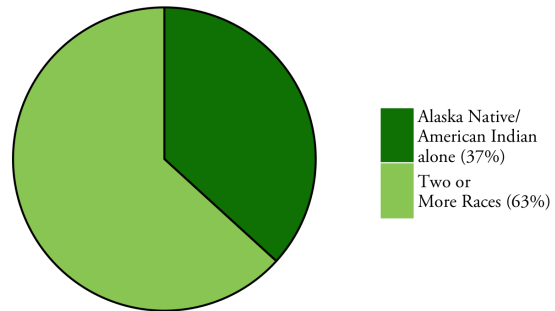


## STATUS OF NATIVE AMERICAN CHILDREN IN OREGON

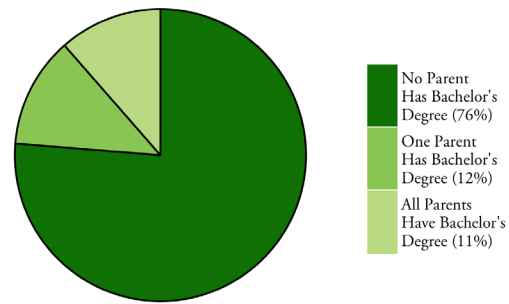
**Child Poverty Rate by Race and Educational Attainment**



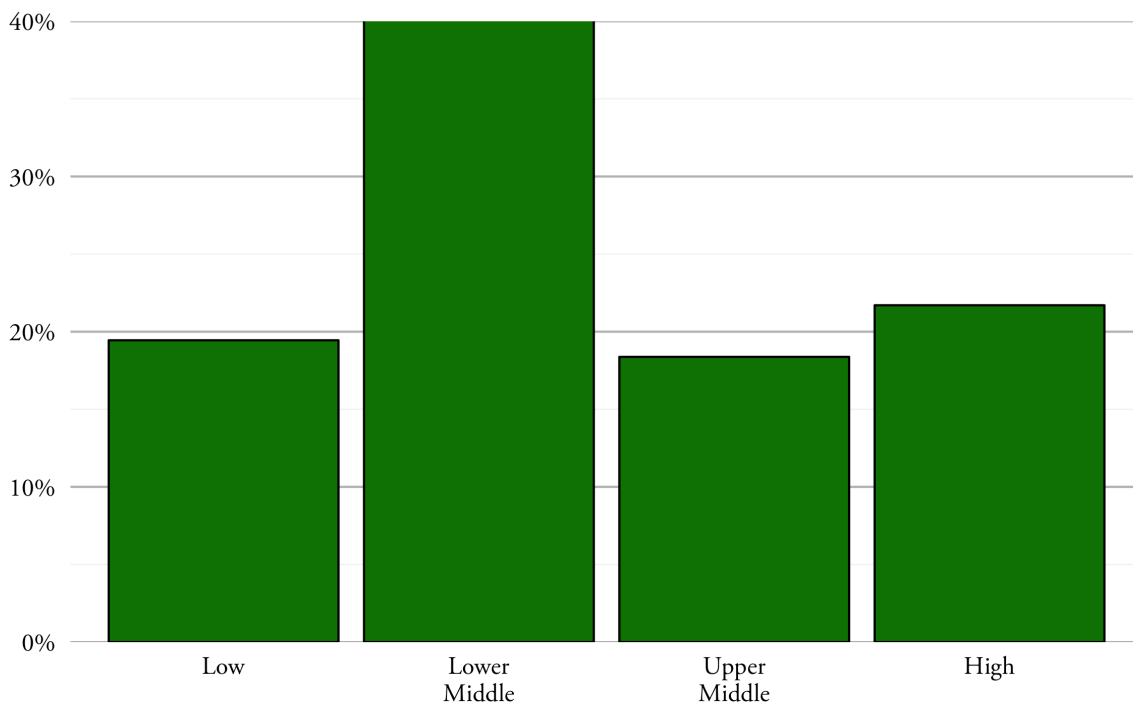
**Racial Identification of Children**



**College Degree Attainment of Parents**



**Occupation Wage Level of Parents**





### AN ACCURATE PICTURE OF OPPORTUNITY

Any analysis of data related to Native American children, particularly from the Census Bureau, must acknowledge the underrepresentation of this demographic group in such surveys. Historical mistreatment at the hands of the US government has bred distrust, thus decreasing survey participation rates. Moreover, the design of survey questions meant to capture demographic characteristics can unintentionally exclude a large segment of the Native American population. For example, a full 63% of the Native American child population identifies as two or more races, by far the largest rate of any other racial group. When data is reported by the Census Bureau, “Two or More Races” is a separate category, which obscures many of the challenges faced by children identifying as Native American in combination with one or more other races.

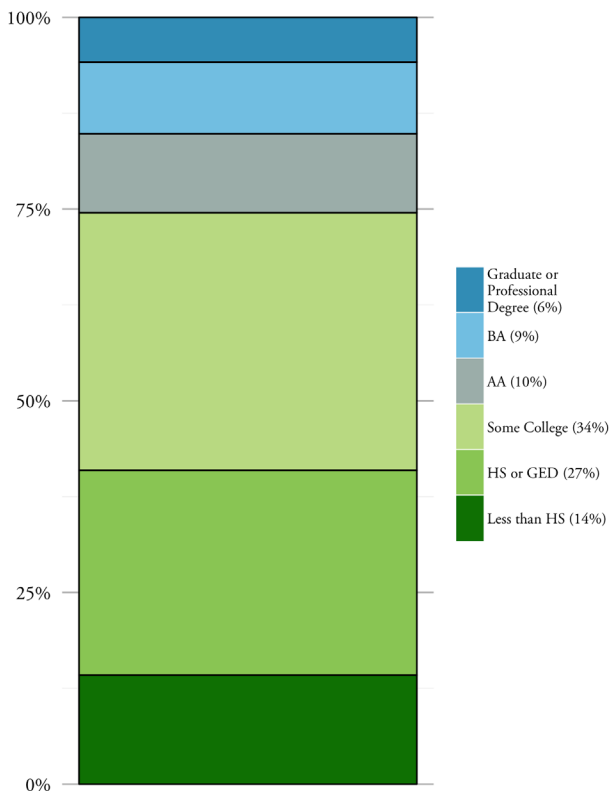
### COLLEGE ATTENDANCE BUT NOT ATTAINMENT

More than 60% of parents of Native American children work in low or lower middle wage jobs. In large part

this is due to the lower levels of educational attainment among Native American adults. Among parents of Native American children, only 15% with a Bachelor’s degree work in low or lower middle wage jobs, compared to 71% for those without a Bachelor’s.

Holding a Bachelor’s confers a significant earnings advantage. However, only one in four Native American children live in a household where even one parent holds a Bachelor’s. This rate is on par with the rate in other communities of color. A major difference, though, is that whereas other parents of color are more likely to have been born outside of the US and experience higher rates of linguistic isolation, these two factors are virtually non-existent within the Native American community. Native American adults are more likely to have a high school degree or GED, but are also more likely to have some college credits but no degree (either an Associate or Bachelor’s). In fact, Native American adults are five percentage points more likely than their Non-Hispanic White peers and 22 percentage points more likely than other adults of color to have some college credits but no degree.

Share of Native American Adults by Level of Educational Attainment



### A SYSTEM THAT LEAVES YOUTH BEHIND

This high level of college participation but low level of degree attainment reflects a failure on the part of our education system to make college completion affordable and feasible for young Native Americans. For example, nationally, far fewer Native American students attend schools with Advanced Placement programs. By being less likely to have a head start on college credit through Advanced Placement credit they have to pay more out of pocket to pursue those credits at a community college or university – and are more likely to earn some credits but not make it all the way to graduation.

Focusing on the educational system to boost college degree attainment among Native Americans should be a central priority. Although Bachelor’s degrees afford the greatest opportunities for economic success, increasing the rate of Associate Degrees would have a large impact on economic opportunity. For example, for a 30 year-old Native American worker, the difference between earning an Associate Degree as opposed to having some credit but no degree would increase the probability of being in the upper half of the wage distribution by 62%.





# State of Oregon

## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,970,239</b>
Children ages 0-17	858,022
Children ages 0-5	276,720

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	15,258
Food Stamps (SNAP)	285,063
Cash Assistance (TANF)	57,664

### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	58.2%	—	65.0%	—	—
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	5.0	234 †	5.1 †	—	—
Adequate Prenatal Care	77.8%	35,021	76.9%	—	—
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	28.4	3,213	26.1	—	—
Uninsured Children	6.4%	50,172	5.8%	—	—
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	12.3	10,010	11.6	—	—
Children in Foster Care	1.4%	11,443	1.3%	—	—
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	7.7%	357	8.9%	—	—
Foster Care Placement Stability	62.8%	4,201	55.3%	—	—
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	23.0%	182,088	21.6%	—	—
Child Food Insecurity	27.3%	—	25.9%	—	—
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	52.0%	288,219	51.1%	—	—
Unemployment	7.7	134,956	6.9	—	—
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	42.0%	—	41.4%	—	—
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	61.4%	24,731	60%	—	—
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	66.4%	27,605	66%	—	—
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	62.8%	26,519	62%	—	—
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	66.5%	28,382	66%	—	—
Cohort Graduation Rate	68.7%	32,877	72.0%	—	—
Homeless Students	3.2%	18,902	3.3%	—	—
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	17.5	13,535	15.8	—	—

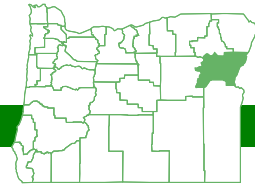
† Preliminary data



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# Baker County



## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,059</b>
Children ages 0-17	3,117
Children ages 0-5	1,007

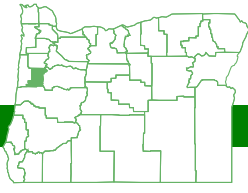
### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	66
Food Stamps (SNAP)	1,202
Cash Assistance (TANF)	264

### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	64.1%	—	73.5%	4	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0.0	0 †	0.0 †	1	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	71.7%	122	73.5%	25	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	40.0	12	28.7	15	26.1
Uninsured Children	7.4%	191	6.3%	13	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	20.9	57	17.7	24	11.6
Children in Foster Care	2.3%	64	2.1%	25	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	54.3%	23	54.8%	18	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	29.6%	755	24.7%	16	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	30.6%	—	30.5%	32	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	47.1%	1,158	43.3%	6	51.1%
Unemployment	9.2	576	8.6	24	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	65.0%	—	53.3%	3	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	60.8%	38	59.4%	16	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	75.0%	119	71.3%	12	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	44.4%	110	56.1%	26	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	61.2%	134	68.4%	12	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	61.2%	156	64.2%	31	72.0%
Homeless Students	3.8%	142	5.6%	32	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	32.9	79	25.3	28	15.8

† Preliminary data  
\* Data unavailable



# Benton County

## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86,316</b>
Children ages 0-17	14,566
Children ages 0-5	4,326

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	154
Food Stamps (SNAP)	3,177
Cash Assistance (TANF)	555

### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	46.8%	—	53.8%	33	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	3.1	3 †	4.1 †	15	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	81.5%	576	78.2%	9	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	10.6	34	7.8	1	26.1
Uninsured Children	5.9%	759	5.3%	3	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	8.5	97	6.5	2	11.6
Children in Foster Care	0.6%	75	0.5%	2	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	59.6%	20	51.3%	23	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	16.8%	2,102	14.6%	3	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	21.6%	—	22.2%	5	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	40.1%	3,379	38.2%	4	51.1%
Unemployment	5.8	2,341	5.3	1	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	52.6%	—	54.8%	2	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	68.3%	416	68.8%	8	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	73.9%	448	74.0%	8	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	70.1%	456	70.4%	4	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	79.2%	524	81.0%	1	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	74.7%	640	83.6%	6	72.0%
Homeless Students	3.5%	228	2.6%	18	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	11.9	165	11.3	4	15.8

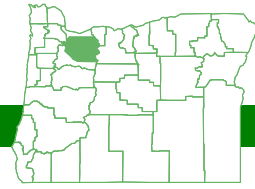
† Preliminary data  
\* Data unavailable



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# Clackamas County



## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>394,972</b>
Children ages 0-17	87,767
Children ages 0-5	25,500

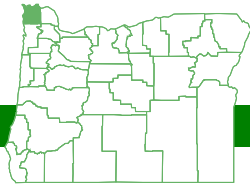
### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	973
Food Stamps (SNAP)	18,881
Cash Assistance (TANF)	2,734

### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	56.5%	—	62.9%	20	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4.3	20 †	4.9 †	19	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	79.1%	3272	80.0%	6	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	20.4	207	16.6	3	26.1
Uninsured Children	6.9%	4,801	5.6%	6	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	8.5	686	7.8	4	11.6
Children in Foster Care	0.9%	706	0.8%	7	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	6.3%	20	7.4%	10	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	72.8%	263	59.5%	9	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	11.8%	9,739	11.3%	1	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	21.5%	—	21.6%	3	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	36.8%	20,702	35.7%	2	51.1%
Unemployment	6.8	12,601	6.3	5	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	46.1%	—	44.3%	11	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	68.4%	2,724	66.1%	10	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	69.7%	2,882	71.5%	10	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	68.2%	3,023	67.2%	9	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	71.4%	3,198	71.1%	6	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	74.4%	3,872	75.6%	15	72.0%
Homeless Students	2.1%	1,207	2.1%	10	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	14.8	1,190	13.6	7	15.8

† Preliminary data



# Clatsop County

## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,474</b>
Children ages 0-17	7,335
Children ages 0-5	2,385

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	122
Food Stamps (SNAP)	2,588
Cash Assistance (TANF)	201

### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	69.4%	—	65.6%	17	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	7.6	5 †	12.2 †	35	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	75.1%	302	73.8%	22	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	39.9	29	27.1	13	26.1
Uninsured Children	7.7%	458	6.4%	14	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	10.6	80	10.6	15	11.6
Children in Foster Care	1.6%	136	1.9%	23	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	60.0%	56	63.6%	4	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	24.3%	1,744	24.4%	13	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	26.7%	—	26.9%	19	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	57.1%	2,724	55.0%	20	51.1%
Unemployment	6.8	1,205	6.7	8	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	49.6%	—	50.8%	4	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	63.0%	237	68.9%	7	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	68.1%	256	74.4%	7	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	59.2%	226	63.3%	16	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	64.6%	225	62.8%	26	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	70.5%	279	69.9%	22	72.0%
Homeless Students	4.9%	121	2.4%	17	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	29.7	223	30.4	35	15.8

† Preliminary data  
\* Data unavailable

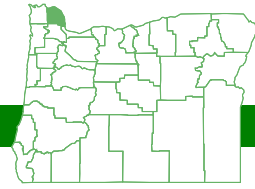


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# Columbia County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015



## POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49,459</b>
Children ages 0-17	11,059
Children ages 0-5	3,150

## FAMILY SUPPORTS

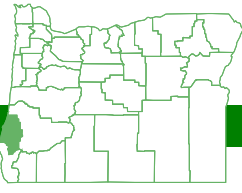
Employment Related Day Care	149
Food Stamps (SNAP)	3,133
Cash Assistance (TANF)	598

## DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	58.7%	—	58.2%	28	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4.0	4 †	8.1 †	28	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	78.4%	385	78.1%	10	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	31.0	36	24.0	10	26.1
Uninsured Children	6.7%	635	5.8%	7	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	22.9	304	27.3	32	11.6
Children in Foster Care	2.3%	290	2.6%	32	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	10.6%	*	*	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	58.5%	131	59.0%	10	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	20.9%	1,884	17.2%	4	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	24.8%	—	25.5%	12	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	45.9%	3,481	45.8%	9	51.1%
Unemployment	8.2	1,902	8.4	23	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	41.1%	—	39.1%	16	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	57.3%	330	57.1%	24	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	66.4%	381	65.9%	19	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	59.1%	354	52.8%	29	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	68.0%	448	67.2%	15	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	72.0%	537	78.9%	12	72.0%
Homeless Students	2.4%	179	2.3%	13	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	21.1	200	18.1	21	15.8

† Preliminary data  
\* Data unavailable





# Coos County

## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62,475</b>
Children ages 0-17	11,540
Children ages 0-5	3,730

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	225
Food Stamps (SNAP)	4,965
Cash Assistance (TANF)	1,138

### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	48.2%	—	51.2%	34	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	6.6	1 †	1.6 †	8	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	75.3%	486	77.9%	11	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	32.3	50	28.2	14	26.1
Uninsured Children	6.4%	657	5.8%	8	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	16.3	195	16.4	20	11.6
Children in Foster Care	2.8%	309	2.7%	34	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	8.3%	8	6.2%	6	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	53.7%	89	48.4%	26	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	30.6%	3,352	30.1%	31	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	27.8%	—	27.9%	23	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	46.3%	4,667	48.3%	11	51.1%
Unemployment	9.9	2,404	9.2	27	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	42.8%	—	47.7%	7	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	57.9%	338	50.7%	31	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	63.9%	408	61.0%	29	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	48.0%	382	46.6%	34	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	54.8%	451	54.8%	33	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	59.4%	431	60.6%	34	72.0%
Homeless Students	5.2%	461	4.8%	29	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	20.3	200	17.3	17	15.8

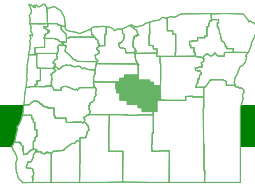
† Preliminary data



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# Crook County



## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,998</b>
Children ages 0-17	4,065
Children ages 0-5	1,091

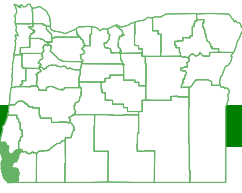
### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	32
Food Stamps (SNAP)	1,696
Cash Assistance (TANF)	355

### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	55.6%	—	62.6%	21	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	5.2	1 †	4.5 †	17	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	68.6%	145	65.6%	32	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	34.5	24	44.3	32	26.1
Uninsured Children	8.0%	258	6.5%	15	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	15.3	84	19.9	27	11.6
Children in Foster Care	1.7%	83	2.0%	24	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	80.0%	36	66.7%	2	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	28.4%	1,118	28.3%	27	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	30.4%	—	32.1%	35	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	56.5%	1,751	54.1%	18	51.1%
Unemployment	12.3	911	10.1	33	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	37.3%	—	36.5%	21	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	56.7%	123	58.3%	19	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	72.1%	136	64.8%	21	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	60.0%	137	55.0%	27	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	66.3%	161	64.4%	19	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	38.3%	126	30.5%	36	72.0%
Homeless Students	2.2%	52	1.6%	7	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	41.2	134	33.0	36	15.8

† Preliminary data  
\* Data unavailable



# Curry County

## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,335</b>
Children ages 0-17	3,454
Children ages 0-5	1,113

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	73
Food Stamps (SNAP)	1,253
Cash Assistance (TANF)	155

### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	41.2%	—	43.8%	35	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	10.3	1 †	6.9 †	25	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	68.6%	104	71.7%	27	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	27.5	5	10.9	2	26.1
Uninsured Children	8.2%	236	6.9%	19	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	10.2	27	8.2	5	11.6
Children in Foster Care	1.9%	53	1.5%	18	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	39.0%	18	58.1%	15	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	25.9%	969	28.0%	25	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	25.6%	—	28.1%	24	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	64.1%	1,414	62.3%	28	51.1%
Unemployment	10.6	900	10.4	35	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	30.9%**	—	33.2%**	24	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	66.5%	88	58.7%	18	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	70.9%	94	62.7%	24	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	60.5%	105	58.7%	23	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	61.3%	113	63.1%	24	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	63.9%	160	66.7%	28	72.0%
Homeless Students	3.8%	96	4.2%	25	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	26.2	91	26.3	32	15.8

† Preliminary data

\* Data unavailable

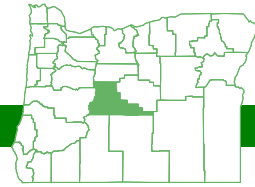
\*\*High margin of error, interpret with caution



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# Deschutes County



## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

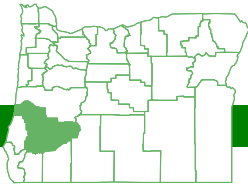
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>170,388</b>
Children ages 0-17	36,354
Children ages 0-5	10,942

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	530
Food Stamps (SNAP)	11,125
Cash Assistance (TANF)	1,929

DATA INDICATORS	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	53.4%	—	59.7%	25	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4.1	9 †	5.0 †	20	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	81.0%	1403	78.5%	8	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	25.4	109	23.0	8	26.1
Uninsured Children	8.2%	2,451	6.9%	20	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	8.1	345	9.2	8	11.6
Children in Foster Care	0.7%	231	0.6%	4	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	12.5%	*	*	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	62.9%	96	59.6%	8	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	21.7%	7,148	20.1%	7	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	26.1%	—	26.5%	16	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	46.8%	12,652	50.3%	13	51.1%
Unemployment	9.5	6,384	7.9	17	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	39.4%	—	38.3%	18	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	69.1%	1,285	71.2%	3	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	74.7%	1,349	74.7%	6	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	70.1%	1,345	71.5%	3	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	74.1%	1,415	75.1%	3	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	70.4%	1,572	75.6%	15	72.0%
Homeless Students	4.1%	1,225	4.9%	30	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	24.4	803	22.1	26	15.8

† Preliminary data  
\* Data unavailable



# Douglas County

## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106,972</b>
Children ages 0-17	20,884
Children ages 0-5	6,582

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	409
Food Stamps (SNAP)	8,913
Cash Assistance (TANF)	2,158

### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	65.2%	—	68.9%	12	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	8.5	4 †	3.6 †	13	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	81.9%	851	77.1%	18	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	38.3	113	36.8	25	26.1
Uninsured Children	7.2%	1,193	5.8%	9	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	11.3	217	10.1	13	11.6
Children in Foster Care	2.1%	447	2.1%	26	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	7	5.1%	5	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	65.7%	194	62.0%	5	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	32.8%	5,812	28.6%	28	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	29.9%	—	30.7%	33	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	60.8%	8,699	62.4%	29	51.1%
Unemployment	10.8	4,164	9.4	28	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	45.5%	—	39.6%	15	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	55.3%	501	48.5%	34	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	62.1%	632	61.2%	28	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	62.5%	650	60.2%	17	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	60.5%	678	62.5%	28	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	68.3%	844	63.7%	32	72.0%
Homeless Students	2.1%	378	2.7%	19	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	21.9	375	18.0	20	15.8

† Preliminary data  
\* Data unavailable

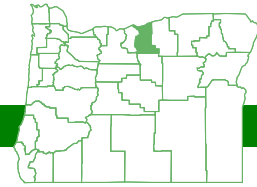


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# Gilliam County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015



## POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,932</b>
Children ages 0-17	382
Children ages 0-5	141

## FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	3
Food Stamps (SNAP)	79
Cash Assistance (TANF)	13

## DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	70.1%*	—	72.1%*	6	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0.0	1 †	55.6 †	36	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	94.1%	11	61.1%	34	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	0.0	**	**	—	26.1
Uninsured Children	8.8%	30	8.3%	26	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	72.2	**	**	—	11.6
Children in Foster Care	4.3%	48	12.6%	36	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	**	**	**	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	50.0%	8	34.8%	30	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	15.6%	71	19.7%	6	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	22.2%	—	21.9%	4	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	56.8%	164	61.9%	27	51.1%
Unemployment	6.9	67	8.0	19	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	20.3%***	—	18.6%***	35	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	**	6	31.6%	36	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	56.0%	9	47.4%	36	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	48.6%	9	39.1%	35	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	59.5%	14	60.9%	30	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	80.0%	24	82.8%	7	72.0%
Homeless Students	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	13.6	7	18.3	22	15.8

† Preliminary data

\* Denotes regional data

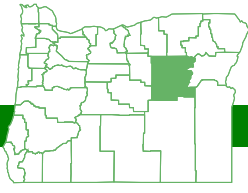
\*\* Data unavailable

\*\*\* High margin of error, interpret with caution



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# Grant County

## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,180</b>
Children ages 0-17	1,324
Children ages 0-5	401

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	18
Food Stamps (SNAP)	377
Cash Assistance (TANF)	46

### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	63.9%	—	64.5%	19	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0.0	0 †	0.0 †	1	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	61.0%	40	64.5%	33	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	23.7	4	24.4	11	26.1
Uninsured Children	8.9%	117	8.8%	28	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	23.6	13	10.2	14	11.6
Children in Foster Care	1.0%	14	1.1%	11	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	0	0.0%	1	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	50.0%	*	*	—	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	28.5%	390	29.0%	29	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	27.7%	—	29.1%	28	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	57.7%	511	58.1%	21	51.1%
Unemployment	11.8	343	10.8	36	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	52.0%	—	40.1%**	14	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	66.7%	40	63.5%	12	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	84.2%	51	82.3%	1	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	46.4%	37	64.9%	13	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	62.3%	36	63.2%	23	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	83.3%	69	85.2%	3	72.0%
Homeless Students	2.1%	0	0.0%	1	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	24.2	19	14.4	9	15.8

† Preliminary data

\* Data unavailable

\*\*High margin of error, interpret with caution

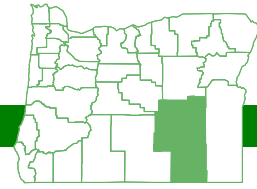


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# Harney County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015



## POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,126</b>
Children ages 0-17	1,445
Children ages 0-5	438

## FAMILY SUPPORTS

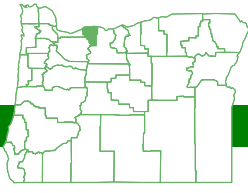
Employment Related Day Care	10
Food Stamps (SNAP)	412
Cash Assistance (TANF)	65

## DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	49.2%	—	61.8%	24	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	22.2	1 †	11.4 †	32	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	75.0%	60	68.2%	29	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	37.0	11	51.9	33	26.1
Uninsured Children	8.5%	119	8.6%	27	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	19.0	31	20.0	28	11.6
Children in Foster Care	1.8%	25	1.7%	22	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	0.0%	*	*	—	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	29.5%	391	28.0%	25	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	31.2%	—	32.3%	36	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	57.6%	574	51.7%	15	51.1%
Unemployment	12.3	328	9.8	31	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	47.4%	—	61.4%	1	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	73.8%	14	70.0%	5	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	72.3%	15	75.0%	5	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	74.4%	66	73.3%	2	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	73.3%	61	67.8%	13	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	68.5%	65	85.5%	2	72.0%
Homeless Students	4.7%	25	2.4%	15	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	19.8	23	15.9	12	15.8

† Preliminary data  
\* Data unavailable





# Hood River County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

## POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,885</b>
Children ages 0-17	5,717
Children ages 0-5	1,784

## FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	59
Food Stamps (SNAP)	1,657
Cash Assistance (TANF)	106

## DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	65.8%	—	70.7%	9	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	3.5	1 †	3.3 †	10	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	82.0%	236	77.6%	12	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	23.7	26	34.2	22	26.1
Uninsured Children	9.6%	499	8.9%	32	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	5.2	56	9.5	10	11.6
Children in Foster Care	0.6%	39	0.7%	5	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	68.2%	6	37.5%	29	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	21.8%	1,174	21.4%	8	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	21.2%	—	20.8%	1	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	58.7%	2,404	58.3%	22	51.1%
Unemployment	6.1	767	5.5	2	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	46.5%	—	34.8%	22	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	67.9%	203	72.0%	2	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	59.2%	187	66.1%	18	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	67.1%	245	69.8%	6	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	74.4%	264	75.2%	2	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	80.1%	233	80.1%	10	72.0%
Homeless Students	1.0%	30	0.7%	6	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	25.7	148	25.9	30	15.8

† Preliminary data  
\* Data unavailable

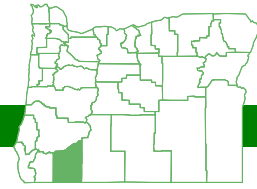


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# Jackson County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015



## POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>210,287</b>
Children ages 0-17	44,070
Children ages 0-5	14,373

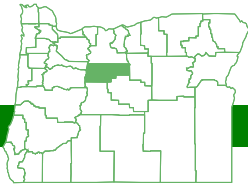
## FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	900
Food Stamps (SNAP)	17,748
Cash Assistance (TANF)	3,643

## DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	58.2%	—	62.4%	23	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	3.9	12 †	5.2 †	22	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	75.5%	1781	77.5%	13	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	33.9	194	30.5	18	26.1
Uninsured Children	7.5%	2,605	6.0%	11	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	16.0	801	18.2	25	11.6
Children in Foster Care	1.5%	730	1.7%	20	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	14	4.3%	4	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	80.0%	308	71.8%	1	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	26.8%	11,603	26.7%	22	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	27.8%	—	27.6%	21	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	60.1%	16,936	59.1%	23	51.1%
Unemployment	9.5	8,356	8.6	24	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	32.9%	—	37.2%	20	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	53.9%	1,211	55.4%	25	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	66.3%	1,478	67.5%	16	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	57.6%	1,276	56.7%	25	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	67.6%	1,489	66.1%	17	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	68.3%	1,613	67.4%	27	72.0%
Homeless Students	6.3%	1,784	6.2%	33	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	20.8	822	18.7	23	15.8

† Preliminary data  
\* Data unavailable



# Jefferson County

## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,192</b>
Children ages 0-17	5,359
Children ages 0-5	1,798

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	92
Food Stamps (SNAP)	3,025
Cash Assistance (TANF)	881

### DATA INDICATORS

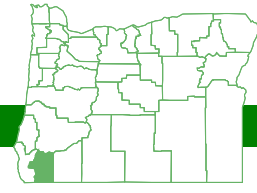
	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	71.6%	—	69.6%	11	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	10.0	1 †	3.6 †	12	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	66.3%	191	68.0%	30	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	56.6	25	35.8	24	26.1
Uninsured Children	10.5%	501	9.6%	35	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	14.1	51	9.7	12	11.6
Children in Foster Care	1.3%	72	1.3%	15	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	70.0%	20	58.8%	11	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	34.1%	1,769	33.9%	34	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	31.2%	—	30.1%	30	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	81.0%	2,241	60.6%	25	51.1%
Unemployment	10.7	848	9.0	26	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	25.7%**	—	26.2%	32	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	42.9%	148	50.2%	32	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	54.8%	174	59.2%	30	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	62.6%	154	59.2%	20	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	55.5%	125	47.9%	36	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	70.8%	150	62.5%	33	72.0%
Homeless Students	5.7%	240	6.7%	34	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	31.8	138	25.8	29	15.8

† Preliminary data  
\* Data unavailable



# Josephine County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015



## POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83,599</b>
Children ages 0-17	16,350
Children ages 0-5	4,963

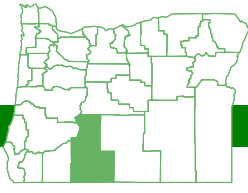
## FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	310
Food Stamps (SNAP)	7,463
Cash Assistance (TANF)	2,346

## DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	64.3%	—	70.7%	10	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	9.6	5 †	5.8 †	24	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	76.9%	671	77.5%	15	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	35.2	69	30.8	19	26.1
Uninsured Children	6.3%	875	5.5%	5	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	15.2	322	19.8	26	11.6
Children in Foster Care	2.3%	375	2.3%	28	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	6.9%	14	13.2%	16	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	66.7%	167	61.2%	6	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	33.9%	4,806	30.7%	32	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	30.8%	—	31.0%	34	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	63.5%	6,610	62.6%	30	51.1%
Unemployment	10.9	3,175	9.6	29	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	33.3%	—	24.7%	34	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	61.7%	458	57.3%	21	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	72.7%	578	72.3%	9	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	66.4%	499	63.8%	14	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	72.3%	560	71.7%	5	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	68.5%	648	69.4%	24	72.0%
Homeless Students	4.4%	509	4.8%	27	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	15.8	263	16.1	14	15.8

† Preliminary data



# Klamath County

## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65,455</b>
Children ages 0-17	14,068
Children ages 0-5	4,716

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	194
Food Stamps (SNAP)	6,083
Cash Assistance (TANF)	1,011

### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	72.0%	—	77.0%	1	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	6.4	3 †	3.8 †	14	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	78.8%	637	80.4%	5	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	46.0	84	40.6	30	26.1
Uninsured Children	8.4%	916	6.6%	17	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	28.9	322	22.6	30	11.6
Children in Foster Care	2.8%	365	2.6%	31	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	4.1%	*	*	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	70.1%	129	52.0%	21	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	26.1%	3,737	26.8%	23	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	28.4%	—	28.5%	25	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	67.5%	6,049	64.6%	32	51.1%
Unemployment	10.7	2,767	9.7	30	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	44.3%	—	37.4%	19	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	54.3%	416	57.1%	22	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	58.8%	447	61.3%	27	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	53.0%	339	49.0%	33	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	57.2%	375	53.9%	34	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	46.5%	473	60.0%	35	72.0%
Homeless Students	3.5%	479	5.1%	31	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	28.8	352	25.0	27	15.8

† Preliminary data  
\* Data unavailable

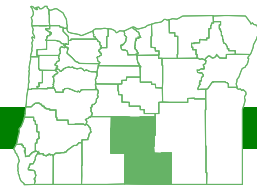


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# Lake County

## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015



### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,838</b>
Children ages 0-17	1,449
Children ages 0-5	422

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	7
Food Stamps (SNAP)	550
Cash Assistance (TANF)	74

### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	68.7%	—	62.5%	22	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0.0	1 †	12.2 †	34	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	61.0%	56	68.3%	28	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	24.4	8	40.4	29	26.1
Uninsured Children	8.4%	123	8.9%	31	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	21.4	58	40.8	33	11.6
Children in Foster Care	3.1%	37	2.6%	30	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	31.8%	6	33.3%	31	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	27.2%	405	29.0%	29	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	29.1%	—	29.8%	29	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	51.8%	547	44.9%	8	51.1%
Unemployment	11.1	345	9.8	31	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	20.1%**	—	10.7%**	36	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	58.5%	59	59.6%	14	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	68.8%	75	75.8%	4	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	62.3%	59	70.2%	5	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	66.2%	57	68.7%	11	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	77.1%	66	82.5%	8	72.0%
Homeless Students	0.6%	6	0.5%	5	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	25.6	25	17.3	16	15.8

† Preliminary data

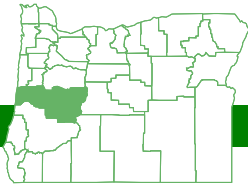
\* Data unavailable

\*\*High margin of error, interpret with caution



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# Lane County

## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>358,337</b>
Children ages 0-17	68,413
Children ages 0-5	21,216

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	1,717
Food Stamps (SNAP)	24,658
Cash Assistance (TANF)	4,767

### DATA INDICATORS

#### Health

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
Immunizations	61.0%	—	66.7%	15	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	6.5	17 †	4.6 †	18	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	77.0%	2782	75.6%	20	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	22.5	293	23.3	9	26.1
Uninsured Children	6.7%	3,918	5.9%	10	5.8%

#### Child Welfare

Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	14.4	971	14.3	19	11.6
Children in Foster Care	2.2%	1,497	2.2%	27	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	8.2%	46	10.0%	13	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	65.0%	622	58.7%	13	55.3%

#### Financial Stability

Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	25.7%	16,165	24.4%	13	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	25.3%	—	25.9%	14	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	53.4%	23,800	53.2%	17	51.1%
Unemployment	7.6	11,980	7.1	12	6.9

#### Early Care

Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	46.8%	—	45.6%	8	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	65.2%	1,934	60.2%	13	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	72.8%	2,271	69.1%	15	66%

#### Youth Development and Education

8th Grade Math Proficiency	58.9%	1,997	58.8%	22	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	67.8%	2,307	67.8%	14	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	65.1%	2,619	69.4%	24	72.0%
Homeless Students	4.6%	2,151	4.8%	28	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	18.0	1,111	16.2	15	15.8

† Preliminary data

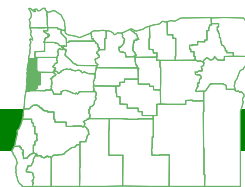


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# Lincoln County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015



## POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,406</b>
Children ages 0-17	7,894
Children ages 0-5	2,725

## FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	110
Food Stamps (SNAP)	3,477
Cash Assistance (TANF)	605

## DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	53.0%	—	58.7%	27	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	3 †	7.0 †	27	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	76.9%	317	74.1%	21	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	28.2	36	35.4	23	26.1
Uninsured Children	8.6%	642	8.2%	25	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	22.4	177	22.4	29	11.6
Children in Foster Care	2.4%	210	2.7%	33	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	7	10.3%	14	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	62.3%	78	53.8%	19	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	29.0%	2,549	33.0%	33	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	26.2%	—	26.6%	17	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	67.5%	3,454	66.0%	34	51.1%
Unemployment	8.2	1,645	8.0	19	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	40.3%	—	44.6%	10	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	47.6%	139	37.6%	35	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	58.7%	200	54.2%	35	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	47.7%	197	51.3%	30	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	58.6%	241	62.8%	27	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	66.6%	260	70.8%	20	72.0%
Homeless Students	9.8%	519	10.0%	36	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	21.0	126	16.0	13	15.8

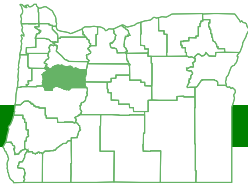
† Preliminary data  
\* Data unavailable



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# Linn County

## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119,356</b>
Children ages 0-17	27,658
Children ages 0-5	8,864

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	401
Food Stamps (SNAP)	10,773
Cash Assistance (TANF)	1,994

### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	44.0%	—	57.9%	29	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	6.3	10 †	7.0 †	26	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	82.3%	1141	79.6%	7	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	31.1	118	31.1	20	26.1
Uninsured Children	6.6%	1,466	5.4%	4	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	17.3	363	12.9	18	11.6
Children in Foster Care	1.6%	409	1.5%	17	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	5.8%	11	6.5%	8	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	59.2%	135	54.9%	17	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	24.9%	7,148	26.3%	20	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	28.3%	—	29.0%	26	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	44.7%	9,912	44.3%	7	51.1%
Unemployment	9.7	4,520	8.3	22	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	32.3%	—	33.0%	25	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	56.1%	820	53.8%	27	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	64.8%	989	64.9%	20	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	60.1%	1,036	58.9%	21	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	65.4%	1,144	65.0%	18	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	51.3%	1,348	69.4%	24	72.0%
Homeless Students	3.7%	859	3.8%	22	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	22.1	530	19.2	25	15.8

† Preliminary data

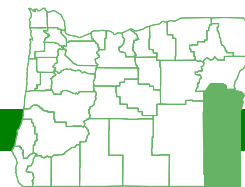


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# Malheur County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015



## POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,359</b>
Children ages 0-17	7,644
Children ages 0-5	2,595

## FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	134
Food Stamps (SNAP)	3,962
Cash Assistance (TANF)	759

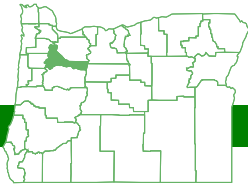
DATA INDICATORS	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	69.6%	—	75.2%	2	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0.0	4 †	10.2 †	30	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	59.5%	229	58.3%	35	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	51.4	45	43.4	31	26.1
Uninsured Children	9.1%	575	7.7%	22	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	27.2	191	24.5	31	11.6
Children in Foster Care	2.6%	210	2.7%	35	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	9.1%	6	8.0%	11	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	65.4%	78	56.5%	16	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	34.9%	2,943	38.8%	35	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	30.1%	—	29.0%	26	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	71.6%	3,552	70.9%	35	51.1%
Unemployment	8.7	996	8.2	21	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	33.2%	—	28.6%	30	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	53.8%	187	52.4%	29	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	56.1%	205	57.4%	32	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	54.1%	217	57.7%	24	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	60.0%	223	59.3%	31	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	69.8%	273	72.2%	19	72.0%
Homeless Students	7.6%	423	8.4%	35	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	27.1	199	26.0	31	15.8

† Preliminary data



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# Marion County

## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>326,110</b>
Children ages 0-17	82,929
Children ages 0-5	26,896

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	1,681
Food Stamps (SNAP)	35,805
Cash Assistance (TANF)	7,571

### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	43.9%	—	57.0%	31	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4.9	18 †	4.1 †	16	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	75.4%	3234	73.6%	24	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	35.9	368	32.1	21	26.1
Uninsured Children	7.8%	5,326	6.6%	18	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	10.0	813	9.6	11	11.6
Children in Foster Care	1.5%	1,003	1.2%	14	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	6.5%	42	11.0%	15	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	60.2%	289	45.7%	27	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	28.3%	22,639	27.9%	24	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	28.2%	—	26.8%	18	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	61.7%	37,605	61.7%	26	51.1%
Unemployment	8.4	11,189	7.5	15	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	29.6%	—	28.5%	31	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	54.5%	2,280	49.9%	33	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	56.9%	2,512	55.0%	34	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	67.3%	2,982	65.8%	11	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	61.7%	2,800	61.7%	29	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	71.4%	3,406	74.3%	17	72.0%
Homeless Students	2.0%	1,319	2.2%	12	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	18.3	1,449	17.5	18	15.8

† Preliminary data

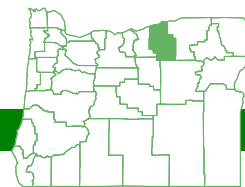


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# Morrow County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015



## POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,187</b>
Children ages 0-17	3,133
Children ages 0-5	962

## FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	30
Food Stamps (SNAP)	1,311
Cash Assistance (TANF)	2

## DATA INDICATORS

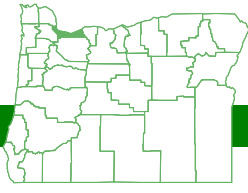
	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	69.6%	—	74.2%	3	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	7.8	0 †	0.0 †	1	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	68.2%	110	66.3%	31	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	26.3	16	38.2	26	26.1
Uninsured Children	9.0%	254	8.2%	24	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	6.3	29	9.4	9	11.6
Children in Foster Care	1.4%	23	0.7%	6	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	0	0.0%	1	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	63.6%	6	40.0%	28	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	23.3%	769	24.5%	15	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	25.5%	—	25.4%	11	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	71.2%	1,707	71.3%	36	51.1%
Unemployment	7.8	393	7.1	12	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	36.2%	—	28.9%	28	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	64.0%	93	58.1%	20	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	65.7%	103	64.0%	22	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	49.3%	88	50.3%	32	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	63.2%	92	52.3%	35	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	72.5%	149	83.7%	5	72.0%
Homeless Students	1.3%	49	2.1%	11	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	14.8	45	14.4	10	15.8

† Preliminary data  
\* Data unavailable



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# Multnomah County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

## POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>776,712</b>
Children ages 0-17	153,407
Children ages 0-5	54,894

## FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	3,482
Food Stamps (SNAP)	54,090
Cash Assistance (TANF)	14,032

## DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	61.0%	—	64.9%	18	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4.8	48 †	5.1 †	21	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	77.9%	7334	77.5%	14	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	30.3	606	29.6	17	26.1
Uninsured Children	5.3%	7,398	4.9%	1	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	13.6	1,897	12.5	17	11.6
Children in Foster Care	1.6%	2,253	1.5%	16	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	11.6%	93	14.4%	17	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	55.8%	821	50.0%	25	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	24.1%	34,353	23.0%	11	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	24.4%	—	24.5%	7	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	55.5%	50,454	54.9%	19	51.1%
Unemployment	6.9	25,468	6.1	4	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	50.3%	—	50.2%	5	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	59.3%	4,134	57.1%	23	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	64.5%	4,601	63.5%	23	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	60.8%	3,981	59.3%	19	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	64.5%	4,307	64.1%	20	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	67.0%	4,856	70.6%	21	72.0%
Homeless Students	3.3%	3,797	4.1%	24	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	13.3	1,764	11.5	5	15.8

† Preliminary data

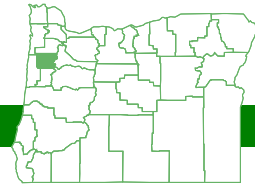


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# Polk County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015



## POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77,916</b>
Children ages 0-17	18,117
Children ages 0-5	5,456

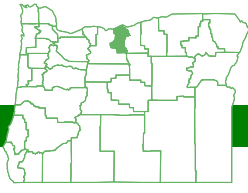
## FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	276
Food Stamps (SNAP)	4,603
Cash Assistance (TANF)	1,010

## DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	44.7%	—	59.5%	26	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	7.1	8 †	9.4 †	29	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	80.0%	653	76.5%	19	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	19.5	58	18.9	5	26.1
Uninsured Children	7.3%	1,162	6.6%	16	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	9.1	157	8.4	6	11.6
Children in Foster Care	1.3%	200	1.1%	12	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	8.5%	6	6.3%	7	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	65.5%	64	58.7%	12	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	20.2%	3,864	21.8%	9	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	24.2%	—	25.1%	9	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	53.4%	3,351	49.7%	12	51.1%
Unemployment	7.6	2,459	6.9	10	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	32.6%	—	34.7%	23	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	63.4%	290	58.7%	17	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	58.6%	291	58.8%	31	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	61.9%	259	51.3%	31	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	64.4%	288	56.9%	32	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	59.1%	339	69.8%	23	72.0%
Homeless Students	2.2%	130	1.9%	9	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	15.9	267	14.7	11	15.8

† Preliminary data



# Sherman County

## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,710</b>
Children ages 0-17	307
Children ages 0-5	84

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	3
Food Stamps (SNAP)	108
Cash Assistance (TANF)	0

### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	70.1%*	—	72.1%*	6	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0.0	0 †	0.0 †	1	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	63.6%	18	94.7%	1	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	23.8	**	**	—	26.1
Uninsured Children	8.5%	30	9.3%	34	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	**	**	**	—	11.6
Children in Foster Care	4.0%	5	1.6%	19	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	**	**	**	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	0.0%	**	**	—	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	22.6%	76	23.7%	12	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	33.5%	—	30.2%	31	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	57.7%	120	48.2%	10	51.1%
Unemployment	7.3	66	7.5	15	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	48.3%***	—	32.8%***	26	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	45.0%	12	75.0%	1	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	50.0%	10	62.5%	25	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	45.0%	12	80.0%	1	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	70.0%	11	73.3%	4	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	81.0%	10	66.7%	28	72.0%
Homeless Students	**	0	0.0%	1	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	9.1	2	6.5	2	15.8

† Preliminary data

\* Denotes regional data

\*\* Data unavailable

\*\*\* High margin of error, interpret with caution

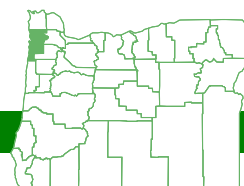


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# Tillamook County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015



## POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,342</b>
Children ages 0-17	4,828
Children ages 0-5	1,655

## FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	114
Food Stamps (SNAP)	1,842
Cash Assistance (TANF)	154

## DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	73.0%	—	68.1%	14	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0.0	3 †	11.7 †	33	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	77.2%	185	72.0%	26	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	31.4	25	39.5	27	26.1
Uninsured Children	10.5%	437	9.3%	33	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	19.8	87	17.2	23	11.6
Children in Foster Care	1.8%	81	1.7%	21	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	76.5%	28	58.3%	14	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	24.7%	1,232	26.1%	19	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	27.6%	—	26.4%	15	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	60.0%	1,951	59.3%	24	51.1%
Unemployment	7.2	781	7.0	11	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	22.1%	—	25.8%	33	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	68.9%	172	65.6%	11	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	69.8%	175	66.8%	17	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	73.6%	155	68.0%	8	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	67.8%	144	63.4%	22	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	81.0%	198	83.9%	4	72.0%
Homeless Students	4.1%	141	4.5%	26	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	29.9	130	26.9	34	15.8

† Preliminary data

\* Data unavailable

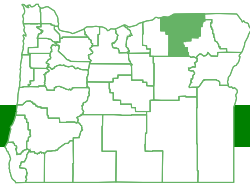
\*\*High margin of error, interpret with caution



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# Umatilla County

## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76,705</b>
Children ages 0-17	19,825
Children ages 0-5	6,598

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	315
Food Stamps (SNAP)	7,284
Cash Assistance (TANF)	1,482

### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	59.8%	—	72.9%	5	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	5.2	3 †	2.9 †	9	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	73.9%	760	73.6%	23	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	50.4	108	40.3	28	26.1
Uninsured Children	9.0%	1,570	8.0%	23	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	9.3	180	8.8	7	11.6
Children in Foster Care	1.0%	196	1.0%	10	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	63.4%	67	51.9%	22	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	24.3%	4,456	22.8%	10	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	25.9%	—	25.3%	10	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	64.1%	8,763	64.0%	31	51.1%
Unemployment	8.1	2,801	7.9	17	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	32.2%	—	31.7%	27	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	49.6%	538	54.9%	26	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	58.7%	604	61.6%	26	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	59.7%	546	59.8%	18	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	61.9%	583	63.9%	21	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	72.2%	730	73.2%	18	72.0%
Homeless Students	1.8%	229	1.7%	8	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	18.3	373	18.8	24	15.8

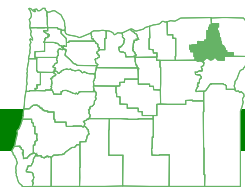
† Preliminary data  
\* Data unavailable



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# Union County



## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

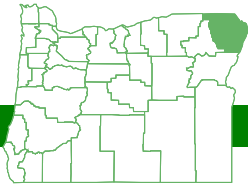
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,691</b>
Children ages 0-17	5,658
Children ages 0-5	1,871

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	87
Food Stamps (SNAP)	2,021
Cash Assistance (TANF)	485

DATA INDICATORS	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	65.4%	—	66.6%	16	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	3.1	3 †	10.3 †	31	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	85.2%	239	82.4%	2	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	27.6	18	19.9	6	26.1
Uninsured Children	7.5%	399	7.2%	21	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	16.7	102	16.9	22	11.6
Children in Foster Care	1.0%	54	1.0%	8	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	54.2%	22	61.1%	7	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	24.6%	1,369	24.7%	16	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	26.0%	—	27.5%	20	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	56.1%	1,996	52.4%	16	51.1%
Unemployment	8.2	872	7.4	14	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	43.2%	—	42.3%	13	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	64.3%	168	59.6%	15	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	66.0%	196	69.5%	14	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	49.0%	205	69.7%	7	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	68.8%	202	68.7%	10	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	77.4%	220	79.1%	11	72.0%
Homeless Students	3.1%	155	4.1%	23	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	17.2	80	14.1	8	15.8

† Preliminary data  
\* Data unavailable



# Wallowa County

## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,820</b>
Children ages 0-17	1,251
Children ages 0-5	414

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	15
Food Stamps (SNAP)	354
Cash Assistance (TANF)	77

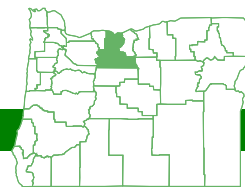
### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	*	—	55.7%	32	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	14.7	0 †	0.0 †	1	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	82.1%	44	77.2%	17	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	12.9	4	25.6	12	26.1
Uninsured Children	9.9%	108	8.8%	29	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	*	17	12.4	16	11.6
Children in Foster Care	1.0%	15	1.2%	13	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	*	*	*	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	0.0%	*	0.0%	32	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	27.4%	321	26.3%	20	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	25.3%	—	25.6%	13	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	36.6%	322	38.0%	3	51.1%
Unemployment	9.9	329	10.2	34	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	49.1%	—	43.1%	12	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	61.9%	32	52.5%	28	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	84.1%	49	80.3%	2	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	50.0%	36	54.5%	28	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	62.1%	41	63.1%	25	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	93.5%	74	97.4%	1	72.0%
Homeless Students	1.2%	21	2.4%	16	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	16.0	12	9.6	3	15.8

† Preliminary data  
\* Data unavailable



# Wasco County



## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,515</b>
Children ages 0-17	5,742
Children ages 0-5	1,853

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	122
Food Stamps (SNAP)	2,137
Cash Assistance (TANF)	227

### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	70.1%*	—	72.1%*	6	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	10.0	0 †	0.0 †	1	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	79.2%	248	80.8%	4	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	37.1	22	29.0	16	26.1
Uninsured Children	10.2%	488	8.8%	30	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	9.2	98	16.4	21	11.6
Children in Foster Care	2.3%	144	2.5%	29	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	**	**	**	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	71.3%	65	63.7%	3	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	25.8%	1,420	25.9%	18	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	26.5%	—	25.0%	8	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	66.1%	2,333	64.8%	33	51.1%
Unemployment	7.1	912	6.7	8	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	43.7%	—	49.9%	6	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	57.9%	138	51.1%	30	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	56.8%	151	55.9%	33	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	53.4%	169	63.8%	15	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	59.0%	188	70.9%	7	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	60.1%	187	65.4%	30	72.0%
Homeless Students	3.3%	122	3.4%	21	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	24.7	154	26.8	33	15.8

† Preliminary data

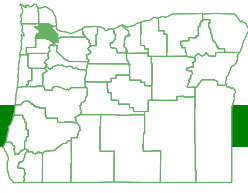
\* Denotes regional data

\*\* Data unavailable



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# Washington County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

## POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>562,998</b>
Children ages 0-17	136,994
Children ages 0-5	44,630

## FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	2,014
Food Stamps (SNAP)	29,960
Cash Assistance (TANF)	4,914

## DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	61.3%	—	68.2%	13	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4.0	40 †	5.7 †	23	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	79.7%	5458	77.4%	16	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	23.7	374	21.8	7	26.1
Uninsured Children	6.2%	6,974	5.2%	2	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	9.3	959	6.9	3	11.6
Children in Foster Care	0.7%	813	0.6%	3	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	8.2%	30	9.2%	12	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	60.2%	262	52.6%	20	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	16.2%	18,591	13.8%	2	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	21.6%	—	21.3%	2	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	41.1%	33,527	39.1%	5	51.1%
Unemployment	6.3	16,806	5.7	3	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	44.8%	—	45.3%	9	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	67.5%	4,301	67.9%	9	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	70.7%	4,666	71.2%	13	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	66.8%	4,292	65.8%	12	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	69.6%	4,559	69.8%	8	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	79.8%	5,255	81.1%	9	72.0%
Homeless Students	2.4%	2,001	2.3%	14	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	13.9	1,602	11.7	6	15.8

† Preliminary data

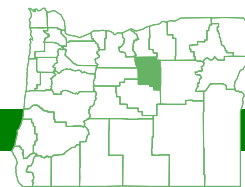


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# Wheeler County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015



## POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,375</b>
Children ages 0-17	215
Children ages 0-5	69

## FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	0
Food Stamps (SNAP)	67
Cash Assistance (TANF)	1

## DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	*	—	*	—	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0.0	0 †	0.0 †	1	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	80.0%	*	*	—	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	*	*	*	—	26.1
Uninsured Children	10.2%	27	11.5%	36	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	0.0	*	*	—	11.6
Children in Foster Care	6.6%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	0.0%	*	*	—	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	0.0%	*	*	—	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	39.0%	93	39.1%	36	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	23.3%	—	27.8%	22	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	35.4%	113	30.4%	1	51.1%
Unemployment	7.1	47	6.4	6	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	33.3%**	—	38.9%**	17	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	64.5%	21	70.0%	5	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	71.0%	23	76.7%	3	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	43.8%	5	33.3%	36	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	58.8%	10	66.7%	16	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	87.5%	11	78.6%	13	72.0%
Homeless Students	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	12.3	1	4.7	1	15.8

† Preliminary data

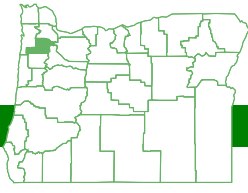
\* Data unavailable

\*\*High margin of error, interpret with caution



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# Yamhill County

## STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2015

### POPULATION

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101,758</b>
Children ages 0-17	23,702
Children ages 0-5	7,076

### FAMILY SUPPORTS

Employment Related Day Care	434
Food Stamps (SNAP)	8,283
Cash Assistance (TANF)	1,315

### DATA INDICATORS

	Previous Year Rate	Most Recent Number	Most Recent Rate	Rank (best to worst)	Most Recent Oregon Average
<b>Health</b>					
Immunizations	48.3%	—	57.1%	30	65.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	4 †	3.5 †	11	5.1
Adequate Prenatal Care	81.6%	933	81.5%	3	76.9%
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	25.0	69	17.9	4	26.1
Uninsured Children	7.3%	1,461	6.3%	12	5.8%
<b>Child Welfare</b>					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	6.5	126	5.1	1	11.6
Children in Foster Care	1.1%	231	1.0%	9	1.3%
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	9.1%	6	6.8%	9	8.9%
Foster Care Placement Stability	59.8%	73	50.3%	24	55.3%
<b>Financial Stability</b>					
Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)	22.2%	4,324	18.6%	5	21.6%
Child Food Insecurity	24.2%	—	24.2%	6	25.9%
Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility	53.9%	8,596	51.7%	14	51.1%
Unemployment	7.4	3,308	6.6	7	6.9
<b>Early Care</b>					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	33.6%	—	28.9%	28	41.4%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	68.5%	837	71.1%	4	60%
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	68.2%	840	71.4%	11	66%
<b>Youth Development and Education</b>					
8th Grade Math Proficiency	63.6%	870	66.1%	10	62%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	66.7%	914	69.2%	9	66%
Cohort Graduation Rate	73.4%	983	77.0%	14	72.0%
Homeless Students	2.8%	547	3.3%	20	3.3%
Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	16.8	424	17.9	19	15.8

† Preliminary data  
\* Data unavailable



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*Note: Unless otherwise stated, data used in graphs is from a CFFO analysis of the American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Public Use Microdata. All references to probabilities of occupation and wage levels are derived from a multinomial logistic regression analysis of the American Community Survey data controlling for age, age-squared, educational attainment, race/ethnicity, and region of residence of all respondents in Oregon with at least one child of their own living with them.*

*Occupations were assigned to wage levels (Low, Lower Middle, Upper Middle, or High Wage) based on the methodology used in the Oregon Office of Economic Analysis' 2013 report, "Job Polarization in Oregon" (<https://oregoneconomicanalysis.files.wordpress.com/2013/10/oregon-job-polarization.pdf> ). The median annual wage levels in 2014 by occupation graph on page six is based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment Statistics data for May 2014 (<http://www.bls.gov/oes>).*

p. 6: "...as much as half of a person's earnings as an adult is directly attributable to how much her parents earned." Pew Charitable Trusts. Economic Mobility in the United States. <http://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/Assets/2015/07/EconomicMobilityintheUnitedStates.pdf?la=en>.

p. 6: "Where a child is born also makes a critical difference – neighborhoods with less poverty and good schools create more opportunities." Raj Chetty and Nathaniel Hendren. "The Impacts of Neighborhoods on Intergenerational Mobility." [http://www.equality-of-opportunity.org/images/nbhds\\_exec\\_summary.pdf](http://www.equality-of-opportunity.org/images/nbhds_exec_summary.pdf).

p. 6: "...eight out of every ten jobs lost were middle income jobs, and those jobs have also been the slowest to return." Josh Lehner, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis. "2015 Outlook: Middle-Wage Jobs." <http://oregoneconomicanalysis.com/2015/01/13/2015-outlook-middle-wage-jobs>.

p. 6: "...more and more jobs are either low or high wage while fewer support a middle class living." Oregon Office of Economic Analysis. Job Polarization in Oregon. <https://oregoneconomicanalysis.files.wordpress.com/2013/10/oregon-job-polarization.pdf>.

p. 11: "For example, a legacy of colonialism and nuclear testing in the Pacific influences immigration flows from the Pacific Islands to the US today." U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services. Status of the Citizens of the Freely Associated States of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. [http://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/files/pressrelease/Micronesia\\_MarshallIslFS.pdf](http://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/files/pressrelease/Micronesia_MarshallIslFS.pdf).

p. 11: "In fact, the vast majority of all H1B visas nationally in Fiscal Year 2014 were granted to Southwest Asian immigrants from India..." U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Characteristics of H-1B Specialty Occupation Workers. <http://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Resources/>

Reports%20and%20Studies/H-1B/h-1B-characteristics-report-14.pdf#page=11.

p. 11: "The link between family income and educational attainment manifests itself in a number of ways, but perhaps most concretely in the form of its effect on standardized test performance." Josh Zumbrun, Wall Street Journal. SAT Scores and Income Inequality: How Wealthier Kids Rank Higher. <http://blogs.wsj.com/economics/2014/10/07/sat-scores-and-income-inequality-how-wealthier-kids-rank-higher/>.

p. 11: "For children of less wealthy parents, the lower likelihood of college enrollment compounded with a less affordable tuition bill makes earning a college degree significantly less likely." Patrick Wightman and Sheldon Danziger. Multi-generational income disadvantage and the educational attainment of young adults. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0276562413000450>.

p. 13: "...the average unemployment rate for Black workers in Oregon in 2014 was 13.6%, compared to 6.8% for White workers." Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and detailed age, 2014 annual averages. <http://www.bls.gov/lau/table14full14.pdf>.

p. 13: "Black workers were one-and-a-half times more likely to be laid off than their White peers." Pew Research Center. <http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2008/04/16/youre-laid-off>.

p. 13: "Black job applicants receive half as many call backs for interviews as White applicants with identical qualifications." Marianne Bertrand and Sendhil Mullainathan. Are Emily and Greg More Employable Than Lakisha and Jamal? A Field Experiment on Labor Market Discrimination. <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles.php?doi=10.1257/0002828042002561>.

p. 15: "Moreover, Latino workers face workplace discrimination at a rate three times that of their White peers." Derek Avery and Patrick McKay. What Are the Odds? How Demographic Similarity Affects the Prevalence of Perceived Employment Discrimination. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18361629>.

p. 15: "...nearly 60% of Latinos say that workplace discrimination is a major problem." Pew Research Center. 2007 National Survey of Latinos. <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2007/12/13/iv-perceptions-of-discrimination>.

p. 17: "For example, nationally, far fewer Native American students attend schools with Advanced Placement programs." The Education Trust. The State of Education for Native Students. [http://1k9gl1yevnfp2lpq1dhrqe17.wpengine.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/NativeStudentBrief\\_0.pdf](http://1k9gl1yevnfp2lpq1dhrqe17.wpengine.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/NativeStudentBrief_0.pdf).



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*Note: For sources that report counts only and not rates, the data is converted to a rate using Vintage 2014 population estimates for the relevant year (see below for source).*

### Population

*Estimated 2014 population by age group.*

National Center for Health Statistics. "Vintage 2014 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States." [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged\\_race/data\\_documentation.htm#vintage2014](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2014).

### Family Supports

*Average monthly number of children enrolled, by program, January to December 2014.*

Jane Sabatino, research analyst, Department of Human Services: Children, Adults and Families Performance and Reporting, report e-mailed to Children First for Oregon, June 2015.

*Note: SNAP and Employment Related Day Care data is collected by county of residence whereas TANF data is 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.*

### Health

#### Immunizations

*Percentage of two-year-olds who were up to date on their 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 immunization series in 2014.*

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

#### Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)

*Number of deaths of children less than one year of age per 1000 live births*

Oregon Health Authority, Health Statistics Unit. "Deaths by County of Residence, Age: 2014 YTD Preliminary." <https://public.health.oregon.gov/BirthDeathCertificates/VitalStatistics/death/Documents/dage14.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, 2014." *Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report 2014 Volume 1*. <https://public.health.oregon.gov/BirthDeathCertificates/VitalStatistics/annualreports/Volume1/Pages/2014.aspx>.

#### Teen Pregnancy (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, 2014." *Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report 2014 Volume 1*. <https://public.health.oregon.gov/BirthDeathCertificates/VitalStatistics/annualreports/Volume1/Pages/2014.aspx>.

#### Uninsured Children

State: U.S. Census Bureau. "S2701: Health Insurance Coverage Status." 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. American FactFinder.

County: U.S. Census Bureau, Small-Area Health Insurance Estimates. "2013 County and State Health Insurance Estimates by Demographic and Income Characteristics." <https://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie>.

*Note: The state estimate is for children under 18 years-old while the county estimates are for children under 19 years-old.*

### Child Welfare

#### Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)

Oregon Department of Human Services, Child Welfare Department. "Victim Rate per 1,000 Children, by County - FFY 2012-FFY 2014." 2014 Child Welfare Data Book. <http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/children/child-abuse/Pages/Data-Publications.aspx>.

#### 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. "FFY 2014 Number of Children Experiencing at Least 1 day in Foster Care (All Types), By County and Age on 9/30/2014." 2014 Child Welfare Data Book. <http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/abuse/pages/publications/children/index.aspx>.

#### Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)

Judy Helvig, research analyst, Department of Human Services: Children and Adults and Families Performance and Reporting, report e-mailed to Children First for Oregon, July 2015.

#### 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, Department of Human Services: Children and Adults and Families Performance and Reporting, report e-mailed to Children First for Oregon, July 2015.

### Financial Stability

#### Childhood Poverty (ages 0-17)

State: U.S. Census Bureau. "CP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. American FactFinder.

County: U.S. Census Bureau, Small-Area Income and Poverty Estimates. "Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) for School Districts, Counties, and States." <https://www.census.gov/did/www/saie>.

### Child Food Insecurity

Feeding America. "Child Food Insecurity in Oregon by County in 2013." *Map the Meal Gap: Data by County in Each State*. <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

Oregon Department of Education. "Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch 2014 – 2015." <http://www.ode.state.or.us/sfda/reports/r0061Select.asp>.

### Unemployment

*Annual average unemployment rate for Oregon and counties in 2014.*

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

### Early Care

#### Early Education Enrollment

*Percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds enrolled in school, 2009–13.*

U.S. Census Bureau. "S1401: School Enrollment." 2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. American FactFinder.

#### 3rd Grade Math Proficiency

*Percentage of 3rd grade students who met or exceeded state standards in math during the 2013–14 school year.*

Cindy Barrick, research analyst, Oregon Department of Education: Office of Instruction, Standards, Assessment & Accountability, report e-mailed to Children First for Oregon, October 2014.

#### 3rd Grade Reading Proficiency

*Percentage of 3rd grade students who met or exceeded state standards in reading during the 2013–14 school year.*

Cindy Barrick, research analyst, Oregon Department of Education: Office of Instruction, Standards, Assessment & Accountability, report e-mailed to Children First for Oregon, October 2014.

### Youth Development and Education

#### 8th Grade Math Proficiency

*Percentage of 8th grade students who met or exceeded state standards in math during the 2013–14 school year.*

Cindy Barrick, research analyst, Oregon Department of Education: Office of Instruction, Standards, Assessment & Accountability, report e-mailed to Children First for Oregon, October 2014.

#### 8th Grade Reading Proficiency

*Percentage of 8th grade students who met or exceeded state standards in reading during the 2013–14 school year.*

Cindy Barrick, research analyst, Oregon Department of Education: Office of Instruction, Standards, Assessment & Accountability, report e-mailed to Children First for Oregon, October 2014.

### Cohort Graduation Rate

*Percentage of 2010–11 high school adjusted cohort graduating within four years.*

Oregon Department of Education. "2013-14 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 2013–14 school year.*

Numerator: Oregon Department of Education. "Homeless Counts by District." <http://www.ode.state.or.us/search/page/?id=1976>.

*Note: State count of homeless students comes from "November 2014 News Release on 2013-14 Data" (<http://www.ode.state.or.us/news/announcements/announcement.aspx?ID=10231>).*

Denominator: Oregon Department of Education. "October 1 Enrollment Summary, 2013– 2014." <http://www.ode.state.or.us/sfda/reports/r0073Select.asp>.

#### Referrals to Juvenile Justice (per 1,000 ages 0-17)

Oregon Youth Authority. "Data and Evaluation Reports: Total Referrals, 2014." Juvenile Justice Information System. [http://www.oregon.gov/oya/Pages/jjis\\_data\\_eval\\_rpts.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/oya/Pages/jjis_data_eval_rpts.aspx).





P.O. Box 14914  
Portland, OR 97293  
(503) 236-9754  
fax (503) 236-3048  
[www.cffo.org](http://www.cffo.org)



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