



Community Assessment
February 2016
February 2017 Updated
February 2018 Updated

**Community Action Head Start, Early Head Start, and
Early Head Start Child Care Partnerships
Salem Keizer Head Start &
Family Building Blocks Early Head Start**

Marion County

Marion County, Oregon is located in the Willamette Valley, containing the state capital of Salem as well as numerous small towns and rural communities. The county's estimated population for 2016 was 336,316 while the state was at 4,093,465 people. The percentage of children under 5 years of age in 2016 was 6.7%, which amounts to about 22,157 infants, toddlers and pre-school age children in Marion County. Marion County's percentage of children under 5 is higher than the average rate for Oregon at 5.8%. Some additional differences between Marion County and the State of Oregon include:

	Marion County	Oregon
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2.5%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino	26.2%	12.8%
Foreign born persons	13%	9.8%
Language other than English spoken at home	25%	15.1%

Marion County is made up of 20 incorporated cities and 37 unincorporated communities. The county has both rural and urban communities represented. The people of Marion County work in a variety of occupations, but the principal industries include: Government, food processing, lumber, education, tourism, manufacturing and agriculture.

Polk County

Polk County is to the West of the Willamette River and Marion County. Polk and Marion Counties share the city of Salem with West Salem under the jurisdiction of Polk County, but the city of Salem straddles both counties. The primary industries of employment for Polk County include: Management, education, health and social services, tourism, and food services.

The population for Polk County was estimated at 81,823 in 2016. The percentage of children under 5 years of age in 2016 was 5.9%, which amounts to about 4,828 infants, toddlers and pre-school age children in Polk County.

Community Needs

Parents enrolling their children in Community Action Head Start, Salem Keizer Head Start or Family Building Blocks Early Head Start programs complete a survey about the greatest needs in the community and the greatest needs within their own family. 318 parents were surveyed at Salem Keizer Head Start, 622 parents were surveyed at Community Action Head Start from Marion County and 82 from Polk County and 41 parents were surveyed at Family Building Blocks. In all programs the parents identified the needs most critical to families living below the poverty level.

The top community needs identified by parents in 2017:

Salem Keizer Head Start

1. Need for affordable housing, 33%
2. Cost of Utilities, 19%
3. Drug Abuse, 15%

Community Action Head Start – Marion County

1. Affordable Housing, 115 responses, 19.69%
2. Safety in schools, 98 responses, 16.78%
3. Crime, Violence & Gangs, 84 responses, 14.38%

Community Action Head Start – Polk County

1. Not enough jobs, 18 responses, 26.47%
2. Need for Affordable Housing, 21 responses, 25.61%
3. Safety in schools, 12 responses, 17.65%

Family Building Blocks

1. Need for affordable housing, 29%
2. Safety in schools, 22%
3. Food for low income people, 17%

The top needs parents identified for their families in 2017:

Salem Keizer Head Start

1. Paying necessary bills, 32%
2. Affordable housing, 31%
3. Employment, 30%

Community Action Head Start – Marion County

4. Paying bills, 131 responses, 21.06%
5. Affordable Housing, 126 responses, 20.26%
6. Learning English, 94 responses, 16.10%

Community Action Head Start – Polk County

4. Paying Bills, 20 responses, 29.41%
5. Affordable Housing, 20 responses, 24.39%
6. Transportation & Fuel Costs, 16 responses, 19.51%

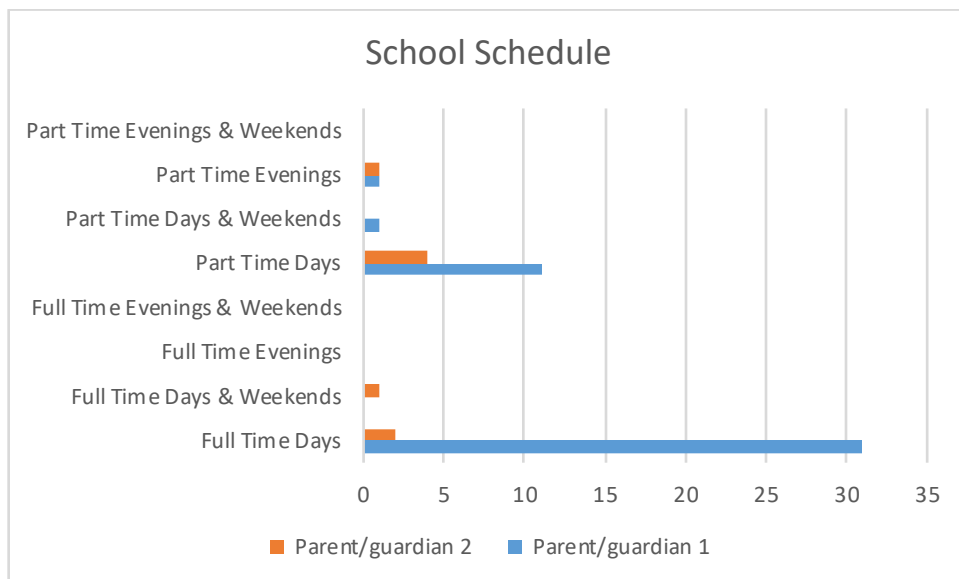
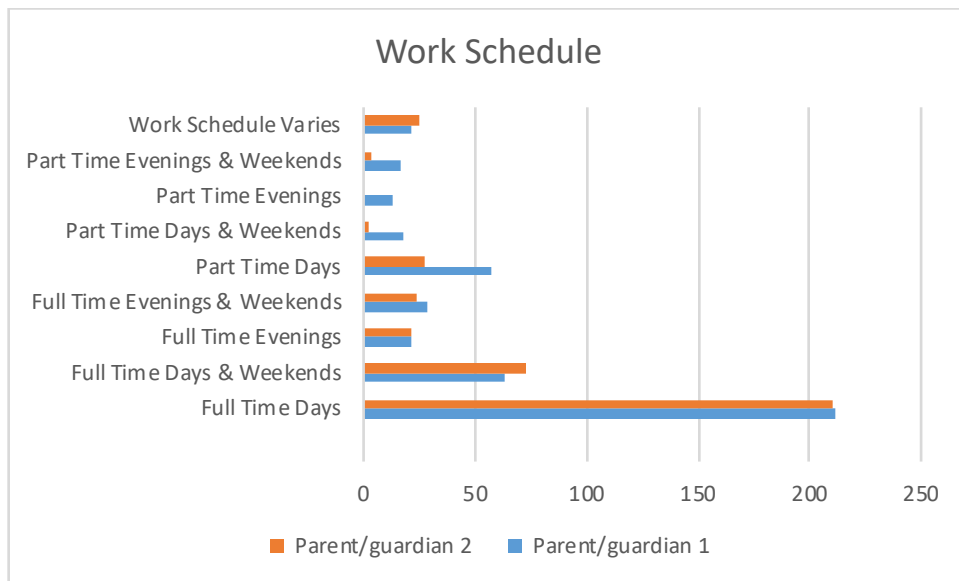
Family Building Blocks

1. Education for adults (GED, etc.), 27%
2. Paying necessary bills (rent, utilities, etc.), 27%
3. Transportation and fuel costs & Affordable housing (tied), 22%

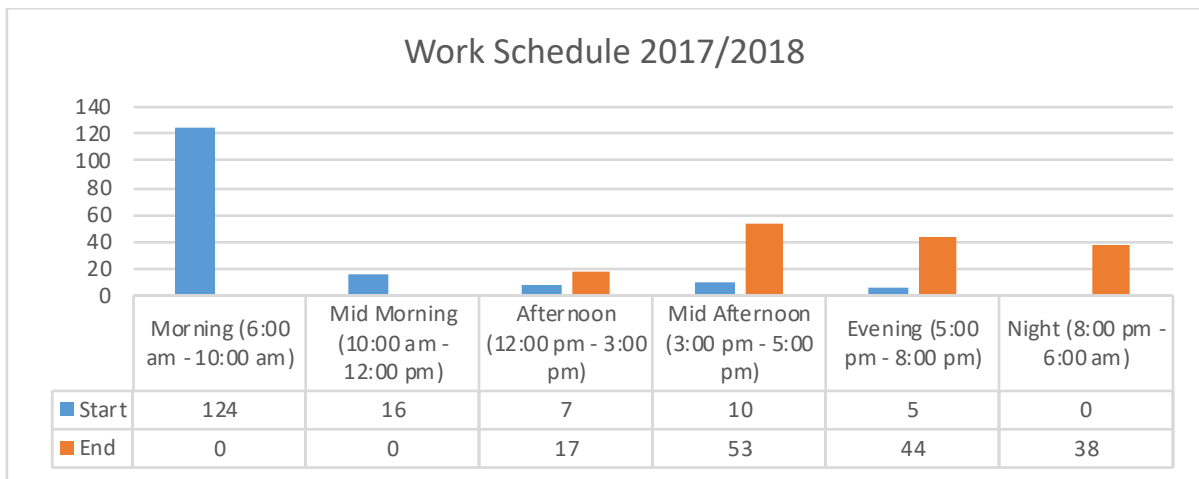
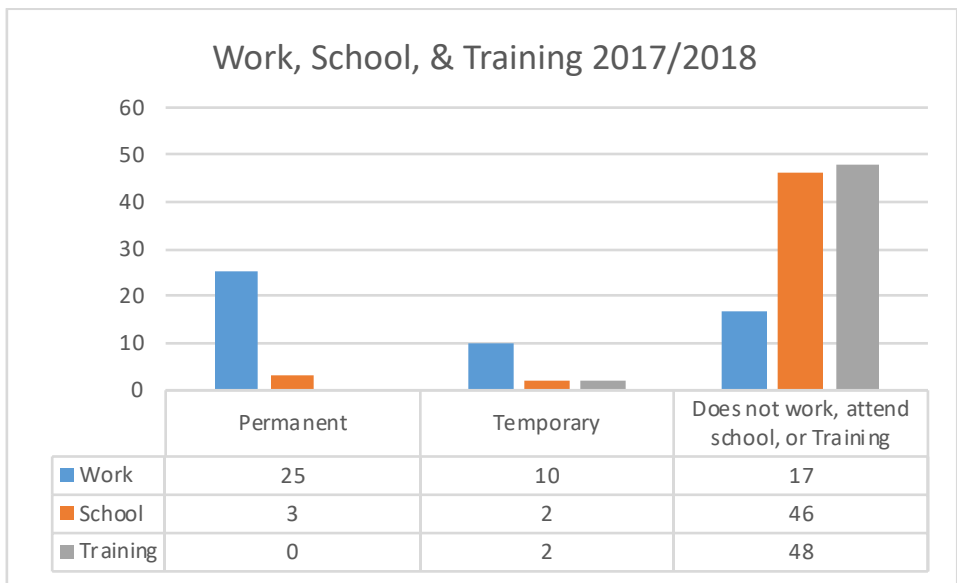
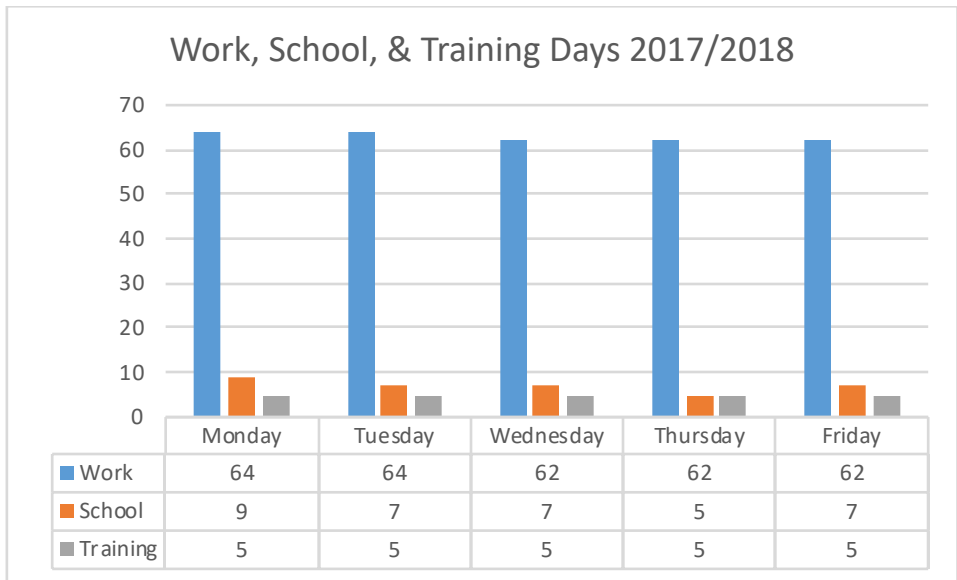
Typical work, school, and training schedules

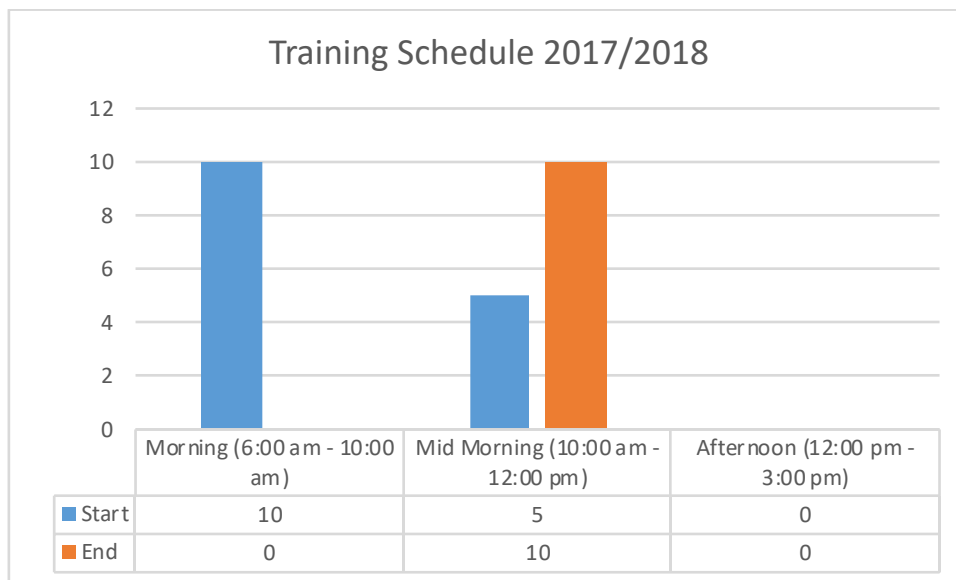
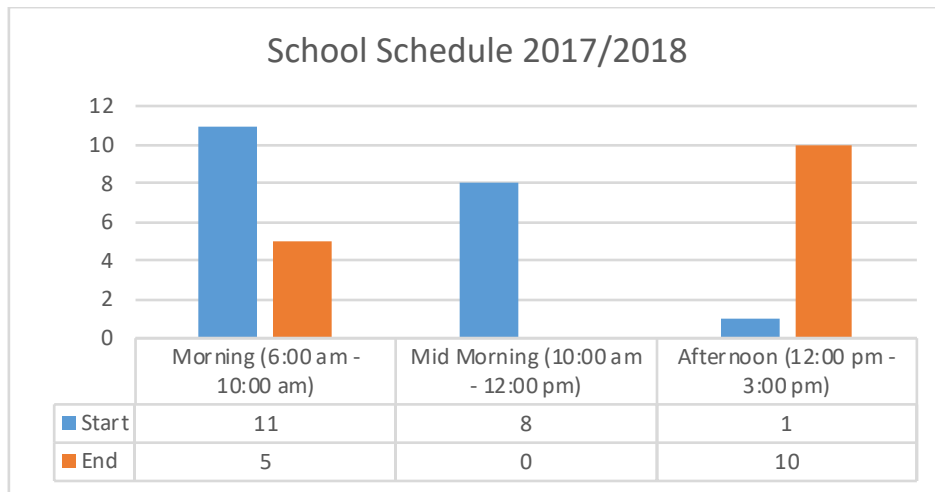
Community Action Head Start data collected:

Typical work, school and training schedules of parent/guardians with eligible children in 2017-2018 served in CAHS. Data collected included 1,474 responses out of 1,013 enrolled children. No families participated in trainings outside of what Head Start offered this year. Data also included 520 parent/guardians that did not work, attend school or participate in trainings. There were 65 parent/guardians that did not know what the second parent did for the year.



Family Building Blocks data collected:





Salem Keizer Head Start data collected:

Typical work, school and training schedules of parents/caregivers with eligible children can vary. Of the 574 parents/caregivers, 283 (49.3%) are employed full-time, 55 (9.5%) are employed part-time, 48 (8.3%) are enrolled in school or a training program, 17 (2.9%) work seasonally, the remainder of the families are unemployed, disabled or retired.

211 Call Center

In Oregon the United Way is a strategic partner with 211 call centers, which are accessed by individuals looking for all kinds of assistance. During the 4th quarter of 2017 (July 1, 2017 through September 30, 2017) 1,845 calls were made to Marion County which included 903 mobile apps, 128 texts, 31 emails, and 2,876 web search. 174 calls to Polk County 211 number including 120 mobile apps, 20 texts, 2 emails, and 462 web searches. These are the top ten needs identified from the 211 call centers:

Marion County	Polk County
1. Housing	1. Housing
2. Utility assistance	2. Food/meals
3. Food/meals	3. Utility assistance
4. Health care	4. Health care
5. Individual/family/Community Support	5. Individual/family/Community Support
6. Clothing, household, personal needs	6. Legal, Consumer/Public Safety Services
7. Mental Health/Addictions	7. Clothing, household, personal needs
8. Legal, Consumer/Public Safety Services	8. Mental Health/Addictions
9. Transportation	9. Transportation
10. Income support/assistance	10. Arts, culture and recreation

The majority of callers in Marion County received referrals to one or more of these four agencies: Community Action Agency, Salvation Army, Congregations Helping People, and NW Human Services. In Polk County most referrals were to Community Action Agency, Salvation Army, NW Human Services, Polk County Resource Centers and Department of Human Services. There were 259 instances in Marion County and 23 instances in Polk County where a referral was not available for the caller's request. In some cases, agencies are out of funding for a program; community need often outweighs the help available. Some services simply don't exist in a community. For example, there are often requests for free or low-cost burial services. The top needs in Marion County where a referral was not available: Gas money, housing search assistance, homeless motel vouchers, movers, moving expense assistance, repair services, household goods storage, automobile insurance payment assistance, return to point of origin, automobile loans, portable travel/storage containers and homeless safe parking programs.

The top needs in Polk County where a referral was not available: Repair services, nursing facilities, neighborhood multipurpose centers, meeting space, health/disability related support groups, ethnic oriented multipurpose centers, dental prosthodontics, drop in centers, ex-offender employment programs, air conditioners, public facility health inspection, household goods storage, automobile insurance payment assistance, homeless safe parking programs, assisted living facilities and homeless motel vouchers.

Child Abuse

The major problems facing families of abused and neglected children are drug and/or alcohol abuse, domestic violence, and parental involvement with law enforcement. Many families also have significant financial stress or unemployment issues. Some parents may have mental illness or were abused as children. There usually are several stress factors in families of child abuse/neglect victims.

Stress Factor	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016
Parent/caregiver alcohol or drug use	46.1%	47.2%	43.5%
Domestic Violence	31.3%	32.6%	33.7%
Parent/caregiver involvement with LEA	27.1%	27%	25.2%
Family Financial Distress	19.7%	18.4%	18.4%
Parent/caregiver mental illness	15.5%	15%	15%
Head of household unemployed	13.3%	14.6%	14.6%
Parent/caregiver history of abuse as child	12.7%	14.4%	14.4%
Child mental/physical/behavior disability	10.3%	11.4%	11.4%
New baby/pregnancy	10.1%	9.7%	9.7%
Inadequate housing	9.1%	8.9%	8.9%
Child Developmental Disability	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Heavy child care	2.5%	2.2%	2.2%
Parent Developmental Disability	2.3%	1.8%	1.8%

- At 46.1%, alcohol and drug issues represented the largest single family stress factor when child abuse/neglect was present.
- The next most common stressors were domestic violence (31.3%) and parent/caregiver involvement with law enforcement agencies (27.1%).
- During 2014, a total of 6,453 children were served in their homes, exclusive of children in post-substitute care who were on a trial home visit.
- Of all children served with an in-home case during 2014, 38.3% received services beyond case-management and safety assessment services while being served in-home.
- A total of 11,443 children spent at least one day in some kind of foster care with an average of 7,811 children on a daily basis.
- A total of 5,526 children were in family foster care on an average daily basis, with 44.3% placed with relatives.
- Of the total children served in foster care, 69.7% were White, 5.6% were American Indian or Alaska Native, 16.2% were Hispanic, 6.7% were Black or African American, 1.2% was Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.6% did not have race recorded.
- Of all children in care on September 30, 2014, over 55 percent (55.3) had two or fewer placements.
- A total of 373 children and young adults were served in either professional shelter programs or residential treatment settings on an average daily basis.
- A total of 1,484 youth received independent living program services.
- Of all children leaving foster care, 58.5% were reunited with their families

- During Federal Fiscal Year 2016 (October 2015-September 2016), a total of 76,668 reports of abuse and neglect were received.
- A total of 38,086 of received reports were referred for investigation. A total of 37,320 investigations were completed, which includes reports that were referred in the previous year.
- Of all completed investigations, 7,677 were founded for abuse or neglect and involved 11,843 victims.
- Of all victims, 46.3% were younger than 6 years old.
- Of all types of maltreatment incidences, neglect was the most frequently identified type of maltreatment (42.9%), followed by threat of harm (40.7%).
- At 43.5% alcohol and drug issues represented the largest single family stress factor when child abuse/neglect was present.
- The next most common stressors were domestic violence (33.7%) and parent/caregiver involvement with law enforcement agencies (25.2%).
- During FFY 2016, a total of 6,066 children were served in their homes, exclusive of children in post-substitute care who were on a trial home visit.
- Of all children served with an in-home case during FFY 2016, a total of 41.8% received services beyond case-management and safety assessment services while being served in-home.

Health

According to the Community Health Assessment Marion County 2017 Update:

Key Demographic Finding for Marion County:

- A higher percentage of Marion County residents are under 25 than in the State of Oregon.
- A higher percentages of Marion County residents identify as Hispanic/Latino than in the State of Oregon.
- A higher percentage of Marion county residents speak a language other than English at home than in the State of Oregon.
- One third of the population of Marion County lives outside the five largest cities in the County (Salem, Keizer, Silverton, Stayton and Woodburn).

Key Socioeconomic Findings for Marion County:

- Marion County residents have a lower median household income than both the State of Oregon and the United States.
- A higher percentage of the population of Marion County are living below the federal poverty level than in both the State of Oregon and the United States.
- Marion County has a lower percentage of residents with a Bachelor's degree or higher than both the State of Oregon and the United States.

Key Access to Care Finding for Marion County:

- A higher percentage of Marion County residents have public insurance or no insurance than in Oregon and the United States

Key Injury Prevention/Safety Findings for Marion County:

- Men die from injuries at higher rates than women in Marion County.
- The main causes of injury death in Marion County are: falls, poisoning and motor vehicle accidents.
- Persons in Marion County who identify as White, non-Hispanics are more likely to die of accidental injury than individuals who identify as Hispanic.

Key Mortality Finding for Marion County:

Marion County residents die at about the same rate than Oregon residents.

- The top five leading cause of death in Marion County are: 1) cancer, 2) heart disease, 3) unintentional injuries, 4) stroke, and 5) Chronic lower respiratory diseases
- Men die at higher rates than women in Marion County from suicide, heart disease, colon cancer, lung cancer, diabetes, and alcohol.
- Women die at higher rates than men in Marion County from Alzheimer's disease.
- Marion County residents die from suicide at a lower rate than Oregon residents. However, since 2013 the rate has been increasing and is approaching state levels. Neither Marion County nor Oregon has met the Healthy People 2020 goal for suicides. This indicator has been selected by the Community Health Improvement Partnership as a priority measure.

Key Maternal & Child Health Findings for Marion County:

- Marion County has a higher teen birth rate than in the State of Oregon
- A higher percentage of women in Marion County who identify as white, non-Hispanic receive first trimester prenatal care than women who identify as any other race or ethnicity.
- Tobacco use during pregnancy, while still high in Marion County has been decreasing since 2011.

Key Health Behavior Findings for Marion County:

- A little over 60% of Marion County adults 50-75 years of age are up to date on their colon cancer screenings, compared with the State of Oregon at just over 60%.
- The Marion County Hispanic teen pregnancy rate has dropped by nearly half from (~85 per 1,000 15-19 year old females) in 2010 to (~45 per 1,000 15-19 year old females) in 2015.
- A higher percentage of Marion County residents are considered to be obese (34%) than Oregon residents (27%).

Key Communicable Disease Finding for Marion County:

- Chlamydia incidence rates are increasing in Marion County. (450.6 per 100,000 in 2012 to 510.8 per 100,000 in 2016; a 13% increase).
- Gonorrhea incidence rates are increasing in Marion County. (32.7 per 100,000 in 2012 to 107.3 per 100,000 in 2016; a 228% increase).
- Syphilis incidence rates are increasing in Marion County (1.9 per 100,000 in 2012 to 17.2 per 100,000 in 2016; an 805% increase).

According to the Polk County Community Health Assessment 2017 update:

Key Demographic Finding for Polk County:

- About 84% of people in Polk County reside in an incorporated community: Salem, Dallas, Monmouth, Independence, Falls City, and Willamina.
- Polk County has a larger proportion of individuals between the ages of 0- 24 years old than in the State of Oregon and the United States.
- Polk County has a higher proportion of veterans than Oregon and the United States.

Key Socioeconomic Finding for Polk County:

- Polk County residents have a slightly higher median household income than Oregon residents and Americans in general.
- A higher percentage of Polk County residents under the age of 18 live below the federal poverty level than Oregon residents.
- Polk County has fewer people who did not complete high school than in the state of Oregon and the United States.

Key Access to Care Finding for Polk County:

- The uninsured rate in Polk County dropped 8% from 2012 (13%) to 2014 (5%).
- Gaps still exist in accessing needed care including vision and dental care in Polk County.

Key Injury Prevention/Safety Findings for Polk County:

- Men die at higher rates from injuries than women in Polk County.
- The main causes of injury death in Polk County are: falls, poisoning and motor vehicle accidents.

Key Mortality Findings for Polk County:

- Polk County residents die at a lower rate than the state of Oregon.
- The leading causes of death in Polk County are: heart disease, Alzheimer's disease, and lung cancer.

Key Maternal & Child Health Findings for Polk County:

- The birth rate has steadily declined since 2009 in Polk County.
- The percentage of moms who receive first trimester prenatal care has been increasing since 2008 in Polk County.

Key Built Environment Findings for Polk County:

- Almost one third of Polk County residents believe their access to public transportation is poor.
- Almost one third of Polk County residents believe the county is an excellent place to raise a family.
- Almost one half of Polk County residents believe their access to healthy foods is good.

Key Health Behavior findings for Polk County:

- Racial and ethnic disparities exist in the Polk County teen pregnancy rate, however it has steadily declined since 2008.
- Alcohol impaired driving deaths in Polk County occur at a higher rate than in the State of Oregon.
- Tobacco, alcohol and marijuana use in youth increase with increasing grade levels in Polk County.

Key Communicable Disease Finding for Polk County:

- Syphilis rates in Oregon have increased dramatically while remaining stable in Polk County since 2011.
- Immunization rates for 2 years olds in Polk County are slightly lower than the state average.

Key Chronic Disease Findings for Polk County:

- The breast cancer incidence rate is higher in Polk County than in the state of Oregon.
- The prostate cancer rate in Polk County, although with racial and ethnic disparities, is overall higher than in the State of Oregon.
- The Age-Adjusted hospitalization rate due to diabetes has steadily increased in Polk County since 2007.

Drugs and Alcohol

Drug and alcohol abuse and addiction are significant issues in both Marion and Polk Counties and a contributing factor to abuse, illness, death and the removal of children from the home for safety reasons. The District Attorney's Office in Marion County collects data about children removed from their parent's custody due to drug use. In 2005 1,123 children were removed from their homes due to parent drug use. During the first quarter of 2015, 107 children were removed from their homes because of parental drug use. In 2005, 114 children were born who tested positive for drugs and taken into protective custody. Already during the first quarter of 2015, 2 children were born in Marion County who tested positive for drugs and were removed from their parent's care.

The number of cases that have involved methamphetamine in Marion County has remained constant over the past 10 years. In 2008 there were 906 and in 2014 865. Heroin, related cases, on the other hand, were at 55 in 2008, 208 in 2013 and then decreased in 2014 to 173.

In Marion County, alcohol and drug dependence or abuse has risen each year since 2006 in every age group, as has admitted use of marijuana, medically unnecessary prescription pain killers and other drugs. On a positive note, Marion County 8th and 11th graders show a reduction in their use of alcohol, marijuana, inhalants, medically unnecessary prescriptions pain killers and other drugs with steadily decreasing numbers since 2000.

In Polk County there has been a steady increase in the number of people reporting drug dependence or abuse, including marijuana, medically unnecessary prescription pain

killers and other drugs among adults. Polk County youth show decreasing numbers who report binge drinking and alcohol use. However, the use of prescription drugs without doctor's orders and marijuana use is on the rise among Polk County 8th and 11th graders.

Treatment options for drug or alcohol addiction in Marion and Polk Counties are limited. There is one residential treatment program in Salem and several outpatient providers. In Polk County there are no residential treatment programs. There is an outpatient program in Dallas and one in West Salem.

In Marion and Polk County one of the top leading causes of homelessness is due to substance abuse. Between the year 2002 and 2012, 4,182 people died in Oregon due to unintentional and undetermined drug overdose. Oregon is ranked 4th in the Nation for the most illicit drug use. In Marion County there are drug abuse prevention resources that are targeted for teens, parents, and families. The Marion County Substance Abuse Prevention Program uses the science of prevention to prevent alcohol and drug abuse in our community, but access is limited.

- 17% of adults in Marion County smoke cigarettes
- 18% of 11th graders in Marion County have used marijuana in the last 30 days and only 36% of 11th graders see marijuana as harmful
- The alcohol-induced mortality rate in Marion County has been declining and is lower than the Oregon rate
- Marion County residents die at a lower rate from drug-induced mortality than Oregon residents. This may indicate lower drug use in Marion County than in the state of Oregon as a whole. However, more recently drug-induced mortality rates have been rising in the county
- Pregnant women in Marion County use tobacco at a slightly less rate than the Oregon rate.
- Substance abuse (alcohol, tobacco, and drugs) is in the top three health concerns for both Marion County Health and Social Service Partners and Marion County Community Members.

DISABILITY SERVICES

Salem Keizer Head Start (SKHS) After active recruitment of children with disabilities from Willamette Education Service District (WESD), and open enrollment, Salem Keizer Head Start began the 2017-2018 academic years with 34 children with disabilities. These children are defined as having a current Individual Family Service Plan (IFSP) with WESD. Sixteen of the 34 students are returners from the 2016-2017 school years. As of January 4, 2018, the number has increased to 43 children. For the 2017-18 school year, SKHS has made 22 referrals. Of these referrals, 11 child have been evaluated and 8 have qualified for services. 11 are in the process of completing an evaluation.

Family Building Bocks (FBB) During the 2017-2018 school years, EHS-FBB has referred 7 children, 3 qualified for services, 2 parents declined an evaluation, 1 no showed, and 1 didn't qualify.

Community Action Head Start (CAHS) Operates three separate programs. Our Disabilities Services are monitored by a Disabilities team to maximize community partnerships outlined in our Inter-Agency Agreement with Willamette Education Service District. Since our enrollment fluctuates to meet family needs, our number of children with disabilities changes frequently. Our records indicate 140 children with identified educational disabilities have entered our program since September 2017. Our December total for currently enrolled with an IFSP is 82 children throughout our three programs. We have been tracking all referrals to WESD for child evaluations initiated by parents, doctors and/or teachers. As of the end of December, our program has supported referrals for 36 children with eight newly eligible for Special Education services.

Marion County Children with Diagnosed Disabilities

Type of Disability	Salem Keizer Head Start	Family Building Blocks	Community Action Head Start (0-5 year olds/3 programs)
Hearing Impairment/Deaf	18	0	8
Vision Impairment	5	0	6
Speech/Language	233	23	45
Emotional Disturbance	0	0	6
Traumatic Brain Injury	2	0	6
Orthopedic Impairment	7	0	6
Other Health Impairment	19	0	7
Autism Spectrum Disorder	9	0	6
Developmental Delay	214	20	34

Total	517	43	124
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Polk County Children with Diagnosed Disabilities

Type of Disability	Salem Keizer Head Start	Family Building Blocks	Community Action Head Start (0-5 year olds/3 programs)
Hearing Impairment/Deaf	N/A	1	0
Vision Impairment	N/A	0	0
Speech/Language	N/A	0	9
Emotional Disturbance	N/A	0	0
Traumatic Brain Injury	N/A	0	0
Orthopedic Impairment	N/A	0	0
Other Health Impairment	N/A	0	0
Autism Spectrum Disorder	N/A	0	0
Developmental Delay	N/A	10	7
Total	N/A	11	16

SALEM-KEIZER HEAD START			COMMUNITY ACTION HEAD START		
Site	# of Classes	Children with IFSP	Site	# of classes	Children with IFSP
Baker	2	0	Buena Crest - Brooks	6	8
Bethel	4	7	Cascade – East Marion Co.	3	11
E. Salem Com. Center	4	9	Center Street	2	2
Fruitland	4	10	Dallas – Polk Co.	2	4
Lee	2	6	Edgewater	2	6
Liberty	2	5	Independence – Polk Co.	2	5
Schirle	2	5	Kroc Center - Duration	1	3
			Maple	4	8
			Middle Grove	13	21
			Outreach - Duration	1	1
			Silverton Road – Duration	1	3
			Woodburn – N Marion Co.	3	3
SKHS - Total	20	340	CA Head Start	40	75
Current enrollment	Classes	Children	Total	Classes	
WAIT LIST	NA	171	CA Early Head Start	7 Classes & 4 Home Base	5
Pending Evaluation	NA	11	CA Child Care Partners	2 Classes & 5 Family Child Care	2

Mental Health

In their first years of life, children rapidly develop the social and emotional capacities that prepare them to be self-confident, trusting, empathic, intellectually inquisitive, competent in using language to communicate, and capable of relating well to others. Sometimes called early childhood mental health, or infant mental health, healthy social and emotional development refers to a child's developing capacity to:

- Experience, manage and express the full range of positive and negative emotions;
- Develop close, satisfying relationships with other children and adults; and
- Actively explore their environment and learn

Early childhood social and emotional development is firmly tied to every other area of growth and development—physical growth and health, communication and language development, and cognitive skills, as well as the child's early relationships. If young children do not achieve early social and emotional milestones that are linked to positive early childhood mental health, they will not do well in the early school years and subsequently, are at higher risk for school failure, juvenile delinquency, and a variety of other problems later in life. Social and emotional development lays the foundation that helps guide a child into adulthood. Early experiences can build a strong foundation or a fragile one, and can affect the way children react and respond to the world around them for the rest of their lives.

Children who are emotionally healthy have a significantly greater chance of achieving success in school compared with those who have emotional difficulties. Research indicates, however, that between one-quarter and one-third of young children are perceived as not being ready to succeed in school.

Cost-benefit analyses confirm that nurturing young children's social, emotional and behavioral skills through quality early educational experiences produces an economic return to society. This occurs over the short term and over time through a contribution of labor force skills that generate national economic growth and lower crime rates that keep down taxpayer costs. Children with healthy social and emotional skills form the capacities to develop lasting friendships and intimate relationships, effectively care for their own children, hold a job, and become productive citizens.

One effective way to reach young children and their families is through early childhood providers who have direct contact with them. Families with children may have contact with one or more current programs or settings such as child care settings, Part C early intervention programs, home visiting programs, Head Start and other preschool programs, and their pediatrician's office. These settings provide learning environments that can support healthy social and emotional development. By providing mental health consultation and training in these various settings, staff can prevent behavioral problems, support relationships with families, and identify early warning signs of mental health disorders.

For children who are at risk of poor mental health outcomes, high-quality child care programs can serve as a prevention approach and can promote healthy social and

emotional development. These child care arrangements include family, friends and neighbors; family child care homes; and center-based child care. Research demonstrates that the quality of child care affects the social and emotional development of young children. High-quality programs, which offer children emotional nurturance and positive early learning experiences, enhance development and prepare children for school.

To achieve high-quality child care, research shows that certain key elements make a difference. These elements include well-trained caregivers, adequate compensation to encourage recruitment and retention of staff, low staff-child ratios, and parent involvement. Such elements not only promote strong, secure relationships and high-quality interactions between caregiver and child, but also improve attention to children's interest in problem solving, language development, social skills and physical development. Studies show that high-quality programs can even reduce risk factors for young children by mitigating the effects of poverty and maternal depression.

Salem Keizer Head Start (SKHS) provides a variety of mental health supports in order to best meet the needs of students. The program contracts a mental health provider to conduct observations, one on one therapy, group therapy through Theraplay, meetings with parents and staff, individual support plans and debriefing with parents which may include a referral to local mental health providers. The providers that the mental health consultant most commonly refers families to are Marion County Children's Behavioral Health, Options Counseling Services, New Perspectives and Valley Mental Health and [Valley Mental Health](#).

In an effort to address the mental health and behavior concerns that are occurring in classrooms, SKHS provides classroom staff the opportunity to attend Care Team. The Care Team discusses students who are not responding to classroom interventions and strategies and need additional support. The Care Team consists of the Program Coordinator, Education Coordinator, Disabilities Coordinator, Family Services Coordinator, Mental Health Consultant, Teacher, Instructional Assistant and Advocate. The teacher completes a Functional Behavioral Analysis for students and the Care Team reviews the information. At the Care Team meeting, the team will develop a behavior plan to support the student.

As of December, Care Team has created 7 behavior plans for the 2017-2018 school years. Part of the plan may be to refer a child to Willamette Education Service District (WESD) to be evaluated for behavioral concerns. This year three students who were staffed at Care Team have been referred to WESD. Of those three referrals only one has been evaluated and qualified for special education services as of December 15, 2017.

Each year we encounter a few classrooms that have a higher than average number of students with behavior or mental health needs. In each of these SKHS classrooms the program has provided an extra adult for the classroom in order to assist with the high needs of the students. In addition, the mental health consultant engages the class in Theraplay activities weekly.

Community Action Head Start offers on-site counseling for our families and children through play therapy, filial therapy and family therapy services. We currently see up to 10 families at any given time with options to refer to other community mental health agencies when needed. This is currently done through our contracted mental health providers.

Our Mental Health Specialist (MHS) & Disabilities team work with families by serving them through providing support both in the classroom and through home based services to address any social and emotional challenges of currently enrolled children. This team implements the book and workbook titled 'The Whole Brain Child' co-authored by Dr. Daniel Siegel & Dr. Tina Bryson. These resources are being used to educate staff and parents on brain development and attachment and how to apply this research based information in the classroom and in the home. The approach is based on supporting early secure attachments by learning how to connect with children in their 'emotion' brain in order to help them self-regulate before helping children in their 'logic' brain. The outcome provides opportunities for children to be more available for learning how to find solutions and possibilities that are more effective, healthy and developmentally appropriate even when challenging behaviors are present.

During this current year, 2017-2018, we continue to utilize a full site for the specific services of a counseling clinic and a therapeutic classroom which can serve our Head Start, Early Head Start and Child Care Partnership programs. These services include play therapy, filial therapy, family therapy as well as an alternate option plan for use of our therapeutic classroom.

CAA Counseling Clinic

We currently have the capabilities to serve up to 30 families within our clinic at any given time with options to refer to other community mental health agencies when needed. We work with contracted mental health providers, allowing us to offer a variety of services to our families. Our next goal is to begin to implement training opportunities for our Family Educators & Therapeutic Teachers to learn how to present Filial Therapy to parents in an easy to train/use format.

Therapeutic Classroom & Alternate Options

Our agency has worked closely with staff and families, as we continue to strengthen our ever growing team, by providing support, self-care training and other resources/services as needed. This support is provided by the many different Content Area Specialists, Director and Supervisors that make up our Head Start and Early Head Start agency.

With the increasing need to offer support for our children with challenging behaviors, we have opened up a therapeutic classroom as an alternate option for each team (consisting of teaching team, parent/guardian, triage members and any other relevant participant) to determine if the child would benefit from more 1:1 interactions and an environment set up to specifically support the individualization of each child. We currently have the capabilities to serve 8 children in this classroom. This option includes an individualized plan that will support the child through the transition into this classroom and back into the home classroom when applicable. The child receives all of the same services, educational plans and continues to have a reserved space within their home class. The Therapeutic Teacher and the home class teaching team work together on observations,

goals and home visits. This process allows the child to stay connected should the opportunity arise in which he/she has gained the skills to help with a successful return to the home class.

Other alternate options include:

- Temporary Home Based Services in which a Therapeutic Teacher visits the child in the child’s home for weekly educational visits.
- Modified Schedule in which the entire team modifies the child’s schedule in order to help the child become successful at school in smaller increments with regular reviews that work to increase the amount of time the child is in the classroom.

For all alternate options, the triage team stays involved from beginning to end in order to monitor progress, challenges and to determine whether other supports are needed.

Family Building Blocks Early Head Start has a Mental Health Consultant on site three days a week. The Consultant observes both the children and the teacher-child interactions in the classroom. These observations are then debriefed with the teachers to discuss strategies to improve teacher-child interactions and supporting children in the classroom environment. The Consultant also meets with all direct service providers on a monthly basis as a support to their professional development and self-care.

The MH Consultant partners with the EHS Classroom Supervisor & Education Coordinator to discuss professional development needs and opportunities for the teachers.

Family Building Blocks has reached out to our partners at Willamette Educational Service District for trainings and insight for children who are not responding to our interventions in the classroom. We have been able to work with WESD, and other groups dedicated to improving the lives of children with developmental needs, for resources and tools to effectively support the individual needs of all children served by our program.

In addition, Family Building Blocks partnered with six other community agencies to bring a speaker on Trauma Stewardship for a day training that all staff attended. Staff were able to discuss burnout, the motivation behind the work and what is and is not sustainable motivation for trauma work. We also explored various types of trauma and reactions to it.

	SKHS Fall 14-15	CAHS Fall 14-15	FBB Fall 14- 15	SKHS Fall 15-16	CAHS Fall 15-16	FBB Fall 15- 16	SKHS Fall 16-17	CAHS Fall 16-17	FBB Fall 16- 17
Children with Behavior Plans	25	45	0	15	82	0	13	18	0
Parent consultations provided	39	101	29	52	53	7	69	26	4
MH referrals made	12	46	12	11	47	10	20	24	5
Individual observations completed	25	9	74	15	46	42	17	28	28

SKHS and CAHS classrooms with the most behavior or mental health needs:

Program & Classroom	Fall 2016	Support provided Fall 2016	Program & Classroom	Fall 2017
SKHS	Liberty	Extra staff & weekly theraplay activities	SKHS	
	East Salem 1	Weekly theraplay activities		ES 1 PM
CAHS	Wilbur	Extra staff & weekly therapy/filial therapy	CAHS	Wilbur therapeutic classroom
	Buena Crest	Extra staff & weekly therapy/filial therapy		MG
	Dallas	Weekly play therapy/filial therapy		Cascade
	MG EHS	Extra staff & weekly therapy/filial therapy		Kroc
	MG FDFY	Extra staff & weekly therapy/filial therapy		Maple
				CCP Dawn Davis

Child Care

According to the Caring for Our Children Basics, Health and Safety Foundations for Early Care and Education report published by the Administration for Children and Families, the long-term success of children, and assist low-income working parents with the cost of child care. In partnership with families, all early care and education programs should support children's needs and age-appropriate progress across domains of language and literacy development; cognition and general knowledge; approaches to learning; physical health and well-being and motor development, and social and emotional development that will improve readiness for kindergarten. Head Start, Early Head Start, Pre-Kindergarten, and child care programs aim to support the ability of parents, teachers, child care providers and other community members to interact positively with children in stable and stimulating environments to help create a sturdy foundation for later school achievement, economic productivity, and responsible citizenship.

Licensing of center-based care and family child care homes is a process that establishes the minimum requirements necessary to protect the health and safety of children in care. State licensing requirements are regulatory requirements, including registration or certification requirements, established under State law necessary for a provider to legally operate and provide child care services.

What is Oregon's QRIS (Now Known as Spark)

Oregon's Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) is a program that raises the quality and consistency of child care and early learning programs across the state. The Quality Rating System recognizes, rewards and builds on what early learning and development programs are already doing well. It helps ensure children in QRIS programs are ready for kindergarten by connecting programs and providers with free tools, financial incentives and professional advice that they can put into practice with confidence.

Data on the following pages was provided by the Community Action Child Care Resource & Referral program with details about child care in Marion and Polk Counties.

Child Care Resource & Referral Of Marion, Polk & Yamhill Counties

A Program of Community Action Agency

Total number of ALL child care providers in SDA 3: 684

Number of Licensed Child Care Providers in SDA 3: 561

Number of SPARK Engaged Programs in Marion County: 40 Star Rated

	# Licensed	C2Q	3-Star	4-Star	5-Star
Certified Center	101	40	3	0	1
Certified Family	77	12	10	0	7
Registered Family	201	19	6	0	2
HeadStart	11	0	0	0	11
Totals	390	71	19	0	21

Number of SPARK Engaged Programs in Polk County: 17 Star Rated

	# Licensed	C2Q	3-Star	4-Star	5-Star
Certified Center	21	4	3	2	4
Certified Family	17	7	2	0	0
Registered Family	36	5	2	0	0
HeadStart	4	0	0	0	4
Totals	78	16	7	2	8

Number of SPARK Engaged Programs in Yamhill County: 24 Star Rated

	# Licensed	C2Q	3-Star	4-Star	5-Star
Certified Center	18	8	1	0	0
Certified Family	32	2	6	3	3
Registered Family	38	2	2	2	2
HeadStart	5	0	0	0	5
Totals	93	12	9	5	10



Empowering early educators
to inspire children



Number of children in Marion County SPARK rated programs: **3,548**

Number of children in Polk County SPARK rated programs: **886**

Number of children in Yamhill County SPARK rated programs: **1,034**

Marion, Polk & Yamhill Child Care Cost Analysis by Age Group 2017

Monthly, FT Rates	
Age Group	AVERAGED
Under 12 months	\$612.00
Toddler	\$590.00
Preschool aged children in full time care	\$550.00
Preschool aged children in PT preschool program	\$337.00
First grade - 12 years, before and/or after school	\$411.00
First grade - 12 years, full time care in summer	\$534.00
Daily, FT Rates	
Age Group	AVERAGED
Under 12 months	\$28.00
Toddler	\$27.00
Preschool aged children in full time care	\$24.00
Preschool aged children in PT preschool program	\$32.00
First grade - 12 years, before and/or after school	\$20.00
First grade - 12 years, full time care in summer	\$24.00

Hunger and Poverty

Food insecurity in Oregon, according to the 2011 USDA report, is holding steady at around 13.6%, while nationally the rate has ranged from 14.5 to 14.9% in the past four years. At that rate, about 491,000 Oregonians are not always sure where their next meal is coming from, and lack consistent access to adequate amounts of nutritious foods.

Addressing hunger needs to be a top priority in the Oregon state budget. The General Fund Food Program leverages the power of the Oregon Food Bank Network to acquire and distribute food through 20 regional food banks and over 900 partner agencies. Farm Direct coupon programs help seniors on fixed incomes and low-income families get more healthy food on their tables by supporting Oregon farmers.

Recent data from Marion-Polk Food Share

- In all, one of every five area households ate from an emergency food box at least once during the year. And, among those eating from food boxes were an average of more than 16,000 children a month
- Children are especially vulnerable to even temporary food insecurity. Scientific evidence abounds linking hunger and poor nutrition to problems in mental development, physical health, academic achievement and behavior. Some of these problems carry over to adulthood reducing ones potential for economic productivity
- An average of 9,440 families each month accessed an emergency food box to help make ends meet. That average is 5% more than the previous year
- MPFS records show the rate of increase in need slowed this year. Looking back, the increase between fiscal years 2010 and 2011 was 14%; between 2011 and 2012, it was 22%; and between 2012 and 2014 it slowed to 5%
- Service statistics from July 1 through September 30 of this year (the first quarter of the 2013-2014 MPFS fiscal year) showed a monthly average of more than 9,600 families seeking emergency food boxes. That's up 600 from last year at the same time, a 6% increase
- Children First for Oregon reported that more than 25,000 children in Marion County were living in poverty in 2011, and those being assisted by SNAP food stamps numbered 37,039. In Polk County, 3,303 children were living in poverty, and 4,812 children were assisted by SNAP
- An estimated 12.7 % of American households were food insecure at least some time during 2015, that percentage decreased by 2.2% from the year 2014. In Oregon about 16% of families were struggling to have enough food for everyone in their household. This high percentage makes Oregon the hungriest State in the Western United States
- Every month more than 40,000 individuals are eating at least one meal from the Marion-Polk Food Share network, and that includes 14,000 children.
- Throughout the state of Oregon about 644,000 individuals are food insecure, of those individuals 223,480 are children.
- 34% of the individuals receiving emergency food are children.
- 44,050 people living in Marion County are food insecure, which is at a 13.7% rate. In Polk county 10,860 people are food insecure, which is at a 14.2% rate.

- Across Oregon 27% of people receiving food said that long term unemployment was the cause of this. Long term unemployment is forcing individuals to seek emergency food. That compared to 22% in 2008 at the beginning of the recession.
- 72 % of people who receive food have incomes below the federal poverty level. With the help of a food pantry about 80% of households are able to meet their food needs for the month.
- Most adult emergency food recipients are working, retired, looking for work, or are disabled.
- 34% of those receiving emergency food are children.
- 18% of Marion County lives below the federal poverty level.
- The cost of rent and/or housing plus the increasing cost of childcare have been two main contributors to food insecurity.

**Marion and Polk County Elementary Schools
Free/Reduced Lunch Eligibility by School 2017-2018**

District	School	Eligible %
Salem Keizer	Auburn ES	86%
Salem Keizer	Battle Creek ES	39%
Salem Keizer	Brush College ES	30%
Salem Keizer	Bush ES	76%
Salem Keizer	Candelaria ES	23%
Salem Keizer	Chapman Hill ES	31%
Salem Keizer	Chavez ES	82%
Salem Keizer	Clear Lake ES	33%
Salem Keizer	Cummings ES	52%
Salem Keizer	Englewood ES	71%
Salem Keizer	Eyre	85%
Salem Keizer	Forest Ridge	28%
Salem Keizer	Four Corners	88%
Salem Keizer	Grant	78%
Salem Keizer	Gubser	42%
Salem Keizer	Hallman	86%
Salem Keizer	Hammond	75%
Salem Keizer	Harritt	54%
Salem Keizer	Hayesville	82%
Salem Keizer	Highland	91%
Salem Keizer	Hoover	91%
Salem Keizer	Kalapuya	30%
Salem Keizer	Keizer	79%
Salem Keizer	Kennedy	86%
Salem Keizer	Lamb	83%
Salem Keizer	Lee	48%
Salem Keizer	Liberty	48%
Salem Keizer	McKinley	39%
Salem Keizer	Miller	72%
Salem Keizer	Morningside ES	47%
Salem Keizer	Myers ES	38%
Salem Keizer	Optimum Learn. Enviro.	16%
Salem Keizer	Pringle ES	38%
Salem Keizer	Richmond ES	91%
Salem Keizer	Salem Heights ES	51%
Salem Keizer	Schirle ES	33%
Salem Keizer	Scott ES	79%
Salem Keizer	Sumpter ES	23%
Salem Keizer	Swegle ES	80%

Salem Keizer	Valley Inquiry Charter	36%
Salem Keizer	Washington ES	89%
Salem Keizer	Weddle ES	84%
Salem Keizer	Wright ES	43%
Salem Keizer	Yoshikai ES	81%
Cascade	Aumsville	51%
Cascade	Cloverdale	23%
Cascade	Turner	29%
North Santiam	Mari-Linn	55%
North Santiam	Stayton	69%
North Santiam	Sublimity	23%
Santiam Canyon	Mill City	47%
Woodburn	Heritage	100%
Woodburn	Lincoln	100%
Woodburn	Nellie Muir	100%
Woodburn	Washington	100%
Dallas	Luckiamute Valley Charter	52%
Dallas	Lyle	38%
Dallas	Oakdale Heights	38%
Dallas	Whitworth	45%
Falls City	Falls City	100%
Central	Ash Creek	64%
Central	Independence	77%
Central	Monmouth	49%

Employment/Unemployment

Marion County is the second most populous of Oregon's counties outside the Portland-metropolitan area. Marion County's population has continued to grow throughout the past years, including increases in its ethnic and racial diversity. Marion County spans over 1,200 square miles and includes rural, suburban, and urban communities.

Oregon's labor force expanded rapidly in recent months. The seasonally adjusted civilian labor force, which includes the employed and the unemployed, rose by 5,600 in September, following similarly rapid gains in the prior two months. This helped Oregon's labor force participation rate rise to 61.5% in September, from 61.1% in June.

Over the past 12 months, these industries led the expansion: professional and business services (+7,800 jobs, +3.7%), health care and social assistance (+5,800 jobs, +2.8%), leisure and hospitality (+5,600 jobs, +3.2%), and manufacturing (+5,000 jobs, +2.9%). In addition, government (+6,000 jobs, +2.1%) recently contributed to overall employment gains following continuous job losses from 2009 through mid-2013. Following rapid job gains during November 2013 through May 2014, the pace of job gains slowed over the past four months. Seasonally adjusted payroll employment in September declined 300, after growing by 4,200 in August.

Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.7% in September. The state's rate has been near 5.5% throughout the year, staying between 6.3% and 5.2% during each of the past 11 months. In September, Oregon's unemployment rate was above the U.S. unemployment rate of 5.0%. The number of people unemployed because they lost their job is falling. In September, approximately 51,000 unemployed Oregonians were unemployed due to involuntary job loss.

Unemployment caused by job loss declined rapidly since reaching a peak of more than 140,000 in mid-2009. This decline is a sign of continuing strengthening in the demand for workers. Meanwhile, the number of unemployed new and returning people in the labor force totaled about 59,000, a level that has been maintained throughout the past four years.

Enormous changes in the economy began in the decades prior to 1990 and continued to take shape during the past 25 years. More mothers with young children are in the labor force. In 2013, 64% of mothers with children under the age of 6 were employed, compared with 58% in 1990, but the change was driven almost exclusively by the employment patterns of single mothers. From 1994 to 2010, the employment rate of married mothers with young children stayed relatively constant at about 60%. In contrast, 49% of single mothers with children less than 6 years old were employed in 1994; by 2000, that figure had jumped to a peak of 69%, before gradually declining to 60% in 2010. The labor force participation rates of single mothers without a college degree are particularly sensitive to changes in the business cycle. As women have increased their participation in the labor market, men without a college degree have lost ground economically.

Although unemployment is slowly declining, well-paying, unionized blue-collar jobs have continued to disappear. New job growth has been concentrated in the low-wage service sector and in nonstandard employment that tends to be less stable and offer few or no benefits, such as health insurance and paid sick leave. A stronger labor market and an increase in job quality would help to reduce child poverty.

After the recession hit in late 2007, unemployment soared and child poverty increased. The stimulus package expanded EITC benefits and the additional Child Tax Credit for low-income families and temporarily increased access to food stamps, tempering the worst effects of the recession for children. But the child poverty rate continued to increase after the recession ended. From 1990 to 2000, the official child poverty rate dropped from 21 to 16 percent. By 2010, it had reached 22% and has remained roughly at that level. Data indicates that federal and state anti-poverty efforts can and are making a substantial difference in the lives of low-income children and families. However, the increase in child poverty to 19% between 2009 and 2012, even taking benefits into account, reflects the weak labor market for workers without a college degree, particularly those lacking a high school diploma.

National data mask a great deal of state-by state and regional variations in child well-being. A state-level examination of the data reveals a hard truth: A child's chances of thriving depend not just on individual, familial and community characteristics, but also on the state in which she or he is born and raised. States vary considerably in their amount of wealth and other resources. State policy choices also strongly influence children's chances for success. For example, Oregon ranked among the top 10 states in the Health domain, but only placed 40th in terms of the Economic Well-Being of its children. To help children grow into successful, productive adults, their parents need well-paying jobs, affordable housing and the ability to invest in their children's future. When parents are unemployed or earn low wages, they may struggle to meet their children's most basic needs. Economic uncertainty also increases parental stress, which, in turn, can compromise parenting. The negative effects of poverty on children also increase the chances of poor outcomes for youth and young adults, such as teen pregnancy and failure to graduate from high school.

Growing up in poverty is one of the greatest threats to healthy child development. Poverty and financial stress can impede children's cognitive development and their ability to learn. It can contribute to behavioral, social and emotional problems and poor health. The risks posed by economic hardship are greatest among children who experience poverty when they are young and among those who experience persistent and deep poverty. Already high compared with other developed nations, the child poverty rate in the United States increased dramatically as a result of the economic crisis. The official poverty line in 2012 was \$23,283 for a family of two adults and two children.

Children living in families lacking secure parental employment, defined as those families where no parent works full time, year round, are particularly vulnerable. Without at least one parent employed full time, children are more likely to fall into poverty. Yet, too many parents lack the education and skills needed to secure a good full-time job and are forced to piece together part-time or temporary work that does not provide sufficient or stable income. The recession exacerbated both unemployment and underemployment.

The Employment Department reports unemployment rates by using the U.S. Census statistical population groupings that reflect where people actually live and work. Salem is divided between Marion and Polk counties so the Employment Department has combined both counties to calculate unemployment. The following graph compares unemployment rates nationally, statewide, and for Marion and Polk Counties as well as the Salem MSA for the last three years.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AREA

	Oct. 2013	Oct. 2014	Oct. 2015	Oct. 2016	Oct. 2017
United States	7.3	5.8	5.0	4.9	4.4
Oregon	7.7	7.0	6.0	5.3	4.1
Salem MSA *	8.2	7.2	6.3	5.4	4.2
Marion County	8.3	7.4	6.7	5.5	4.2
Polk County	7.4	6.4	6.2	5.8	4.2

* Salem MSA includes Marion and Polk Counties

In an article published on October 3, 2016, the State of Oregon Employment Department indicated that Oregon's economic expansion is continuing. August marked the 50th consecutive month of job growth; the longest string of monthly gains since comparable records started back in 1990. Since June 2012, employers have added more than 200,000 jobs – an average gain of 4,200 jobs per month. Since May, Oregon's job growth has been the fastest in the nation, averaging 3.3 percent.

The outlook calls for this red-hot growth trajectory to cool slightly through 2017, according to the latest Oregon Economic and Revenue Forecast from the Oregon Office of Economic Analysis (OEA). They anticipate growth to slow to just under 3 percent; still considered robust, and strong enough to keep up with population growth.

Gains will be dominated by service sector industries such as the large and diverse professional and business services sector (e.g. company headquarters, temp help, computer systems design); leisure and hospitality (e.g. restaurants, golf courses); and private health care.

While goods-producing industries have propelled growth in recent years, they are expected to play a smaller role going forward. Notably manufacturing, which is expected to downshift into neutral in 2017 following six years of gains totaling 24,000 jobs. OEA points to Intel's downsizing, a weak global economy, the strong dollar, and the cyclical nature of manufacturing overall as reasons behind the flat forecast. Construction will also slow, but still add thousands of jobs as the housing rebound continues, driven by new household formation and in-migration.

Overall, 2016 will end up 3.3 percent over 2015 (57,200 jobs) before slowing to 2.7 percent in 2017 (50,500 jobs). Looking further out, OEA expects Oregon job growth will continue to

outpace the average state as long as we maintain our three fundamental foundations for economic growth:

A growing and skilled labor supply: People move to Oregon, in good times and in bad. On average, these new residents are young and educated; a rich source of labor for the state's new and expanding businesses.

Industry structure: Oregon's industry makeup is more similar to the U.S. overall than nearly all other states. While we're more concentrated in manufacturing, which is experiencing a slowdown, we're also more concentrated in industries expected to do well in the coming years such as company headquarters, food and beverage manufacturing, crop production and nurseries, and software.

Start-ups: New businesses are considered an important source of innovation, ideas, and products that propel economic growth.

The coming years should see Oregon's job growth outperform the nation, a trend we've seen in past expansions. Job gains will hold unemployment down near historic lows of 5 percent.

Job growth in Oregon hit a post-recession peak of 3.6 percent in the summer of 2015. The pace has slowly but surely declined since, falling to an average of 2.5 percent through the first eight months of 2017. Despite the deceleration, the outlook remains positive according to the latest forecast from the Office of Economic Analysis (OEA). While the state won't return to peak growth rates any time soon, most signs indicate our economic expansion will continue at a healthy, sustainable pace over the next few years.

The recent slowing is neither unexpected nor concerning. At this stage in our economic expansion, job creation is constrained by a shrinking supply of available workers. OEA isn't worried, given the accompanying labor market dynamics: low unemployment rate, increasing labor force participation, and rising incomes. In the current environment, growth rates in excess of 3 percent – or 4,000 to 5,000 jobs a month – aren't realistic. Nor are they necessary: OEA estimates growth of about 2 percent annually – or roughly 3,000 jobs a month – is enough to keep unemployment down and account for population growth. Growth will be powered by the large and diverse professional and business services (e.g., company headquarters, temp help, computer systems design); leisure and hospitality (e.g., restaurants, golf courses); and private health care. Construction will outperform the overall economy as the housing recovery continues and in-migration remains high. Job creation in government will keep pace with population growth and the corresponding increase in demand for public services. Manufacturing, after hitting a soft patch in 2016, has started adding jobs again with more gains expected. Growth will be strongest in food and beverage (e.g., breweries) manufacturing.

Overall, 2017 will end up 2.1 percent over 2016 (39,300 jobs) with a similar pace forecasted for 2018. Oregon's job growth will continue to outpace the average state as long as we maintain three major advantages that have served us well in the past: Our ability to attract and retain a skilled labor force; our industry structure; and a favorable climate for new business formation.

Housing and Homelessness

Families applying for housing assistance through any of the three agencies in our area are met with lengthy waiting lists.

Agency	Program	Description	Wait Time
Marion County	Section 8	Housing Choice Vouchers	1-3 years
Polk County	Section 8	Housing Choice Vouchers	18-24 months
City of Salem	Section 8	Housing Choice Vouchers	24-30 months
City of Salem	Public Housing	Apartments 3 Bedroom	36-48 months
City of Salem	Public Housing	Apartments 4 & 5 Bedroom	36-48 months
City of Salem	Senior Housing	Various City Owned Properties	9-12 months
City of Salem	Public Housing	Various City Owned Properties	12-18 months
City of Salem	Public Housing	One Person Must Be Disabled	3-4years
City of Salem	Single Resident	Women Only, Shared Living Space	6-12 months
City of Salem	SHA Homes 2 Bedroom	Primarily placed by downsizing current PH	3-4 years

In Marion and Polk Counties the number of homeless people comes from a count and survey of the homeless, conducted by Community Action Agency. On January 28, 2015 community volunteers conducted interviews with people who were homeless, with no permanent place to reside in Marion and Polk counties. The interviews were conducted on the street, in parks, under bridges, in camps and at area homeless service organizations. 192 individuals, in 153 households, participated in the survey. All participants were informed their participation was voluntary and their names would not be collected. 1,660 homeless people were identified in Marion and Polk counties using a variety of methods to gather data in 2015. Homeless street surveys-247, one night shelter count-765, short surveys-25, jail surveys-132 and school counts-491. The four most common reasons for homelessness: Unemployed 41%, couldn't afford rent 23%, homeless by choice 17%, mental or emotional disorder 16%. The four most services needed: Housing assistance 64%, food assistance 43%, transportation assistance 37% and dental treatment 37%.

Demographics:

- Street interviews resulted in data collected from 129 males, 59 females, and 3 did not disclose
- Single adults made up the majority of the household types, numbering 122 or 80% of all households
- The largest number of participants fell into the 40-49 age group
- 89% of respondents described themselves as White for their race, but 18% did not respond to the question
- 32% of respondents did not complete high school or receive a GED

Marion County Homeless Family Types

- Single adult 81%
- Adult couple without children 11%

- Adult with other adult family member 5%
- Single parent with children 1%
- Unaccompanied youth 2%

Polk County Homeless Family Types

- Single adult 75%
- Adult couple without children 18%
- Adult with other adult family member 5%
- Two parents with children 2%

Marion County and Polk County (Oregon) Point in time count, January 25, 2017

Summary by household type reported:

	Sheltered Emergency Shelter	Sheltered Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Households without children	210	285	225	750
Households with at least one adult and child	13	72	32	117
Households with only children	1	3	0	4
Total homeless households				871

Summary of persons in each household type:

	Sheltered Emergency Shelter	Sheltered Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Persons in households without children				
Persons 18 to 24	21	26	19	66
Persons over age 24	190	264	246	700
Persons in households with at least one adult and one child				
Children under age 18	26	152	52	230
Persons age 18 to 24	0	13	3	16

Persons over age 24	14	89	30	133
Persons in households with only children	1	5	0	6
Total Homeless Persons				1151

Demographic summary by ethnicity:

	Sheltered Emergency Shelter	Sheltered Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Hispanic/Latino	31	81	19	131
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	221	466	333	1020
Total				1151

Demographic summary by gender:

Female	115	209	147	471
Male	136	336	205	677
Transgender	0	2	0	2
Does not identify	1	0	0	0
Total				1151

Demographic summary by race:

	Sheltered Emergency Shelter	Sheltered Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Black or African-American	14	32	1	47
White	223	459	327	1009
Asian	2	8	0	10
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	11	2	21
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	3	19	0	22
Multiple Races	2	18	22	42
Total				1151

Summary of homeless persons by subpopulations reported:

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total Population
Chronically Homeless			
Chronically homeless individuals	79	0	79
Persons in chronically homeless households with children	5	0	5
Severely mentally ill	22	0	22
Chronic substance abuse	37	0	37
Veterans	41	6	47
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0
Victims of domestic violence	142	0	142
Parenting Youth			
Parenting youth under 18	1	0	1
Parenting youth 18-24	5	2	7
Children of parenting youth	10	1	11
Unaccompanied youth under Age 18	1	2	3
Unaccompanied youth age 18-24	21	12	33

Homelessness in the public school system is tracked by the Oregon Department of Education and individual school district homeless education liaisons. Data by school is found in the following charts.

Salem Keizer School District

Elementary School	Count	Elementary School	Count
Auburn	8	Battlecreek	3
Brush College	4	Bush	13
Candelaria	0	Chapman Hill	6
Chavez	13	Clear Lake	1
Cummings	3	Englewood	2
Eyre	11	Forest Ridge	1
Four Corners	4	Grant	8
Gubser	9	Hallman	11
Hammond	3	Harritt	7
Hayesville	6	Highland	14
Hoover	17	Kalapuya	2
Keizer	15	Kennedy	9
Lamb	8	Lee	4
Liberty	6	McKinley	1
Miller	6	Morningside	9
Myers	5	OLE Charter	0
Pringle	8	Richmond	8
Salem Heights	5	Schirle	3
Scott	1	Sumpter	9
Swegle	7	Valley Inquiry CS	0
Washington	13	Weddle	15
Wright	47	Yoshikai	15
		Total	302

Woodburn School District

School	Count	School	Count
Heritage Elementary	19	Lincoln Elementary	15
Nellie Muir Elementary	9	Washington Elementary	34
		Total	77

North Santiam School District

School	Count	School	Count
Mari-Linn Elementary	3	Sublimity Elementary	1
Stayton Elementary	6		
		Total	10

Central School District

School	Count	School	Count
Ash Creek Elementary	4	Independence Elementary	5
Monmouth Elementary	4		
		Total	13

Dallas School District

School	Count	School	Count
Oakdale Elementary	9	Lyle Elementary	16
Whitworth Elementary	22		
		Total	47

Santiam Canyon School District

School	Count	School	Count
Santiam Elementary	3		
		Total	3

Cascade School District: Unable to report by school, total for Aumsville, Turner and Cloverdale Elementary is 65.

Communities and Neighborhoods

Educational and family services are provided by several Head Start programs in the Marion and Polk county areas. Each community is listed below with information about which Head Start and school district serve the community, the number of children under five and the percent living under the poverty level with the population growth in both Marion and Polk County.

Marion County Population Growth Estimates

	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Marion County	315,355	322,880	326,150	323,259	315,335	339,200
Aumsville	3,584	3,182	3,895	**	3,584	3,970
Aurora	918	939	957	**	918	980
Brooks	398	**	398	**	398	**
Detroit	202	205	210	**	202	210
Donald	979	980	979	**	979	985
Gates	471	485	471	**	471	485
Gervais	2,464	2,520	2,575	**	2,464	2,570
Hubbard	3,173	3,200	3,221	**	3,173	3,300
Idanha	134	135	137	**	134	140
Jefferson	3,098	3,150	3,202	**	3,098	3,235
Keizer	36,478	36,795	37,303	**	36,478	38,345

Lyons	1,161	1,160	1,170	**	1,161	1,180
Marion	313	**	**	**	313	**
Mehama	292	**	**	**	292	**
Mill City	1,855	1,870	1,869	**	1,855	1,860
Mt. Angel	3,286	3,310	3,407	**	3,286	3,400
St. Paul	421	420	430	**	421	435
Salem	154,637	157,770	161,637	**	154,637	163,480
Scotts Mills	357	365	365	**	357	370
Silverton	9,222	9,330	9,369	**	9,222	10,070
Stayton	7,644	7,685	7,769	7,809	7,644	7,770
Sublimity	2,681	2,745	2,834	**	2,681	2,755
Turner	1,854	1,865	1,937	**	1,854	2,005
Woodburn	24,080	24,330	24,395	24,496	24,080	24,685

Polk County Population Growth Estimates

	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Polk County	75,403	77,065	76,796	77,264	75,403	81,000
Dallas	14,583	14,800	14,807	14,896	14,583	15,570
Falls City	947	950	**	994	947	950
Grand Ronde	1,661	**	**	1,636	1,661	**
Independence	8,590	8,585	8,662	8,772	8,590	9,340
Monmouth	9,534	9,720	9,906	9,869	9,534	9,855
Rickreall	77	**	**	75	**	**

City or Town	Population	<5 Years old	%Below Poverty Level	School District	HS/EHS Provider
Salem	167,421	12,389 or 7.4%	20.9%	Salem-Keizer	CAHS, SKHS, OCDC, FBB-EHS
Keizer	37,303	2,649 or 7.1%	16.9%	Salem-Keizer	CAHS, OCDC
Woodburn	24,734	2,399 or 9.7%	27.4%	Woodburn	CAHS, OCDC
Stayton	7,846	761 or 9.7%	25.4%	North Santiam	CAHS
Sublimity	2,764	165	**	North Santiam	CAHS
Aumsville	3,740	226	20.7%	Cascade	CAHS
Turner	2,272	125	11.9%	Cascade	CAHS
Gates	580	33	**	Santiam Canyon	CAHS
Lyons	1,172	43	11.7%	Santiam Canyon	CASH
Mehama	200	13	11.2%	Santiam Canyon	CAHS
Mill City	1,665	101	13%	Santiam Canyon	CAHS
Aurora	939	39	1.6%	North Marion	OCDC
Donald	961	30	11.7%	North Marion	OCDC
Detroit	209		26.1%	Santiam Canyon	**
Idanha	134	3	17.1%	Santiam Canyon	**
Jefferson	3,150	150	22.8%	Jefferson	KIDCO
Brooks	398	19	10.4%	Gervais	OCDC
Gervais	2,464	133	23.1%	Gervais	OCDC
Hubbard	3,173	155	17.1%	North Marion	OCDC
Mt. Angel	3,286	139	16.6%	Mt. Angel	OCDC
Silverton	9,493	740 or 7.8%	12.1%	Silver Falls	OCDC
Scotts Mills	357	13	10.7%	Silver Falls	OCDC
Dallas	15,102	997 or 6.6%	16.8%	Dallas	CAHS
Independence	8,768	799 or 9.1%	20.8%	Central	CAHS, OCDC
Monmouth	9,950	577 or 5.8%	34.2%	Central	CAHS, OCDC
Falls City	916	34	22.3%	Falls City	CAHS
Rickreall	77	21	**	Dallas	CAHS
Grande Ronde	1,661	70	19.1%	Willamina	Grand Ronde Tribal HS

CAHS=Community Action Head Start; SKHS=Salem Keizer Head Start;
FBB=Family Building Blocks Early Head Start
OCDC=Oregon Child Development Coalition; KIDCO=Kids and Company Head

Local Head Start Program Analysis

Salem Keizer Head Start:

Serving 340 children at 7 sites;
3 elementary schools and 4 early learning centers

Baker	Bethel	East Salem Community Center
Fruitland	Lee	Liberty Schirle

The Salem Keizer Head Start program serves 340 children in 20 classes. Children's applications are scored using criteria developed by Head Start parents, assigning point values to various risk factors a child and family may face. This allows us to select the highest needs children for services while putting lower scoring children on a waiting list. The waiting list is utilized to fill slots when children are dropped from the program. Our program was full with 340 students on September 19, 2017, at the start of the school year. The program remains full at all times until we stop enrolling new children in late spring. There are currently 171 children on the waiting list (as of 1/10/18). Applications from families who are over income are reviewed for eligibility based on the needs and situation of the child.

Income eligible children are given priority to receive Head Start services, a small percentage of the program slots may be filled with children from over-income families depending on family need. We currently serve 39 families whose income is between 101-129% of the federal poverty line and 21 families whose income is 130% or above the federal poverty line. Approximately 6% of currently enrolled children are over income. Of the 21 over income children placed in the program this year, 6 children had a diagnosed disability and 15 were children and families with high needs and/or serious mental health concerns. If a classroom area is under enrolled and school is about to begin, we may look at applications for over income children to fill classes. The average enrolled child's eligibility score is 77.25.

Our Salem Keizer Head Start program serves a diverse population. Of the 340 enrolled children, 130 are returning children who attended during the 2016-2017 school year. Of the students we serve 197 are Hispanic, 131 are White, 5 are Asian, 11 are Pacific Islander, 4 are Bi-Racial, 7 are Indian/Alaskan American and 8 are African American. Furthermore, many of the children we serve at Salem Keizer Head Start illustrate high needs and risk factors. For example, we serve 56 homeless children, 115 children who speak a language other than English in their homes and 93 parents without a high school diploma or GED. Typical work, school and training schedules of parents/caregivers with eligible children can vary. Of the 574 parents/caregivers, 283 (49.3%) are employed full-time, 55 (9.5%) are employed part-time, 48 (8.3%) are enrolled in school or a training program, 17 (2.9%) work seasonally, the remainder of the families are unemployed, disabled or retired.

Following is a detailed analysis by school including information about enrollment and trends statistics.

Baker: Two classes operate at this site, serving children from the Bush Elementary area. Baker PM has referred 2 children to WESD for further evaluation. Baker serves 14 children who speak a language other than English and 12 families in which one of the parents does not have a GED.

Baker AM		Baker PM	
Average child's score	76.6	Average child's score	68.9
Highest scoring application	322	Highest scoring application	260
Lowest scoring application	8	Lowest scoring application	11
Children on the waiting list	9	Children on the waiting list	1
Children with disabilities	0	Children with disabilities	0
Homeless children	2	Homeless children	2
Over income children	1	Over income children	0

Bethel: Two AM and two PM classes operate at this site. Bethel has been separated based on geographic location of the students. Bethel 1 AM and PM serve children from the Miller Elementary area, Bethel 2AM and PM serve children from the Mary Eyre Elementary area. Bethel 1 has referred 4 children to WESD for further evaluation Bethel serves 26 children who speak a language other than English and 16 families in which one of the parents does not have a GED.

Bethel 1AM		Bethel 1PM	
Average child's score	82.5	Average child's score	86
Highest scoring application	195	Highest scoring application	323
Lowest scoring application	24	Lowest scoring application	0
Children on the waiting list	1	Children on the waiting list	16
Children with disabilities	2	Children with disabilities	2
Homeless children	2	Homeless children	4
Over income children	0	Over income children	2

Bethel 2AM		Bethel 2PM	
Average child's score	55.4	Average child's score	59
Highest scoring application	322	Highest scoring application	227
Lowest scoring application	0	Lowest scoring application	11
Children on the waiting list	5	Children on the waiting list	6
Children with disabilities	2	Children with disabilities	1
Homeless children	1	Homeless children	3
Over income children	1	Over income children	2

East Salem Community Center: Two classes operate at this site serving 68 children. East Salem 1AM and PM serve children from the Washington Elementary area. East Salem 2 AM and PM serves children from the Four Corners Elementary area. East Salem 1PM has referred 2 children to Willamette ESD for further evaluation. East Salem 2 has referred 2 children to Willamette ESD for further evaluation. East Salem serves 35 children who speak a language other than English and 18 families in which one of the parents does not have a GED.

East Salem 1AM		East Salem 1PM	
Average child's score	77.5	Average child's score	85.6
Highest scoring application	238	Highest scoring application	270
Lowest scoring application	18	Lowest scoring application	21
Children on the waiting list	2	Children on the waiting list	24
Children with disabilities	1	Children with disabilities	3
Homeless children	2	Homeless children	4
Over income children	3	Over income children	1

East Salem 2AM		East Salem 2PM	
Average child's score	75.8	Average child's score	70.1
Highest scoring application	185	Highest scoring application	310
Lowest scoring application	4	Lowest scoring application	1
Children on the waiting list	2	Children on the waiting list	14
Children with disabilities	4	Children with disabilities	1
Homeless children	3	Homeless children	5
Over income children	1	Over income children	2

Fruitland: Two AM classes and two PM classes operate at this site, serving children from the Auburn and Four Corners Elementary School area. Fruitland 1AM serves children from the Four Corners Elementary School area. Fruitland 1PM, Fruitland 2AM and 2PM serves children from the Auburn Elementary School area. Both Fruitland 1 and Fruitland 2 have referred 3 children to WESD for further evaluation. Fruitland serves 27 children who speak a language other than English and 27 families in which one of the parents does not have a GED.

Fruitland 1AM		Fruitland 1PM	
Average child's score	111.2	Average child's score	76.6
Highest scoring application	308	Highest scoring application	185
Lowest scoring application	12	Lowest scoring application	29
Children on the waiting list	0	Children on the waiting list	8
Children with disabilities	1	Children with disabilities	2
Homeless children	3	Homeless children	4
Over income children	1	Over income children	0

Fruitland 2AM		Fruitland 2PM	
Average child's score	84.9	Average child's score	98.1
Highest scoring application	247	Highest scoring application	321
Lowest scoring application	20	Lowest scoring application	10
Children on the waiting list	8	Children on the waiting list	9
Children with disabilities	4	Children with disabilities	3
Homeless children	3	Homeless children	2
Over income children	3	Over income children	1

Lee: Two classes operate at this site, serving children from Lee, Battle Creek and Pringle Elementary areas. Lee has referred 2 children to WESD for further evaluation. Lee serves 6 children who speak a language other than English and 6 families in which one of the parents does not have a GED.

Lee AM		Lee PM	
Average child's score	120.6	Average child's score	102.9
Highest scoring application	402	Highest scoring application	442
Lowest scoring application	10	Lowest scoring application	0
Children on the waiting list	14	Children on the waiting list	10
Children with disabilities	4	Children with disabilities	2
Homeless children	7	Homeless children	1
Over income children	1	Over income children	1

Liberty: Two classes operate at this site, which serves children from the Liberty, McKinley, Candalaria, and Salem Heights Elementary areas. Liberty has referred 2 children to WESD for further evaluation. Liberty serves 2 children who speak a language other than English and 4 families in which one of the parents does not have a GED.

Liberty AM		Liberty PM	
Average child's score	119.6	Average child's score	81.2
Highest scoring application	435	Highest scoring application	302
Lowest scoring application	2	Lowest scoring application	11
Children on the waiting list	12	Children on the waiting list	5
Children with disabilities	2	Children with disabilities	3
Homeless children	1	Homeless children	1
Over income children	0	Over income children	0

Schirle: Two classes operate at this site, serving children from Schirle, Wright, Morningside and Sumpter Elementary areas. Schirle serves 5 children who speak a language other than English and 10 families in which one of the parents does not have a GED.

Schirle AM		Schirle PM	
Average child's score	101.4	Average child's score	98.9
Highest scoring application	355	Highest scoring application	315
Lowest scoring application	4	Lowest scoring application	14
Children on the waiting list	4	Children on the waiting list	18
Children with disabilities	4	Children with disabilities	1
Homeless children	3	Homeless children	3
Over income children	1	Over income children	0

Community Action Head Start

2017-2018

Providing Pre-School Services to 793 Children, Early Head Start Services to 96 Children, and Early Head Start Child Care Contracted Services to 60 Children.

Community Action Head Start (CAHS) serves pre-school children in 10 centers throughout Marion and Polk counties, with 40 classes total. CAHS also serves infants and toddlers in Early Head Start (EHS) centers. With two combination classrooms serving 16 children each in Salem, two combination classrooms serving 8 children each in Dallas and Independence. One full day full year classroom in Salem, serving 8 children and 40 children receiving home based services across Marion and Polk counties.

The Early Head Start Child Care Partnerships (EHS CCP) program provides services to 60 infants and toddlers in family child care homes or child care centers. CAHS partners with the Salem-Keizer School District to provide services to 24 children in the district's teen parent program. CAHS also partners with Family YMCA and the Central School District to provide services to eight children in the district's teen parent program in a district facility. Five family child care providers serve EHS children in their home settings.

Applications are scored using criteria developed by Head Start and Early Head Start parents, assigning point values to various risk factors a child and family may face. This allows us to select the highest needs children for services while putting lower scoring children on a wait list. The wait list is utilized to fill slots when a child drops from a program. The EHS CCP program was full on the first day of school, with 60 children. However, the preschool program and the EHS program were not full on the first day of school. Programs are allowed 30 days to be fully enrolled, but neither the pre-school program nor the EHS program were filled by the 30 day deadline, with 40 pre-k slots and 9 EHS slots still vacant.

Early learning programs in Marion and Polk counties struggled across the board to fill all the pre-school slots available for families. School district pre-school programs, Pre-School Promise, and private options give families an array of choices for their child's early learning experience. We used a collaborative approach with other Head Start programs and Pre-School Promise by participating in outreach and recruitment planning coordinated by the Marion Polk Early Learning Hub. This approach helped to direct potential clients to the program that best fit their needs and situation. In spite of these efforts, we were not able to fill all the pre-k slots in our program.

The average score for a CAHS pre-school child in the program for the 2017-2018 school year is 71, up from 65 last year. For EHS, the average score is 84, the same as

last year. For the EHS CCP program, the average score is 94, up from 76 last year. Pre-school children range in score from 0 to 325. For EHS the range is 0 to 325 and for EHS CCP the range is 0 to 255.

Full Day/Full Year Services: The Middle Grove Full Day Full Year (FDFY) center serves 20 pre-school children in a full day, full year model, which accommodates the needs of low income working parents who receive state child care subsidy (Employment Related Day Care - ERDC). The Middle Grove site also has a FDFY classroom for 8 infants and toddlers of low income working parents who receive ERDC. The EHS CCP program serves 32 infants and toddlers of low income teen parents in two centers, and 28 infants and toddlers of low income working parents who receive ERDC in family child care homes.

Duration Services: New to the pre-school program this year, we offered five classes in a duration model, without bus service. Duration embraces the concept that children benefit most from more hours of services in the classroom. The Silverton Road center serves 20 pre-school children five days per week, 6.5 hours per day. These parents may be working or in school, but are not required to receive ERDC. The Outreach center serves 20 pre-school children five days per week, 6.5 hours per day. This class provides transportation because the children in the Outreach center are predominantly homeless and high risk, living in shelters, camping, transitional housing, motels, or staying with a friend or family on a short term basis. At Kroc Center, Cascade and Woodburn, duration classes are offered four days per week, 6.5 hours per day. Families do not need to meet any particular criteria for placement in these classes. We found that the duration options were very popular with parents of returning children, and filled these classes earlier than the part-day classes in spite of parents having to self-transport.

Part-Day Services: The remainder of the pre-school program operates in a part-day, part year model, with morning and afternoon classes provided for 3.5 hours per day, four days per week, and includes school bus transportation. The EHS combination model classes in Dallas, Independence, Middle Grove and Edgewater also operate on a 3.5 hour day, with children attending two days per week, and with bus transportation provided. EHS combination children receive 16 home visits per year in addition to classroom services.

Home Base Services: 40 children receive EHS services in a home based model throughout Marion and Polk Counties. Children under the age of 12 months and expectant mothers are typically placed in home based caseloads, although older children may receive home based services as well if there is no combination class in their geographic area, or those classes are full. EHS home based children receive one home visit per week (46 per year) and attend two socialization groups per month (22 per year).

Families must be income eligible to qualify for Head Start and Early Head Start, although there is an option to enroll families who are over income after all eligible

children have been enrolled. To be income eligible a family must meet federal poverty income guidelines at 100% or below, or be categorically income eligible because they are homeless, foster care providers, or current recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF).

Head Start regulations allow for up to 35% of enrollment to be families who are between 101% and 130%, and up to 10% to be families who are above 130% of the federal poverty guidelines once all eligible applicants are enrolled. Our program only enrolls over income families after performing our due diligence in recruiting and enrolling eligible children. We do not enroll a child if the family is above 200% of the poverty level. Because of the struggles in attaining full enrollment in the pre-school program, more over income families than usual were accepted for enrollment this year.

Eligibility types of families with enrolled children for 2017-2018:

Pre-School	Early Head Start	EHS Child Care Partnerships
Income Eligible: 352	Income Eligible: 40	Income Eligible: 39
Foster Children: 19	Foster Children: 4	Foster Children: 1
SSI: 27	SSI: 2	SSI: 0
TANF: 82	TANF: 15	TANF: 1
Homeless: 109	Homeless: 19	Homeless: 14
101-130% poverty: 109	101-130% poverty: 7	101-130% poverty: 3
131-200% poverty: 70	131-200% poverty: 7	131-200% poverty: 1

In 2017-2018, the number of pre-school children whose families are categorically eligible due to receipt of TANF dropped from 155 to 98. The number of over income children enrolled increased from 168 to 197. These figures, along with the unusually short waiting list for pre-school services reflect community changes such as increased available options for affordable pre-school. Recruitment of families who receive TANF benefits is typically very effective for our program, by obtaining lists from the state of Oregon of current TANF clients. The reduction in families enrolled who receive TANF demonstrate a change in our community that will require changes to our recruitment plan for the coming year.

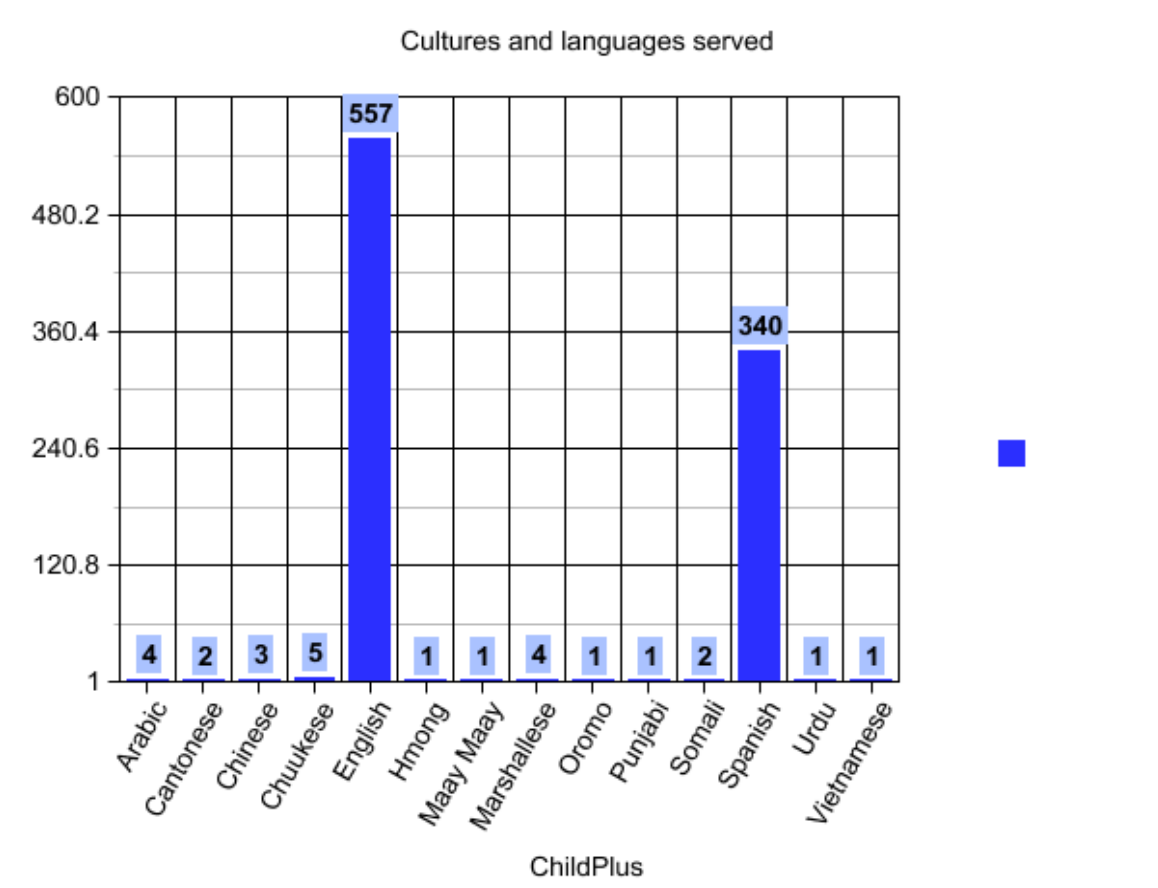
The program maintains a waiting list of 119 children for pre-school, 65 children for EHS and 4 children for EHS CCP. Many pre-school classes have no waiting list at all. The largest pre-school waiting list is for Middle Grove 5 p.m., serving children from the Hoover and Englewood catchment area. EHS, in both Marion and Polk Counties, has a waiting list for every class and home based caseload, with the exception of Cascade home based. In particular, the EHS combination class at Middle Grove Infant/Toddler 1 has a large waiting list at 27. The EHS CCP program maintains a waiting list of three children for family child care slots and one for Salem Keizer Teen Parent.

CAHS has taken steps over the past decade to increase the number of homeless children served in the program. The Outreach center has been a focus in serving children from the higher needs homelessness categories, while children from long-term doubled-up homeless families have been served throughout the program. This year 14 of the 20 children placed in the Outreach Duration class are homeless.

School Year	Number of Homeless Children Served		
	Head Start	Early Head Start	EHS CCP
2006-2007	7		
2007-2008	25		
2008-2009	50		
2009-2010	101		
2010-2011	112		
2011-2012	94		
2012-2013	77		
2013-2014	76	6	
2014-2015	58	4	
2015-2016	82	12	9
2016-2017	96	22	16
2017-2018	109	19	14

The programs serve a variety of cultures and languages. Arab, China, Micronesian, American, Somalian, Ethiopian, Punjabi, South America, Pakistan, and Vietnamese cultures are represented in the languages we serve.

Languages Served			
Arabic	4	Cantonese	2
Chinese	3	Chuukese	5
English	557	Hmong	1
Maay Maay	1	Marshallese	4
Oromo	1	Punjabi	1
Somali	2	Spanish	340
Urdu	1	Vietnamese	



Following is a detailed analysis by school, including recommendations for future planning. This analysis was done on November 6, 2017 to provide a snapshot in time of the program’s enrollment, as there is much transition during the early weeks of school. Recommendations are intended to assist with planning for conversion or redistribution of slots and for future expansion planning.

Marion County - Pre-School

Buena Crest: Six classes are operated at Buena Crest, three morning and three afternoon classes of 20 for a total of 120 children. Buena Crest children come from the Kennedy, Keizer, Clear Lake, Forest Ridge, Cummings, Hayesville and Gubser elementary school areas.

Buena Crest Central a.m.		Buena Crest Central p.m.	
Average child’s score	42	Average child’s score	68
Highest scoring child	205	Highest scoring child	255
Lowest scoring child	0	Lowest scoring child	1
Children with disabilities	0	Children with disabilities	0
Homeless children	2	Homeless children	2
Over income children	6	Over income children	5
Waiting list	1	Waiting list	0

Buena Crest North a.m.		Buena Crest North p.m.	
Average child's score	56	Average child's score	44
Highest scoring child	137	Highest scoring child	132
Lowest scoring child	11	Lowest scoring child	1
Children with disabilities	3	Children with disabilities	1
Homeless children	1	Homeless children	3
Over income children	6	Over income children	12
Waiting list	0	Waiting list	11
Buena Crest South a.m.		Buena Crest South p.m.	
Average child's score	45	Average child's score	92
Highest scoring child	107	Highest scoring child	290
Lowest scoring child	1	Lowest scoring child	1
Children with disabilities	1	Children with disabilities	2
Homeless children	0	Homeless children	3
Over income children	9	Over income children	6
Waiting list	2	Waiting list	6

Center Street: Two classes are operated at this center, serving 20 children from the Richmond Elementary area in the morning class, and the afternoon class.

Center Street a.m.		Center Street p.m.	
Average child's score	60	Average child's score	64
Highest scoring child	262	Highest scoring child	227
Lowest scoring child	2	Lowest scoring child	4
Children with disabilities	1	Children with disabilities	1
Homeless children	0	Homeless children	5
Over income children	2	Over income children	2
Waiting list	6	Waiting list	0

Kroc Center: One class is operated at this center serving 20 children. There is no designated neighborhood for services at Kroc Center Duration. The duration classroom is offered, Monday – Friday from 8:00 – 2:30. This location does not offer transportation.

Kroc Center Duration	
Average child's score	55
Highest scoring child	217
Lowest scoring child	1
Children with disabilities	2
Homeless children	1
Over income children	2
Waiting list	0

Maple: Maple has four classes, a morning and an afternoon class of 20 children each on the East side, and a morning and an afternoon class of 20 children each on the West side. The East a.m. class serves children from the Highland Elementary area. The East p.m. class serves children from the Grant and Englewood Elementary areas. The West classes serve children from Grant, Hallman and Highland Elementary areas.

Maple East a.m.		Maple East p.m.	
Average child's score	71	Average child's score	86
Highest scoring child	317	Highest scoring child	278
Lowest scoring child	3	Lowest scoring child	8
Children with disabilities	1	Children with disabilities	4
Homeless children	0	Homeless children	1
Over income children	6	Over income children	4
Waiting list	1	Waiting list	16
Maple West a.m.		Maple West p.m.	
Average child's score	70	Average child's score	56
Highest scoring child	225	Highest scoring child	125
Lowest scoring child	1	Lowest scoring child	1
Children with disabilities	1	Children with disabilities	1
Homeless children	2	Homeless children	1
Over income children	1	Over income children	4
Waiting list	6	Waiting list	2

Middle Grove: 13 pre-school classes are operated at Middle Grove:

- Middle Grove 1 a.m. and 1 p.m. serve 20 children each from the Scott Elementary area.
- Middle Grove 2 a.m. and 2 p.m. serve 20 children each from the Chavez Elementary area.
- Middle Grove 3 a.m. serves 20 children from the Scott Elementary area.
- Middle Grove 3 p.m. serves 20 children from the Hammond and Chavez Elementary areas.
- Middle Grove 4 a.m. serves 20 children from the Lamb Elementary area.
- Middle Grove 4 p.m. serves 20 children from the Keizer, Clear Lake, Hayesville and Hammond Elementary areas.
- Middle Grove 5 a.m. serves 20 children from the Swegle Elementary area.
- Middle Grove 5 p.m. serves 20 children from the Hoover and Englewood Elementary areas.
- Middle Grove 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. serve 20 children each from the Yoshikai Elementary area.
- Middle Grove FDFY serves 20 children in the full-day full-year model.

Middle Grove 1 a.m.		Middle Grove 1 p.m.	
Average child's score	86	Average child's score	67
Highest scoring child	240	Highest scoring child	178
Lowest scoring child	2	Lowest scoring child	4
Children with disabilities	0	Children with disabilities	1
Homeless children	2	Homeless children	3
Over income children	3	Over income children	0
Waiting list	0	Waiting list	0
Middle Grove 2 a.m.		Middle Grove 2 p.m.	
Average child's score	49	Average child's score	63
Highest scoring child	165	Highest scoring child	208
Lowest scoring child	3	Lowest scoring child	0
Children with disabilities	1	Children with disabilities	2
Homeless children	1	Homeless children	5
Over income children	6	Over income children	7
Waiting list	9	Waiting list	0
Middle Grove 3 a.m.		Middle Grove 3 p.m.	
Average child's score	58	Average child's score	52
Highest scoring child	140	Highest scoring child	165
Lowest scoring child	1	Lowest scoring child	9
Children with disabilities	1	Children with disabilities	0
Homeless children	1	Homeless children	4
Over income children	3	Over income children	4
Waiting list	0	Waiting list	0
Middle Grove 4 a.m.		Middle Grove 4 p.m.	
Average child's score	54	Average child's score	55
Highest scoring child	137	Highest scoring child	237
Lowest scoring child	0	Lowest scoring child	1
Children with disabilities	1	Children with disabilities	1
Homeless children	2	Homeless children	2
Over income children	3	Over income children	6
Waiting list	9	Waiting list	0
Middle Grove 5 a.m.		Middle Grove 5 p.m.	
Average child's score	74	Average child's score	82
Highest scoring child	292	Highest scoring child	275
Lowest scoring child	12	Lowest scoring child	0
Children with disabilities	1	Children with disabilities	1
Homeless children	3	Homeless children	4
Over income children	3	Over income children	3
Waiting list	1	Waiting list	19

Middle Grove 6 a.m.		Middle Grove 6 p.m.	
Average child's score	66	Average child's score	62
Highest scoring child	222	Highest scoring child	137
Lowest scoring child	9	Lowest scoring child	12
Children with disabilities	2	Children with disabilities	2
Homeless children	2	Homeless children	4
Over income children	4	Over income children	3
Waiting list	3	Waiting list	0

Middle Grove FDFY	
Average Child's score	121
Highest scoring child	325
Lowest scoring child	22
Children with disabilities	0
Homeless children	2
Over income children	4
Waiting List	1

Outreach: The Outreach center is a bit different in that it does not have a particular neighborhood service area. Rather it serves homeless children and children with disabilities from all parts of the Salem-Keizer area. This center has one class, serving 20 children. We hope to never have a waiting list, due to the need to place at risk homeless children immediately, but may if the class reaches a full capacity of 20. The Outreach Duration class is open from Monday – Friday from 8:00 – 2:30. Transportation is available for this duration class at four designated group stops that are at or near homeless shelters.

Outreach Duration	
Average child's score	171
Highest scoring child	1,151
Lowest scoring child	27
Children with disabilities	1
Homeless children	14
Over income children	1
Waiting list	2

Silverton Road Duration: This site operates in a duration school year model, serving 20 children five days per week from 8:00 – 2:30 whose parents are full time students or working families who do not meet full day full year criteria or work in a school related job and have summers off. There is no designated neighborhood for services at Silverton Road Duration. This location does not offer transportation.

Silverton Road Duration	
Average child's score	54
Highest scoring child	136
Lowest scoring child	2
Children with disabilities	3
Homeless children	2
Over income children	4
Number on waiting list	2

Cascade: Cascade operates three classes of 20 children each. The Cascade 1 duration class serves 20 children with classes Monday – Thursday from 8:00-2:30, school year model. The duration class does not offer transportation. Cascade 2 a.m. serves children from the Canyon area (Mill City, Lyons, Gates and Mehama) and Stayton. Cascade 2 p.m. services children from Aumsville, no bus for Turner area.

Cascade 2 a.m.		Cascade 2 p.m.	
Average child's score	109	Average child's score	50
Highest scoring child	272	Highest scoring child	112
Lowest scoring child	5	Lowest scoring child	0
Children with disabilities	3	Children with disabilities	3
Homeless children	3	Homeless children	1
Over income children	0	Over income children	12
Waiting list	0	Waiting list	1

Cascade 1 Duration	
Average child's score	60
Highest scoring child	200
Lowest scoring child	0
Children with disabilities	4
Homeless children	4
Over income children	6
Waiting list	1

Woodburn I & II: CAHS operates three classes in Woodburn. The Woodburn I a.m. class serves 19 and the Woodburn I p.m. class serves 18 children. Woodburn 2 Duration serves 20 children with classes from Monday – Thursday from 8:00 – 2:30 school year model. The duration class does not offer transportation.

Woodburn I a.m.		Woodburn I p.m.	
Average child's score	54	Average child's score	69
Highest scoring child	197	Highest scoring child	225
Lowest scoring child	1	Lowest scoring child	1
Children with disabilities	1	Children with disabilities	0
Homeless children	3	Homeless children	2
Over income children	8	Over income children	5
Waiting list	0	Waiting list	0

Woodburn 2 Duration	
Average child's score	66
Highest scoring child	205
Lowest scoring child	20
Children with disabilities	2
Homeless children	4
Over income children	4
Waiting list	2

Polk County - Pre-School

Edgewater: In West Salem, the Edgewater site has a morning and afternoon class of 20 children each. Both classes serve children from the entire West Salem area.

Edgewater a.m.		Edgewater p.m.	
Average child's score	77	Average child's score	73
Highest scoring child	229	Highest scoring child	162
Lowest scoring child	7	Lowest scoring child	11
Children with disabilities	3	Children with disabilities	1
Homeless children	1	Homeless children	4
Over income children	3	Over income children	3
Waiting list	12	Waiting list	0

Dallas: Dallas pre-school children are served in two classes, with 20 children in the morning class and 20 children in the afternoon class. Children come from Dallas and a few small surrounding communities.

Dallas a.m.		Dallas p.m.	
Average child's score	87	Average child's score	89
Highest scoring child	225	Highest scoring child	201
Lowest scoring child	4	Lowest scoring child	1
Children with disabilities	3	Children with disabilities	1
Homeless children	3	Homeless children	3
Over income children	4	Over income children	3
Waiting list	3	Waiting list	3

Independence: Independence pre-school children are served in two classes, with 20 children in the morning class and 20 children in the afternoon class. Monmouth children also attend the morning class.

Independence a.m.		Independence p.m.	
Average child's score	108	Average child's score	66
Highest scoring child	280	Highest scoring child	157
Lowest scoring child	1	Lowest scoring child	2
Children with disabilities	4	Children with disabilities	1
Homeless children	2	Homeless children	5
Over income children	5	Over income children	6
Waiting list	0	Waiting list	0

Early Head Start

Middle Grove: Two EHS classes of eight children ages 12 months to three years are served at Middle Grove in a combination model. The Infant/Toddler 1 class attends Mondays and Tuesdays. The Infant/Toddler 2 class attends Wednesdays and Thursdays. The FDFY class serves 8 children with age range from birth to three years in a full day full year model.

Middle Grove EHS IT1		Middle Grove EHS IT2	
Average child's score	100	Average child's score	97
Highest scoring child	220	Highest scoring child	180
Lowest scoring child	11	Lowest scoring child	28
Children with disabilities	0	Children with disabilities	3
Homeless children	1	Homeless children	3
Over income children	0	Over income children	0
Waiting list	27	Waiting List	5

Middle Grove EHS FDFY	
Average child's score	70
Highest scoring child	228
Lowest scoring child	22
Children with disabilities	0
Homeless children	0
Over income children	1
Waiting list	1

Edgewater EHS: Two classes of eight children ages 12 months to three years are served in a combination model in West Salem. The Infant/Toddler 1 class attends Mondays and Tuesdays. The Infant/Toddler 2 class attends Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Edgewater EHS IT1		Edgewater EHS IT2	
Average child's score	32	Average child's score	138
Highest scoring child	112	Highest scoring child	325
Lowest scoring child	2	Lowest scoring child	37
Children with disabilities	0	Children with disabilities	0
Homeless children	2	Homeless children	3
Over income children	3	Over income children	0
Waiting List	3	Waiting List	12

Dallas and Independence: Two classes of eight children ages 12 months to three years are served in a combination model. The Dallas EHS class attends Mondays and Tuesdays. The Independence EHS class attends Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Dallas EHS		Independence EHS	
Average child's score	98	Average child's score	104
Highest scoring child	255	Highest scoring child	245
Lowest scoring child	6	Lowest scoring child	23
Children with disabilities	0	Children with disabilities	1
Homeless children	1	Homeless children	1
Over income children	1	Over income children	3
Waiting List	3	Waiting List	11

Home Base: EHS Home Base services are provided by four Home Visitors. Each Home Visitor has a caseload of 10 children. One caseload serves only children from the Salem area, one serves children from the Woodburn area, one serves children from Polk County and the other serves children from the Cascade area. The Woodburn, Cascade and Polk County caseloads include some Salem children because there were not enough eligible children locally to fill the caseloads. Children under the age of 12 months are placed in Home Base unless they are eligible for a slot in the Middle Grove FDFY EHS classroom.

Salem Home Base		Polk County Home Base	
Average child's score	120	Average child's score	62
Highest scoring child	292	Highest scoring child	205
Lowest scoring child	22	Lowest scoring child	7
Children with disabilities	1	Children with disabilities	1
Homeless children	4	Homeless children	2
Over income children	0	Over income children	2
Waiting List	1	Waiting List	1
Cascade Home Base		Woodburn Home Base	
Average child's score	46	Average child's score	56
Highest scoring child	157	Highest scoring child	255
Lowest scoring child	0	Lowest scoring child	2
Children with disabilities	0	Children with disabilities	0
Homeless children	1	Homeless children	1
Over income children	2	Over income children	2
Waiting List	0	Waiting List	1

EHS Child Care Partnerships

Salem Keizer Teen Parent		Family Child Care Homes (5)	
Average child's score	109	Average child's score	71
Highest scoring child	255	Highest scoring child	253
Lowest scoring child	13	Lowest scoring child	0
Children with disabilities	0	Children with disabilities	3
Homeless children	3	Homeless children	10
Over income children	1	Over income children	3
Number on waiting list	1	Number on waiting list	3

Central Teen Parent	
Average child's score	100
Highest scoring child	150
Lowest scoring child	47
Children with disabilities	0
Homeless children	1
Over income children	0
Number on waiting list	0

Recommendations:

Some of the Salem area preschool class boundaries should be adjusted to add or remove feeder schools to ensure that each class is filled and has a small waiting list. A number of classes have had few children on the waiting list, while others have had a large waiting list. At Middle Grove, the feeder schools for 1 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 a.m., 3 p.m., 4 a.m., 5 a.m., and 5 p.m. need to be redistributed. Maple East p.m. and Buena Crest Central a.m. and p.m. classes also need to have adjustments made to their feeder schools. These adjustments will help to balance out the classroom waiting lists and ensure that classes are filled.

In Woodburn, the program has been unable to fill three classes this year. The area may be overly saturated with preschool services. Additional recruitment in the community may help to correct this issue. If recruitment efforts in Woodburn do not show results, the recommendation is to remove one class from this site.

Cascade has also been a challenge to fill this year. We have fewer families from Stayton than we did when we operated a classroom in Stayton a few years ago. The recommendation is to try to find a classroom in Stayton and close one classroom at the Cascade site in Aumsville.

The Early Head Start program has large waiting lists for the classes offering combination option services in Salem and Independence. Home base services are used to serve infants under 12 months of age and expectant mothers, in addition to families who do not live within the area for busing to a combination class. In general, the Early Head Start program needs to grow to accommodate the great need for services to young children in our communities.

Overall, preschool classes have been harder to fill, with many options available to families in our communities. Duration classes have been more popular than part-day, but it is not affordable to convert more classes to duration because of facility and staff costs. If the program is able to obtain Federal approval, it is recommended to convert some Head Start preschool slots to Early Head Start slots.

The Early Head Start Child Care Partnerships program is easy to fill, with one exception. The Independence Child Development Center, serving teen parents from the Central High School program, is a challenge. The high school program is not able to provide sufficient children to keep the class full. When a teen parent graduates or drops out of school, they are no longer eligible to have their child enrolled in this class. It appears that there are not enough teen parents enrolled in the high school program at this time to support the classroom. It is recommended that the partners involved in this center (CAHS, Central SD, YMCA and Polk County Family & Community Outreach) strategize to improve enrollment or modify the services provided in this center to include families that are not teen parents.

Family Building Blocks Early Head Start Program Analysis 2017-2018 Serving 80 Infants and Toddlers in Marion County

Over a year ago the performance standards governing our program design and operations changed to remove the option of combination services. Our combination services provide our EHS students with 2 half day classes a week with 2 home visits a month. We have found this to be a strong model for parents with infants and toddlers. The combination of classroom, with our highly trained teachers, and home visiting focusing on the attachment of parent and child creates a strong starting point for children to transition to a larger classroom and longer days.

Our program would like to continue to provide services with this model, but are seeking the feedback and input of parents to create the best program for their needs. We have partnered with Community Action Head Start to conduct a survey that asks parents which service delivery model they would prefer, along with information about work, training, and school schedules. Our goal is to identify how many families are needing a full day model, or if the combination is more appropriate.

Our program model could change, depending on the results of the survey. Any changes to our program will be communicated with the community and approved by our Policy Council and Board of Directors. The input from the community and our two governing bodies will be important as our overall budget will be impacted. At this time, there is no funding to support any expansion of classroom hours.

We keep these possible changes in mind when we review our waitlist. We consistently have over 60 families on our Early Head Start waitlist. With only 80 slots available we struggle to ensure all families on the waitlist are contacted on a monthly basis to offer any other resources that we can. The size of our waitlist has been a great point of discussion for both the Policy Council and Board of Directors, seeking ways to support and refer anyone off that waitlist to a service that can connect sooner than we can. It is an important component of FBB to feel that no family has called us and felt it was the wrong door. Although we may not be able to directly serve them, we strive to find someone who can meet one of the family's needs at that time.

Resources

US Census 2010

"American Fact Finder - Community Facts." *American Fact Finder - Community Facts*. Web. 30 Jan. 2016.

"Current Population Demographics and Statistics for Oregon by Age, Gender and Race." *SuburbanStats.org* Web. 30 Jan. 2016. "Population Estimates, July 1, 2015, (V2015)." *Quick Facts*. Census.gov Web. 30 Jan. 2016.

"Population Estimates and Reports." *Portland State College of Urban & Public Affairs: Population Research Center*. Web. 30 Jan. 2016.

Marion-Polk Food Share:

<http://www.marionpolkfoodshare.org/DesktopModules/EngagePublish/printerfriendly.aspx?>

U. S. Census Bureau, Oregon Employment Department: <http://projects.oregonlive.com/maps/foodstamps/>

Oregon Food Bank Network 2012 Factors Assessment: www.oregonfoodbank.org

Mid-Willamette Valley Community Action Agency, Community Resource Program 2017 Homeless Count Report, Marion & Polk Counties

Child Care Resource & Referral of Marion, Polk & Yamhill Counties, 2017

Central Coordination Child Care Resource Referral, TRI, Western Oregon

University 2016 <http://www.city-data.com/us-cities/The-West/Salem-Economy>.

http://www.city-data.com/county/Polk_County-OR.html

<http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/OlmisZine>

http://main.zerotothree.org/site/DocServer/helping_young_children_succeed_fina.pdf?docID=1725&A

Marion County Health Department – <http://www.co.marion.or.us/HTL/>

Polk County – http://www.city-data.com/county/Polk_County-OR.html

<http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/children/childabuse/Documents/2014%20Data%20Book.pdf>

United Way – Dial 211– help@211info.org

Marion County Housing

City of Salem Housing Authority

Polk County Housing, West Valley Housing Authority – <http://wvpha.org>

Salem Keizer School District;

Cascade School District;

North Santiam School District;

Santiam School District;

Woodburn School District;

Dallas School District;

Falls City School District;

Central School District