This Kids Count data book examines trends in the well-being of Oregon's children, focusing on child health, nutrition, and child safety. This statistical portrait is based on 17 indicators of child well-being: (1) child care supply; (2) third grade reading proficiency; (3) third grade math proficiency; (4) juvenile arrests; (5) suicide attempts; (6) high school dropouts; (7) eighth grade reading proficiency; (8) eighth grade math proficiency; (9) teen pregnancies; (10) infant mortality; (11) early prenatal care; (12) childhood poverty; (13) unemployment; (14) court-ordered child support payments paid; (15) child abuse and neglect victims; (16) threat of harm victims; and (17) crimes against persons. The data book's introductory section discusses the need to strengthen families to prevent child abuse; the need to close gaps in health care policy by increasing the number of children with insurance, strengthening prenatal care provision, and improving immunization rates; and the need to reduce child hunger. The remainder of the data book presents indicator data for the state and for each county. County data tables compare the current measure for each indicator to its 5-year average and with the state level. Overall, the data book's findings indicate that the rate of child abuse/neglect was 9.6 per 1,000 children, with 49 percent of victims being under age 6. Major family stressors in abuse/neglect cases included drug or alcohol abuse, parental involvement with a law enforcement agency, and domestic violence. Nine percent of Oregon children have no health insurance. Two-thirds of teen mothers receive early prenatal care. Seventy-two percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables and 28 percent are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight. The data book concludes with data notes, data sources, and definitions. (KB)
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Children First for Oregon has served as the state’s leading voice for children since 1991. A non-profit, non-partisan group, Children First uses research, outreach and public education initiatives to speak to the legislature, media and local communities on behalf of Oregon’s children and families.

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<td>71</td>
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</tbody>
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Executive Summary

Few other concerns are as fundamental and essential to a child's well being or successful development as their health and safety. The challenge to our state and communities is to maintain the progress we have made and close the gaps that still leave many children at risk. Oregon is fortunate, a majority of our children grow up healthy and safe. Yet, the acute risks threatening and holding back a smaller, but significant number of our children cannot be ignored. Until will address the needs of these children, we fail our values and we fail to nurture our future prosperity.

Many children have benefited from the improvements made in child well being during the 1990's. More children are insured, fewer teens are pregnant and more mothers receive prenatal care. We cannot rest, however, when more than 70,000 children have no health insurance, when one in seven mothers does not have adequate prenatal care, when fewer than half of reported cases of abuse and neglect are assessed nor when we are the hungriest state in the nation. We cannot rest and we ask for your help in reaching these children and families, too.

When we work toward improving the health and safety of our children today, Oregonians make an investment in lives and in tomorrow's prosperity. When we work toward improving the health and safety of our children today, Oregonians make an investment in tomorrow's prosperity. We know we must study the current picture of child health and safety with great attention to the overwhelming, ominous tones of the state's economic slump and the fragility of our common support system for children and families. Yet, rather than throw up our hands in frustration we can take action, get involved, do something that changes this picture to better reflect our values.

The public policy and public budget process is all of ours. This picture of our children's health and safety is a call to action — use it to inform and help decision makers find better solutions. Use this report and your voice to fight for children. Oregonians value our children's health and safety. It is our moral imperative and one of the smartest ways we can ensure our children grow into healthy, productive adults able to give back to our communities and create a stronger Oregon.
Strengthening Families to Keep Children Safe

Every year in Oregon thousands of children become known victims of abuse, enter into the child welfare system and are left with physical or emotional scars that can last a lifetime. Many other children suffer abuse or neglect silently without any intervention or services. In the most horrific of cases, children die at the hands of their parents or caregivers. In 2001, eight children lost their lives due to abuse or neglect. Preventing child abuse should be a greater focus of our child welfare system, with resources better reflecting this priority. We need to help parents develop their parenting skills and better manage whatever turns their frustration or pain into rage against their children. Strengthening families to prevent abuse, whether by providing alcohol or drug treatment, parenting classes, or affordable health and child care, will require a greater commitment from individuals, communities and the state. Reducing child abuse will pay for itself through direct reductions in health care, judicial, law enforcement and mental health costs. Preventing abuse also pays in fewer indirect, longer-term costs such as juvenile delinquency, special education and adult criminality. Best of all, Oregon's children will grow up in a safer home and community and will have a better chance in life.

The Untold Story of Child Abuse Reports

It is difficult to gauge how safe kids are in their homes and communities by looking only at the numbers. The child abuse victim rate under-represents the actual number of victims of child abuse because for a case to be considered "founded" the case has to be reported, investigated and determined to be child abuse. (FIGURE 1) Oregon's founded victim rate decreased by almost 20 percent in the last year and is now at its lowest level since 1995. But during that same period, reports of child

FIGURE 1

In 2001, 16 percent of child abuse and neglect reports were ultimately determined to be founded cases of abuse. This chart represents the process after a report is made (such as a phone call to Child Protective Services).
abuse and neglect rose, increasing by 42 percent since 1992. This increase in reports has placed an additional burden on the child abuse investigative resources without a corresponding increase in resources for investigation. Professionals in the child abuse prevention and intervention fields report they have not seen a decrease in cases; waiting lists for their services are growing.

There are several policy changes at the Oregon Department of Human Services (DHS), which may have contributed to the declining trend in

![Graph](image)

**FIGURE 2**

**Child Abuse Reports and Founded Victims of Abuse 1996-2001**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reports of Abuse/Neglect</th>
<th>Founded Victims of Abuse/Neglect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>23,584</td>
<td>21,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>26,108</td>
<td>23,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>28,028</td>
<td>23,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>31,843</td>
<td>30,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>34,552</td>
<td>32,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>37,003</td>
<td>33,520</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS

In 2001, staff practice guidelines for determining if a child was under “threat of harm” were clarified. Staff training emphasizing a stricter interpretation of what constitutes substantial threat to a child has resulted in fewer cases categorized as “threat of harm” than in the past.

Second, law enforcement reports of abuse are no longer entered into the DHS system as founded cases. Because these charges are sometimes later dropped, a child welfare staff member must now have a face-to-face interview with the victim to avoid incorrectly listing these cases as founded. Finally, written notification is now given to persons with founded allegations of child abuse, giving people the right to appeal that finding.

A national survey of child welfare administrators was conducted to study declining sexual abuse rates. Respondents cited increased evidence requirements and limits on the types of cases that agencies accept for investigation as possible reasons why abuse rates have declined. They also noted that effective prevention programs and increased prosecution may indicate a real decline in abuse.

In some Oregon counties DHS or law enforcement agencies assess as few as 20 percent of child abuse reports; in other areas, more than 90 percent of cases are assessed. (FIGURE 3) Problems with child abuse reporting systems were highlighted recently.

| Decision about the safety of the child is made based on type of abuse, age of the child, family history, protective capacity of the family and potential for reunification. |
| If a child is safe at home, child stays at home and alternative to removal are considered. |
| If unsafe, an out of home plan is developed. If a child is removed from a home, this decision must be reviewed by the courts. In longer term removals, Citizen Review Boards also review the case. 11,604 children entered foster care arrangements in 2001, including: Family foster care, Relative foster care, Residential Treatment, Therapeutic Foster Care, Professional Shelter Care or Psychiatric hospitalization. |
| 20 percent of children in foster care are adopted. More than 70 percent of adoptions are by relatives or foster parents. |
| 59 percent of children in foster care are reunified with their families. |

after two high-profile child deaths occurred. In one of these cases, child abuse reports were received by DHS, but were not relayed to the police in accordance with policy or further investigated.

Public outcry over this and other cases has led DHS, the agency with primary responsibility for child welfare in our state, to make some changes in the processing system for child abuse reports. Even with these changes, shrinking DHS and law enforcement budgets make timely and thorough investigations difficult. These agencies will be hard pressed to make real improvements until adequate funds are allocated to investigation services.

The Child Abuse Reporting System

In 2001, mandatory reporters, those who by law must report abuse, made about three-quarters of the more than 36,000 child abuse or neglect reports recorded by DHS. Mandatory reporters include medical professionals, school employees, police officers, attorneys, therapists, DHS workers and others subject to criminal and civil penalties for failure to report suspected abuse.

Police officers and school workers report most cases of child abuse and neglect. DHS and law enforcement have a shared responsibility for receiving and responding to child abuse reports, but there are limits on their authority to intervene. For example, a neighbor reports that a parent is spanking his or her child excessively, but the neighbor has never seen a bruise or mark on the child. The authority of DHS to intervene is limited in this case because spanking is not considered abuse.

Understanding Child Abuse

Researchers have moved away from looking for a single "cause" of abuse to considering the systemic interaction between individuals, families, the community and society that place a child at risk of or protects a child from abuse. (FIGURE 4) By considering this "ecological" model, they have developed a better understanding of what works for families,
FIGURE 5

Relationship of the Victim to the Perpetrator

- other family members: 18%
- non-family members: 4%
- fathers: 31%
- mothers: 46%

Source: DHS 2001

FIGURE 6

Stress Indicators by Percent in Founded Abuse Reports, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stress Indicator</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>50%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>drug/alcohol abuse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>history of involvement with law enforcement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unemployed head of family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domestic violence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new baby</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy child care responsibility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inadequate housing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental history of abuse as a child</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS 2001

communities and the state in thwarting abuse and what more we can do to ensure child safety.

Because parents or other family members account for 94 percent of the perpetrators of child abuse (FIGURE 5), prevention efforts need to address issues within families that can contribute to abuse. The data on the major social and economic problems facing families of child abuse and neglect victims show alcohol and drug abuse are the most frequently reported family stressors in these cases. Other frequently cited stressors, inadequate housing, heavy child care responsibility and unemployment, illustrate the harsh toll that poverty exacts on children. In nearly 14 percent of child abuse cases the parent has a history of abuse as a child, which highlights the importance of prevention in ending the cycle of child abuse. (FIGURE 6)

The Victims

Young children are more likely to be founded victims of abuse and neglect in Oregon than older children. (FIGURE 7) These children are more vulnerable to abuse because they cannot defend or speak for themselves. Investigators also prioritize younger children in abuse cases, which means that limited investigative resources may go to younger children first and may create an undercount of older victims of abuse. Girls are far more likely to be victims as they age and many are victims of sexual abuse.

FIGURE 7

Victims of Abuse/Neglect by Age and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0 to 6</th>
<th>6 to 12</th>
<th>12 to 17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOYS</td>
<td>2,134</td>
<td>1,370</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIRLS</td>
<td>1,909</td>
<td>1,414</td>
<td>864</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS 2001

Types of Abuse

Over the last ten years, 139 children have died of neglect and 101 children have died from abuse in Oregon. Threat of harm cases are the largest proportion of abuse cases in Oregon. Threat of harm is defined as “subjecting a child to a substantial risk of harm to the child’s health or welfare.” Thus, even if the child is not a known direct victim of abuse, he is considered under threat of harm if he is in a situation that places him at extreme risk of harm. Domestic violence is considered a risk for children and is reportable as threat of harm when it is likely to cause injury to the child. In Deschutes and Lane counties, approximately 60 percent of all incidents are classified as threat of harm cases.

Neglect is the failure to adequately feed, clothe,
supervise, house or provide medical care for a child. Neglect is serious and can lead to death. Most cases of neglect involve infants and children under the age of five. In rural Oregon, many professionals report increasing concern for neglect due to worsening methamphetamine usage.

Physical abuse is a non-accidental injury to the child. Abuse is not defined by the intention of the perpetrator to harm the child, but by the effect on the child. Physical abuse often includes bruises, head injuries, poisoning (including drug affected babies), fractures, burns, internal injuries, electric shocks and death. About 14 percent of all incidents in Oregon are physical abuse cases.

Almost 10 percent of incidents of child abuse in Oregon are sexual abuse cases and more than two-thirds of these cases in Oregon occur within the family. Sexual abuse cases make up about one in 10 incidents of child abuse and neglect. (Figure 8)

Effects of Abuse

The effects of child abuse often reach beyond the immediate incident with long-term costs to both the child and the community. Children who are victims of child abuse may have multiple cognitive, emotional, psychological and behavioral problems such as poor school performance, aggression or depression and increased risk of substance abuse. Children who are regularly treated with violence at home are more likely to react with violence toward other children and in stressful situations. Harsh and inconsistent parenting can escalate conflict in the home and lead to increased violence, thus reinforcing violence as a means of problem solving for children.

The direct and indirect costs of child abuse and neglect in the United States are estimated at over $94 billion dollars. Paying for the effects of abuse means paying for more hospitals, child welfare cases workers, law enforcement and court officers, mental health therapists, special education classrooms and prisons. Investment in prevention not only saves taxpayers these expenses, but also saves children's lives.

Unsafe Neighborhoods

When concern over child safety prevents children from leaving their homes to play in the park or with other children, they lose opportunities for learning and their development may be adversely affected. Children who build relationships within their communities are less likely to sell drugs or commit juvenile crimes. Violent crime has declined during the last decade; there are now 12 crimes committed against people per 1,000 Oregonians.
SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Expand availability of alcohol and drug prevention and treatment programs. Because substance abuse is a leading and growing factor in many child abuse and neglect cases, alcohol and drug prevention and treatment services must be more readily available. One option is to increase beer and wine taxes to fund prevention and alcohol and drug treatment. Oregon has not increased its beer tax since 1977 and wine taxes since the early 1980's.

DHS, law enforcement and the court system need adequate funding to investigate all reports of child abuse. Currently, only 46 percent of child abuse reports are assessed statewide and in some counties as few as 20 percent of reports are assessed which potentially leaves many kids in harm's way. In some counties, juvenile courts have to close one day a week due to lack of funds. Because Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) for children is under-funded, hundreds of children are without an advocate. Resources are needed to improve coordination of services between DHS and police, train caseworkers to improve consistency between counties in the assessment and disposition of allegations and provide additional staff to investigate and manage cases.

Invest in prevention. Research points the way to several key prevention and intervention strategies. Prevention of child abuse pays in the short term with fewer costs for foster care, courts, police and child welfare workers. The cost-benefit of prevention programs has been shown to be as high as 19 dollars in savings for every one dollar invested in prevention.

Community Learning Centers/Family Resource Centers, parent education, nurse and paraprofessional home visiting programs, alcohol and drug treatment, quality, affordable child care, respite and relief nursery care and pregnancy prevention programs will help strengthen families and protect children.

Stabilize funding for assessment, intervention, collaboration and training of law enforcement, medical and social services personnel. Changes in the allocation of criminal fines and assessment account dollars have jeopardized state funding for Child Abuse Multidisciplinary Intervention teams. This critical investment must be maintained.

Maintain flexible funds for abused and neglected children so families and caseworkers may purchase services their children need to address the specific issues that put them at risk.

Increase foster care reimbursement rates so more families are willing to provide safe and stable environments for children who cannot remain in their home. Quality foster care homes mitigate the emotional impact of abused children being removed from their home and provide a place for healing to begin.

Improve services to teens, especially those aging out of the foster care system. Teens are often given a lower priority than younger children in our child welfare system. Children who age out of care are sometimes left without needed supports to help them advance their education and keep them on track for a healthy adulthood.

Reduce the impact of poverty on families. Although child abuse occurs among families of all income level, children in poverty are at greater risk of abuse. In Oregon, 120,000 children live in poverty. Tax credits, education and job training and income supports can help many of these families get out of poverty and improve children's chances of healthy and safe development.
Endnotes


13 Information provided by the Oregon Coalition to Reduce Underage Drinking.

Healthy Kids: Closing the Gaps in Health Care Policy

A decade ago, effective programs and policies in our state began to improve the insurance coverage, prenatal care, infant mortality, teen pregnancy and substance abuse rates of children in Oregon. But many of these improvements have not yet reached our most vulnerable children and families and there is evidence that the success we achieved in the 1990’s has stalled in recent years. (Figure 9)

Too many children living at or near the poverty level have fallen through gaps in our system of care. Unmet health care needs can have serious consequences for children and their communities. Yet as funding for some of our most critical services fall victim to our state budget crisis, even more children are left without critical health care and prevention services. Oregon has compounded its problem by under-utilizing federal dollars to expand health coverage to children and by failing to provide outreach for those programs that are available.

We must maintain and build on our past improvements in health care by focusing on those children and families who are not reached by our current system. Success will require addressing the barriers that prevent these children from accessing care and reinforcing children’s health as a fundamental priority in Oregon. Health care that reaches all children is an investment in our families and communities and sets a strong foundation for our state’s future prosperity.

Insurance

Health insurance alone does not guarantee access to care, yet research shows that a child with health insurance is more likely to receive treatment for illnesses and preventative care. Children with health insurance are less likely to suffer from earaches, sore throats and asthma.

Figure 9  Slow Success in Child Health

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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured children*</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prenatal care rates</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations rates</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Uninsurance rates are from the Oregon Population Survey, which is administered every two years.

Source: DHS 2001
common childhood illnesses that force students to miss school and hamper educational success. Despite its importance and the many public and private means of obtaining health insurance, about nine percent of Oregon's children are uninsured. On any given day, more than 70,000 children go without public or private health insurance coverage.

Children in rural areas are much more likely to not have insurance than those in more populated areas. (Figure 10) Oregon's youngest children are also the least likely to be insured. This is particularly alarming given that early preventive health care for infants and toddlers is key to better future health. In 1998, 10 percent of children zero to four years were uninsured, compared to five percent of children ages 15 to 17.

Family income is closely associated with insurance rates. In 2000, approximately 17 percent of children living in poverty were without health insurance even though most qualify for public insurance programs. Uninsurance rates for families making slightly above poverty level wages are also high. There are a number of "working poor" families who do not have health insurance. (Figure 11)

Most children in Oregon, 78 percent, are insured through employer-based coverage. However, rates of employer-based insurance vary greatly by type of industry and area of the state; and, not all employers contribute to their group coverage costs of insurance. The mostly urban manufacturing industry leads the state with 78 percent of its workforce covered by their employers, while forestry and agriculture—in predominately rural areas—provide only 43 percent of its workers with employer-based coverage.

**INSURANCE RECOMMENDATIONS**

To reach those families still unable to access health insurance for their children, Oregon should

*Invest in health insurance for all children.* The long-term costs of inadequate care far outweigh the costs of providing insurance and preventing diseases. Yet Oregon does not adequately fund public health insurance for children and does not provide outreach so that all eligible children enroll. Some states have drastically reduced their child uninsurance rates by raising the income eligibility limit for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to more than 300 percent of the federal poverty level and by investing in enrollment outreach. Our state's investment in CHIP brings in $2.57 in federal matching funds for every one dollar the state spends.

Reduce administrative barriers to the Oregon Health Plan (OHP) and CHIP. Oregon has a number of regulations in place that make it difficult for families to apply for public health insurance. Simplifying the application, eliminating the asset test for eligibility, increasing the guaranteed eligibility period from six to twelve months and improving outreach for enrollment would help to enroll more children and ensure better access to care.
Prenatal Care

Given all we know about the importance of prenatal care for healthy pregnancies and reducing birth defects, it is troubling that only 81.5 percent of pregnant women in Oregon receive early prenatal care. In a state-by-state comparison conducted by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Oregon ranked 30th in the percent of mothers who receive prenatal care and 27th in the percent of mothers who smoked during pregnancy.

PRENATAL CARE RECOMMENDATIONS

There continues to be a need for improved access, utilization and quality of prenatal care services particularly in low income, younger and Hispanic and Native American mothers.

Expand programs that target populations with lower prenatal care rates. Better outreach and access to care in low-income neighborhoods and in areas with Native American, Hispanic and African American populations can help to improve these communities' prenatal care rates.

Establish universal coverage for prenatal care. Many pregnant mothers are ineligible for care because they make more than the 170 percent of Federal Poverty Level limit allowed for coverage under OHP (the eligibility increases to 185 percent in 2003) or because of immigration status. Many of these women earn close to but just a bit more than these income limits; however, they still find health insurance unaffordable. Universal coverage for prenatal care would help end income and cultural disparities in accessing care.

Simplify OHP eligibility so more pregnant women enroll. Confusion over the enrollment process contributes to lack of access.

Expand teen pregnancy prevention programs and services. Reducing the number of unintended teen pregnancies and helping pregnant teens get care can improve the likelihood of healthier deliveries and healthier babies.

Expand Safety Net Clinics. Low income working parents and young mothers sometimes experience difficulty finding the time for an appointment during non-work hours or finding prenatal care services unaffordable. Safety net clinics provide a more affordable and flexible option for care.

Expand the use of proven programs for at-risk mothers. Years of research show how effective programs, such as the Nurse-Family Partnership, help pregnant women improve their diet and nutrition, get better obstetrical care and avoid tobacco and substance abuse. Despite improvements in the 1990’s, Oregon’s rate of mothers who smoke during pregnancy is higher than the national average. Pregnancy education and intervention programs about tobacco, alcohol and drug use during pregnancy work to reduce harmful behaviors during pregnancy.
not know they were pregnant, followed by lack of money, insurance coverage and an inability to get an early appointment.¹

**FIGURE 11**

**Accessing Early Prenatal Care**

All mothers .................... 82 percent

Age
Under 15 ..................... 36 percent
15 to 18 .................... 67 percent
Age 20-24 .................. 77 percent
25 or older ............. 86 percent

Ethnicity
Hispanic .................... 70 percent
American Indian ........ 71 percent
African American ....... 77 percent
White (non-Hispanic) .... 85 percent

Education
12 years or less ........ 70 percent
Some college or more 90 percent

*Source: Oregon Vital Statistics, 2001*

**Immunizations**

Because of immunizations against measles, the rate of infections of this disease in the U.S. has dropped from 894,134 cases in 1941 to just 89 cases in 1998.¹² Despite the clear value of immunizations, the CDC National Immunization Survey (NIS) has reported consistently low immunization rates for Oregon's two-year-olds.¹³ Oregon's own study, the 1999 Oregon Immunization Survey, found that 19 percent of children ages 19 to 35 months are not fully immunized.¹⁴ Most children who are under-immunized in Oregon are missing one or two of the recommended eight shots.

Troubling differences in immunization rates by race and ethnicity, population density and income level indicate critical barriers to immunizations need to be addressed. (FIGURE 13) Barriers to full immunizations include problems with scheduling, financial costs, child sickness, transportation and access issues, many of which the data show impact low-income and minority communities more than other communities.¹⁵

Other significant barriers to childhood immunizations are parent perceptions about the safety of vaccines. Some parents fear the immunization may do more harm than good or are under the misconception that the disease they are vaccinating for no longer exists.

Efforts to improve immunization rates need to be implemented in consideration of the specific concerns of different populations in Oregon. For example, rural area parents most frequently report transportation to immunization services as the largest barrier; in urban areas the greatest barrier to care was cost.

**FIGURE 12**

**Percent Fully Immunized (8 shots)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race or Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>71.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>75.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>82.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>82.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland Metro*</td>
<td>83.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland Metro**</td>
<td>84.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Urban</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>76.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>76.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>81.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>81.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insurance</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td>75.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insured</td>
<td>82.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under $15,000</td>
<td>74.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $15,000</td>
<td>83.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Multnomah County
** Washington and Clackamas Counties

*Source: 1999 Oregon Immunization Survey of Two Year Olds, DHS*
IMMUNIZATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The keys to closing the gap in immunizing all children are ensuring access to care for young children and making the process easier for parents and providers.

Make it easier for parents to schedule appointments for Immunizations. Promoting a child's regular health care provider as the place for immunizations could reduce the number of visits needed. Screening children for and giving immunizations when needed at all visits, despite minor illnesses, is an effective way to reduce the number of appointments parents need to schedule. After hour and weekend appointment availability also help parents with busy work schedules.

Address specific barriers faced by African American and American Indian populations. These communities struggle more than any other to immunize their children. Transportation is reported as a major barrier to care for these underserved populations. Placing after hours and safety net clinics on city bus lines can help—but only where public transportation is available. Providing bus vouchers, mobile immunization services and school-based clinics can also help to reduce transportation barriers.

Continue statewide efforts to improve parent education about vaccine safety. Recent news reports that questioned vaccine safety have received wide coverage, despite the lack of scientific evidence supporting these claims. Public and private health organizations need to continue to educate parents about the importance of immunizations to child health.

Support Safety Net Clinics. Safety net clinics and School Based Health Centers provide health services to low income families, homeless families, migrant farm workers and others facing barriers to care such as no insurance and geographic isolation. These clinics play a critical role in helping working families find health care for their children. Safety net clinics provide a wide range of services to children, regardless of their parent's ability pay and are usually located in areas close to the populations they serve. These clinics subsist largely on private and federal grants and payments from the state and federal Medicaid program. As our state budget crisis deepens, public funding is at risk of reduction. Oregon must place safety net clinics among its top priorities in order to ensure that our children's health care needs are met.

Endnotes

7 Conditions of Babies and Their Families Across the Nation (1990-1998), The Right Start State Trends, Annie E. Casey Foundation.
Strengthening Families, Eliminating Hunger

The 1990's brought prosperous times to Oregon—higher incomes, low unemployment and thousands of new jobs. However, after this decade of extraordinary growth, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) still reports that Oregon has the highest rate of hunger in the nation.

Leading the Nation in Hunger

Oregon is number one in hunger in the nation. The percentage of Oregon households with members who sometimes went hungry between 1997 and 2000 was nearly double the national average, 5.9 percent in Oregon versus 3.3 percent nationally. A 2002 study conducted by Brandeis University updated the USDA data and confirms this trend has worsened, six percent of Oregon's households go hungry today.

The number of households in Oregon who are food insecure, defined as limited or uncertain availability of safe, nutritionally adequate food that can be obtained in socially acceptable ways, is even higher—14 percent, or approximately 465,000 Oregonians, live in food insecure households. Food insecure household members may go hungry at times, skip meals and/or fend off hunger by eating poor quality foods.

Hunger is most prevalent among poor households, but escaping poverty does not mean escaping hunger—10 percent of Oregon's near-poor households with incomes between 100 and 185 percent of the poverty level include members who sometimes go hungry, which is almost double the national rate of 5.3 percent.

An extraordinarily high number of children live in food insecure households. Of the more than 850,000 children in Oregon 193,000, or nearly one in four, is food insecure. And, households with children are twice as likely as households without children to be food insecure. One in 11 children (9.2 percent) lives in a family so financially strapped, that at least one household member goes hungry some of the time. Professionals fighting Oregon's hunger problem report that parents are working longer hours and more days of the year to just hold ground and yet their children are still hungry.

Consequences of Child Hunger

Childhood hunger creates problems dramatic in their immediate consequences and tragic in their long-term effects. Hunger and food insecurity are serious risk factors for children, factors that are preventable using available resources.

Health Risks A Brandeis University analysis found strong evidence that children who live in households lacking access to sufficient food are more likely to be in poorer health than children from food-secure households. These children are more likely to be at risk of illness, hospitalization, lead poisoning and iron deficiency anemia among other health problems.

Psychological and Behavioral Risks Children in food insecure and hungry households also are more likely to experience considerable psychological and emotional distress, including hyperactivity, aggression, withdrawn behaviors, difficulty getting along with other children, fatigue, apathy, anxiety, difficulty concentrating, depression and suicidal behaviors.

Academic Achievement Risks Under-nutrition, even mild to moderate malnutrition, is a developmental risk factor for children and may limit a child's ability to grasp basic skills and diminish overall learning potential. Food insecure children do not perform as well on academic achievement tests, are more likely to have to repeat a grade, and have higher rates of tardiness and absence from school.

Developmental Risks When children are chronically
under-nourished, their bodies use the limited food energy available for critical organ function first, for growth second and for social activity and cognitive development last. Under-nourished children are less likely to form friendships, explore their surroundings and learn. Unable to perform tasks and pay attention at school, these children are not able to take full advantage of educational opportunities.

Community Costs Childhood hunger can cause lasting life-long impairments and rob children of their natural potential. Childhood hunger is not only a moral travesty, it has lasting costs to our communities and our state which far exceed the investment we could make today in its prevention.

Child Nutrition Programs

There are several federally-funded programs administered by Oregon's Department of Education (ODE) that schools, child care agencies and community groups can use to provide nutritious meals to the children they serve. These programs include

School Breakfast and Lunch Program
Virtually every school in Oregon offers nutritious meals each school day to children to help them learn. Eligible children can get meals for free or at a reduced cost.

Child and Adult Care Food Program
This program provides healthy meals to children in day care and after-school programs.

Summer Food Program
This program serves meals to children at sites around the community when children are not in school.

After-School Snack and Meal Program
This program provides a snack or light supper for the increasing number of kids who take part in structured after-school programs at school or community-based organizations. Oregon is one of six states to pilot an additional supper component for 12-18 year-olds in after-school programs.

HUNGER RECOMMENDATIONS

Invest in child nutrition programs. Expand Summer Food Service Programs in all communities with schools serving lunch to 50 percent or more low-income children. Provide adequate state funds for the Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) to assure coverage of all eligible WIC clients throughout the entire fiscal year. Over 56,000 children in a single month are served by the WIC program. Allocate additional state funds to match federal funds for the WIC/Farmer's Market Program.

Support outreach for child nutrition programs. Allocate sufficient funds for continued food stamp outreach, particularly targeted to rural communities. Make a sufficient investment for outreach and startup costs for the expansion of summer food and after-school snack and meal programs.

Improve family financial stability. Expand Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) to include more higher education and training opportunities like the successful Maine Parents as Scholars model. Evaluate the current system to ensure that families who are diverted from TANF still receive the assistance they need, such as food stamps and health coverage. Expand the State Earned Income Tax Credit and make it refundable. These and other opportunities are smart investments in helping low income families reach greater financial stability. Better financial stability will reduce childhood hunger.

Information for this section was provided by the Oregon Hunger Relief Task Force.
CHILD SAFETY

8,232 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 9.6 per 1,000 children. 
49 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6. 
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 10 percent are sexual abuse, 4 percent are mental injury, 14 percent are physical abuse, 27 percent are neglect, 46 percent are threat of harm. 
44 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 28 percent are the fathers of the victims. 
11,697 children in the state have been in foster care at least once during the past year. 
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 42 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 40 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 33 percent have the head of family unemployed; 28 percent have domestic violence. 
51 percent of households own guns, 23 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

9 percent of children in Oregon have no health insurance. 
81 percent of toddlers in Oregon are fully immunized. 
4,819 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 11 percent of all births. 
67 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care. 
13 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy. 
12 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month. 
28 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight. 
67 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise. 
62 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.

CHILD NUTRITION

156,525 children, or 18 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month. 
130,481 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 52,192 are children. 
72 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables. 
57 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products. 
10 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

STATE INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Care and Education</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>State Rate Compared to Benchmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>112,931</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>9% Worse</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>Worse</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>32,007</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>1% Better</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>30,157</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>3% Better</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
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<th>Youth Development and Education</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>State Rate Compared to Benchmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>35,994</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>5% Better</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>856</td>
<td>216.9</td>
<td>5% Worse</td>
<td>206.8</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>8,713</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>16% Better</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>25,452</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>3% Better</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>22,920</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>3% Better</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>State Rate Compared to Benchmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>10% Better</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4% Better</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>36,902</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>80.6%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Stability</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>State Rate Compared to Benchmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>120,289</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>164,587</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>29% Worse</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>12% Worse</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Safety</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>State Rate Compared to Benchmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>4,722</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>12% Better</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>3,509</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>30% Better</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)</td>
<td>41,707</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>7% Better</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in Oregon who began care in the:

- First Trimester
- Second Trimester
- Third Trimester
- Or No Care

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.

- Free or reduced price lunch
- Free or reduced price breakfast
- Summer lunch program
### Baker County

#### Status of Oregon's Children 2002

**Population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>All children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>16,700</td>
<td>3,908</td>
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</table>

**Tracking Child Abuse Reports**

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Baker county in 2001: 159

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of Reports Assessed</th>
<th>% of Reports that are Assessed and Founded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prenatal Care**

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

- **First Trimester**: 296 (111% of reports)
- **Second Trimester**: 84% of reports
- **Third Trimester or No Care**: 2% of reports

**Food for Kids**

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>free or reduced price lunch</td>
<td>713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>free or reduced price breakfast</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summer lunch program</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child Safety**

- 77 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 19.7 per 1,000 children.
- 48 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
- Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 9 percent are sexual abuse, 4 percent are mental injury, 13 percent are physical abuse, 41 percent are neglect, 32 percent are threat of harm.
- 46 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 31 percent are the fathers of the victims.
- 61 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
- Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 32 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 51 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 30 percent have the head of family unemployed; 32 percent have domestic violence.
- 86 percent of households own guns, 29 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

**Child Health**

- 14 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
- 81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
- 23 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 15 percent of all births.
- 73 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
- 23 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
- 12 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
- 15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
- 31 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
- 66 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
- 70 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

**Child Nutrition**

- 769 children, or 20 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
- 429 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 172 are children.
- 71 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
- 72 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
- 11 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

**County Indicators**

*Denotes regional data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Early Care and Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>44% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>3% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>8% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Youth Development and Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>43% Worse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>297.8</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>186.5</td>
<td>37% Worse</td>
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<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>18% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>8% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>37% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>100% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>84.2%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
<td>3% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial Stability</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>34% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>1,126</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>40% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Safety</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>151% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>44% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>27% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Denotes regional data
CHILD SAFETY

88 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 4.8 per 1,000 children.
39 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.

Incidents of child abuse/neglect by type: 10 percent are sexual abuse, 2 percent are mental injury, 30 percent are physical abuse, 30 percent are neglect, 28 percent are threat of harm.
36 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 34 percent are the fathers of the victims.

91 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.

Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 42 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 33 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 31 percent have the head of family unemployed; 28 percent have domestic violence.

36 percent of households own guns, 17 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

9 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance. 81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.
52 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 6 percent of all births.
67 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
7 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
6 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.
13 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.
22 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.
55 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.

CHILD NUTRITION

1,919 children, or 10 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
3,854 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 1,542 are children.
65 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.
59 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.
8 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

COUNTY INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Ave. Rate 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>2,437</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>4% Worse</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>14% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>4% Better</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>6% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>4% Better</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>8% Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Ave. Rate 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>5% Better</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>11% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>332.4</td>
<td>72% Worse</td>
<td>215.4</td>
<td>53% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>23% Better</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>55% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>14% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>2% Worse</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>15% Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEALTH</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Ave. Rate 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>43% Better</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>79% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>8% Better</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>78% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>88.4%</td>
<td>2% Better</td>
<td>84.4%</td>
<td>8% Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FINANCIAL STABILITY</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Ave. Rate 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>1,729</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>24% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>1,816</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>25% Worse</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>52% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>8% Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>20% Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFETY</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Ave. Rate 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>23% Better</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>34% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>67% Better</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>72% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>12% Worse</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>6% Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clackamas County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2001</th>
<th>345,150</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>All children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Clackamas county in 2001: 2,457

Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

- First Trimester: 27%
- Second Trimester: 11%
- Third Trimester or No Care: 4%

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.

- Free or reduced price lunch: 8,331
- Free or reduced price breakfast: 3,591
- Summer lunch program: 272

CHILD SAFETY

425 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 4.8 per 1,000 children.
48 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.

Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type:
- 10 percent are sexual abuse
- 3 percent are mental injury
- 16 percent are physical abuse
- 34 percent are neglect
- 38 percent are threat of harm

44 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 29 percent are the fathers of the victims.

729 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.

Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases:
- 47 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse
- 34 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency
- 29 percent have the head of family unemployed
- 27 percent have domestic violence

47 percent of households own guns, 24 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

8 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
84 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*

340 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 8 percent of all births.
71 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
13 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
12 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.
20 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.
26 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.
65 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.
68 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.

CHILD NUTRITION

9,050 children, or 10 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
7,513 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 3,005 are children.

*Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY INDICATORS</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>10,280</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>6% Worse</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>11% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>2,620</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>1% Better</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>7% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>2,511</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>4% Better</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>10% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>2,189</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>7% Worse</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>41% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>188.7</td>
<td>14% Better</td>
<td>156.5</td>
<td>13% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>9% Better</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>43% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>2,242</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>4% Better</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>13% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>2,062</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>2% Better</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>16% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>25% Better</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>30% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>23% Better</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>19% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>3,457</td>
<td>84.0%</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>84.3%</td>
<td>3% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL STABILITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>6,532</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>46% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>15,166</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>48% Worse</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>6% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6% Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAFETY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>32% Better</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>44% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>42% Better</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>57% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>2,691</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>12% Better</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>35% Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHILD SAFETY

88 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 10.4 per 1,000 children.
48 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 5 percent are sexual abuse, 30 percent are mental injury,
10 percent are physical abuse, 28 percent are neglect, 27 percent are threat of harm.
43 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 27 percent are the fathers of the victims.
167 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 45 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 30 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 30 percent have the head of family unemployed; 31 percent have domestic violence.
56 percent of households own guns, 23 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

11 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
50 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 13 percent of all births.
70 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
21 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
20 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
20 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
26 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
62 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
61 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

1,429 children, or 17 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
2,015 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 806 are children.
56 percent of households own guns, 23 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

COUNTY INDICATORS

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Rate Change</th>
<th>Avg. Rate</th>
<th>County Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Previous Year</td>
<td>5-years</td>
<td>Compared to Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>1,123</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Rate Change</th>
<th>Avg. Rate</th>
<th>County Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Previous Year</td>
<td>5-years</td>
<td>Compared to Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>77.2</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>76.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>257.6</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>284.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Rate Change</th>
<th>Avg. Rate</th>
<th>County Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Previous Year</td>
<td>5-years</td>
<td>Compared to Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>39.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>82.1%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>75.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FINANCIAL STABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Rate Change</th>
<th>Avg. Rate</th>
<th>County Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Previous Year</td>
<td>5-years</td>
<td>Compared to Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>1,361</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>1,426</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAFETY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Rate Change</th>
<th>Avg. Rate</th>
<th>County Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Previous Year</td>
<td>5-years</td>
<td>Compared to Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Columbia County

STATUS OF OREGON’S CHILDREN 2002

POPULATION
2001
TOTAL 44,300
All children 11,718

Tracking Child Abuse Reports
Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Columbia county in 2001: 244

% of Reports Assessed % of Reports that are Assessed and Founded

Prenatal Care
Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

First Trimester 3%
Second Trimester 14%
Third Trimester or No Care 84%

Food for Kids
The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13) 1,336 Current Total Number
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency 469 Current Rate 82%
3rd Grade Math Proficiency 470 Rate Change from Previous Year 81%

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17) 720 Rate Change from Previous Year 61.4
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17) 13 Rate Change from Previous Year 226.4
High School Dropout 96 Rate Change from Previous Year 3.5%
8th Grade Reading Proficiency 385 Rate Change from Previous Year 62%
8th Grade Math Proficiency 304 Rate Change from Previous Year 48%

HEALTH
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17) 26 Rate Change from Previous Year 27.1
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births) 2 Rate Change from Previous Year 3.8
Early Prenatal Care 439 Rate Change from Previous Year 83.8%

FINANCIAL STABILITY
Childhood Poverty 1,349 Rate Change from Previous Year 11.6%
Unemployment 2,541 Rate Change from Previous Year 7.8%
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid N/A Rate Change from Previous Year 61%

SAFETY
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000) 61 Rate Change from Previous Year 5.2
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17) 33 Rate Change from Previous Year 2.8
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians) 403 Rate Change from Previous Year 9.1

94 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 8 per 1,000 children.
29 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidents of child abuse/neglect by type: 7 percent are sexual abuse, 7 percent are mental injury, 12 percent are physical abuse, 31 percent are neglect, 42 percent are threat of harm.
47 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 37 percent are the fathers of the victims.
172 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 51 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 36 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 47 percent have the head of family unemployed; 29 percent have domestic violence.

CHILD HEALTH
11 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
57 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 11 percent of all births.
63 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
19 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
20 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
20 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
26 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
62 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*

7,766 children, or 15 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
1,552 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 621 are children.
69 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
72 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
13 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

*Denotes regional data
CHILD SAFETY

291 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 21.1 per 1,000 children. 50 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.

Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 5 percent are sexual abuse, 7 percent are mental injury, 5 percent are physical abuse, 27 percent are neglect, 56 percent are threat of harm.

48 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 28 percent are the fathers of the victims.

350 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.

Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 62 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 61 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 42 percent have the head of family unemployed; 31 percent have domestic violence.

66 percent of households own guns, 31 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

12 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance. 76 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.

86 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 15 percent of all births.

59 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.

24 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.

15 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.

24 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.

37 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.

65 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.

55 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.

CHILD NUTRITION

3,596 children, or 26 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month. 4,255 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 1,702 are children.

71 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.

69 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.

8 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

COUNTY INDICATORS

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Rate Change</th>
<th>Avg. Rate</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number</td>
<td>Current Rate</td>
<td>From Previous Year</td>
<td>Previous 5-years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>1,320</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>6% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>2% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>4% Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Rate Change</th>
<th>Avg. Rate</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>18% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>171.6</td>
<td>7% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>24% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>8% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Rate Change</th>
<th>Avg. Rate</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>20% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>63% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>74.2%</td>
<td>5% Better</td>
</tr>
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</table>

FINANCIAL STABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Rate Change</th>
<th>Avg. Rate</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>2,628</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>4,032</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>11% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>12% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAFETY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Rate Change</th>
<th>Avg. Rate</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000 age)</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>43% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>6% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>19% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Crook County

C O N T E N T S

Objectives
Population
Children
Child Safety
Child Health
Child Nutrition
County Indicators
Status of Oregon's Children 2002

Population

2001

TOTAL
19,850

All children
5,009

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Crook county in 2001: 330

Child Safety

93 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 18.6 per 1,000 children.

47 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.

93 percent of children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.

Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 43 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 44 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 38 percent have the head of family unemployed; 23 percent have domestic violence.

71 percent of households own guns, 30 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

Child Health

8 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.

81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.

21 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 9 percent of all births.

86 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.

23 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.

18 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.

9 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.

44 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.

Child Nutrition

1,054 children, or 21 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

608 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 243 are children.

70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.

54 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.

9 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

*Denotes regional data

County Indicators

Early Care and Education

Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)

3rd Grade Reading Proficiency

3rd Grade Math Proficiency

Youth Development and Education

Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)

Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)

High School Dropout

8th Grade Reading Proficiency

8th Grade Math Proficiency

Health

Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)

Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)

Early Prenatal Care

Financial Stability

Childhood Poverty

Unemployment

Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid

Safety

Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)

Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)

Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)

29
Curry County

CHILD SAFETY

58 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 14.6 per 1,000 children.
36 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 18 percent are sexual abuse, 2 percent are mental injury,
14 percent are physical abuse, 15 percent are neglect, 52 percent are threat of harm.
51 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 17 percent are the fathers of the victims.
42 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 35 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol
abuse; 42 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 40 percent have the
head of family unemployed; 14 percent have domestic violence.
69 percent of households own guns, 22 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

12 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
76 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
26 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 15 percent of all births.
58 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
26 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
15 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
24 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
37 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
65 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
69 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the
Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

732 children, or 18 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
696 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 278 are children.
71 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
69 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
8 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because
of inadequate money to buy food.*

Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the
percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

- First Trimester: 6%
- Second Trimester: 22%
- Third Trimester or No Care: 72%

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer
nutrition programs on an average day.

- free or reduced price lunch: 91%
- free or reduced price breakfast: 360%
- summer lunch program: 14%

*Denotes regional data
Deschutes County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2001</th>
<th>122,050</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>29,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All children</td>
<td>919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Deschutes County in 2001: 1,028

% of Reports Assessed | % of Reports that are Assessed and Founded
---|---
63% | 23%
1% | 9%
90% | 90%

Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

- **First Trimester**: 9%
- **Second Trimester**: 9%
- **Third Trimester or No Care**: 87%

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.

- **Free or reduced price lunch**: 4,774
- **Free or reduced price breakfast**: 2,707
- **Summer lunch program**: 746

CHILD SAFETY

- 344 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 11.6 per 1,000 children.
- 49 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
- Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 12 percent are sexual abuse, 1 percent are mental injury, 12 percent are physical abuse, 14 percent are neglect, 60 percent are threat of harm.
- 38 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 32 percent are the fathers of the victims.
- 201 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
- Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 36 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 44 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 12 percent have the head of family unemployed; 34 percent have domestic violence.
- 54 percent of households own guns, 19 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

- 8 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
- 77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.
- 170 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 11 percent of all births.
- 82 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
- 14 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
- 18 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
- 9 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
- 18 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
- 9 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
- 54 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
- 9 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

CHILD NUTRITION

- 5,144 children, or 17 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
- 3,805 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 1,522 are children.
- 5,144 children, or 17 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

COUNTY INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change From Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>3,163</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>10% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>1,238</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>1,108</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>8% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>1,779</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>4% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>252.5</td>
<td>1% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>32% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>1,014</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>8% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>5% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>7% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>36% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>1,327</td>
<td>89.7%</td>
<td>2% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL STABILITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>2,902</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>5,919</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>21% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>10% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAFETY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>33% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>39% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>1,184</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>11% Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Denotes regional data
291 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 12.2 per 1,000 children.
45 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidents of child abuse/neglect by type: 13 percent are sexual abuse, 4 percent are mental injury,
10 percent are physical abuse, 25 percent are neglect, 49 percent are threat of harm.
39 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 29 percent are the fathers of the victims.
322 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 49 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol
abuse; 49 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 30 percent have the
head of family unemployed; 30 percent have domestic violence.
66 percent of households own guns, 22 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

12 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
76 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
186 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 17 percent of all births.
80 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
22 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
16 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.
23 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.
28 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.
65 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.
55 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the
Internet on an average school day.

CHILD NUTRITION

5,891 children, or 25 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
6,404 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 2,562 are children.
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5,891 children, or 25 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
Gilliam County

**Status of Oregon’s Children 2002**

### Child Safety

3 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 7 per 1,000 children.
33 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.

Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: N/A percent are sexual abuse, N/A percent are mental injury, N/A percent are physical abuse, N/A percent are neglect, N/A percent are threat of harm.

N/A percent of perpetrators are mothers, and N/A percent are the fathers of the victims.

6 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.

Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: N/A percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; N/A percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; N/A percent have the head of family unemployed; N/A percent have domestic violence.

91 percent of households own guns, 17 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.*

### Child Health

28 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*

77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*

0 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 0 percent of all births.

N/A percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.

0 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 0 percent of all births.

28 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*

77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*

11 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.

10 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*

15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*

25 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*

71 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*

77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*

33 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.

### Child Nutrition

38 children, or 9 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

123 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 49 are children.

70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*

70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*

7 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food. *

### County Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change From Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Care and Education</td>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Development and Education</td>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>37.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1376.1</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>76.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Same</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
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<td>85.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial Stability</td>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>12.5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grant County

CHILD SAFETY

49 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 25.6 per 1,000 children.
33 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 2 percent are sexual abuse, 2 percent are mental injury, 15 percent are physical abuse, 46 percent are neglect, 36 percent are threat of harm.
51 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 24 percent are the fathers of the victims.
40 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 60 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 37 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 34 percent have the head of family unemployed; 34 percent have domestic violence.
76 percent of households own guns, 20 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.*

CHILD HEALTH

14 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
6 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 10 percent of all births.
83 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
13 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
18 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
9 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
37 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
60 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
44 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

288 children, or 15 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
276 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 111 are children.
28% of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

COUNTY INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>34% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>12% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>6% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>24% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>105.8</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>359.1</td>
<td>51% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>91% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>4% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>3% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>82% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>48% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>90.3%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>79.7%</td>
<td>11% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL STABILITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>19% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>63% Worse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAFETY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>214% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>105% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>32% Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:
- First Trimester
- Second Trimester
- Third Trimester or No Care

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.

FREE OR REDUCED PRICE LUNCH

FREE OR REDUCED PRICE BREAKFAST SUMMER LUNCH PROGRAM

% OF PROGRAMS ACCESS

0 100 200 300 400

33

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Harney County
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

POPULATION
2001
TOTAL 7,600
All children 1,934

Tracking Child Abuse Reports
Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Harney county in 2001: 58

% of Reports
Assessed
% of Reports
Assessed and
Founded
78% 38%

CHILD SAFETY
31 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 16 per 1,000 children.
35 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidents of child abuse/neglect by type: 8 percent are sexual abuse, 3 percent are mental injury,
22 percent are physical abuse, 43 percent are neglect, 24 percent are threat of harm.
41 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 34 percent are the fathers of the victims.
26 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 41 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol
abuse; 45 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 45 percent have the
head of family unemployed; 92 percent have domestic violence.
73 percent of households own guns, 26 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH
14 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.
7 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 8 percent of all births.
86 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
19 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
18 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.
9 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.
37 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.
40 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.
44 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the
Internet on an average school day.

CHILD NUTRITION
371 children, or 19 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
104 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 42 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.
54 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.
7 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because
of inadequate money to buy food.

COUNTY INDICATORS

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13) 90 6.5 Worse N/A 65% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency 73 97% Better 85% 15% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency 70 90% Better 71% 17% Better

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17) 53 27.4 Better 18.3 35% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17) 0 0.0 Better 207.2 100% Better
High School Dropout 11 2.7% Better N/A 49% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency 70 66% Worse 67% 3% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency 53 48% Worse 61% 15% Worse

HEALTH
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17) 2 13.5 Better 32.1 57% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births) 0 0.0 Better 4.2 100% Better
Early Prenatal Care 73 89.0% Better 78.4% 9% Better

FINANCIAL STABILITY
Childhood Poverty 240 12.7% N/A N/A 9% Better
Unemployment 799 14.1% Worse 9.6% 124% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid N/A 61% Worse N/A 1% Worse

SAFETY
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000) 27 14.0 Better 14.8 154% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17) 4 2.1 Better 4.0 49% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians) 79 10.4 Better 11.2 13% Better

*Denotes regional data
CHILD SAFETY

51 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 8.9 per 1,000 children.
27 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 11 percent are sexual abuse, 2 percent are mental injury, 18 percent are physical abuse, 33 percent are neglect, 36 percent are threat of harm.
46 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 21 percent are the fathers of the victims.
42 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 43 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 41 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 16 percent have the head of family unemployed; 24 percent have domestic violence.
53 percent of households own guns, 22 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

28 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
28 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 9 percent of all births.
75 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
6 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
10 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
25 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
67 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

953 children, or 17 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month. 1,096 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 438 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
7 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY INDICATORS</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>26.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>82%</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>69%</td>
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<tr>
<td>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>48.2</td>
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<td>52.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>119.0</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>254.9</td>
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<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>54%</td>
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<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>47%</td>
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<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>38.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>78.6%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>80.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>FINANCIAL STABILITY</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>1,367</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFETY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>10.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Denotes regional data

POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>20,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All children</td>
<td>5,743</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Hood River county in 2001: 163

Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

- First Trimester
- Second Trimester
- Third Trimester or No Care

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.

FREE OR REDUCED PRICE LUNCH

- 1,301

FREE OR REDUCED PRICE BREAKFAST

- 561

SUMMER LUNCH PROGRAM

- 350

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36
CHILD SAFETY

454 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 10.2 per 1,000 children. 48 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6. Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 13 percent are sexual abuse, 2 percent are mental injury, 12 percent are physical abuse, 22 percent are neglect, 51 percent are threat of harm. 49 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 26 percent are the fathers of the victims. 438 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year. Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 43 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 40 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 30 percent have the head of family unemployed; 22 percent have domestic violence. 57 percent of households own guns, 17 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

12 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.* 76 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.* 278 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 13 percent of all births. 67 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care. 16 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy. 12 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month. 15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma. 25 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight. 65 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise. 59 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.

CHILD NUTRITION

9,806 children, or 22 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month. 5,240 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 2,096 are children. 73 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables. 56 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products. 12 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food. *Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Care and Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>5% Worse</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>1% Worse</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>Better</td>
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<tr>
<td>Youth Development and Education</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>9% Worse</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>201.0</td>
<td>7% Better</td>
<td>222.1</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>7% Better</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>26% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>1% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>2% Worse</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>2% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>14% Worse</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>3% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>128% Worse</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>22% Worse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>78.8%</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>76.8%</td>
<td>3% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Stability</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>16% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>19% Worse</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>12% Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>19% Better</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>1% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>33% Better</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>17% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>9% Better</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>11% Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHILD SAFETY

47 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 8.2 per 1,000 children.
49 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 13 percent are sexual abuse, 2 percent are mental injury, 20 percent are physical abuse, 39 percent are neglect, 27 percent are threat of harm.
47 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 21 percent are the fathers of the victims.
72 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 38 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 48 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 23 percent have the head of family unemployed; 33 percent have domestic violence.
71 percent of households own guns, 30 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.*

CHILD HEALTH

8 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
51 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 17 percent of all births.
51 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
8 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
13 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
51 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 17 percent of all births.
51 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
8 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
13 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*

CHILD NUTRITION

1,650 children, or 29 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
358 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 234 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
9 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
18 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
13 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
9 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*
586 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 234 are children.
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COUNTY INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>6% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>10% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>5% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>23% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>587.3</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>187.7</td>
<td>171% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>8% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>36% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>46% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEALTH</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>64.5</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>103% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>39% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>64.4%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>65.8%</td>
<td>21% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FINANCIAL STABILITY</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>1,214</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>59% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>21% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>7% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFETY</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>24% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>66% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>17% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

- First Trimester
- Second Trimester
- Third Trimester or No Care

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Jefferson county in 2001: 219
Josephine County

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Josephine County in 2001: 671

Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

- First Trimester
- Second Trimester
- Third Trimester or No Care

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day:

- Free or reduced price lunch: 4,093
- Free or reduced price breakfast: 2,192
- Summer lunch program: 406

CHILD SAFETY

149 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 8.6 per 1,000 children.
44 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.

Incidents of child abuse/neglect by type: 17 percent are sexual abuse, 1 percent are mental injury, 14 percent are physical abuse, 34 percent are neglect, 35 percent are threat of harm.

44 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 25 percent are the fathers of the victims.

197 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.

Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 45 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 34 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 39 percent have the head of family unemployed; 22 percent have domestic violence.

58 percent of households own guns, 35 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

12 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
76 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*

118 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 16 percent of all births.

72 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.

25 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.

58 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.**
59 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.**

25 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.

N/A percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.**

CHILD NUTRITION

5,127 children, or 29 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

5,424 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 2,170 are children.

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CHILD NUTRITION

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5,424 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 2,170 are children.

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5,127 children, or 29 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

5,424 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 2,170 are children.
CHILD SAFETY

320 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 19.4 per 1,000 children.
47 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidence of child abuse/neglect by type: 7 percent are sexual abuse, 3 percent are mental injury,
17 percent are physical abuse, 12 percent are neglect, 60 percent are threat of harm.
43 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 28 percent are the fathers of the victims.
357 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 48 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol
abuse; 41 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 39 percent have the
head of family unemployed; 29 percent have domestic violence.
64 percent of households own guns, 29 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

15 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
76 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
117 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 14 percent of all births.
63 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
21 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
18 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
9 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
37 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
44 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the
Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

3,861 children, or 23 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
4,786 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 1,914 are children.
7 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because
of inadequate money to buy food.*
54 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*

COUNTY INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>2,331</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
<td>16% Worse</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>7% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>4% Worse</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>5% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>1% Worse</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>7% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION              |                      |              |                                |                           |                              |
| Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)        | 545                  | 33.1%        | 3% Better                      | 34.9                      | 21% Better                   |
| Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)     | 33                   | 430.4%       | 37% Worse                      | 356.5                     | 98% Worse                    |
| High School Dropout                          | 117                  | 3.6%         | 37% Better                     | N/A                       | 32% Better                   |
| 8th Grade Reading Proficiency                | 448                  | 60%          | 12% Better                     | 53%                       | 6% Worse                     |
| 8th Grade Math Proficiency                   | 385                  | 51%          | 7% Better                      | 44%                       | 11% Worse                    |

| HEALTH                                       |                      |              |                                |                           |                              |
| Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)   | 63                   | 47.1%        | 12% Worse                      | 47.2                      | 49% Worse                    |
| Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)     | 5                    | 6.1%         | 27% Better                     | 8.5                       | 13% Worse                    |
| Early Prenatal Care                         | 629                  | 76.2%        | 4% Better                      | 71.5%                     | 7% Worse                     |

| FINANCIAL STABILITY                          |                      |              |                                |                           |                              |
| Childhood Poverty                            | 3,579                | 22.4%        | N/A                            | N/A                       | 60% Worse                    |
| Unemployment                                 | 4,534                | 9.5%         | 17% Worse                      | 9.0%                      | 51% Worse                    |
| Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid    | N/A                  | 59%          | 15% Worse                      | N/A                       | 3% Worse                     |

| SAFETY                                        |                      |              |                                |                           |                              |
| Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)    | 134                  | 8.1%         | 1% Worse                       | 9.0                       | 48% Worse                    |
| Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)  | 186                  | 11.3%        | 38% Better                     | 11.9                      | 176% Worse                   |
| Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)| 855                  | 13.3%        | 6% Better                      | 14.9                      | 11% Worse                    |

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Klamath county in 2001: 1,180

Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trimester</th>
<th>Rate Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Trimester</td>
<td>1% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Trimester or No Care</td>
<td>6% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Trimester or No Care</td>
<td>4% Worser</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>free or reduced price lunch</td>
<td>3,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>free or reduced price breakfast</td>
<td>1,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summer lunch program</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lake County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>All children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>1,770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Lake county in 2001: 110

Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

- First Trimester: 6%
- Second Trimester: 14%
- Third Trimester or No Care: 80%

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free or reduced price</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lunch</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free or reduced price</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breakfast</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHILD SAFETY

28 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 15.8 per 1,000 children.
54 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidence of child abuse/neglect by type: 6 percent are sexual abuse, 9 percent are mental injury, 9 percent are physical abuse, 34 percent are neglect, 41 percent are threat of harm.
42 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 29 percent are the fathers of the victims.
43 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 65 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 45 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 50 percent have the head of family unemployed; 25 percent have domestic violence.
73 percent of households own guns, 26 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.*

CHILD HEALTH

15 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
6 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 9 percent of all births.
100 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
20 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
N/A percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.**
N/A percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.**
N/A percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.**
N/A percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.**
N/A percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.**

CHILD NUTRITION

364 children, or 21 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
592 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 237 are children.
364 children, or 21 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

COUNTY INDICATORS

**Schools in this county did not participate in the Healthy Teens Survey

*Denotes regional data

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>8% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>8% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>3% Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>15% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>219.5</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>209.9</td>
<td>1% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>92% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>10% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>24% Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>79% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>165% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>77.7%</td>
<td>2% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FINANCIAL STABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>AVG. Rate 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>46% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>65% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>15% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAFETY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>75% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>52% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>27% Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHILD SAFETY

1,020 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 13.5 per 1,000 children.
58 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 8 percent are sexual abuse, 4 percent are mental injury,
8 percent are physical abuse, 21 percent are neglect, 59 percent are threat of harm.
46 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 29 percent are the fathers of the victims.
1,075 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 38 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol
abuse; 36 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 34 percent have the
head of family unemployed; 33 percent have domestic violence.
53 percent of households own guns, 21 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

9 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
76 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
361 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 10 percent of all births.
66 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
12 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
11 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.
23 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.
29 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.
59 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.

CHILD NUTRITION

15,813 children, or 21 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
15,982 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 6,393 are children.
71 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.
56 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.
12 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals
because of inadequate money to buy food.

COUNTY INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Care and Education</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>10% Worse</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>23% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>4% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>3% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Development and Education</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>4% Better</td>
<td>54.8</td>
<td>12% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests</td>
<td>325.7</td>
<td>45% Worse</td>
<td>259.3</td>
<td>50% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>28% Better</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>26% Better</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>6% Better</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>5% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>3% Better</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>3% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy</td>
<td>22% Better</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>27% Better</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality</td>
<td>26% Better</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>4% Worse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
<td>3% Better</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
<td>2% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Stability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>15% Worse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>33% Worse</td>
<td>8% Worse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>10% Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims</td>
<td>12% Better</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>8% Worse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims</td>
<td>17% Better</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>86% Worse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons</td>
<td>4% Better</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>7% Worse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Denotes regional data

Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the
percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer
nutrition programs on an average day.
Lincoln County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Lincoln county in 2001: 429

Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

- First Trimester: 19%
- Second Trimester: 78%
- Third Trimester or No Care: 3%

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.

- free or reduced price lunch: 2,146
- free or reduced price breakfast: 1,163
- summer lunch program: 0

CHILD SAFETY

180 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 19.2 per 1,000 children.
53 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidents of child abuse/neglect by type: 1 percent are sexual abuse, 35 percent are mental injury, 4 percent are physical abuse, 38 percent are neglect, 22 percent are threat of harm.
45 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 30 percent are the fathers of the victims.
229 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 57 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 50 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 22 percent have the head of family unemployed; 47 percent have domestic violence.
52 percent of households own guns, 18 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

9 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
61 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 15 percent of all births.
59 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
23 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
20 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
20 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
26 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
62 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
61 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

2,478 children, or 26 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
2,502 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 1,001 are children.
2,478 children, or 26 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

COUNTY INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Care and Education</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>1,047</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>12% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>3% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>8% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Youth Development and Education</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>68.2</td>
<td>53% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>169.5</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>174.2</td>
<td>22% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>43% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>2% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>13% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>47% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>33% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>78.5%</td>
<td>5% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Stability</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>1,762</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>399% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>2,434</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>10% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>7% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>199% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>32% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>3% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Denotes regional data

**Denotes regional data
CHILD SAFETY

307 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 11.5 per 1,000 children.
43 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidents of child abuse/neglect by type: 17 percent are sexual abuse, 2 percent are mental injury,
19 percent are physical abuse, 17 percent are neglect, 45 percent are threat of harm.
34 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 29 percent are the fathers of the victims.
301 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 42 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol
abuse; 45 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 43 percent have the
head of family unemployed; 24 percent have domestic violence.
58 percent of households own guns, 31 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

9 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
176 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 13 percent of all births.
63 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
20 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
18 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.
17 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.
29 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.
62 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.
18 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.
17 percent of eighth graders report automobile injuries.
20 percent of eighth graders report bicycle accidents.
34 percent of children report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals
because of inadequate money to buy food.

CHILD NUTRITION

6,010 children, or 22 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
5,738 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 2,295 are children.
77 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.
52 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.
10 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals
because of inadequate money to buy food.

COUNTY INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>3,025</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>3% Worse</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>15% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>4% Better</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>2% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>3% Better</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>1% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>1,474</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>1% Worse</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>31% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>97.9</td>
<td>14% Better</td>
<td>169.8</td>
<td>55% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>6% Better</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>11% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>2% Worse</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>3% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>3% Worse</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>6% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>16% Better</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>8% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>74% Worse</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>39% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>80.1%</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>78.2%</td>
<td>2% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINANCIAL STABILITY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>3,828</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>6,368</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>17% Worse</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>32% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>12% Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFETY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>3% Better</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>25% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>23% Better</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>12% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>1,318</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>7% Better</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>6% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Denotes regional data

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Linn county in 2001: 1,520

Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

- First Trimester: 31%
- Second Trimester: 68%
- Third Trimester or No Care: 4%

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.

- Free or reduced price lunch: 4,819
- Free or reduced price breakfast: 2,399
- Summer lunch program: 490
Malheur County
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

PO POPULATION 2001
TOTAL 32,000
All children 8,927

Tracking Child Abuse Reports
Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Malheur county in 2001: 208

Prenatal Care
Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:
- First Trimester
- Second Trimester
- Third Trimester or No Care

Food for Kids
The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.

CHILD SAFETY
86 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 9.6 per 1,000 children.
34 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidents of child abuse/neglect by type: 32 percent are sexual abuse, 2 percent are mental injury, 18 percent are physical abuse, 34 percent are neglect, 13 percent are threat of harm.
36 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 26 percent are the fathers of the victims.
95 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 27 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 42 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 26 percent have the head of family unemployed; 23 percent have domestic violence.
60 percent of households own guns, 21 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH
14 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
69 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 15 percent of all births.
58 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
9 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
N/A percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.**
N/A percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.**
N/A percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.**
N/A percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.
N/A percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.**

CHILD NUTRITION
2,398 children, or 27 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
1,348 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 539 are children.
2,398 children, or 27 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

COUNTY INDICATORS

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)
- Current Total Number
- Current Rate
- Rate Change from Previous Year
- Avg. Rate Previous 5-years
- County Rate Compared to Oregon

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)
- Current Total Number
- Current Rate
- Rate Change from Previous Year
- Avg. Rate Previous 5-years
- County Rate Compared to Oregon

HEALTH
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)
- Current Total Number
- Current Rate
- Rate Change from Previous Year
- Avg. Rate Previous 5-years
- County Rate Compared to Oregon

FINANCIAL STABILITY
Childhood Poverty
- Current Total Number
- Current Rate
- Rate Change from Previous Year
- Avg. Rate Previous 5-years
- County Rate Compared to Oregon

SAFETY
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)
- Current Total Number
- Current Rate
- Rate Change from Previous Year
- Avg. Rate Previous 5-years
- County Rate Compared to Oregon

*Denotes regional data
**Schools in this county did not participate in the Healthy Teens Survey

BEST COPY AVAILABLE
CHILD SAFETY

794 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 10 per 1,000 children. 52 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6. Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 6 percent are sexual abuse, 4 percent are mental injury, 14 percent are physical abuse, 39 percent are neglect, 37 percent are threat of harm. 51 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 24 percent are the fathers of the victims.

Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 6 percent are sexual abuse, 4 percent are mental injury, 14 percent are physical abuse, 39 percent are neglect, 37 percent are threat of harm.

51 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 24 percent are the fathers of the victims.

Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Abuse/Neglect</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Rate Change</th>
<th>Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>19% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>15% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)</td>
<td>3,985</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>15% Worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHILD HEALTH

5 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*

81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*

609 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 13 percent of all births.

56 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.

21 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.

13 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.

71 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.

57 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.

14 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

CHILD NUTRITION

18,320 children, or 23 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

10,634 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 4,254 are children.

71 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.

14 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

- First Trimester: 21%
- Second Trimester: 6%
- Third Trimester or No Care: 73%

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.
Morrow County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>All Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>11,150</td>
<td>3,275</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Morrow county in 2001: 90

100%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of Reports Assessed</th>
<th>% of Reports that are Assessed and Founded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHILD SAFETY

49 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 15.8 per 1,000 children.
37 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.

Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 12 percent are sexual abuse, 4 percent are mental injury, 9 percent are physical abuse, 32 percent are neglect, 44 percent are threat of harm.
33 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 29 percent are the fathers of the victims.
35 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.

Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 50 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse, 56 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 34 percent have the head of family unemployed; 50 percent have domestic violence.
91 percent of households own guns, 17 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

14 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
17 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 9 percent of all births.
53 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
16 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
12 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
31 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
66 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
70 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

769 children, or 23 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
168 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 67 are children.
71 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
72 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
11 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

COUNTY INDICATORS

**EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>46.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>112.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEALTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>50.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>79.4%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>62.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FINANCIAL STABILITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SAFETY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Denotes regional data
CHILD SAFETY

1,356 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 8.9 per 1,000 children. 51 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.

Incidents of child abuse/neglect by type: 8 percent are sexual abuse, 4 percent are mental injury, 16 percent are physical abuse, 24 percent are neglect, 48 percent are threat of harm.

46 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 28 percent are the fathers of the victims.

3,357 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year. Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 64 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 58 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 53 percent have the head of family unemployed; 32 percent have domestic violence.

34 percent of households own guns, 24 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

46 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 28 percent are the fathers of the victims.

Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 8 percent are sexual abuse, 4 percent are mental injury, 51 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.

8 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*

84 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*

866 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 9 percent of all births.

65 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.

12 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.

11 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.

17 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.

26 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.

55 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.

65 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.

866 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 9 percent of all births.

84 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.

65 percent of families have guns, 24 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

9 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

CHILD HEALTH

57 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.

26,924 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 10,770 are children.

31,120 children, or 20 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

7 percent of children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.

6 percent of children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.

26 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.

5 percent of mothers in this county who began care in the first trimester delivered their babies before their due dates.

55 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.

26 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.

55 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.

84 percent of families have guns, 24 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

9 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

COUNTY INDICATORS

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>22,956</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>10% Worse</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>6,240</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>3% Better</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>5,830</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>3% Better</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17) | 4,544 | 29.7 | 26% Better | 40.0 | 29% Better |
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17) | 120 | 184.5 | 9% Better | 194.6 | 15% Better |
High School Dropout | 2,291 | 8.6% | 9% Better | N/A | 62% Worse |
8th Grade Reading Proficiency | 4,944 | 64% | 9% Better | 54% | Same |
8th Grade Math Proficiency | 4,336 | 56% | 3% Better | 52% | 2% Worse |

HEALTH

Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17) | 507 | 41.4 | 12% Better | 52.8 | 31% Worse |
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births) | 43 | 4.6 | 27% Better | 5.2 | 15% Better |
Early Prenatal Care | 7,406 | 80.1% | 1% Better | 80.6% | 2% Worse |

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Childhood Poverty | 21,733 | 18.1% | N/A | N/A | 10% Worse |
Unemployment | 30,282 | 5.9% | 48% Worse | 4.3% | 6% Better |
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid | N/A | 58% | 16% Worse | N/A | 5% Worse |

SAFETY

Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000) | 722 | 4.7 | 15% Better | 7.1 | 14% Better |
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17) | 634 | 4.1 | 26% Better | 6.5 | 16% Worse |
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians) | 12,489 | 18.7 | 14% Better | 23.4 | 56% Worse |
Polk County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

125 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 7.8 per 1,000 children.
46 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidence of child abuse/neglect by type: 14 percent are sexual abuse, 0 percent are mental injury, 25 percent are physical abuse, 27 percent are neglect, 34 percent are threat of harm.
37 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 37 percent are the fathers of the victims.
259 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stresses in child abuse/neglect cases: 30 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 43 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 29 percent have the head of family unemployed; 27 percent have domestic violence.
59 percent of households own guns, 15 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

5 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
91 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 12 percent of all births.
68 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
16 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
15 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
18 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
30 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
60 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
58 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

2,130 children, or 13 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
2,043 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 817 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
74 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
7 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

COUNTY INDICATORS

**EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION**

Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)
343
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency
878
3rd Grade Math Proficiency
349
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)
878
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)
14
High School Dropout
97
8th Grade Reading Proficiency
311
8th Grade Math Proficiency
263

**HEALTH**

Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)
43
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)
0
Early Prenatal Care
594

**FINANCIAL STABILITY**

Childhood Poverty
1,931
Unemployment
2,994
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid
N/A

**SAFETY**

Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)
87
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)
38
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)
652

*Denotes regional data

**FOOD FOR KIDS**

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.

**PREGNANT CARE**

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

First Trimester
Second Trimester
Third Trimester or No Care

**CHILD SAFETY**

Reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer lunch program

**POPULATION**

2001
TOTAL
63,660
All children
16,079

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Polk county in 2001: 235

% of Reports Assessed
% of Reports that are Assessed and Founded

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>97%</th>
<th>40%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHILD NUTRITION**

2,130 children, or 13 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
2,043 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 817 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
74 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
7 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

*Denotes regional data
CHILD SAFETY

102 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 15.8 per 1,000 children.**
58 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.**
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 12 percent are sexual abuse, 0 percent are mental injury, 17 percent are physical abuse, 40 percent are neglect, 31 percent are threat of harm.**
49 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 24 percent are the fathers of the victims.**
98 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.**
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 41 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 52 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 35 percent have the head of family unemployed; 35 percent have domestic violence.**
91 percent of households own guns, 17 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.*

CHILD HEALTH

28 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
1 baby was born to a teen mother (ages 15-19), 11 percent of all births.
N/A percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
N/A percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
10 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
71 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.
71 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.
67 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

90 children, or 19 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
116 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 47 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
7 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

COUNTY INDICATORS

**Sherman and Wasco County data are combined

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>41% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>12% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>26% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>55% Better</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
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<td>375.9</td>
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<td>71.9</td>
<td>73% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>100% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>4% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>7% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>100% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>81.9%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINANCIAL STABILITY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>44% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>75% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>13% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFETY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>53% Worse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>466% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>12% Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tillamook County

STATUS OF OREGON’S CHILDREN 2002

POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All children</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Tillamook county in 2001: 351

130 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 24.3 per 1,000 children.
42 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.

Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 16 percent are sexual abuse, 5 percent are mental injury, 10 percent are physical abuse, 16 percent are neglect, 53 percent are threat of harm.
27 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 31 percent are the fathers of the victims.
50 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.

Major family stresses in child abuse/neglect cases: 29 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 37 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 25 percent have the head of family unemployed; 27 percent have domestic violence.

48 percent of households own guns, 15 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD SAFETY

11 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
37 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 16 percent of all births.
76 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.

Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

- First Trimester
- Second Trimester
- Third Trimester or No Care

86 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

988 children, or 18 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
1,067 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 427 are children.

CHILD NUTRITION

1,059 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 427 are children.

CHILD HEALTH

18 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
76 percent of mothers in this county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.

FOOD FOR KIDS

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.

CHILD NUTRITION

988 children, or 18 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
1,067 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 427 are children.

CHILD HEALTH

18 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
CHILD SAFETY

155 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 8 per 1,000 children.
56 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.

Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 13 percent are sexual abuse, 0 percent are mental injury,
13 percent are physical abuse, 31 percent are neglect, 43 percent are threat of harm.

47 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 24 percent are the fathers of the victims.

166 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.

Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 40 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol
abuse; 38 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 34 percent have the
head of family unemployed; 27 percent have domestic violence.

66 percent of households own guns, 19 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

14 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*

166 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 16 percent of all births.
66 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
12 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
12 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*

15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
31 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*

66 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the
Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

3,768 children, or 19 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

1,458 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 583 are children.

71 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
72 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals
because of inadequate money to buy food.*

COUNTY INDICATORS

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply</td>
<td>2,187</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>12% Worse</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>6% Better</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math Proficiency</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>5% Better</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

| Juvenile Arrests     | 1,197       | 61.6                           | 5% Better        | 76.1                          | 47% Worse |
| Suicide Attempts     | 15          | 172.3                          | 1% Better        | 177.3                         | 21% Better |
| High School Dropout  | 188         | 5.0%                           | 29% Better       | N/A                           | 6% Better |
| 8th Grade Reading    | 460         | 53%                            | 3% Worse         | 50%                           | 18% Worse |
| Math Proficiency     | 437         | 50%                            | 4% Worse         | 47%                           | 12% Worse |

HEALTH

| Teen Pregnancy       | 58          | 35.8                           | 30% Better       | 51.4                          | 13% Worse |
| Infant Mortality     | 10          | 9.5                            | 228% Worse       | 5.6                           | 76% Worse |
| Early Prenatal Care  | 798         | 76.4%                          | 4% Better        | 71.6%                         | 6% Worse |

FINANCIAL STABILITY

| Childhood Poverty    | 3,068       | 16.2%                          | N/A              | N/A                           | 16% Worse |
| Unemployment         | 3,706       | 7.2%                           | 14% Worse        | 7.1%                          | 14% Worse |
| Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid | N/A | 61% | 4% Worse | N/A | 1% Worse |

SAFETY

| Child Abuse & Neglect Victims | 94 | 4.8 | 4% Worse | 6.7 | 12% Better |
| Threat of Harm Victims       | 61 | 3.1 | 24% Better | 3.2 | 23% Better |
| Crimes Against Persons       | 784 | 11.1 | 5% Better | 13.8 | 8% Better |

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Umatilla county in 2001: 705

% of Reports Assessed: 61%
% of Reports that are Assessed and Founded: 16%

Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

- First Trimester: 4%
- Second Trimester: 19%
- Third Trimester or No Care: 76%

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.
**Union County**

**STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002**

### CHILD SAFETY

140 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 22.7 per 1,000 children. 49 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.

Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 11 percent are sexual abuse, 4 percent are mental injury, 9 percent are physical abuse, 37 percent are neglect, 36 percent are threat of harm.

52 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 21 percent are the fathers of the victims.

84 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.

Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 25 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 51 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 32 percent have the head of family unemployed; 31 percent have domestic violence.

81 percent of households own guns, 37 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

### CHILD HEALTH

14 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.

77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.

42 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 14 percent of all births.

79 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.

16 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.

13 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.

10 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.

30 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.

57 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.

67 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.

### CHILD NUTRITION

1,197 children, or 19 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

799 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 320 are children.

1,197 children, or 19 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

10 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

### COUNTY INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>55.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>161.4</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>110.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>59%</td>
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<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>84.8%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>82.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL STABILITY</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
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<td>Worse</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAFETY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wallowa County

CHILD SAFETY

12 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 7.4 per 1,000 children. 33 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.

Incidence of child abuse/neglect by type: 21 percent are sexual abuse, 7 percent are mental injury, 7 percent are physical abuse, 43 percent are neglect, 21 percent are threat of harm.

55 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 9 percent are the fathers of the victims.

12 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.

Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 64 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 45 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 82 percent have the head of family unemployed; 27 percent have domestic violence.

81 percent of households own guns, 37 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

14 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.

77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.

2 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 3 percent of all births.

N/A percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.

15 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.

12 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.

31 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.

66 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.

70 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.

CHILD NUTRITION

185 children, or 11 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

147 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 59 are children.

71 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.

11 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

COUNTY INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Indicators</th>
<th>Current Total</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>27% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>12% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>18% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>2% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>111.4</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>49% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>96% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>25% Better</td>
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<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>26% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>79% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>100% Better</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>85.0%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>85.3%</td>
<td>4% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL STABILITY</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>31% Worse</td>
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<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>71% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>11% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAFETY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>12% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>70% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>36% Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

- **First Trimester**
- **Second Trimester**
- **Third Trimester or No Care**

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>free or reduced price lunch</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>free or reduced price breakfast</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summer lunch program</td>
<td>56</td>
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</table>
**Wasco County**

**STATUS OF OREGON’S CHILDREN 2002**

### POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>All children</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>24,150</td>
<td>5,976</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Sherman and Wasco counties in 2001: 329

### Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

- **First Trimester**: 11%
- **Second Trimester**: 4%
- **Third Trimester or No Care**: 84%

### Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.

- **Free or Reduced Price Lunch**: 1,075
- **Free or Reduced Price Breakfast**: 474
- **Summer Lunch Program**: 292

### CHILD SAFETY

102 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 15.8 per 1,000 children.**
58 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.**
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 12 percent are sexual abuse, 0 percent are mental injury, 17 percent are physical abuse, 40 percent are neglect, 31 percent are threat of harm.**
49 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 24 percent are the fathers of the victims.**
98 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.**
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 41 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 52 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 35 percent have the head of family unemployed; 35 percent have domestic violence.**
66 percent of households own guns, 21 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.*

### CHILD HEALTH

28 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
42 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 14 percent of all births.
79 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
18 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
10 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
25 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
71 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
67 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

### CHILD NUTRITION

1,311 children, or 22 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
1,084 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 434 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
25 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
10 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
18 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
79 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*

### COUNTY INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Indicator</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>Better 16.4</td>
<td>6% Better</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>Better 74%</td>
<td>2% Worse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>Better 60%</td>
<td>10% Worse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>Better 91.2</td>
<td>55% Worse</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>Better 200.7</td>
<td>67% Better</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>Better N/A</td>
<td>23% Worse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>Better 51%</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>Better 44%</td>
<td>9% Worse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>Better 44.9</td>
<td>32% Worse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Better 7.4</td>
<td>100% Better</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>84.5%</td>
<td>Worse 83.2%</td>
<td>4% Better</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL STABILITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>26% Worse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>1,836</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>Worse 7.9%</td>
<td>60% Worse</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>Worse N/A</td>
<td>2% Better</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAFETY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>Worse 13.4</td>
<td>125% Worse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>Better 13.6</td>
<td>15% Worse</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>Better 13.8</td>
<td>18% Better</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
528 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 4.4 per 1,000 children. 46 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.

Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 9 percent are sexual abuse, 3 percent are mental injury, 19 percent are physical abuse, 19 percent are neglect, 49 percent are threat of harm.

43 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 28 percent are the fathers of the victims.

747 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.

Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 32 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 39 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 23 percent have the head of family unemployed; 23 percent have domestic violence.

37 percent of households own guns, 19 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

84 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.

8 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.* 84 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*

5,523 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 3,009 are children.

12,002 children, or 10 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

29 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.

18 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.

7 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.

6 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.

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37 percent of households own guns, 19 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.
CHILD SAFETY

15 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 47.9 per 1,000 children. 56 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6. Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 0 percent are sexual abuse, 0 percent are mental injury, 0 percent are physical abuse, 28 percent are neglect, 72 percent are threat of harm. 50 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 30 percent are the fathers of the victims. 9 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year. Major family stresses in child abuse/neglect cases: 50 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 67 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 67 percent have the head of family unemployed; 33 percent have domestic violence. 78 percent of households own guns, 20 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

28 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.* 81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.* 1 baby was born to a teen mother (ages 15-19), 10 percent of all births. 100 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care. 40 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy. 10 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.* 15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.* 25 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.* 71 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.* 67 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

53 children, or 17 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month. 107 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 43 are children. 70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.* 70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.* 7 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

*Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Current Total Number</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>Rate Change from Previous Year</th>
<th>Avg. Rate Previous 5-years</th>
<th>County Rate Compared to Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>49% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>5% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>22% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>85% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>227.4</td>
<td>100% Better</td>
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<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
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<td>0.9%</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>83% Better</td>
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<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
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<td>76%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>19% Better</td>
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<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
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<td>47%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>17% Worse</td>
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<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>100% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>75.1%</td>
<td>14% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL STABILITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>59% Worse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>48% Worse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3% Better</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SAFETY</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>133% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>761% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>62% Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Yamhill County

CHILD SAFETY

251 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 10.7 per 1,000 children.
52 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.

Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 12 percent are sexual abuse, 0 percent are mental injury.
10 percent are physical abuse, 50 percent are neglect, 28 percent are threat of harm.
40 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 27 percent are the fathers of the victims.
167 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.

Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 22 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 64 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 26 percent have the head of family unemployed; 5 percent have domestic violence.
49 percent of households own guns, 15 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

5 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*

157 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 13 percent of all births.
61 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
14 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
15 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
18 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
30 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
60 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
58 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

4,085 children, or 17 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
3,485 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 1,394 are children.

70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
74 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
7 percent of eighth graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)</td>
<td>2,590</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>7% Worse</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>14% Worse</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>2% Worse</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>2% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>865</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>3% Better</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>54.8</td>
<td>10% Better</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>31% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>135.0</td>
<td>33% Better</td>
<td>206.6</td>
<td>38% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>18% Better</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>13% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Reading Proficiency</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>2% Worse</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>5% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Grade Math Proficiency</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>4% Worse</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>5% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>29% Worse</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>13% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>42% Worse</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>56% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prenatal Care</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>79.8%</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>79.5%</td>
<td>2% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINANCIAL STABILITY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Poverty</td>
<td>2,242</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>28% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>3,715</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>48% Worse</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>6% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>9% Worse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFETY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse &amp; Neglect Victims (per 1,000)</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>3% Worse</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>46% Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>71% Worse</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>34% Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>3% Better</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>20% Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Denotes regional data
Comparing County Measures of Child Well Being

The following pages present measures of child well being in each of Oregon's 36 counties. Where indicated, data reported is regional. Small numbers of incidences reported by the less populated counties may cause some rates to be misleading.
Confirmed Child Abuse/Neglect Victims

2001 Rate

Confirmed victims of child abuse/neglect per 1,000 children ages 0-17
Child Abuse/Neglect Reports that are Assessed
2001 Rate

Oregon
Baker
Benton
Clackamas
Clatsop
Columbia
Coos
Crook
Curry
Deschutes
Douglas
Gilliam
Grant
Harney
Hood River
Jackson
Jefferson
Josephine
Klamath
Lake
Lane
Lincoln
Linn
Malheur
Marion
Morrow
Multnomah
Polk
Sherman
Tillamook
Umatilla
Union
Wallowa
Wasco
Washington
Wheeler
Yamhill

percent of suspected child abuse/neglect reports that are assessed
Suspected Drug or Alcohol Use as a Major Family Stressor in Child Abuse/Neglect Cases 2001 rate

percent of confirmed child abuse/neglect cases where suspected drug and alcohol use was identified as a major family stressor
Unemployment as a Major Family Stressor in Child Abuse/Neglect Cases

2001 rate

percent of confirmed child abuse/neglect cases where unemployment was identified as a major family stressor
Involvement with a Law Enforcement Agency as a Major Family Stressor in Child Abuse/Neglect Cases 2000 Rate

percent of confirmed child abuse/neglect cases where involvement with a law enforcement agency was identified as a major family stressor
Babies Born to Mothers with Early Prenatal Care
2001 Rate

percent of babies born to mothers who receive early prenatal care
Children with Free or Reduced Price Lunch

2001 Rate

percent of public school students who have applied and qualify for free or reduced cost lunch
Children with Food Stamps
2001 rate

Oregon
Baker
Benton
Clackamas
Clatsop
Columbia
Coos
Crook
Curry
Deschutes
Douglas
Gilliam
Grant
Harney
Hood River
Jackson
Jefferson
Josephine
Klamath
Lake
Lane
Lincoln
Linn
Malheur
Marion
Morrow
Multnomah
Polk
Sherman
Tillamook
Umatilla
Union
Wallowa
Wasco
Washington
Wheeler
Yamhill

percent of children who received food stamps in a typical month
# Unemployment Rate

## 2001 Rate

### percent of workers who were unemployed on average in 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>2001 Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clackamas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clatsop</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Coos</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crook</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curry</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Deschutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilliam</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harney</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hood River</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josephine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klamath</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Linn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malheur</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multnomah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tillamook</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umatilla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallowa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheeler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamhill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Child Poverty Rate

2000 Census Rate

percent of related children living below the Federal Poverty Level
Beware of Small Numbers

Counties vary significantly in population, size, and geography and this variance should be considered when interpreting the differences among counties. Be aware that small counties may have a small number of events (e.g., child deaths, suicide attempts) that can cause rates to vary considerably from year to year; such variations may not reflect significant changes in the indicators. Rates based on less than five events are considered unstable. Similarly, percent changes in the rates are not reported for counties with less than 45,000 people.

What is Being Measured

Several types of data information are available for each indicator, and it is important to distinguish among them. The number, rate, percentage change between years, the five-year average, and the county rate compared to Oregon are all very different measures. A relevant column heading explains the information presented in the county indicator box. To get a better understanding of how the indicators themselves are defined, refer to Definitions and Sources.

Some Challenges with Data

For many of these indicators there are no perfect methods to measure data outcomes. Counties have varying reliability in their record keeping systems or resources committed to counting occurrences.

Children First relies on the data that is available from various state agencies. Many of these measures are in need of improvement. However, interpreted carefully, data presented here can be very useful tools for developing a meaningful assessment of child well-being.

Data Tells Only Part of the Story

While these data provide important baseline information, they must be understood in a broader context. Remember that a data snapshot provides one way to look at how children are doing in the county. There are many other important perspectives to include and consider in piecing together an accurate composite. Some of the other sources of critical viewpoints include: human service agencies, government, schools, parent, and youth themselves.

COUNTY INDICATORS KEY

| Current Number | Number of incidents for the most recent year of data. |
| Current Rate   | County rate for the most recent year of data.       |
| Rate Change from Previous Year | Percentage change between rate in previous year and most recent year of data. Percentage change is not reported for counties with less than 45,000 people due to small number of events. |
| Average Rate Previous 5-years | Average of the previous five years of data, not including most recent year of data. |
| Current Rate Compared to Oregon | Comparison of most recent county rate with Oregon rate for same year. |
| NA            | Data not available.                                  |
DATA DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES


SAFETY
CHILD ABUSE REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS The percentage of suspected child abuse/neglect reports received by the Department of Human Services that were investigated further (2001). Data for Wasco and Sherman counties are combined. Department of Human Services

FOUNDED CHILD ABUSE REPORTS The percentage of suspected child abuse/neglect reports received by the Department of Human Services that were investigated further (2001). Data for Wasco and Sherman counties are combined. Department of Human Services

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT VICTIMS Number of confirmed child victims of abuse or neglect (all types of abuse) per 1,000 children under 18 years old (2001). Data for Wasco and Sherman counties are combined. Department of Human Services

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT VICTIM AGE Number of confirmed victims of child abuse/neglect by age of child (2001). Department of Human Services

TYPE OF ABUSE Confirmed incidences of child abuse and neglect by type of abuse including sexual abuse, mental injury, physical abuse, neglect, and threat of harm (2001). Percents may add up to more than 100 percent due to multiple type of abuse in individual cases. Data for Wasco and Sherman counties are combined. Department of Human Services

PERPETRATORS OF ABUSE The percent of child abuse/neglect incidences where the mother or father was the perpetrator of the abuse (2001). Department of Human Services

FOSTER CARE The number of children from the reporting county to spend at least one day in substitute care during the year (2001). Department of Human Services

FAMILY STRESSORS The percent of confirmed abuse/neglect victims where suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse, parental involvement with a law enforcement agency, family unemployment, and/or domestic violence was noted by the Department of Human Services as a family stressor (2001). Percents may add up to more than 100 percent due to multiple family stressors noted for individual victim families. Department of Human Services

FIREARMS IN THE HOME The percent of homes estimated to have a firearm in the home and percent of those firearms that are stored unlocked and loaded (1997). Oregon Behavioural Risk Factor Survey, Department of Human Services

IMMUNIZATIONS The percentage of two-year-olds that are estimated to have received a complete set of eight recommended immunizations on schedule (1997). Department of Human Services

DATA SOURCES

FOUNDED CHILD ABUSE REPORTS Data from counties (except Multnomah County) are combined into 5 regions. Regions are: Washington and Clackamas; Benton, Clatsop, Columbia, Linn, Polk, Marion, Tillamook and Yamhill; Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath and Lane; Baker, Crook, Grant, Harney, Lake and Malheur; Deschutes, Gilliam, Hood River, Jefferson, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Walla Walla and Wasco.

CHILD NUTRITION

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS The percent of all students enrolled in public schools who are eligible and receive free or reduced priced lunch, breakfast or summer lunch on an average day (2001). Source: Oregon Department of Education

FOOD STAMPS The number and percent of all children receiving Food Stamp benefits during the month of May 2002. Department of Human Services

HEALTHY TEEN SURVEY

Healthy Teen Survey data for 24 counties are combined into 7 regions. These regions are:
1. Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln and Tillamook
2. Coos and Curry
3. Gilliam, Hood River, Sherman, Wasco and Wheeler
4. Deschutes and Jefferson
5. Grant, Harney and Klamath
6. Baker, Morrow, Umatilla, Union and Walla Walla
7. Yamhill and Polk
HUNGER The percent of eighth grade students who report they or their family missed or ate less at meals at least once in the past year because there was not enough money to buy food (2001). Healthy Teen Survey, Department of Human Services See Healthy Teen Survey sidebar for region information.

EMERGENCY FOOD BOXES The average number of individuals who were served by emergency food boxes in a month from Oregon Food Bank affiliated food distribution sites and the estimated number of those served who were children (July 2001-June 2002). Oregon Food Bank

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SERVINGS The percent of eighth grade students who report they ate less than 5 servings of fruits and/or vegetables on an average day (2001). Healthy Teen Survey, Department of Human Services See Healthy Teen Survey sidebar for region information.

DAIRY SERVINGS The percent of eighth grade students who report they had less than 3 glasses of milk on an average day (2001). Healthy Teen Survey, Department of Human Services See Healthy Teen Survey sidebar for region information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

CHILD CARE SUPPLY Number of identified child care slots available for every 100 children under 13 years old (2001). Comparison to previous year and five year average not available in some counties due to change in methodology. Child Care Division of the Oregon Employment Department

3RD GRADE READING PROFICIENCY Percentage of 3rd grade students who met or exceeded state standards in reading (2001-2002). Oregon Department of Education

3RD GRADE MATH PROFICIENCY Percentage of 3rd grade students who met or exceeded state standards in math (2001-2002). Oregon Department of Education

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT Percentage of students who dropped out of high school during the school year and did not complete a General Equivalency Degree (2000-2001). Previous 5-year average not available due to change in methodology. Oregon Department of Education

TEEN PREGNANCY The sum of resident live births and induced abortions among females ages 15-17 per 1,000 females ages 15-17 (2001). Department of Human Services

INFANT MORTALITY Number of infant deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births (2001). Department of Human Services

EARLY PRENATAL CARE The percentage of births to mothers who received prenatal care beginning in their first trimester (2001). Department of Human Services

CHILDHOOD POVERTY The number and percent of children who are estimated to live in families with incomes at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level. Data are from 1999 as reported in the 2000 Census. United States Census Bureau

UNEMPLOYMENT The percent of all workers who are currently available for work and are seeking employment (2001). Oregon Employment Division

CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT COLLECTION The average percent of court ordered child support payments that were actually paid between May and September 2001. Oregon Department of Justice

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT VICTIMS Number of confirmed child victims of abuse or neglect (excluding Threat of Harm) per 1,000 children under 18 years old (2001). Data for Wasco and Sherman counties are combined. Department of Human Services

THREAT OF HARM VICTIMS Number of confirmed threat of harm victims per 1,000 children under 18 years old (2001). Data for Wasco and Sherman counties are combined. Department of Human Services

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS The number of crimes against persons (negligent homicide, forcible rape, other sex crimes, kidnapping, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault) reported per 1,000 Oregonians (2001). Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the Department of State Police
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