



Early Learning **Hub**  
*of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties*

# Regional Data Book 2023



## Notes

- The charts and tables are not in the final formats. Here they are used to give you the first look at the highlights of the data.
- After we get the feedback from everyone, we will begin writing and In-Design.
- Please let us know if you have any questions, find any errors, or have any suggestions. We rely on you to make the 2023 Data Book more reliable and representative.

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# Foreword from the ELH director

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Early Learning Hub of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties Governing Board  
Members  
To be included...

Workgroup Members of Data Book 2003  
To be included...

Other community partners, agencies, leaders, and local residents who  
have contributed to the creation of this data book  
To be included...

We appreciate the combined efforts of the Databook Workgroup,  
the Governing Board, our community partners, agencies, leaders,  
and parents and families in the creation of this data book.

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## Chapter 1: Introduction



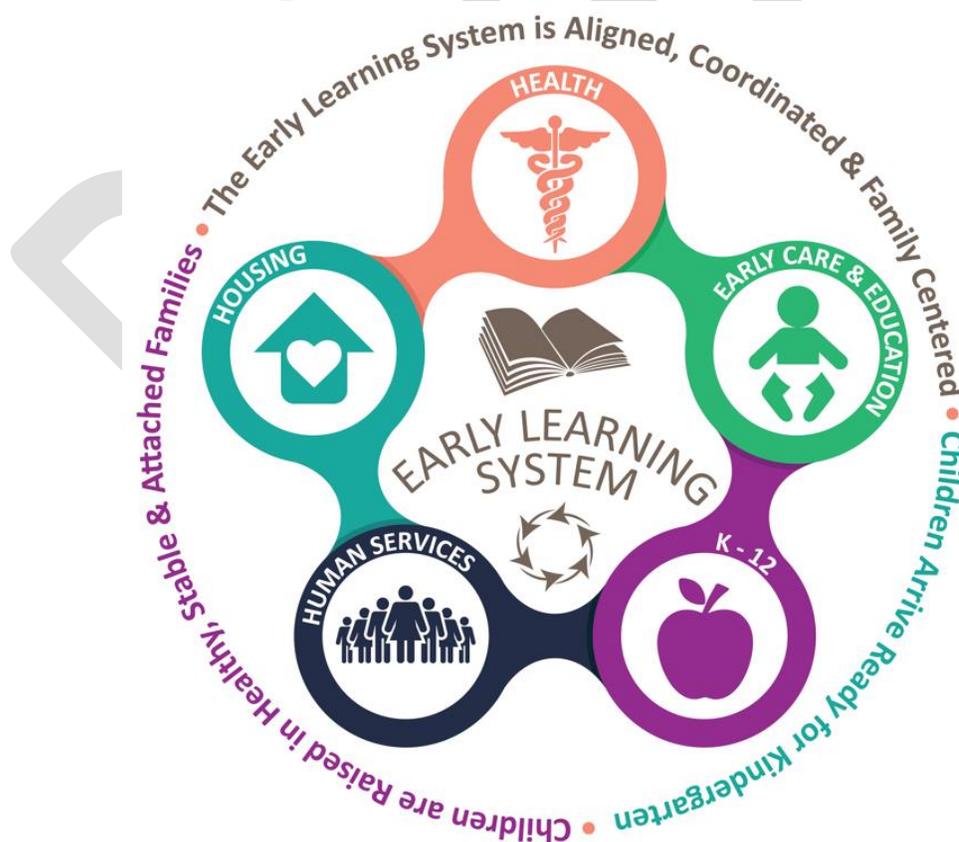
The purpose of the Regional Data Book is to track the status and well-being of children in Linn, Benton, and Lincoln counties in four major areas – early child care, K-12 education, families and economic well-being, and maternal and child health. This data book will assist our community partners and stakeholders and guide and support decision-making by the Governing Board of the Early Learning Hub of Linn, Benton, and Lincoln counties to improve kindergarten readiness, increase family stability and make the early learning system more aligned, coordinated, and family-centered. The key indicators in the data book are based on the latest available data from federal, state, and local agencies to provide snapshots of how children are faring in three counties. In the past two years, due to the COVID- 19 pandemic, the hardships faced by children and their families have been more significant than in the past years before the pandemic. We also include some hardship data to show the full impact of the COVID- 19 pandemic to indicate the challenge we face in the coming years.

## Introduction to Raise Up Oregon: A Statewide Early Learning System Plan 2019-2023

Raise Up Oregon is a five-year prenatal to age five early learning plan developed by the Early Learning Division to support Early Learning Hub goals. The plan is grounded in the science of child development, equity, and the firm understanding that it takes leaders from early care and education, K-12, health, housing, and human services—together with families, communities, and the public and private sectors—to work together during this critical period of children's lives.

Raise Up Oregon is based on three system goals to drive positive change for Oregon's youngest children and families, the involvement of all sectors in the early childhood system, and the following five core values:

1. Embed equity throughout;
2. Represent all sectors within the early learning system that support children prenatal through age five and their families;
3. Provide comprehensive objectives and strategies that meet the needs of Oregon's young children and families;
4. Address the whole child, nested in family and community;
5. Focus on outcomes that support Oregon's young children and families.



Raise Up Oregon includes objectives and strategies to reach the Early Learning Council's three system goals:

### System Goal 1: Children Arrive Ready for Kindergarten

1. Families are supported and engaged as their child's first teachers.
  - Provide parenting education and culturally responsive home visiting.
2. Families have access to high-quality, affordable early care and education that meets their needs.
  - Expand access to and supply high-quality, affordable infant, toddler, and preschool care.
  - Strengthen childcare assistance programs.
  - Build and improve state capacity and essential infrastructure for healthy and safe, high-quality care.
3. The early care and education workforce are diverse, culturally responsive, high quality, and well compensated.
  - Improve professional learning opportunities, pathways to credentials and degrees, and compensation as professionals.
  - Ensure work environments guarantee professional support.
4. Early childhood physical and social-emotional health promotion and prevention is increased.
  - Ensure comprehensive, high-quality prenatal-to-age-five health care services, including oral health.
  - Increase culturally responsive social-emotional support for young children and families.
  - Coordinate among sectors to promote health and safety for young children.
5. Young children with social-emotional, developmental, and healthcare needs are identified early and supported to reach their full potential.
  - Improve access, funding, and pathways to services from screening, including Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education.
  - Strengthen policies and supports to prevent expulsion and suspension.
6. Children and families experience supportive transitions and continuity of services across early care, education, and K-12 settings.
  - Establish shared professional culture and practice for K-3.
  - Improve the Oregon Kindergarten Assessment.

### System Goal 2: Children Are Raised in Healthy, Stable, and Attached Families

7. Parents and caregivers have equitable access to physical and social-emotional health support.
  - Increase equitable access to reproductive, maternal, and prenatal health services.
  - Improve equitable access to multi-generational approaches to physical and social-emotional health.

8. All families with infants have opportunities for connection.
  - Create a universal connection and provide paid family leave for families with newborns.
9. Families with young children experiencing adversity have access to coordinated and comprehensive services.
  - Expand housing supports for families with young children and link high-quality early care and education, self-sufficiency, and housing assistance programs.
  - Provide preventive parenting support services to reduce participation in the child welfare system.
  - Improve nutritional security of pregnant women and young children.

### System Goal 3: The Early Learning System Is Aligned, Coordinated, and Family-Centered

10. State-community connections and regional systems are strengthened.
  - Family voice is included in system design and implementation to ensure family-friendly referrals.
  - Further develop the local Early Learning Hub system.
11. Investments are prioritized to support equitable outcomes for children and families.
  - Ensure resources reduce disparities in access and outcomes.
  - Align and expand funding opportunities for culturally specific organizations.
12. The alignment and capacity of the cross-sector early learning workforce are supported.
  - Support consistent, high-quality practice among all professionals in the early learning workforce.
  - Improve cross-sector recruitment, retention, and compensation.
13. The business and philanthropic communities champion the early learning system.
  - Introduce business leaders to the economic value of early care and education and the science of early childhood development.
14. The data infrastructure is developed to enhance service delivery, systems building, and outcome reporting.
  - Strengthen data-drive community planning and integrate early learning data into the Statewide Longitudinal Data System.
  - Develop and implement a population survey to track child and family well-being.
  - Create and use an early learning system dashboard for shared accountability.

Oregon is making considerable progress for its youngest children and families through the steadfast implementation of Raise Up Oregon.

### Introduction to the Early Learning Hub of Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties

The Early Learning Hub of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties serves Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties. According to 2021 ACS 5-year estimates, the ELH Region has a total population of 271,733, 52,584 for children under 18 years old and 13,412 for children under 5 years old. With a vision of helping our communities provide an easily accessible

and collaborative system of support and care for families that allow children to grow up safe, nurtured, healthy, and ready for school and life, the Early Learning Hub of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties brings partners together to increase family stability, improve kindergarten readiness, and ensure service coordination that is equitable and culturally and linguistically competent.

### Our Commitment to Equity

The ELH acknowledges that children and families across race/ethnicity, socio-economic status, geography, language spoken at home, gender identity and sexual orientation, religion, and physical and developmental abilities have disproportionate access to public service resources. The COVID-19 pandemic has made this situation worse. The ELH of Linn, Benton, and Lincoln counties is committed to working with partners and communities to include diverse family voices and to challenge ourselves to meet the diverse needs of all children and their families in three counties.

### Notes on the Data

The 2023 Regional Data Book relies on U.S. Census Bureau and State department and agencies for the most current, accurate, and comprehensive data. But the COVID-19 pandemic caused some discontinuation of data collection. Besides this, the data about certain races/ethnicities, tribes, rural areas, and other underserved populations tend to be undercounted, especially at the county level. Therefore, the data fact throughout this report tells limited stories about the people behind the numbers.

### About This Book

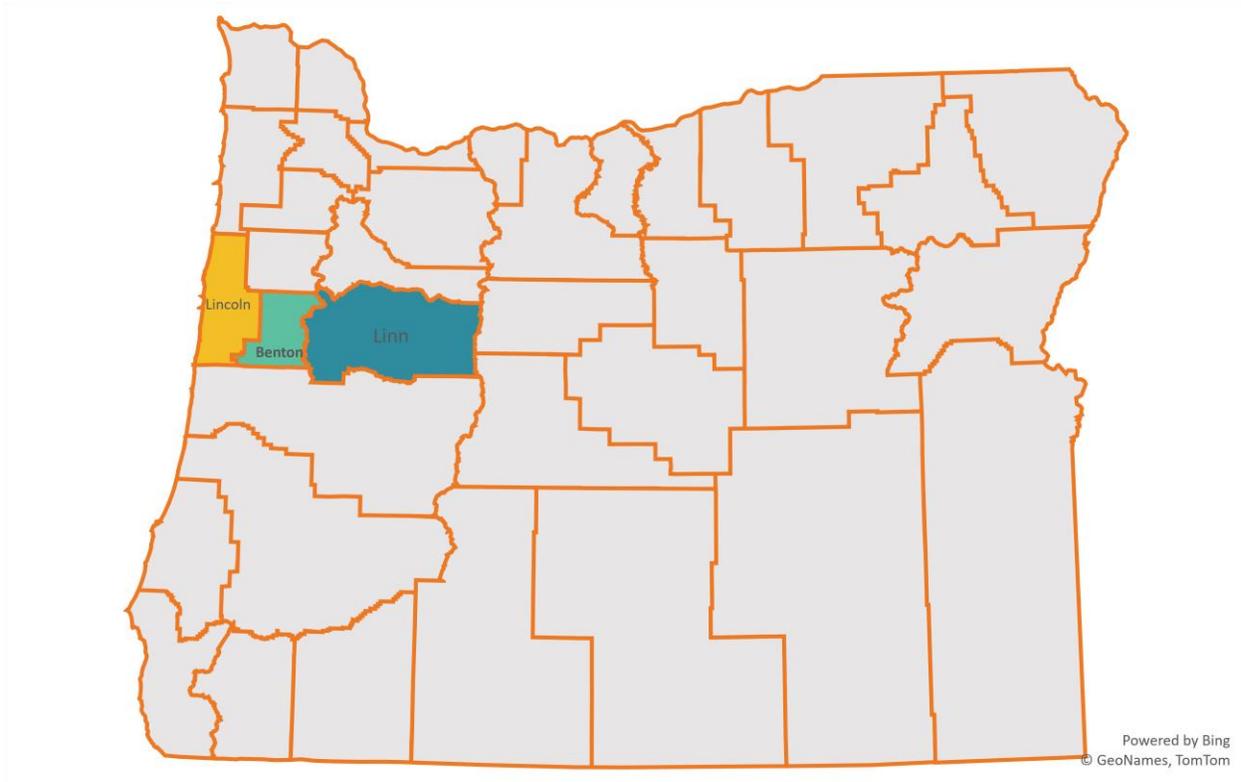
The 2023 Regional Data Book is intended to provide the most current and comprehensive picture of the status and well-being of children in the Linn, Benton, and Lincoln counties to the State, local communities, ELH's partners, and stakeholders and serve as the foundation for engaging and aligning strategic action to address inequities and child well-being in the near future.

## Chapter 2: Demographics



In this chapter, you will have some basic information about demographic such as the population, population by different races & ethnicities, the population living in rural areas & urban areas, the population of children, the population speaking a language other than English, the foreign-born population, the population of veterans, the population with different educational attainments. We will give you some details about the population composition in the LBL Region.

Map of the Early Learning Hub Region



Total Population by Race/ Ethnicity & by Age Group

Percentage of Population by Race and Ethnicity

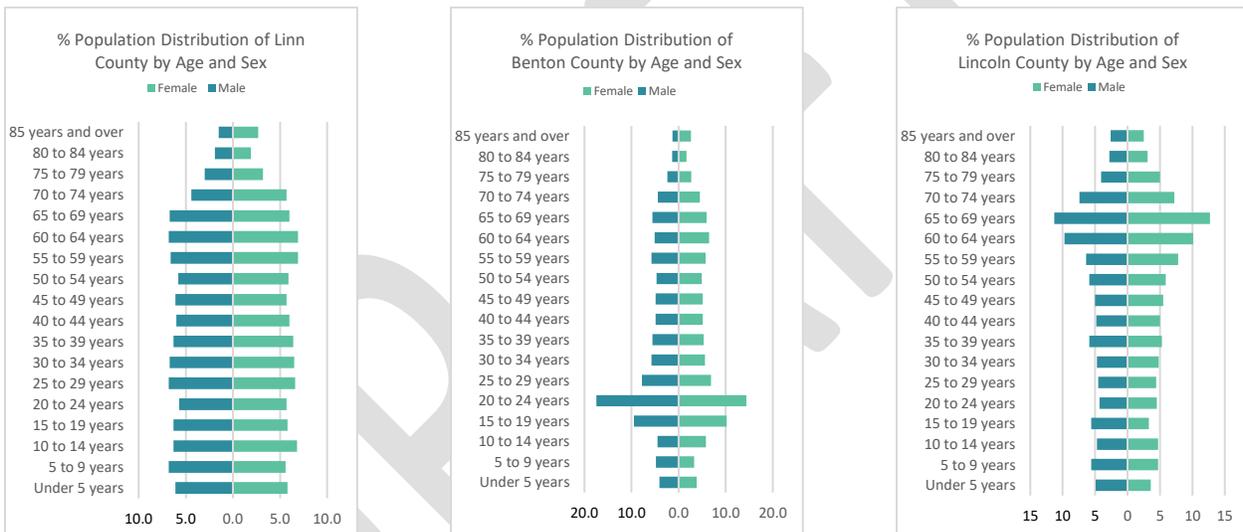
Race and Hispanic Origin	Linn County	Benton County	Lincoln County	Oregon
White alone	92.1%	86.6%	89.1%	86.2%
Black or African American alone	0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	2.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.8%	1.0%	4.1%	1.9%
Asian alone	1.3%	6.6%	1.5%	5.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
Two or More Races	3.7%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%
Hispanic or Latino	10.2%	8.2%	10.0%	14.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	83.5%	79.7%	81.3%	74.1%

Data Source: QuickFacts, U.S. Census Bureau.

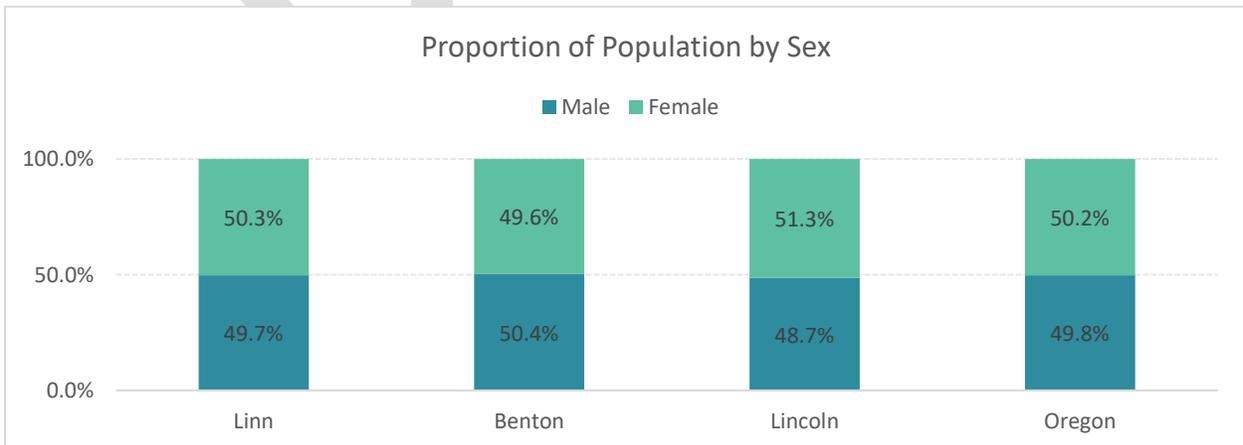
Population by Age Group								
	Total Population		Median Age		Children under 18		Children under 5	
	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021
Linn	114,315	127,200	38.9	39.9	28,254	28,772	7,605	7,555
Benton	84,158	94,667	31.9	33.3	15,154	15,391	3,701	3,735
Lincoln	45,857	49,866	49.4	51.6	8,109	8,421	2,246	2,122
LBL Region	244,330	271,733	38.5	39.7	51,517	52,584	13,557	13,412

Data Source: ACSDT5Y2011.S0101, ACSDT5Y2021.S0101, ACSDT5Y2011.B09001, ACSDT5Y2021.B09001.

Notes: The median age indicates the age distribution of a population. For example, the median age in Linn County in 2021 is 39.9, meaning that there are an equal number of people older than 39.9 and younger than 39.9.



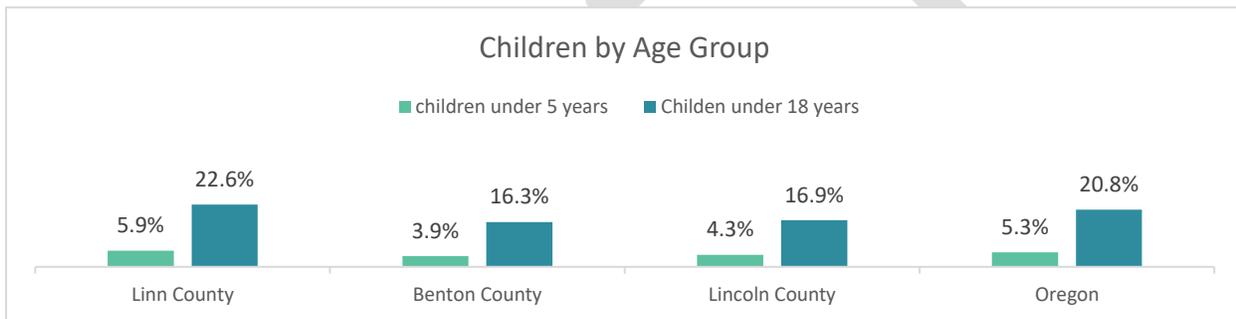
Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S0101



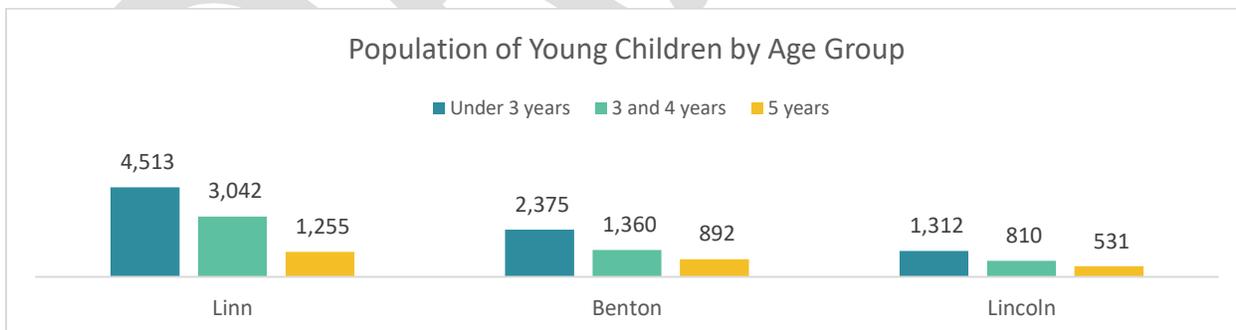
Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S0601

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- The total population increased in three counties compared to the number in 2011.
- The population of children under 5 years in Lincoln County decreased even though the total population increased compared to 2011.
- The median age of Lincoln County is 51.6, which is the highest in the LBL Region, followed by Linn County (39.9).
- The median age of Benton County is 33.3, which is the lowest in the LBL Region.
- Lincoln County has the most significant gap in the population between males and females, with females accounting for 51.3% of the people, which is 1.6% larger than males.



Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S0101



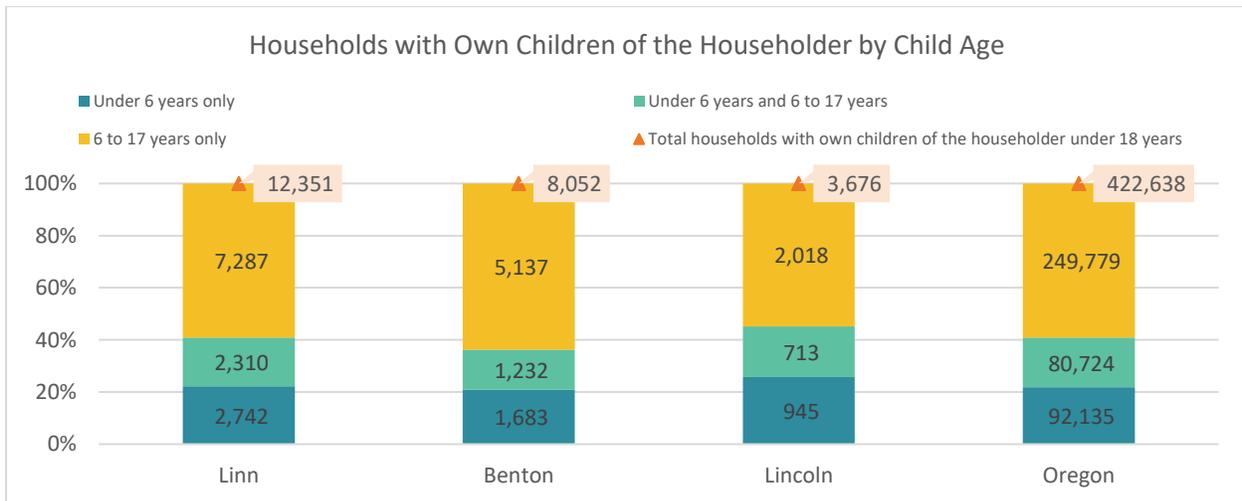
Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.B09001

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

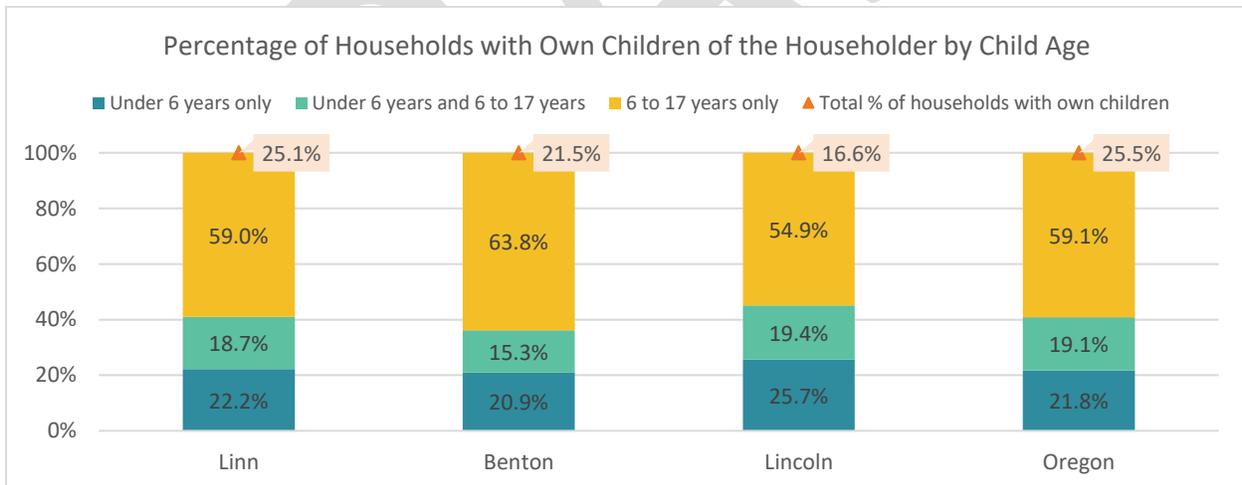
- Linn County has the most significant percentages of children in the age group under 5 years (5.9%) and under 18 years old (22.6%), both of which are higher than the statewide numbers.

- Benton County has the least percentages of children in the age group under 5 years (3.9%) and under 18 years old (16.3%), both of which are smaller than the statewide numbers.

### Household & Child



Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S1101

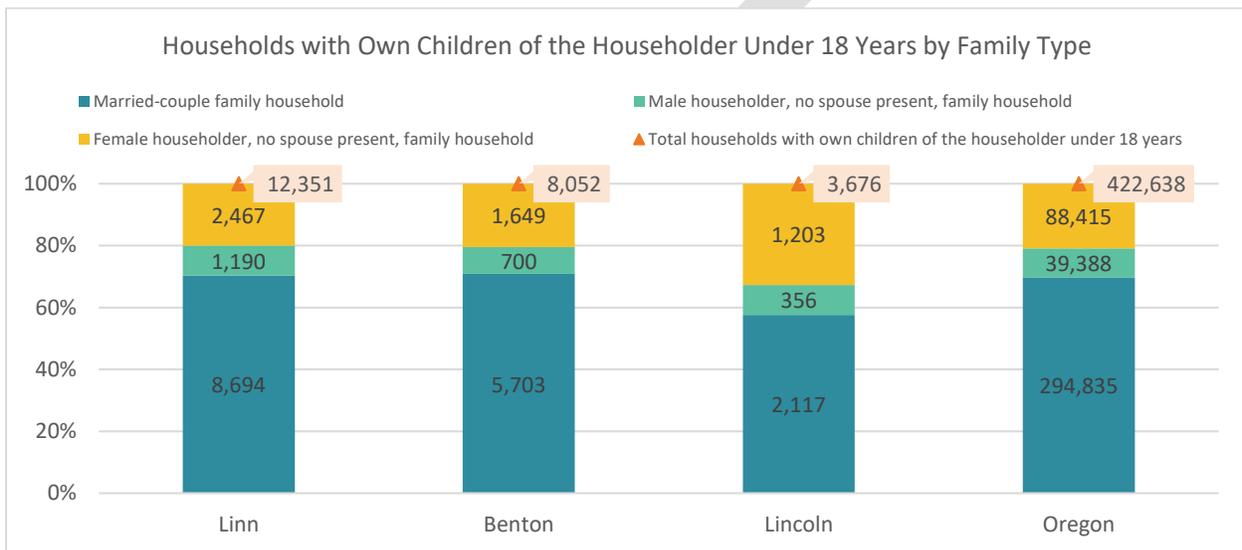


Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S1101

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Linn County has the most significant number of households with own children of the householder, followed by Benton County and Lincoln County.
- Linn County (25.1%) has the most significant percentage of total households with own children of the householder, followed by Benton County (21.5%) and Lincoln County (16.6%), and these rates are all lower than the statewide rate (25.5%).

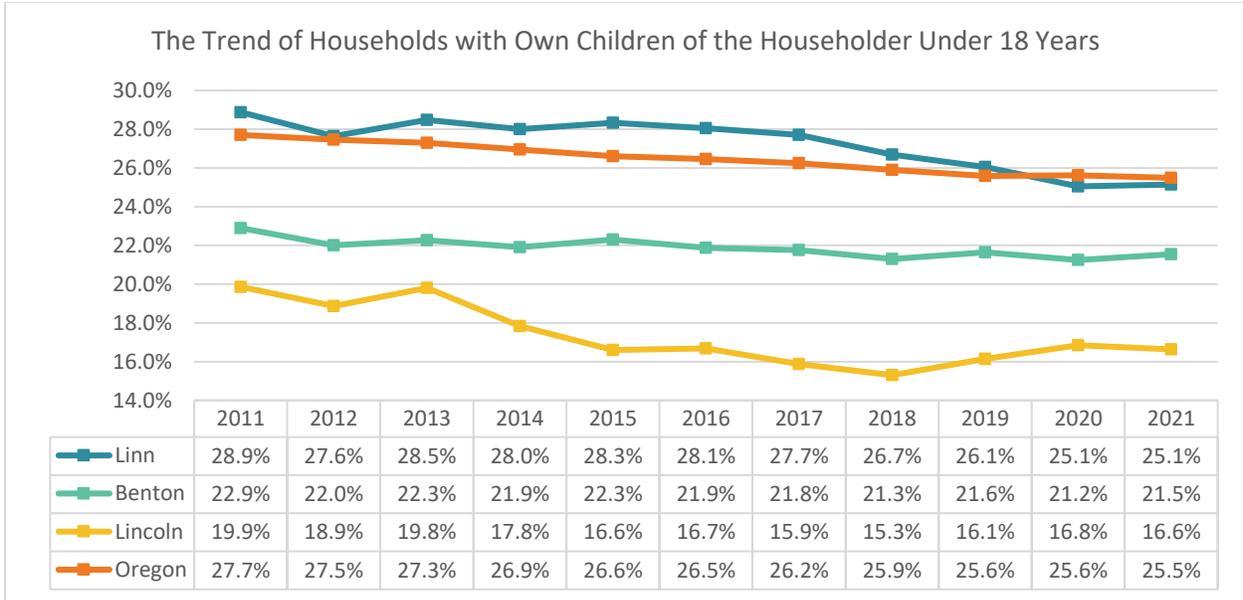
- Lincoln County (25.7%) has the most significant percentage of households with own children of the householder under 6 years only, followed by Linn County (22.2%) and Benton County (20.9%).
- Lincoln County (19.4%) has the most significant percentage of households with own children of the householder under 6 years and 6 to 17 years, followed by Linn County (18.7%) and Benton County (15.3%).
- Benton County (63.8%) has the most significant percentage of households with own children of the householder 6 to 17 years only, followed by Linn County (59%) and Lincoln County (54.9%).



Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S1101

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Linn County has the most significant number of single-mother households with own children of the householder, followed by Benton County and Lincoln County.
- Lincoln County has the most significant percentage of single-mother households with own children of the householder, higher than the statewide rate.

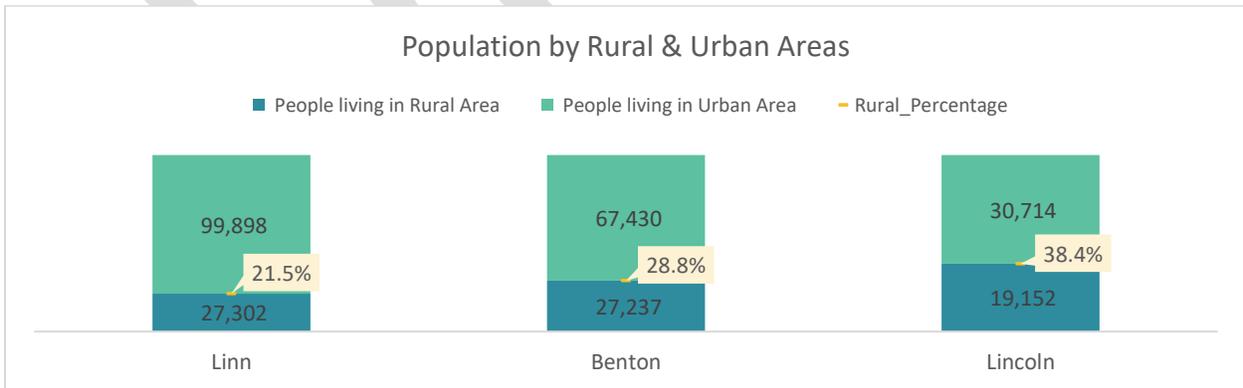


Data Source: ACSDT5Y2011-2021.S1101

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- The trends of percentages of households with own children of the householder have decreased in the past ten years in Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties, sharing the same trend as the state.
- Linn County consistently has the most significant percentages of households with own children of the householder in the past ten years, followed by Benton County and Lincoln County.

### Population by Rural & Urban Areas



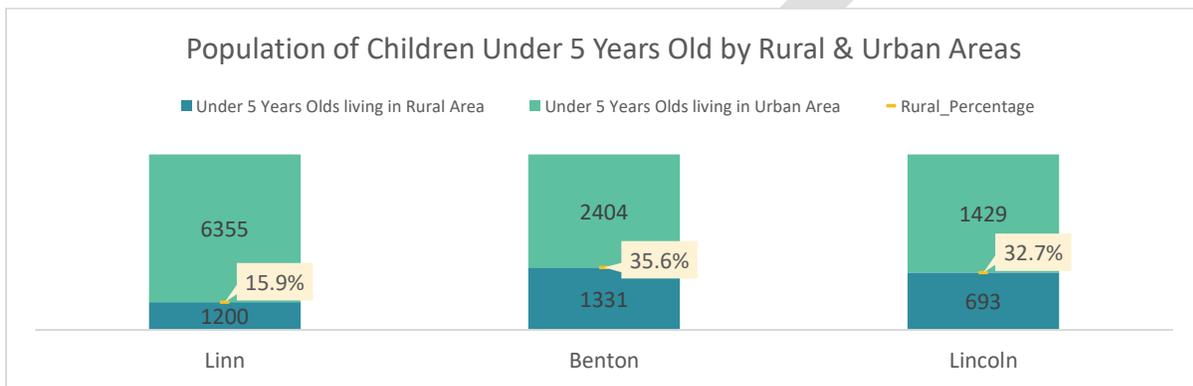
Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.S0101

Notes: There are 9 Urbanized Areas and Urban Clusters in the ACS data sets (Albany Urbanized Area, Corvallis Urbanized Area, Harrisburg Urban Cluster, Lebanon Urban Cluster, Lincoln City

Urban Cluster, Newport Urban Cluster, Sweet Home Urban Cluster, Toledo Urban Cluster, Waldport Urban Cluster).

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Linn County (27,302) has the largest population living in rural areas, followed by Benton County (27,237) and Lincoln County (19,152) in the LBL Region.
- Lincoln County (38.4%) has the largest percentage of people living in rural areas, followed by Benton County (28.8%) and Linn County (21.5%) in the LBL Region.

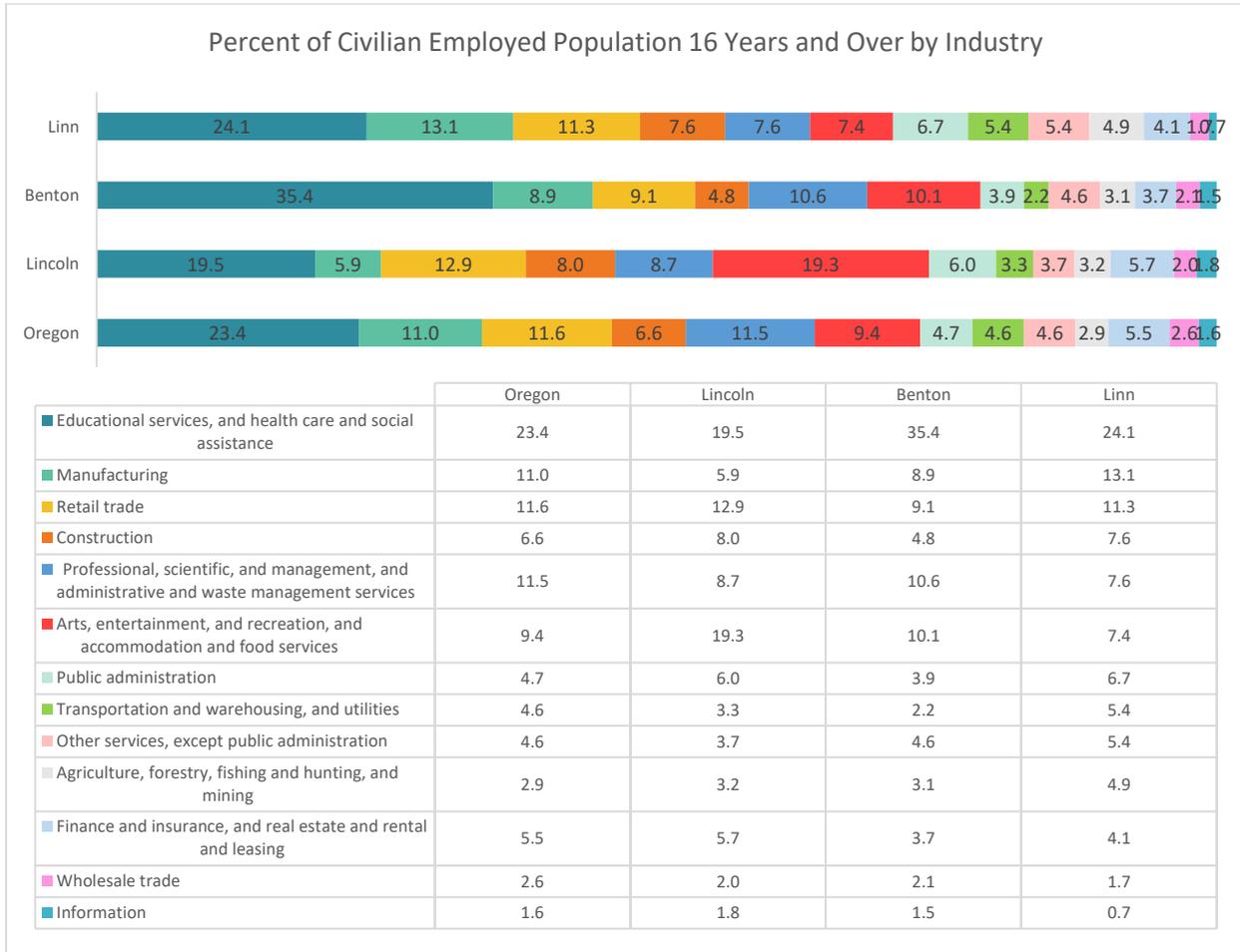


Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.S0101

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Benton County (1,331) has the largest population of children under 5 years old living in rural areas, followed by Linn County (1,200) and Lincoln County (693) in the LBL Region.
- Benton County (35.6%) has the largest percentage of children under 5 years old living in rural areas, followed by Lincoln County (32.7%) and Linn County (15.9%) in the LBL Region.

## Civilian Employed by Industry

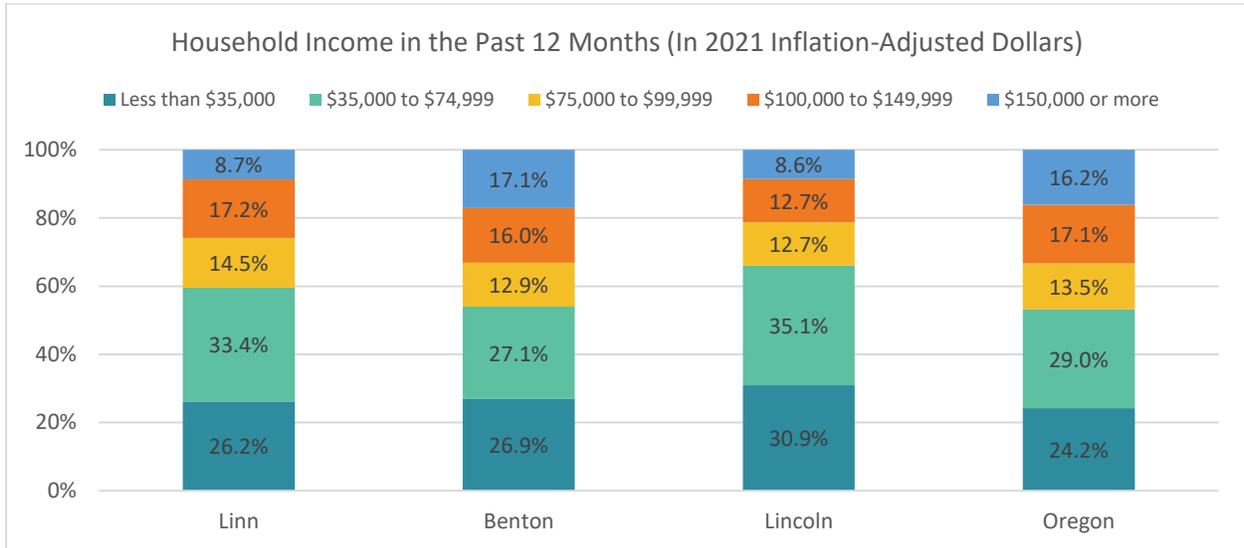


Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.DP03

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Linn County has the largest percentage of civilians hired by the industry of educational services, health care, and social assistance (24.1%), followed by manufacturing (13.1%) and retail trade (11.3%).
- Benton County has the largest percentage of civilians hired by the industry of educational services, health care, and social assistance (35.4%), followed by the industry of professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services (10.6%) and the industry of arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services (10.1%).
- Lincoln County has the largest percentage of civilians hired by the industry of educational services, health care, and social assistance (19.5%), followed by the industry of arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services (19.3%) and retail trade (12.9%).

## Household Income

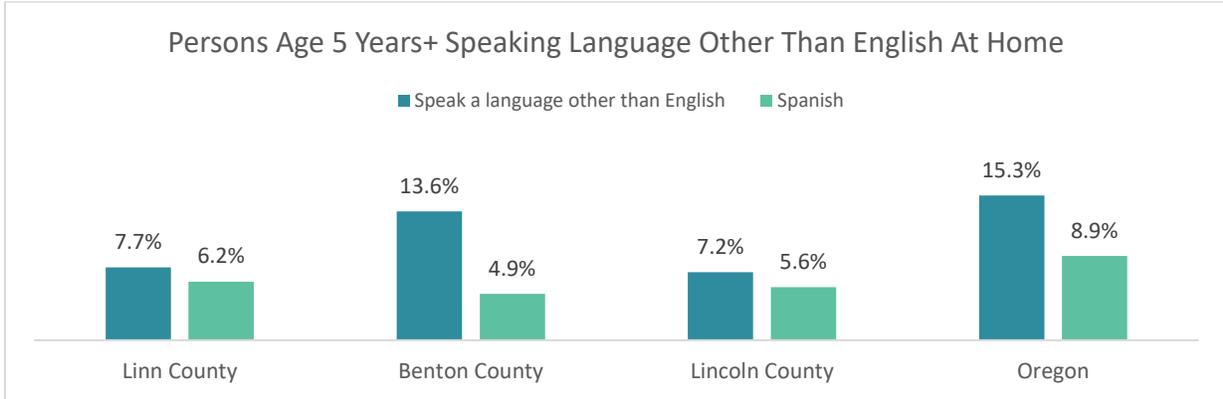


Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S19011

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Lincoln County (30.9%) has the most significant percentage of households with incomes less than \$35,000 in the past 12 months, followed by Benton County (26.9%) and Linn County (26.2%), and these rates are all higher than statewide level (24.2%).
- Lincoln County (35.1%) has the most significant percentage of households with incomes between \$35,000 and \$74,999 in the past 12 months, followed by Linn County (33.4%) and Benton County (27.1%).
- Linn County has the most significant percentages of households with incomes between \$75,000 and \$99,999 and between \$100,000 to \$149,999 in the past 12 months, followed by Benton County and Lincoln County.
- Benton County (17.1%) has the most significant percentage of households with incomes of \$150,000 or more in the past 12 months, followed by Linn County (8.7%) and Lincoln County (8.6%).

## Non-English Speakers

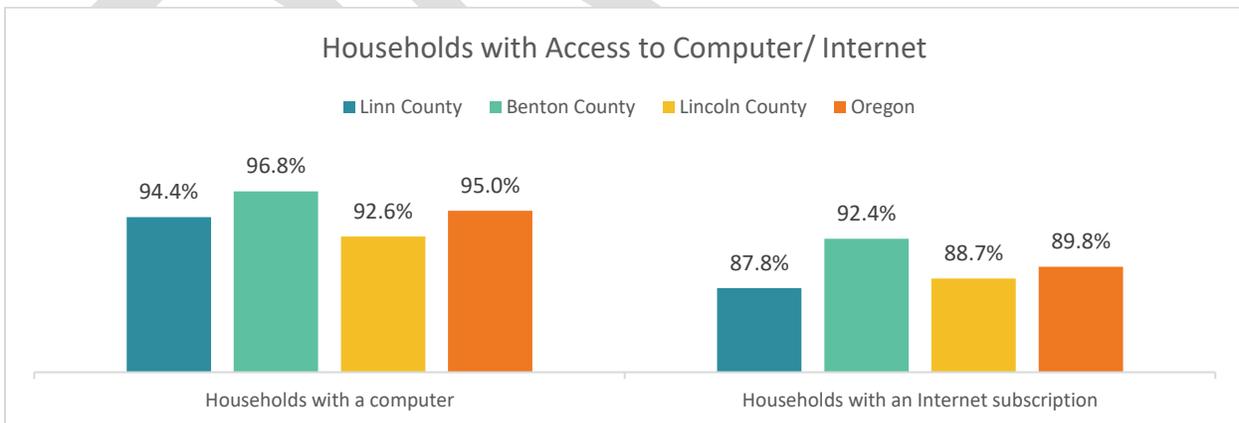


Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.S1601.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Benton County (13.6%) has the most significant percentage of people speaking a language other than English at home in the LBL Region followed by Linn County (7.7%) and Lincoln County (7.2%).
- Linn County (6.2%) has the most significant percentage of people speaking Spanish at home in the LBL Region followed by Lincoln County (5.6%) and Benton County (4.9%).

## Households with Access to Computer/ Internet



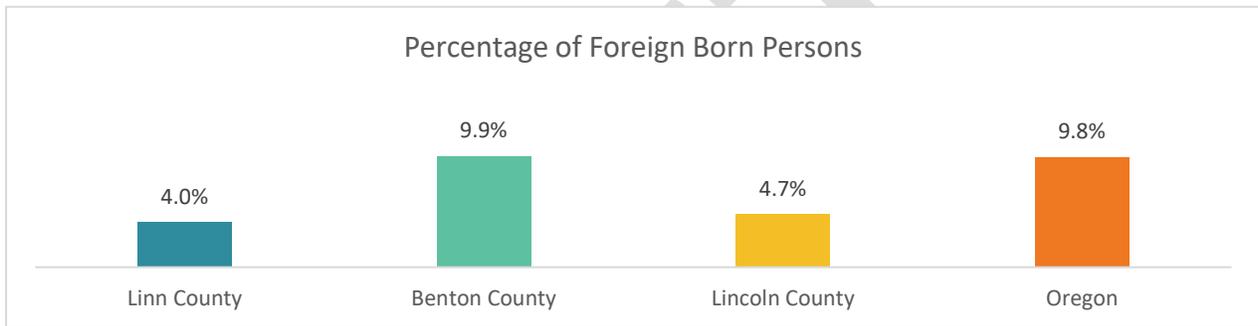
Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.S2801.

Notes: Types of computers include desktops or laptops, smartphones, and other portable wireless computers

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Benton County (96.8%) has the highest rate of households with access to computers and smartphones in the LBL Region, which is higher than the statewide rate (95%), and Lincoln County (92.6%) has the lowest rate of households with access to computers and smartphones in the LBL Region.
- Benton County (92.4%) has the highest rate of households with access to the Internet in the LBL Region, which is higher than the statewide rate (89.8%), and Linn County (87.8%) has the lowest rate of households with access to the Internet in the LBL Region.

Foreign-Born Population



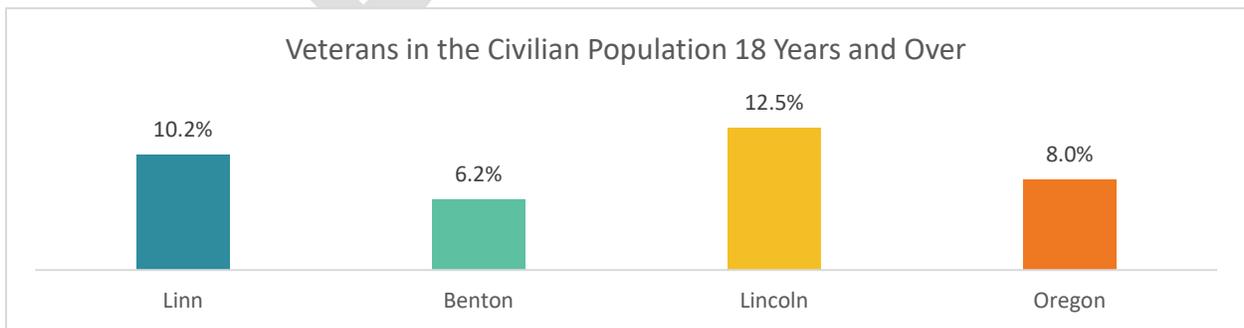
Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.B05003.

Notes: the foreign-born population includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth, including those who become U.S. citizens through naturalization.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Benton County (9.9%) has the most significant percentage of foreign-born persons in the LBL Region, which is higher than the statewide number.
- Linn County (4.0%) has the lowest rate of foreign-born persons in the LBL Region.

The population of Veterans

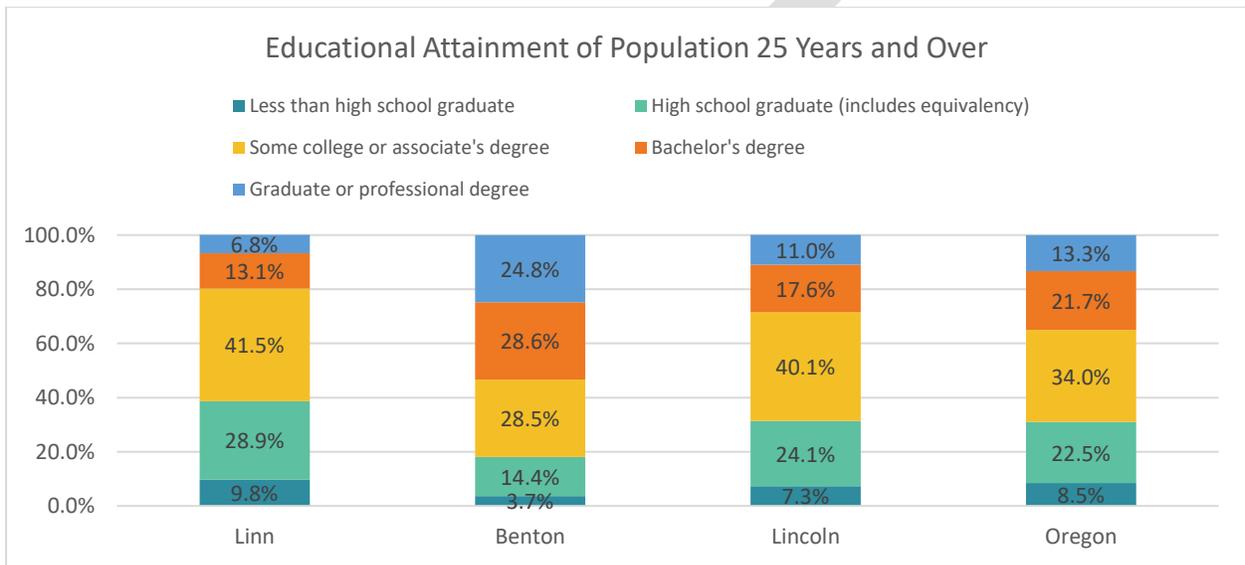


Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.S2101

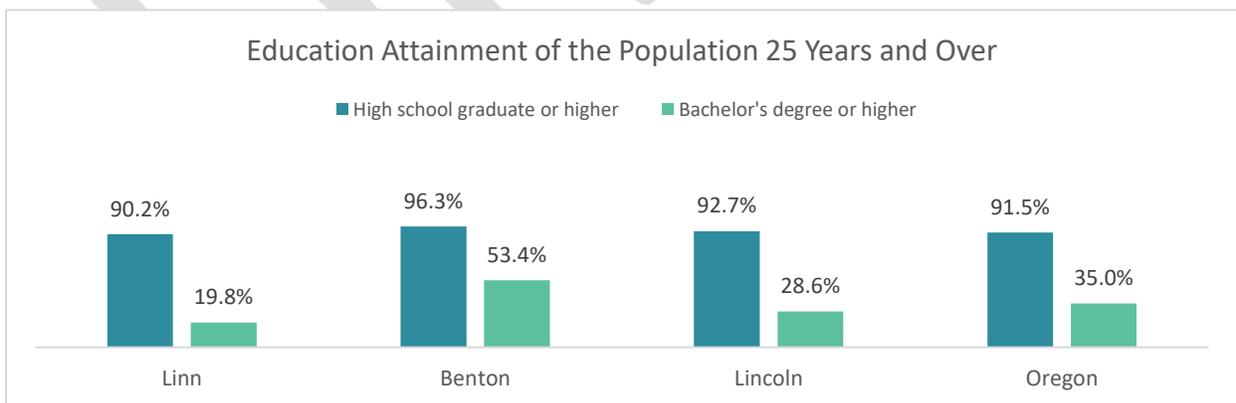
### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Lincoln County has the highest rate of veterans, at 12.5%, followed by Linn County (10.2%) and Benton County (6.2%)
- Linn County and Lincoln County have higher rates of veterans than the Statewide rate (8.0%).

## Education Attainment



Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.S0601



Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.S1501

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Benton County (96.3%) has the largest percentage of people with education attainments of high school graduate or higher followed by Lincoln County (92.7%). Linn County (90.2%) has the lowest rate of people with education attainments of high school graduate or higher.
- Benton County (53.4%) has the largest percentage of people with education attainments of a bachelor's degree or higher followed by Lincoln County (28.6%). Linn County (19.8%) has the lowest rate of people with education attainments of a bachelor's degree or higher.

### What is the story

When we look at the data, we know how diverse the LBL Region is. The Early Learning Hub acknowledges that children and families across race/ethnicity, socio-economic status, geography, home language, gender identity, sexual orientation, and physical and developmental abilities have disproportionate access to public service resources. We are committed to tackling this problem of inequality. We bring partners, families, and other stakeholders together to increase family stability, improve kindergarten readiness, and ensure service coordination that is equitable, inclusive, and culturally and linguistically competent.

## Chapter 3: Children Arrive Ready for Kindergarten



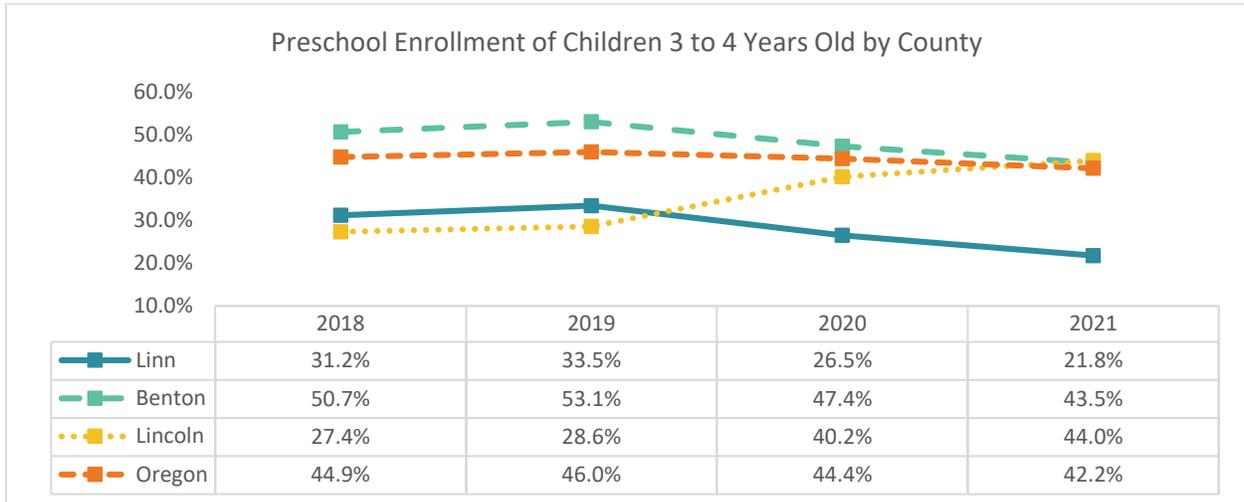
“Children arrive ready for kindergarten” is the first System Goal of “Raise Up Oregon.” In this chapter, the data about early child care and K-12 education in the BL Region will be provided to help readers get the whole picture of profiles about early childcare and K-12 education in the LBL Region.

## Subchapter: Early Child Care and Education

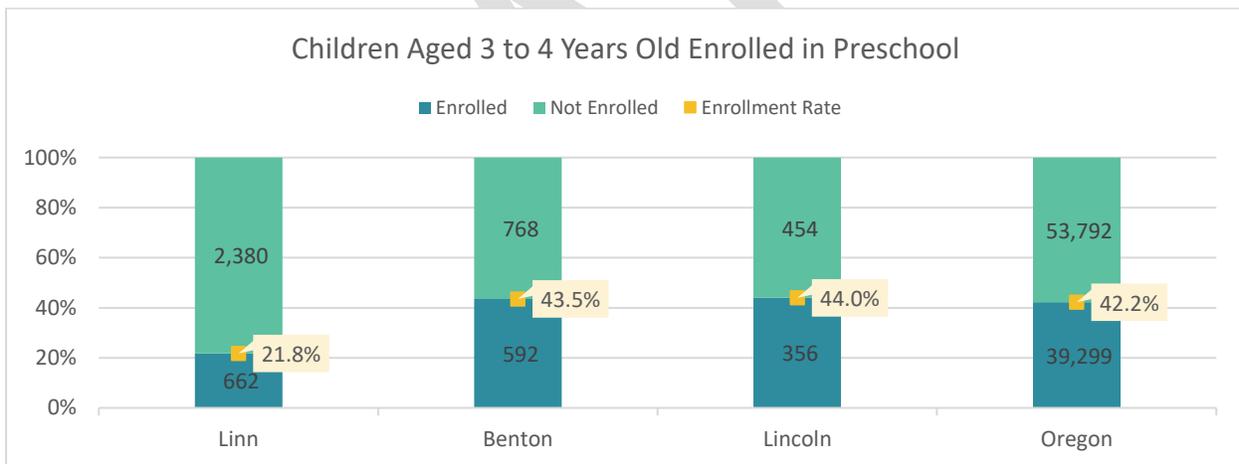


This subchapter will give you some truths about early childcare in the LBL Region, including the facts about all types of providers, the available childcare slots that they offer, the lack of child care for the children living in different areas, the affordability of childcare, and the wages of childcare teachers. Ultimately, we will talk about the “Child Care Crisis” and the “return on investing in early childcare.”

Preschool Enrollment



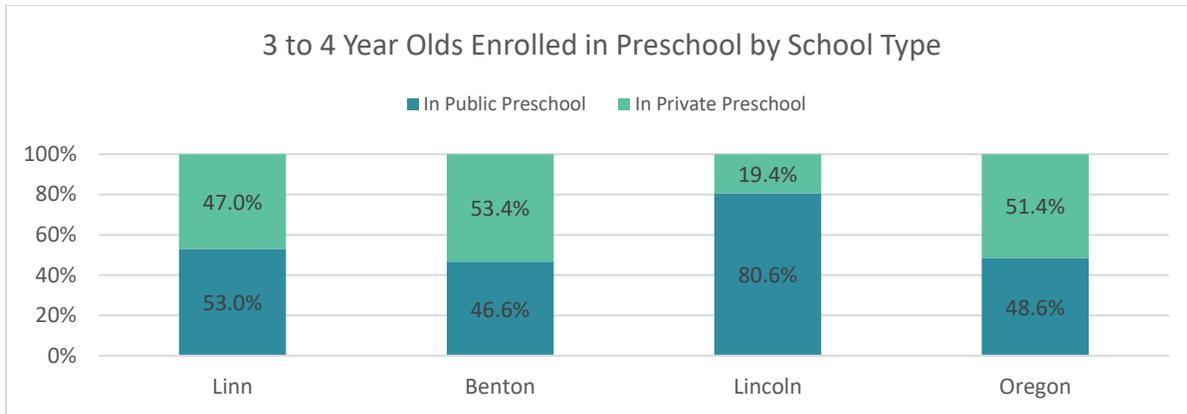
Data Source: ACSDT5Y2018.B14003, ACSDT5Y2019.B14003, ACSDT5Y2020.B14003, ACSDT5Y2021.B14003



Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S14003

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Lincoln County has 44% of children aged 3 to 4 years enrolled in preschool in the LBL Region, which is higher than the statewide rate (42.2%), followed by Benton County (43.5%)
- Linn County (21.8%) has the lowest preschool enrollment rate in the LBL Region.
- Compared to the number of 2019, the preschool enrollment rate has increased in Lincoln County, and declined in Benton County and Linn County.

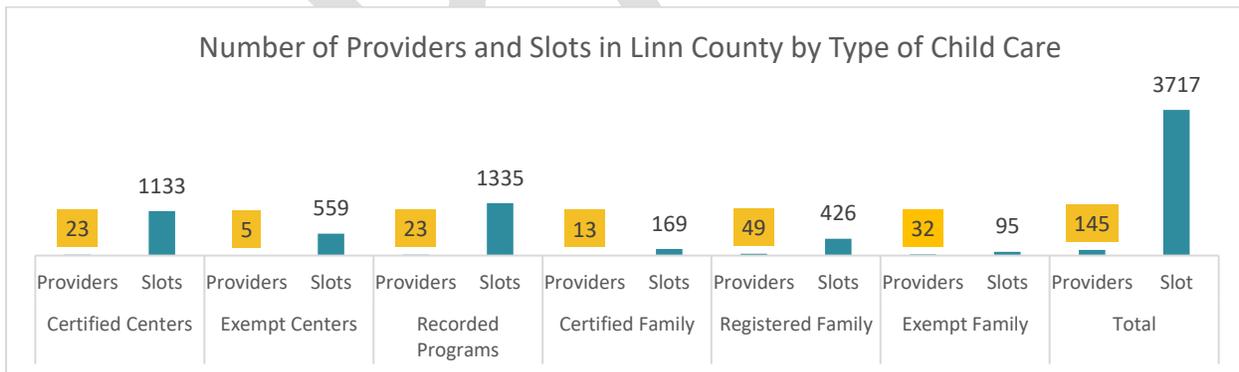


Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S14003

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- For those children aged 3 to 4 years enrolled in preschools, Benton County has 53.4% of children enrolled in private preschools, followed by Linn County (47%) and Lincoln County (19.4%).
- For those children aged 3 to 4 years enrolled in preschools, Lincoln County has 80.6% of children enrolled in public preschools, followed by Linn County (53%) and Benton County (46.6%).

### Childcare Providers & Available Slots

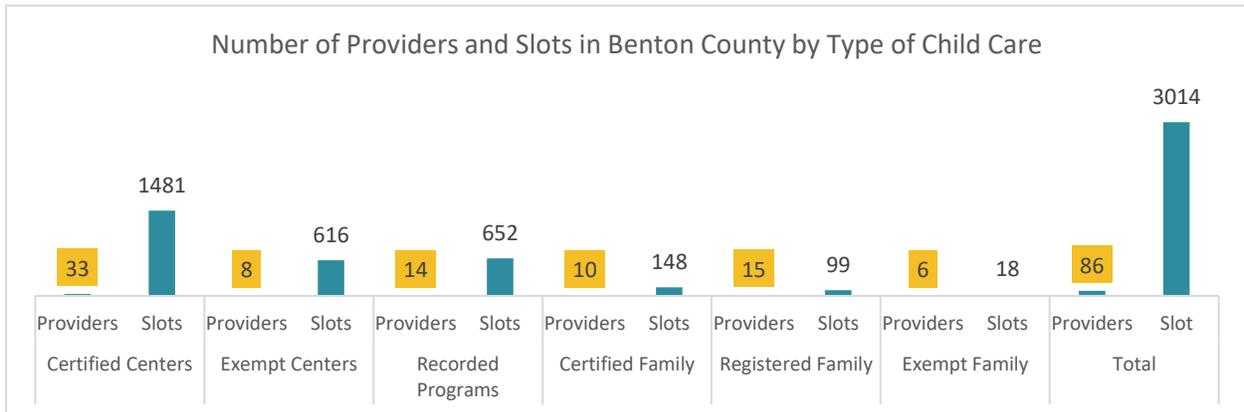


Data Source: Estimated Supply of Child Care and Early Education Programs in Oregon 2020, OSU

Notes: Recorded Programs serve primarily preschool and school-age groups. A few facilities serve children under 36 months (toddlers) as part of their preschool program

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

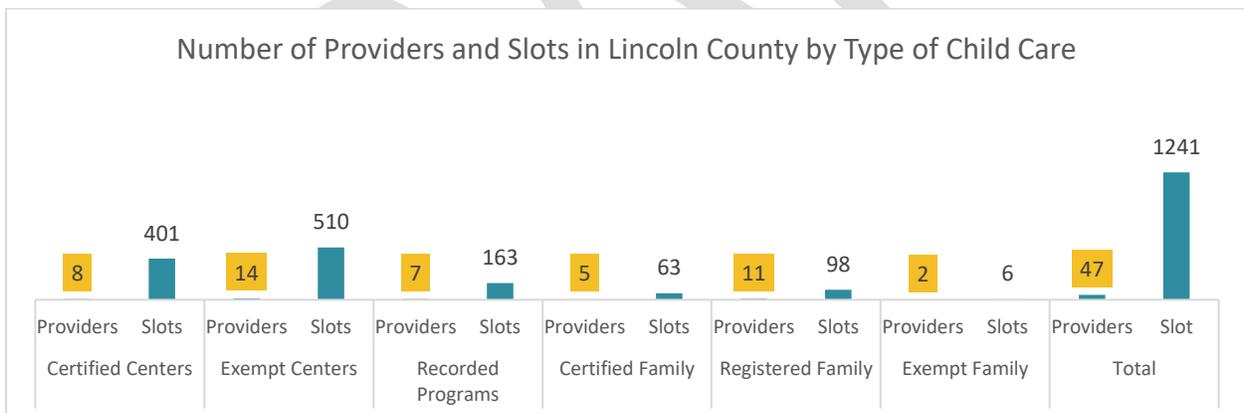
- Linn County has 3,717 childcare slots provided by 145 providers.
- 23 recorded programs are providing the most slots (1,335) in Linn County, followed by 1,133 slots provided by 23 certified centers.



Data Source: *Estimated Supply of Child Care and Early Education Programs in Oregon 2020, OSU*

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

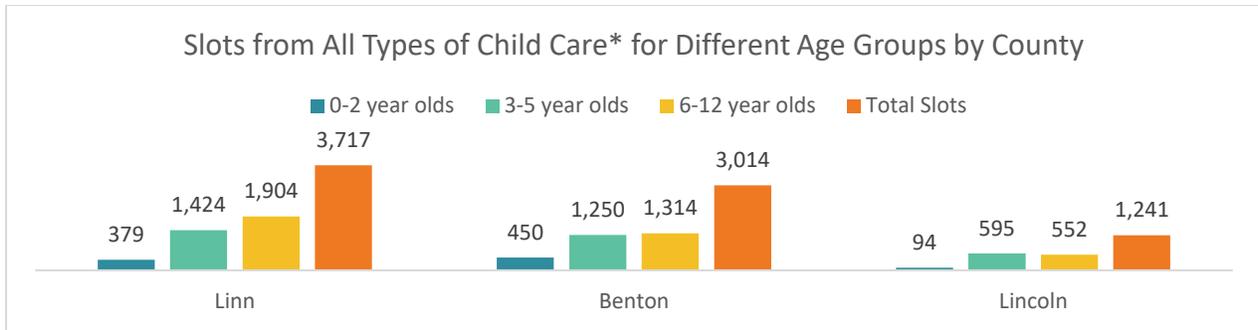
- Linn County has 3,014 childcare slots provided by 86 providers.
- 33 certified centers are providing the most slots (1,481) in Benton County, followed by 652 slots provided by 14 recorded programs and 616 slots provided by 8 exempt centers.



Data Source: *Estimated Supply of Child Care and Early Education Programs in Oregon 2020, OSU*

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Lincoln County has 1,241 childcare slots provided by 47 providers.
- 14 exempt centers are providing the most slots (510) in Lincoln County, followed by 401 slots provided by 8 certified centers.

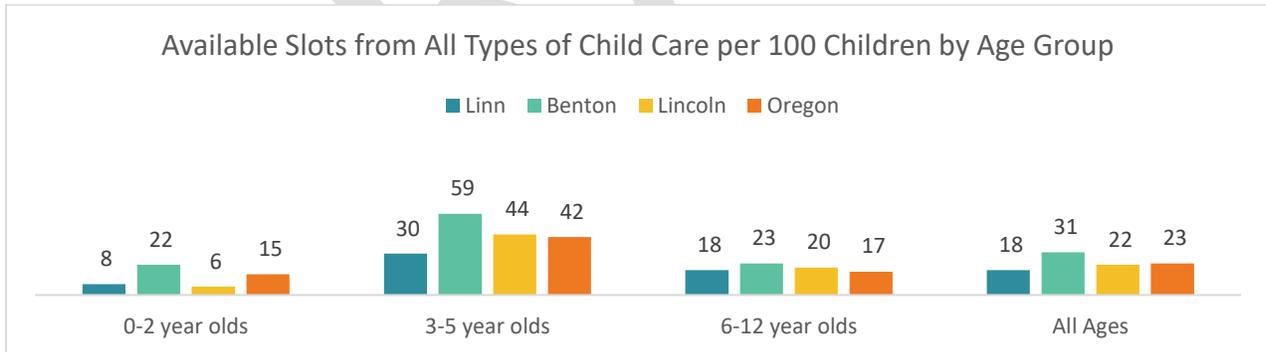


Data Source: *Estimated Supply of Child Care and Early Education Programs in Oregon 2020, OSU.*

Notes: All Types of Child Care include all regulated, recorded, and exempt.

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Linn County has 3,717 childcare slots for different age groups, including 379 slots for children 0 to 2 years old, 1,424 slots for children 3 to 5 years old, and 1,904 slots for 6 to 12 years old.
- Benton County has 3,014 childcare slots for different age groups, including 450 slots for children 0 to 2 years old, 1,250 slots for children 3 to 5 years old, and 1,314 slots for 6 to 12 years old.
- Lincoln County has 1,241 childcare slots for different age groups, including 94 slots for children 0 to 2 years old, 595 for children 3 to 5 years old, and 552 slots for 6 to 12 years old.

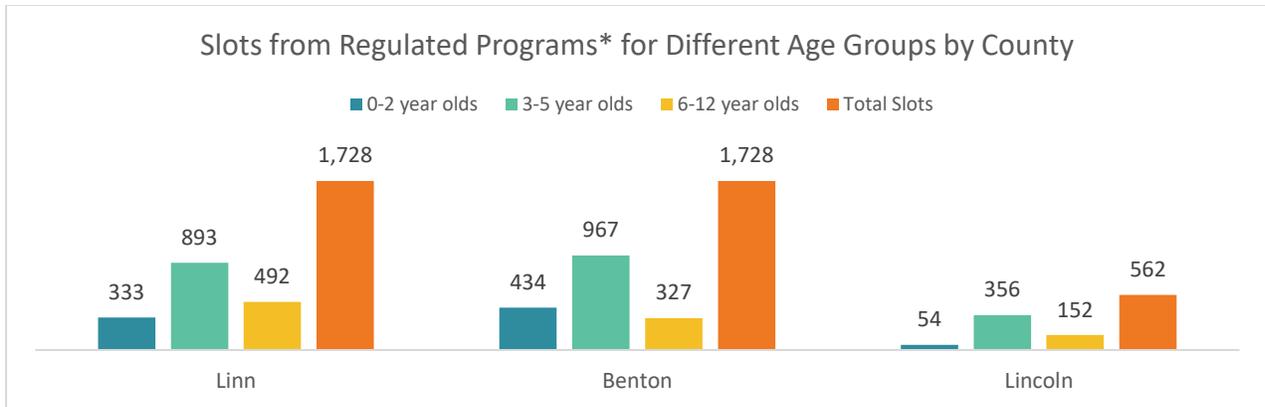


Data Source: *Estimated Supply of Child Care and Early Education Programs in Oregon 2020, OSU*

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

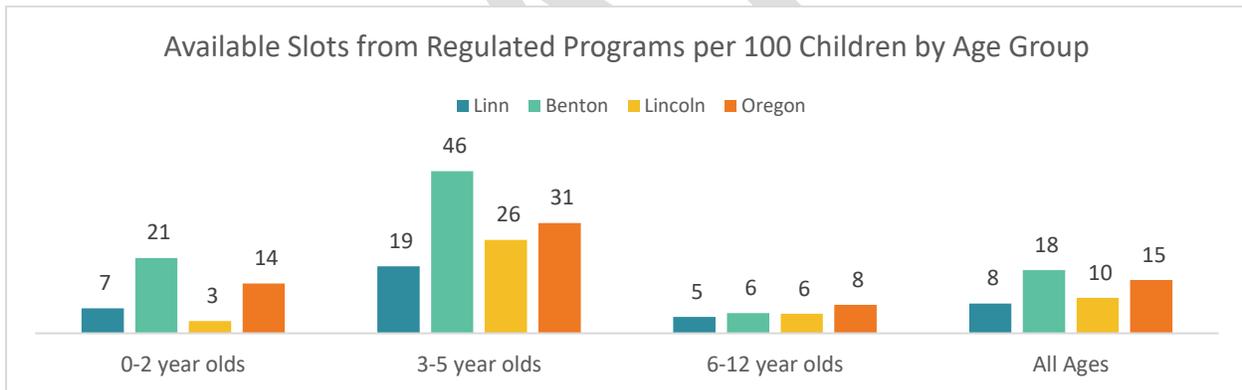
- The childcare slots per 100 children in three counties are all below 33, which means less than 1 in 3 children has access to childcare in the LBL Region.
- 18 per 100 children in Linn County have access to available childcare slots, followed by Lincoln County (22 per 100).
- There are only 6 available childcare slots per 100 children aged 0 to 2 years in Lincoln County, followed by 8 available slots in Linn County.

- There are only 30 available childcare slots per 100 children aged 3 to 5 years in Linn County, followed by 44 available slots in Lincoln County.



Data Source: *Estimated Supply of Child Care and Early Education Programs in Oregon 2020, OSU*

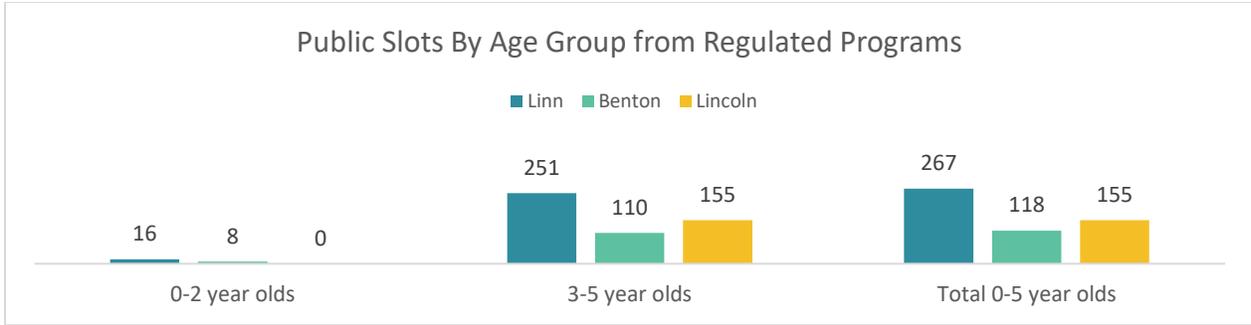
Notes: \*Regulated includes Certified Centers, Certified Family, and Registered Family Providers.



Data Source: *Estimated Supply of Child Care and Early Education Programs in Oregon 2020, OSU*

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

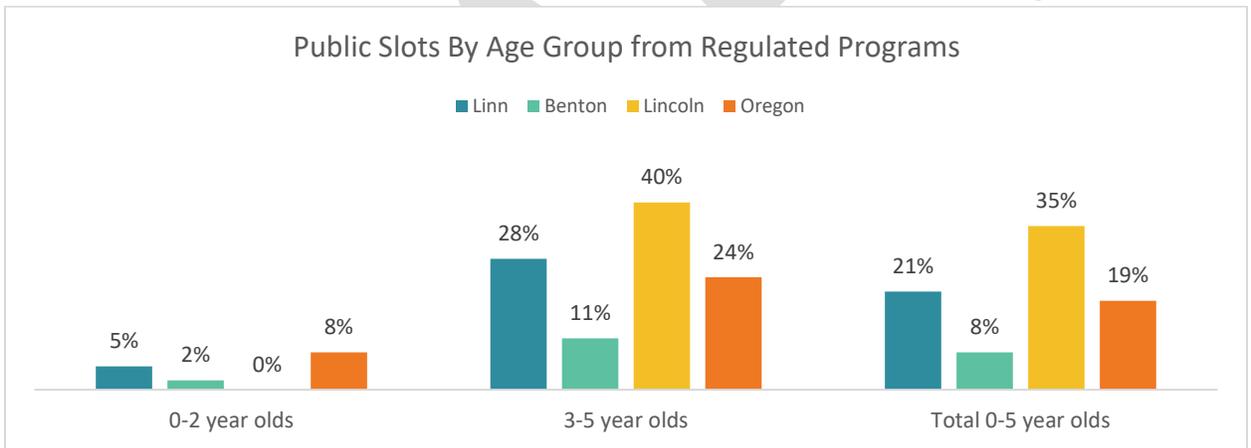
- Linn County and Benton County have the same number of slots (1,728) from Regulated Programs. But Benton County (1,401) has more slots for young children (under six years).
- Lincoln County has the least slots from Regulated Programs for every age group.
- Linn county (8 per 100) has the least available slots per 100 children from Regulated Programs followed by Lincoln County (10 per 100).



Data Source: *Estimated Supply of Child Care and Early Education Programs in Oregon 2020, OSU*

Notes:

- To fully represent public slots, regulated includes Certified Centers, Certified-Family, Registered-Family, and Exempt Providers who have public slots.
- Public slots for ages five and under include Oregon Pre-kindergarten, Early Head Start, Federal and Tribal Head Start, Oregon Child Development Coalition, Preschool Promise, and Baby Promise.

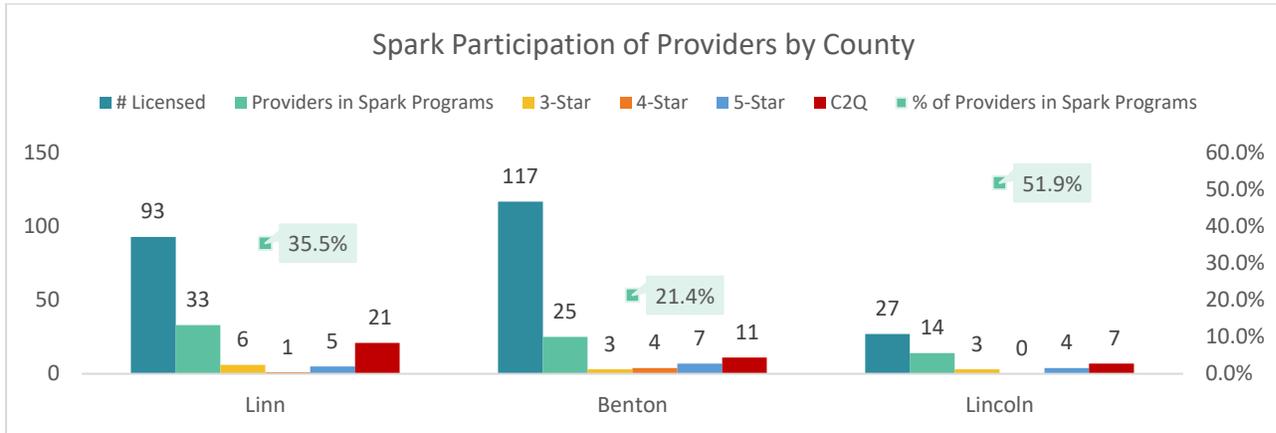


Data Source: *Estimated Supply of Child Care and Early Education Programs in Oregon 2020, OSU*

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- There are very few public slots from Regulated Programs for 0-2-year-olds in the LBL Region, with Lincoln County having no slot at all.
- Benton County (11%) has the least percentage of public slots from Regulated Programs for 3-5-year-olds, followed by Linn County (28%).

Participation in the SPARK Program



Data Source: OregonSpark.org, Spark Data Facts as of March 01, 2022

Notes:

- Child Care Quality: Spark, Oregon's Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) is a system that relies on research and analysis for continual quality improvement. Centers include licensed, alternative pathway, and Head Start programs. Family Child Care consists of both large certified family and small registered family programs.
- Alternative Pathway (AP) indicates programs that are license-exempt due to their association with school districts. These School Partner programs may have been licensed in the past and are still eligible for Spark participation. There are other School Partner programs that are not currently participating in Spark. However, the complete list has yet to be available, so there may be discrepancies in the Data Facts until all School Partners and School Partners participating in Spark (AP) can be identified (citation here).

# Participation in Spark Program by Type of Child Care							
County	Certified Center	Certified Family	Registered Family	Head Start	Alternative Pathway	total	Children in Spark
Linn	11	7	10	4	1	33	1014
Benton	18	1	4	2	0	25	1077
Lincoln	2	2	2	3	5	14	448

Data Source: OregonSpark.org, Spark Data Facts as of March 01, 2022

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Benton County has the most children participating in SPARK Programs, with 1077 children in 25 providers and the most providers (14) with a SPARK rating of 3 Stars and more.
- Linn County has the most providers participating in SPARK Programs, with 1014 children in 33 providers.

- Lincoln County has the least children and providers participating in SPARK Programs, with 448 children in 14 providers.
- Lincoln County has the highest provider participation rate (51.9%), followed by Linn County (35.5%) and Benton County (21.4%).
- Linn County has more certified-family and registered-family types of childcare and more Head Start participating in SPARK Programs in three counties; Benton County has more participation from certified centers; Lincoln County has more alternative pathway types.

## Childcare Costs and Affordability

### Median Prices for Toddler Care by Facility Type and Pricing Mode

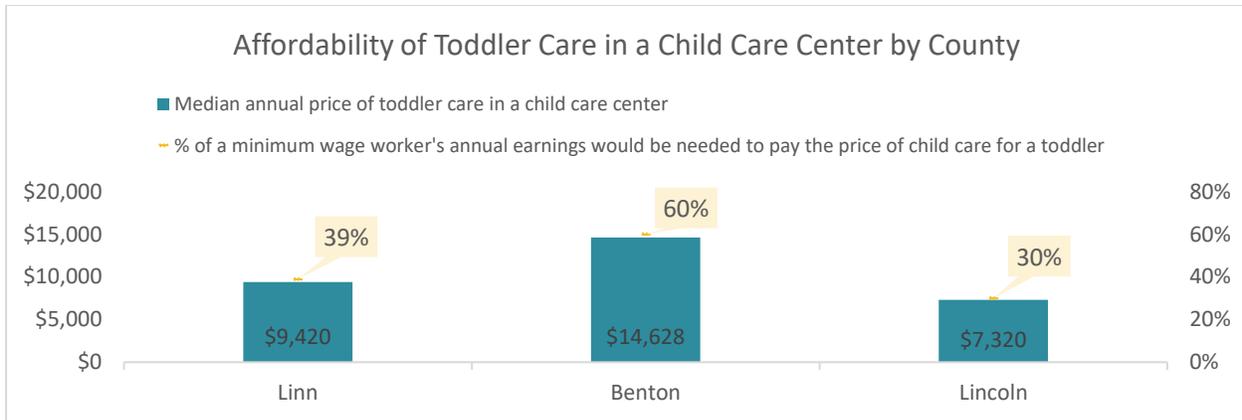
	Small Home-based Facilities		Certified Centers	Large Home-based	Total Toddler Care	
	Median Toddler Hourly Rate	Median Toddler Monthly Rate	Median Toddler Monthly Rate	Median Toddler Monthly Rate	Median Toddler Hourly Rate	Median Toddler Monthly Rate
Linn	\$3.05	\$600	\$785	\$700	\$3.58	\$600
Benton	\$4.00	\$723	\$1219	\$938	\$4.50	\$948
Lincoln	\$4.00	\$585	-	\$610	\$4.00	\$600

Data Source: 2020 Oregon Child Care Market Price Study, Oregon Department of Human Services

Notes: a dash reflects no price data for toddler care by that type of care and pricing mode for a particular county. The price mode is estimated based on the facilities that reported a price to CCR&R (within the priced market).

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

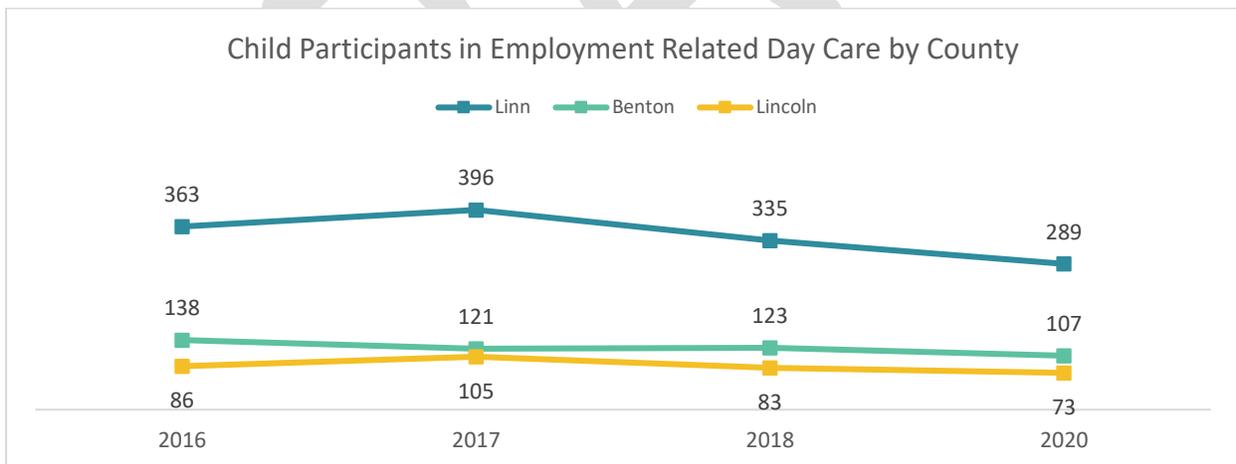
- Small home-based toddler care costs the least in LBL Region, followed by large home-based and certified centers costing the most.
- Toddler care in Benton County costs the most in LBL Region, followed by Linn County, and toddler care in Lincoln County costs the least.



Data Source: Early Care and Education Profiles, Oregon Counties 2020 from Oregon Child Care Research Partnership (OCCRP), OSU.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Families in Benton County pay the most for toddler care in a care center, with a median annual price of \$14,628, which consists of 60% of a minimum wage worker's annual earnings.
- Families in Lincoln County pay the least for toddler care in a care center, with a median annual price of \$7,320, which consists of 30% of a minimum wage worker's annual earnings.



Data Source: Kids Count Data Center, The Annie E. Casey Foundation

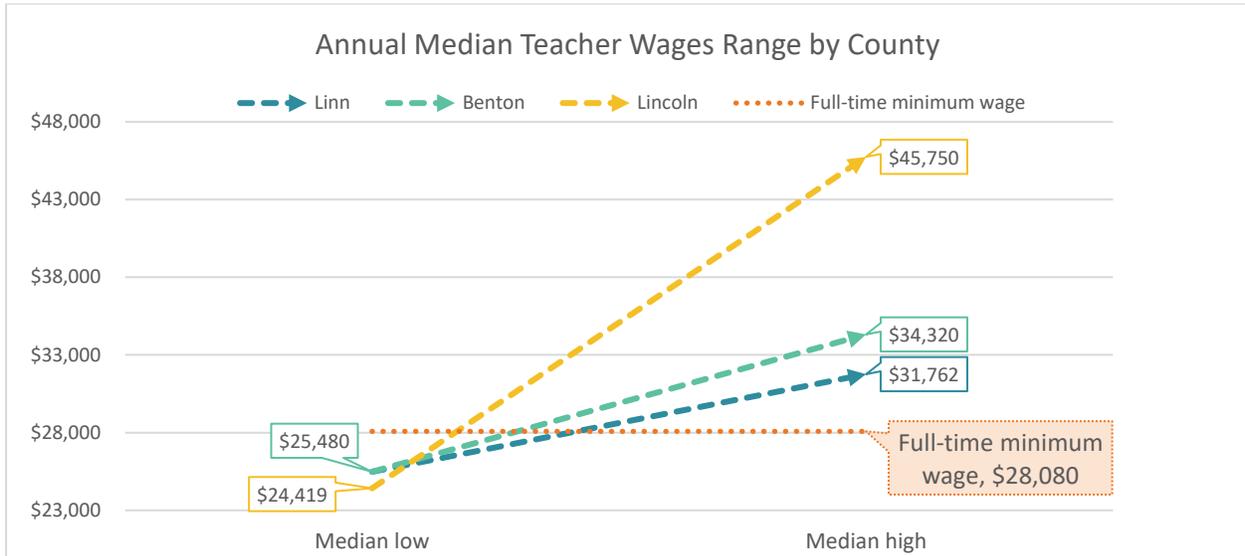
Notes: *The Employment Related Day Care program (ERDC)* is a subsidy program helping working families pay for child care. Beginning Jan. 1, 2023, ERDC will start helping non-working students with child care, including registration fees.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Linn County (289) has the most children participating in the ERDC program, followed by Benton County (107) and Lincoln County (73).

- Compared to 2018, we can see a slight decrease in child participants in the ERDC program in 2020.

Annual Median Early Care Teacher Wages Range



Data Source: Early Care and Education Profiles, Oregon Counties 2020 from Oregon Child Care Research Partnership (OCCRP), OSU.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Lincoln County has the most extensive high end of annual median wage (\$45,750/year) and the lowest low end of median yearly salary (\$24,419) for early childcare teachers.
- Linn County and Benton County have similar salary ranges.
- All the low ranges of salaries in three counties are lower than the full-time minimum wage, which means a teacher of early child care could be paid less than a full-time job with minimum wage.

## What is the story

### The “Child Care Crisis”

Being underfunded and staffing shortages have caused an inadequate supply of high-quality childcare programs in recent years [1]. Losing workers to large companies offering better wages and benefits during the COVID-19 pandemic has made the “Child Care Crisis” get worse [2]. According to the [Center for American Progress](#), a “Child Care Desert” means a community with less than one regulated child care slot for three children, and 60% of people in Oregon live in a “Child Care Desert.” As our data shows here, there are only 18 regulated slots for 100 children in Linn County, followed by 22 slots in Lincoln County, which is worse than the statewide rate (23 slots). Benton County has the highest rate at 31 slots for 100 children in LBL Region, and this rate still puts Benton County into the category of “Child Care Desert”.

[The Perry Preschool Study](#), the longest-running longitudinal study in early education & the significant return on investment from high-quality preschool programs.

Study results from the Perry Preschool Study [3] show positive results yielded by investing in high-quality early childcare & education for children and families:

- Compared to those who do not, children who receive high-quality early education are more prepared for school, more emotionally mature, and more self-regulated.
- At age 40, the participants who experienced the preschool program would have fewer teenage pregnancies, be more likely to have graduated from high school, be more likely to hold a job, have higher earnings, commit fewer crimes, and own their own home and car. They would be healthier adults and be more civically engaged, and they would create more stable home environments for their children.
- The estimated combined economic savings per child after 40 years are \$195,623, which includes \$7,303 in education savings, \$14,079 in taxes on earnings, \$2,768 in welfare savings, and \$171,473 in crime savings.
- High-quality preschool programs can yield as much as \$12.9 in return per \$1 invested.

## Subchapter: K-12 Education



In this subchapter, you will have a glance at the profiles of K-12 students in different school districts in the LBL Region. This subchapter will talk about K-12 assessment, graduation, special education, and Early Intervention/ Early Childhood Special Education (EI/ ECSE).

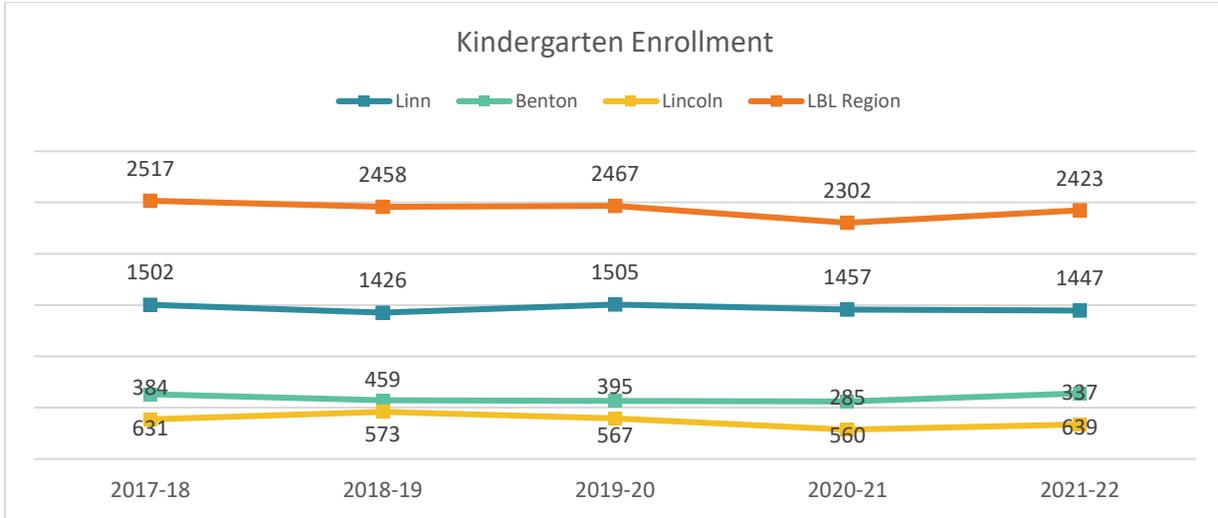
Basic Information about Students Served in School Districts

Students Served in School Districts of the LBL Region							
County	District Name	Student Enrollment	Ever English Learners	Students with Disabilities	Mobile Students	Free/Reduced Price Lunch	Languages Spoken
Linn	Central Linn SD	540	6%	16%	17%	94%	3
Linn	Greater Albany Public SD	8,896	14%	15%	16%	45%	28
Linn	Harrisburg SD	746	6%	14%	15%	50%	7
Linn	Lebanon Community SD	3,960	<5%	17%	18%	>95%	14
Linn	Santiam Canyon SD	3,298	6%	18%	31%	41%	24
Linn	Scio SD	2,038	<5%	15%	34%	54%	12
Linn	Sweet Home SD	2,223	<5%	19%	18%	94%	6
Benton	Alea SD	929	<5%	16%	63%	39%	8
Benton	Corvallis SD	6,337	14%	12%	12%	32%	57
Benton	Monroe SD	367	18%	13%	14%	>95%	3
Benton	Philomath SD	1,558	<5%	11%	17%	22%	9
Lincoln	Lincoln County SD	5,087	14%	15%	17%	>95%	24

Data Source: Oregon at-A-Glance District Profile, 2021-22, Oregon Department of Education.

How School Districts are Faring

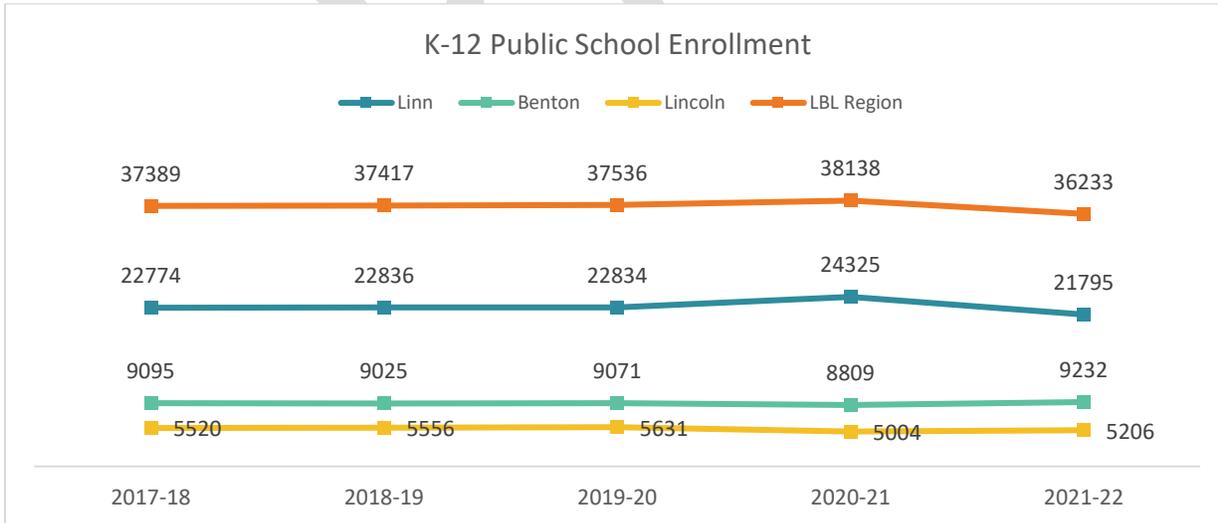
- Great Albany Public SD (8,896) has the most enrolled students, followed by Corvallis SD (6,337) and Lincoln County SD (5,087).
- Monroe SD (18%) has the most significant percentage of Ever English Learners, followed by Corvallis SD (15%), Greater Albany Public SD (14%), and Lincoln County SD (14%).
- Sweet Home SD (19%) has the most significant percentage of Students with Disabilities, followed by Santiam Canyon SD (18%) and Lebanon Community SD (17%).
- Alea SD (63%) has the most significant percentage of Mobile Students, followed by Scio SD (34%) and Santiam Canyon SD (31%).
- Lincoln County SD, Lebanon Community SD, and Monroe SD have more than 95% of students eligible for free /reduced-price lunches.
- Corvallis SD (57) has the most languages spoken by students, followed by Great Albany Public SD (28), Santiam Canyon SD (24), and Lincoln County SD (24).



Data Source: Student Enrollment Reports, Oregon Department of Education

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- The kindergarten enrollment went down in 2020-21 and recovered close to the pre-pandemic level in LBL Region in 2021-22.
- Compared to the school year 2019-20, the kindergarten enrollment level in Benton County is still behind the pre-pandemic levels.
- Compared to the school year 2019-20, the kindergarten enrollment level in Lincoln County has a significant increase and is above the pre-pandemic level.



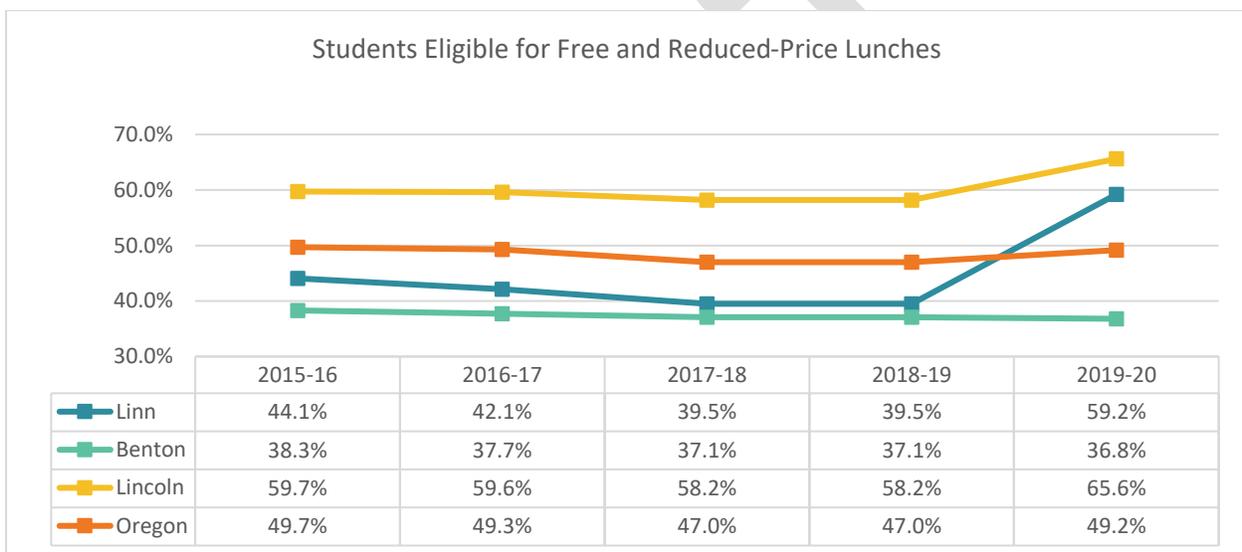
Data Source: Student Enrollment Reports, Oregon Department of Education

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- The K-12 enrollment increased in 2020-21 and then went down in 2021-22 in LBL Region, and now it is still behind the pre-pandemic level.

- The K-12 enrollment increased in 2020-21 and then went down in 2021-22 in Linn County, and now it is still behind the pre-pandemic level.
- Compared to the school year 2019-20, the K-12 enrollment level in Benton County decreased in 2020-21 and then increased in 2021-22, and it is above the pre-pandemic level.
- Compared to the school year 2019-20, the K-12 enrollment level in Lincoln County decreased in 2020-21 and then increased slightly in 2021-22, but it is still below the pre-pandemic level.

### Students Who Are Eligible for Free/ Reduced-Priced Lunch

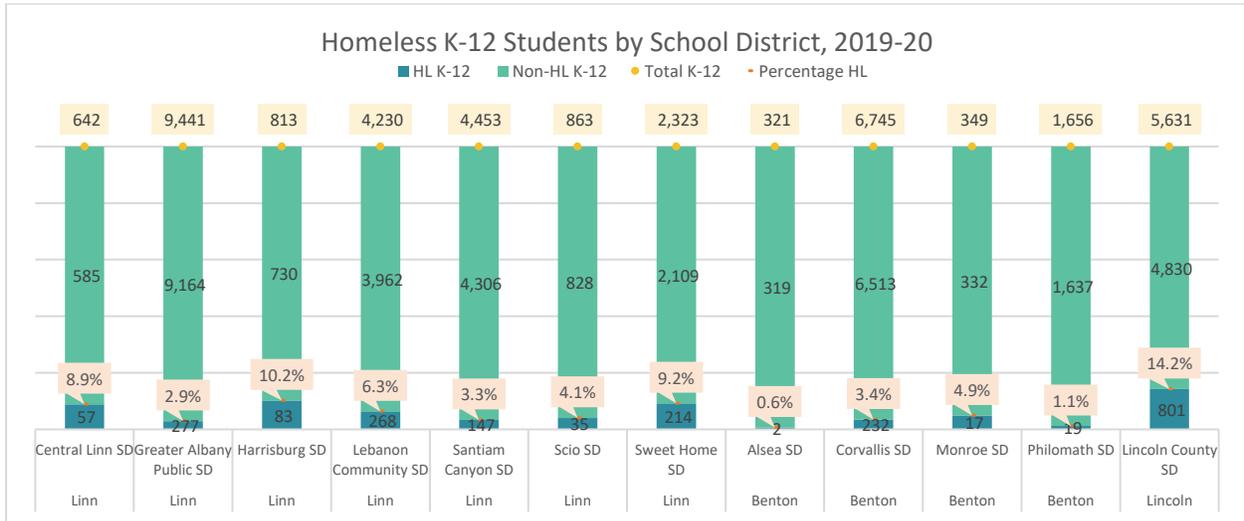


Data Source: Kids Count Data Center, The Annie E. Casey Foundation.

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- The percentages of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunches in Linn County (59.2%) and Lincoln County (65.6%) significantly increased in the school year 2019-20 and were above the statewide level (49.2%).
- The percentage of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunches in Benton County decreased slightly from 37.1% in 2018-19 to 36.8% in 2019-20 and was below the statewide level.

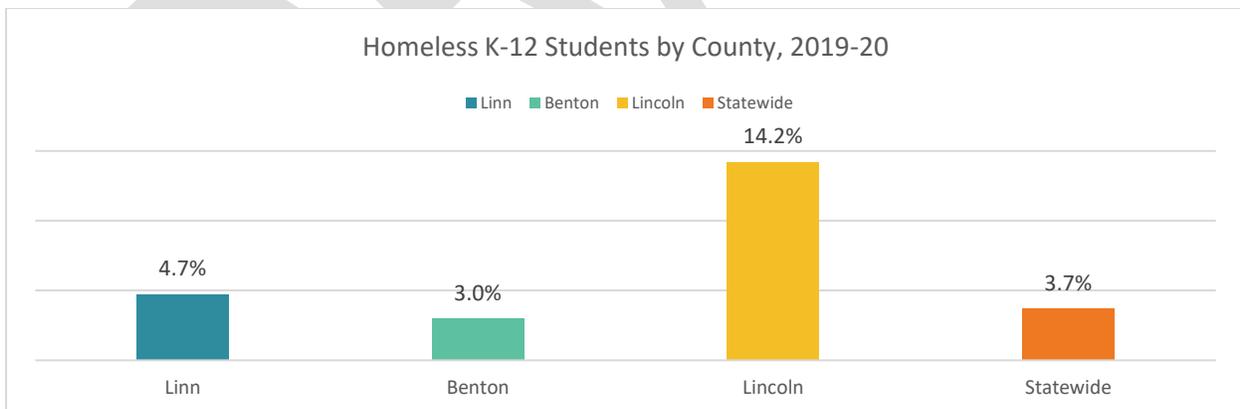
## Homeless Students



Data Sources: *Homeless Students Data, 2019-20, Oregon Department of Education.*

### How School Districts are Faring

- Lincoln County SD (801) has the largest number of homeless students in the LBL Region, followed by Great Albany Public SD (277) and Lebanon Community SD (268).
- Lincoln County SD (14.2%) has the largest rate of homeless students in the LBL Region, followed by Harrisburg SD (10.2%) and Sweet Home SD (9.2%).



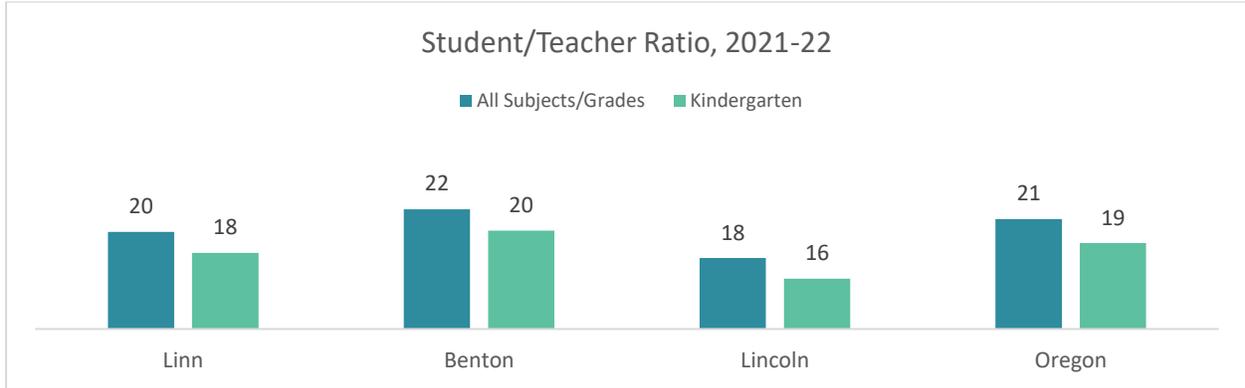
Data Source: *Homeless Students Data, 2019-20, Oregon Department of Education.*

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Lincoln county had the most significant percentage of students lacking stable housing at 14.2% in 2019-20, followed by Linn County (4.7%), both of which were far above the statewide level (3.7%).

- Benton County had a rate of students lacking stable housing at 3.0% in 2019-20, below the statewide level (3.7%).

Student/ Teacher Ratio & Median Class Size

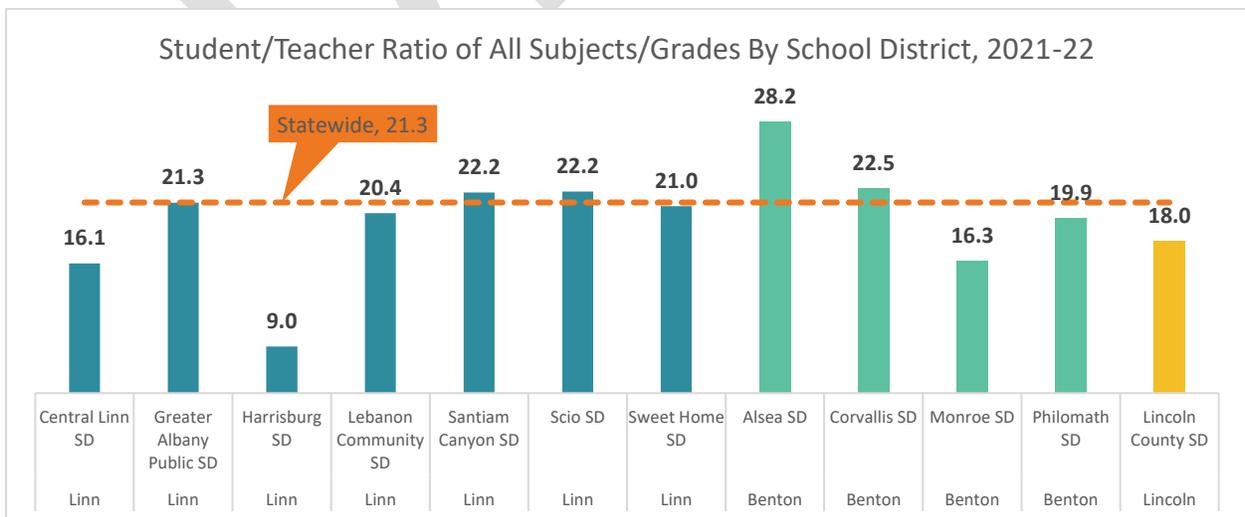


Data Source: Oregon Class Size Report, 2021-22, Oregon Department of Education.

Notes: The student/teacher ratio refers to the number of students for every teacher in a school

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

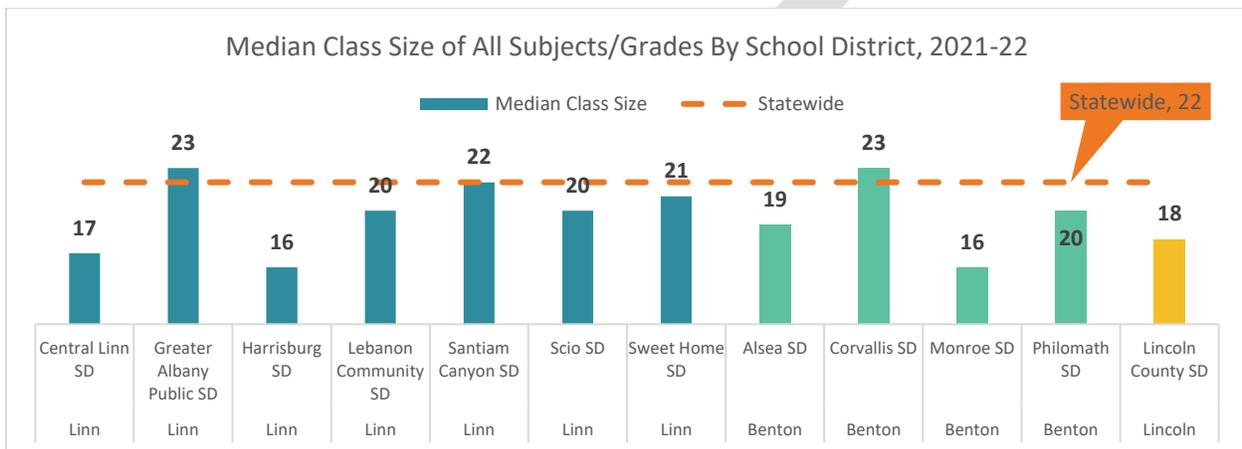
- Lincoln County (18/16) has the lowest student/teacher ratios for all subjects/grades and kindergarten, respectively, in LBL Region, followed by Linn County (20/18), and both levels in these two counties are all lower than the statewide ones (21/19).
- Benton County (22/20) has the highest student/teacher ratios for all subjects/grades and kindergarten, respectively, in LBL Region, and both levels are higher than the statewide ones (21/19).



Data Source: Oregon Class Size Report, 2021-22, Oregon Department of Education.

### How School Districts are Faring

- Harrisburg SD (9.0) has the lowest student/teacher ratio in the LBL Region, followed by Central Linn SD (16.1) and Monroe SD (16.3), and all these ratios are lower than the statewide ratio (21.3).
- Alsea SD (28.2) has the highest student/teacher ratio in the LBL Region, much higher than the statewide ratio (21.3).

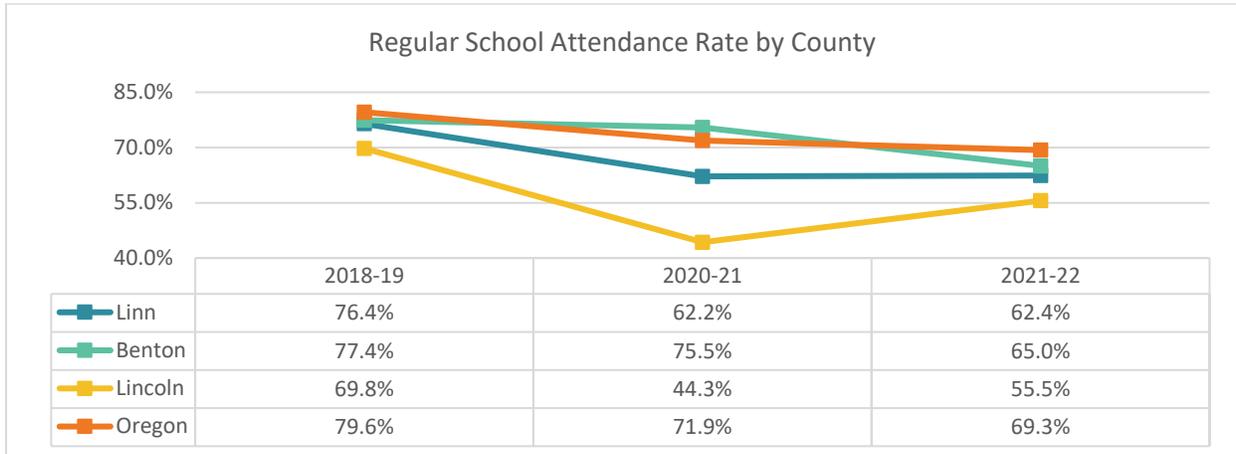


Data Source: Oregon Class Size Report, 2021-22, Oregon Department of Education.

### How School Districts are Faring

- Harrisburg SD (16) and Monroe SD (16) have the smallest median class size in the LBL Region, followed by Central Linn SD (17) and Lincoln SD (18), and all these sizes are smaller than the statewide level (22).
- Greater Albany SD (23) and Corvallis SD (23) both have the same largest median class size in the LBL Region, a bit larger than the statewide level (22).

## Regular School Attendance Rate

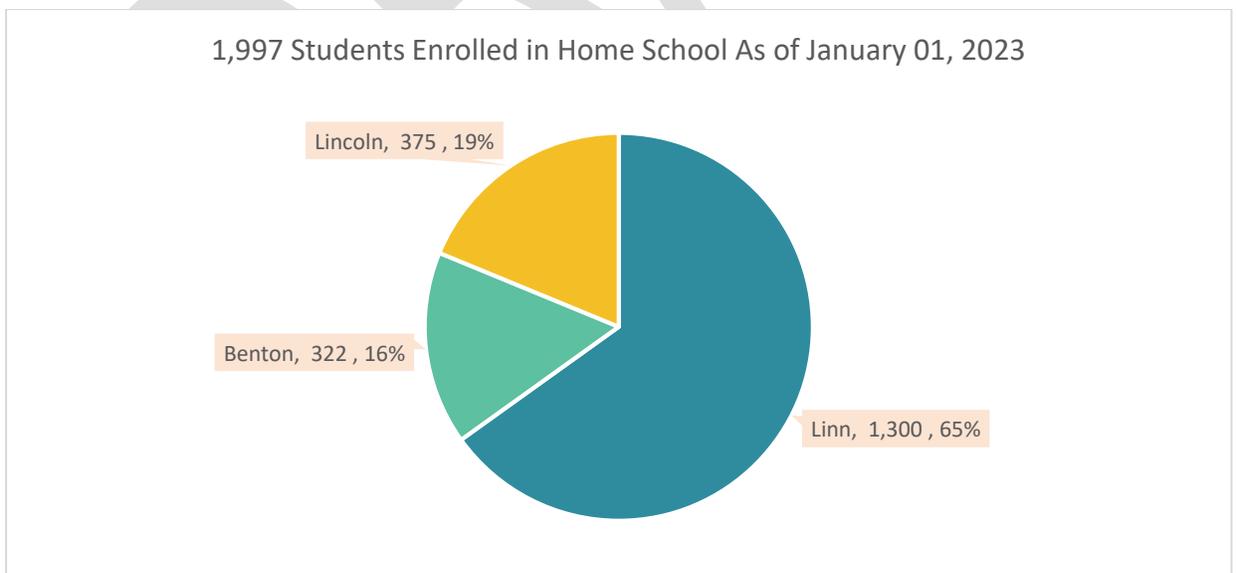


Data Source: Oregon Regular Attenders Report, Oregon Department of Education.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- The regular school attendance rates in three counties in 2021-22 are lower than their pre-pandemic levels respectively.
- The regular school attendance rates in three counties in 2021-22 are lower than the statewide level (69.3%).

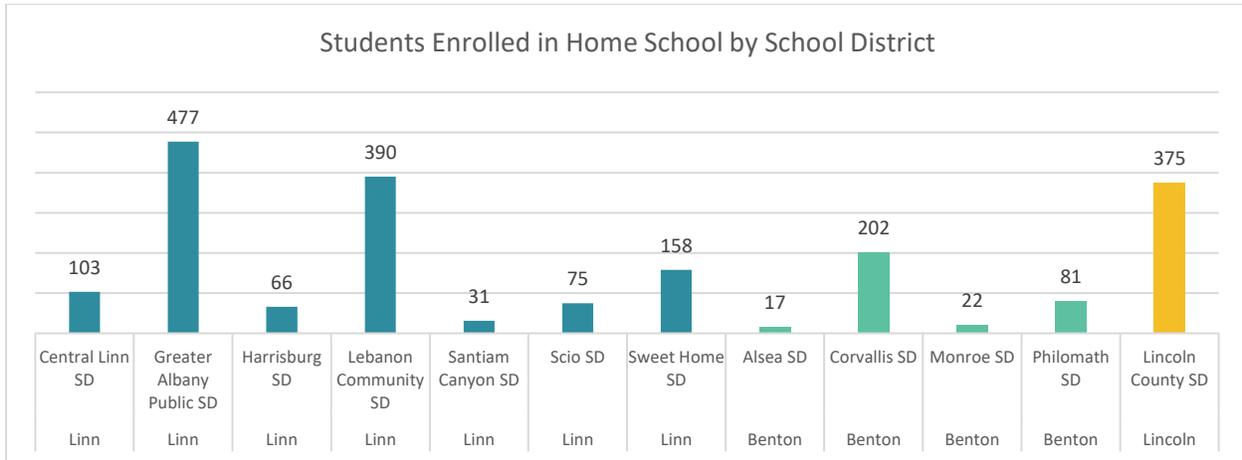
## Students Who Are Enrolled in Home School



Data Sources: Home School Data Summary as of Jan 01, 2023, Linn Benton Lincoln Education Service District.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

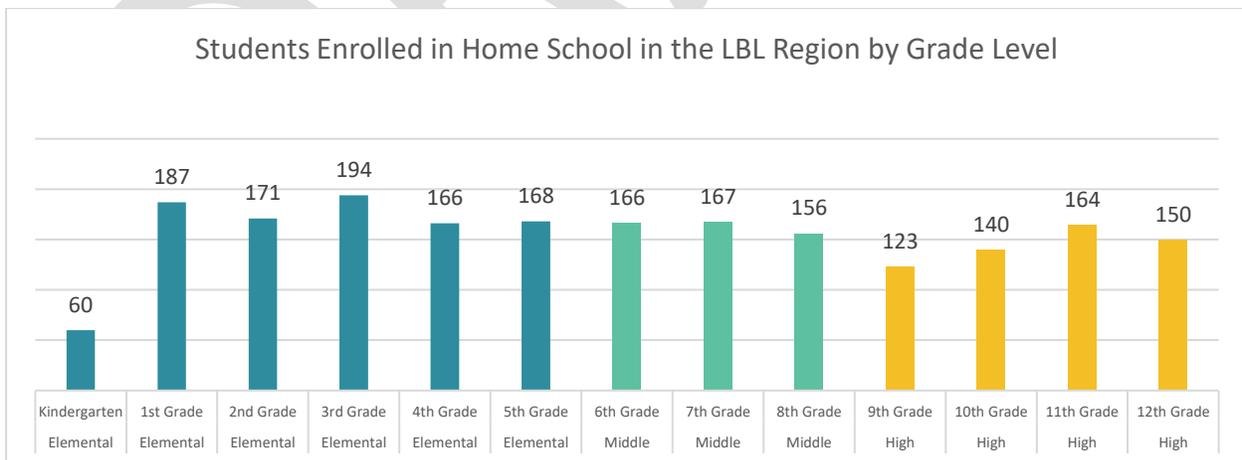
- Linn County (1,300) had the largest number of students enrolled in Home School, followed by Lincoln County (375) and Benton County (322) in the LBL Region.



Data Sources: Home School Data Summary as of Jan 01, 2023, Linn Benton Lincoln Education Service District.

### How School Districts are Faring

- Great Albany SD (477) has the largest number of students enrolled in Home School followed by Lebanon Community SD (390) and Lincoln County SD (375) in the LBL Region.



Data Sources: Home School Data Summary as of Jan 11, 2023, Linn Benton Lincoln Education Service District.

### How Grade Levels are Faring

- The 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade (194) has the most significant number of students enrolled in Home School in the elemental schools in the LBL Region.
- The 7<sup>th</sup> Grade (167) has the largest number of students enrolled in Home School in the middle schools.
- In high schools, 11<sup>th</sup> Grade (164) has the largest number of students enrolled in Home School.

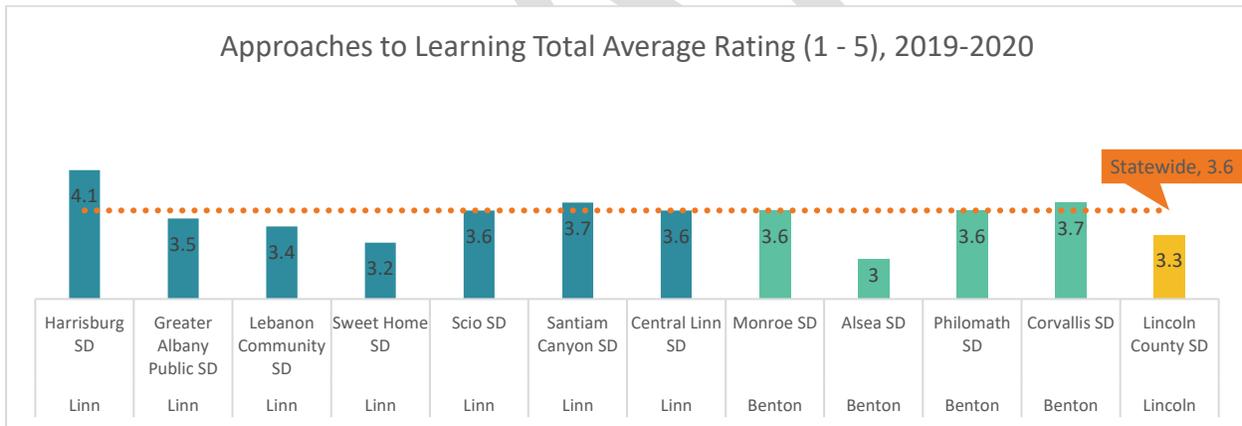
DRAFT

## Kindergarten Assessment

The statewide Kindergarten Assessment is applied to all students upon their entry into kindergarten. The assessment includes measures in the domains of Early Literacy, Early Math, and Approaches to Learning which include Self-Regulation and Interpersonal Skills.

The kindergarten Assessment reflects how children are showing up to school in each district and is not a reflection of the district but rather the supports that do or don't exist in communities. The kindergarten Assessment should not be viewed as a pass-or-fail test for children or their families, but rather an opportunity for teachers and guardians to better understand and support early learning opportunities before they reach kindergarten. The Kindergarten Assessment is not intended and should not be used to determine whether a child is eligible to enroll in Kindergarten.

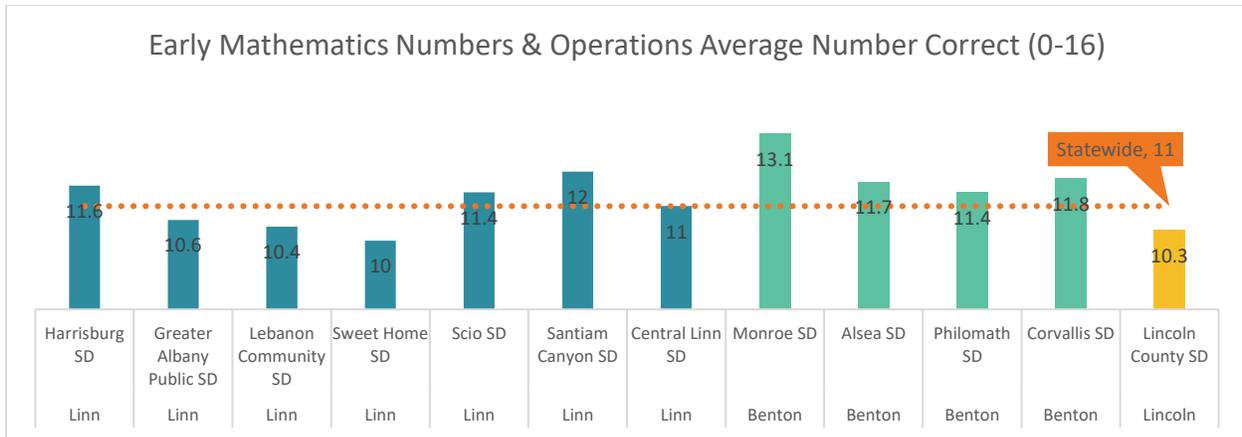
According to the Oregon Early Learning Division, the kindergarten assessment was suspended during the COVID-19 pandemic. The new assessment tool is being redesigned and will not be feasible in Fall 2022. Therefore, the kindergarten assessment here will only show the assessment result for 2019-20.



Data Source: 2019-20 Statewide Kindergarten Assessment Results, Oregon Department of Education

### How School Districts are Faring

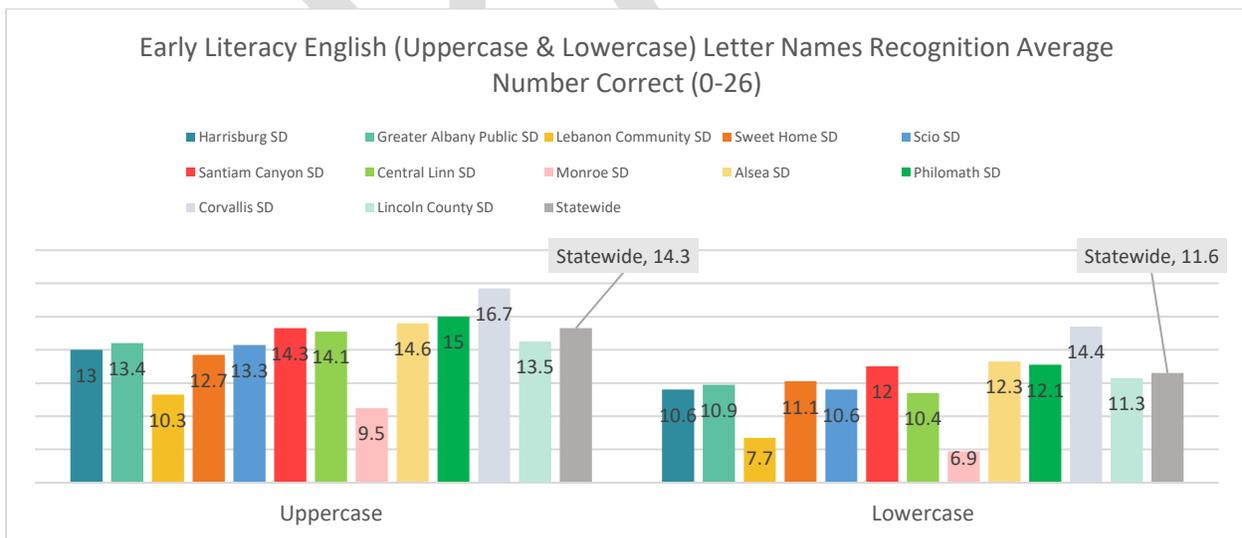
- Harrisburg SD (4.1) has the highest Approaches to Learning Total Average Rating Score, followed by Corvallis SD (3.7) and Santiam Canyon SD (3.7), and only these three scores in the LBL Region are higher than the statewide level (3.6).
- Alsea SD (3.0) scores lowest in the Approaches to Learning Total Average Rating in the LBL Region, followed by Sweet Home SD (3.2) and Lincoln County SD (3.3).



Data Source: 2019-20 Statewide Kindergarten Assessment Results, Oregon Department of Education

#### How School Districts are Faring

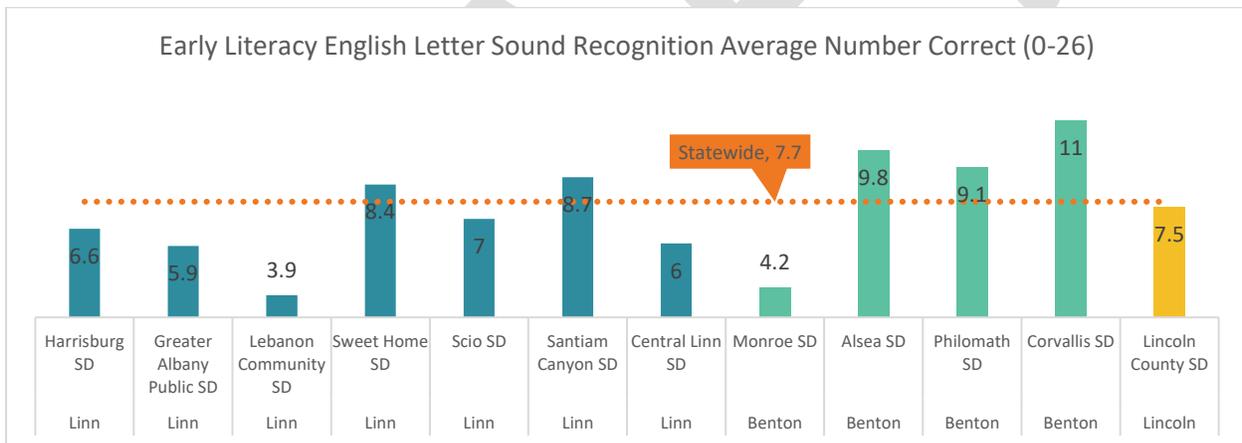
- Monroe SD (13.1) has the highest Early Mathematics Numbers & Operations Average Number Correct Score, followed by Santiam Canyon SD (12) and Corvallis SD (11.8), and these three scores are higher than the statewide level (11).
- Sweet Home SD (10) scores lowest in the Early Mathematics Numbers & Operations Average Number Correct Score in the LBL Region, followed by Lincoln County SD (10.3) and Lebanon Community SD (10.4).



Data Source: 2019-20 Statewide Kindergarten Assessment Results, Oregon Department of Education

#### How School Districts are Faring

- Corvallis SD (16.7) has the highest score for the Early Literacy English (Uppercase) Letter Names Recognition Average Number Correct Score, followed by Philomath SD (15) and Alsea SD (14.6), and these scores are all higher than the statewide score (14.3).
- Corvallis SD (14.4) also has the highest score for the Early Literacy English (Lowercase) Letter Names Recognition Average Number Correct Score, followed by Alsea SD (12.3) and Philomath SD (12.1) and these scores are all higher than the statewide score (11.6).
- Monroe SD (9.5) has the lowest score for the Early Literacy English (Uppercase) Letter Names Recognition Average Number Correct Score, followed by Lebanon Community SD (10.3), and both scores are much lower than the statewide level (14.3).
- Monroe SD (6.9) also has the lowest score for the Early Literacy English (Lowercase) Letter Names Recognition Average Number Correct Score, followed by Lebanon Community SD (7.7), and both scores are much lower than the statewide level (11.6).



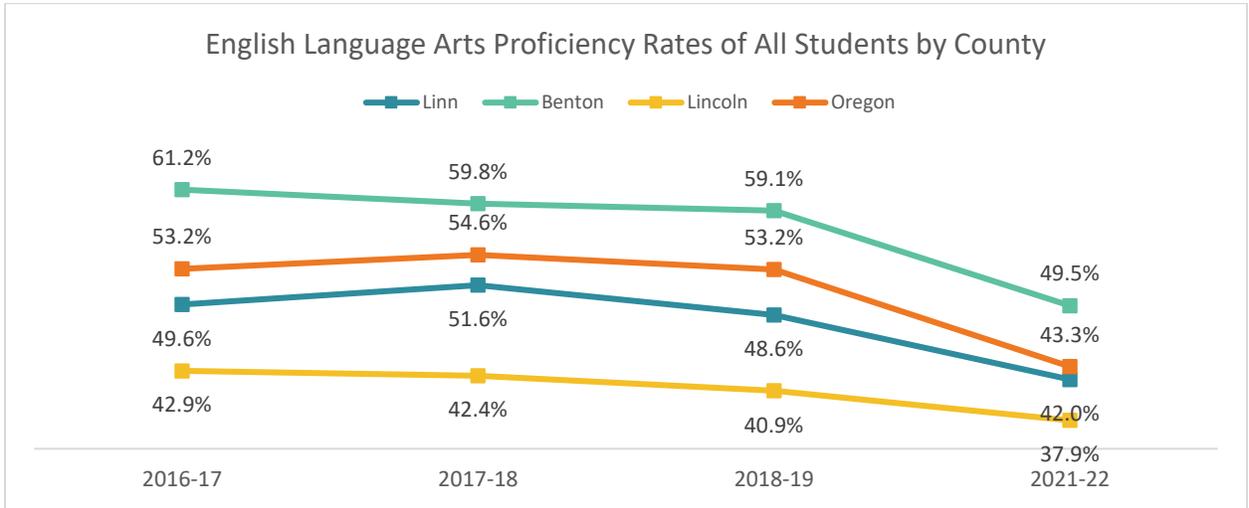
Data Source: 2019-20 Statewide Kindergarten Assessment Results, Oregon Department of Education

### How School Districts are Faring

- Corvallis SD (11) scores highest for the Early Literacy English Letter Sound Recognition Average Number Correct Score, followed by Alsea SD (9.8) and Philomath SD (9.1). All three school districts are in Benton County, and these scores are all higher than the statewide level (7.7).
- Lebanon Community SD (3.9) has the lowest score for the Early Literacy English Letter Sound Recognition Average Number Correct Score, followed by Monroe SD (4.2) and Greater Albany Public SD (5.9), and these scores are all much lower than the statewide level (7.7).

Assessment of English Language Arts, Math, and Science

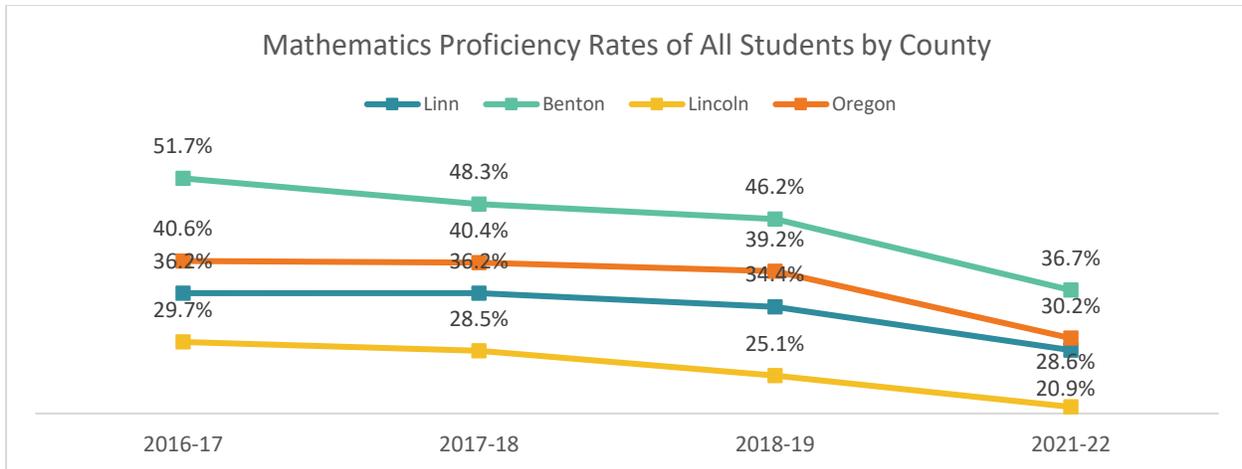
The 2019-20 school year assessment for ELA, math, and science was canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2020-21 school year assessment is incomplete and is not representative due to low participation rates. Therefore, there are no data reports for 2019-20 and 2020-21 here.



Data Source: English Language Arts Assessment Report, Oregon Department of Education.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

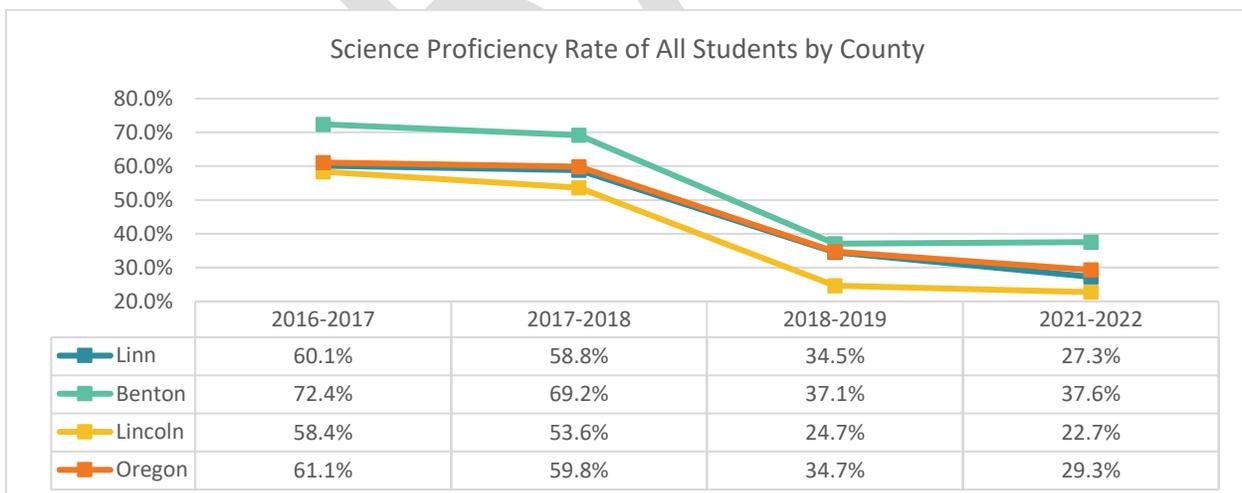
- The ELA proficiency rates in three counties dive in 2021-22, sharing the trend of the statewide rate.
- The ELA proficiency rate in Linn County is down 6.6%, from 48.6% to 42.0%, and is lower than the statewide level.
- The ELA proficiency rate in Benton County is down 9.6%, from 59.1% to 49.5%, but is still higher than the statewide level.
- The ELA proficiency rate in Lincoln County is down 3%, from 40.9% to 37.9%, and is far behind the statewide level.



Data Source: Mathematics Assessment Report, Oregon Department of Education.

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- The Math proficiency rates in three counties dive in 2021-22, sharing the downtrend of the statewide rate.
- The Math proficiency rate in Linn County is down 5.8%, from 34.4% to 28.6%, and is lower than the statewide level.
- The Math proficiency rate in Benton County is down 9.5%, from 46.2% to 36.7%, but is still higher than the statewide level.
- The Math proficiency rate in Lincoln County is down 4.2%, from 25.1% to 20.9%, and is far behind the statewide level.

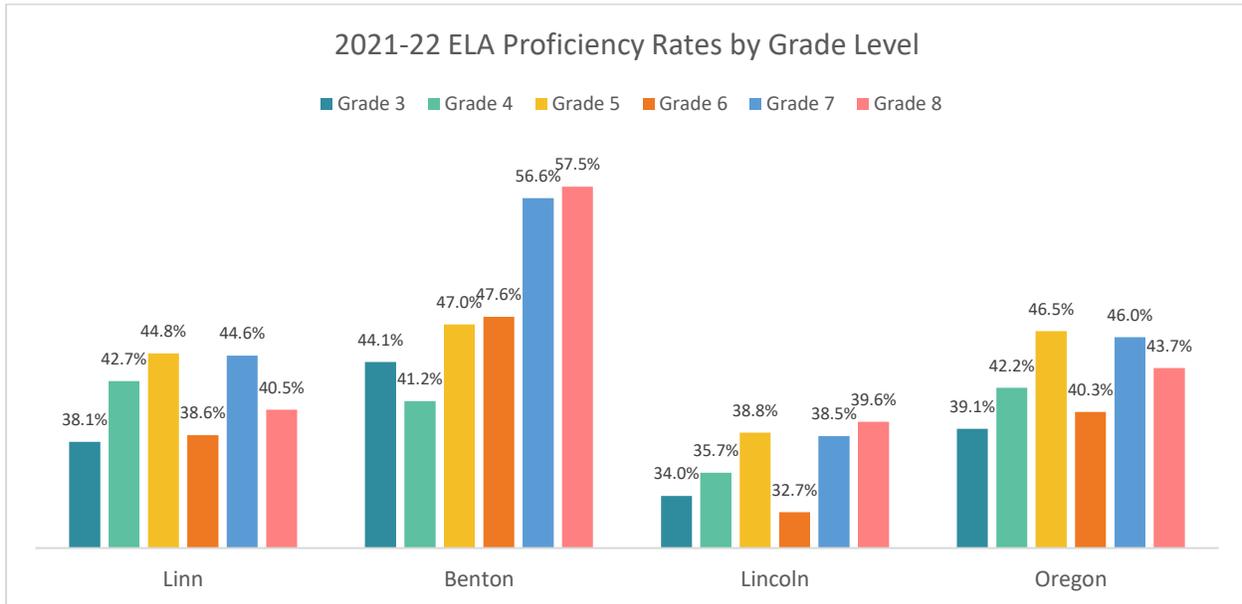


Data Source: Science Assessment Report, Oregon Department of Education.

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- The Science proficiency rate in Linn County is down 7.2%, from 34.5% to 27.3%, and is lower than the statewide level (29.3%).

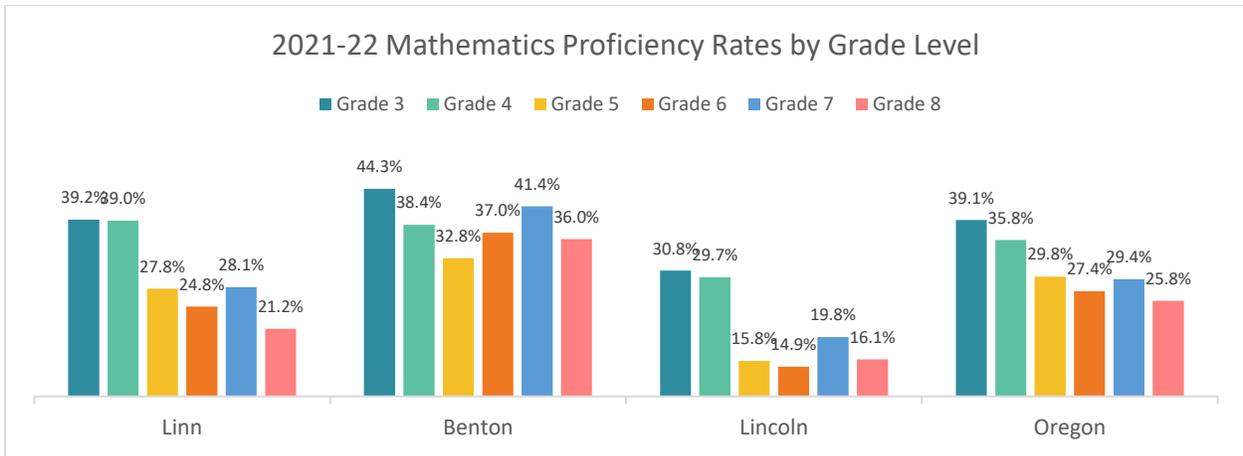
- The Science proficiency rate in Benton County is up 0.5%, from 37.1% to 37.6%, and is higher than the statewide level.
- The Science proficiency rate in Lincoln County is down 2%, from 24.7% to 22.7%, and is far behind the statewide level.



Data Source: English Language Arts Assessment Report, Oregon Department of Education.

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

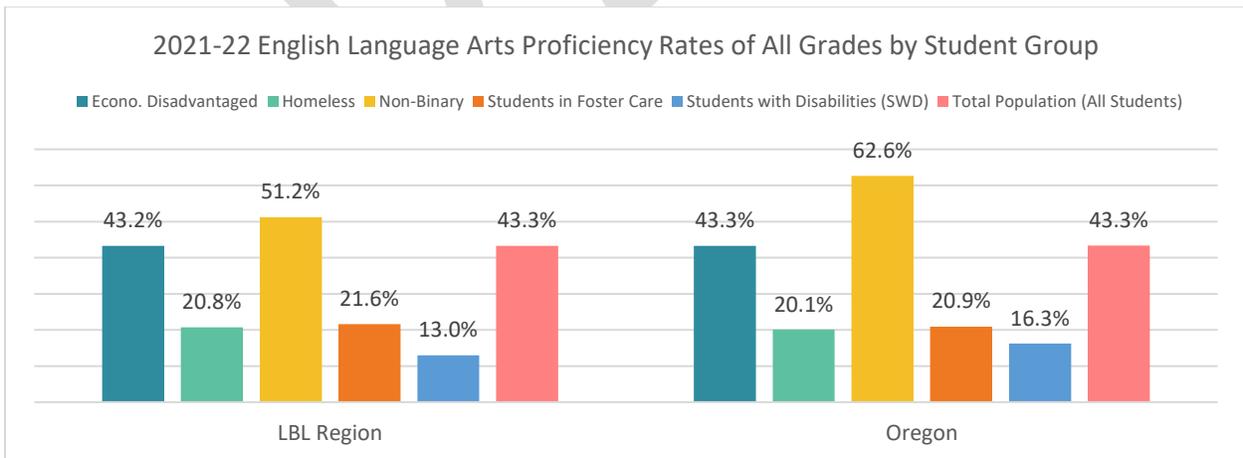
- The ELA proficiency rate of Grade 6 is the lowest in Linn county (38.6%) and lower than the statewide level (40.3%).
- The ELA proficiency rate of Grade 4 is the weakest in Benton county (21.2%) and lower than the statewide level (42.2%).
- The ELA proficiency rate of Grade 6 (32.7%) is the lowest in Linn county.
- The ELA proficiency rates of every grade in Lincoln County are the lowest in the LBL Region and lower than the statewide levels.



Data Source: Mathematics Assessment Report, Oregon Department of Education.

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- The Math proficiency rate of Grade 8 (21.2%) is the lowest in Linn county and lower than the statewide level (25.8%).
- The Math proficiency rate of Grade 5 is the weakest in Benton county (32.8%) but higher than the statewide level (29.8%).
- The Math proficiency rate of Grade 6 is the lowest in Lincoln county (14.9%).
- The Math proficiency rates of every grade in Lincoln County are the lowest in the LBL Region and lower than the statewide levels.

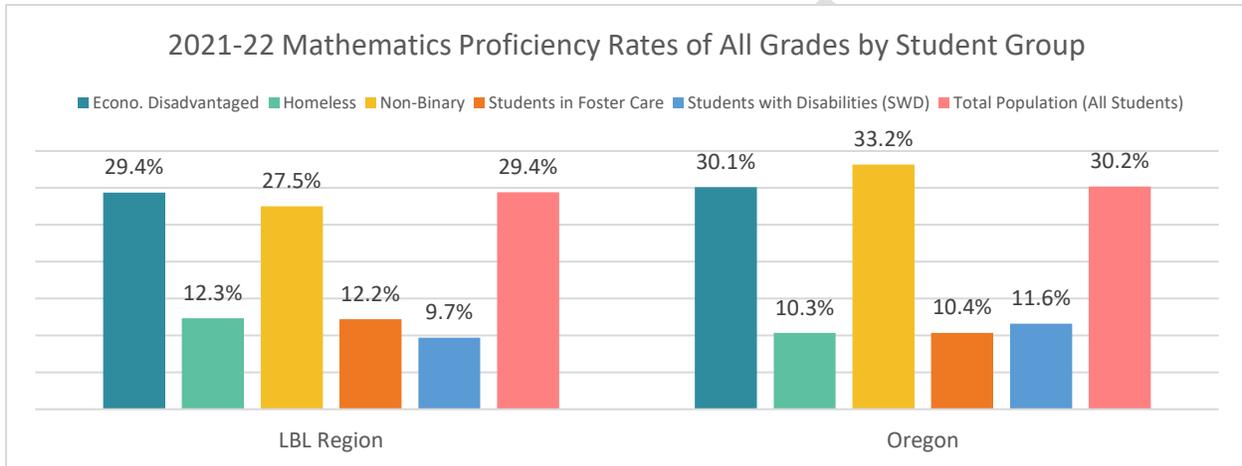


Data Source: English Language Arts Assessment Report, Oregon Department of Education.

Notes: Non-Binary - includes all students identified as non-binary (see gender code in Oregon Secure Student ID (SSID) System). There were 41 non-binary students participating in the ELA assessment, and 21 students scored proficiency in LBL Region.

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- The ELA proficiency rate of total students is the same as the statewide one (43.3%).
- The ELA proficiency rates from homeless students (20.8%) and students in foster care (21.6%), and students with disabilities (13.0%) are much lower than the rate of total students (43.3%).
- Students with disabilities score the lowest ELA proficiency rates at LBL Region (13.0%) and statewide (16.3%).



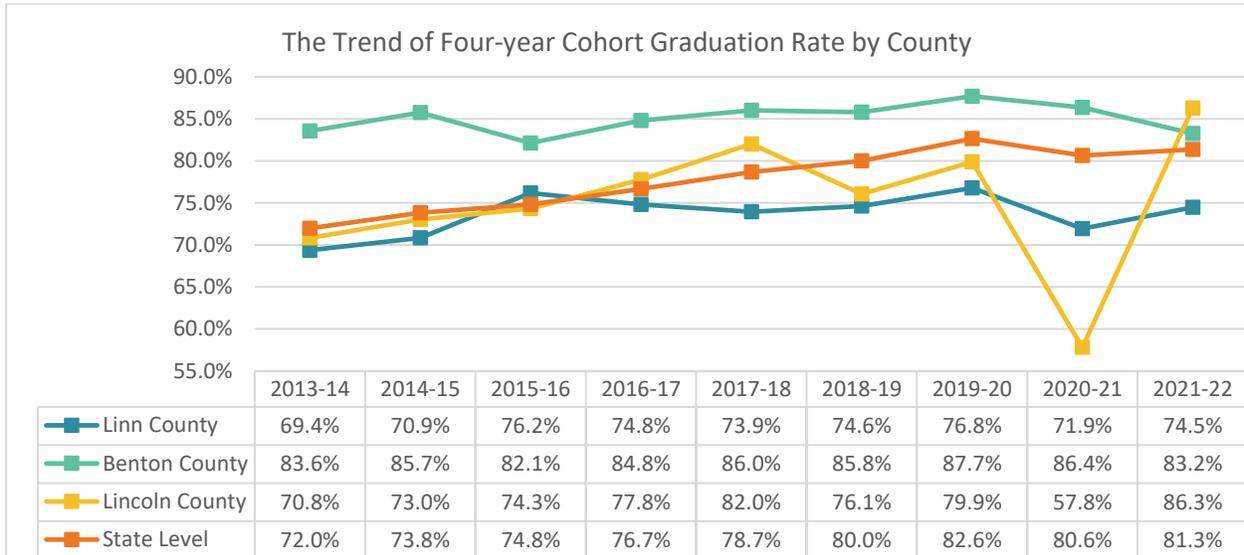
Data Source: *Mathematics Assessment Report, Oregon Department of Education.*

Notes: Non-Binary - includes all students identified as non-binary (see gender code in Oregon Secure Student ID (SSID) System). There were 40 non-binary students participating in the Math assessment, and 11 students scored proficiency in LBL Region.

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- The Math proficiency rate of total students (29.4%) is slightly lower than the statewide one (30.2%).
- The Math proficiency rates from homeless students (12.3%) and students in foster care (12.2%), and students with disabilities (9.7%) are much lower than the rate of total students (29.4%).
- Students with disabilities (9.7%) score the lowest Math proficiency rates in LBL Region.

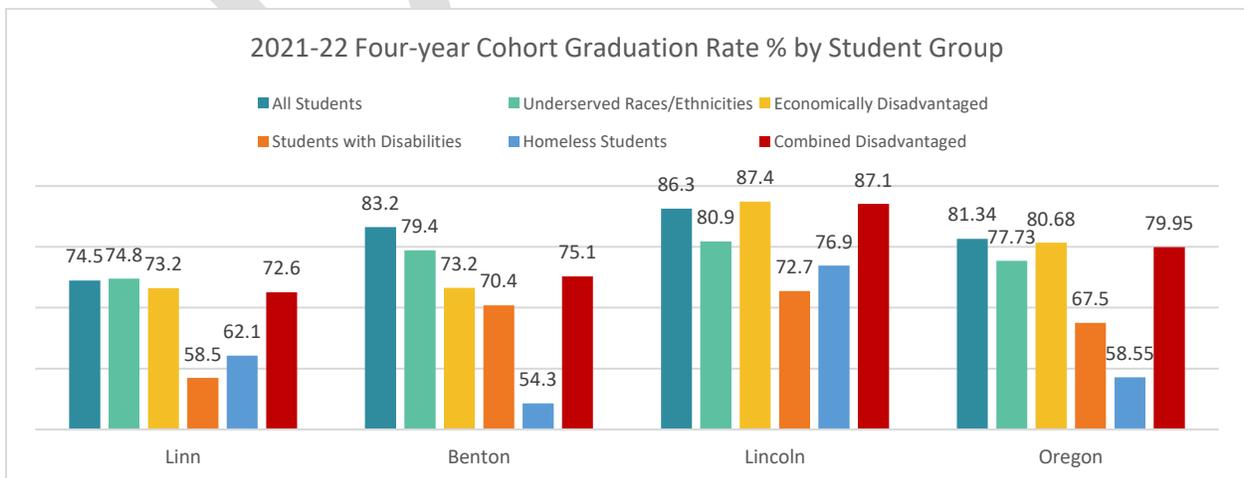
## Graduation Rate



Data Source: Cohort Graduation Report, Oregon Department of Education.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- In the school year 2021-22, Lincoln County has the most significant four-year cohort graduation rate at 86.3% in the LBL Region, followed by Benton County (83.2%), and both rates are higher than the state-wise rate (81.3%).
- Linn County has the least four-year cohort graduation rate at 74.5% in the school year 2021-22, much lower than the state-wise rate (81.3%).
- Compared to the school year 2019-20, the four-year cohort graduation rates dropped in the school year 2020-21 in three counties and at the state level, in which Lincoln County had the most significant percentage drop from 79.9% to 57.8%.



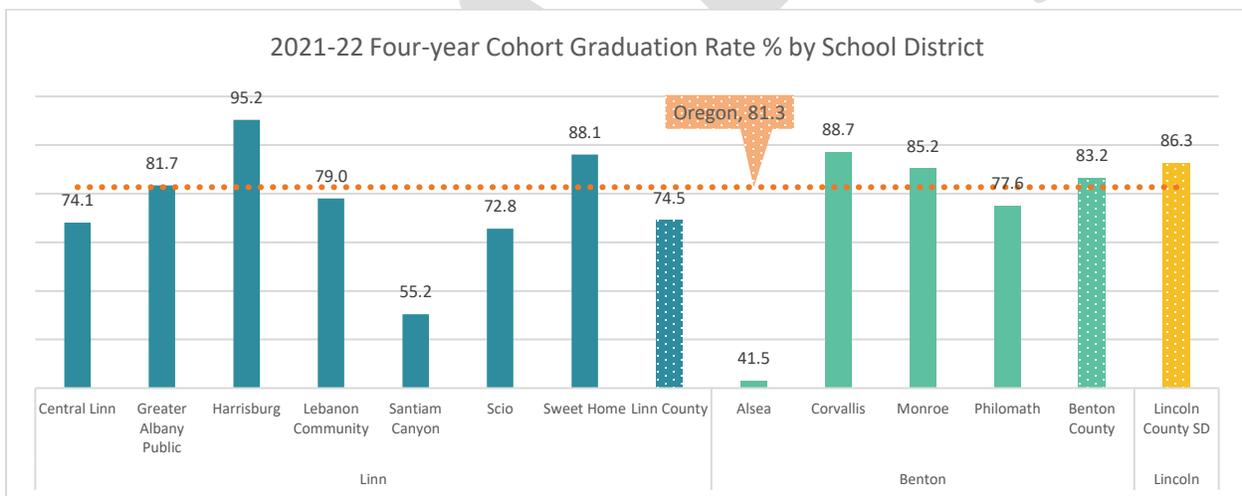
Data Source: Cohort Graduation Report, 2021-22, Oregon Department of Education.

Notes:

- *Combined Disadvantaged (CDIS):* Students are included in this student group if they are members of at least one of the following student groups: Historically Underserved Race/Ethnicity, Students with Disabilities, Economically Disadvantaged Students, or Current English Learners when their cohort determination is made.
- *Underserved Races/ Ethnicities:* students whose race/ethnicity is Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, American Indian/Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

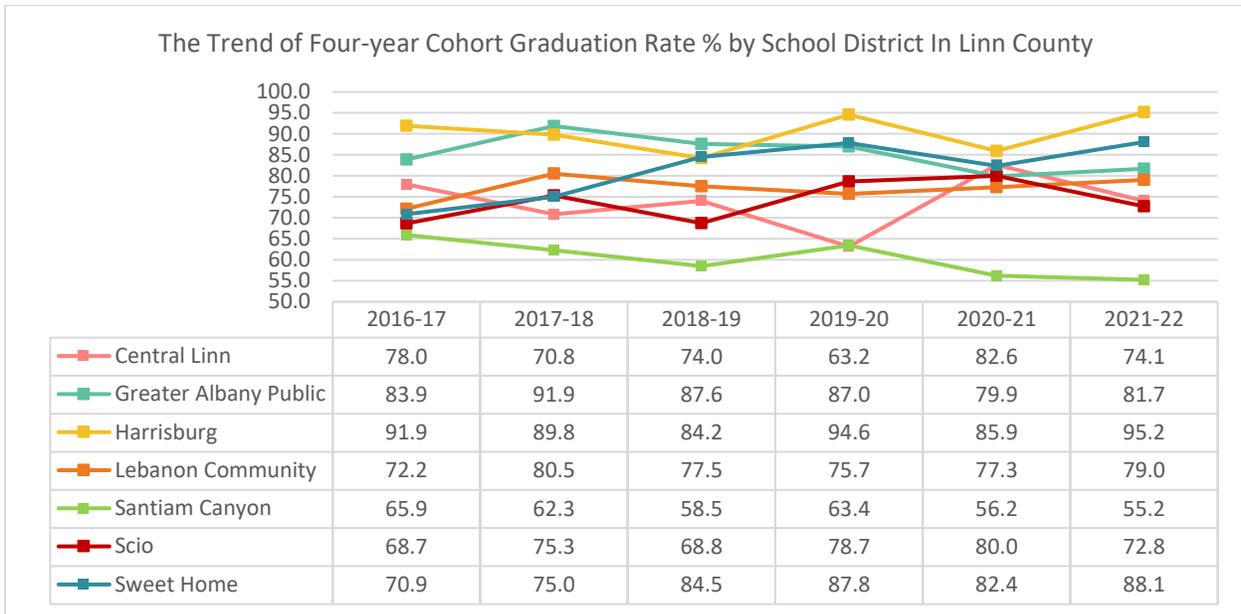
- The four-year cohort graduation rates of combined disadvantaged students are lower than those of all students in Linn County, Benton County, and at the state-wise level except Lincoln County.
- Homeless students and Students with disabilities have significantly lower four-year cohort graduation rates than other student groups in the LBL Region and Oregon.



Data Source: Cohort Graduation Report, 2021-22, Oregon Department of Education.

### How school districts are Faring

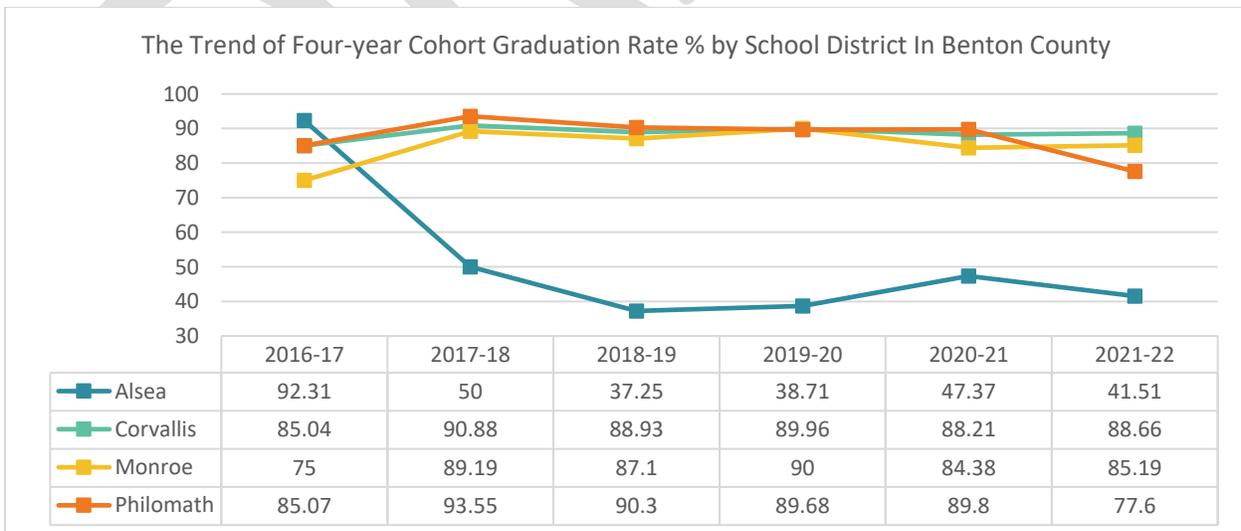
- Six school districts (Harrisburg SD, Great Albany Public SD, Sweet Home SD, Monroe SD, Lincoln County SD, Corvallis SD) have higher four-year cohort graduation rates than the Statewide level (81.3%), in which Harrisburg SD has the highest Graduation Rate (95.2%), followed by Corvallis SD (88.7%).
- Alea SD (41.5%) has the lowest four-year cohort graduation rate in the LBL Region, followed by Santiam Canton SD (55.2%).



Data Source: Cohort Graduation Report, 2021-22, Oregon Department of Education.

#### How school districts in Linn County are Faring

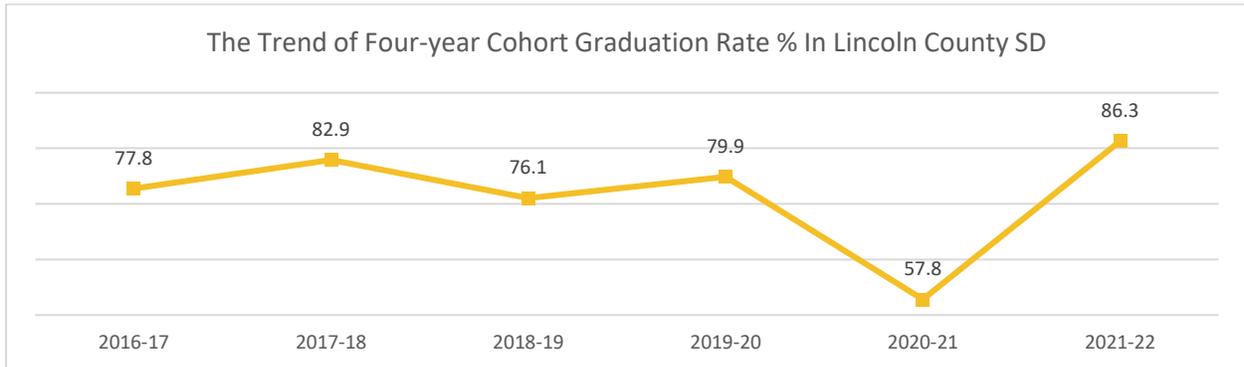
- The four-year cohort graduation rates of Santiam Canyon School District are much lower than most other school districts in recent years.
- The four-year cohort graduation rates of Harrisburg School District are better than most other school districts in recent years.
- The four-year cohort graduation rates of Sweet Home School District have improved considerably in recent years.



Data Source: Cohort Graduation Report, 2021-22, Oregon Department of Education.

#### How school districts in Benton County are Faring

- The four-year cohort graduation rates of Alsea School District have significantly dropped and are much lower than most other school districts in recent years.
- The four-year cohort graduation rate of Philomath School District has a proportional drop from 89.9% to 77.6% in the school year 2021-22.

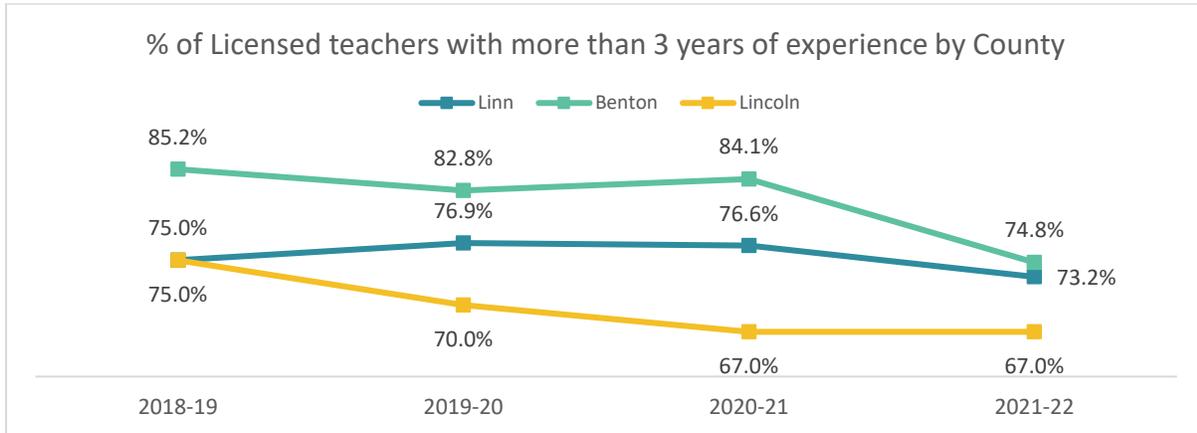


Data Source: Cohort Graduation Report, 2021-22, Oregon Department of Education.

#### How Lincoln County School District is Faring

- The four-year cohort graduation rate of Lincoln County School District significantly dropped from 79.9% in the school year 2019-20 to 57.8% in 2020-21, then improved considerably to 86.3% in the school year 2021-22.

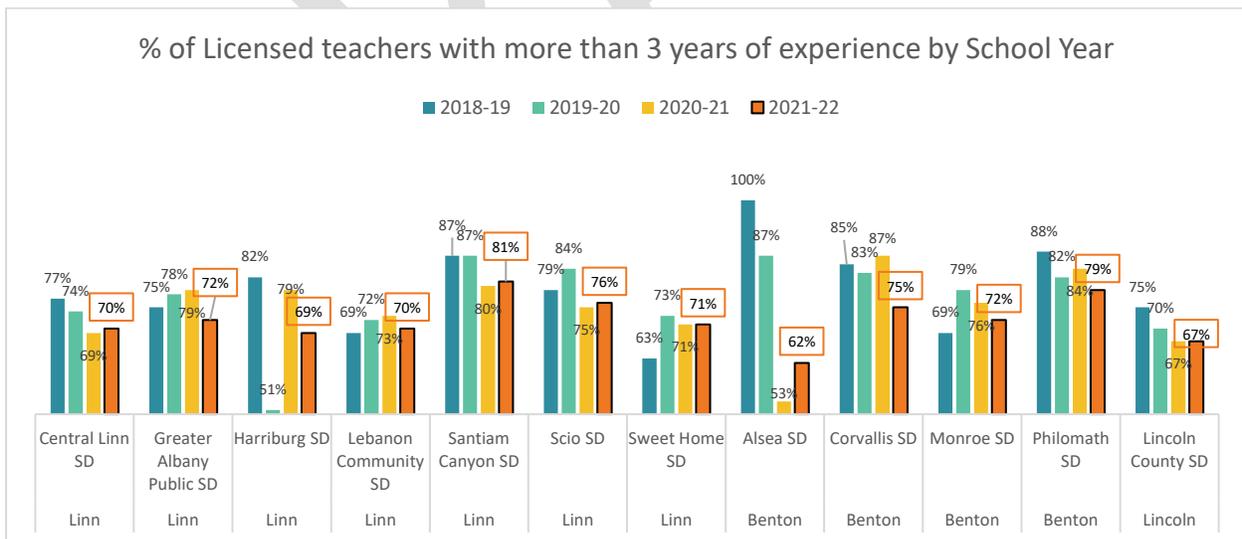
Licensed Teachers with More than 3 Years of Experience



Data Source: At-A-Glance District Profile, 2018-19 to 2021-22, Oregon Department of Education.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Compared to pre-pandemic, the percentages of licensed teachers with more than three years of experience in three counties have all decreased
- Benton County (74.8%) has the most significant portion of experienced teachers, followed by Linn County (73.2%), and Lincoln County (67%) has the least percentage in the school year 2021-22.

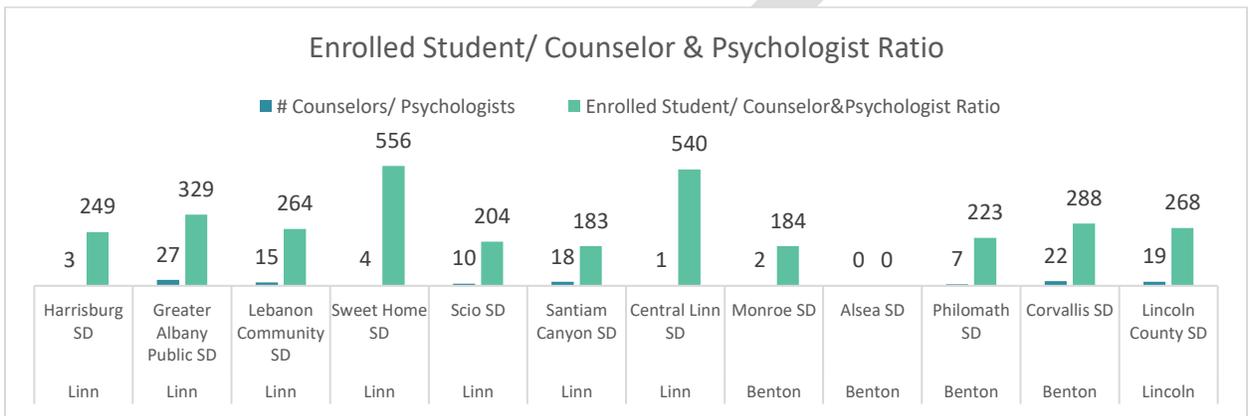


Data Source: At-A-Glance District Profile, 2018-19 to 2021-22, Oregon Department of Education.

How school districts are Faring

- Santiam SD (81%) has the most significant percentage of licensed teachers with more than 3 years of experience in the school year 2021-22, followed by Philomath SD (79%) and Scio SD (76%).
- Alsea SD (62%) has the lowest percentage of licensed teachers with more than 3 years of experience, followed by Lincoln County SD (67%) and Harrisburg SD (69%).

Students/ Counselor & Psychologist Ratio



Data Source: At-A-Glance District Profile, 2021-22, Oregon Department of Education.

How school districts are Faring

- Great Albany Public SD (27) has the largest number of counselors & psychologists, followed by Corvallis SD (22) and Lincoln County SD (19).
- Santiam Canyon SD (183) has the lowest student/counselor& psychologist ratio, followed by Monroe SD (184) and Scio SD (204)
- Sweet Home SD has the most significant student/counselor& psychologist ratio (556), followed by Central SD (559) and Greater Albany Public SD (329).
- Alsea SD has no counselor or psychologist.

Special Education & EI/ ECSE

Special Education Profile by School District						
District Name	Student Enrollment	Students in the Special Education	% Students in the Special Education	Regular Class	Separate Class	Separate Settings
Monroe SD	357	47	13.2%	74.47%	8.51%	2.13%
Alea SD	858	98	11.4%	80.61%	3.06%	0.00%
Philomath SD	1508	150	9.9%	66.00%	6.67%	1.33%
Corvallis SD	6378	705	11.1%	75.32%	8.79%	0.57%
Lincoln County SD	5048	755	15.0%	69.01%	19.60%	0.66%
Harrisburg SD	715	107	15.0%	68.22%	14.02%	0.00%
Greater Albany Public SD	8943	1,305	14.6%	73.87%	9.04%	0.38%
Lebanon Community SD	3792	609	16.1%	83.91%	8.05%	0.33%
Sweet Home SD	2170	384	17.7%	77.86%	11.46%	0.00%
Scio SD	2547	267	10.5%	95.51%	3.00%	0.00%
Santiam Canyon SD	4754	741	15.6%	88.12%	8.23%	0.00%
Central Linn SD	570	99	17.4%	81.82%	6.06%	1.01%

Data Source: At-A-Glance Special Education Profile, 2020-21, Oregon Department of Education.

Notes: Regular Class: Students placed inside the regular class 80% or more of day (Oregon target 75.00% or more); Separate Class: Students placed inside the regular class less than 40% of day (Oregon target - 9.25% or less); Separate Setting: Students served in separate public or private schools, residential placements, or homebound/hospital settings (Oregon target - 1.80% or less).

How school districts are Faring

- Sweet Home SD (17.7%) has the most significant percentage of students in Special Education, followed by Central Linn SD (17.4%) and Lebanon Community SD (16.1%)
- Scio SD (95.51%) also has the most significant percentage of students in Special Education placed inside the regular class, which is much higher than the Oregon target (75.00% or more), and the smallest percentage of students in the Special Education placed inside the separate class (3%), which is much lower than the Oregon target (9.25% or less).
- Monroe SD (2.13%) has the most significant percentage of students in Special Education placed in Separate Settings, the only school district in the LBL Region that is higher than the Oregon target (1.80% or less).

Early intervention/early childhood special education (EI/ECSE) services by County							
County	Student EI/ECSE Served			EI Environment	ECSE Environment		
	Total Infants, Toddlers, and Preschool Children in the Special Education	Birth to age 1 with IFSPs receiving EI services (Oregon target - 0.80%)	Birth to age 3 with IFSPs receiving EI services (Oregon target - 2.40%)	Natural Environment: (Oregon target, 96.50%)	Regular Childhood Program: (Oregon Target, 48.16%)	Other Childhood Program: (Oregon Target, 24.52%)	Home:(Oregon Target, 19.95%)
Linn	284	0.13%	1.37%	100%	23.74%	49.77%	8.22%
Benton	95	*	0.71%	100%	34.18%	41.77%	2.53%
Lincoln	96	1.00%	2.92%	100%	27.87%	62.30%	1.64%

**Notes:**

**Early Intervention (EI):** A special education program for children from birth to age three, who have developmental delays or a medical condition likely to result in a developmental delay.

**Early Childhood Special Education (ECSE):** A special education program for children aged three to school age with developmental delays and/or other disabilities that qualify them for special education.

**Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP):** A plan for special services and special education for infants, toddlers, and children ages three to five with developmental delays.

**Natural Environment:** Infants and toddlers who primarily receive early intervention services in the home or programs for typically developing children.

**Regular Childhood Program:** Children receive a majority of ECSE services in a regular childhood program.

**Other Childhood Program:** Children receiving the majority of ECSE services in a separate special education class, separate school, or residential facility.

**Home:** Children receiving special education and related services in the home.

Data Source: At-A-Glance Special Education Profile, EI/ECSE Report Cards, 2020-21, Oregon Department of Education.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Linn County has 284 infants, toddlers, and preschool children enrolled in Special Education, followed by Lincoln County (96) and Benton County (95).
- Lincoln County has 1.0% of children aged birth to 1 year with IFSPs receiving EI services which is higher than the Oregon target (0.8%), followed by Linn County (0.13%).
- Lincoln County has 2.92% of children aged birth to 3 years with IFSPs receiving EI services which is higher than the Oregon target (2.4%), followed by Linn County (1.37%) and Benton County (0.71%).

What is the story

The data shows that the drops in assessment scores of ELA, math, and science are significant at the statewide level and in the LBL Region. It is even worse for students from historically underserved races/ethnicities, students with disabilities, economically disadvantaged students, homeless students, or English learners. Those widened gaps in performance from students across different backgrounds are also shown in the graduation rates, student/teacher ratio, and student/counselor ratio.

## Chapter 4: Children Are Raised in Healthy, Stable, and Attached Families



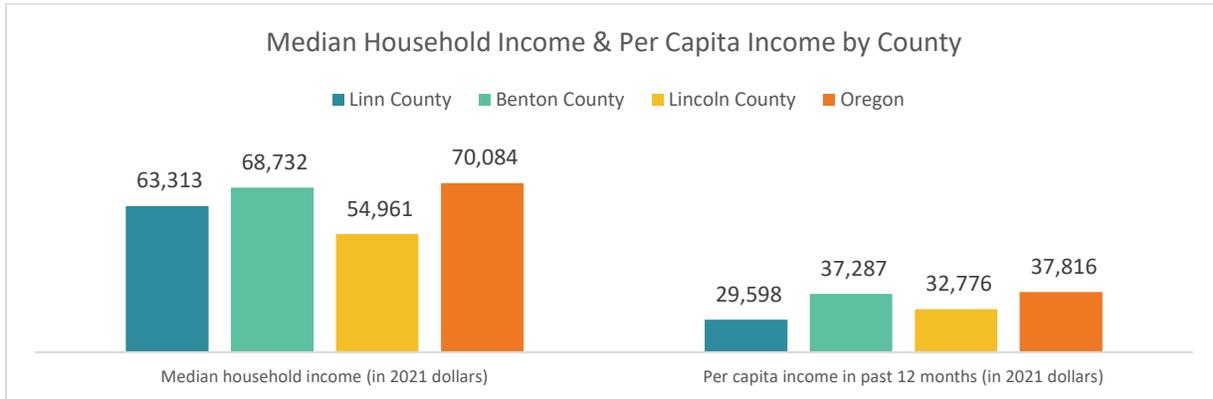
“Children are raised in healthy, stable, and attached families” is the second System Goal of “Raise Up Oregon”. This chapter will share some facts about families and their economic well-being, maternal and child health, and child welfare.

## Subchapter: Families and Economic Well-Being



In the subchapter, you will have the whole picture of children living in poverty, especially younger children, children in hunger and food insecurity, and children without health insurance in the LBL Region.

Household Income & Poverty Rate of Children and Families



Data Source: QuickFacts, Oregon, U.S. Census Bureau

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- All three counties have lower median household incomes than the statewide level (70,084).
- Benton County (\$68,732) has the highest median household income, followed by Linn County (\$63,313), and Lincoln County (\$54,961) has the lowest.
- All three Counties have had lower per capita incomes in the past 12 months than the statewide level (37,816).
- Benton County (\$37,287) has the highest per capita income in the past 12 months, followed by Lincoln County (\$32,776), and Linn County (\$29,598) has the lowest.

2020 & 2022 Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia		
Persons in family/household	2020 Poverty guideline	2022 Poverty guideline
1	\$12,760	\$13,590
2	\$17,240	\$18,310
3	\$21,720	\$23,030
4	\$26,200	\$27,750
5	\$30,680	\$32,470
6	\$35,160	\$37,190
7	\$39,640	\$41,910
8	\$44,120	\$46,630

**Notes: For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$4,480 in the 2020 guideline and \$4,720 in the 2022 guideline for each additional person.**

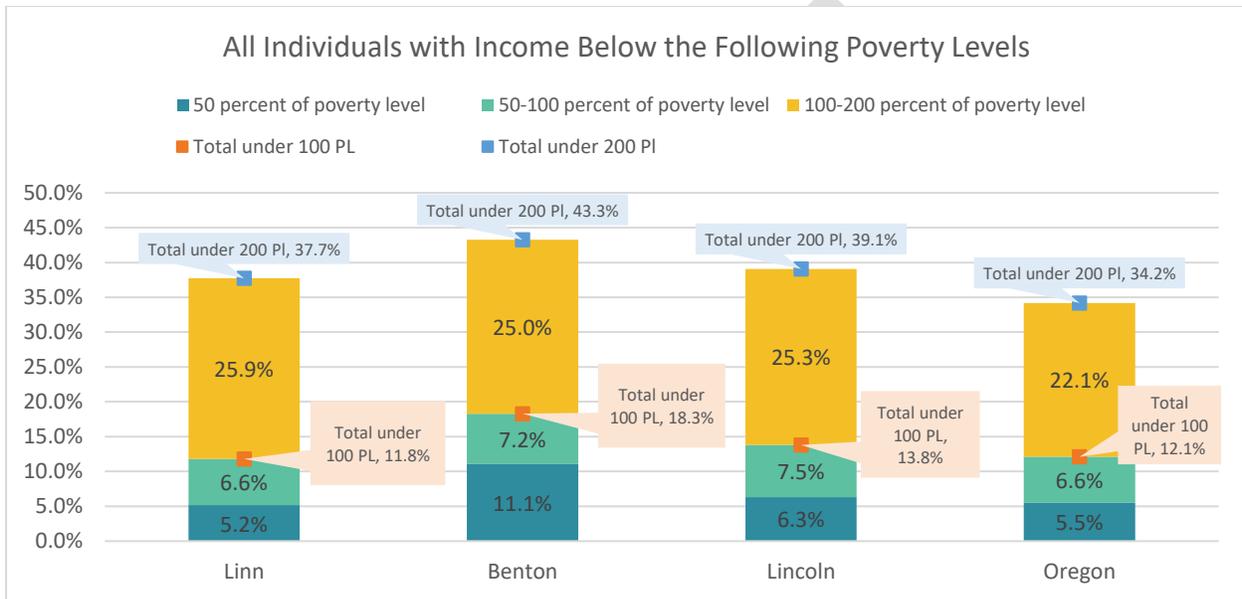
Data Source: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.

Notes:

- The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is a measure of income issued every year by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and is used to determine eligibility for certain government programs and benefits. The 2022 guidelines indicate that a family of four is considered living below 100 percent of FPL if the annual income is less than \$27,750. Programs often determine a family's eligibility based on a percentage of the

FPL, such as 130 percent or 200 percent. living in poverty by FPL. For example, children automatically qualify for Head Start when living in households with income below 100 percent of the FPL.

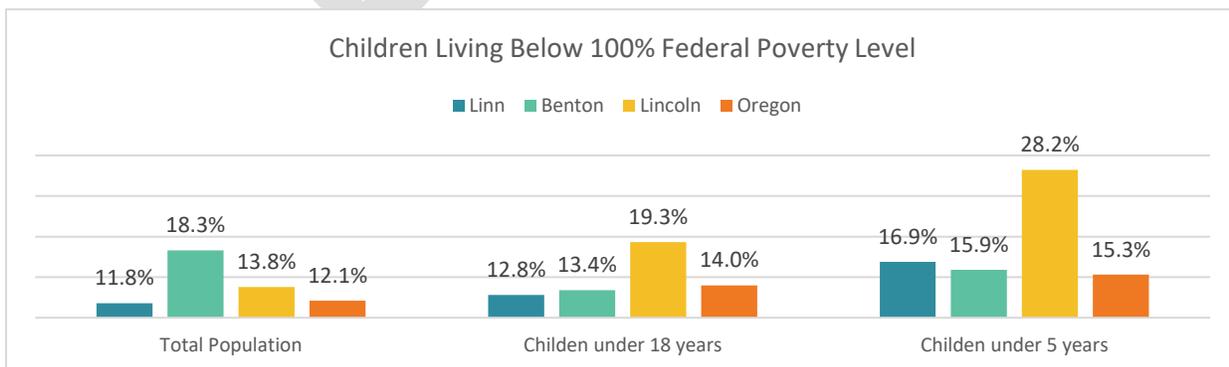
- Children under age six who live in families with income up to 200 percent of the FPL qualify for **Preschool Promise (PSP)**, a free, high-quality program. Serving children ages three and four, Preschool Promise is a publicly funded program and complements other early learning programs such as Oregon Pre-Kindergarten. (more information is available on the [ODE website](#)).



Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S1701

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

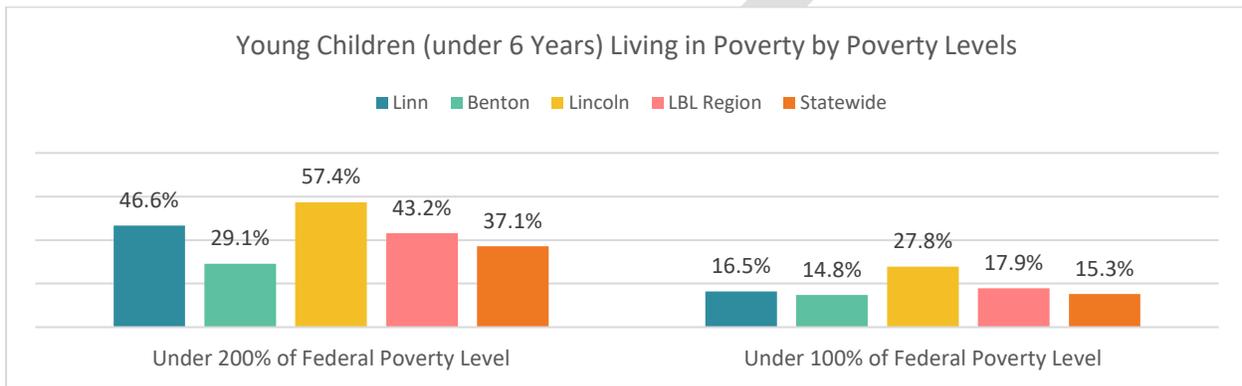
- Benton County has the most significant percentages of people living under 50%, under 100%, and under 200% of federal poverty levels in the ELH Region.
- Linn County has the lowest percentages of people living under 50%, under 100%, and under 200% of federal poverty levels in the ELH Region.



Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSST5Y2021.S1701

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

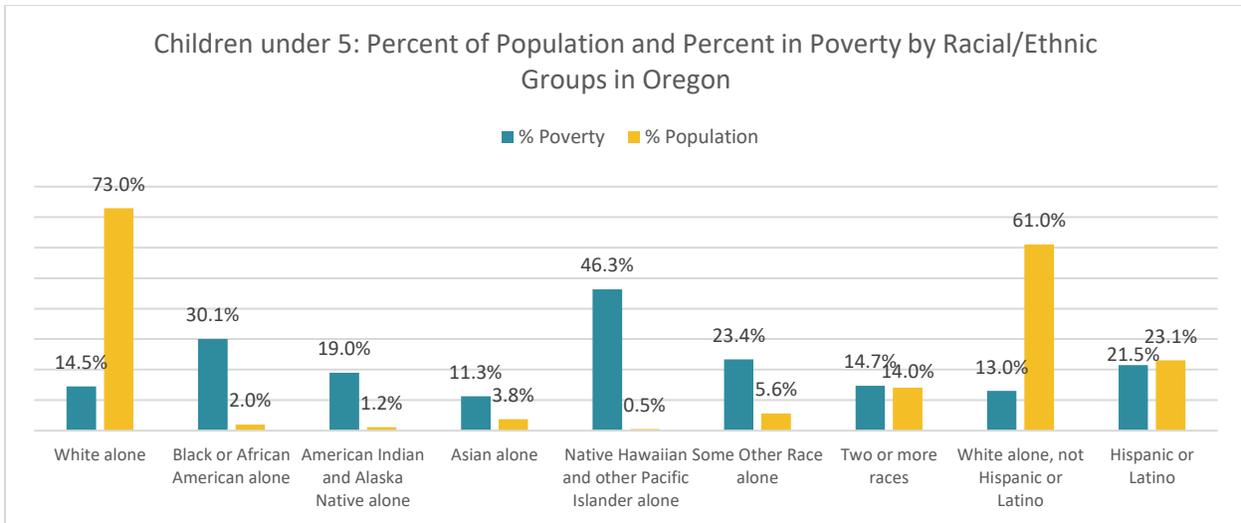
- Lincoln County (19.3%) has the largest percentage of children (under 18 years old) living below the poverty rate, which is higher than the statewide rate (14%), followed by Benton County (13.4%) and Linn County (12.8%).
- Lincoln County (28.2%) has the largest percentage of young children (under 5 years old) living below the poverty rate, which is much higher than the statewide rate (15.3%), followed by Linn County (16.9%) and Benton County (15.9%).



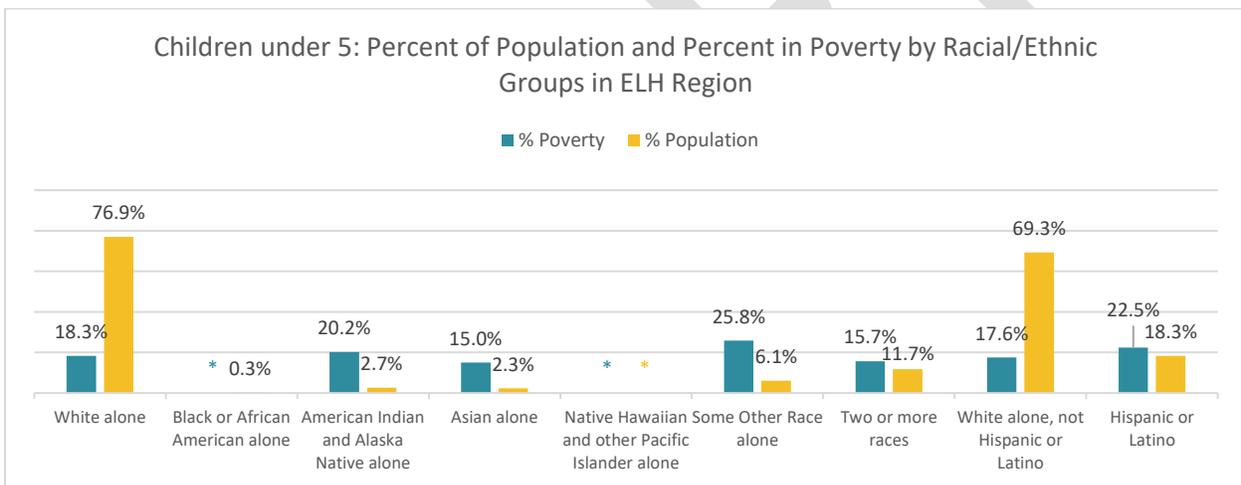
Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSST5Y2021.B09001, ACSST5Y2021.B17024.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Lincoln County has the most significant percentages of young children living under 100% and 200% of federal poverty levels respectively in the LBL Region, followed by Linn County, and Benton County has the smallest percentages.
- The percentages of young children living under 100% and 200% of federal poverty levels in the LBL Region are both higher than statewide rates respectively.



Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSST5Y2021.B17001A-I, ACSST5Y2021.B1701.



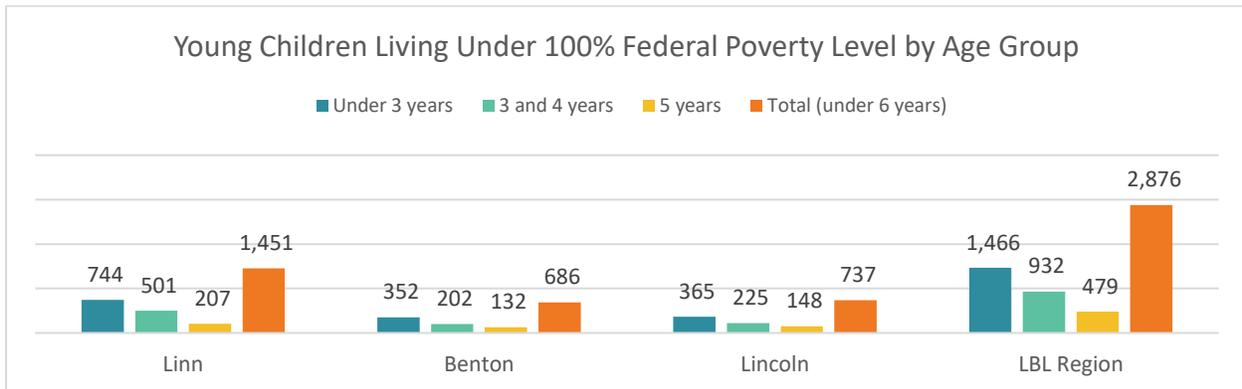
Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSST5Y2021.B17001A-I, ACSST5Y2021.B1701.

Notes: Data suppression: When there is no estimate of a population in the ACS database, a \* is used to represent it here. This doesn't mean the population from a particular racial/ethnic group is 0. For some racial/ethnic groups with small populations in some areas, use the numbers cautiously.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Young children from Some other race alone have the most significant percentage (25.8%) living under federal poverty level in the LBL Region, followed by the group of Hispanic or Latino (22.5%) and American Indian and Alaska Native alone (20.2%).

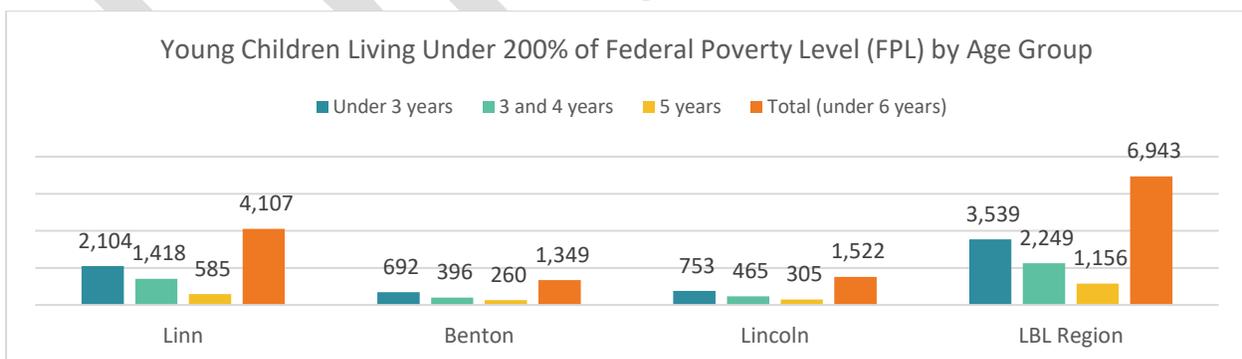
- The percentages of young children living under federal poverty levels in the LBL Region are all higher than statewide rates respectively to each racial/ethnic group, except for the groups of Black or African American alone and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander alone (there are no enough data from these two groups to illustrate it).



Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSST5Y2021.B09001, ACSST5Y2021.B17024.

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

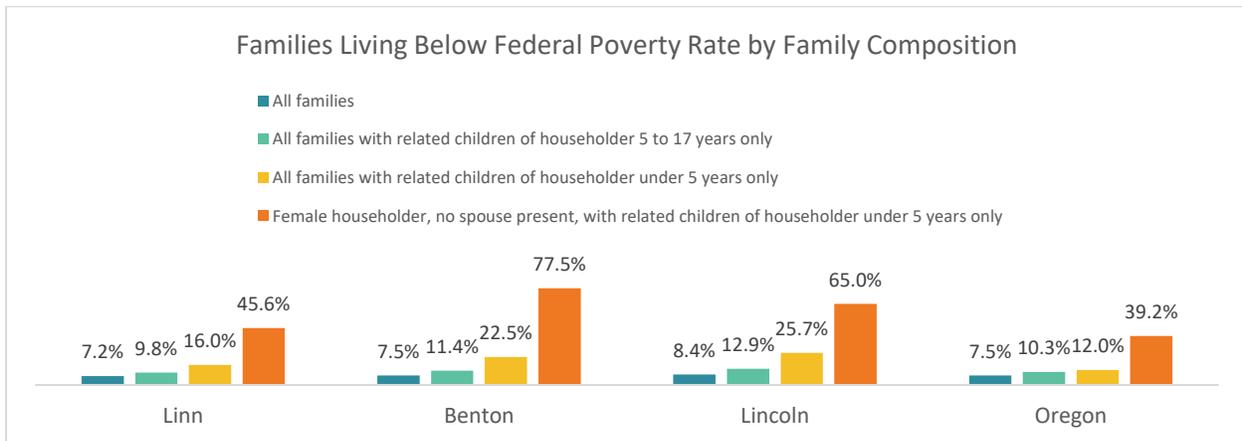
- Linn County has the most significant numbers of young children from different age groups living under 100% FPL in the LBL Region, followed by Lincoln County. Benton County has the least young children from different age groups.
- The total number of young children living under 100% FPL in the LBL Region is 2,876, including 1,466 children under 3 years, 932 children aged 3 and 4 years, and 479 children aged 5 years.



Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSST5Y2021.B09001, ACSST5Y2021.B17024.

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

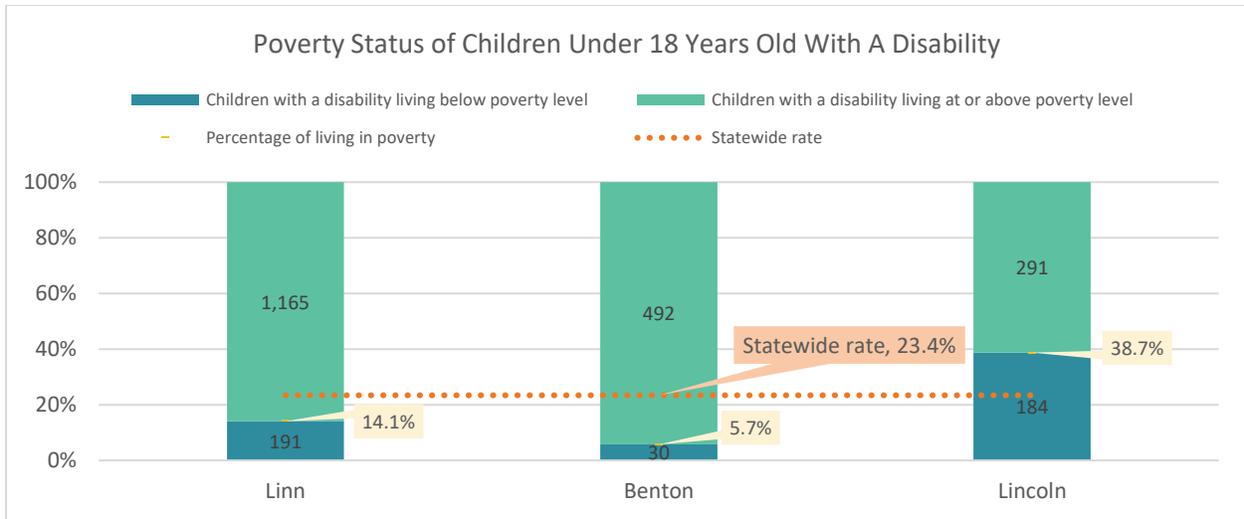
- Linn County has the most significant numbers of young children from different age groups living under 200% FPL in the LBL Region, followed by Lincoln County. Benton County has the least young children from different age groups.
- The total number of young children living under 200% FPL in the LBL Region is 6,943, including 3,539 children under 3 years, 2,249 children aged 3 and 4 years, and 1,156 children aged 5 years.



Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSST5Y2021.S1702

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Families with young children (under 5 years old) have larger percentages of living in poverty, especially single mothers with young children.
- Lincoln County (8.4%) has the largest percentage of all families living below the poverty rate, followed by Benton County (7.5%) and Linn County (7.2%).
- Lincoln County (12.9%) has the largest percentage of families with related children 5 to 17 years old living below the poverty rate, followed by Benton County (11.4%) and Linn County (9.8%).
- Lincoln County (25.7%) has the largest percentage of families with related children under 5 years old living below the poverty rate, followed by Benton County (22.5%) and Linn County (16.0%), and all these rates are all higher than the statewide rate (12%).
- More than 7 in 10 single mothers with young children in Benton County (77.5%) live below the poverty rate, followed by Lincoln County (65%) and Linn County (45.6%), and all these rates are all higher than the statewide rate (39.2%).

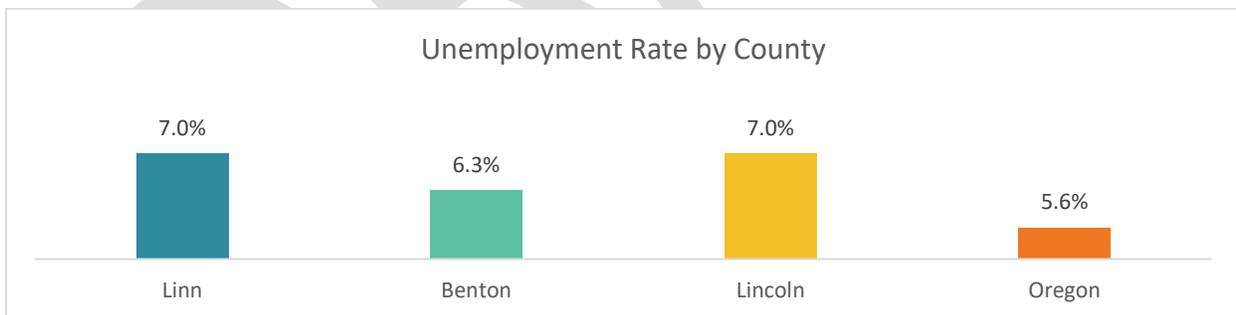


Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSDT5Y2021.C18130

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Almost 4 in 10 children with disabilities in Lincoln County (38.7%) live in poverty, much higher than the statewide rate (23.4%).
- Linn County (191) also has the most children with disabilities living in poverty in the LBL Region, followed by Lincoln County (184), and Benton County (30) has the least.

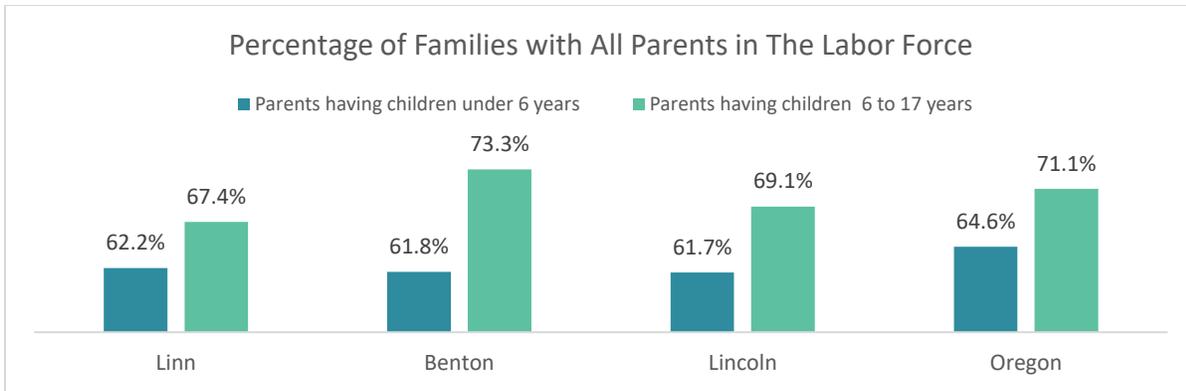
## Unemployment Rate & Parents in the Labor Force



Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSDP5Y2021.DP03

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- All three counties have higher unemployment rates than the statewide rate (5.6%).
- Lincoln County (7%) and Linn County (7%) have the same unemployment rate which is higher than Benton County (6.3%).

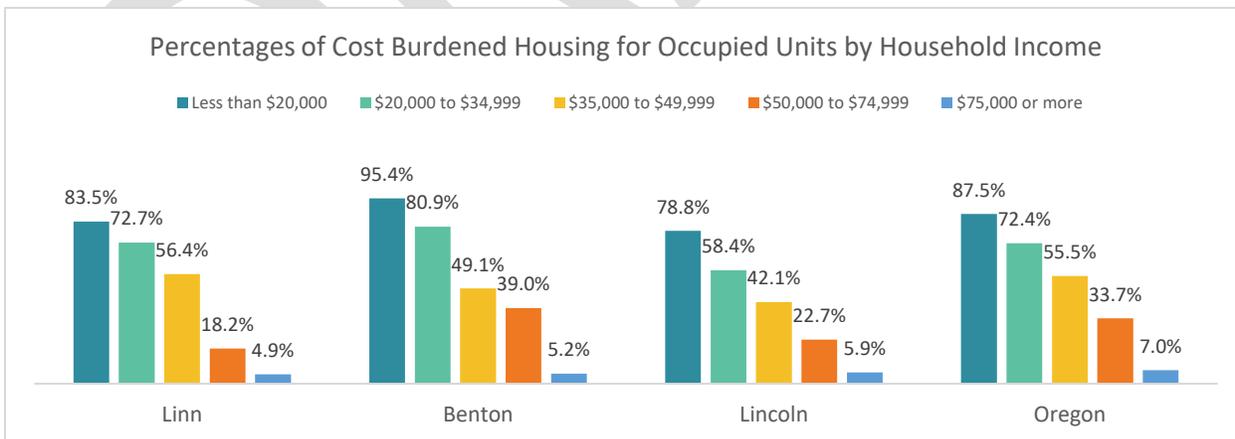


Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSDP5Y2021.DP03

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Families with younger children under 6 years old have smaller percentages of all parents in the labor force than families with older children 6 to 17 years old in three counties and statewide level
- Linn County (62.2%) has the largest percentage of families with all parents having young children under 6 years old in the labor force, followed by Benton County (61.8%) and Lincoln County (61.7%).
- Benton County (73.3%) has the largest percentage of families with all parents having children 6 to 17 years old in the labor force, followed by Lincoln County (69.1%) and Linn County (67.4%).

## Cost-Burdened Housing

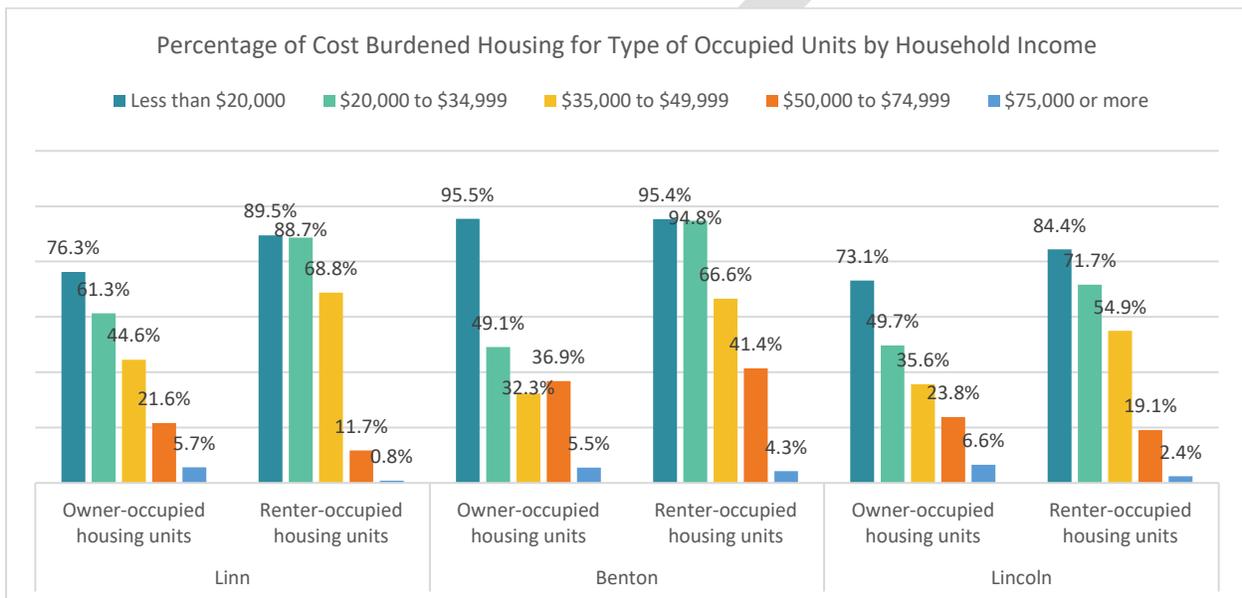


Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSST5Y2021.S2503

Notes: Cost-burdened housing is defined as paying more than 30% of household income for housing (rent or mortgage, plus utilities).

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

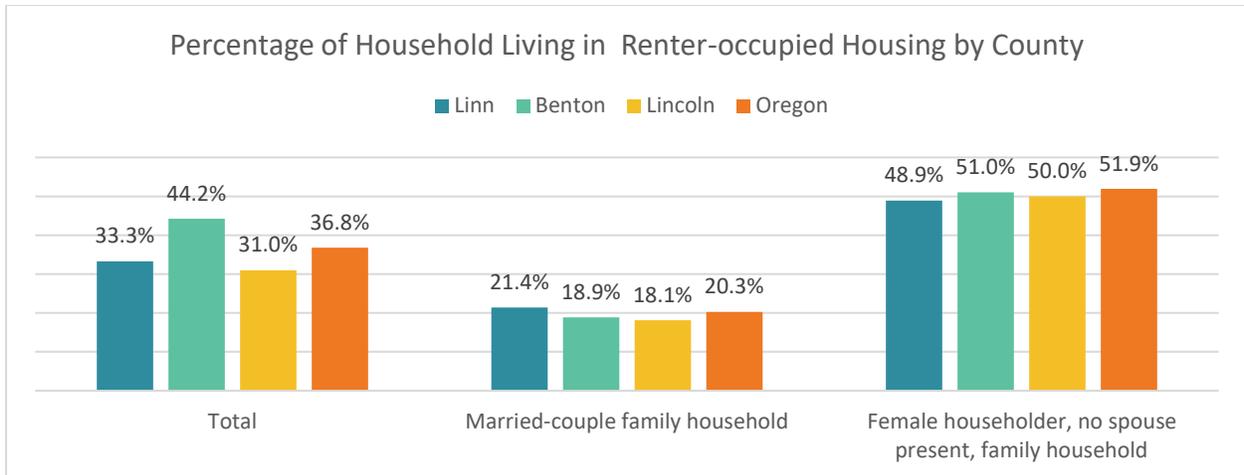
- Low-income households (less than \$35,000) have significant percentages of being cost-burdened, with Households in Benton going through the worst in the LBL Region.
- Benton County has the most significant percentages of cost-burdened housing for households with income levels of less than \$35,000 and \$50,000 to \$74,999, which are higher than the respective statewide rates.
- Linn County (56.4%) has the most significant percentage of cost-burdened housing for households with an income level of \$35,000 to \$49,999, which is higher than the statewide rate (55.5%).



Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSST5Y2021.S2503.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Households with incomes less than \$50,000 living in renter-occupied units have more significant percentages of being cost-burdened than those living in owner-occupied units in three counties.
- Households with incomes less than \$75,000 living in renter-occupied units are more inclined to be cost-burdened than those living in owner-occupied units in Benton County.

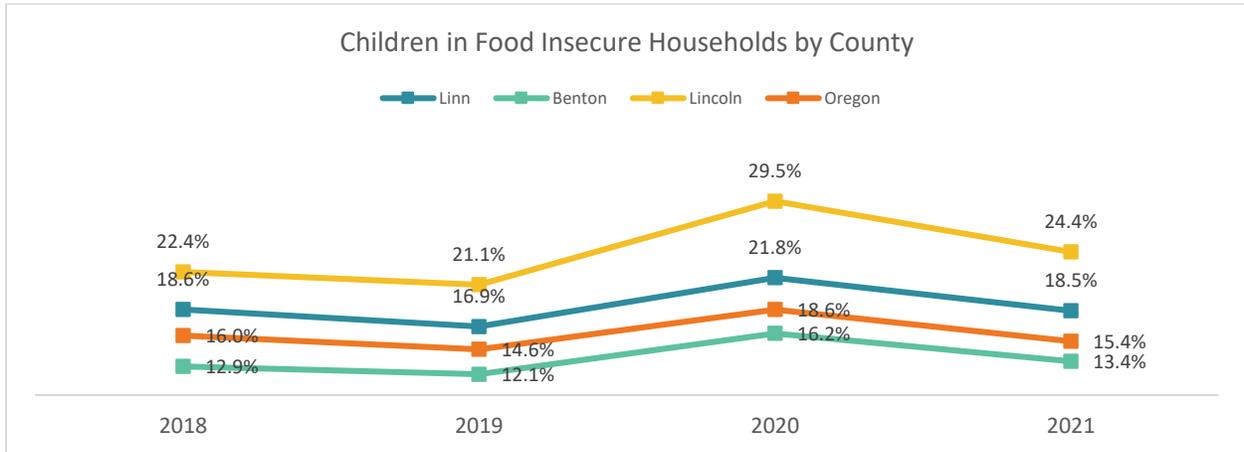


Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSST5Y2021.S1101.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Benton County (44.2%) has the most significant percentage of households living in renter-occupied housing, which is higher than the statewide level (36.8%), followed by Linn County (33.3%) and Lincoln County (31%).
- Linn County (21.4%) has the most significant percentage of married-couple family households living in renter-occupied housing, which is higher than the statewide level (20.3%), followed by Benton County (18.9%) and Lincoln County (18.1%).
- Benton County (51%) has the most significant percentage of family households, which are female householders with no spouse present, living in renter-occupied housing, followed by Lincoln County (50%) and Linn County (48.9%).

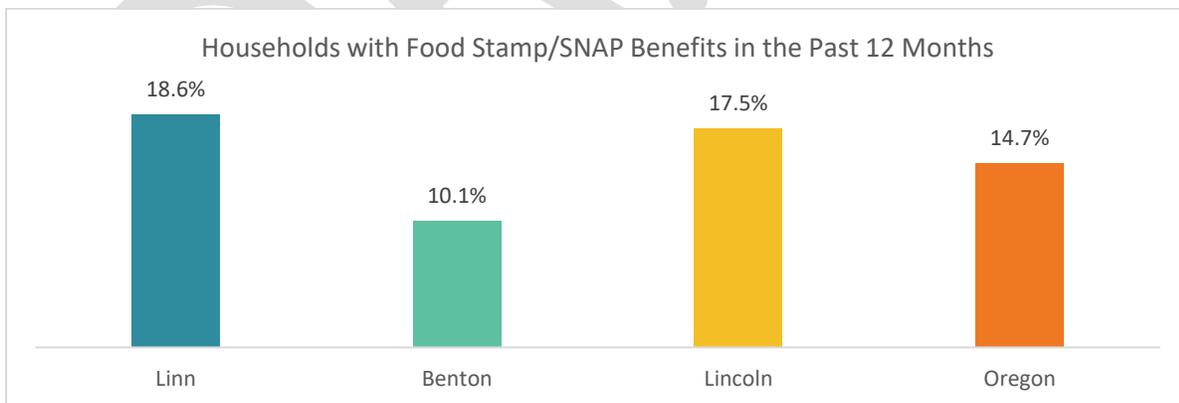
Children in Food Insecure Households & SNAP



Data Source: Kids Count Data Center, The Annie E. Casey Foundation.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Compared to 2019 (pre-COVID-19), the percentages of children in food-insecure households had significant increases in three counties in 2020
- Lincoln County (24.4%) has the most significant percentage of children in food-insecure households in 2021, followed by Linn County (18.5%), and both percentages are more significant than the statewide level (15.4%).
- Benton County (13.4%) has the least considerable rate of children in food-insecure households in 2021, less than the statewide level (15.4%).

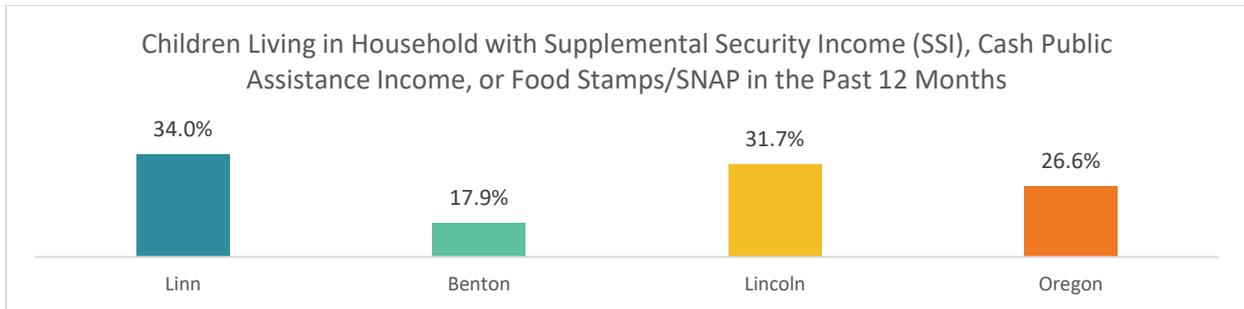


Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSDP5Y2021.DP03.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Linn County (18.6%) has the most significant rate of households with food stamp/SNAP benefits, followed by Lincoln County (17.5%), and both percentages are larger than the statewide rate (14.7%).

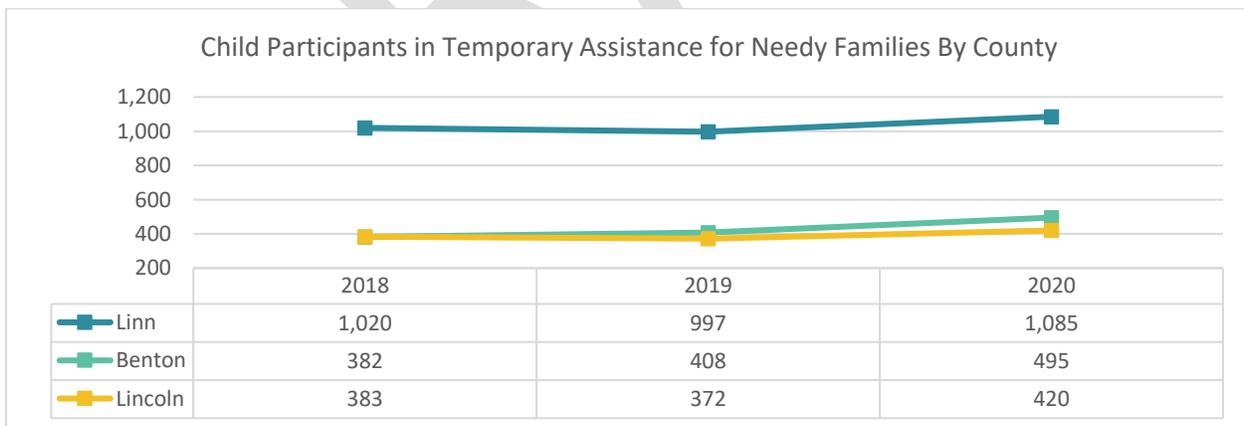
- Benton County (10.1%) has the least significant percentage of households with food stamp/SNAP benefits, which is lower than the statewide rate (14.7%).



Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSDP5Y2021.B09010.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Linn County (34%) has the most significant percentage of children living in households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months, followed by Lincoln County (31.7%). Both rates are higher than the statewide level. (26.6%).
- Benton County (17.9%) had the least significant rate of children living in households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months, less than the statewide level. (26.6%).



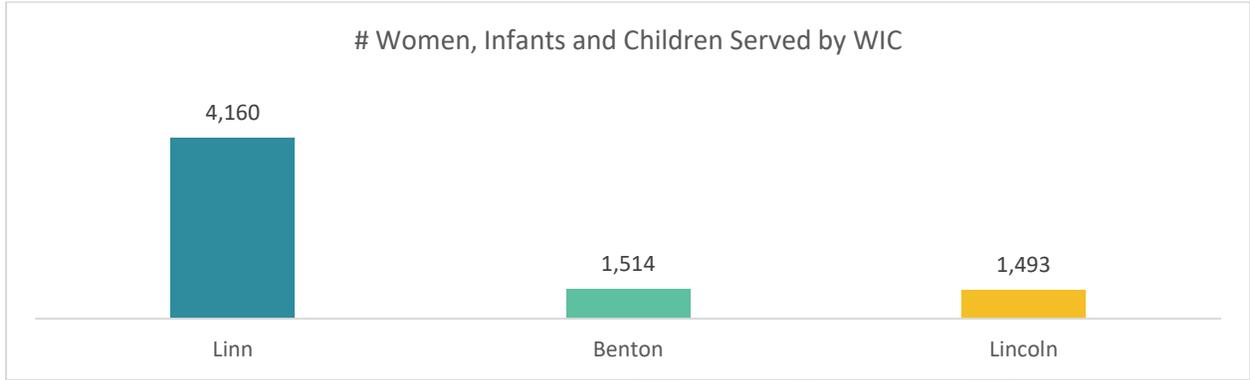
Data Source: Kids Count Data Center, The Annie E. Casey Foundation.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

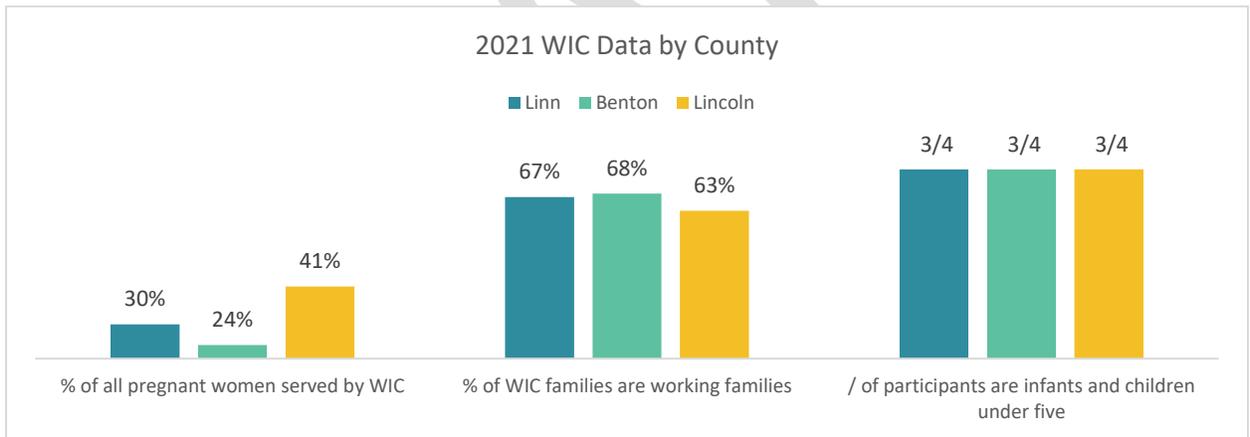
- Compared to the year 2019 (pre-COVID-19), the number of children participating in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families had increased in three

counties, with Linn County (1,085) having the most significant number of children, followed by Benton County (495) and Lincoln County (420).

Women, Infants, and Children Served by WIC



Data Source: 2021 Oregon WIC data, OHA.

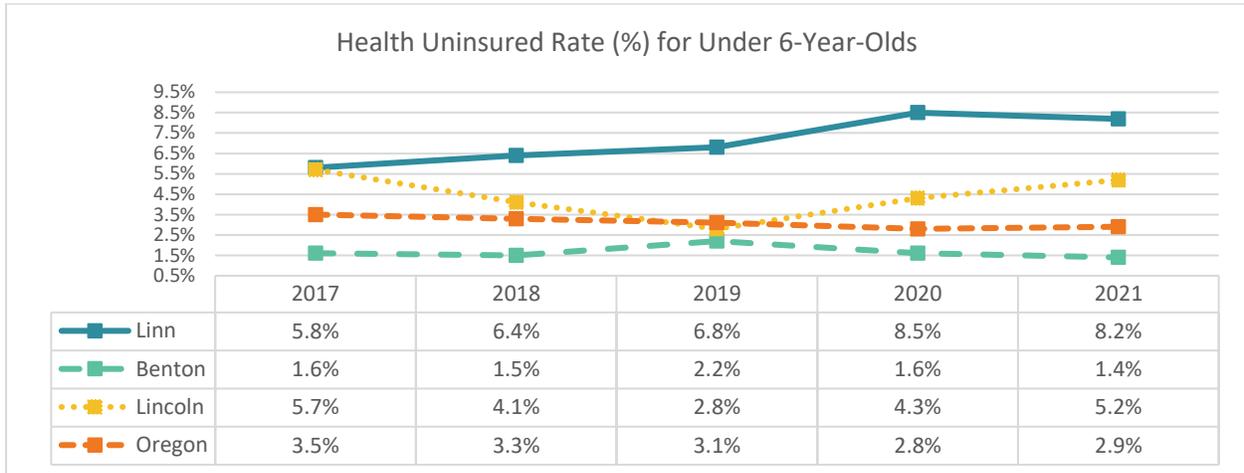


Data Source: 2021 Oregon WIC data, OHA.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Linn County (4,160) had the most significant number of women, infants, and children served by WIC in 2021, followed by Benton County (1,514) and Lincoln County (1,493).
- Lincoln County had 41% of pregnant women served by WIC in 2021, followed by Linn County (30%) and Benton County (24%).
- More than 60% of families served by WIC are working families in three counties.
- 3 in 4 participants are infants and children under five in three counties.

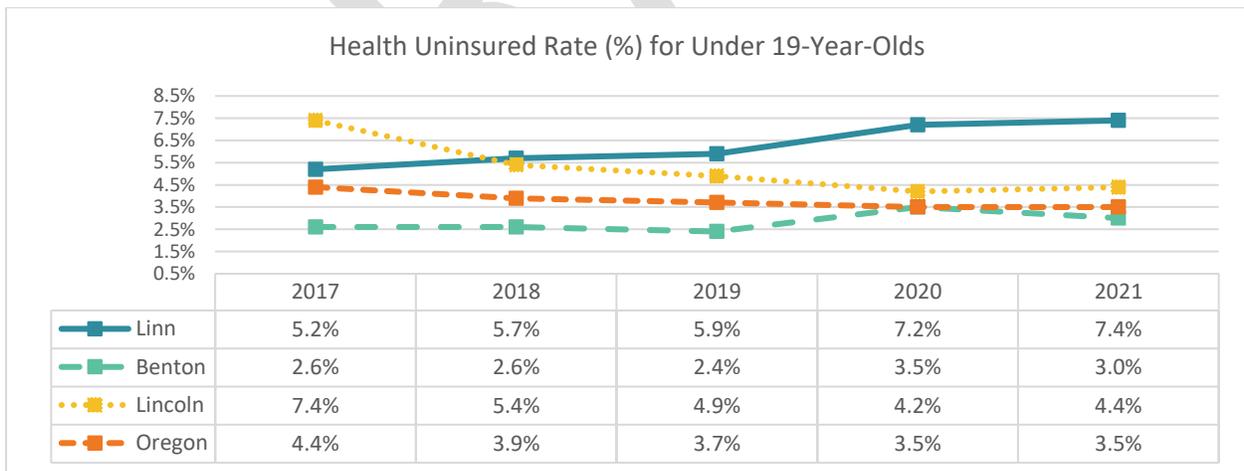
Health Insurance & OHP



Data Source: ACSST5Y2017-2021.S2701

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Linn County (8.2%) has the largest percentage of young children without health insurance in the LBL Region, followed by Lincoln County (5.2%), and both rates are higher than the statewide rate (2.9%).
- Benton County (1.4%) has the least percentage of young children without health insurance in the LBL Region, lower than the statewide rate (2.9%).

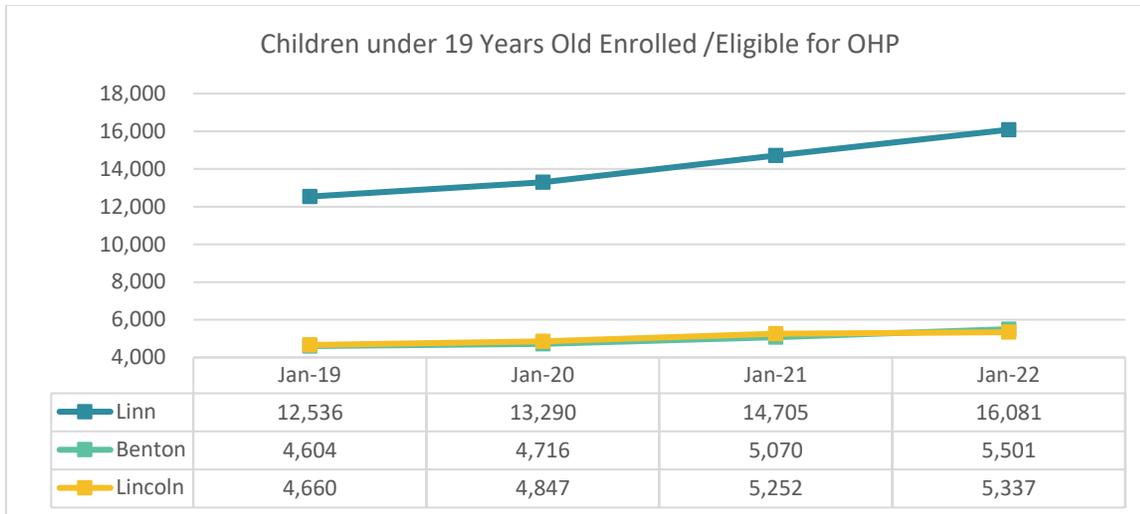


Data Source: ACSST5Y2017-2021.S2701

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Linn County (7.4%) has the largest percentage of people under 19 years old without health insurance in the LBL Region, followed by Lincoln County (4.4%), and both rates are higher than the statewide rate (3.5%).

- Benton County (3.0%) has the least percentage of people under 19 years old without health insurance in the LBL Region, lower than the statewide rate (3.5%).



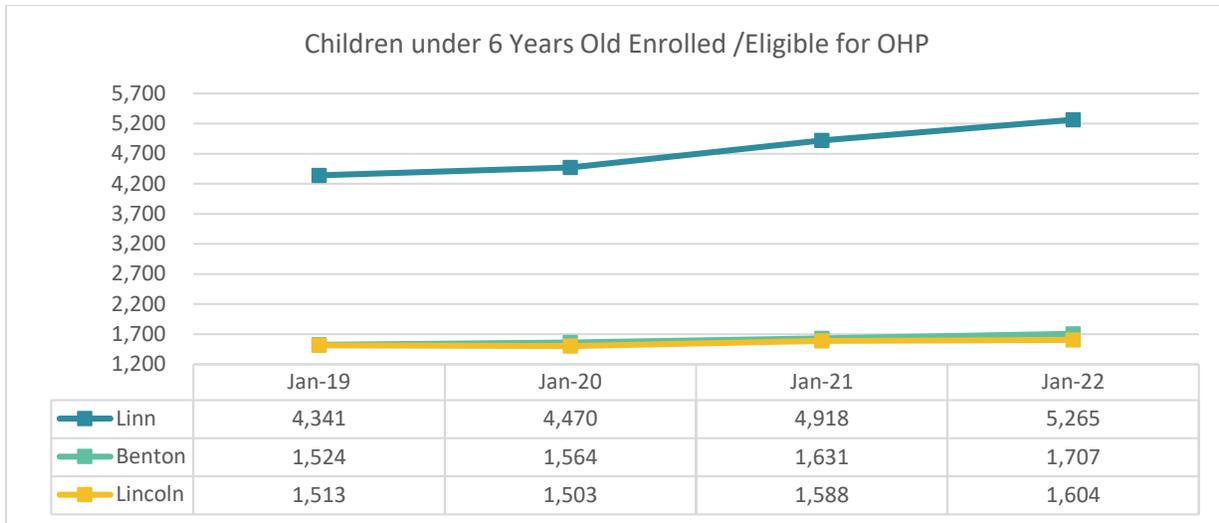
Data Source: *Monthly Medicaid Reports, OHP Data & Reports.*

Notes: The *Oregon Health Plan (OHP)* is free health coverage that covers the health care services children, and teens need to thrive. OHP is open to all children and teens younger than 19, regardless of immigration status, who meet income and other criteria. This includes

- Children with undocumented status or children who are Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients;
- Children who live in families earning up to 305% of the federal poverty level. For example, in 2019, a family of four earning up to \$6,545 a month qualifies.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- From January 2019 to January 2022, the number of children under 19 years old enrolled or eligible for OHP & CAK all increased in three counties, with Linn County (16,081) having the most significant number, followed by Benton County (5,501) and Lincoln County (5,337) in January 2022.



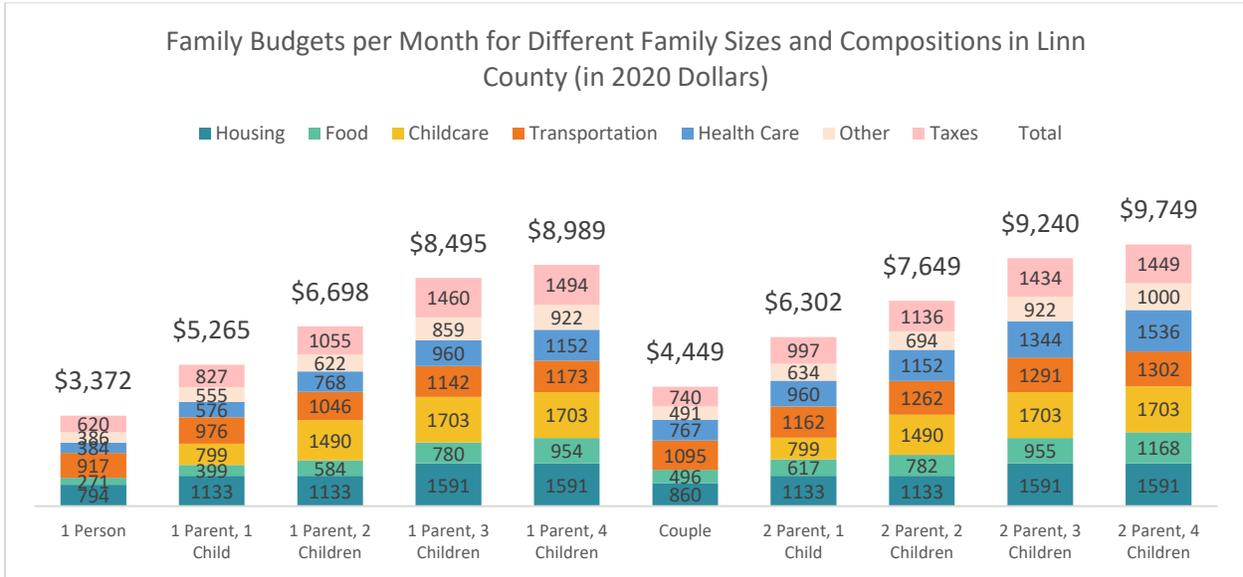
Data Source: Monthly Medicaid Reports, OHP Data & Reports.

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

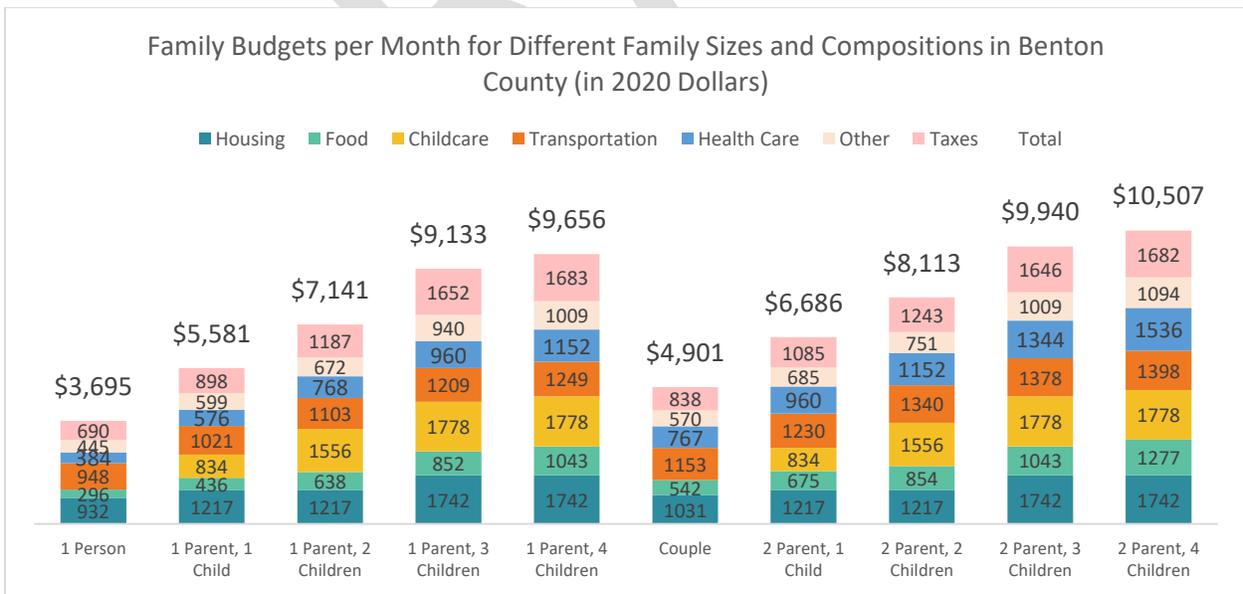
- From January 2019 to January 2022, the number of children under six years old enrolled or eligible for OHP & CAK all increased in three counties, with Linn County (5,265) having the most significant number, followed by Benton County (1,707) and Lincoln County (1,604) in January 2022

### Family Budget Map Fact Sheet

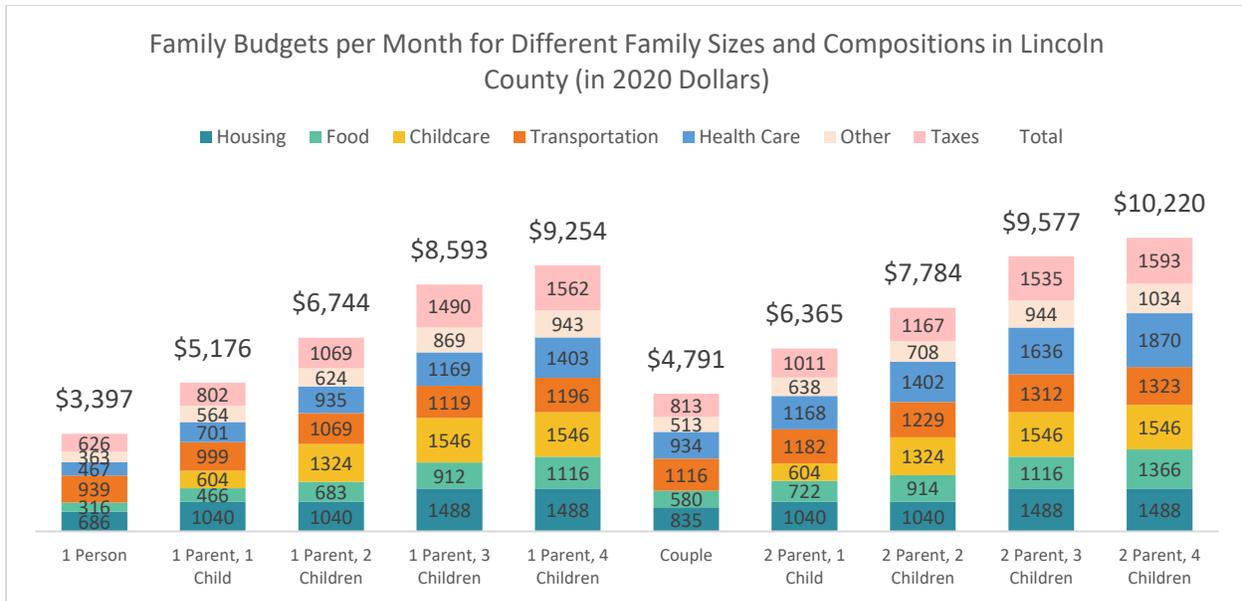
These family budget map fact sheets are from EPI's [Family Budget Calculator](#), which uses estimates of community-specific costs for ten family types (one or two adults with zero to four children) to measure the income a family needs to attain a modest yet adequate standard of living.



Data Source: Family Budget Map Fact Sheet, Economic Policy Institute.



Data Source: Family Budget Map Fact Sheet, Economic Policy Institute.



Data Source: Family Budget Map Fact Sheet, Economic Policy Institute.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Families in Benton County need the most significant monthly budgets for different family compositions, followed by Lincoln County and Linn County.
- Childcare takes certain amounts of family budgets of families with children, with families in Benton County paying the most, followed by families in Linn County and Lincoln County.
- The monthly budgets of single-parent families are not so less than those of two-parent families, considering that they spend the exact amounts of budgets on childcare for the same number of children.

### What is the story

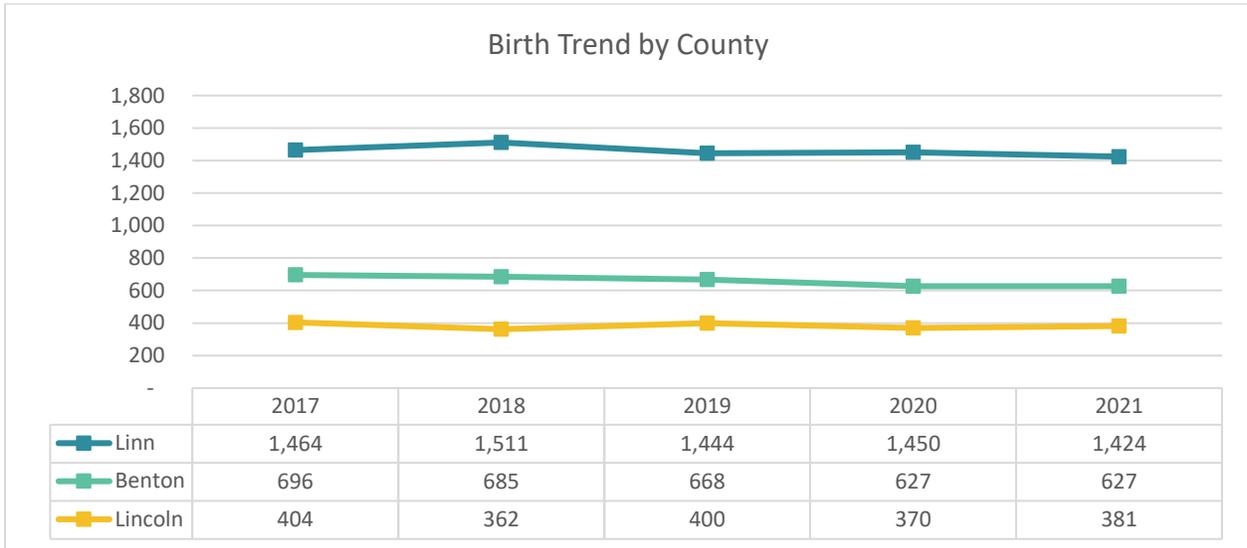
Families with children are hardest hit by poverty, especially families with younger children and single mothers with younger children. When children are living in poverty, there are high risks that they will not have stable houses, food security, or health insurance. There is also a high possibility that they will drop from school in the future and have lower earnings in life [4].

## Subchapter: Maternal and child health



In this subchapter, you will have a glance at the facts about births and mothers, maternal risk factors, children's social-mental health, and child welfare.

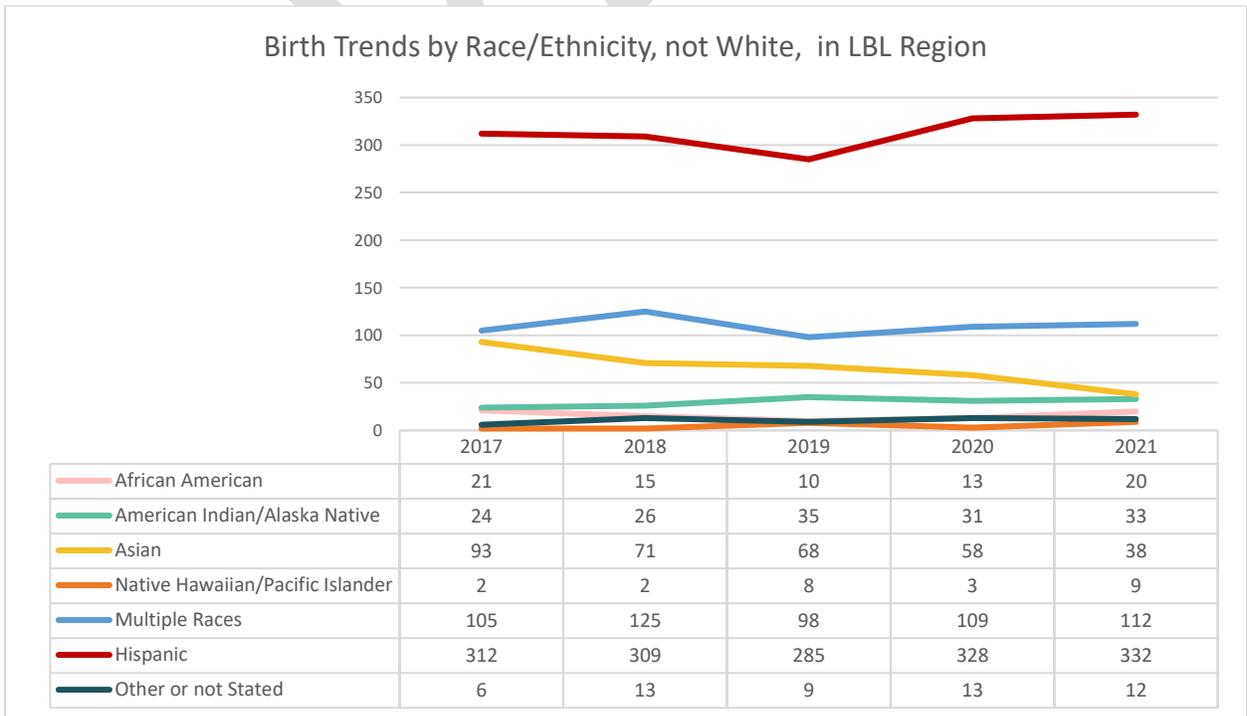
Birth & Mother



Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

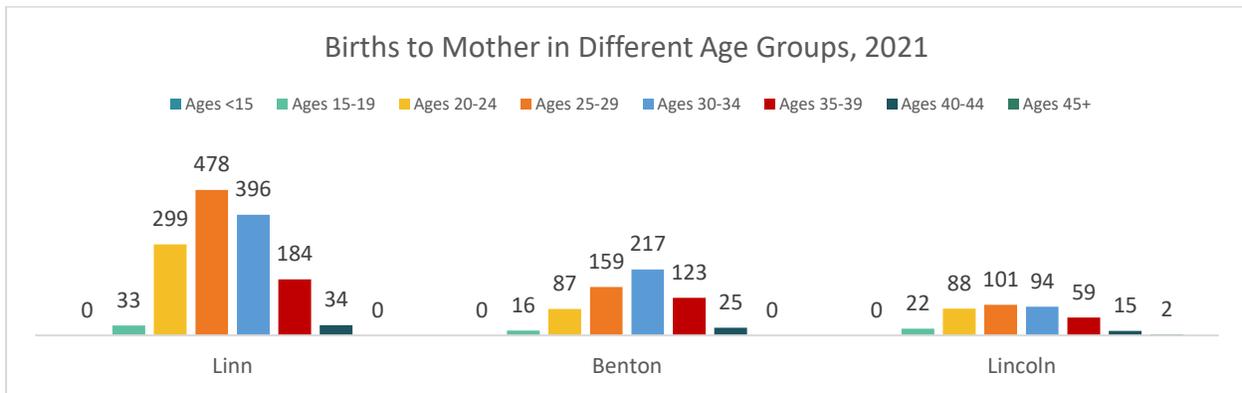
- Linn County (1,424) had the most significant number of new births in 2021, followed by Benton County (627) and Lincoln County (381).



Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

### How LBL Region is Faring

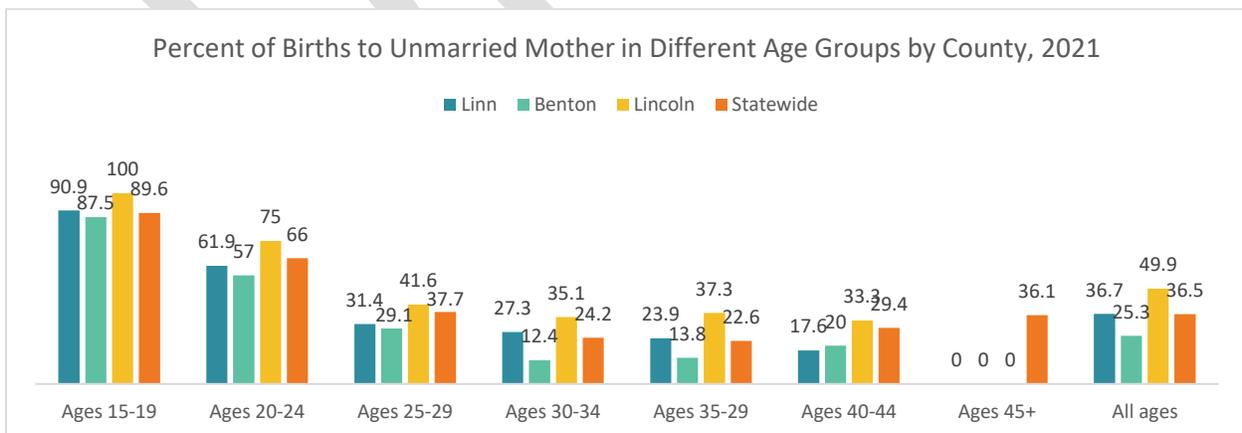
- Hispanics were the most significant number of new births from minorities from 2017 to 2021 in the LBL Region, followed by Multiple Races and Asians.
- New births from Asians had a downward trend from 2017 to 2021 in LBL Region.



Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, 2021, Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Linn County and Lincoln County both have the most significant numbers of new births to mothers aged 25 to 29 in 2021, followed by births to mothers aged 30 to 34 and mothers aged 20 to 24
- Benton County has the most significant number of new births to mothers aged 30 to 34 in 2021, followed by births to mothers aged 25 to 29 and mothers aged 35 to 39.



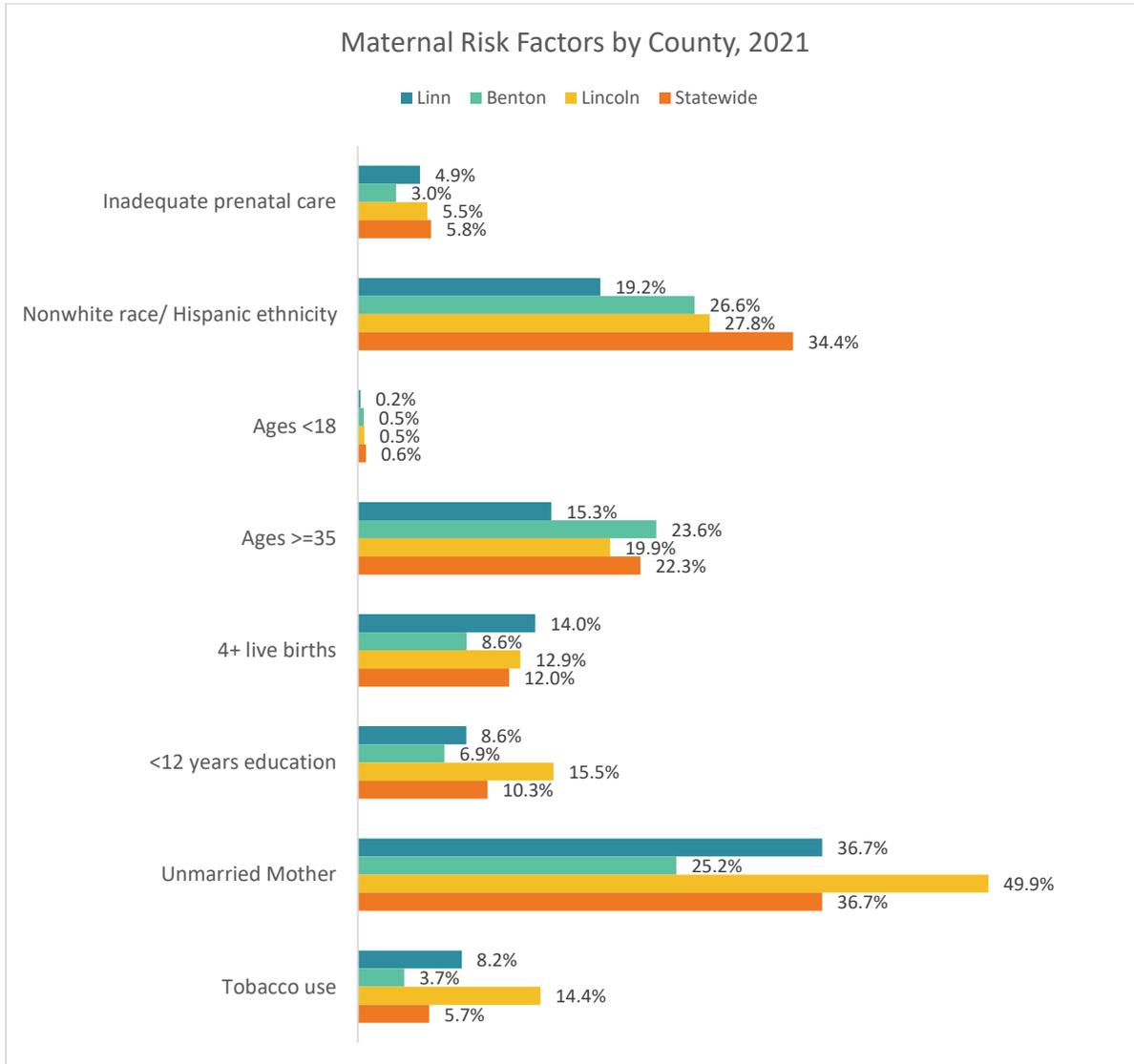
Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, 2021, Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Lincoln County (49.9%) has the most significant percentage of unmarried mothers with new births, which is higher than the statewide rate (36.5%).
- Benton County (25.3%) has the lowest rate of unmarried mothers with new births, much lower than the statewide rate.
- Without considering the age group of 15 to 19, new mothers aged 20 to 24 have large percentages of being unmarried, followed by the age group of 25 to 29.

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Maternal Risk Factors



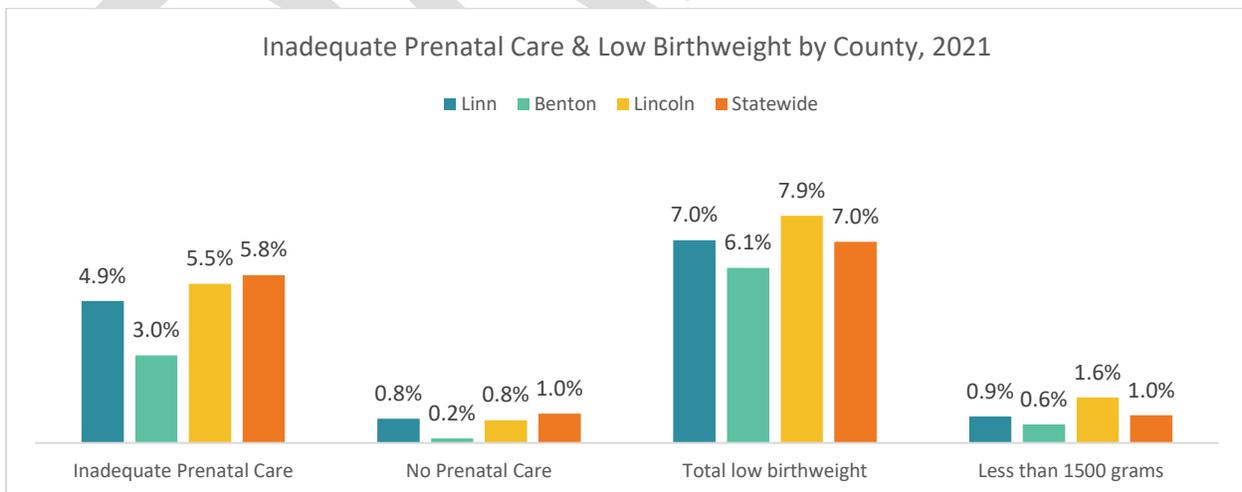
Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, 2021, Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- **Inadequate prenatal care:** three counties all score better than the statewide level (5.8%), with Lincoln County (5.5%) having the most significant percentage of pregnant women with inadequate prenatal care, followed by Linn County (4.9%) and Benton County (3.0%).
- **Nonwhite race/ Hispanic ethnicity:** three counties all have smaller percentages of pregnant women from nonwhite races/ Hispanic ethnicity than the statewide level (34.4%), with Lincoln County (27.8%) having the most significant percentage of pregnant women from nonwhite races/ Hispanic ethnicity, followed by Benton County (26.6%) and Linn County (19.2%).

- **Age <18:** three counties all have smaller percentages of pregnant women aged less than 18 years than the statewide level (0.6%), with Lincoln County (0.5%) and Benton County (0.5%) having the most significant percentage, followed by Linn County (0.2%).
- **Age >=35:** Benton County (23.6%) has the most significant percentage of pregnant women aged or more than 35 years, which is larger than the statewide level (22.3%). Linn County (15.3%) has the smallest percentage of pregnant women aged equal to or more than 35 years.
- **4+ live births:** Linn County (14.0%) has the most significant percentage of pregnant women with four or more live births, followed by Lincoln County (12.9%), and both rates are more significant than the statewide level (12.0%). Benton County (8.6%) has the smallest percentage in LBL Region.
- **<12 years of education:** Lincoln County (15.5%) has the most significant percentage of pregnant women with less than 12 years of education, which is larger than the statewide level (10.3%), followed by Linn County (8.6%) and Benton County (6.9%).
- **Unmarried mother:** Lincoln County (49.9%) has the most significant percentage of pregnant women who are unmarried mothers, which is larger than the statewide level (36.7%), followed by Linn County (36.7%) and Benton County (25.2%).
- **Tobacco use:** Lincoln County (14.4%) has the most significant percentage of pregnant women using tobacco, followed by Linn County (8.2%), and both rates are more significant than the statewide rate (5.7%). Benton County (3.7%) has the smallest percentage in LBL Region.

### Inadequate Prenatal Care & Low Birthweight

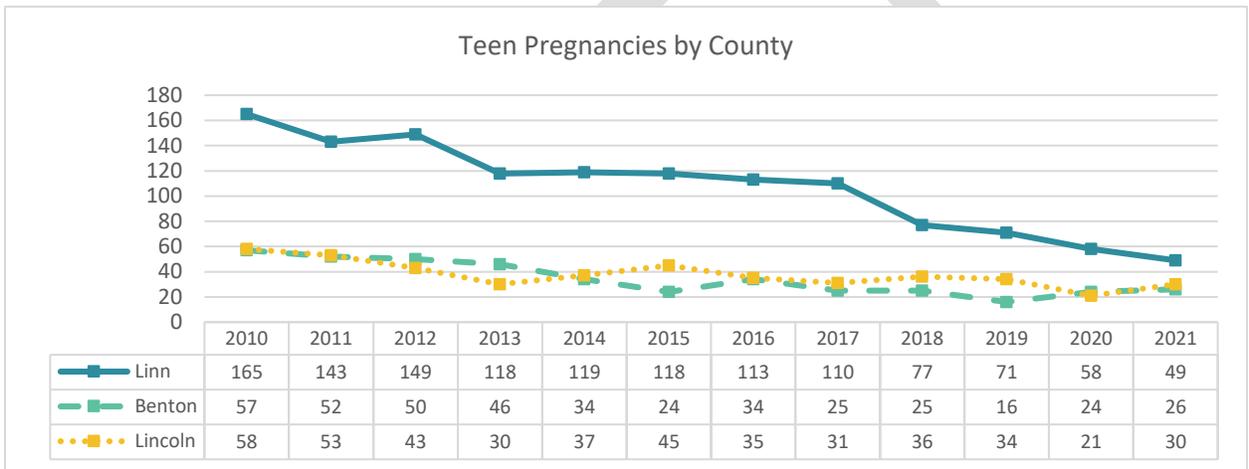


Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, 2021, Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

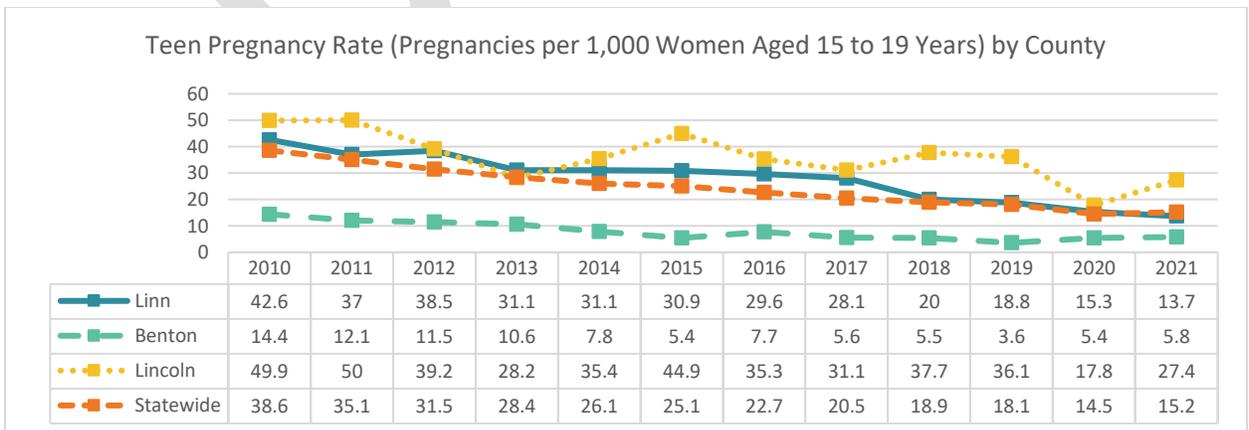
- No prenatal care: three counties all score better than the statewide level (1.0%), with Lincoln County (0.8%) and Linn County (0.8%) having the most significant percentage of pregnant women without prenatal care, followed by Benton County (0.2%).
- Low Birth Weight: Lincoln County (7.9%) has the most significant rate of new births with low birth weight which is higher than the statewide level (7.0%), followed by Linn County (7.0%) and Benton County (6.1%)
- Very Low Birth Weight: Lincoln County (1.6%) has the most significant rate of new births with very low birth weight (less than 1500 grams) which is higher than the statewide level (1.0%), followed by Linn County (0.9%) and Benton County (0.6%).

### Teen Pregnancy & Birth to Teens



Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

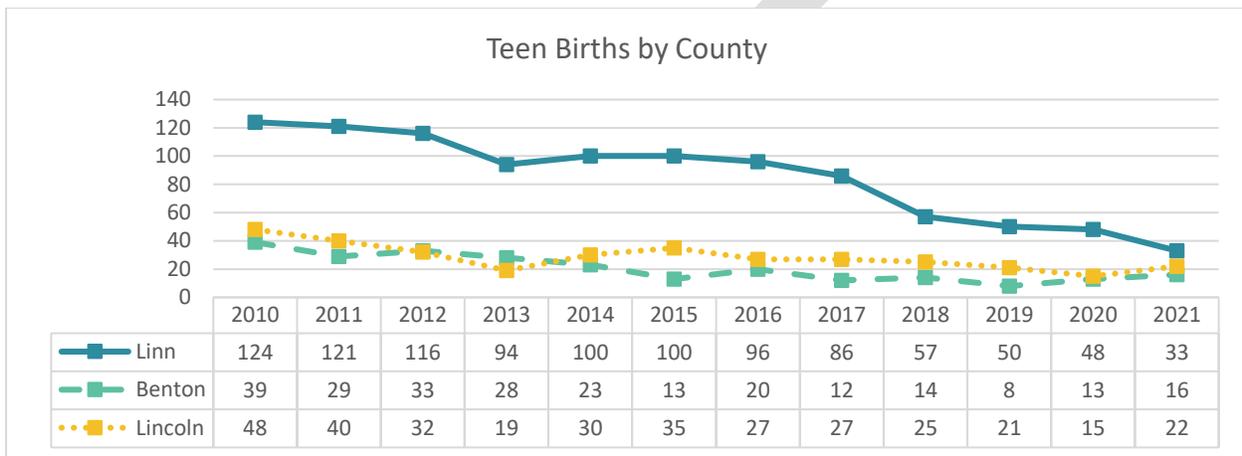
Notes: Pregnancy counts include live births and abortions (including terminations of pregnancy).



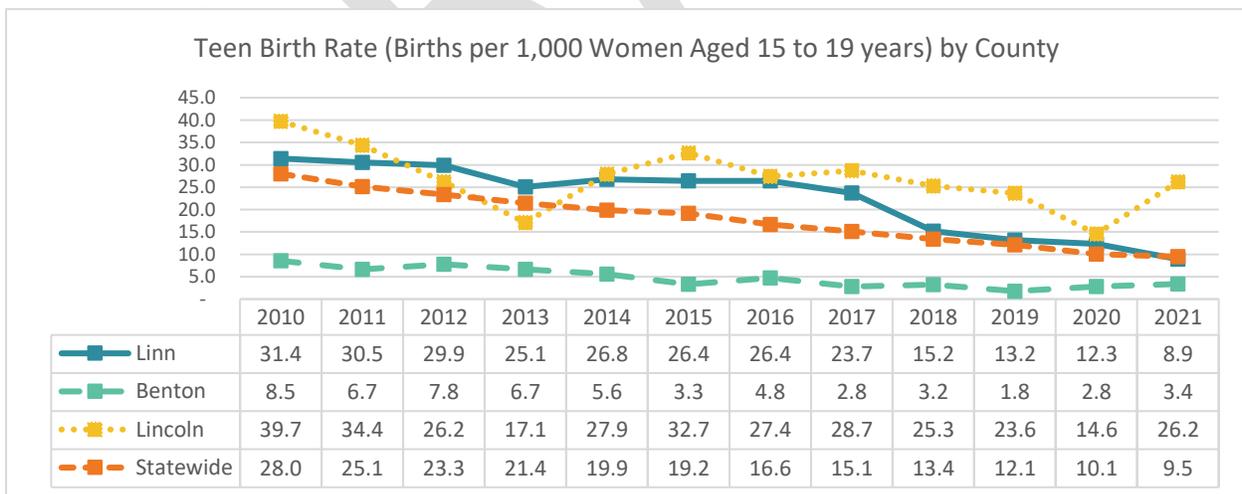
Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Compared to 2010, cases of teen pregnancy have dropped significantly during recent years in LBL Region, with Linn County having 49 cases of teen pregnancy in 2021, followed by Lincoln County (30) and Benton County (26).
- Compared to 2010, teen pregnancy rates have dropped significantly during recent years in statewide and LBL Region, with Lincoln County (24.4) having the highest rate in 2021, which is higher than the statewide rate (15.2), followed by Linn County (13.7) and Benton County (5.8).



Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, Oregon Center for Health Statistics.



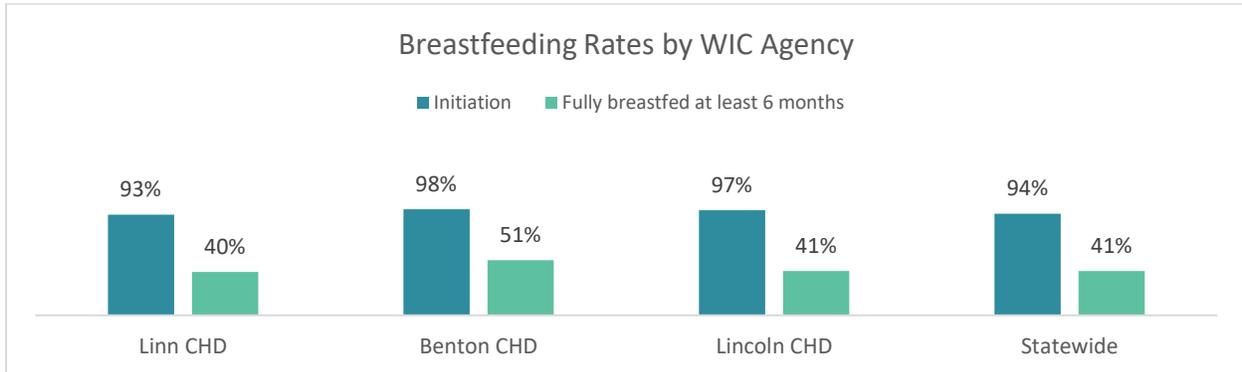
Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Compared to 2010, cases of teen birth have declined significantly during recent years in LBL Region, with Linn County having 33 cases of teen pregnancy in 2021, followed by Lincoln County (22) and Benton County (16).
- Compared to 2010, teen birth rates have dropped significantly during recent years in statewide and LBL Region, with Benton County (3.4) having the lowest rate in 2021, followed by Linn County (8.9), both of which are lower than the statewide rate (9.5). Lincoln County (26.2) has the highest teen birth rate in the LBL Region, higher than the statewide rate.

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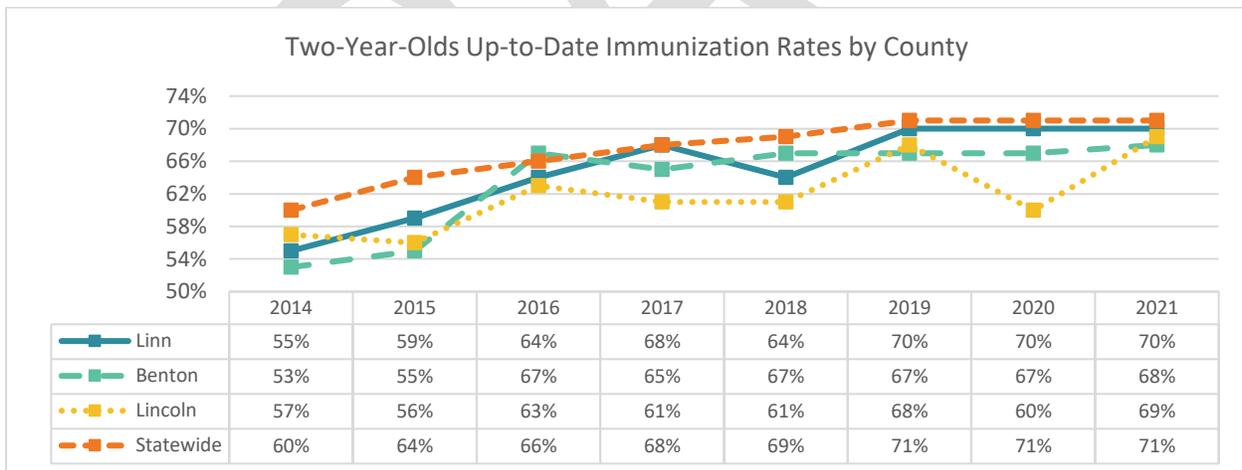
Breastfeeding Rate & Two-Year-Old Immunization Rate



Data Source: WIC Breastfeeding Rates, 2021, Oregon Health Authority WIC Data.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- 98% of Mothers participating in the WIC program started out breastfeeding in Benton County, followed by Lincoln County (97%) and Linn County (93%).
- 51% of Mothers who were participating in the WIC program breastfed exclusively for six months in Benton County, followed by Lincoln County (41%) and Linn County (40%).

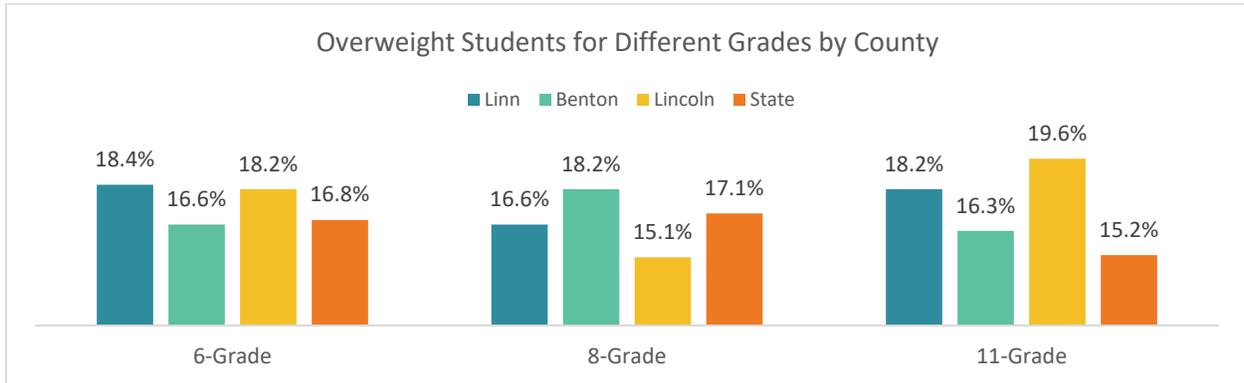


Data Source: Oregon Immunization Program, Oregon Health Authority.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Two-year-old immunization rates have improved in the LBL region, yet they are still lower than the statewide rate (71%).
- Linn county (70%) had the most significant immunization rate in 2021, followed by Lincoln County (69%) and Benton County (68%) in the LBL Region.

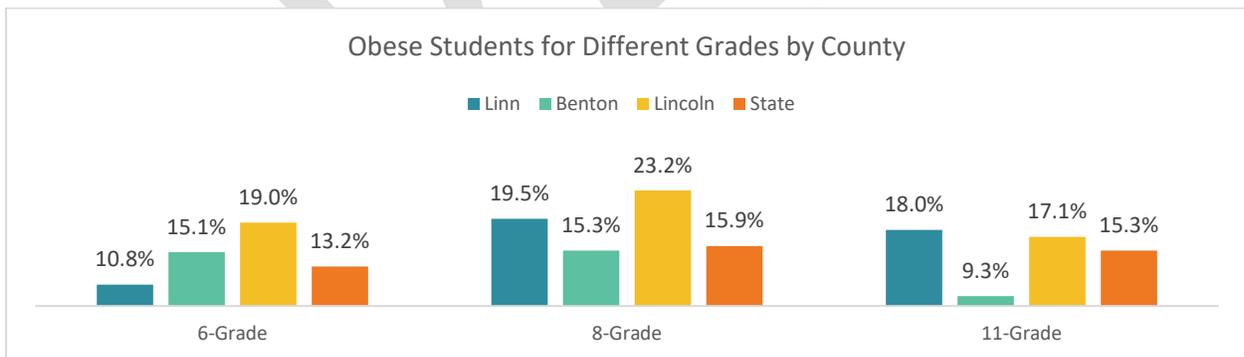
Oregon Student Health Survey (SHS) – Health Body



Data Source: Oregon Student Health Survey 2020, Oregon Health Authority.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

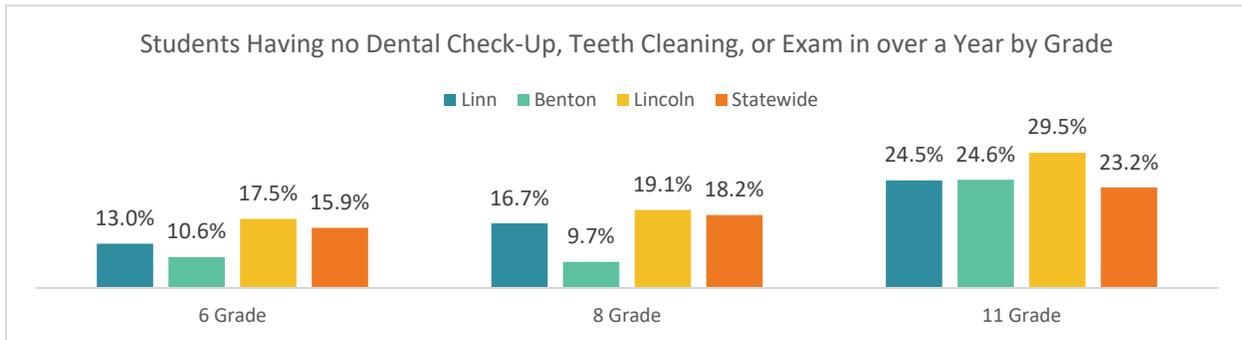
- 18.4% of sixth graders in Linn County are overweight, followed by Lincoln County (18.2%) and Benton County (16.6%).
- 18.2% of eighth graders in Benton County are overweight, followed by Linn County (16.6%) and Lincoln County (15.1%).
- 19.6% of eleventh graders in Lincoln County are overweight, followed by Linn County (18.2%) and Benton County (16.3%).



Data Source: Oregon Student Health Survey 2020, Oregon Health Authority.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

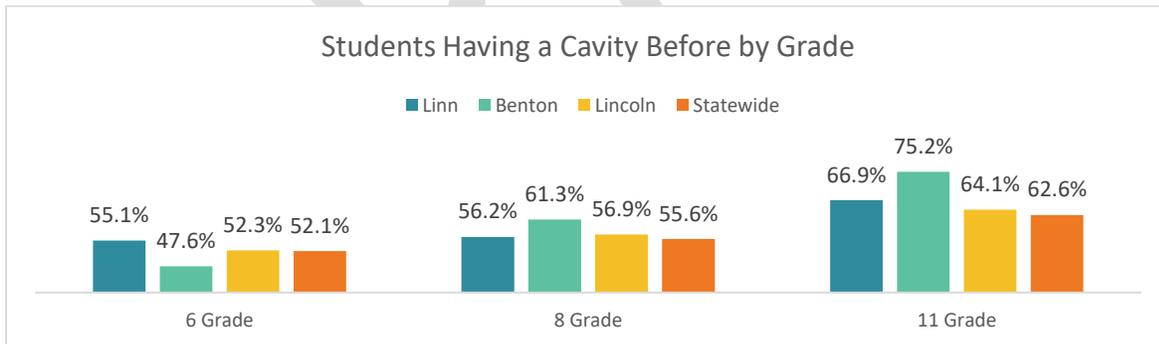
- 19% of sixth graders in Lincoln County are obese, followed by Benton County (15.1%) and Linn County (10.8%).
- 23.2% of eighth graders in Lincoln County are obese, followed by Linn County (19.5%) and Benton County (15.3%).
- 18% of eleventh graders in Linn County are obese, followed by Lincoln County (17.1%) and Benton County (9.3%).



Data Source: Oregon Student Health Survey 2020, Oregon Health Authority.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

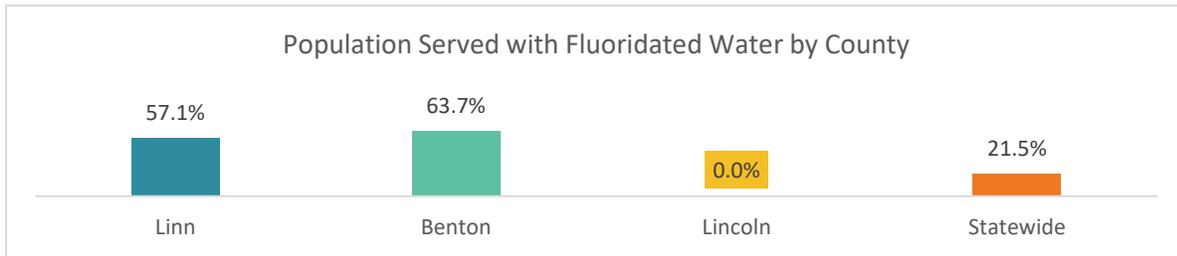
- 17.5% of sixth-graders in Lincoln County have had no dental check-up, teeth cleaning, or exam in over a year, followed by Linn County (13%) and Benton County (10.6%).
- 19.1% of eighth graders in Lincoln County have had no dental check-up, teeth cleaning, or exam in over a year, followed by Linn County (16.1%) and Benton County (9.7%).
- 29.5% of eleventh graders in Lincoln County have had no dental check-up, teeth cleaning, or exam in over a year, followed by Benton County (24.6%) and Linn County (24.5%).



Data Source: Oregon Student Health Survey 2020, Oregon Health Authority.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- 55.1% of sixth-graders in Linn County have had a cavity before, followed by Lincoln County (52.3%) and Benton County (47.6%).
- 61.3% of eighth graders in Benton County have had a cavity before, followed by Lincoln County (56.9%) and Linn County (56.2%).
- 75.2% of eleventh graders in Benton County have had a cavity before, followed by Linn County (66.9%) and Lincoln County (64.1%).



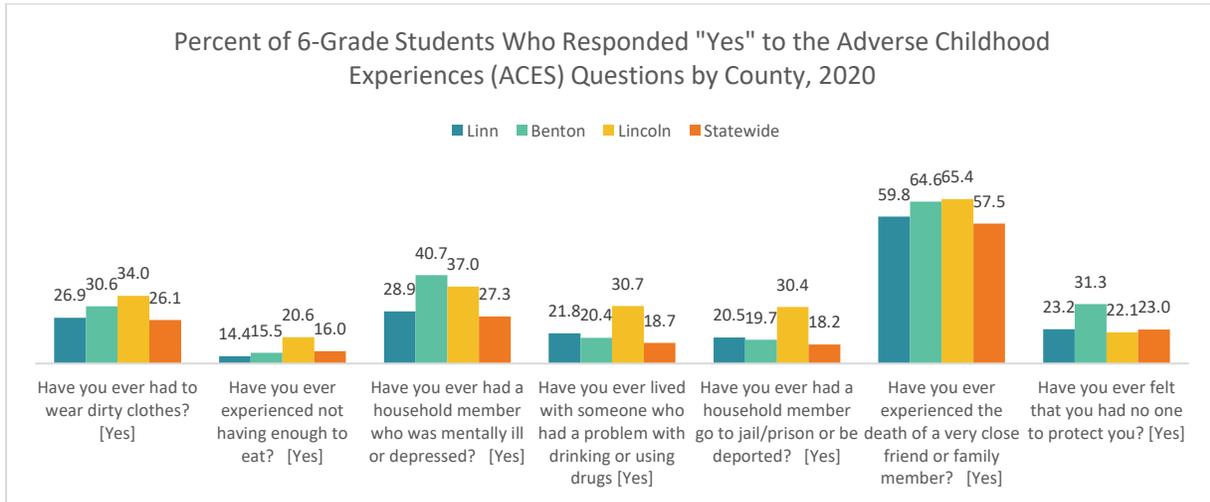
Data Source: [Community Water Systems Adjusting Fluoride, Drinking Water Data Online](#), Oregon Public Health, OHA.

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- 63.7% of the population in Benton County have access to fluoridated water, followed by Linn County (57.1%), and both rates are much higher than the statewide rate (21.5%).
- The people in Lincoln County have no access to fluoridated water.

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Oregon Student Health Survey (SHS) – Adverse Childhood Experience



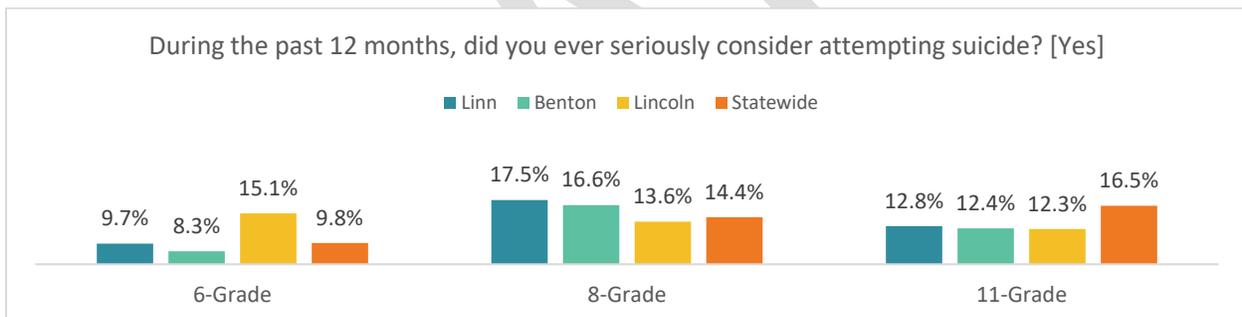
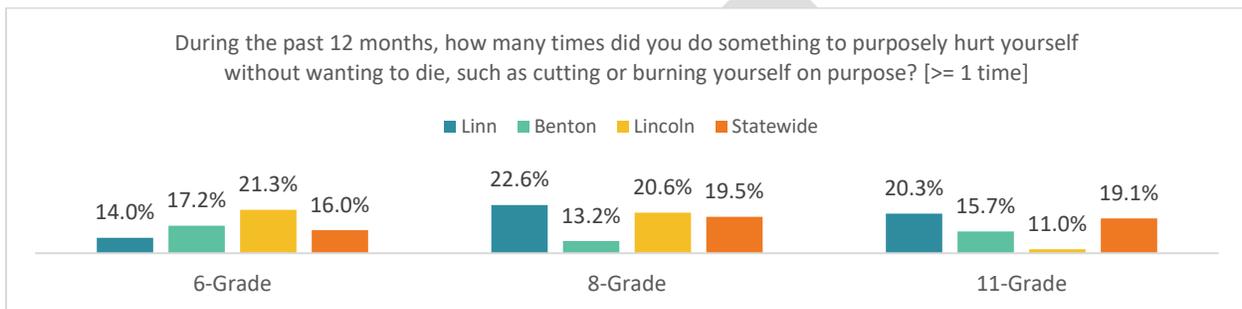
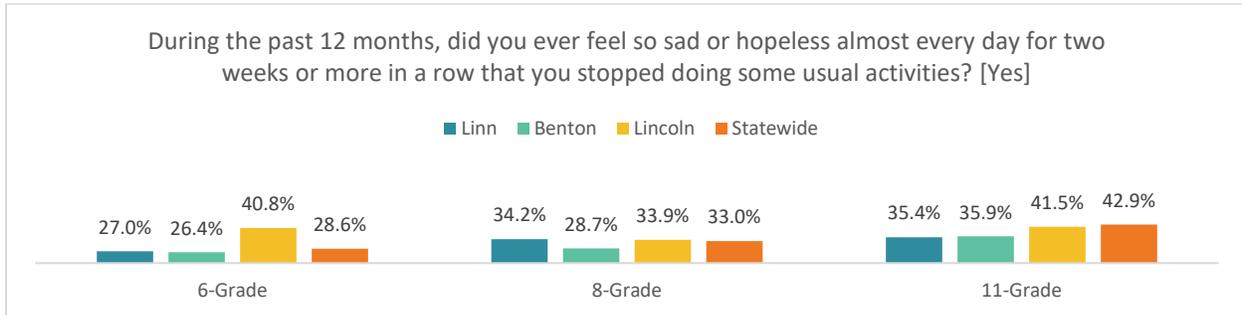
Data Source: Oregon Student Health Survey 2020, Oregon Health Authority.

Notes: The Oregon Student Health Survey is administered by the Oregon Health Authority in partnership with the Oregon Department of Education.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- **Have you ever had to wear dirty clothes? [Yes]:** 34% of 6<sup>th</sup>-grade students in Lincoln County answered “yes”, followed by Benton County (30.6%) and Linn County (26.9%).
- **Have you ever experienced not having enough to eat? [Yes]:** 20.6% of 6<sup>th</sup>-grade students in Lincoln County answered “yes”, followed by Benton County (15.5%) and Linn County (14.4%).
- **Have you ever had a household member who was mentally ill or depressed? [Yes]:** 40.7% of 6<sup>th</sup>-grade students in Benton County answered “yes”, followed by Lincoln County (37%) and Linn County (28.9%).
- **Have you ever lived with someone who had a problem with drinking or using drugs? [Yes]:** 30.7% of 6<sup>th</sup>-grade students in Lincoln County answered “yes”, followed by Linn County (21.8%) and Benton County (20.4%).
- **Have you ever had a household member go to jail/prison or be deported? [Yes]:** 30.4% of 6<sup>th</sup>-grade students in Lincoln County answered “yes”, followed by Linn County (20.5%) and Benton County (18.2%).
- **Have you ever experienced the death of a very close friend or family member? [Yes]:** 65.4% of 6<sup>th</sup>-grade students in Lincoln County answered “yes,” followed by Benton County (64.6%) and Linn County (59.8%).
- **Have you ever felt that you had no one to protect you? [Yes]:** 31.3% of 6<sup>th</sup>-grade students in Benton County answered “yes,” followed by Linn County (23.2%) and Lincoln County (22.1%).

## Oregon Student Health Survey (SHS) – Social and Emotional Health

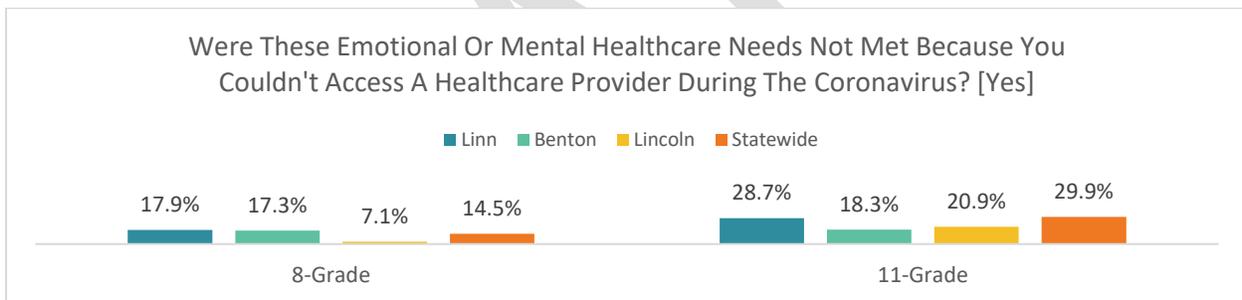
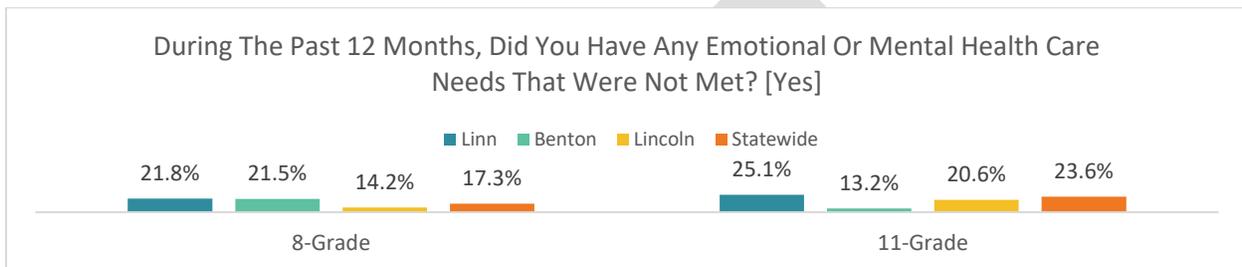
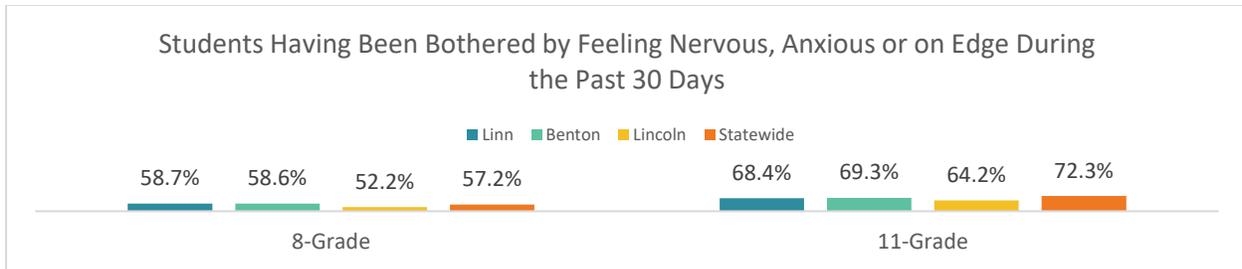


Data Source: Oregon Student Health Survey 2020, Oregon Health Authority.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- **During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities? [Yes]:** eleventh-grade students have higher percentages answering “yes” than sixth-graders and eighth-graders in the LBL Region.
- **During the past 12 months, how many times did you do something to purposely hurt yourself without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning yourself on purpose? [ $\geq 1$  time]:** More than 1 in 10 students of the sixth, eighth, and eleventh graders experienced one time or more than one time of self-harm in the LBL Region.
- **During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?**

**[Yes]:** More than 8% of sixth graders, more than 13% of eighth graders, and more than 12% of eleventh graders in three counties answered “yes” in the LBL Region.

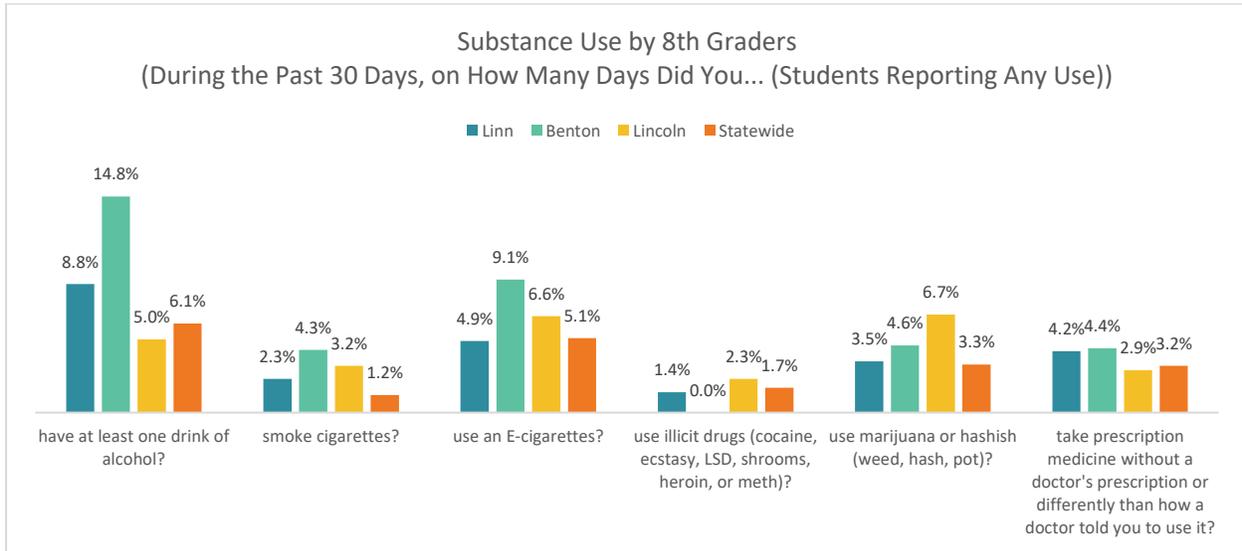


Data Source: Oregon Student Health Survey 2020, Oregon Health Authority.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- **Students have been bothered by feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge during the past 30 days. [Yes]:** More than 50% of eighth and eleventh graders have been bothered by feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge in the LBL Region.
- **During the past 12 months, did you have any emotional or mental health care needs that were not met? [Yes]:** More than 2 in 10 students of eighth graders in Linn County and Benton County and eleventh graders in Linn County and Lincoln County have their emotional, or mental health care needs not met in the LBL Region.
- **Were these emotional or mental healthcare needs not met because you couldn't access a healthcare provider during the coronavirus? [Yes]:** Less than 20% of eighth-graders and less than 30% of eleventh-graders thought that their unmet emotional or mental healthcare needs were because of no access to healthcare providers during the Coronavirus pandemic in the LBL Region.

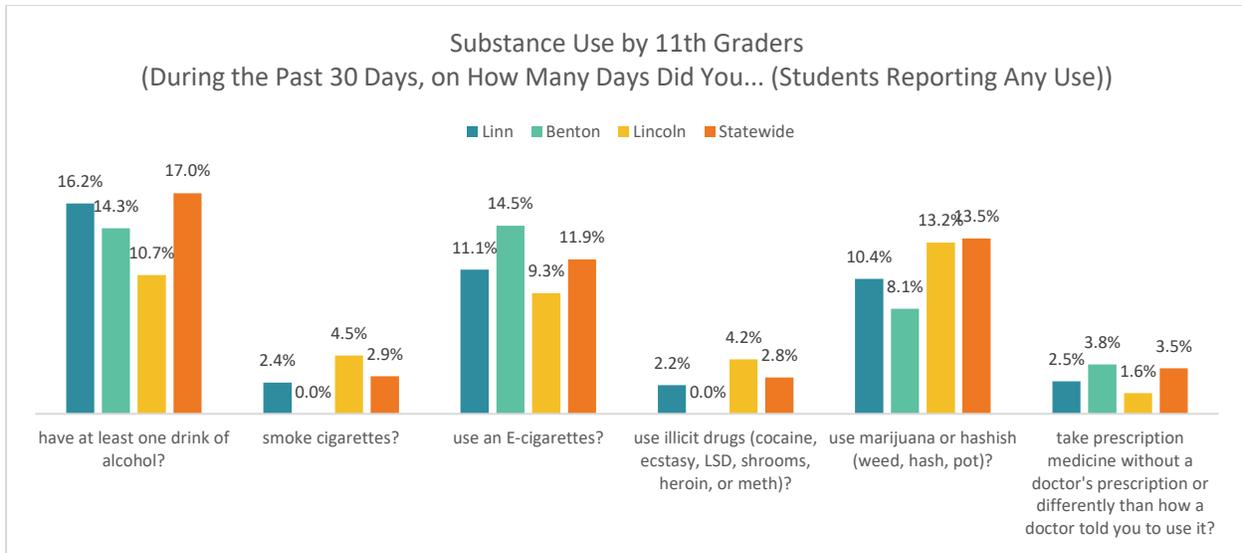
Oregon Student Health Survey (SHS) – Substance Use



Data Source: Oregon Student Health Survey 2020, Oregon Health Authority.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- **Alcohol:** 14.8% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders in Benton County drink alcohol followed by Linn County (8.8%) and Lincoln County (5%) in the LBL Region.
- **Cigarettes:** 4.3% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders in Benton County smoke cigarettes followed by Lincoln County (3.2%) and Linn County (2.3%) in the LBL Region.
- **E-cigarettes:** 9.1% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders in Benton County smoke E-cigarettes followed by Lincoln County (6.6%) and Linn County (4.9%) in the LBL Region.
- **Illicit drugs (cocaine, ecstasy, LSD, shrooms, heroin, or meth):** 2.3% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders in Lincoln County use illicit drugs (cocaine, ecstasy, LSD, shrooms, heroin, or meth) followed by Linn County (1.4%) and Benton County (0%) in the LBL Region.
- **Marijuana or hashish (weed, hash, pot):** 6.7% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders in Lincoln County use marijuana or hashish (weed, hash, pot) followed by Benton County (4.6%) and Linn County (3.5%) in the LBL Region.
- **Prescription medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it:** 4.4% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders in Benton County take Prescription medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it followed by Linn County (4.2%) and Lincoln County (2.9%) in the LBL Region.

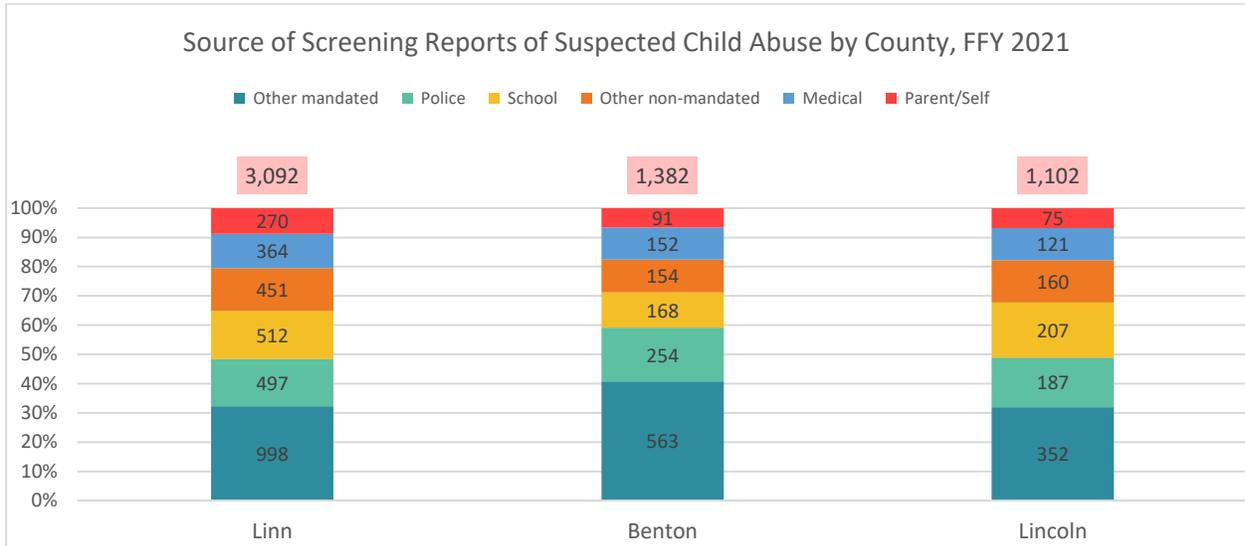


Data Source: Oregon Student Health Survey 2020, Oregon Health Authority.

### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- **Alcohol:** 16.2% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Linn County drink alcohol followed by Benton County (14.3%) and Lincoln County (10.7%) in the LBL Region.
- **Cigarettes:** 4.5% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Lincoln County smoke cigarettes followed by Linn County (2.4%) and Benton County (0%) in the LBL Region.
- **E-cigarettes:** 14.5% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Benton County smoke E-cigarettes followed by Linn County (11.1%) and Lincoln County (9.3%) in the LBL Region.
- **Illicit drugs (cocaine, ecstasy, LSD, shrooms, heroin, or meth):** 4.2% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Lincoln County use illicit drugs (cocaine, ecstasy, LSD, shrooms, heroin, or meth) followed by Linn County (2.2%) and Benton County (0%) in the LBL Region.
- **Marijuana or hashish (weed, hash, pot):** 13.2% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Lincoln County use marijuana or hashish (weed, hash, pot) followed by Linn County (10.4%) and Benton County (8.1%) in the LBL Region.
- **Prescription medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it:** 3.8% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Benton County take Prescription medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it followed by Linn County (2.5%) and Lincoln County (1.6%) in the LBL Region.

## Child Welfare

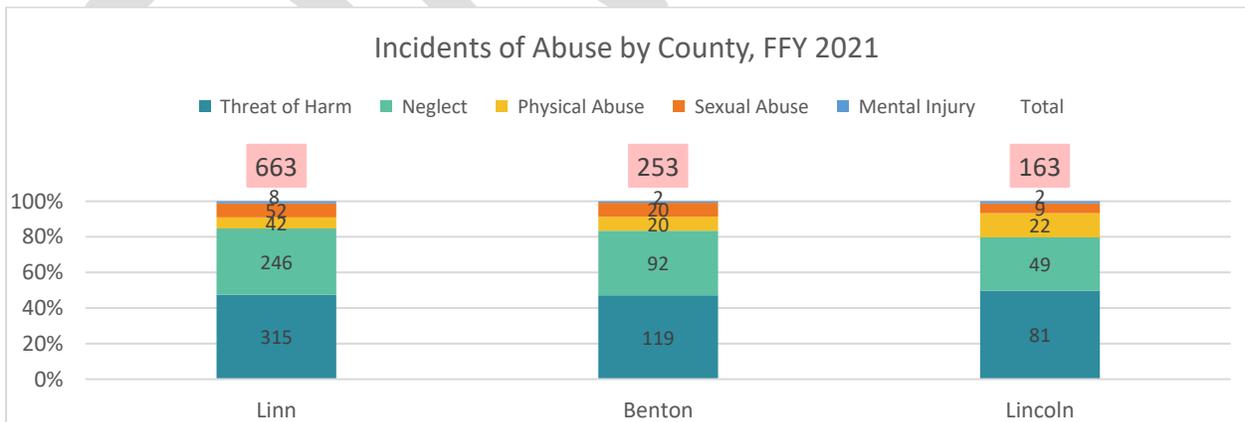


Data Source: 2021 Child Welfare Data Book of Oregon

Notes: Other includes reports on children coded with a non-county value

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

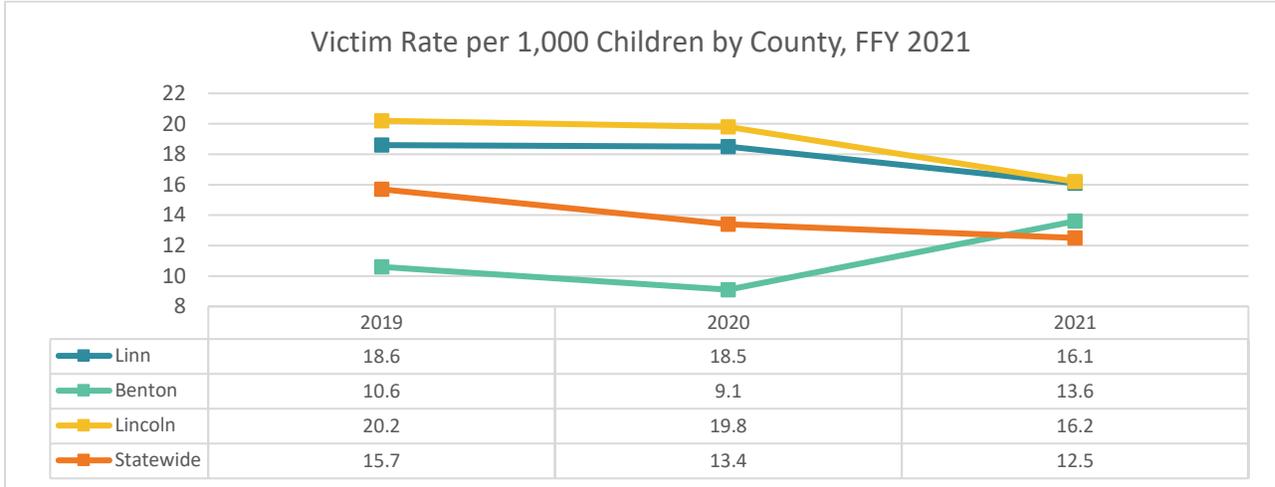
- Linn County had 3,092 reported suspected child abuse in 2021, followed by Benton County (1,382) and Lincoln County (1,102).
- Reports from Sources of “other mandated,” “police,” “school,” and “medical” accounted for large percentages in three counties.



Data Source: 2021 Child Welfare Data Book of Oregon.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

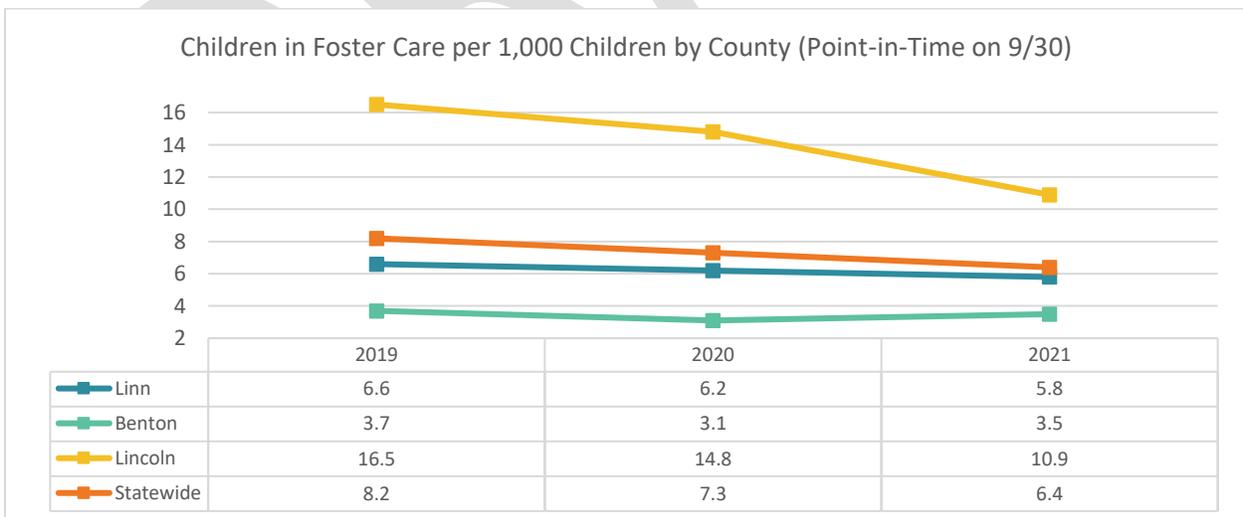
- Linn County had 663 incidents of child abuse in 2021, followed by Benton County (253) and Lincoln County (163).
- Threats of harm and neglect accounted for large portions of incidents.



Data Source: 2021 Child Welfare Data Book of Oregon.

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

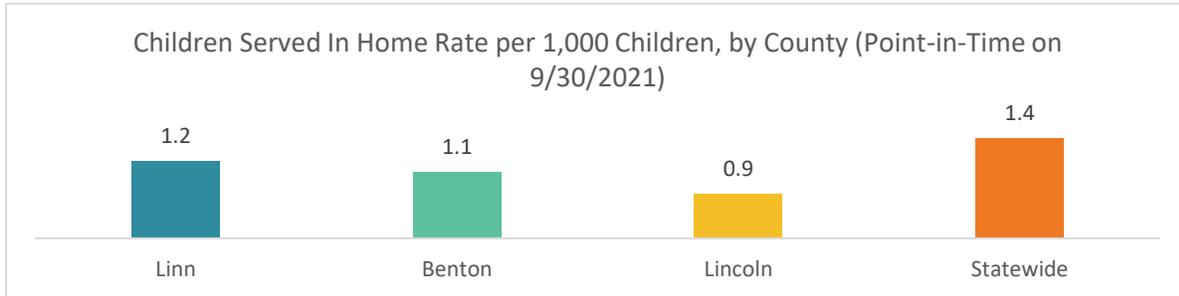
- Lincoln County (16.2) had the highest victim rate per 1,000 children in 2021, followed by Linn County (16.1) and Benton County (13.6), and these rates were higher than the statewide rate (12.5).



Data Source: 2021 Child Welfare Data Book of Oregon.

#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Lincoln County (10.9) had the highest rate of children in foster care per 1,000 children in 2021, which was higher than the statewide rate (6.4) followed by Linn County (5.8) and Benton County (3.5).



Data Source: Data Source: 2021 Child Welfare Data Book of Oregon.

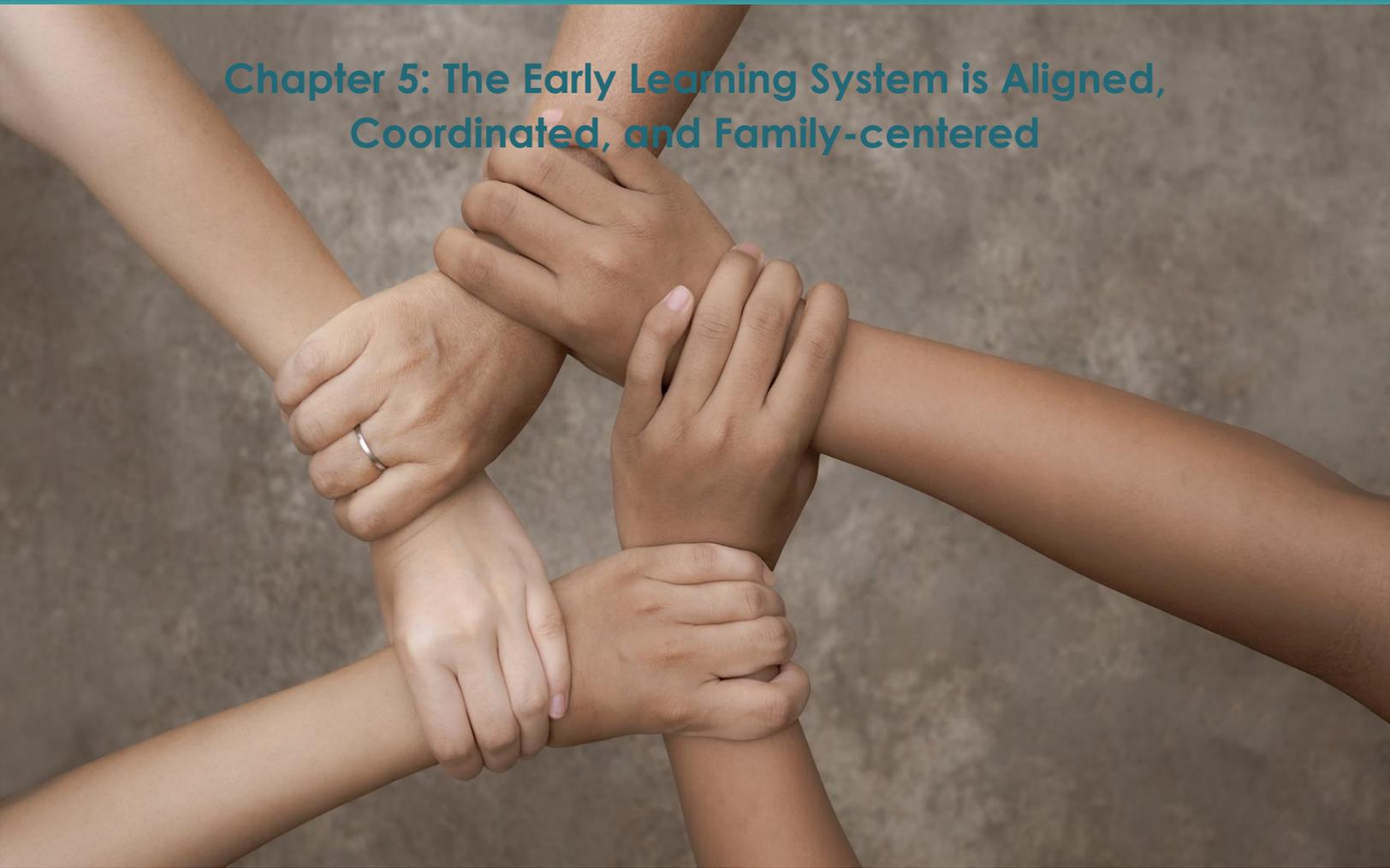
#### How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties are Faring

- Linn County (1.2) had the highest rate of children served in home per 1,000 children in 2021, followed by Benton County (1.1) and Lincoln County (0.9), and these rates were lower than the statewide rate (1.4).

### What is the story

There has been some progress in teen pregnancy and teen births in recent years. We can see a significant decline in cases of both teen pregnancy and teen births. But there are still challenges, such as inadequate prenatal care, tobacco use, overweight and obese children, children's social-emotional problems, child abuse, and children in foster care, substance use by students.

## Chapter 5: The Early Learning System is Aligned, Coordinated, and Family-centered



ELH is committed to supporting and strengthening state-community connections and the alignment and capacity of the cross-sector workforce working for the well-being of children and their families. We work as an integrated team focused on Child Care, Early Learning Programs and Cross Systems Integration, Policy and Research, and Equity. Programs like Family Connects, Pollywog, and Preschool Promise work to make our early learning system more aligned, coordinated, and family-centered.

## Family Connects Oregon

### Introduction

The [Family Connects Oregon program](#), which is voluntary and opt-in, identifies the needs of all families with newborns up to 6 months of age, including foster and adoptive newborns, and connects them to other, more intensive, home visiting programs and health and social supports around the state, such as obstetricians and primary care providers, pediatricians and family practice physicians, child care options, mental health services, housing agencies, and lactation support organizations.

Family Connects Oregon is an evidence-based, nurse home visiting model. In collaboration with hospitals and birth attendants, a provider would engage all parents of a newborn shortly after birth, ideally face-to-face, to schedule a home visit. If families accept this service, they receive one to three nurse visits in their homes to help them get off to a good start and connect to the services they need and want.

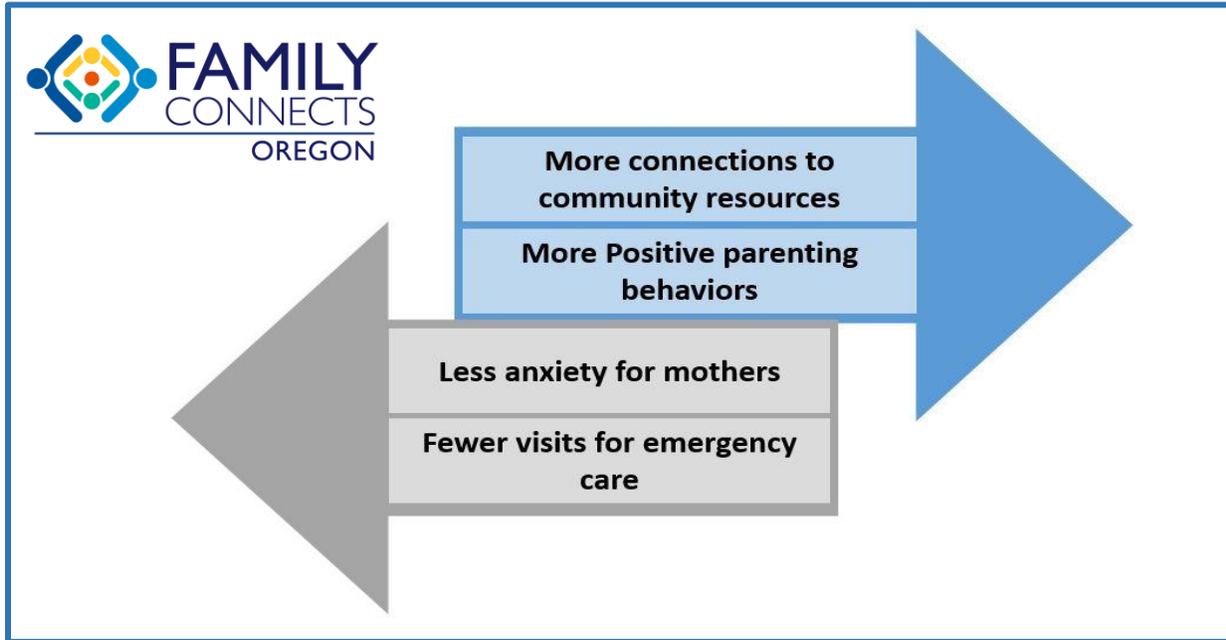
The Early Learning Hub of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties is designated as the lead agency for planning and implementation in Linn, Benton, and Lincoln counties.

### What You Can Expect

 <p><b>FOR ALL</b> Helping all families regardless of income or background</p>	 <p><b>REGISTERED NURSE</b> All visits are made by highly-trained nurses</p>
 <p><b>THREE WEEKS</b> Visits are scheduled around 3 weeks after birth</p>	 <p><b>NO COST TO RECIPIENTS</b> As an eligible recipient, you will not be charged</p>

Note: for more information, please visit [Family Connects Oregon](#)

## We Help to Improve Family Well-Being



### Family Connects Oregon Program Key Performance Data

Family Connects Oregon Program Implementation Facts in the ELH Region, 2022		
<b>94%</b> Families needing resources or other support after a baby's birth [5]	1318 Eligible Families	27.9% Scheduling Rate
	368 Scheduled IHVs and Calls	19.2% Population Reach
	259 Completed IHVs and Calls	70.8% Completion Rate
	415 Referrals to Resources and Services	75.8% Completed Referrals

Data Source: Family Connects Oregon Program Specialist from ELH of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties.

## Our Families Voices

After each Family Connects visit, the Program Support Specialist contacts the family to follow-up on referrals to services and ask about their home visit experience. Here are some comments from families from this past year:

---

*"She advocated for my baby with the doctors. She gave me lots of advice and tips."*

---

*"The nurse was able to recap everything and I had enough time to ask questions when there is no time at the doctor's office."*

---

*"Great to have the connection with (the nurse), she was so helpful and knowledgeable and was incredibly helpful mentally, physical and emotionally."*

---

*"It was nice to be able to talk through some of the issues I was having."*

---

*"I liked the whole checkup. It's sometimes very hard when just having a baby, and helpful that someone is here to help."*

---

*"I like the fact that it was in my language."*

---

*"Hope this program sticks around!"*

---

*"It was great to be able to talk to someone."*

---

## Our Community Partners

We are proud to be aligned with amazing community partners who provide resources and support to families in our region:

Benton County Health Department	Linn County Health Department
CASA of Linn County	Obria Medical Clinic
Community Health Centers of Linn and Benton Counties	Olalla Center
Community Outreach, Inc.	Old Mill Center
Community Services Consortium	Options Pregnancy Resources
Family Tree Relief Nursery	OSU Extension Office, Lincoln Co.
GAPS Child Development Program	Pollywog Program
KidCo Head Start	Preschool Promise
LBCC Family Connections	Samaritan Health Services
LBCC Parenting Education	Strengthening Rural Families
Lincoln County Health & Human Services	WIC, Albany
Community Doula Program	WIC, Newport
Lincoln County Health & Human Services	Young Roots

...and many more!

## Looking Ahead

We are excited to see our program data improving every month as more community partners and families learn about Family Connects. In the next year, our priorities include increasing awareness of Family Connects among local medical providers who serve families and children; launching Family Connects at Samaritan Lebanon Community Hospital; and ensuring Family Connects visits are offered to all local families with a new baby. Together, as a community, we can connect every child and family to a health future.

## Pollywog

### Introduction

**Pollywog** helps to prepare parents, grandparents, foster parents, and other caregivers to create healthy families. After Running for 6 years, Pollywog has become an evidence-based program. The Pollywog team connects families with classes, services, and resources and follows up to ensure families get what works for them.

Since 2017, the Pollywog website has been a beneficial resource for families in our region, and our viewing numbers have increased nearly every month. In addition, we have added a Family Connects page, a Free Preschool Page, a Google translation function with ten languages, links to our social media, and a partner portal.

### Areas and Clients that we serve

## AREAS WE SERVE

### LINN COUNTY

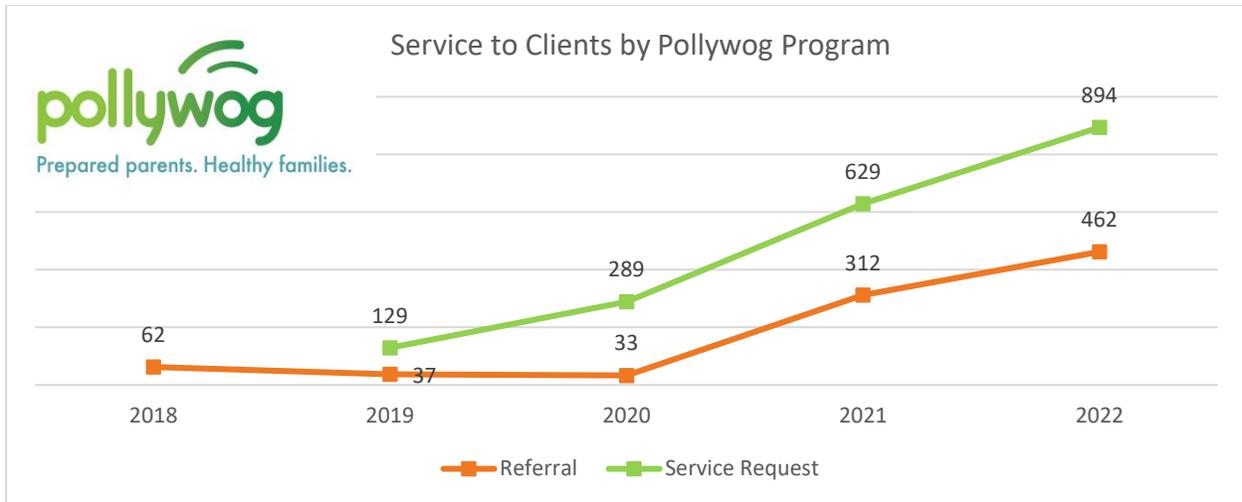
We began work in Linn County, at Samaritan Albany General Hospital, in January 2017, and they were our original pilot area. We began handing our Pollywog onesies and magnets to new mothers at Albany General. To date we have sent home 2,350 onesies and magnets with new families.

### LINCOLN COUNTY

With a grant from the Oregon Community Foundation we were able to expand into Lincoln County and began serving Samaritan Pacific Communities Hospital and Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital in July 2019.

### BENTON COUNTY

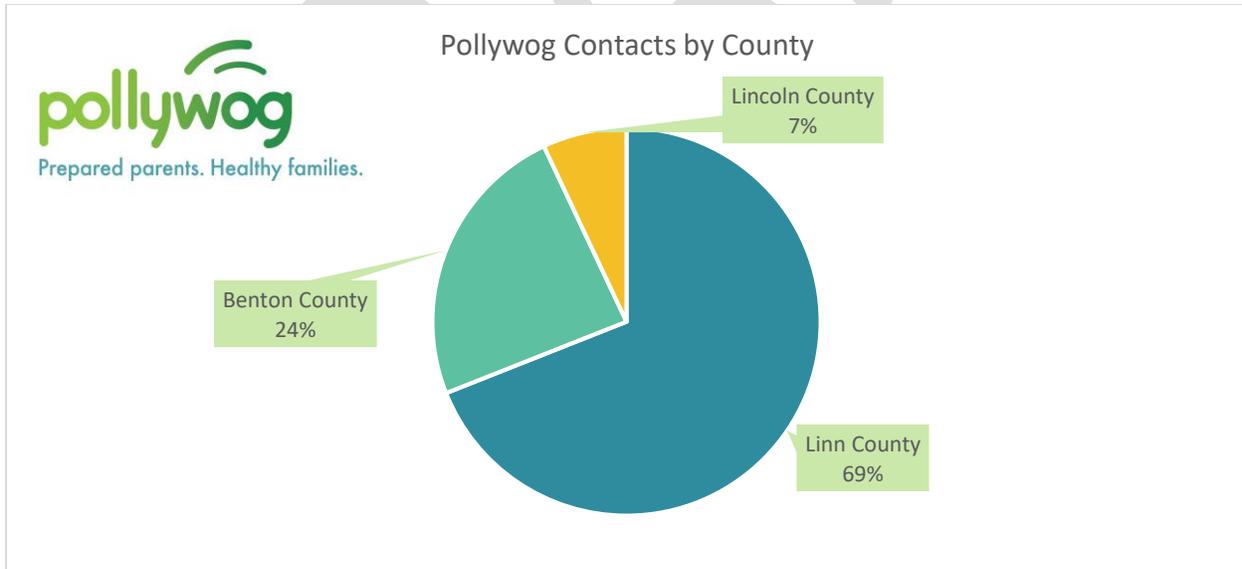
With the additional funding from the Oregon Community Foundation and some Title IV-B2 funds from the EL Hub, we were able to further expand into Benton County more quickly than we expected. We began serving Good Samaritan Regional Medical Center in December 2020.



Data Source: Pollywog Program Specialist from ELH of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties.

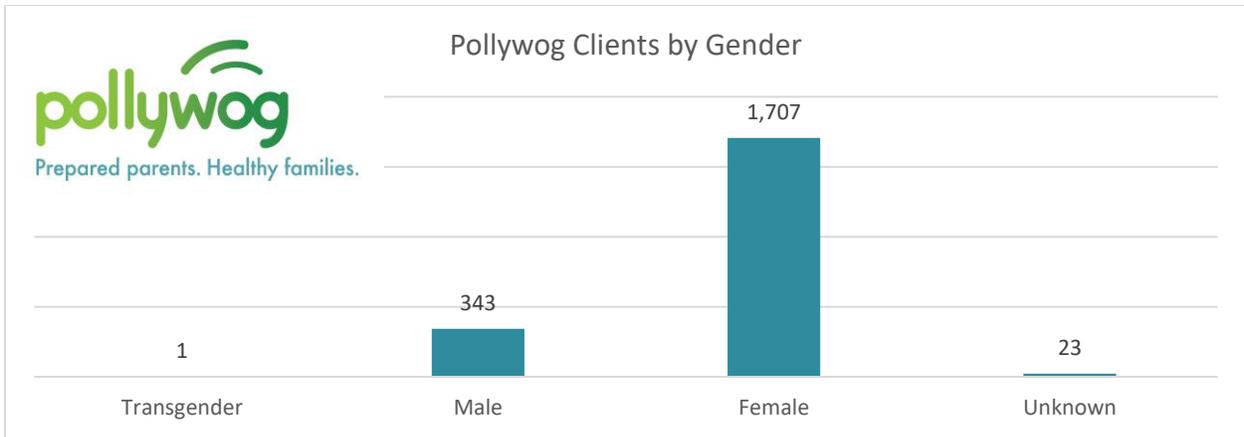
Notes:

- Referral: Pollywog partners send referrals to each other through our database, looking for services for their clients.
- Service Request: Families send service requests telling us what services or resources they are looking for.

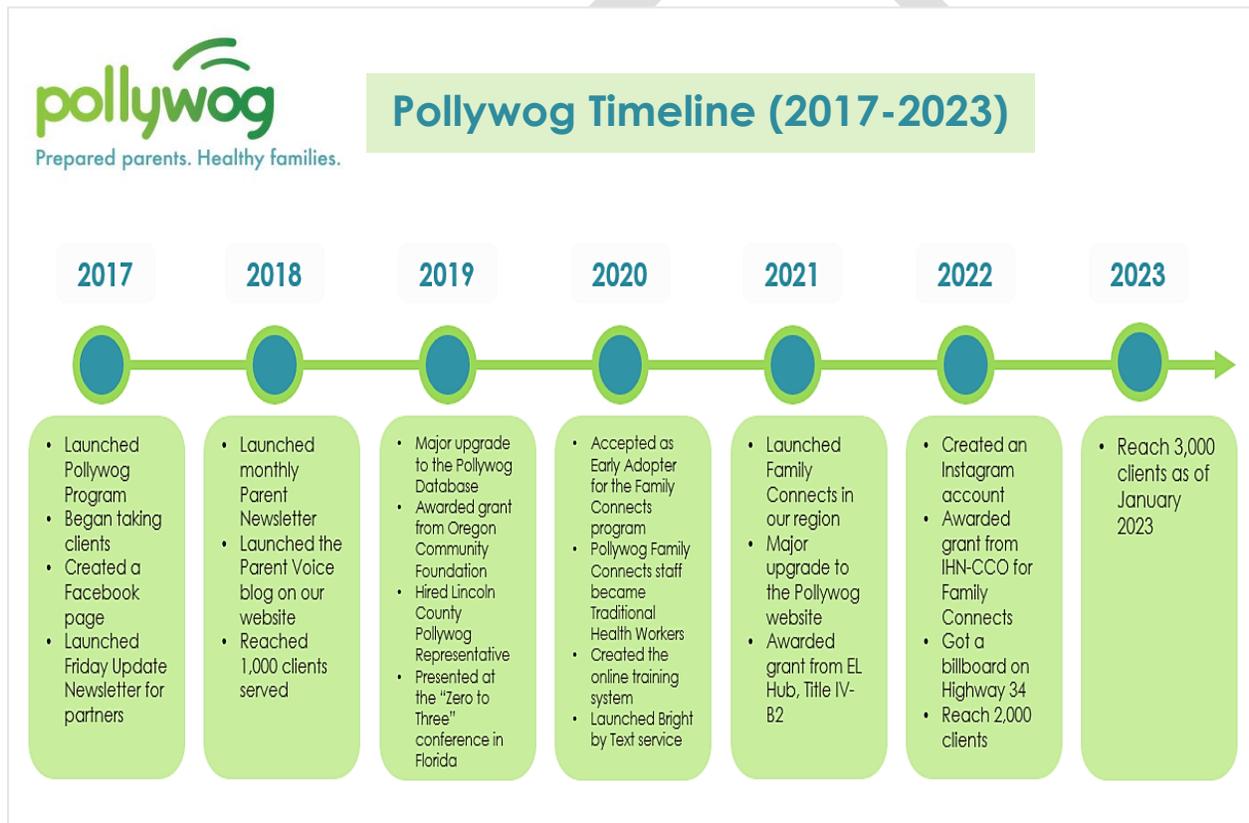


Data Source: Pollywog Program Specialist from ELH of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties.

Notes: In addition to our normal region, Pollywog has also serviced 39 families as of January 2023 in other areas of Oregon who have called and asked for help, such as Junction City, Independence, Roseburg, Redmond, Elmira, Springfield, Salem, and Portland.



Data Source: Pollywog Program Specialist from ELH of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties.



Data Source: Pollywog Program Specialist from ELH of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties.

## Pollywog Parent Satisfaction Survey

As of 1/22/2023, We have 51 responses. There are 34 responses from Linn County, 14 from Benton County, and 3 from Lincoln County. Again, three answers are in Spanish, and the other 48 are in English.

How did you hear about Pollywog?	<b>33.3%</b> from Health care provider <b>27.5%</b> from Friend/ Family <b>17.6%</b> from Social media <b>9.8%</b> from Daycare/ Preschool <b>5.9%</b> from LBCC
How easy was it to contact Pollywog?	<b>66%</b> Very easy <b>16%</b> Easy
How easy was it to use the Pollywog website?	<b>45.1%</b> Very easy <b>31.4%</b> Easy
What were you looking for when you contacted Pollywog?	Parenting classes and/or workshops: <b>49.0%</b> Child care or preschool: <b>35.3%</b> Prenatal class, like childbirth or breastfeeding: <b>27.5%</b> Community resources, like help with food or housing: <b>19.6%</b> Home visiting, like Family Connects or Healthy Families: <b>9.8%</b> Health and/or dental care: <b>5.9%</b> Work training, fun activity class, and help with gas and rides: <b>6%</b>
Did you receive the type of help you wanted from Pollywog?	<b>82.4%</b> Yes
Was Pollywog able to work with you in your preferred language?	<b>100%</b> Yes
Was the help you received respectful of your culture/ethnic background?	<b>100%</b> Yes
Did Pollywog respond to you quickly?	<b>78.4%</b> Yes! I heard back from Pollywog in 1-3 days <b>11.8%</b> Sort of. I heard back from Pollywog within a week.
How clearly were our services explained to you?	<b>54.9%</b> Very clearly <b>23.5%</b> Clearly
Please rate the quality of the services you received.	<b>72%</b> Very good <b>16%</b> Good
How likely are you to recommend Pollywog to a family member or friend?	<b>79.6%</b> Very likely <b>10.2%</b> Likely
If you need help again, would you come back to Pollywog?	<b>82.4%</b> Very likely <b>9.8%</b> Likely

## Our Parent Voices

Pollywog sent surveys through our social media to ask mothers' or parents' opinions about the experience of using Pollywog services. Here are some comments from families from this past year:

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*"Thank you for helping me feel connected and not alone!"*

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*"This program has given me the support, tools and resources I needed to help me with every aspect of birth to being a mother and being a young adult in today's world. "*

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*"I like getting your emails with articles and listings of community events and such."*

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*"The people Pollywog connected me with were incredibly kind and helpful."*

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*"Moving to Corvallis during our pregnancy, we didn't know where to start. Pollywog connected us with much needed resources, so we were ready to hit the ground running 😊"*

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*"I'm delighted and impressed that this resource exists for families. Both women I spoke with on the phone were very helpful. I haven't yet received any resources, but I've been impressed thus far with my communications as well as just the fact that this exists."*

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*"My family appreciates this program for all it's given us, and my mother said she's thankful for it because she knows how hard raising children can be. A program like this for her would've changed her and her kids' lives, and she wouldn't have been so stressed out. She can see that my life as a mother doesn't have to go the same direction cause of programs like these thru Pollywog. "*

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*"Your staff have always been so friendly. I feel cared for and supported during every conversation."*

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## Looking Ahead

We recognize the diverse needs of children, mothers and families from different social, cultural, and linguistic backgrounds. Therefore, we are committed to offering resources and connections to all families, including prenatal care, child care and education, support for parents, the physical and mental health of mothers and children, and nutrition. In addition, we are committed to listening to the diverse family voices and bringing partners together to ensure service coordination that is more equitable and culturally and linguistically competent in the future.

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## Preschool Promise

### Introduction

**Preschool Promise (PSP)**, a publicly funded program, offers free, high-quality preschool to children aged three and four living at or below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level in Oregon. Families may choose their PSP setting from various settings, including culturally specific programs, licensed center-based, home-based child care, school districts, Head Start programs, Relief Nurseries, education service districts, and community-based organizations that best fit their needs.

ELH of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties respects and understands children and families' social, cultural, and linguistic needs. By working closely with our partners, ELH is working on expanding access to culturally responsive early learning programs and establishing an inclusive, equitable, and welcoming environment for all families. In addition, we encourage engaging parents as partners in their child's learning and development.

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## Chapter 6: Data, Engagement, and Advocacy



The 2023 Regional Data Book aims to deliver a fundamental insight into the environment surrounding our children and families and to facilitate data-informed decision-making. In addition, we recognize the truth of bias and inequality in the data system and are committed to making this data book more representative. Unfortunately, however, due to the pandemic of COVID-19, some data collection was discontinued and lacked consistency. Even so, this data book will help us be better equipped to share, use, and communicate data facts. Furthermore, we are committed to developing a data-informed culture in the ELH Region and encouraging stakeholders, agencies, and communities to make data-driven advocacy and decisions to solve challenges facing our children, mothers and families.