



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

Regional Data Book 2023



Our Charge

The 2023 Regional Data Book from the Early Learning Hub of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties is intended to provide the most current and comprehensive picture of the status and well-being of children in our region to our partners, local communities, stakeholders, and the state. The data presented here will guide and support strategic decision-making by our Governing Board to increase family stability, improve kindergarten readiness, and ensure service coordination that is equitable and culturally and linguistically competent for our region. In addition, we designed this data book to assist our community partners and stakeholders in serving local children and families.

Executive Summary Regional Data Book 2023

Demographics of Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties

Population

- The population of **Linn County** is 127,200, including 28,772 children under 18 years old, 7,555 children under 5, and 1,255 children aged 5; the population in **Benton County** is 94,667, including 15,391 children under 18 years old, 3,735 children under 5, and 892 children aged 5; the population in **Lincoln County** is 49,866, including 8,421 children under 18 years old, 2,122 children under 5, and 531 children aged 5.
- Hispanic or Latino is the largest non-White population in each county, accounting for 10.2% in **Linn County**, 8.2% in **Benton County**, and 10% in **Lincoln County**.
- The median age is 39.9 in **Linn County**, 33.3 in **Benton County**, and 51.6 in **Lincoln County**.
- The median household income is \$63,313 in **Linn County**, \$68,732 in **Benton County**, and \$54,961 in **Lincoln County**.
- The percentage of people speaking a language other than English at home is 13.6% in **Benton County**, followed by 7.7% in **Linn County** and 7.2% in **Lincoln County**.
- The percentage of people speaking Spanish at home is 6.2% in **Linn County**, followed by 5.6% in **Lincoln County** and 4.9% in **Benton County**.

Families and Children

- The percentage of households with children has decreased in the past ten years, with 25.1% of households in **Linn County** with children in 2021, followed by 21.5% in **Benton County** and 16.6% in **Lincoln County**.
- 42.4% of families with children in **Lincoln County** are single-parent families, higher than the statewide rate (30.2%), followed by 29.6% in **Linn County** and 29.2% in **Benton County**.



Rural Communities

- **Benton County** (35.6%) has the highest percentage of young children living in rural areas, followed by **Lincoln County** (32.7%) and **Linn County** (15.9%) in our region.
- Rural communities face more disparities, including higher poverty, unemployment, lack of transportation, limited access to healthcare, lower education levels, and reduced access to quality child care and education.

Early Child Care and Education

Preschool Enrollment

- The preschool enrollment rate is 21.8% (662 out of 3,042 children ages 3 to 4 years) in **Linn County**, much lower than the statewide rate (42.2%), 43.5% (592 out of 1,360) in **Benton County**, and 44.2% (356 out of 810) in **Lincoln County**.
- Of the children enrolled in preschool, 53% are in public preschool in **Linn County**, 46.6% in **Benton County**, and 80.6% in **Lincoln County**.

Availability

- **Linn County** has 3,717 childcare slots provided by 145 providers, followed by 3,014 slots provided by 86 providers in **Benton County** and 1,241 slots provided by 47 providers in **Lincoln County**.
- Only eight slots are available from regulated programs per 100 children in **Linn County**, followed by 10 in **Lincoln County** and 18 in **Benton County**.
- Our region is considered a “child care desert” where access to regulated child care is limited for all children, with the greatest need for child care slots for children ages 0 to 2 years.

Affordability

The median annual cost of toddler care in a child care center: is \$9,420 in **Linn County**, which accounts for 39% of a full-time job pay with the minimum wage, \$14,828 in **Benton County** (60% of a full-time job pay with the minimum wage), and \$7,320 in **Lincoln County** (30% of a full-time job pay with the minimum wage).

Early Child Care Teacher Salary Range

The range of annual median early childcare teacher salary is \$25,480 to \$31,762 in **Linn County**, followed by \$25,480 to \$34,320 in **Benton County** and \$24,419 to \$45,750 in **Lincoln County**, which means early child care teachers could be paid less than a full-time job with minimum wage (\$28,080).

K-12 Education

Kindergarten Assessment

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Kindergarten Assessment was put on hold by the Oregon Early Learning Division. The Oregon Department of Education (ODE) and the Early Learning Division (ELD) are redesigning the assessment for a greater focus on promoting equity and prioritizing family voice. Schools have been invited to pilot components of the newly redesigned Kindergarten Assessment, known as the Early Learning Transition Check-In.

Assessment of English Language Arts (ELA), Math, and Science

- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2019-20 school year assessment for ELA, Math, and Science was canceled, and the 2020-21 school year assessment is incomplete and not representative due to low participation rates.
- The proficiency rates of ELA, Math, and Science in the three counties significantly dropped in 2021-22, with the rates in **Linn County** and **Lincoln County** both lower than the statewide levels, respectively.
- Certain student group proficiency rates are much lower than the rates for all students, including ELA, Math in students experiencing homelessness, students in foster care, and students with disabilities.

Graduation Rate

- 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 statewide level.
- Students experiencing homelessness and students with disabilities have significantly lower four-year cohort graduation rates than other student groups in our region.

Teacher Experience

Compared to pre-pandemic, the percentages of licensed teachers with more than three years of experience in the three counties have decreased, with 73.2% in **Linn County**, 74.8% in **Benton County**, and 67% in **Lincoln County** in 2021-22.

Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education (EI/ECSE) Services

- **Linn County** has 284 infants, toddlers, and preschool children enrolled in Special Education Services, 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%).



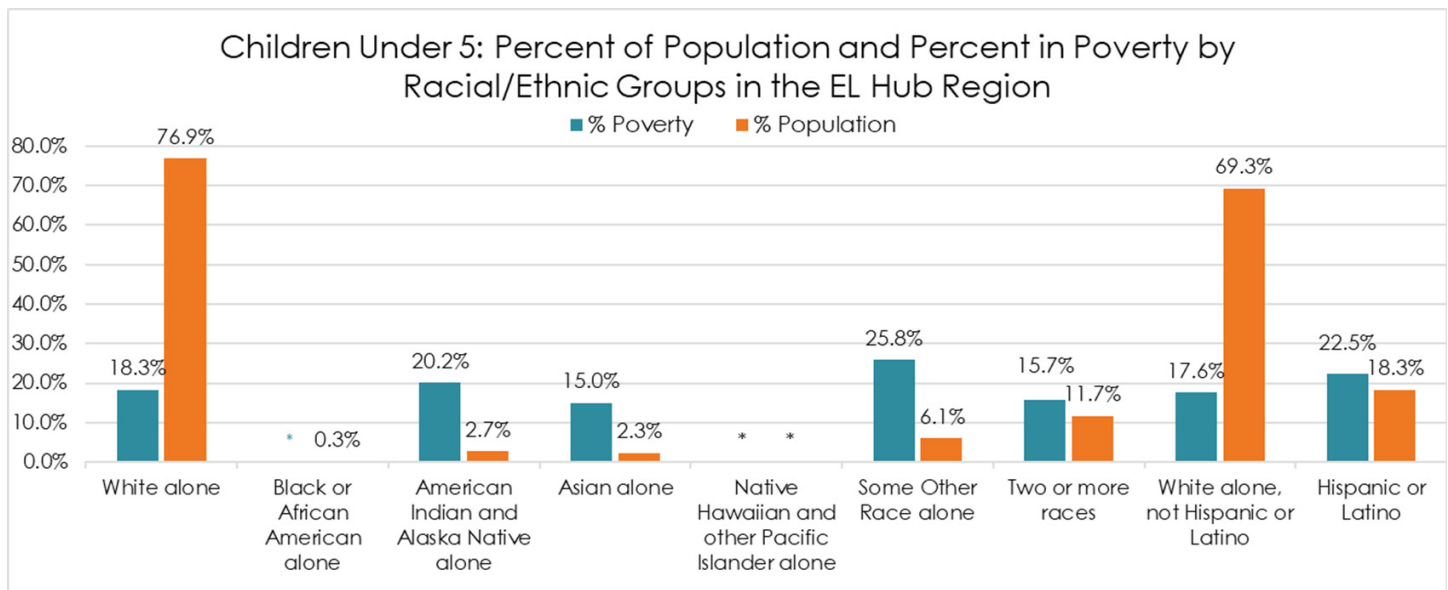
K-12 Students experiencing Homelessness

- **Linn County** (993) has the highest number of students experiencing homelessness in our region.
- **Lincoln County** (12.1%) has the highest percentage of students lacking stable housing in our region in the past four years,
- More than 1 in 10 students in **Lincoln County** lack stable housing.

Families and Economic Well-being

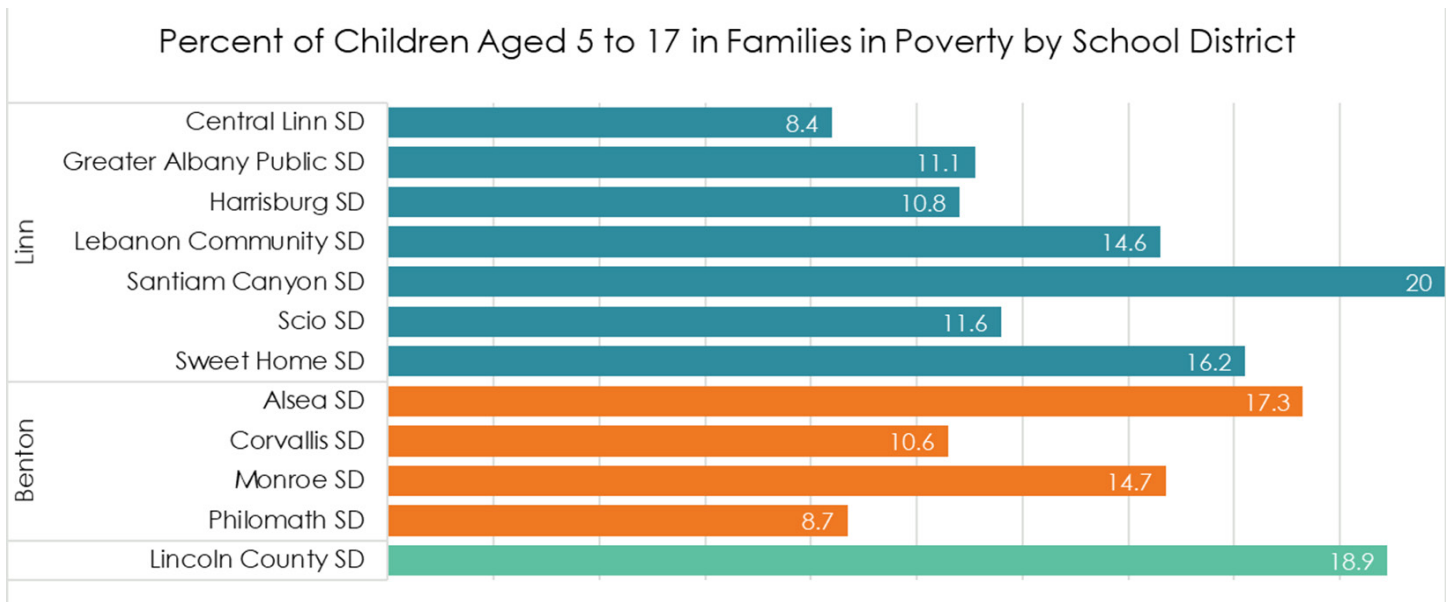
Children in Poverty

- 27.8% of children under six years old (479) live under 100% Federal Poverty Level in **Lincoln County**, followed by 16.5% (1,466) in **Linn County** and 14.8% (932) in **Benton County**.
- 57.4% of children under six years old (1,156) live under 200% Federal Poverty Level in **Lincoln County**, followed by 46.6% (3,539) in **Linn County** and 29.1% (2,249) in **Benton County**.
- Families with young children are more inclined to live in poverty, especially single mothers with young children.
- More than seven in 10 (77.5%) single mothers with young children in **Benton County** live in poverty, followed by 65% in **Lincoln County** and 45.6% in **Linn County**, all higher than the statewide rate (39.2%).



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

Note on data suppression: When no population estimate exists in the ACS database, a * represents 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.



Data Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), 2021, United States Census Bureau.

Parental Employment

- Families with young children (under six years) have lower percentages of all available parents in the labor force than families with older children (6 to 17 years).
- Linn County** (62.2%) has the highest percentage of families with children under six years where all parents are in the labor force, followed by **Benton County** (61.8%) and **Lincoln County** (61.7%).

Cost-Burdened Housing

- Low-income households (less than \$35,000) are significantly more likely to be cost-burdened, with higher percentages in of cost-burden among households in **Benton County**.
- 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 the three counties.

Food Insecurity

- Children living in food-insecure households have limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate food.
- Lincoln County** (24.4%) has the highest percentage of children in food-insecure households, followed by **Linn County** (18.5%), and both rates are more significant than the statewide level (15.4%). 13.4% of children in **Benton County** are in food-insecure households.

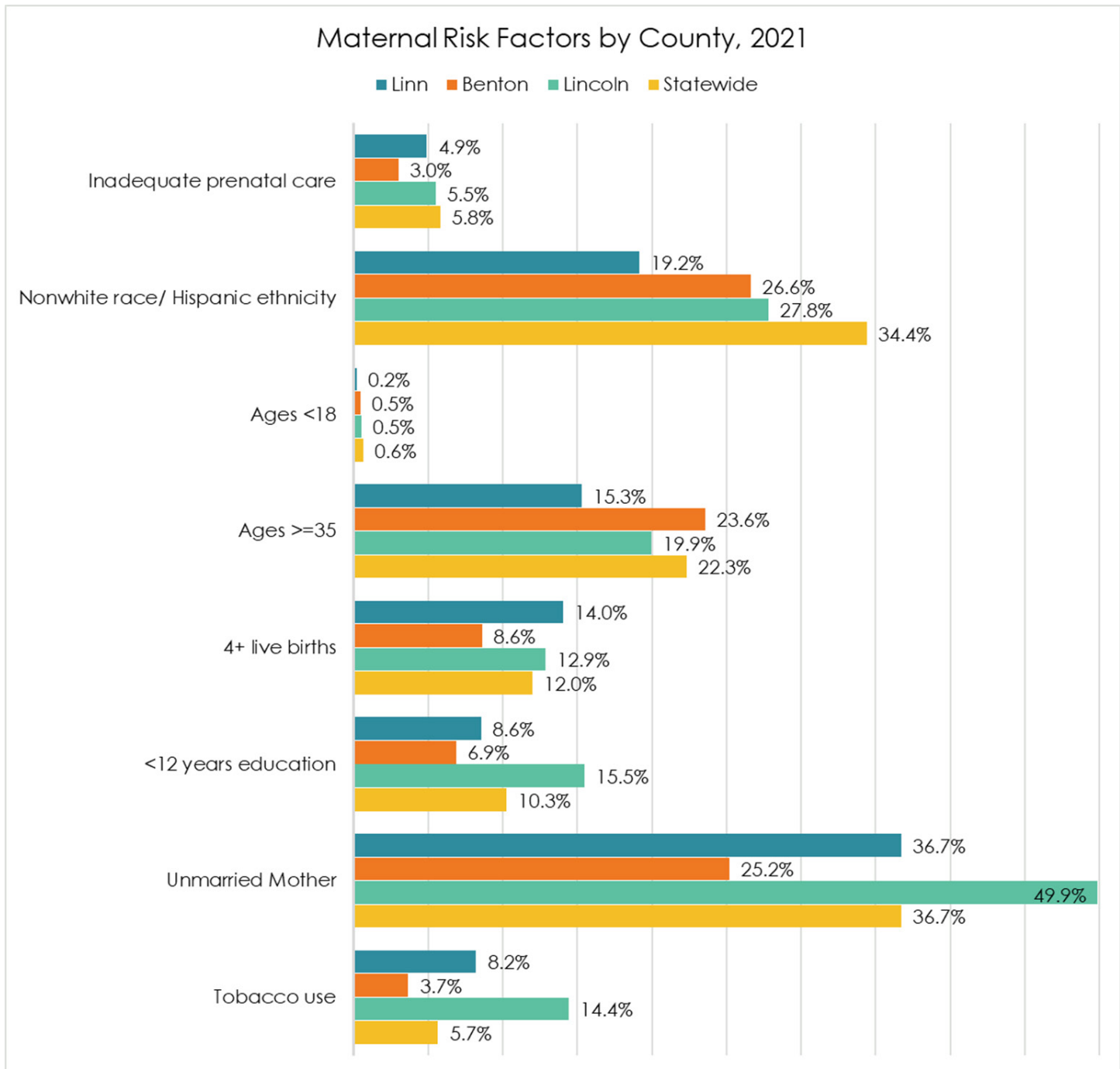


Health Insurance and OHP

- 8.2% of young children (under six years) in **Linn County** are without health insurance in our region, followed by 5.2% in **Lincoln County**, and both rates are higher than the statewide rate (2.9%).
- **Benton County** has 1.4% of young children without health insurance.

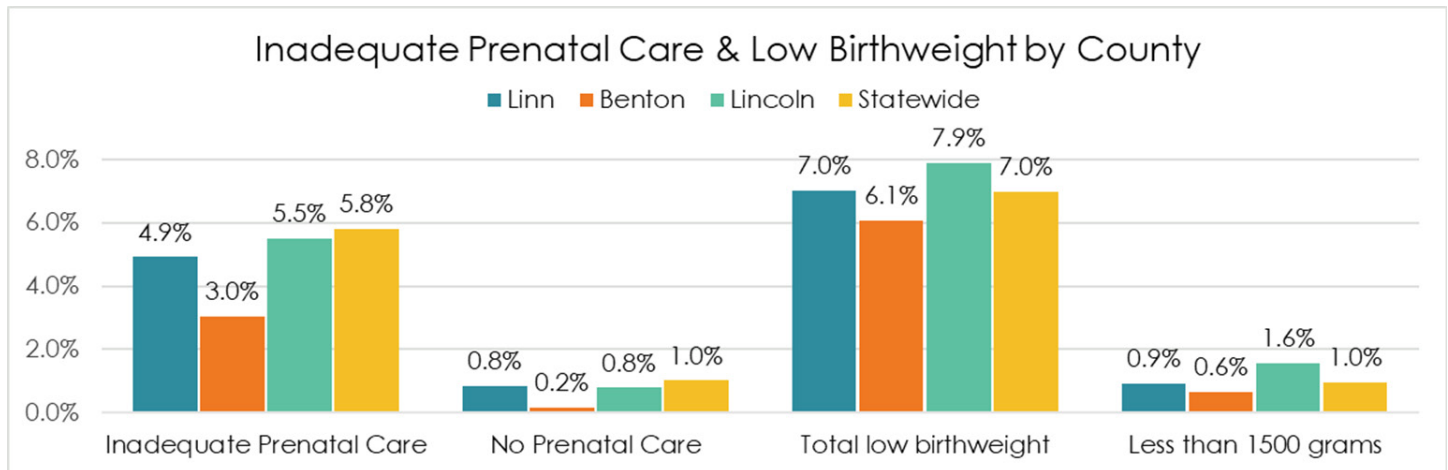
Maternal and Child Health

Maternal Risk Factors



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

Prenatal Care and Birthweight

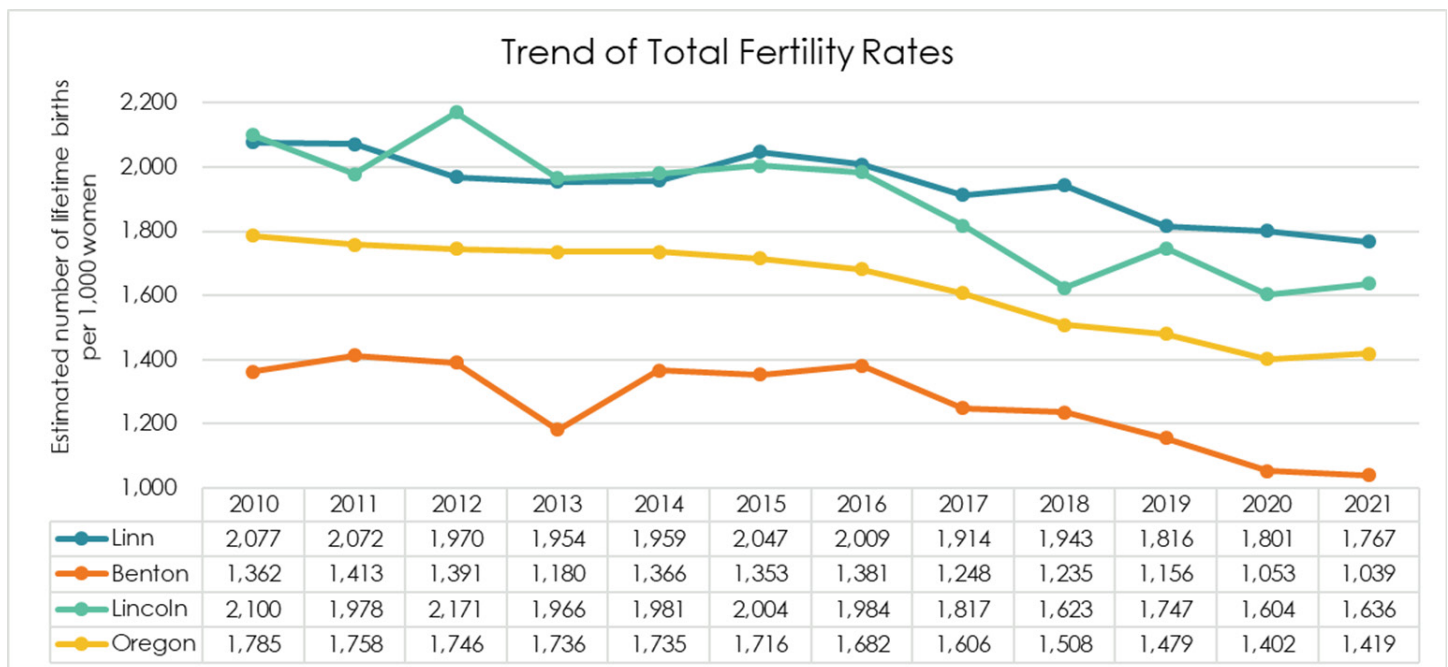


Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, 2021, Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

Birth and Mother's Age

- Linn County** and **Lincoln County** both have higher numbers of new births to mothers ages 25 to 29, compared to mothers ages 30 to 34 in **Benton County**.
- Lincoln County** (49.9%) has the highest percentage of new births to unmarried mothers, higher than the statewide rate (36.5%), followed by **Linn County** (36.7%) and **Benton County** (25.3%).

Fertility Rate



Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, 2021, Oregon Center for Health Statistics. The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSST5Y2010-2021.S0101.

Note: Total Fertility Rate is a ratio that estimates the number of lifetime births per 1,000 women, given current birth rates by age.

Teen Pregnancy and Birth to Teens

Teen pregnancy and teen birth rates (per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19 years) have dropped significantly in our region in recent years.

Immunization Rate

- Two-year-old immunization rates have improved in our region but are still lower than the statewide rate (71%).
- **Linn County** (70%) had the highest immunization rate in 2021, followed by **Lincoln County** (69%) and **Benton County** (68%) in our region.

Issues of obesity, adverse childhood experience, social and emotional health, and substance use

The 2020 Oregon Student Health Survey found that children and youths in our region are struggling with issues such as obesity, adverse childhood experiences, social and emotional health, and substance use. It is important for families, schools, and communities to work together to provide support for these children and help them develop healthy coping skills.

Child Welfare

- **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).
- In 2021, **Linn County** recorded the highest number of child abuse incidents at 663, with **Benton County** and **Lincoln County** following at 253 and 163 respectively. Notably, threats of harm and neglect were the most common factors contributing to these incidents.



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Chapter 1: Introduction

Purpose

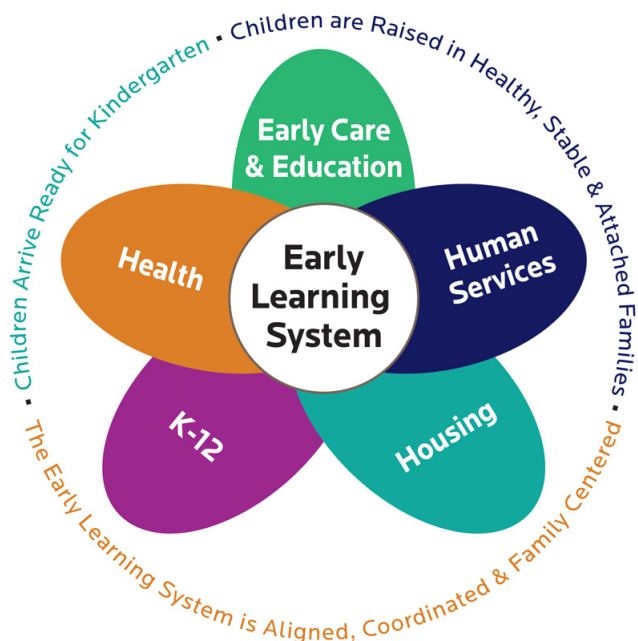
The Regional Data Book aims to track the status and well-being of our children and provide snapshots of how children are faring from four main aspects – early child care and education, K-12 education, families and economic well-being, and maternal and child health. The data presented here will guide and support strategic decision-making by our Governing Board to increase family stability, improve kindergarten readiness, and ensure service coordination that is equitable and culturally and linguistically competent for our region. In addition, we designed this data book to assist our community partners and stakeholders in serving local children and families.

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.

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-driven 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 & Lincoln Counties

The Early Learning Hub of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties serves Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians. According to 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates, our region has a total population of 271,733, including 52,584 children under 18 years and 13,412 children under five years. 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 (EL Hub) 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 EL Hub 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 brought more challenges to this situation. The EL Hub of Linn, Benton & Lincoln counties is committed to working with partners and communities to include diverse family voices and to do our best to meet the diverse needs of all children and their families in our region.

Notes on the Data

The 2023 Regional Data Book relies on U.S. Census Bureau, State Department, and other 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 presented 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, the EL Hub'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.

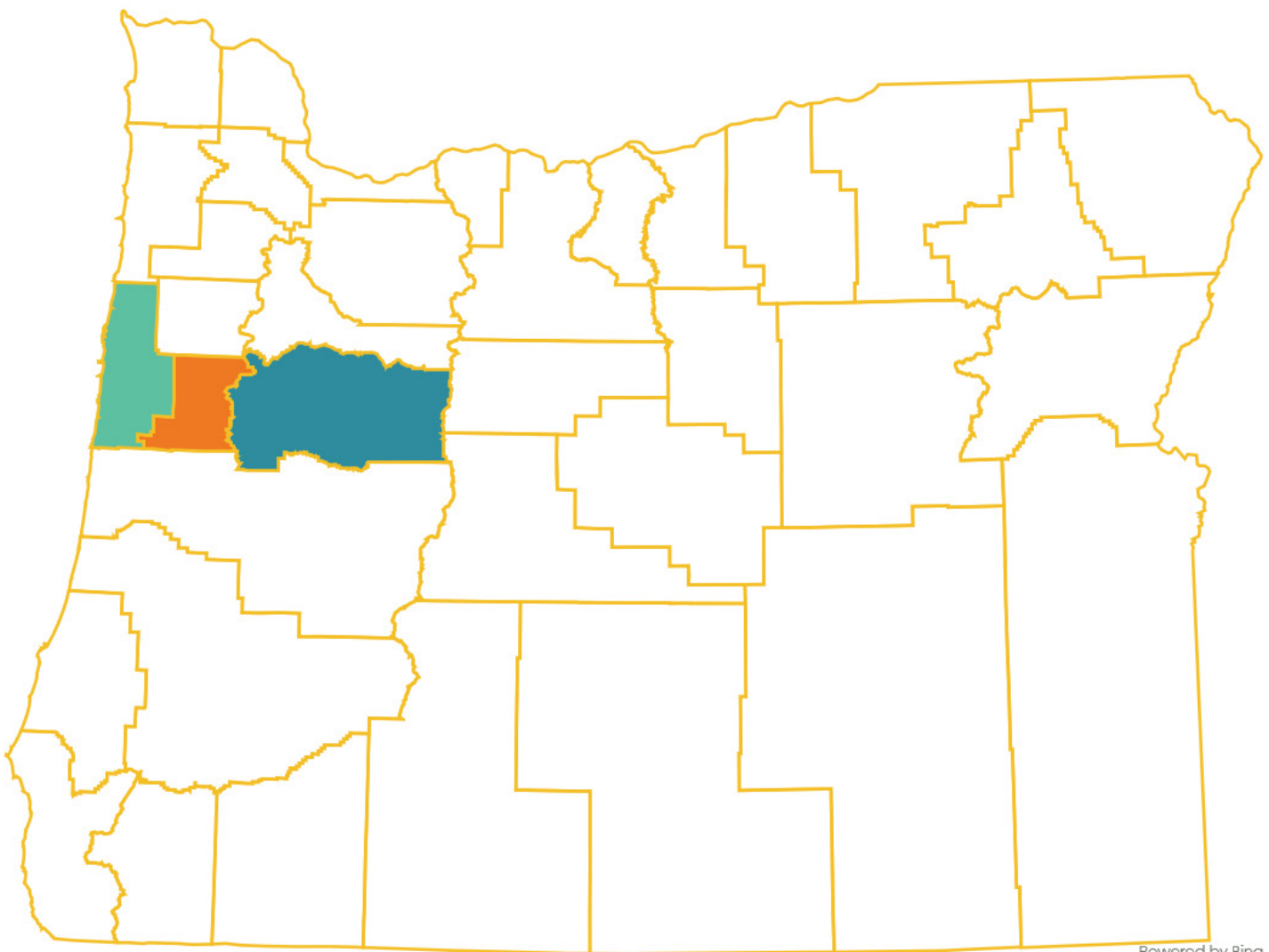


Chapter 2: Demographics

This chapter presents demographic facts about the population composition, median household income, households with own children, industry, language, access to computers and the Internet, and educational attainment in our region.

Map of the Early Learning Hub Region

■ Linn ■ Benton ■ Lincoln



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The Demographics of Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties

Population by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group

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/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.

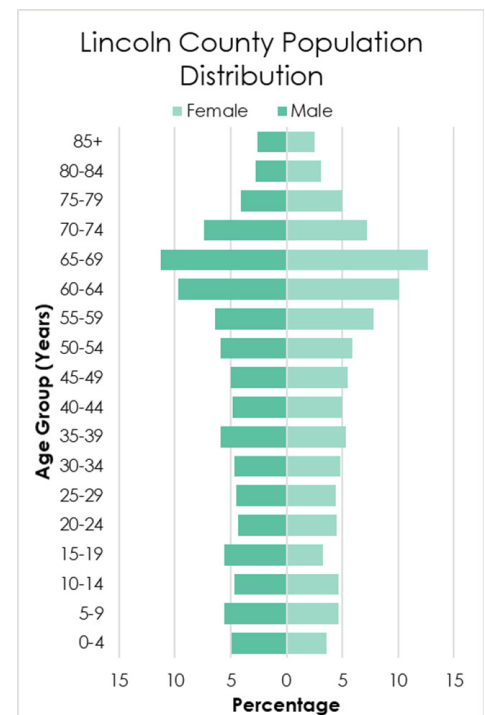
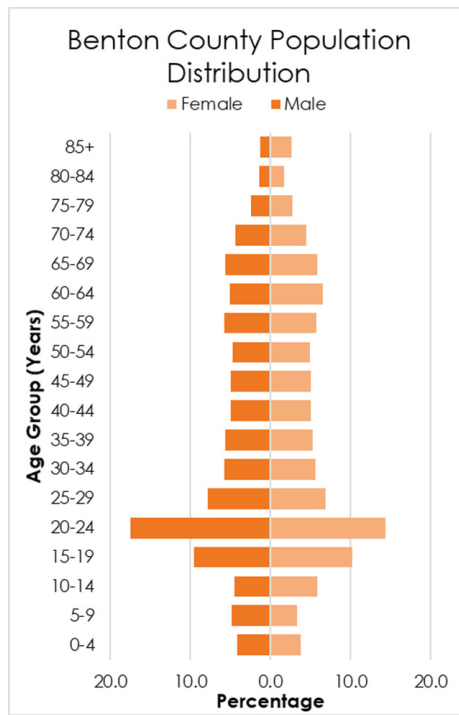
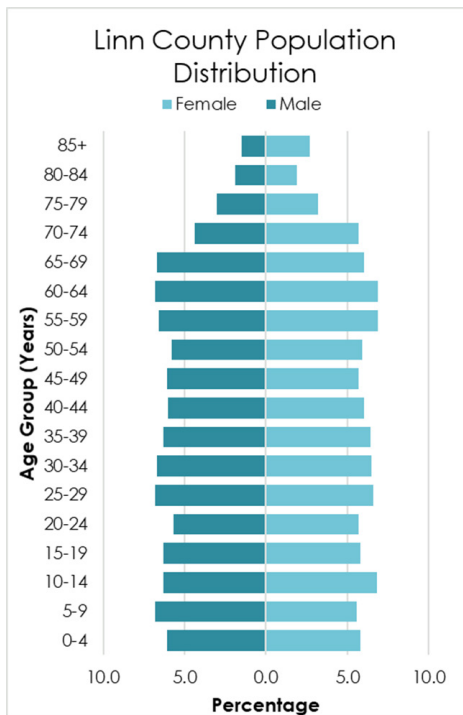
Notes:

- The U.S. Census Bureau collects race data in accordance with guidelines provided by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and these data are based on self-identification. The racial categories included in the census questionnaire generally reflect a social definition of race recognized in this country and not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically. In addition, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include racial and national origin or sociocultural groups. People may choose to report more than one race to indicate their racial mixture, such as "American Indian" and "White." People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be of any race.
- OMB requires five minimum categories (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander) for race. OMB permits the Census Bureau also to use a sixth category - Some Other Race. Respondents may report more than one race.
- The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin.

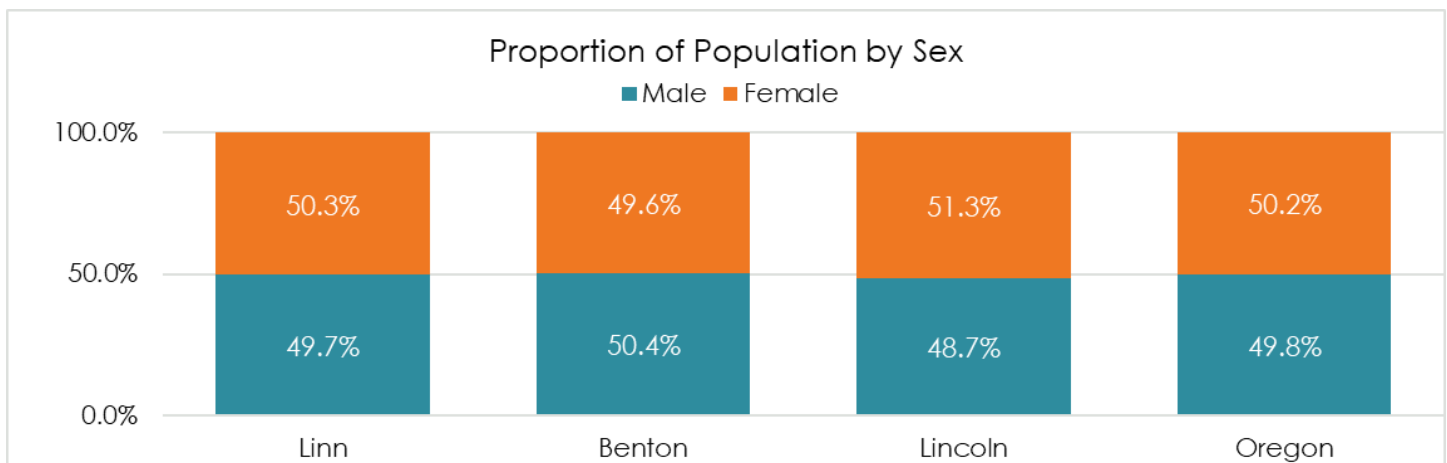
Population by Age Group								
	Total Population		Median Age		Children under 18		Children under 5	
	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021
Linn	114,315	127,200	38.9	39.9	28,254	28,772	7,605	7,555
Benton	84,158	94,667	31.9	33.3	15,154	15,391	3,701	3,735
Lincoln	45,857	49,866	49.4	51.6	8,109	8,421	2,246	2,122
Our 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 the three counties compared to the number in 2011.
- The population of children under five years in **Lincoln County** decreased even though the total population increased compared to 2011.
- The median age of **Lincoln County** is 51.6 years, which is the highest in our region, followed by **Linn County** (39.9 years).
- The median age of **Benton County** is 33.3 years, which is the lowest in our 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 2.6% greater than males.



Population & Median Household Income by ZIP Code					
Area	County	City	Total Population	Under 5 Years	Median Income
97321	Linn	Albany	29,121	1,513	87,435
97322	Linn	Albany	37,361	3,292	61,285
97324	Benton	Alsea	1,274	23	56,595
97326	Benton	Blodgett	941	32	84,167
97327	Linn	Brownsville	3,137	132	73,580
97329	Linn	Cascadia	33	-	-
97330	Benton	Corvallis	43,813	1,530	64,685
97331	Benton	Corvallis	3,656	-	-
97333	Benton	Corvallis	22,938	827	57,034
97335	Linn	Crabtree	45	-	-
97336	Linn	Crawfordsville	86	-	-
97341	Lincoln	Depoe Bay	3,355	74	50,817
97343	Lincoln	Eddyville	370	14	90,492
97345	Linn	Foster	759	12	46,455
97348	Linn	Halsey	1,810	118	88,458
97355	Linn	Lebanon	31,643	1,640	57,077
97357	Lincoln	Logsdon	243	-	54,250
97358	Linn	Lyons	2,380	40	85,114
97360	Linn	Mill City	2,424	124	61,736
97364	Lincoln	Neotsu	690	103	93,073
97365	Lincoln	Newport	10,761	436	53,072
97366	Lincoln	Newport	2,045	27	73,740
97367	Lincoln	Lincoln City	10,902	535	50,901
97368	Lincoln	Otis	3,148	143	55,027
97369	Lincoln	Otter Rock	148	-	-
97370	Benton	Philomath	9,378	446	84,792
97374	Linn	Scio	4,483	368	82,648
97376	Lincoln	Seal Rock	1,156	-	62,829
97377	Linn	Shedd	846	-	89,732
97380	Lincoln	Siletz	2,240	194	61,964
97386	Linn	Sweet Home	14,760	530	56,100
97388	Lincoln	Gleneden Beach	717	20	60,133
97389	Linn	Tangent	1,856	35	76,731
97390	Lincoln	Tidewater	557	-	62,961
97391	Lincoln	Toledo	6,253	446	54,200
97394	Lincoln	Waldport	5,110	106	53,850
97446	Linn	Harrisburg	5,639	464	45,233
97456	Benton	Monroe	3,253	122	52,772
97498	Lincoln	Yachats	1,969	38	67,553

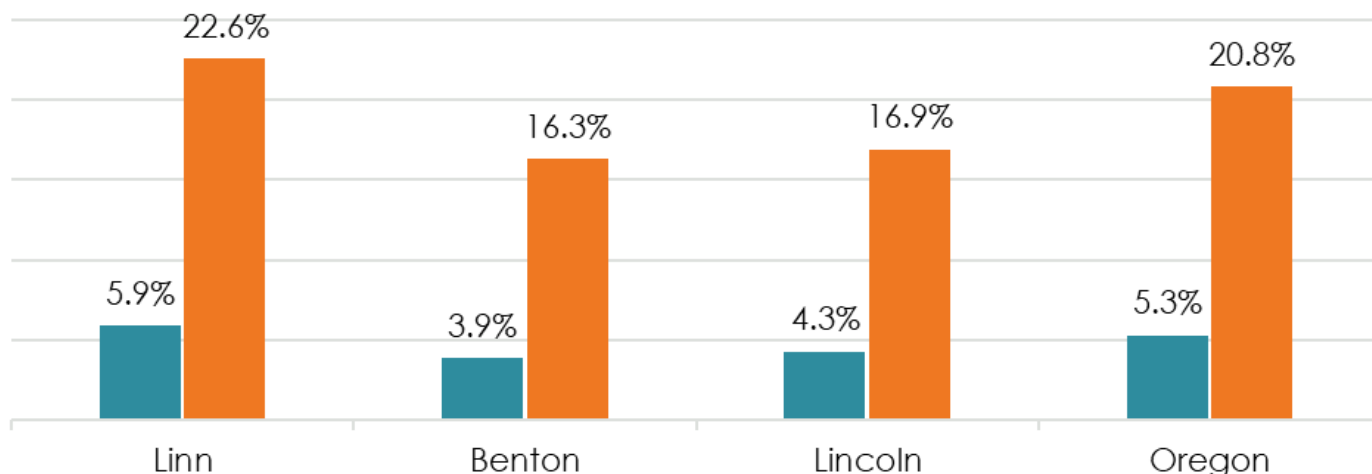
Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S0101, ACSDT5Y2021.S1901.

Notes:

- indicates that the estimate could not be computed because there were insufficient sample observations.
- Zip Codes do not generally correspond to city boundaries.

Percentage of Children by Age Group

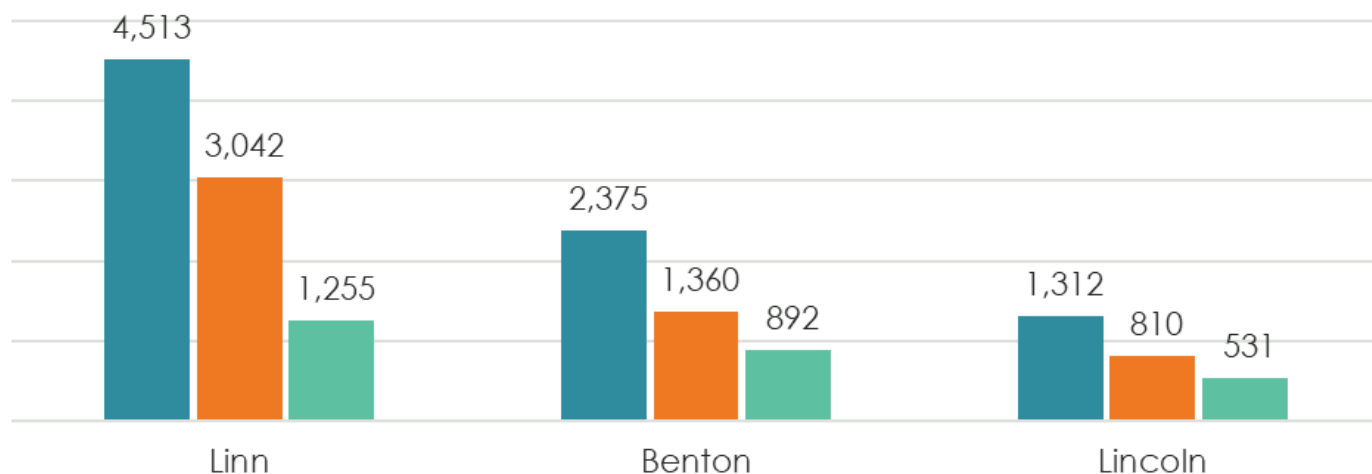
■ Under 5 years ■ Under 18 years



Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S0101.

Young Children by Age Group

■ Under 3 years ■ 3 and 4 years ■ 5 years

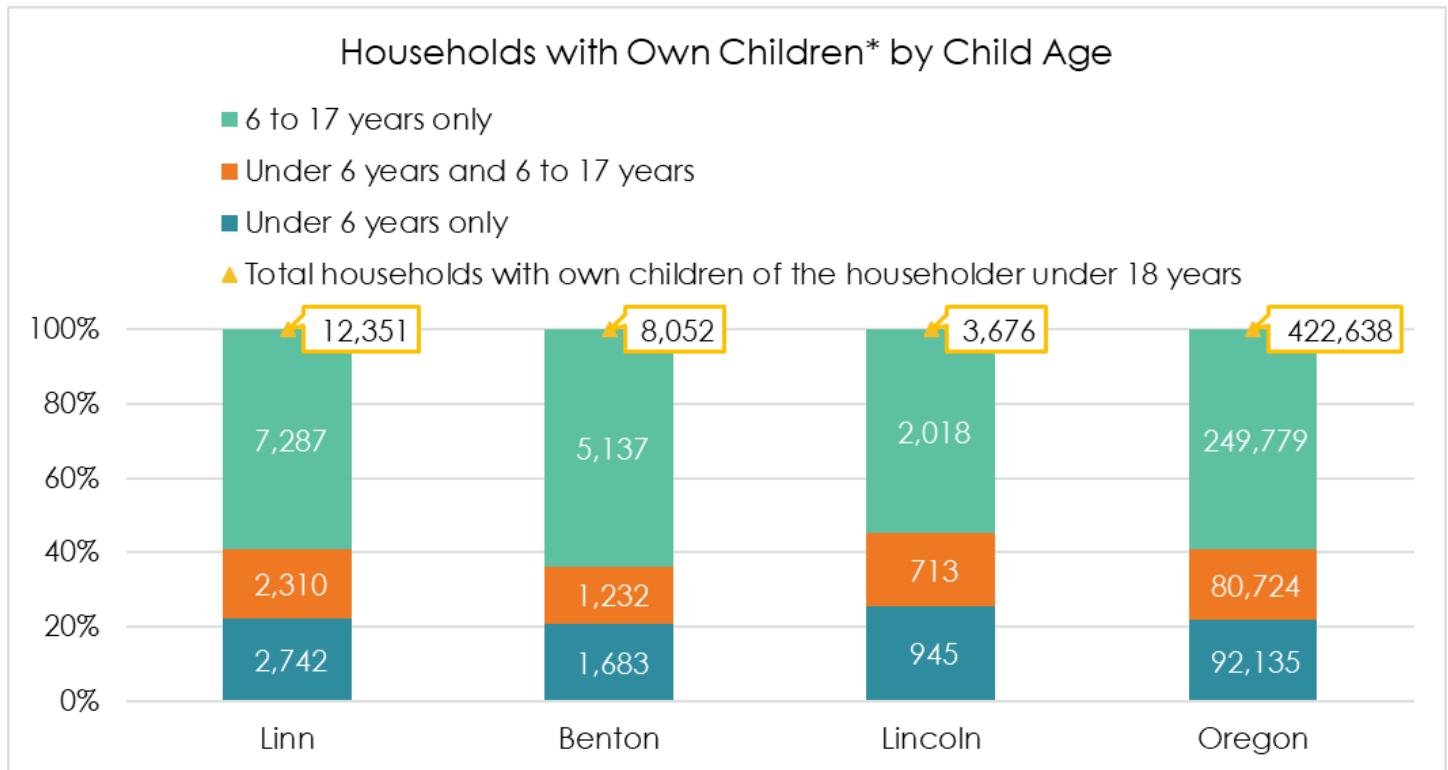


Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.B09001.

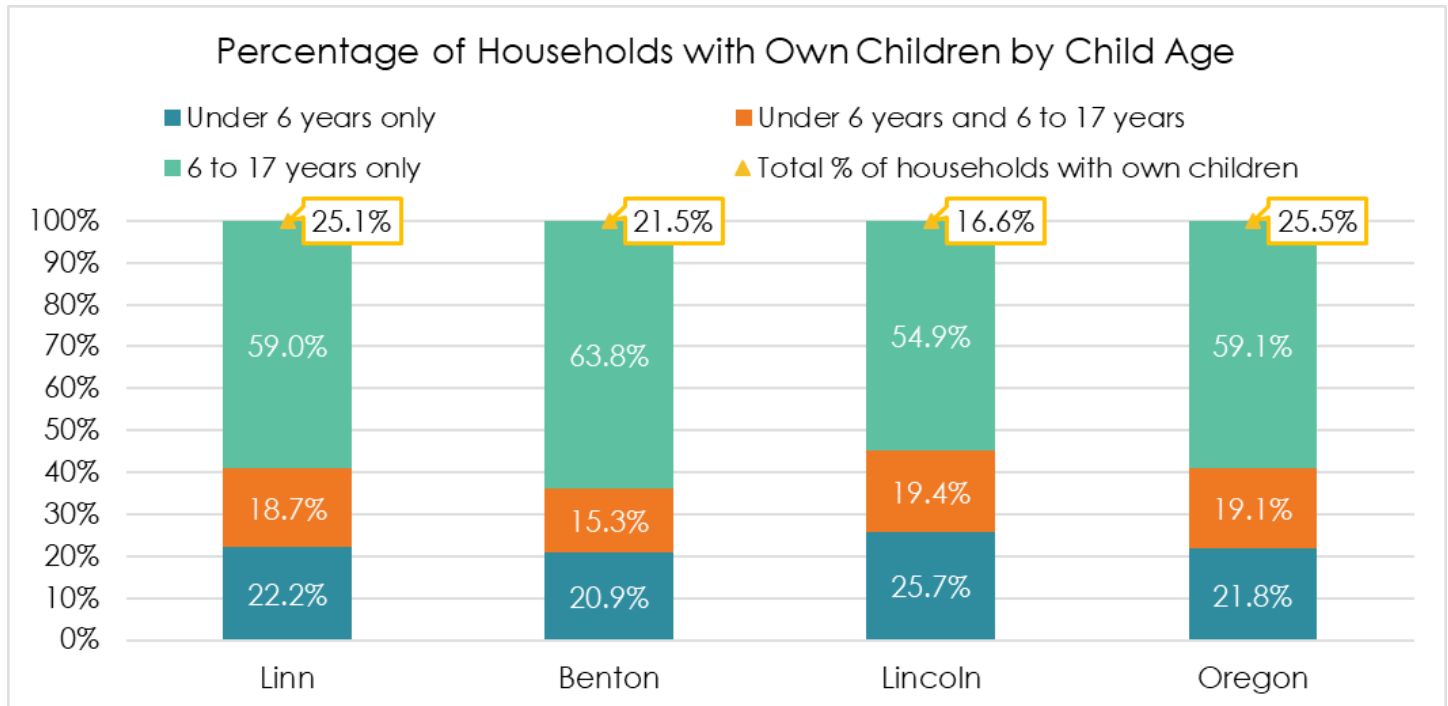
How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- **Linn County** has the highest percentages of children in the age group under five years (5.9%) and under 18 years (22.6%), both of which are higher than the statewide numbers.
- **Benton County** has the lowest percentages of children in the age group under five years (3.9%) and under 18 years (16.3%), both smaller than the statewide numbers.

Households and Children



Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S1101.

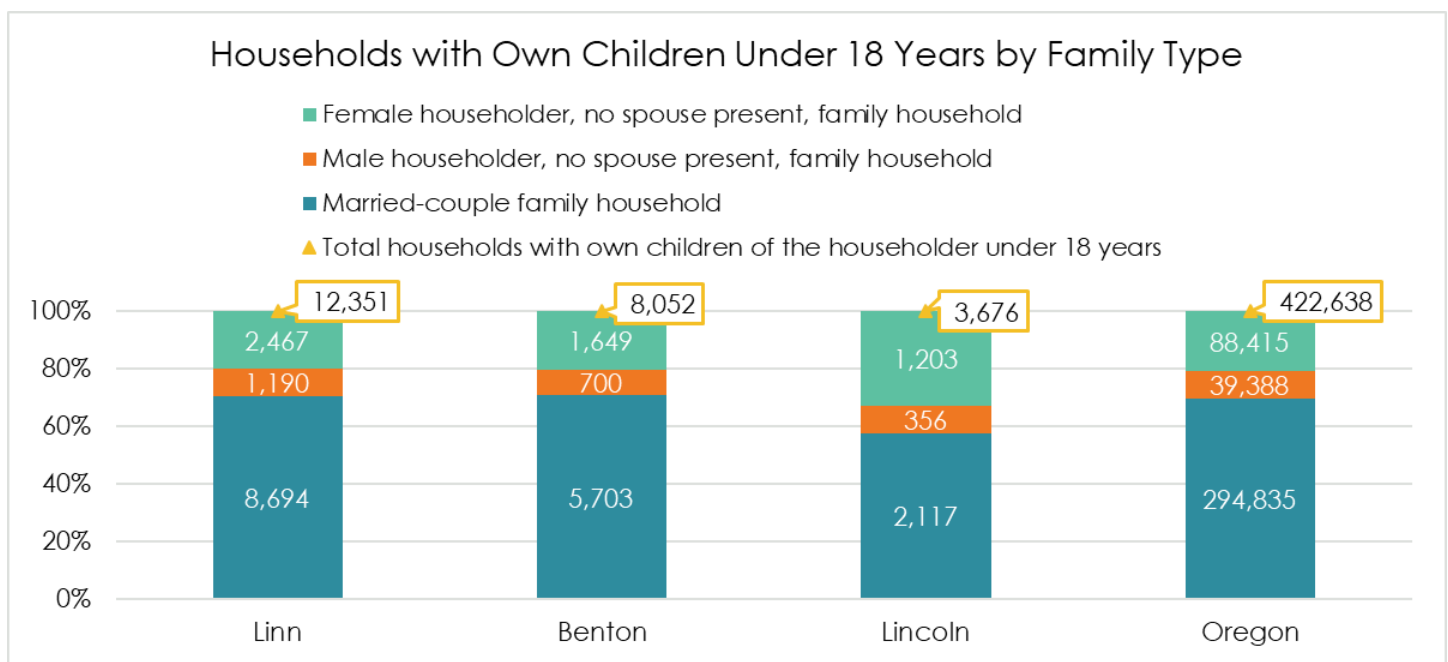


Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S1101.

Note: "Own children" are classified as any children under 18 who are the biological, adopted, or stepchildren of the householder.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- **Linn County** (25.1%) (12,351) has the most significant number of households with their own children, followed by **Benton County** ((8,052) and **Lincoln County** ((3,676).
- **Linn County** (25.1%) has the most significant percentage of total households with their own children, followed by **Benton County** (21.5%) and **Lincoln County** (16.6%), and these rates are all lower than the statewide rate (25.5%).
- Of all the households with their own children in **Linn County**, 22.2% are with children under 6 years only, 18.7% are with children under 6 years and 6 to 17 years, and 59.0% are with children 6 to 17 years only.
- Of all the households with their own children in **Benton County**, 20.9% are with children under 6 years only, 15.3% are with children under 6 years and 6 to 17 years, and 63.8% are with children 6 to 17 years only.
- Of all the households with their own children in **Lincoln County**, 25.7% are with children under 6 years only, 19.4% are with children under 6 years and 6 to 17 years, and 54.9% are with children 6 to 17 years only.

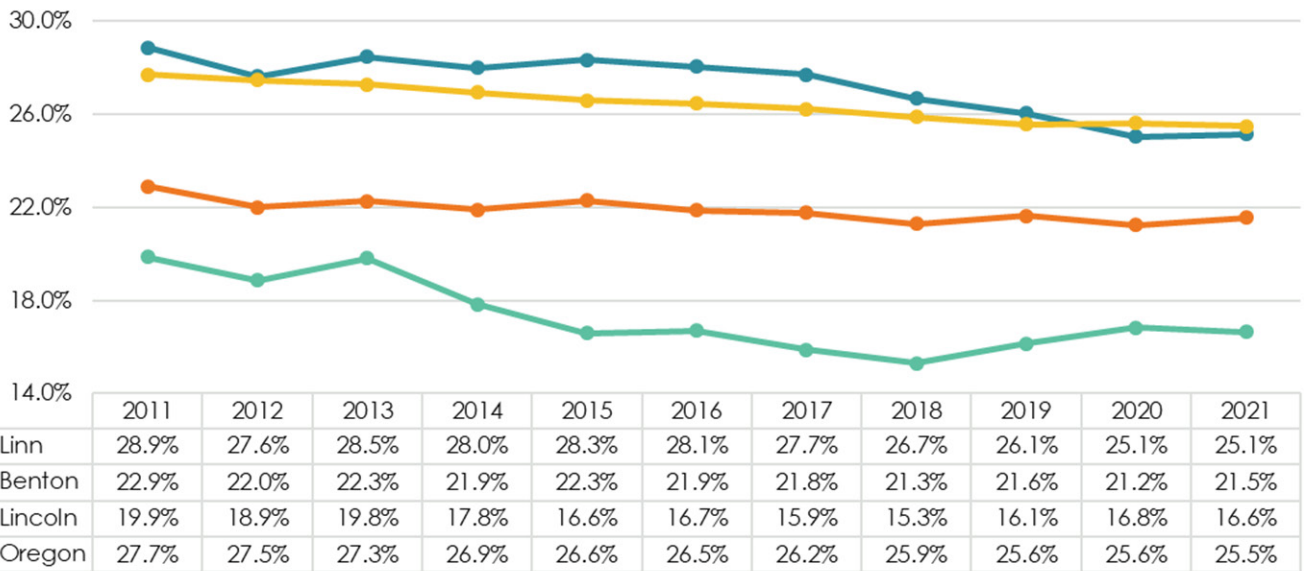


Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S1101.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

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

Trend of Households with Own Children Under 18 Years



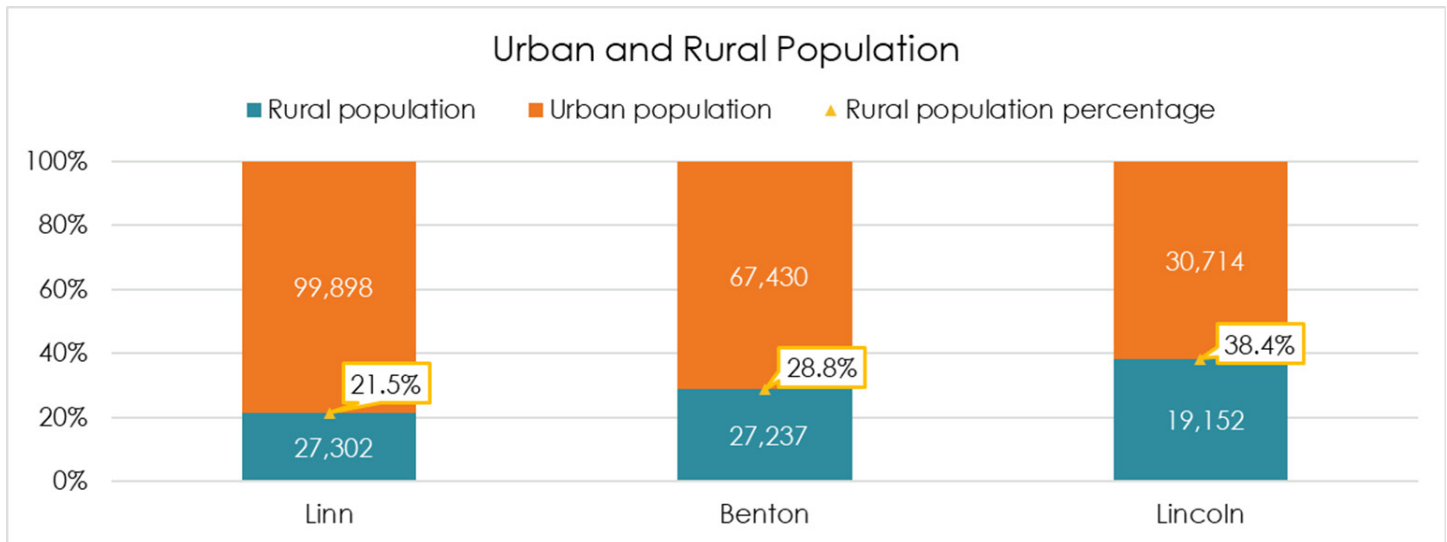
Data Source: ACSDT5Y2011-2021.S1101.

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 highest percentages of households with own children of the householder in the past ten years, followed by **Benton County** and **Lincoln County**.



The Population in Rural and Urban Areas



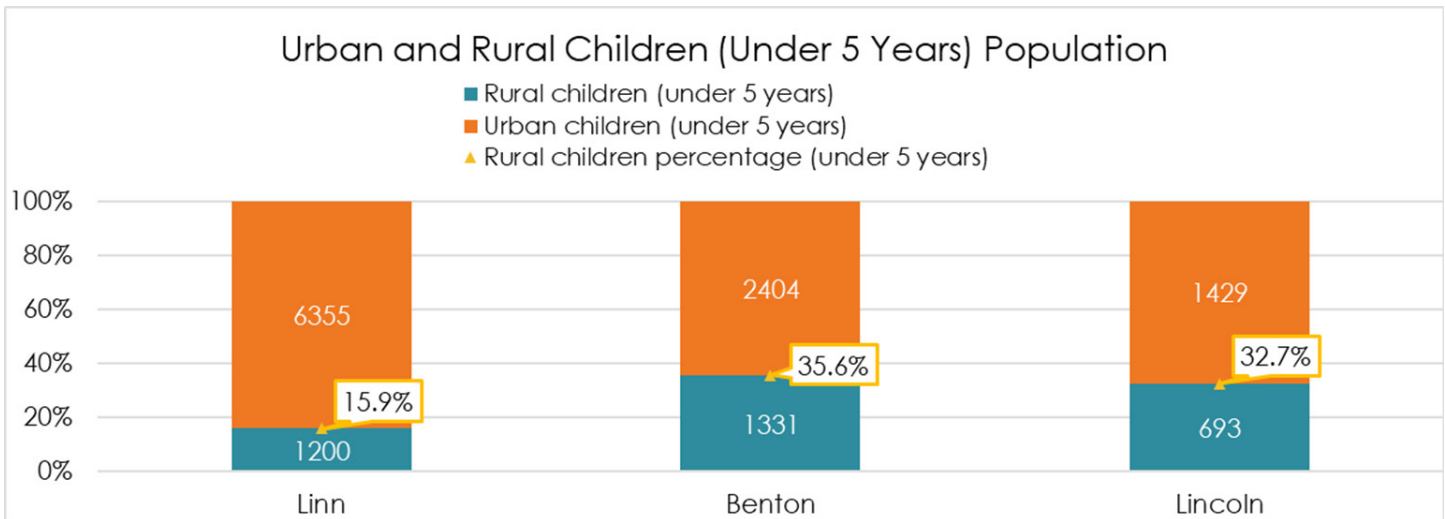
Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.S0101.

Notes:

- The Census Bureau's urban-rural classification is a delineation of geographic areas, identifying both individual urban areas and the rural area of the nation. The Census Bureau's urban areas represent the densely developed territory and encompass residential, commercial, and other non-residential urban land uses. The Census Bureau delineates urban areas after each decennial census by applying specified criteria to the decennial census and other data. "Rural" encompasses all population, housing, and territory not included within an urban area.
- For the 2020 Census, an urban area will comprise a densely settled core of census blocks that meet minimum housing unit density and/or population density requirements. This includes adjacent territory containing non-residential urban land uses. To qualify as an urban area, the territory identified according to criteria must encompass at least 2,000 housing units or a population of at least 5,000.
- 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 our 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 our region.



Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.S0101.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

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



Civilian Employment by Industry

Percent of Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over
by Industry



	Linn	Benton	Lincoln	Oregon
■ Educational services, and health care & social assistance	24.1	35.4	19.5	23.4
■ Manufacturing	13.1	8.9	5.9	11.0
■ Retail trade	11.3	9.1	12.9	11.6
■ Construction	7.6	4.8	8.0	6.6
■ Professional, scientific & management, and administrative & waste management services	7.6	10.6	8.7	11.5
■ Arts, entertainment & recreation, and accommodation & food services	7.4	10.1	19.3	9.4
■ Public administration	6.7	3.9	6.0	4.7
■ Transportation & warehousing, and utilities	5.4	2.2	3.3	4.6
■ Other services, except public administration	5.4	4.6	3.7	4.6
■ Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, and mining	4.9	3.1	3.2	2.9
■ Finance, insurance & real estate, and rental & leasing	4.1	3.7	5.7	5.5
■ Wholesale trade	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.6
■ Information	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.6

Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.DP03.

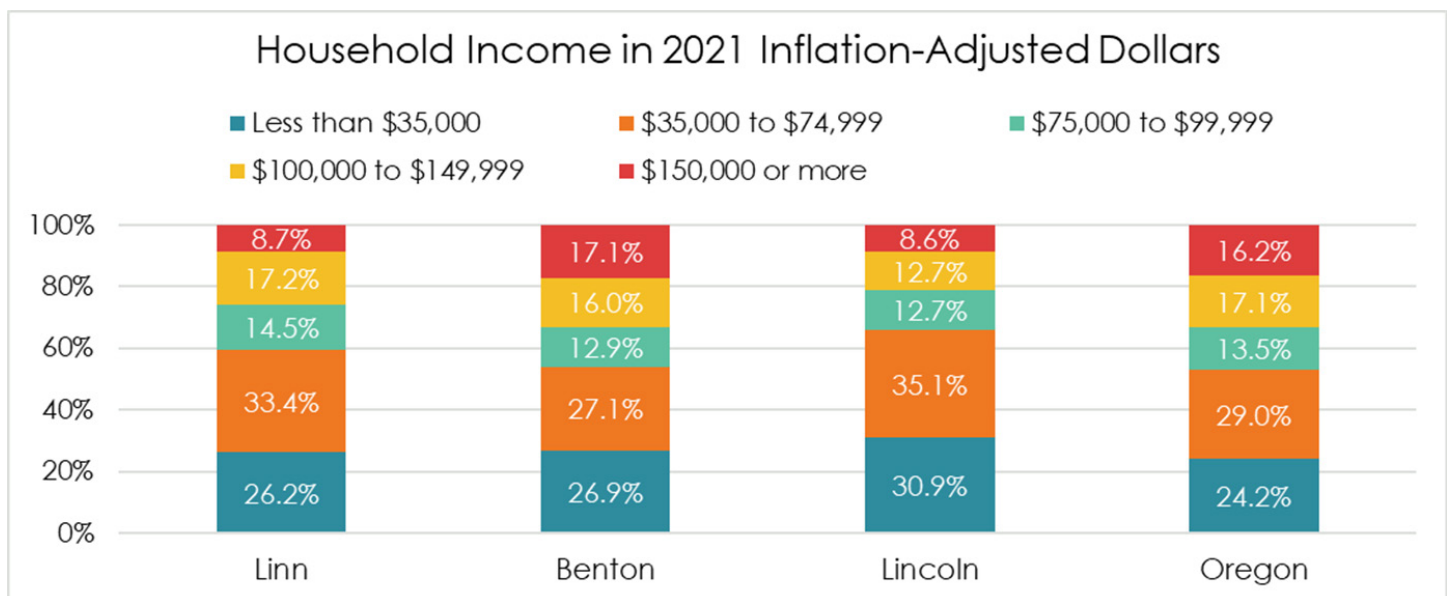
Notes:

- Civilian labor force: all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population classified as either employed or unemployed.
- Civilian noninstitutional population: Persons 16 years of age and older residing in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, who are not inmates of institutions (e.g., penal and mental facilities, homes for the aged), and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces.
- Information is Information Technology (IT).

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

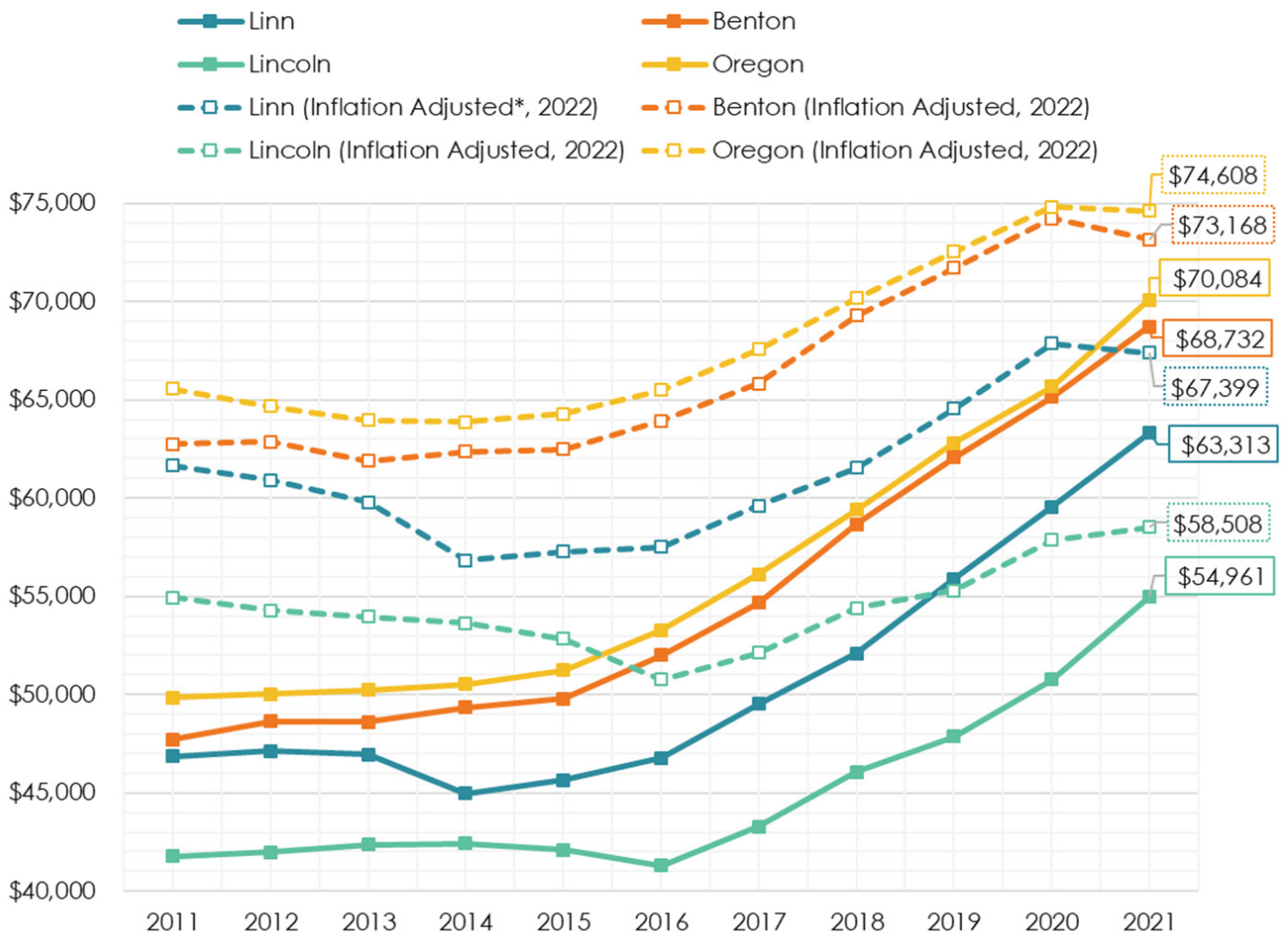


Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S1901.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- **Lincoln County** (30.9%) has the highest 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 highest 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 highest percentage 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 highest 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%).

Median Household Income



Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S1901; CPI Inflation Calculator, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

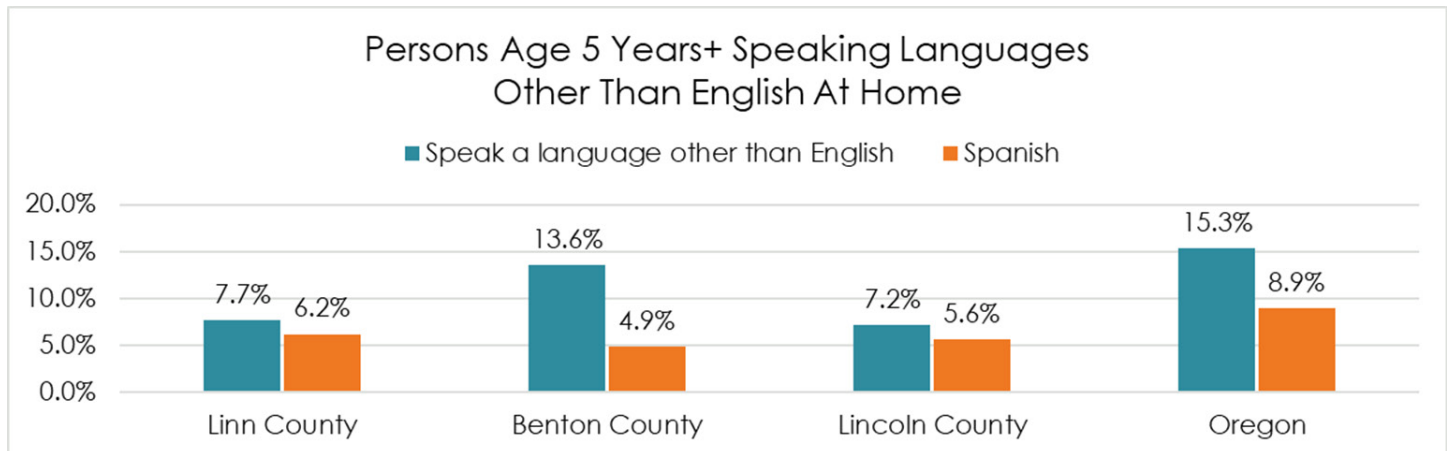
Note:

- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services.
- Inflation Adjusted: Income is inflation-adjusted by CPI in December 2022 dollars.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- The median household incomes of **Linn County**, **Benton County**, and **Lincoln County** have lagged behind the statewide levels in the past ten years, especially **Lincoln County**.
- The median household incomes in the year 2021 of **Linn County** and **Benton County** have decreased after being adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in December 2022 dollars even though the nominal median incomes have increased for both counties.

Non-English Speakers



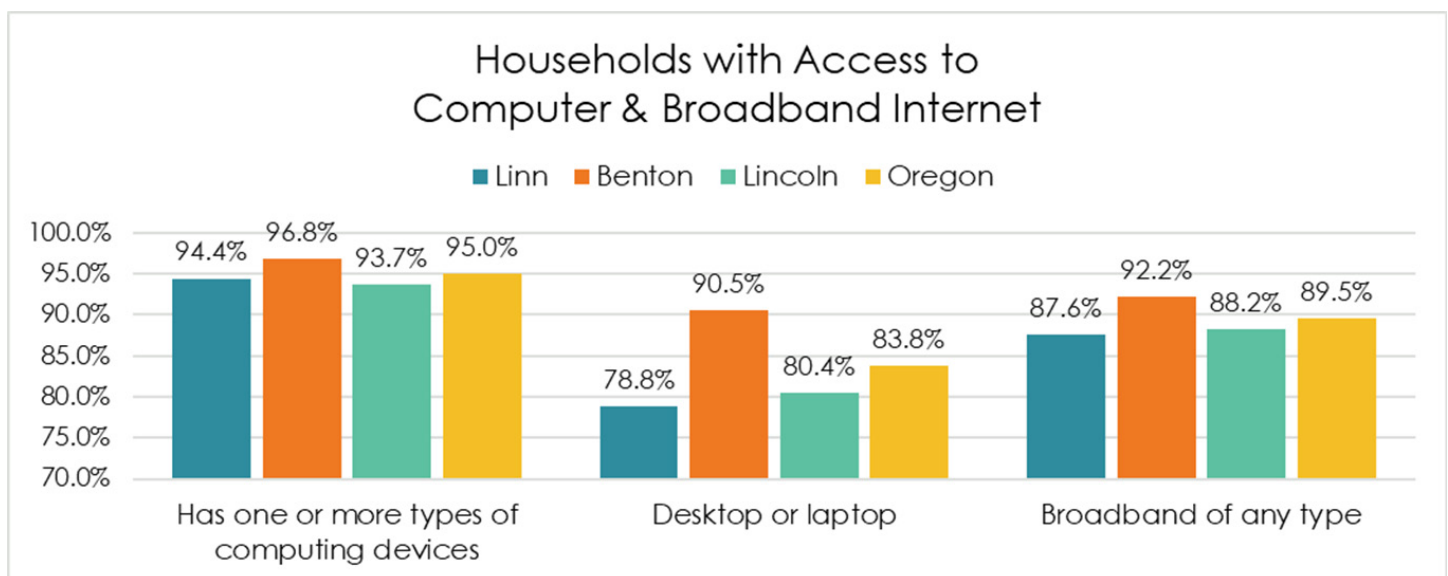
Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.S1601.

Note: "Speak a language other than English" includes Spanish and other non-English languages.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- **Benton County** (13.6%) has the highest percentage of people speaking a language other than English at home in our 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 our region, followed by **Lincoln County** (5.6%) and **Benton County** (4.9%).

Households with Access to Computer/Internet

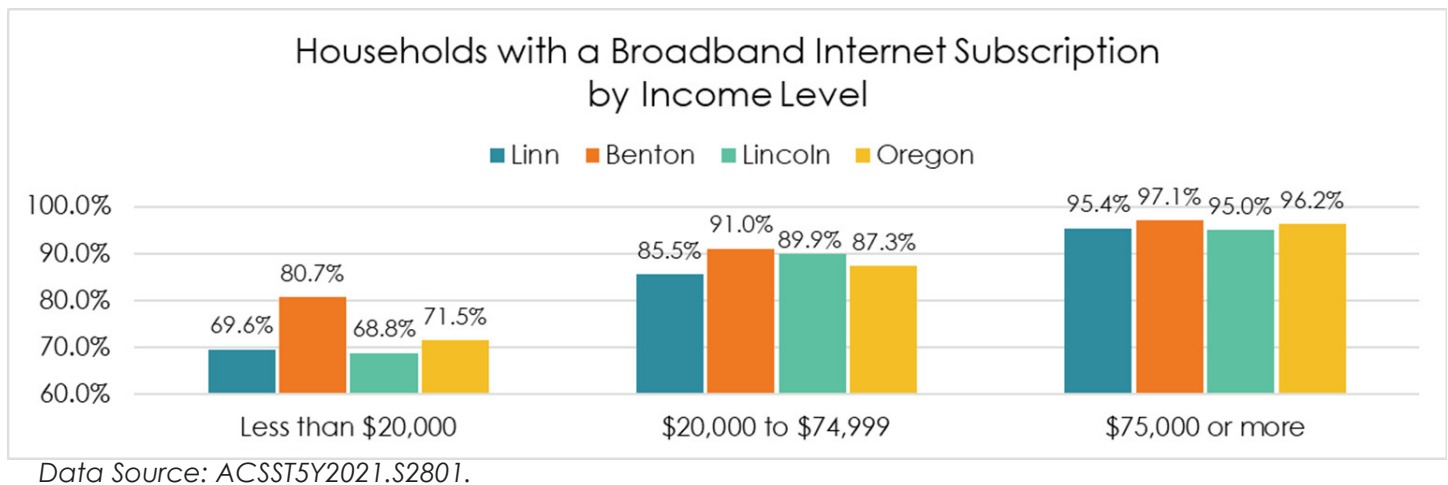


Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.S2801.

Note: Types of computing devices include desktops or laptops, smartphones, and other portable wireless computers.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

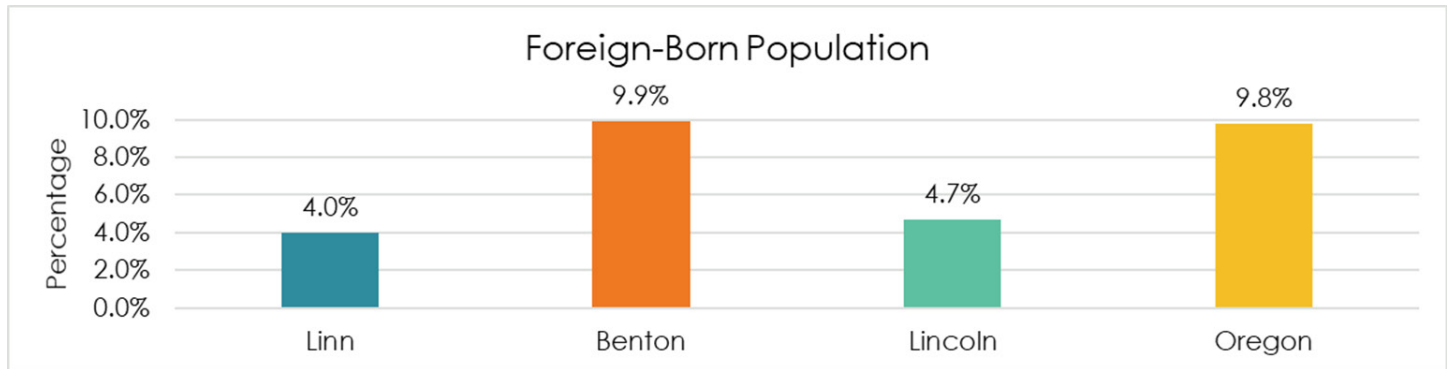
- **Benton County** (96.8%) has the highest rate of households with access to computers and smartphones in our region, which is higher than the statewide rate (95%), and **Lincoln County** (93.7%) has the lowest rate of households with access to computers and smartphones in our region.
- **Benton County** (90.5%) has the highest rate of households with access to a desktop or laptop in our region, which is higher than the statewide rate (83.3%), and **Linn County** (78.8%) has the lowest rate of households with access to a desktop or laptop in our region.
- **Benton County** (92.2%) has the highest rate of households with access to broadband internet in our region, which is higher than the statewide rate (89.5%), and **Linn County** (87.6%) has the lowest rate of households with access to the broadband internet in our region.



How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- Households with an income level of less than \$20,000 have significantly lower percentages of access to broadband internet, followed by households with an income level of \$20,000 to \$74,999 both in our region and statewide.
- Households with an income level of \$75,000 or more have significantly higher percentages of access to broadband internet, both in our region and statewide.

Foreign-Born Population



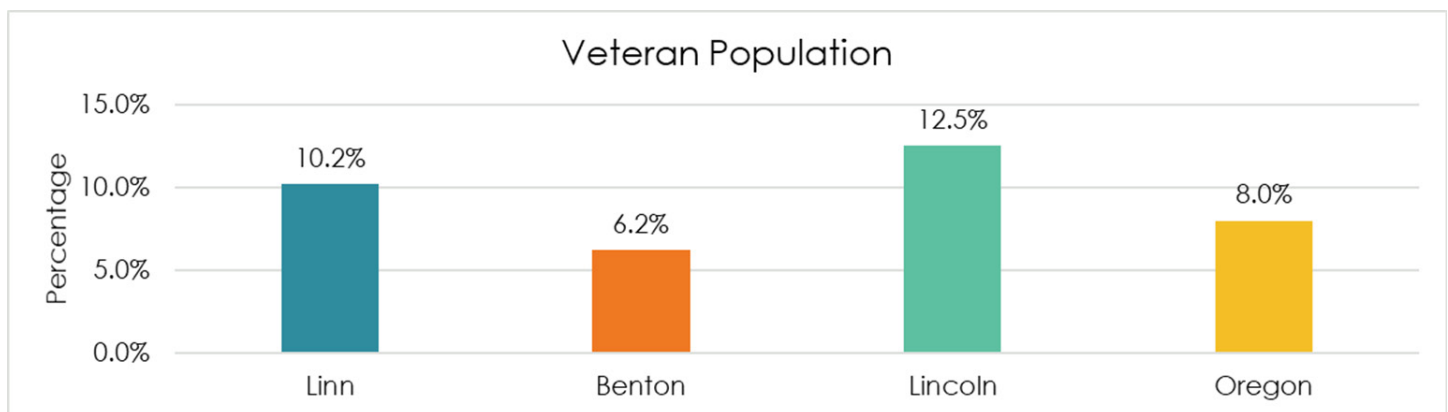
Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.B05003.

Note: 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 highest percentage of foreign-born persons in our region, which is higher than the statewide number.
- **Linn County** (4.0%) has the lowest percentage of foreign-born persons in our region.

Veteran Population

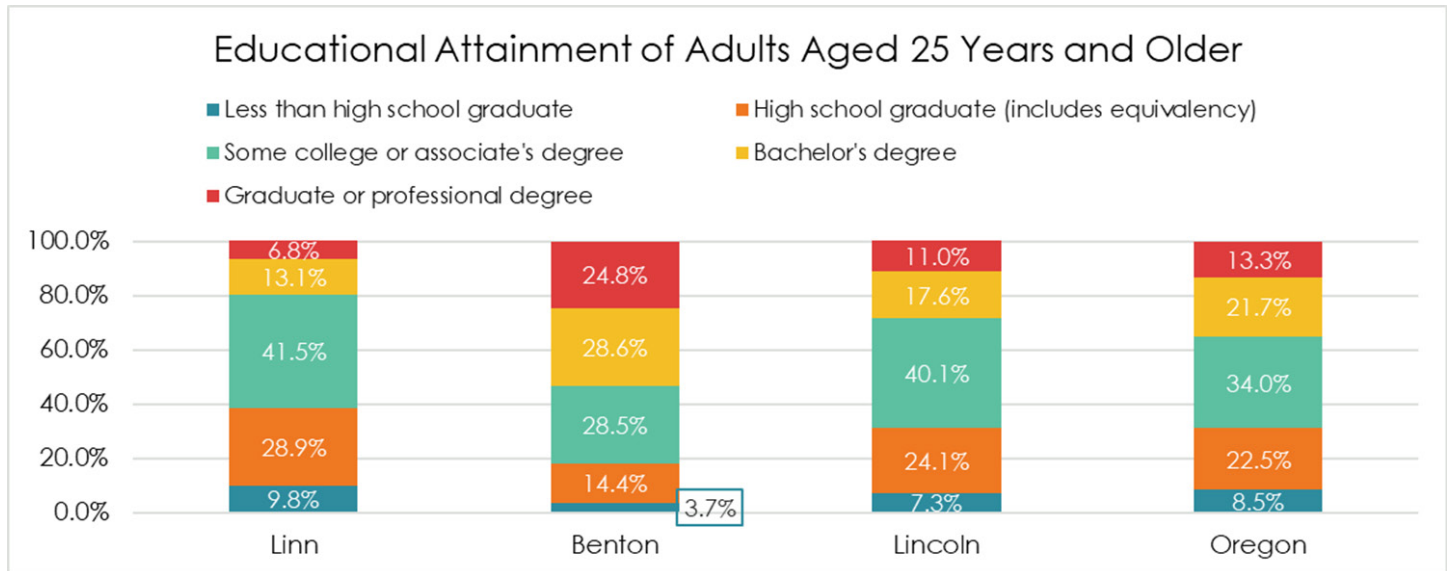


Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.S2101.

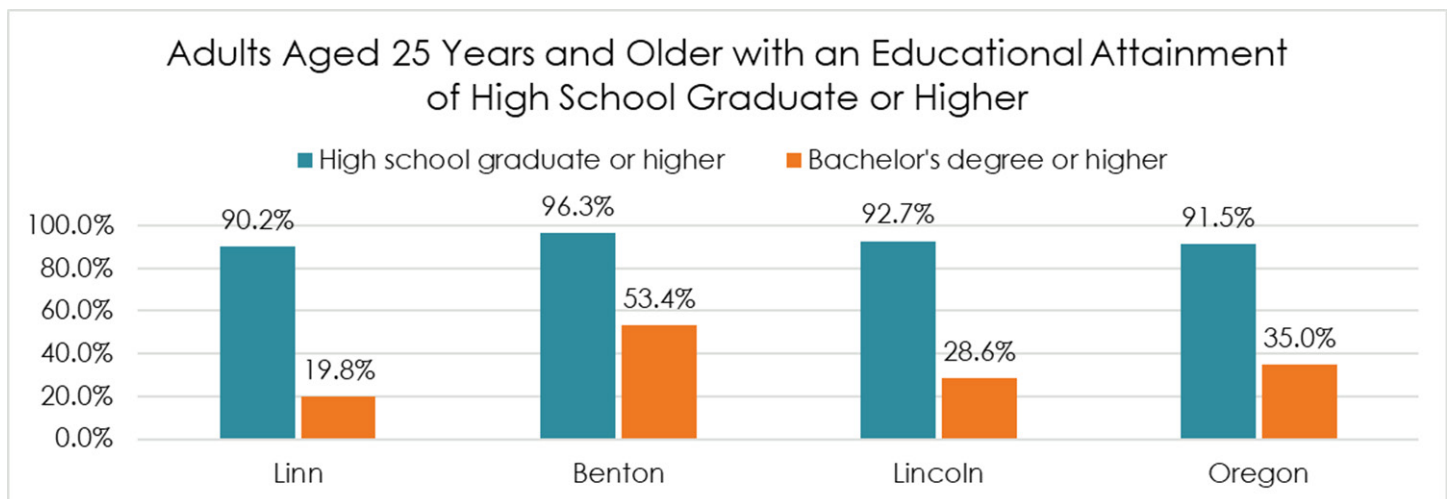
How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- **Lincoln County** has the highest percentage of the population who are veterans, at 12.5%, followed by **Linn County** (10.2%) and **Benton County** (6.2%)
- **Linn County** and **Lincoln County** have more significant percentages of the population who are veterans than the statewide rate (8.0%).

Educational Attainment



Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.S0601.



Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.S1501.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

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

What is the story

When we look at the data, we can see the diversity of our region. The Early Learning Hub acknowledges that children and families across race/ethnicity, socio-economic status, geography, home language, gender identity, sexual orientation, culture, 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 across our region is equitable, inclusive, and culturally and linguistically competent.



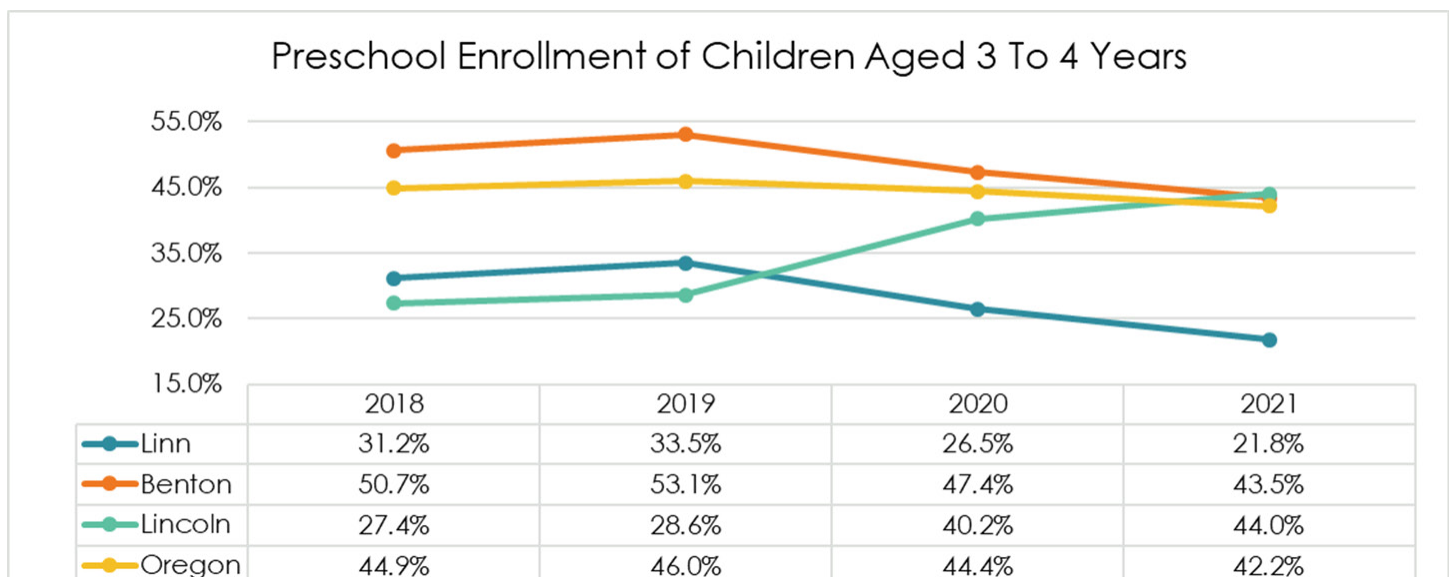
Chapter 3: Children Arrive Ready for Kindergarten

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

Subchapter: Early Child Care and Education

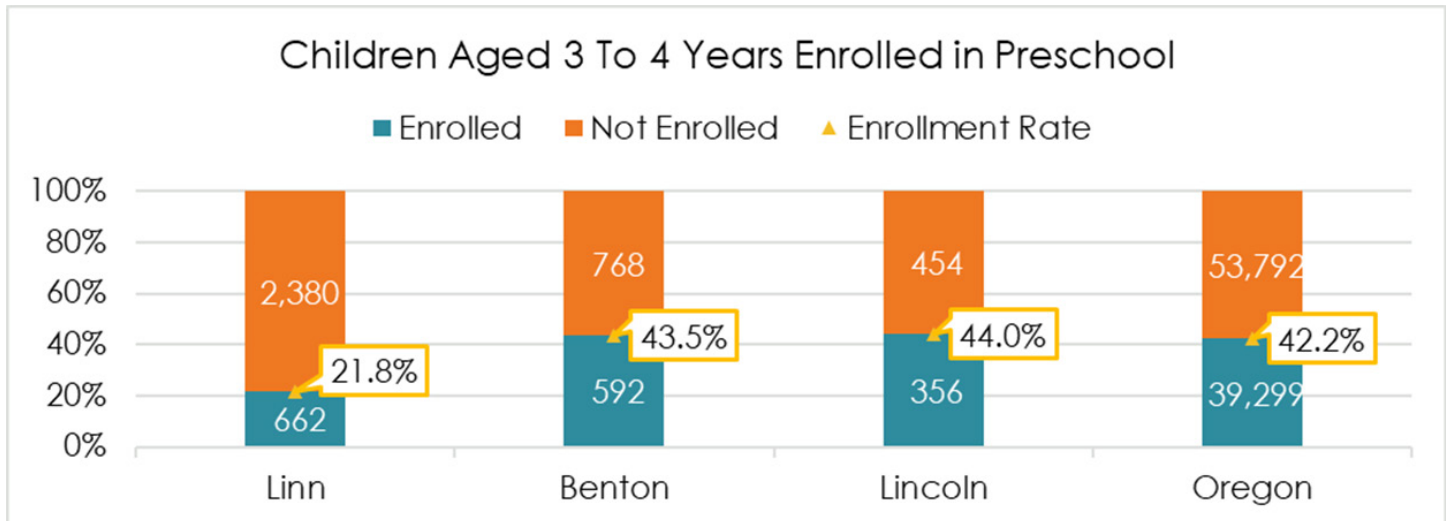
This subchapter shares data about early child care in our region, including child care providers, the available child care slots that they offer, the lack of child care for the children living in different areas, the affordability of child care, and the wages of child care teachers.

Preschool Enrollment



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

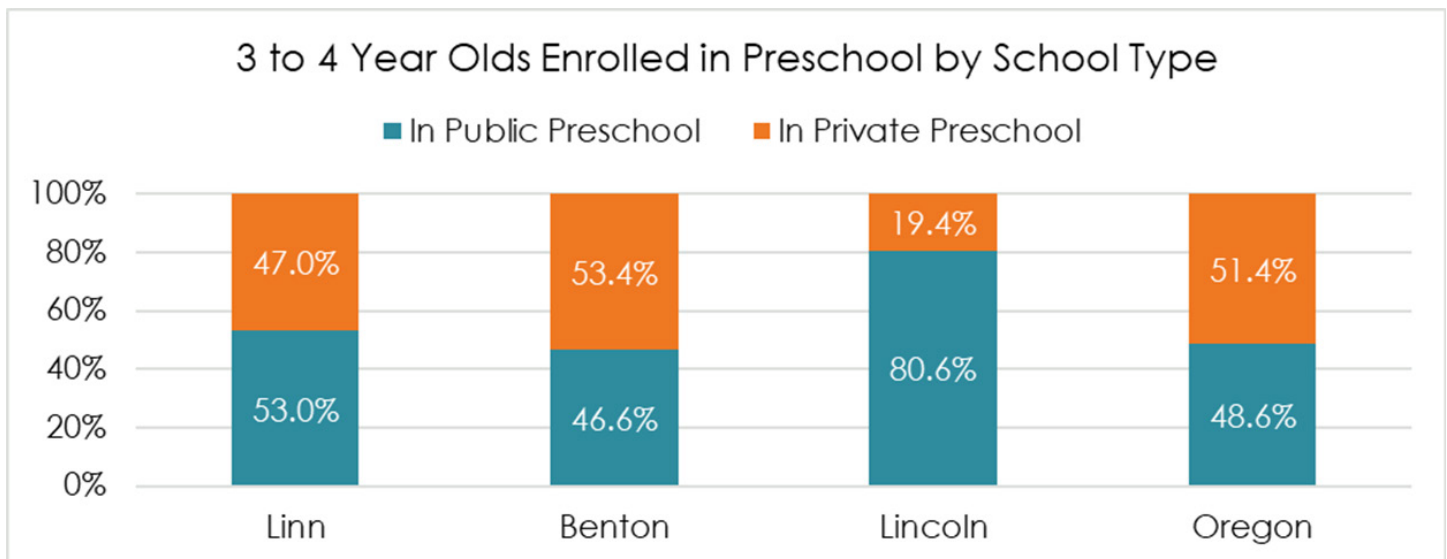




Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S14003.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- **Lincoln County** has 44% of children aged 3 to 4 years enrolled in preschool in our 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 our region.
- Compared to the number of 2019, the preschool enrollment rate has increased in **Lincoln County** and declined in **Benton County** and **Linn County**.

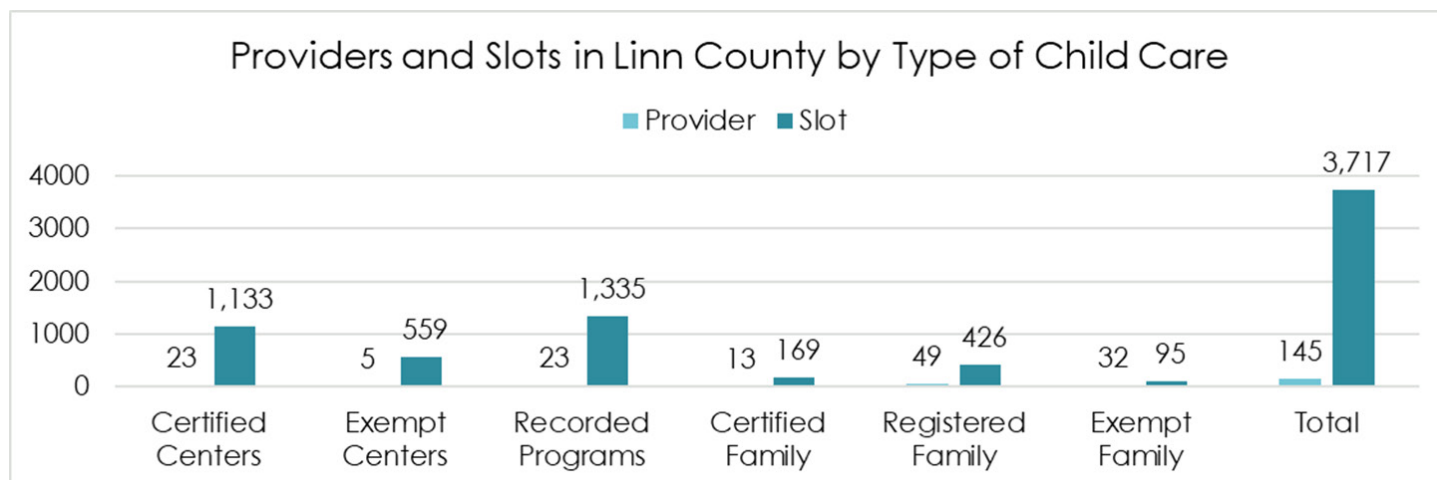


Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S14003.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- Of the children aged 3 to 4 years enrolled in preschools, 53.4% in **Benton County** are enrolled in private preschools, followed by 47% in **Linn County** and 19.4% in **Lincoln County**.
- Of the children aged 3 to 4 years enrolled in preschools, 80.6% in **Lincoln County** are enrolled in public preschools, followed by 53% in **Linn County** and 46.6% in **Benton County**.

Child Care Providers and Available Slots

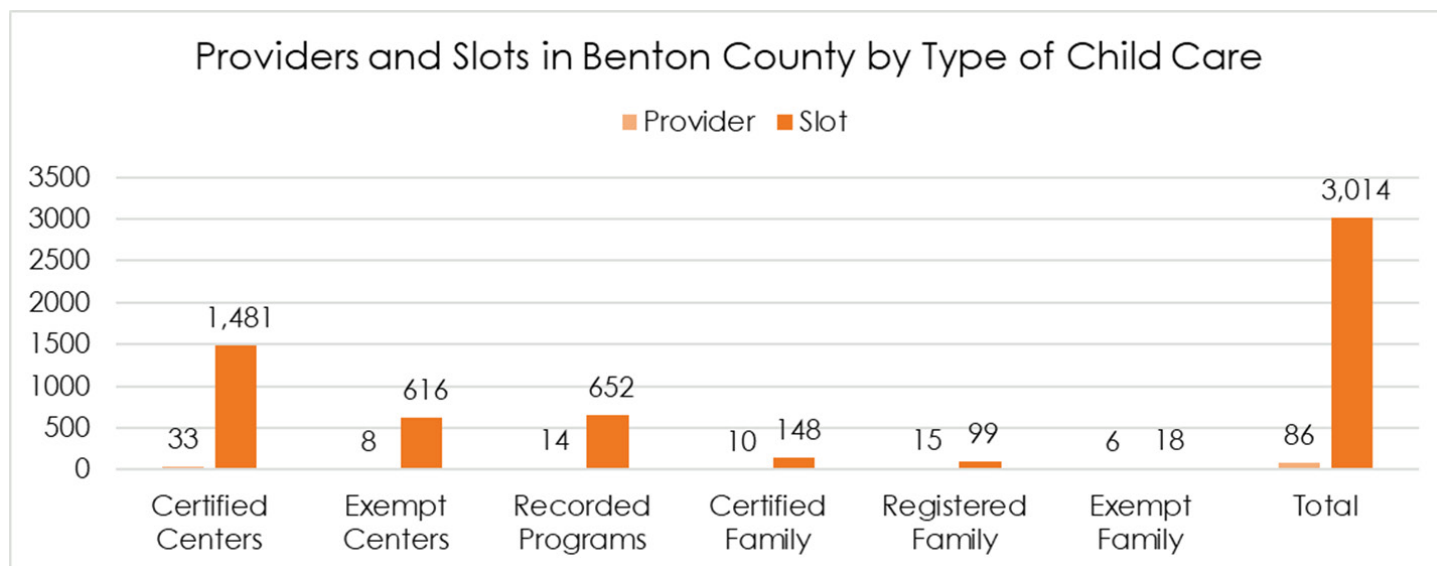


Data Source: Estimated Supply of Child Care and Early Education Programs in Oregon 2020, OSU.

Note: 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 County Is Faring

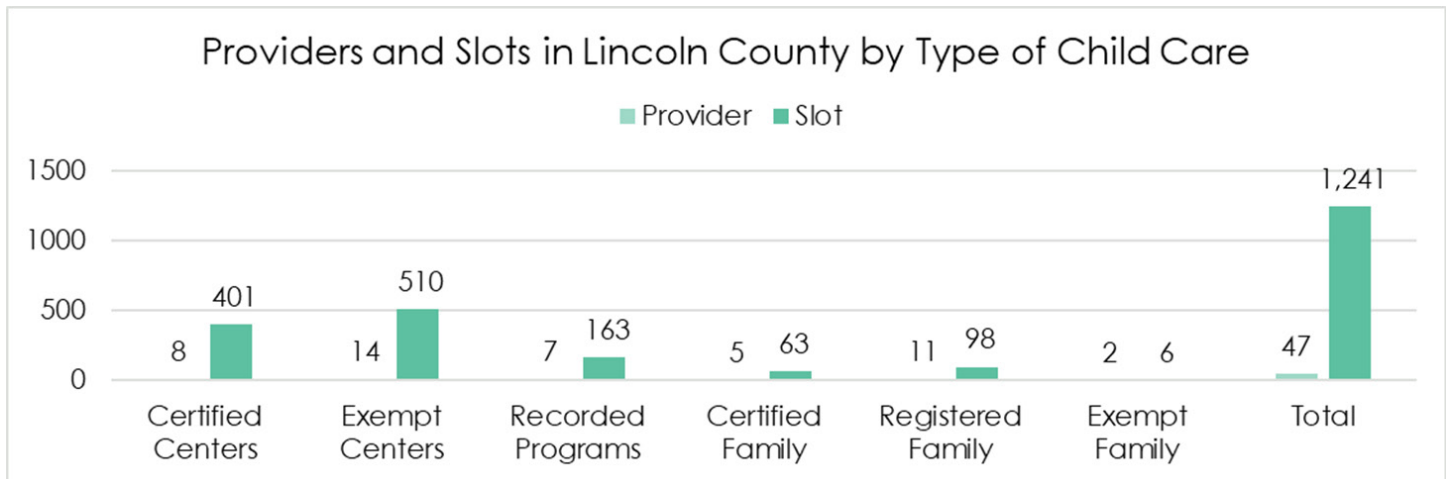
- **Linn County** has 3,717 child care slots provided by 145 providers.
- 23 Recorded Programs provide the most slots (1,335) in **Linn County**, followed by 1,133 slots provided by 23 Certified Centers.



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

How Benton County Is Faring

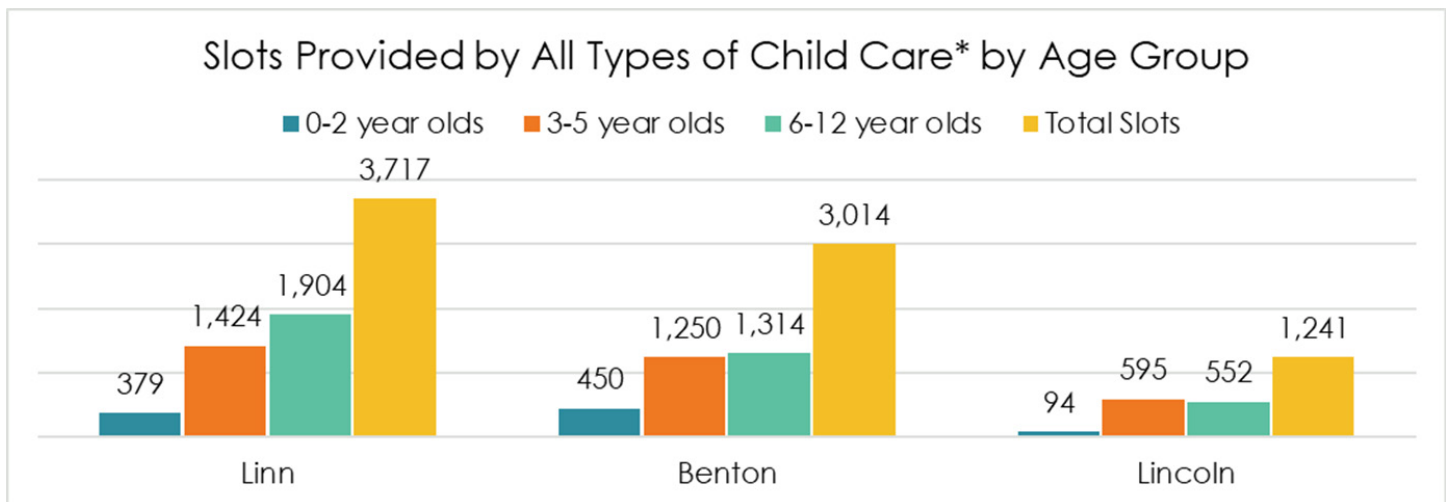
- **Benton County** has 3,014 child care slots provided by 86 providers.
- 33 Certified Centers provide the most slots (1,481) in **Benton County**, followed by 652 slots provided by 14 Recorded Programs and 616 slots provided by 8 Exempt Centers.



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

How Lincoln County Is Faring

- **Lincoln County** has 1,241 child care slots provided by 47 providers.
- 14 Exempt Centers provide the most slots (510) in **Lincoln County**, followed by 401 slots provided by 8 Certified Centers.



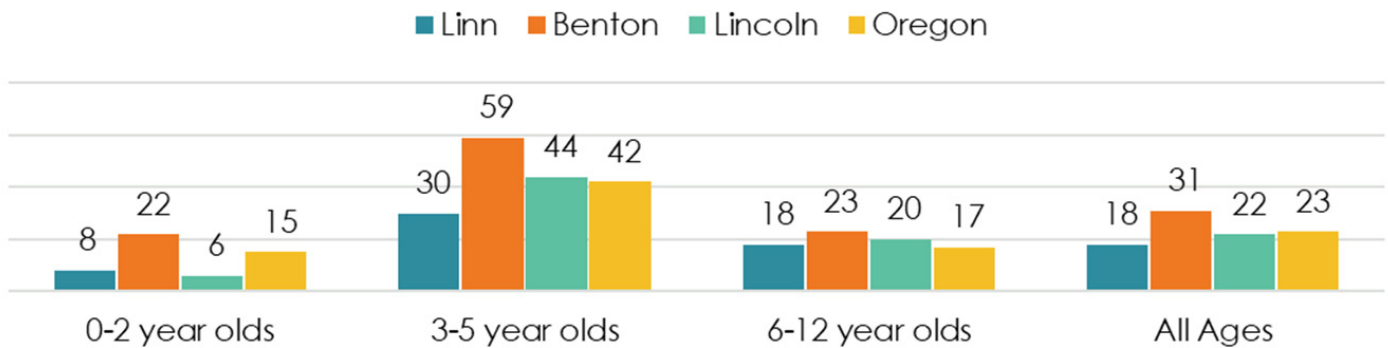
Data Source: Estimated Supply of Child Care and Early Education Programs in Oregon 2020, OSU.

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

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

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

Available Slots Provided by All Types of Child Care per 100 Children by County

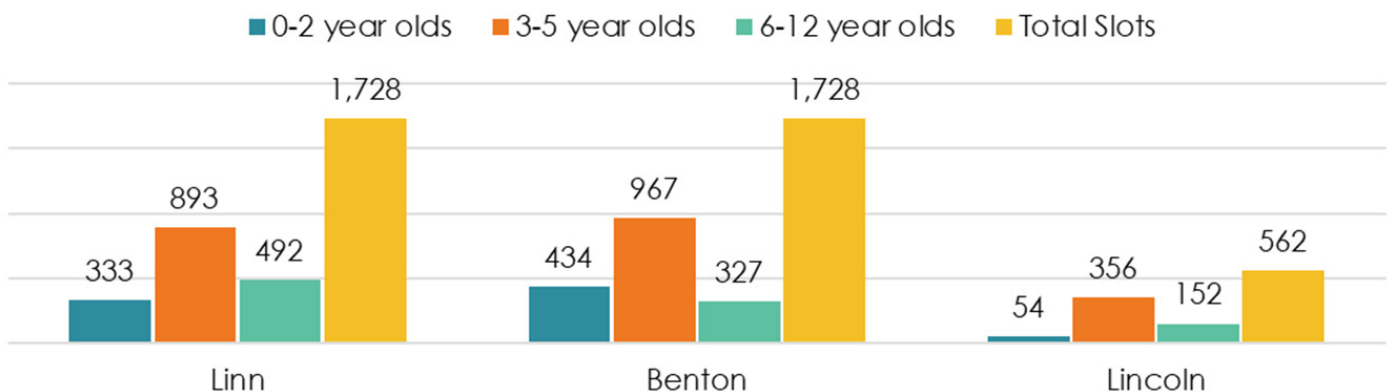


Data Source: Estimated Supply of Child Care and Early Education Programs in Oregon 2020, OSU.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- The child care slots per 100 children in three counties are all below 33, which means less than 1 in 3 children has access to child care in our region.
- 18 per 100 children in **Linn County** have access to available child care slots, followed by **Lincoln County** (22 per 100).
- There are only 6 available child care 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 child care slots per 100 children aged 3 to 5 years in **Linn County**, followed by 44 available slots in **Lincoln County**.

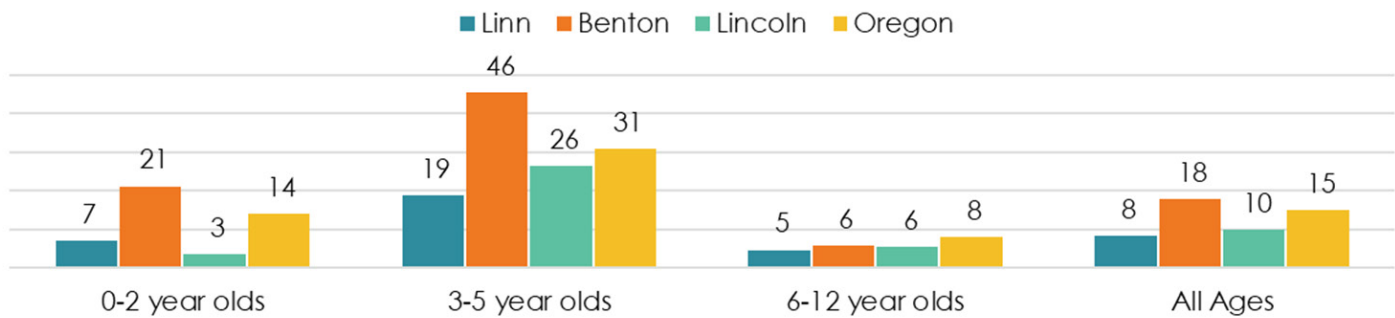
Slots Provided by Regulated Programs* by Age Group



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

Note: Regulated Programs* include Certified Centers, Certified Family, and Registered Family Providers.

Available Slots Provided by Regulated Programs per 100 Children by County

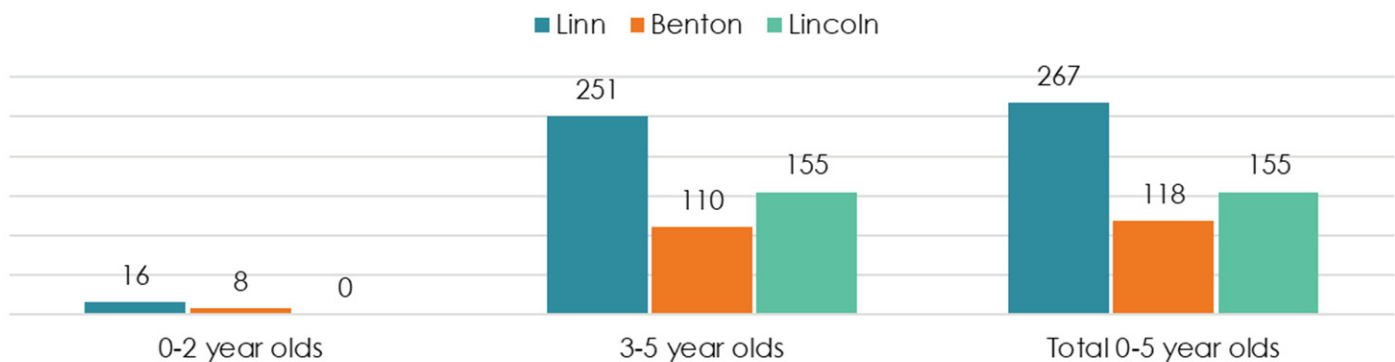


Data Source: Estimated Supply of Child Care and Early Education Programs in Oregon 2020, OSU.

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 lowest number of 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).

Public Slots Provided by Regulated Programs by County

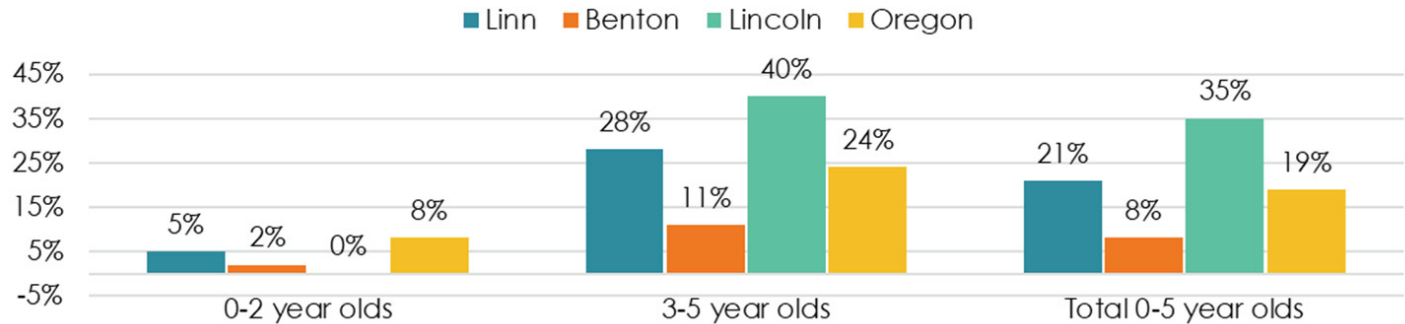


Data Source: Estimated Supply of Child Care and Early Education Programs in Oregon 2020, OSU.

Notes:

- To fully represent public slots, Regulated Programs include 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.

Percentages of Public Slots Provided by Regulated Programs by County



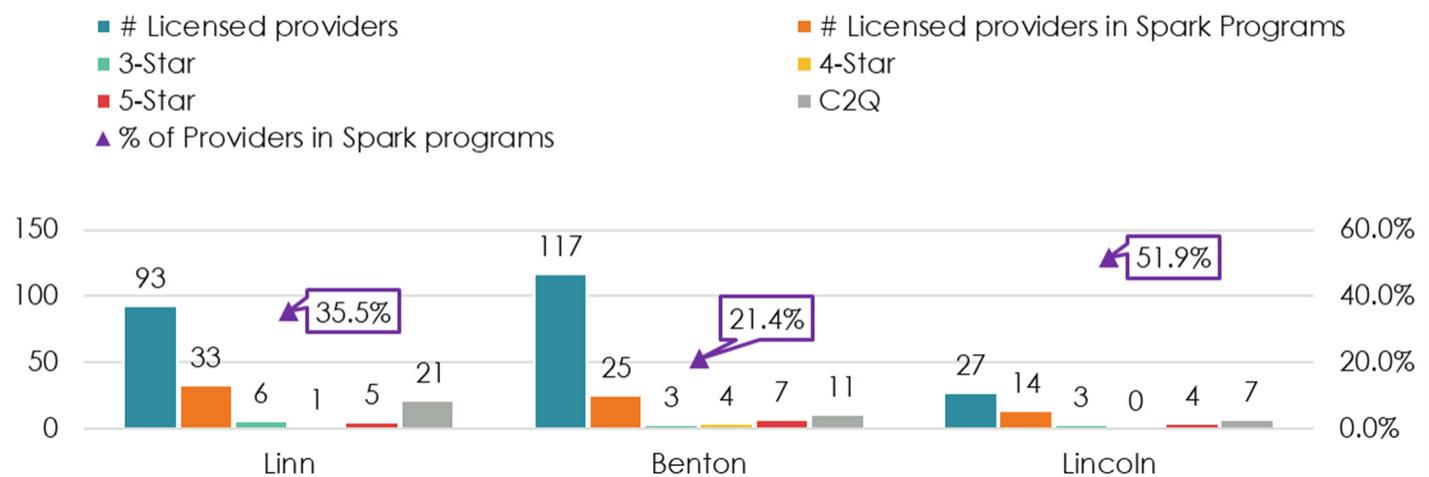
Data Source: Estimated Supply of Child Care and Early Education Programs in Oregon 2020, OSU.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- There are very few public slots from Regulated Programs for children 0 to 2 years in our region, with **Lincoln County** having no slots at all.
- Benton County** (11%) has the lowest percentage of public slots for children 3 to 5 years from Regulated Programs, followed by **Linn County** (28%) in our region.

Participation in the Spark Program

Spark Participation of Child Care Providers



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, the Alternative Pathway, and Head Start programs. Family Child Care consists of large Certified Family and small Registered Family programs.
- Alternative Pathway (AP) indicates license-exempt programs 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 is not currently available, so there may be discrepancies in the Data Facts until all School Partners and School Partners participating in Spark (AP) can be identified [1].

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 higher.
- **Linn County** has the most providers participating in Spark Programs overall, 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 child care 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.

Child Care Costs and Affordability

Median Prices for Toddler Care by Facility Type and Pricing Mode				
	Small Home-based Facilities		Large Home-based	Certified Centers
	Median Toddler Hourly Rate	Median Toddler Monthly Rate	Median Toddler Monthly Rate	Median Toddler Monthly Rate
Linn	\$3.05	\$600	\$700	\$785
Benton	\$4.00	\$723	\$938	\$1,219
Lincoln	\$4.00	\$585	\$610	-

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

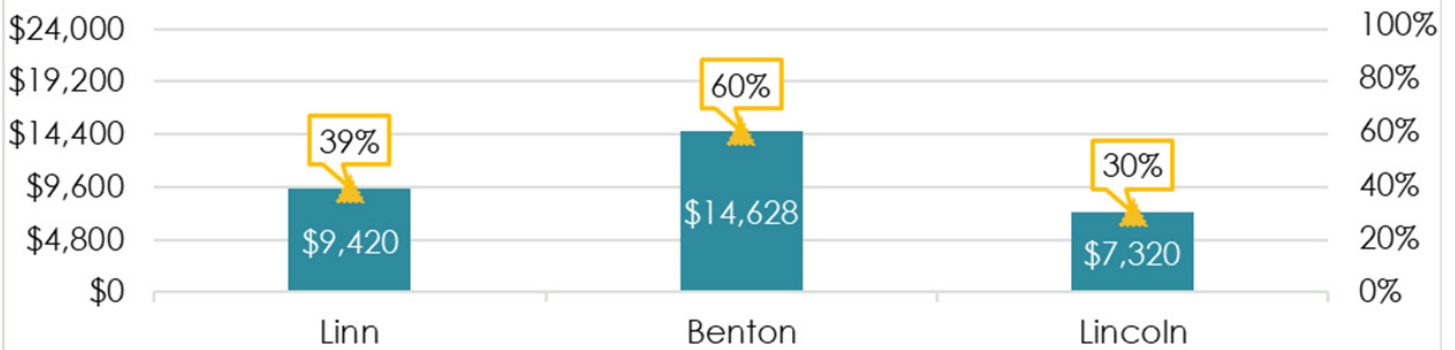
Note: A dash (-) reflects no price data for toddler care by that type of care and pricing mode for a particular county. The price mode is estimated based on the facilities that reported a price to CCR&R (within the priced market).

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

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

Affordability of Toddler Care in a Child Care Center

- Median annual price of toddler care in a child care center
- ▲ Percent of an annual minimum wage job pay needed to pay for toddler care



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

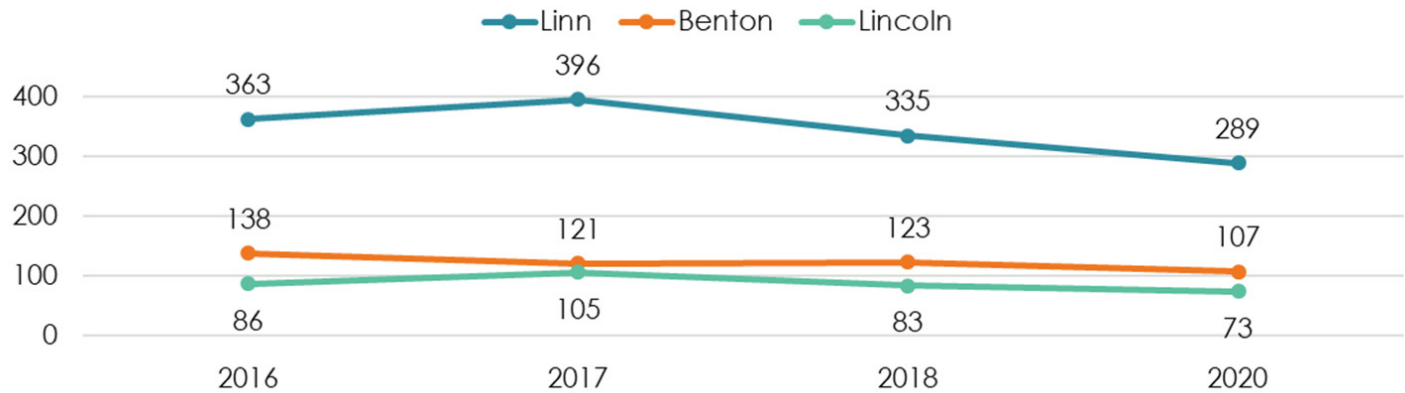
Note: According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, child care is considered affordable if it costs no more than 7% of a household's income.

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 is 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 is 30% of a minimum wage worker's annual earnings.



Child Participants in Employment Related Day Care by County



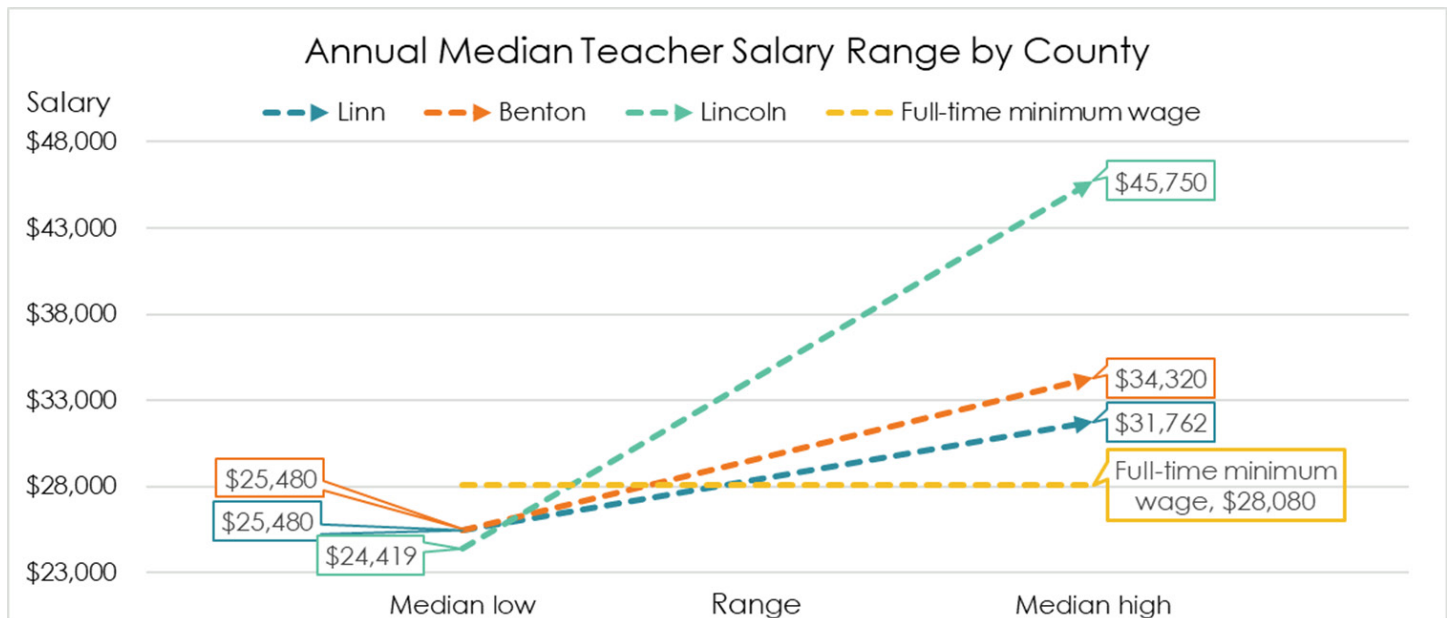
Data Source: Kids Count Data Center, The Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Note: The Employment Related Day Care (ERDC) program is a subsidy program helping working families pay for child care. Beginning Jan. 1, 2023, ERDC started 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 see a slight decrease in child participants in ERDC in 2020.

Annual Median Wages for Early Care Teachers



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 greatest range of annual median wages for early child care teachers, from the lowest low end of median yearly salary (\$24,419) to the highest high end of median yearly salary (\$45,750).
- **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

Young children need quality care and education to learn and grow well, which helps families to be healthier and more stable. Therefore, high-quality, affordable early child care and education are vital to helping our children, families, and communities to thrive. However, insufficient funding and staffing shortages have caused an inadequate supply of high-quality child care programs in recent years [2]. In addition, losing workers to large companies offering better wages and benefits during the COVID-19 pandemic has made the “Child Care Crisis” worse [3], creating so-called “Child Care Deserts.” The Center for American Progress defines a “Child Care Desert” as 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.” Our data shows only 18 regulated slots for 100 children in Linn County, followed by 22 in Lincoln County, worse than the statewide rate (23 slots). Benton County has the highest rate at 31 slots for 100 children in our region, but this rate still puts Benton County into the area of “Child Care Desert.”

Oregon is working to help families and support child care and education providers and community-based organizations. By working with families, communities, the leaders of early care and education, K-12, health, housing, and human services, and the public and private sectors in our region, the Early Learning Hub of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties is committed to helping our children grow up safe, nurtured, healthy, and ready for school and life.



Subchapter: K-12 Education

This subchapter will show the data about the profiles of K-12 students from school districts, including enrollment, K-12 assessment, graduation rate, special education, experienced teacher, student/counselor ratio, and Early Intervention/ Early Childhood Special Education (EI/ ECSE).

Students Served in School Districts

Students Served in School Districts of the EL Hub Region							
County	School 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	Alsea 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.

Notes:

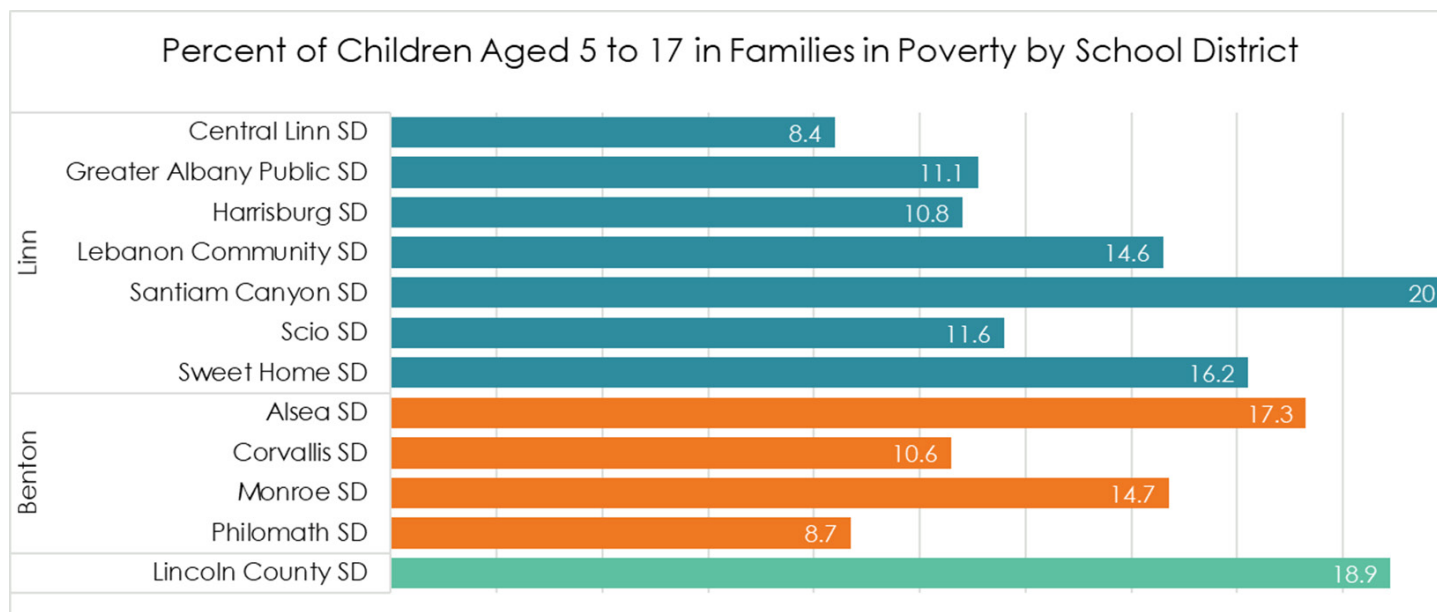
- Ever English Learners: the combination of both current and former English Learners;
- Mobile Students: students with within-year school changes and/or enrollment gaps.

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 highest 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 highest percentage of Students with Disabilities, followed by Santiam Canyon SD (18%) and Lebanon Community SD (17%).
- Alsea SD (63%) has the highest 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).



K-12 Children in Poverty by School District



Data Source: *Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), 2021*, United States Census Bureau.

Children Ages 5 to 17 in Families in Poverty by School District, 2021

County	District Name	Total Population	Relevant Ages 5 to 17	Relevant Ages 5 to 17 in Families in Poverty	Relevant Ages 5 to 17 Poverty Ratio
Linn	Central Linn SD	5,629	988	83	8.4%
Linn	Greater Albany Public SD	69,985	11,522	1,284	11.1%
Linn	Harrisburg SD	5,445	1,027	111	10.8%
Linn	Lebanon Community SD	33,047	5,463	798	14.6%
Linn	Santiam Canyon SD	4,394	705	141	20%
Linn	Scio SD	4,242	757	88	11.6%
Linn	Sweet Home SD	16,003	2,660	430	16.2%
Benton	Alsea SD	1,018	168	29	17.3%
Benton	Corvallis SD	71,931	7,569	803	10.6%
Benton	Monroe SD	3,322	502	74	14.7%
Benton	Philomath SD	9,532	1,502	131	8.7%
Lincoln	Lincoln County SD	51,019	6,285	1,190	18.9%

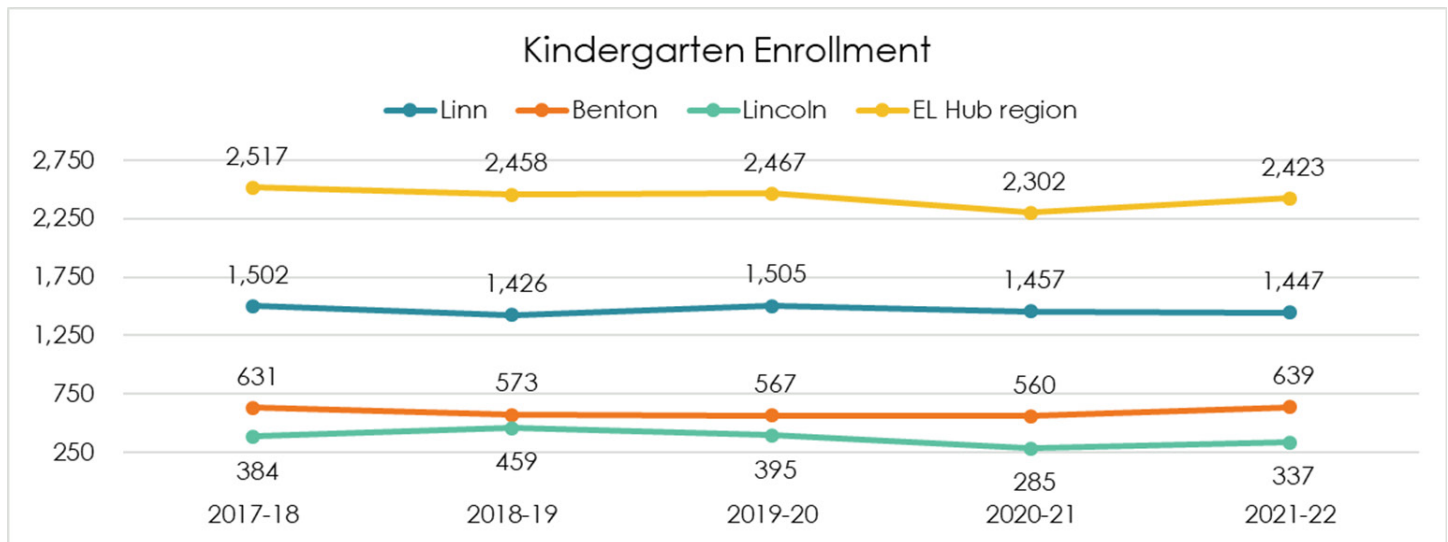
Data Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), 2021, United States Census Bureau.

How School Districts Are Faring

- Santiam Canyon SD (20%) has the highest percentage of school-age (K-12) children living in poverty, followed by Lincoln County SD (18.9%) and Alsea SD (17.3%).
- Great Albany Public SD (1,284) has the highest number of school-age (K-12) children living in poverty, followed by Lincoln County SD (1,190) and Corvallis SD (803).



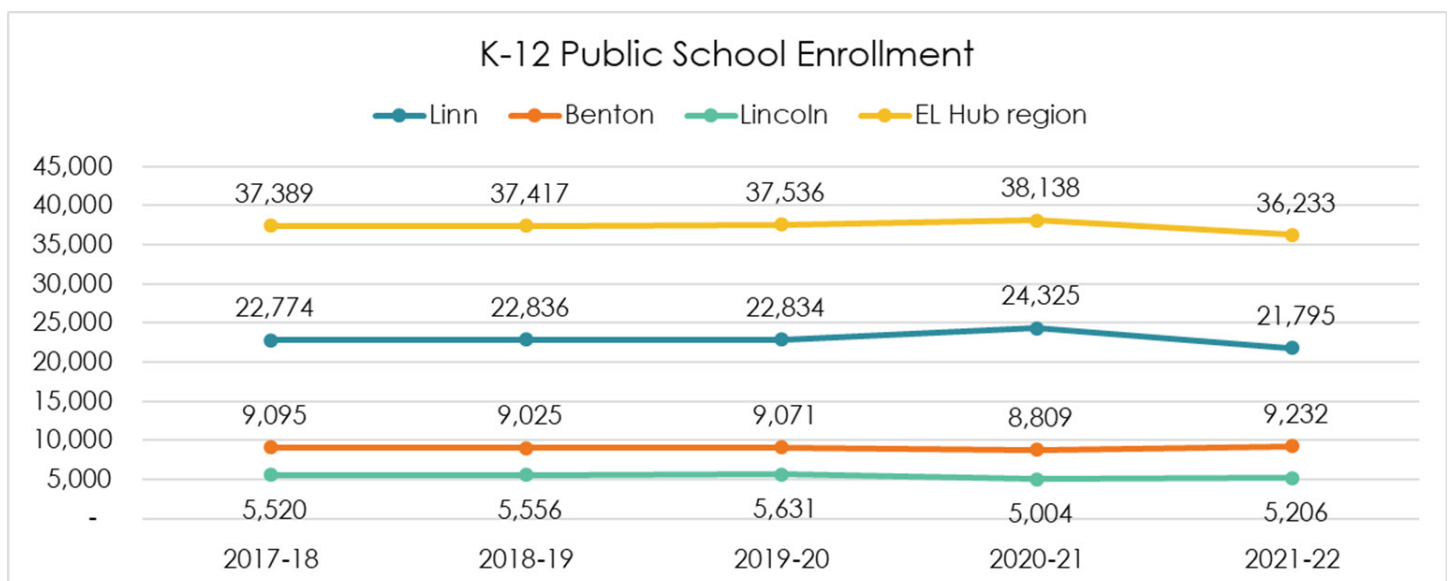
K-12 School Enrollment



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 to near the pre-pandemic level in our region in 2021-22.
- Compared to the school year 2019-20, the kindergarten enrollment level in **Lincoln County** is still behind the pre-pandemic levels.
- Compared to the school year 2019-20, the kindergarten enrollment level in **Benton County** had a significant increase and is above the pre-pandemic level.

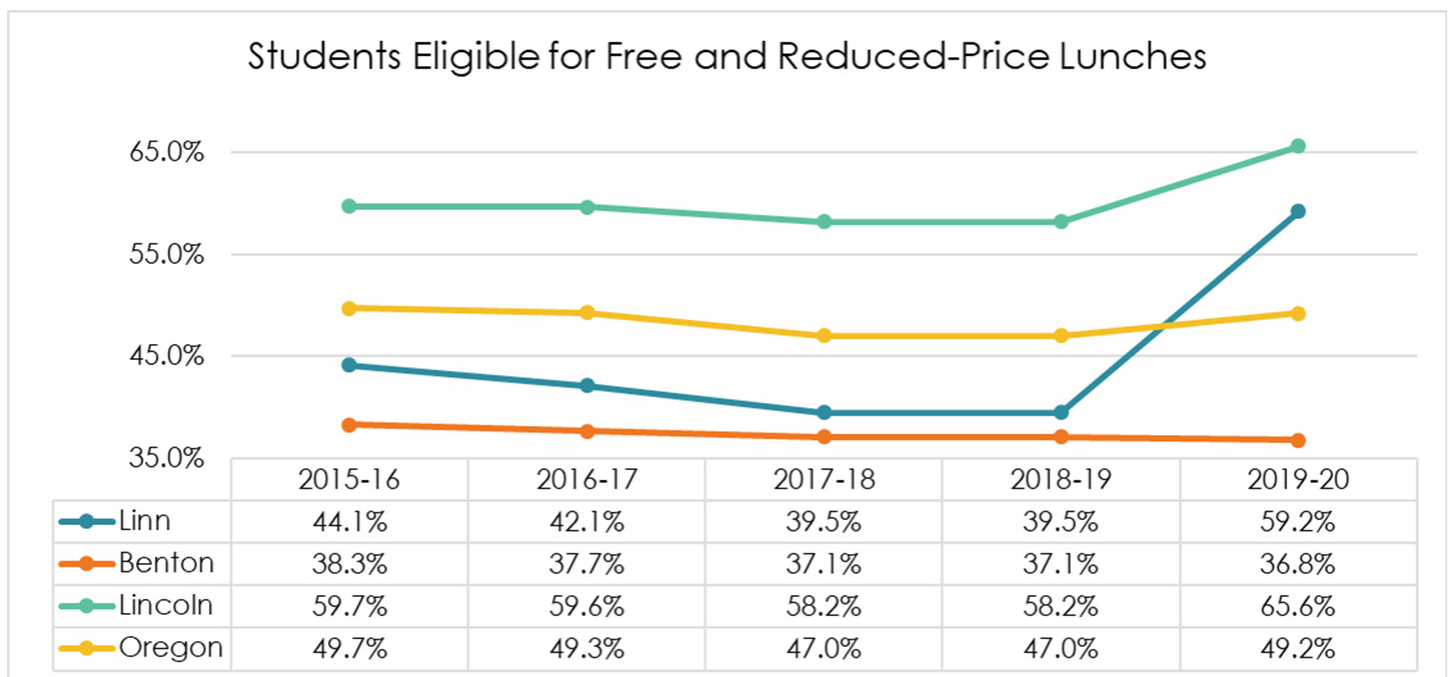


Data Source: Student Enrollment Reports, Oregon Department of Education.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- The K-12 enrollment increased in 2020-21 and then went down in 2021-22 in our region, and 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 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, which 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 Eligible for Free and Reduced-Priced Lunch

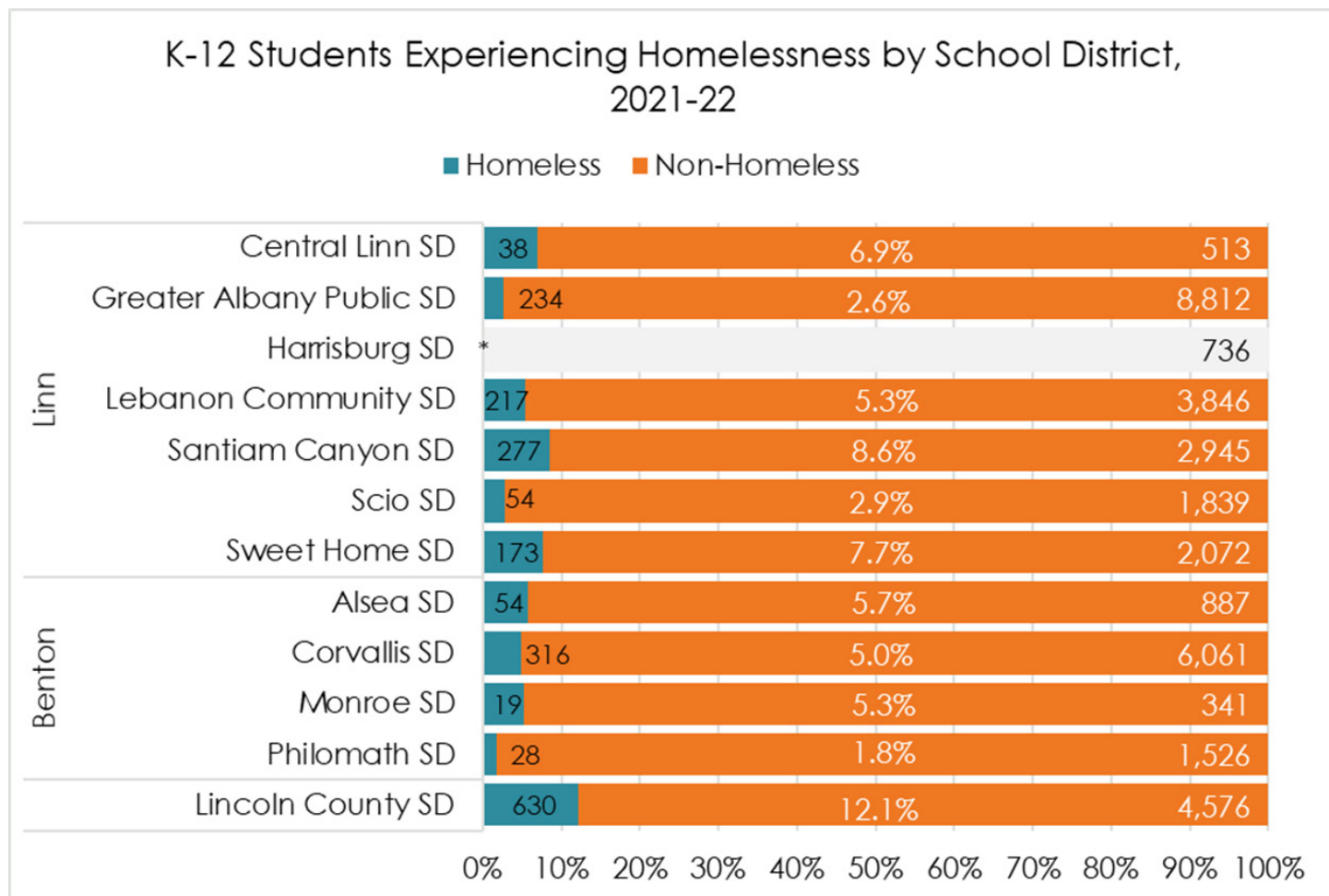


Data Source: Kids Count Data Center, The Annie E. Casey Foundation.

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.

Students Experiencing Homelessness



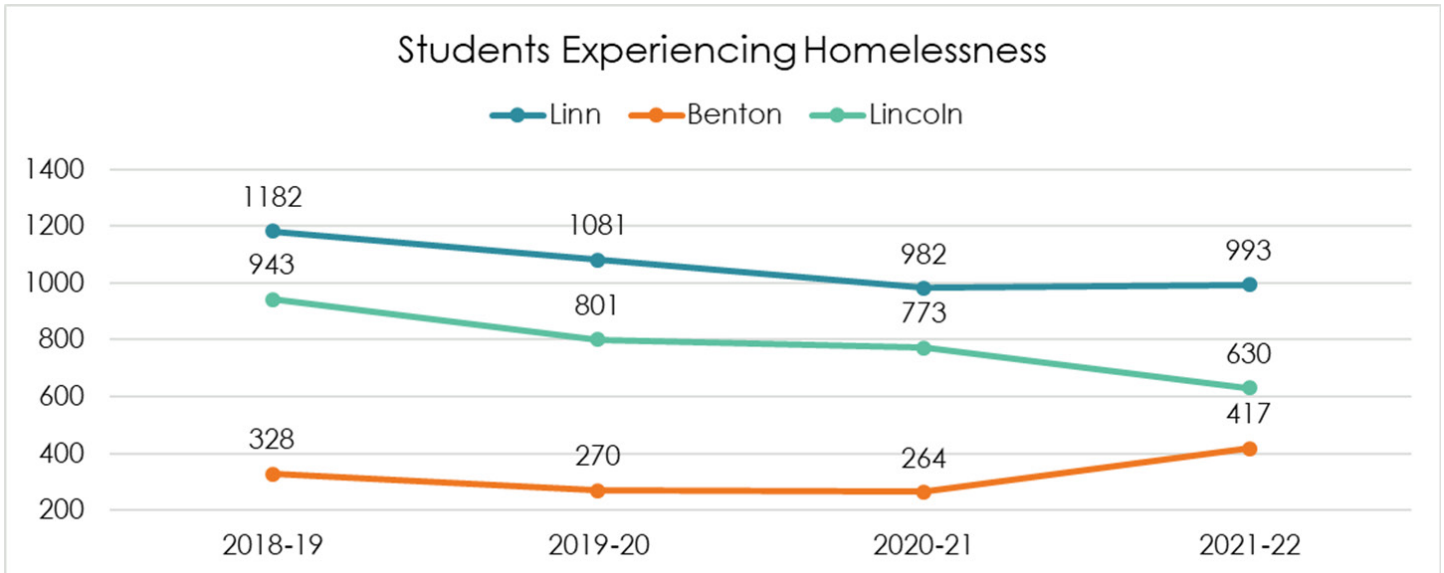
Data Sources: *Homeless Students Data, 2021-22, Student Enrollment Reports, Oregon Department of Education.*

Notes:

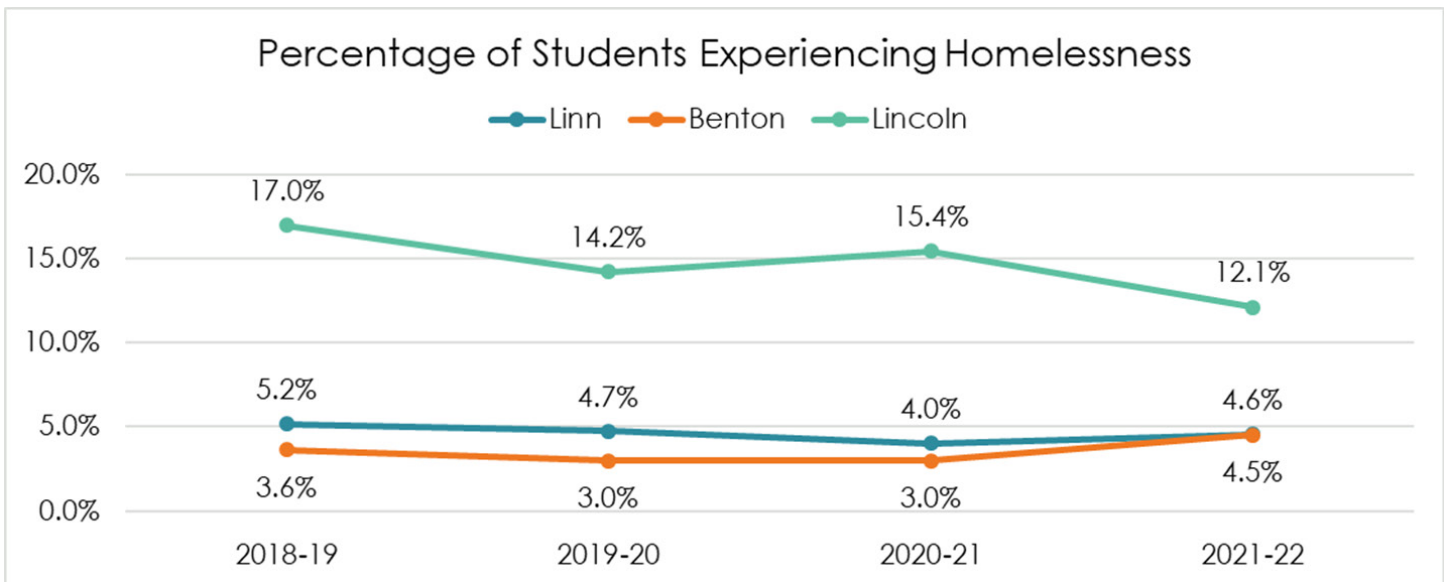
- As an EL Hub we strive to use person-centered language in all of our materials, however to accurately reflect the data source we will use the language consistent with the source.
- Students are identified as experiencing homelessness when they live in an emergency shelter or share housing with others due to loss of housing or economic hardship and/or stay at motels or live in cars, parks, public places, tents, trailers, or other similar settings.
- An (*) means no available data for Harrisburg School District in 2021-22.

How School Districts Are Faring

- Lincoln County SD (630) has the largest number of students experiencing homelessness in our region, followed by Corvallis SD (316) and Santiam Canyon SD (277).
- Lincoln County SD (12.1%) has the largest rate of students experiencing homelessness in our region, followed by Santiam Canyon SD (8.6%) and Sweet Home SD (7.7%).



Data Source: Homeless Students Data, 2018-22, Oregon Department of Education.

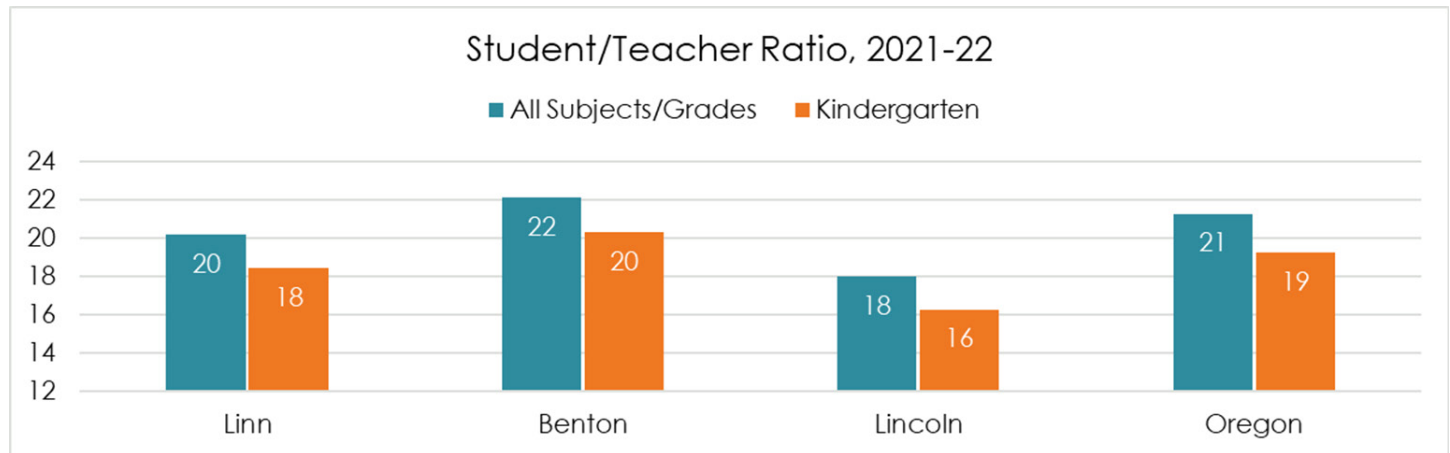


Data Source: Homeless Students Data, 2018-22, Oregon Department of Education.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- **Linn County** has the largest number of students experiencing homelessness in our region, followed by **Lincoln County** and **Benton County**.
- **Lincoln County** has the highest percentage of students experiencing homelessness in our region in the past four years, followed by **Linn County** and **Benton County**.
- More than 1 in 10 students in **Lincoln County** lack stable housing.

Student/Teacher Ratio and Median Class Size

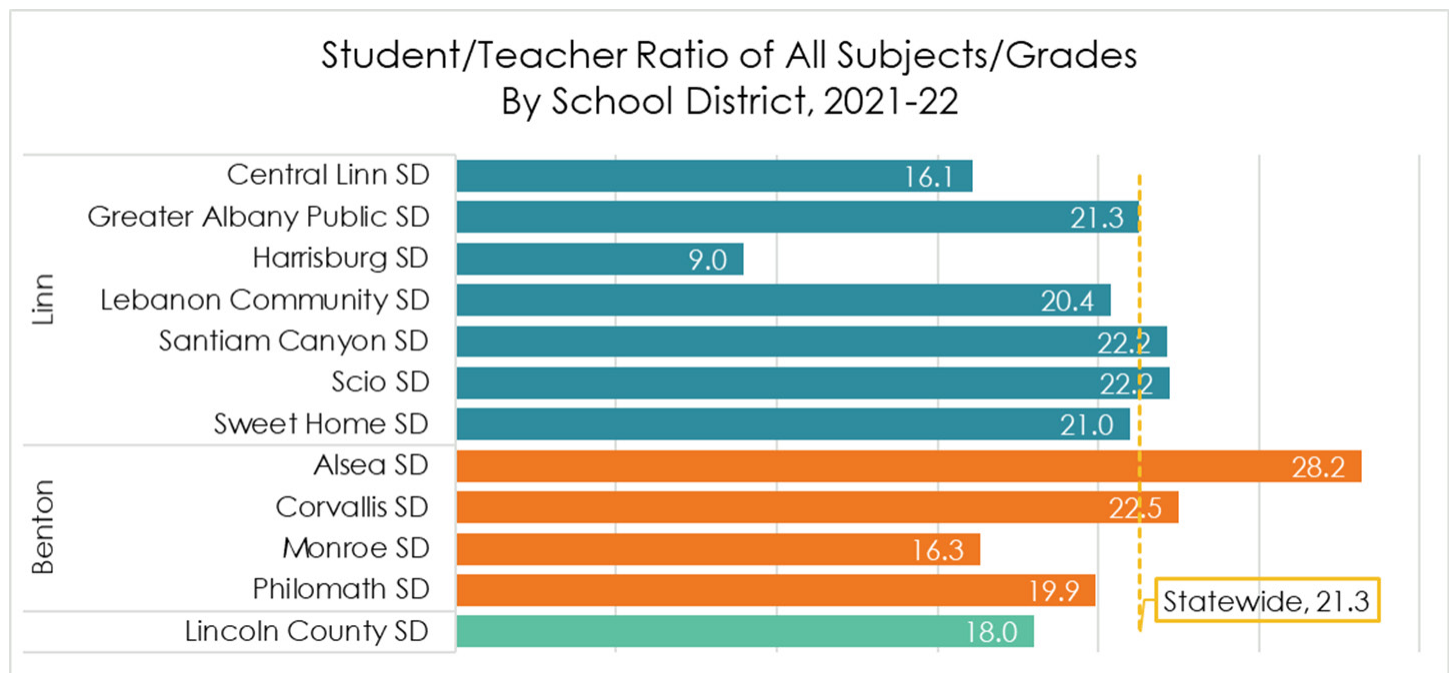


Data Source: Oregon Class Size Report, 2021-22, Oregon Department of Education.

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

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

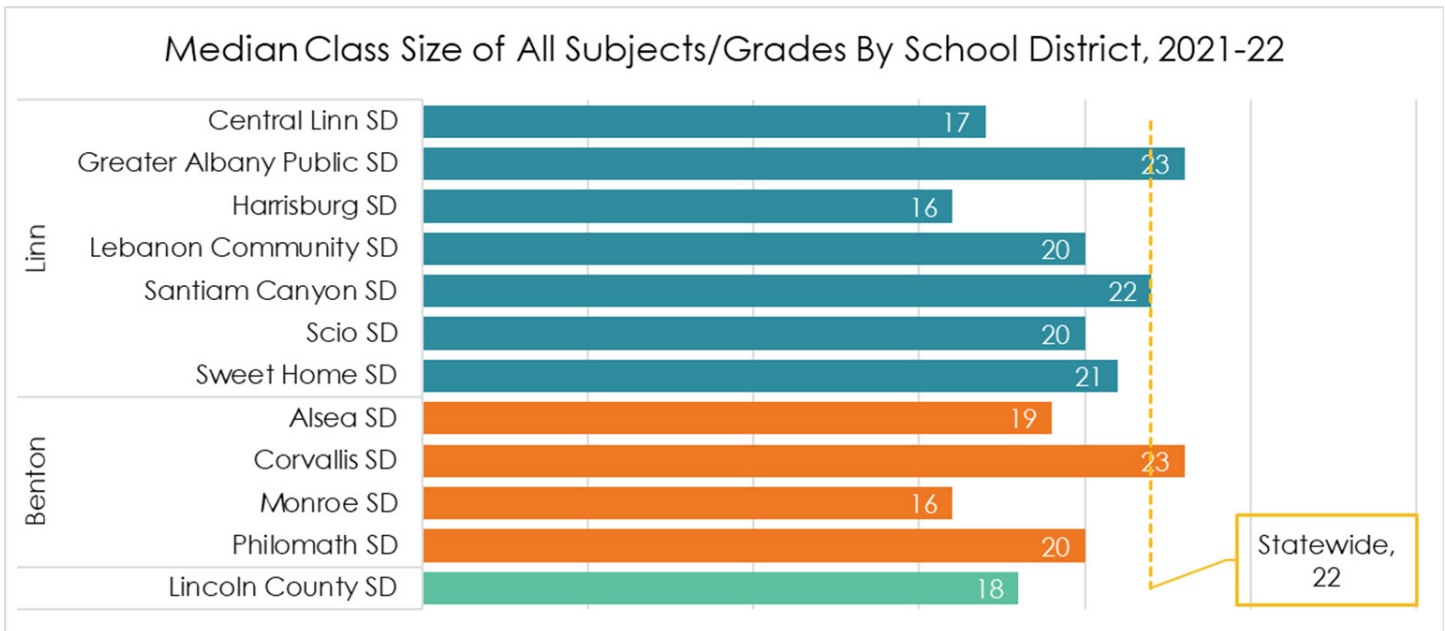
- Lincoln County** (18/16) has the lowest student/teacher ratios for all subjects/grades and kindergarten, respectively, in our region, followed by **Linn County** (20/18), and both levels in these two counties are all lower than the statewide ones (21/19).
- Benton County** (22/20) has the highest student/teacher ratios for all subjects/grades and kindergarten, respectively, in our 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 our 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 our region, much higher than the statewide ratio (21.3).



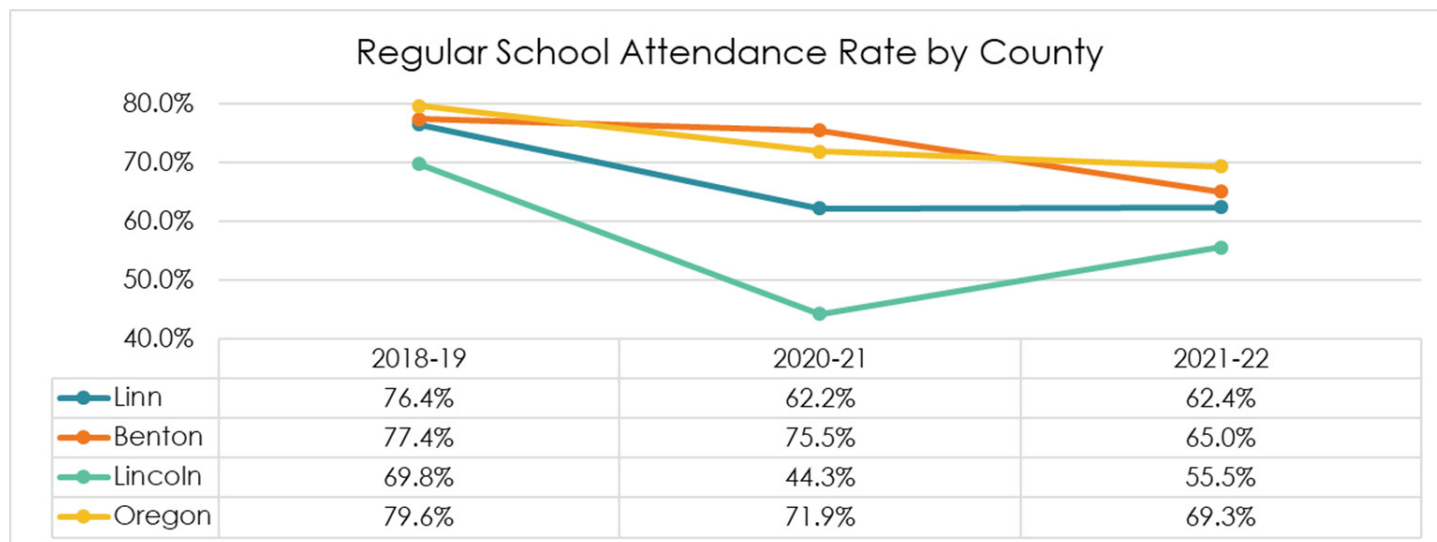
Data Source: Oregon Class Size Report, 2021-22, Oregon Department of Education.

How School Districts Are Faring

- Harrisburg SD (16) and Monroe SD (16) have the smallest median class size in our region, followed by Central Linn SD (17) and Lincoln County 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 our 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 (2018-19) levels respectively.
- The regular school attendance rates in three counties in 2021-22 are lower than the statewide level (69.3%).

Students Enrolled in Home School

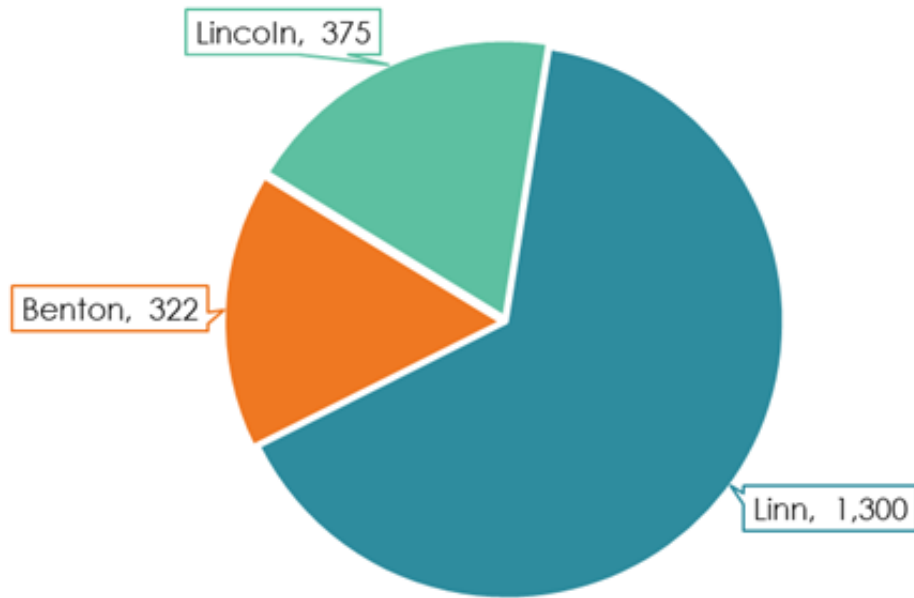
The homeschooling rules and laws first apply to children who reach age 6 by September 1 of the current school year and through age 18.

Students may move in and out of the public system to and from homeschooling without any restrictions; however, homeschooled students who transition to a public high school may find that the high school does not evaluate their coursework as credit toward graduation.

Homeschool families in Oregon must:

- Notify the local Education Service District (ESD) of intent to homeschool (either electronically or through paper mail) within 10 days of withdrawing the child from school or from the start of the school year;
- Have the child(ren) tested at the end of grade levels 3, 5, 8, and 10;
- Submit test scores to the ESD as requested;
- Contact local ESD if child(ren) returns to school.

Students Enrolled in Home School in the EL Hub Region

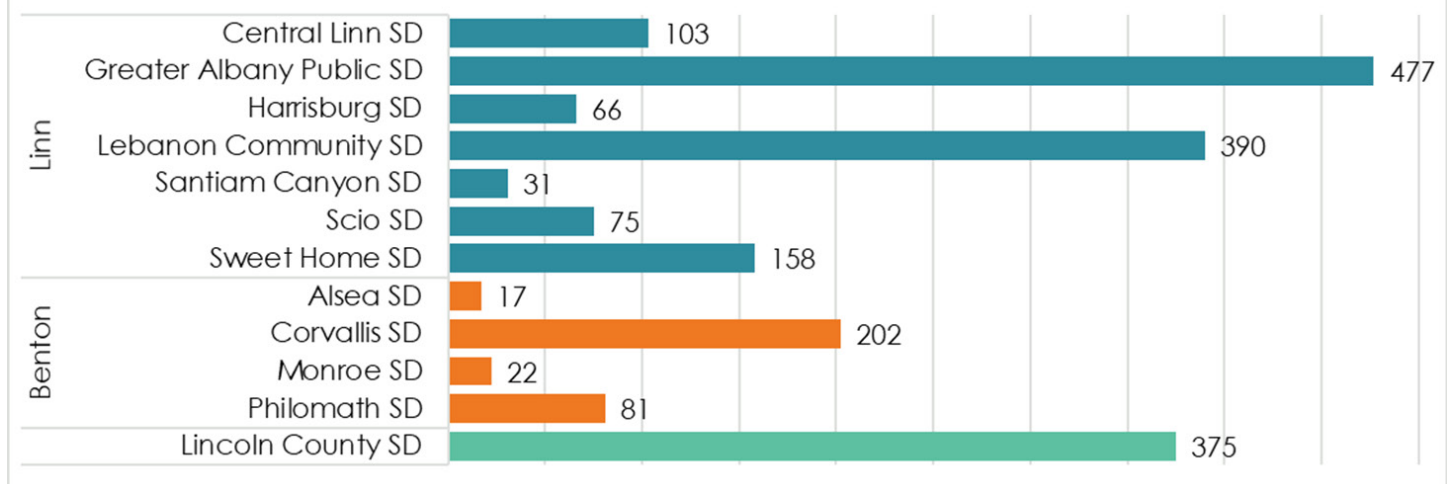


Data Sources: Home School Data Summary as of Jan 01, 2023, Linn Benton Lincoln Education Service District.

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 our region.

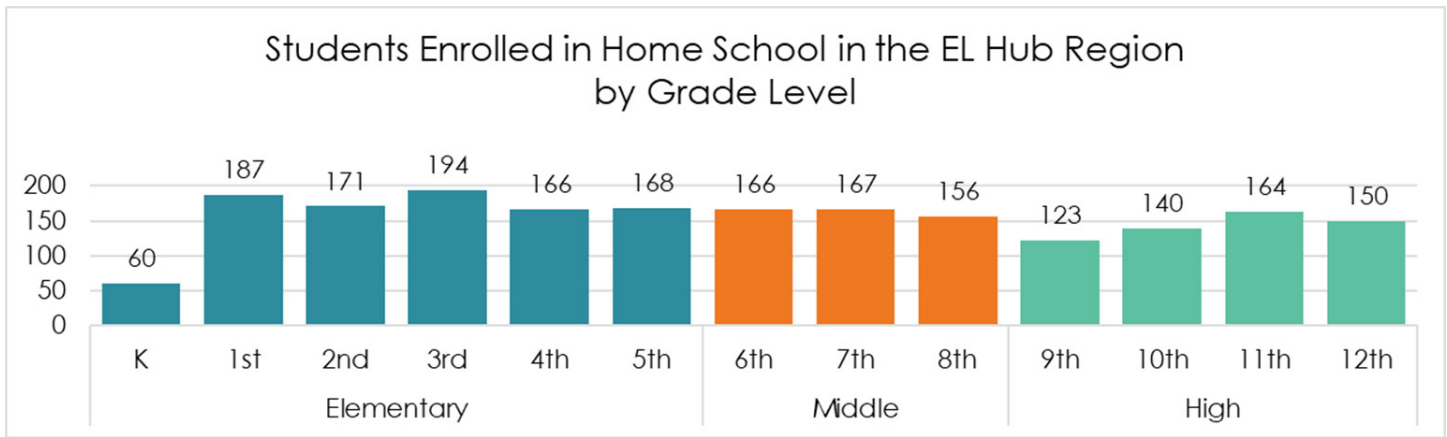
Students Enrolled in Home School by School District



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 our region.



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

How Grade Levels Are Faring

- The third grade (194) has the highest number of students enrolled in home school in the elementary schools in our region.
- The seventh grade (167) has the largest number of students enrolled in home school in the middle schools.
- In high schools, eleventh grade (164) has the largest number of students enrolled in home school.

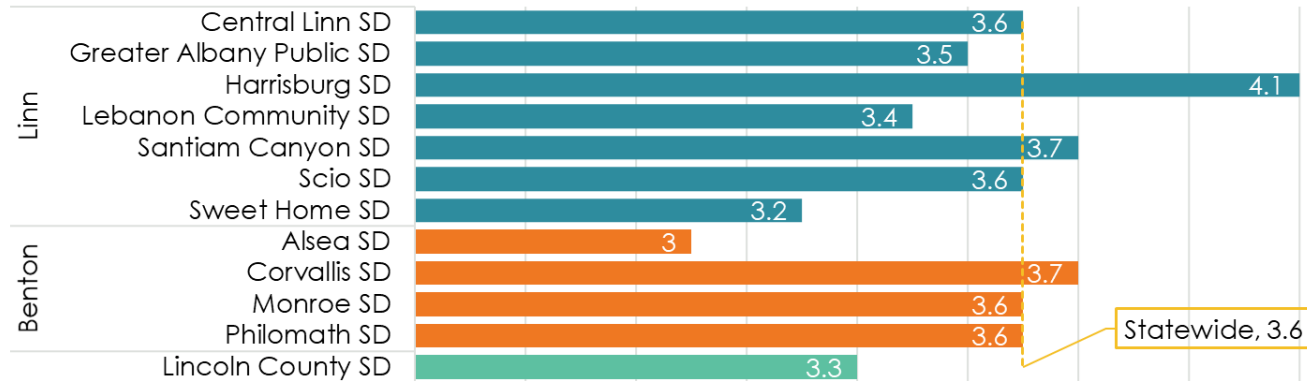
Kindergarten Assessment

The statewide Kindergarten Assessment is applied to all students upon entering kindergarten. The assessment includes measures in the domains of Early Literacy, Early Math, and Approaches to Learning, including 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 children 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 assessment tool is being redesigned, so the data here only shows assessment results for 2019-20.

Approaches to Learning (Total) Average Rating (1 - 5)

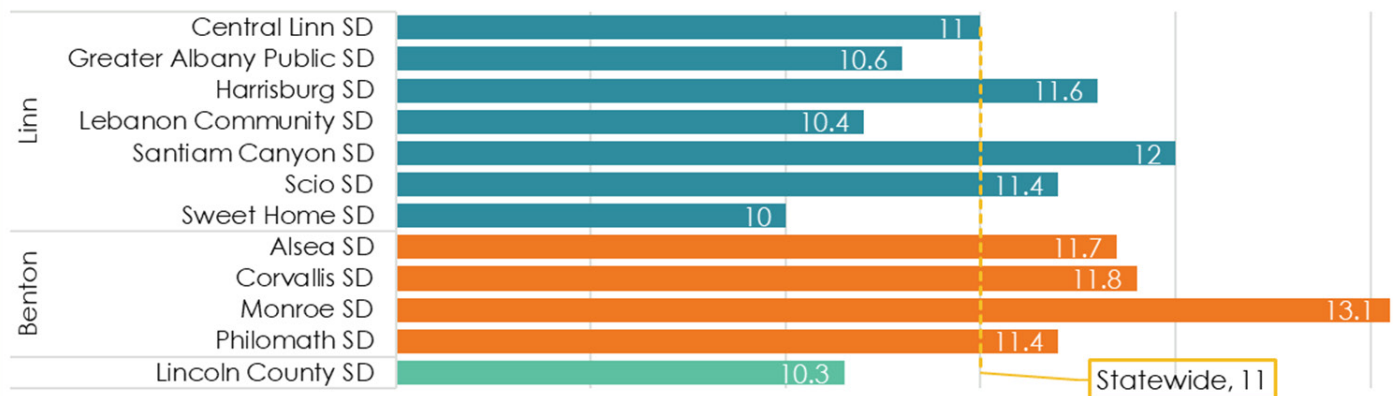


Data Source: 2019-20 Statewide Kindergarten Assessment Results, Oregon Department of Education.

How School Districts Are Faring

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

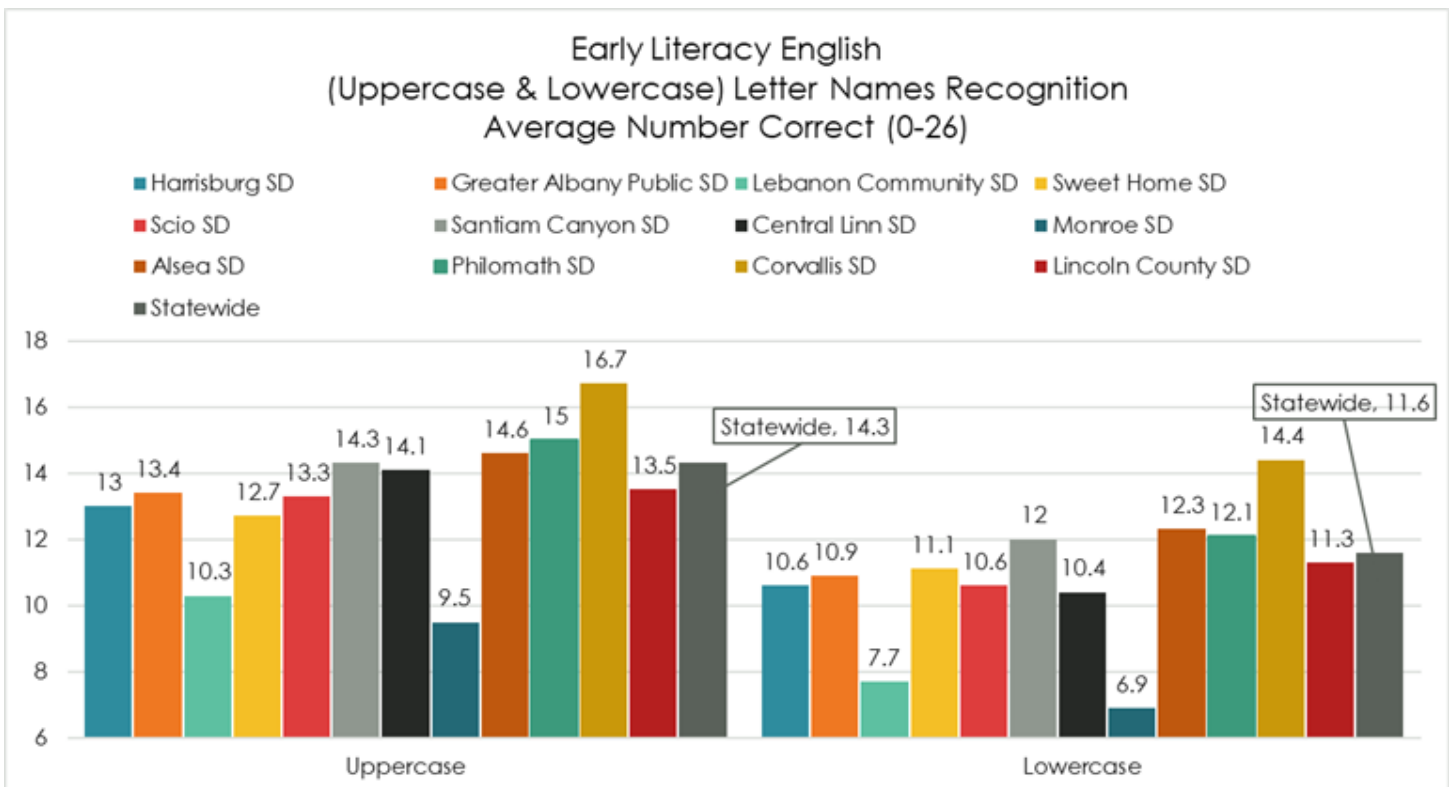
Early Mathematics (Numbers & Operations) Average Number Correct (0-16)



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 our region, followed by Lincoln County SD (10.3) and Lebanon Community SD (10.4).

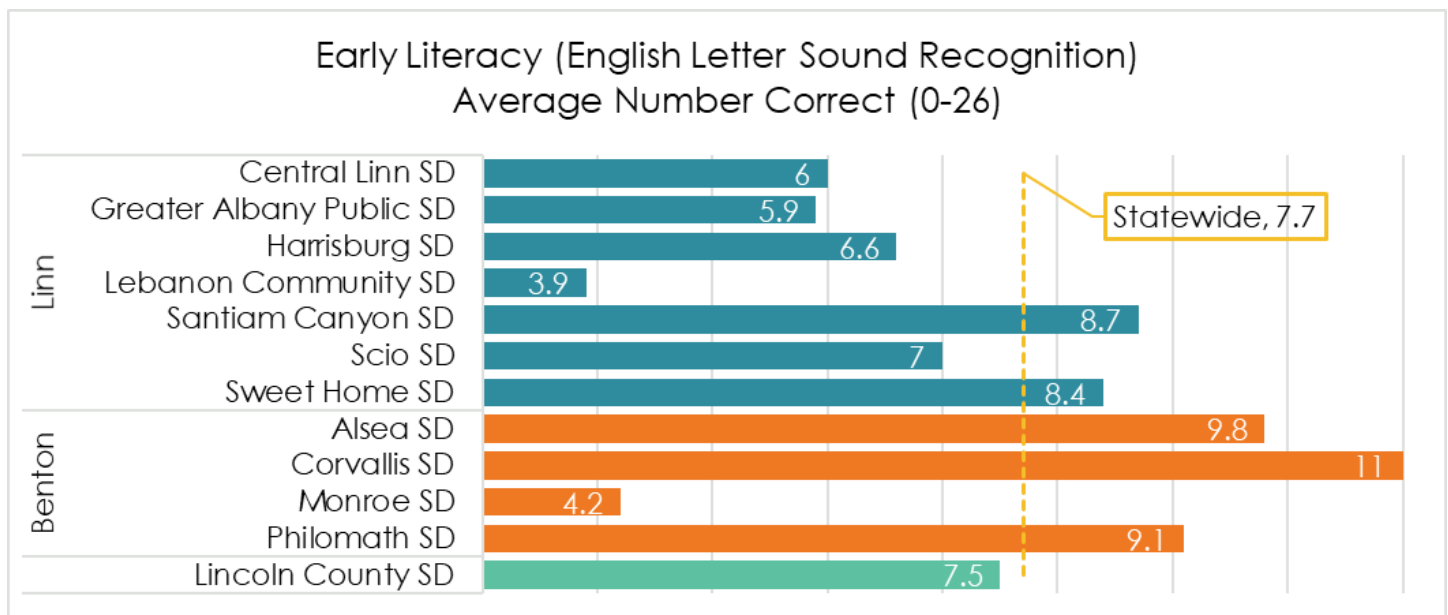


Data Source: 2019-20 Statewide Kindergarten Assessment Results, Oregon Department of Education.



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).

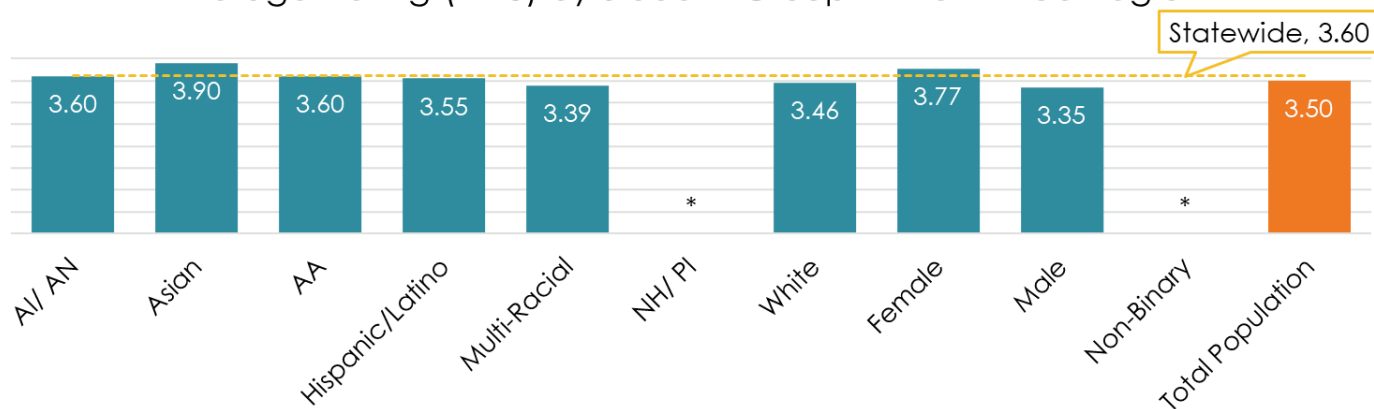


Data Source: 2019-20 Statewide Kindergarten Assessment Results, Oregon Department of Education.

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).

Approaches to Learning (Total)
Average Rating (1 - 5) by Student Group in the EL Hub Region



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

Notes:

- * Indicates data was not available at the time of this analysis.
- Due to the small sample sizes of specific student groups, use the data cautiously.
- AI/AN: American Indian/Alaska Native; AA: African American; NH/PI: Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

How Student Groups Are Faring in the EL Hub Region

- Our region's Approaches to Learning Total Average Rating Score (3.5) is below the statewide average score (3.6).

Early Mathematics (Numbers & Operations)
Average Number Correct (0-16) by Student Group in the EL Hub Region

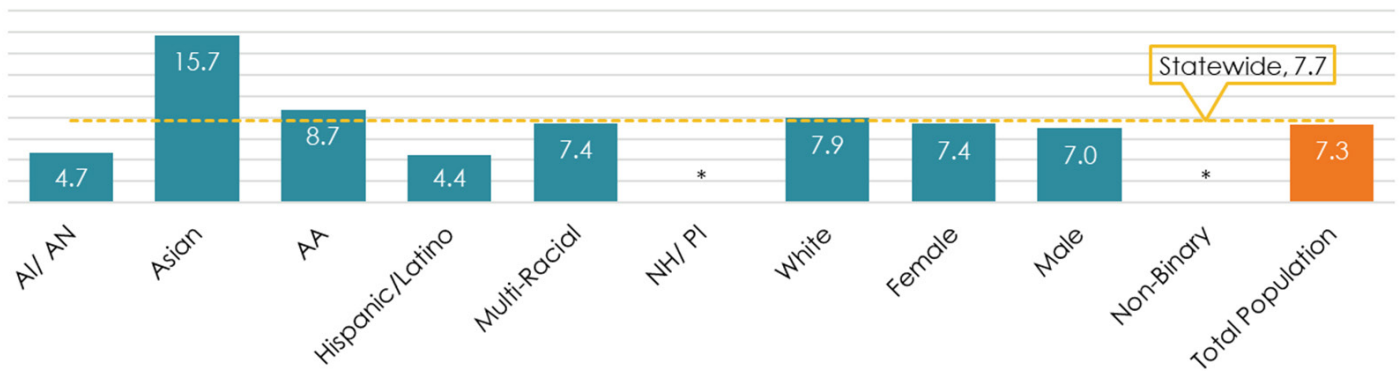


Data Source: 2019-20 Statewide Kindergarten Assessment Results, Oregon Department of Education.

How Student Groups Are Faring in the EL Hub Region

- Our region's Early Mathematics Numbers & Operations Average Number Correct Score (10.9) is close to the statewide average score (11).
- The student group Hispanic/Latino (9.3) has the lowest Early Mathematics Numbers & Operations Average Number Correct Score in our region.

Early Literacy (English Letter Sound Recognition)
Average Number Correct (0-26) by Student Group in the EL Hub Region



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

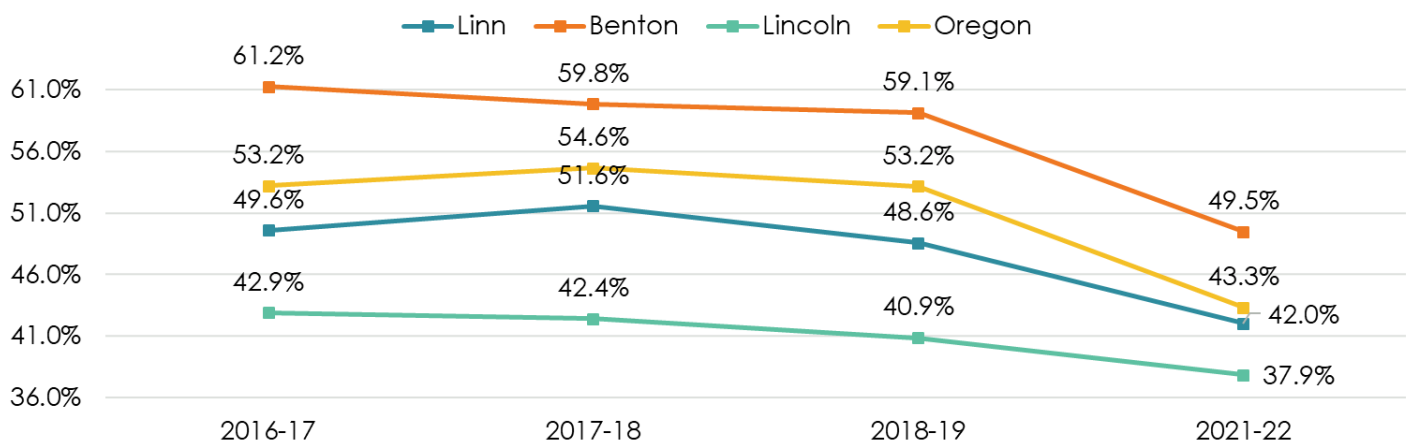
How Student Groups Are Faring in the EL Hub Region

- Our region's Early Literacy (English Letter Sound Recognition) Average Number Correct Score (7.3) is lower than the statewide average score (7.7).
- The student group Hispanic/Latino (4.4) has the lowest Early Literacy (English Letter Sound Recognition) Average Number Correct Score in our region, followed by the group American Indian/Alaska Native (4.7).

Assessment of English Language Arts, Math, and Science

The 2019-20 school year assessment for English Language Arts (ELA), Math, and Science was canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, 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.

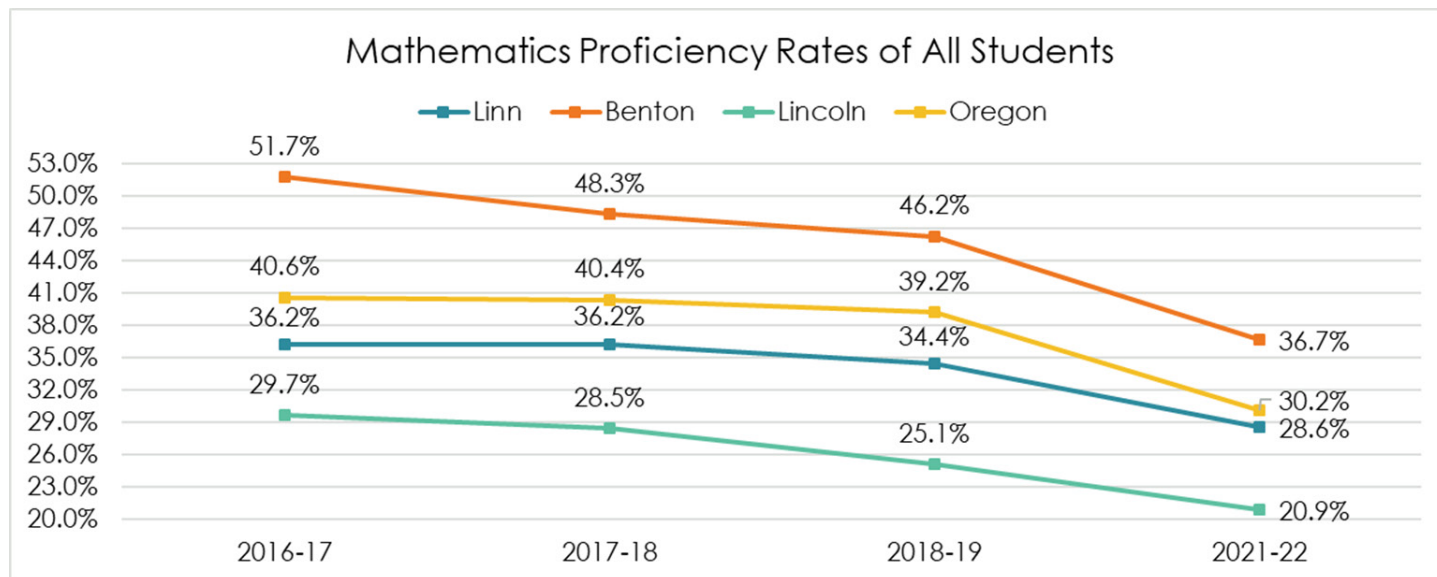
English Language Arts Proficiency Rates of All Students



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

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- The ELA proficiency rates in our region dropped 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.



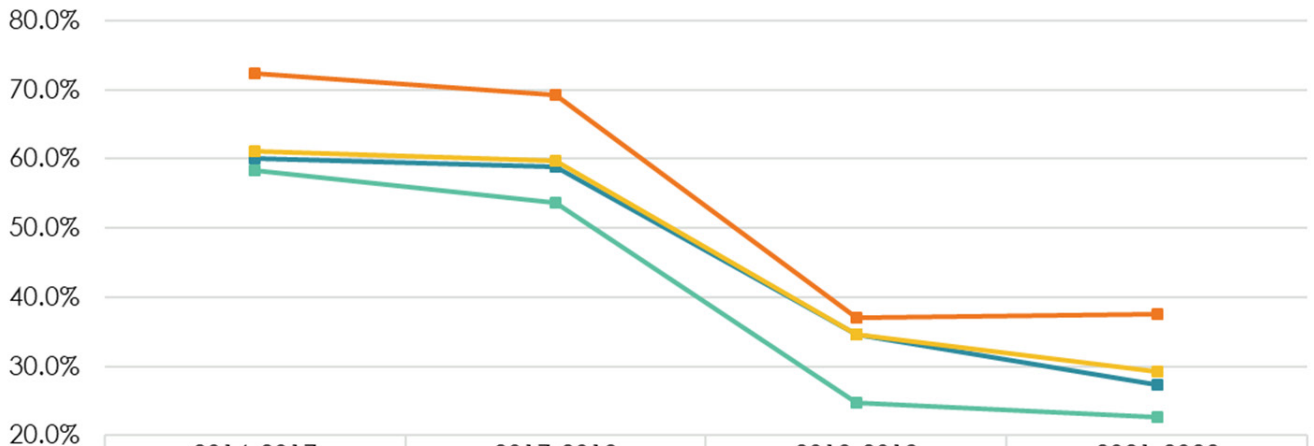
Data Source: Mathematics Assessment Report, Oregon Department of Education.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- The Math proficiency rates in our region dropped 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.



Science Proficiency Rate of All Students

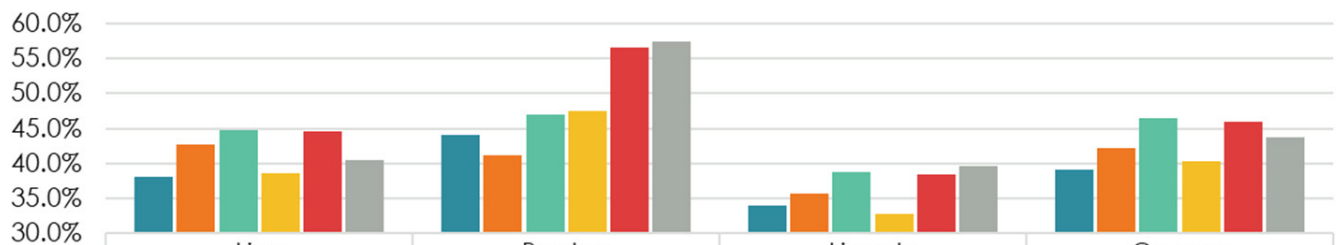


Data Source: Science Assessment Report, Oregon Department of Education.

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.

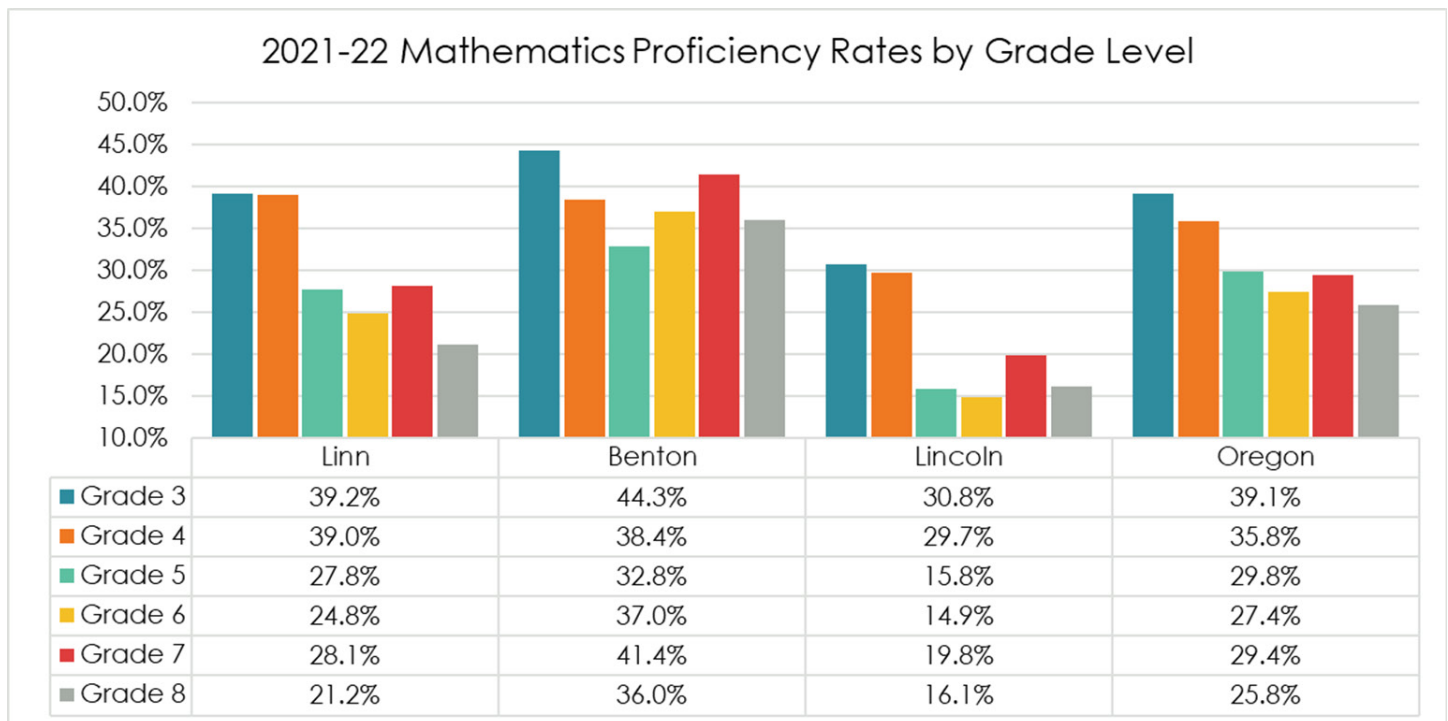
2021-22 ELA Proficiency Rates by Grade Level



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

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- The ELA proficiency rate of third grade is the lowest in **Linn County** (38.1%) and lower than the statewide level (39.1%).
- The ELA proficiency rate of fourth grade is the weakest in **Benton County** (41.2%) and lower than the statewide level (39.1%).
- The ELA proficiency rate of sixth grade (32.7%) is the lowest in **Linn County**.
- The ELA proficiency rates of every grade in **Lincoln County** are the lowest in our region and lower than the statewide levels.

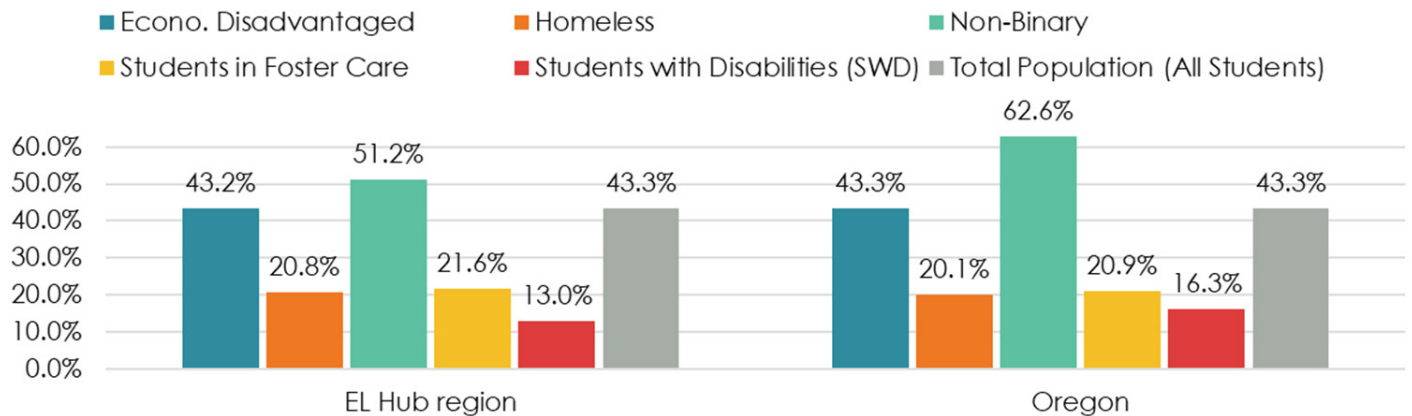


Data Source: Mathematics Assessment Report, Oregon Department of Education.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- The Math proficiency rate of eighth grade (21.2%) is the lowest in **Linn County** and lower than the statewide level (25.8%).
- The Math proficiency rate of fifth grade is the lowest in **Benton County** (32.8%) but higher than the statewide level (29.8%).
- The Math proficiency rate of sixth grade is the lowest in **Lincoln County** (14.9%).
- The Math proficiency rates of every grade in **Lincoln County** are the lowest in our region and lower than the statewide levels.

2021-22 English Language Arts Proficiency Rates of All Grades by Student Group



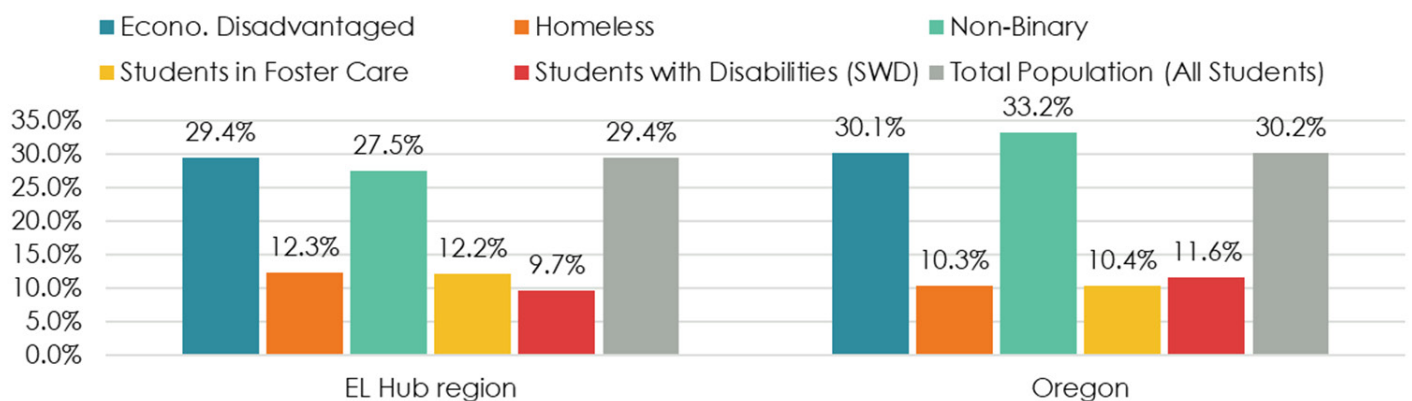
Data Source: English Language Arts Assessment Report, Oregon Department of Education.

Note: 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 our region.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- The ELA proficiency rate of all 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 in our region (13.0%) and statewide (16.3%).

2021-22 Mathematics Proficiency Rates of All Grades by Student Group



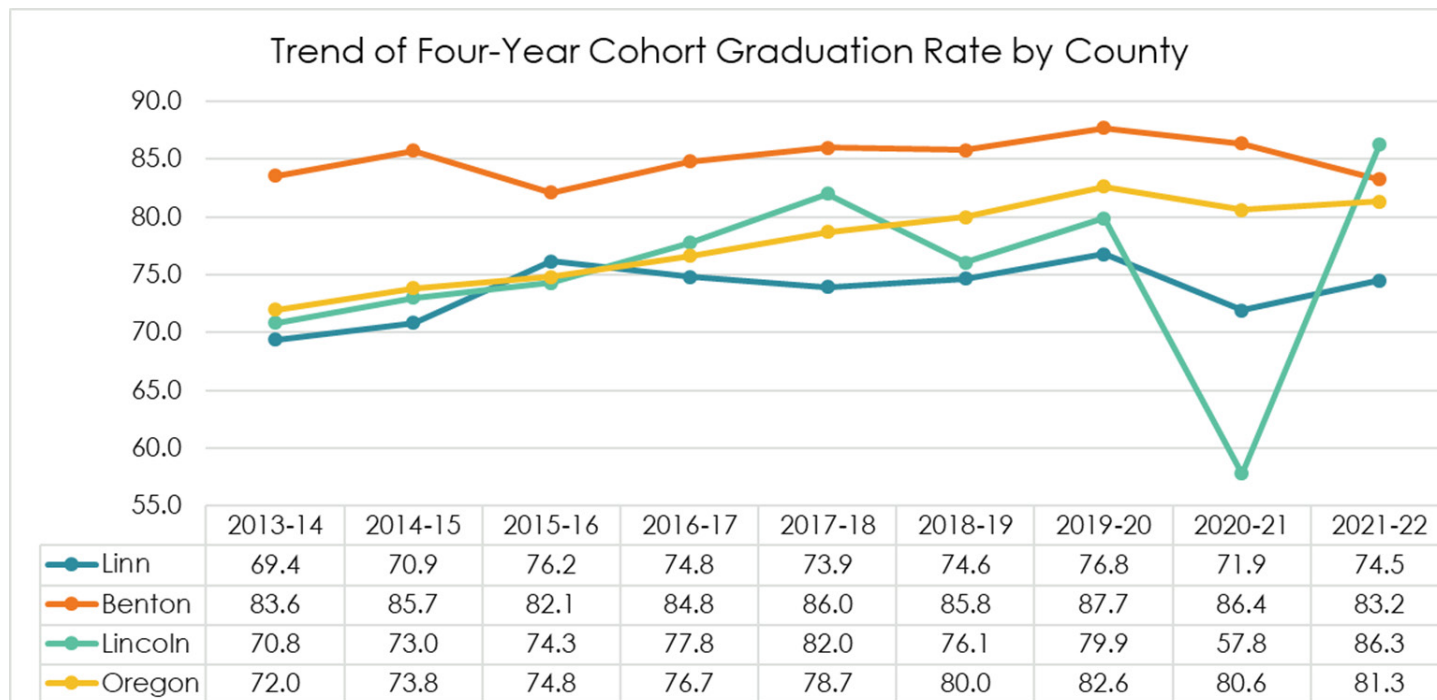
Data Source: Mathematics Assessment Report, Oregon Department of Education.

Note: 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 our region.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- The Math proficiency rate of total students (29.4%) is slightly lower than the statewide (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 our region.

Graduation Rate



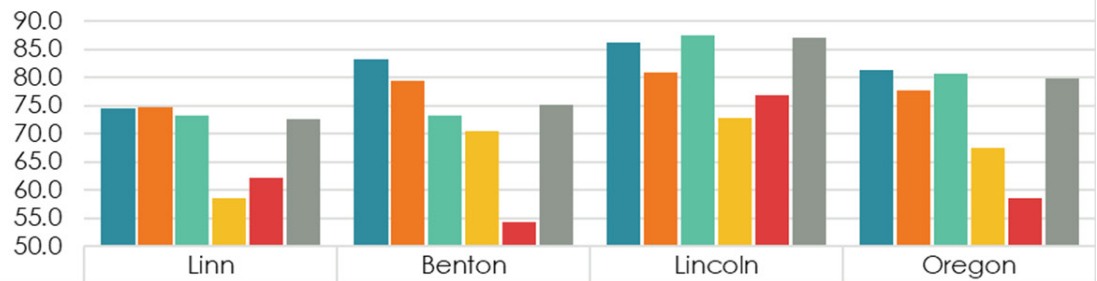
Data Source: Cohort Graduation Report, Oregon Department of Education.

Note: A cohort graduation rate follows the students who are first-time high school students in a particular year and determines the percentage that graduates within a given time frame, such as four years.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- In the school year 2021-22, **Lincoln County** has the highest four-year cohort graduation rate at 86.3% in our region, followed by **Benton County** (83.2%), and both rates are higher than the statewide rate (81.3%).
- **Linn County** has the lowest four-year cohort graduation rate at 74.5% in the school year 2021-22, much lower than the statewide 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 greatest percentage drop from 79.9% to 57.8%.

Four-Year Cohort Graduation Rate by Student Group, 2021-22



All Students	74.5	83.2	86.3	81.3
Underserved Races/Ethnicities	74.8	79.4	80.9	77.7
Economically Disadvantaged	73.2	73.2	87.4	80.7
Students with Disabilities	58.5	70.4	72.7	67.5
Homeless Students	62.1	54.3	76.9	58.6
Combined Disadvantaged	72.6	75.1	87.1	80.0

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

Notes:

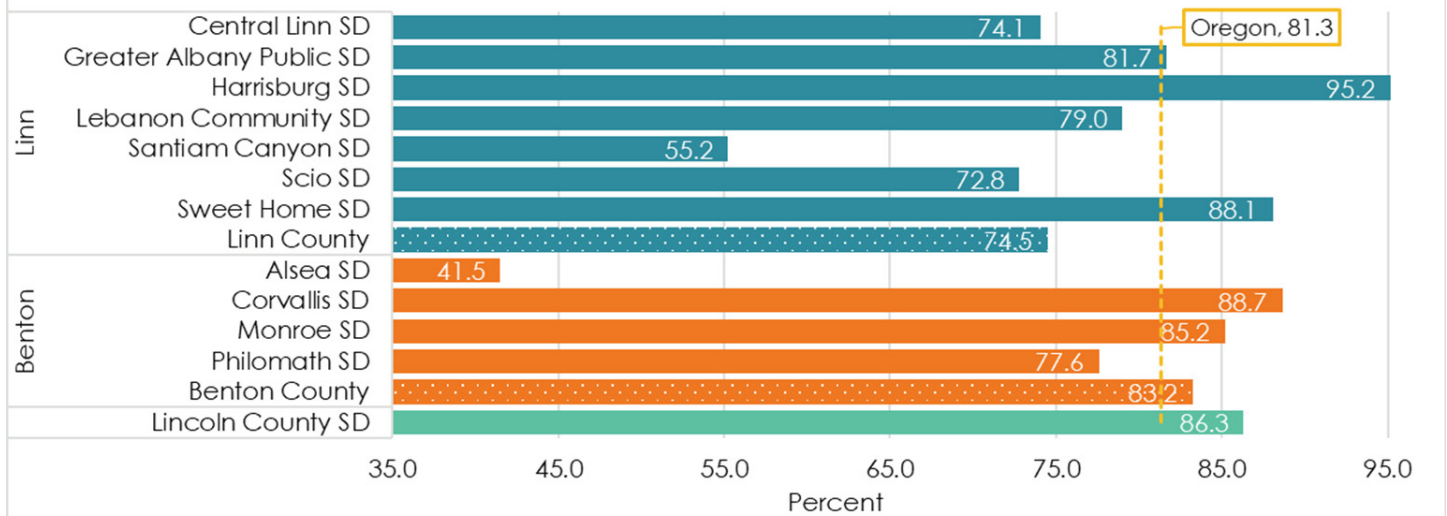
- Combined Disadvantaged (CDIS): Students are included in this student group if they are members of at least one of the following student groups: Historically Underserved Race/Ethnicity, Students with Disabilities, Economically Disadvantaged Students, or Current English Learners when their cohort determination 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 statewide level except in **Lincoln County**.
- Homeless students and students with disabilities have significantly lower four-year cohort graduation rates than other student groups in our region and Oregon.



Four-Year Cohort Graduation Rate by School District, 2021-22

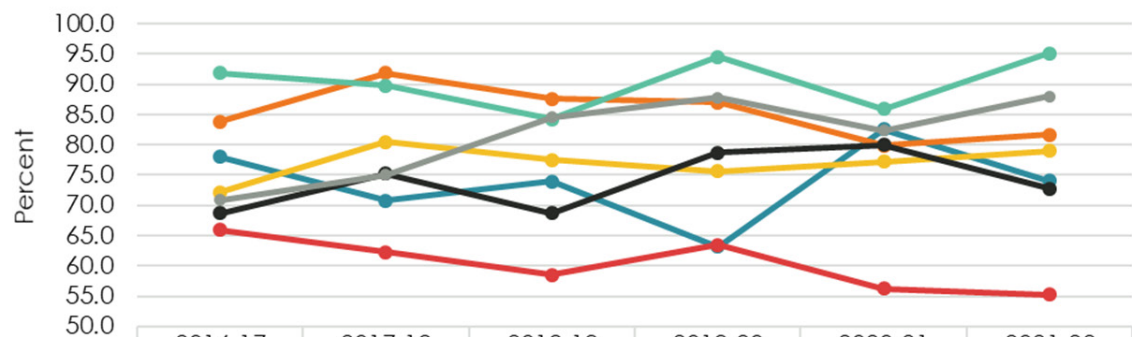


Data Source: Cohort Graduation Report, 2021-22, Oregon Department of Education.

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%).
- Alsea SD (41.5%) has the lowest four-year cohort graduation rate in our region, followed by Santiam Canyon SD (55.2%).

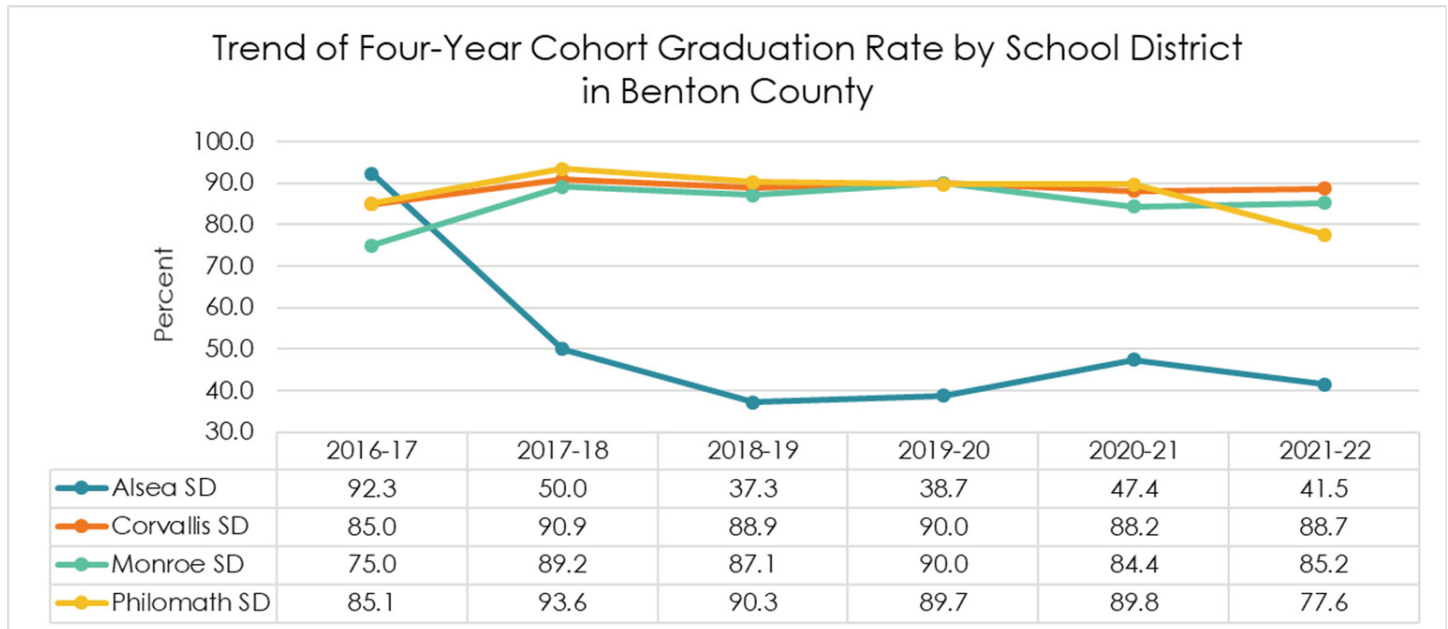
Trend of Four-Year Cohort Graduation Rate by School District in Linn County



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

How School Districts in Linn County Are Faring

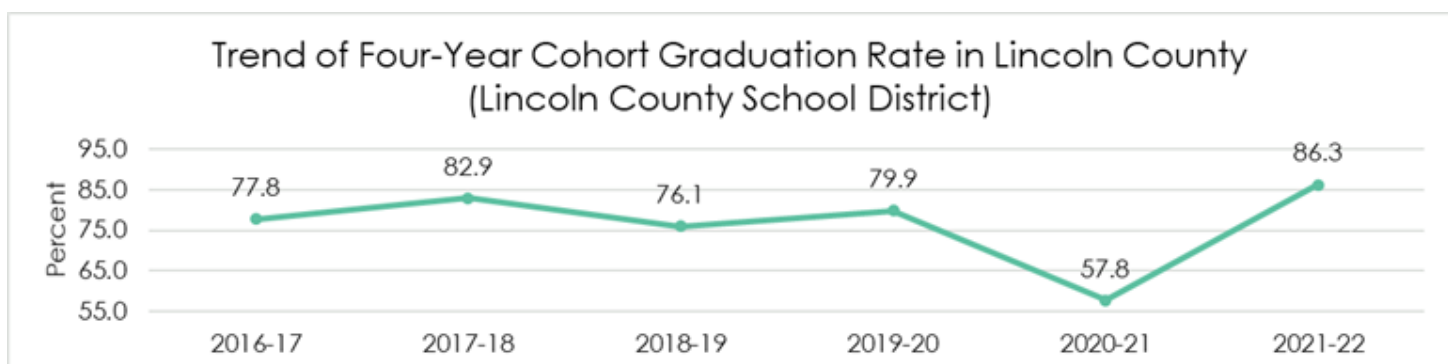
- The four-year cohort graduation rates of Santiam Canyon SD are much lower than most other school districts in recent years.
- The four-year cohort graduation rates of Harrisburg SD are better than most other school districts in recent years.
- Sweet Home SD's four-year cohort graduation rates have 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 SD have significantly dropped and are much lower than most other school districts in recent years.
- The four-year cohort graduation rate of Philomath SD has a proportional drop from 89.9% in the school year 2020-21 to 77.6% in 2021-22.

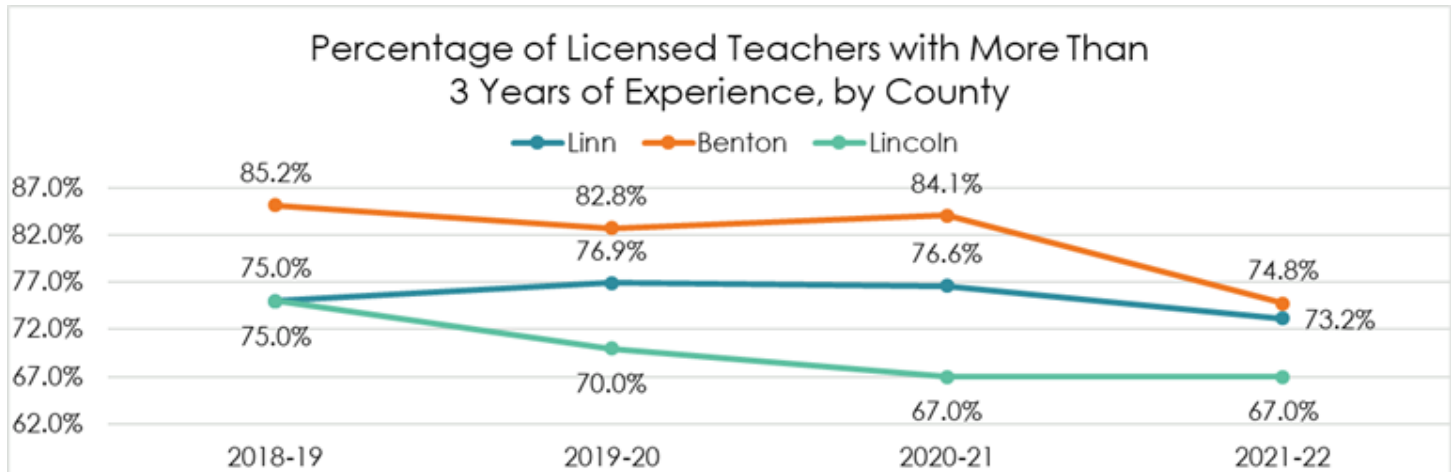


Data Source: Cohort Graduation Report, 2021-22, Oregon Department of Education.

How Lincoln County School District is Faring

- The four-year cohort graduation rate of Lincoln County SD 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.

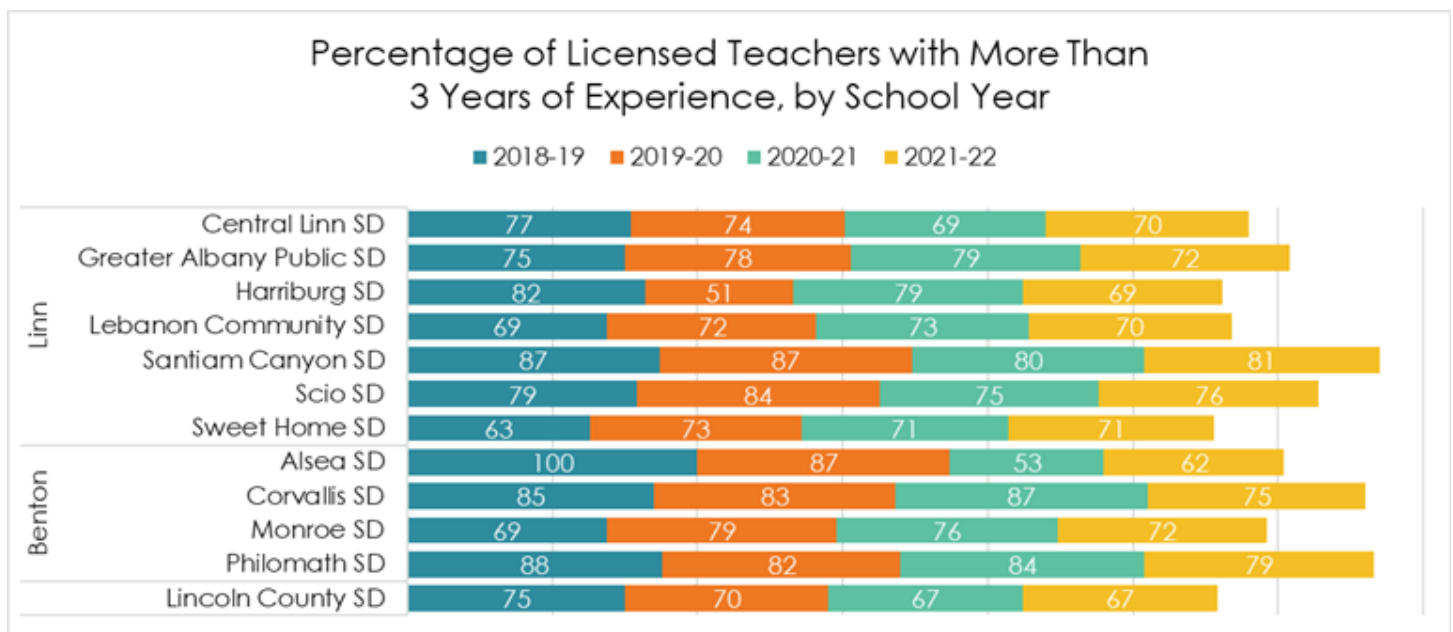
Licensed Teachers with More Than 3 Years of Experience



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 our region have all decreased in the school year 2021-22.
- Benton County** (74.8%) has the highest percentage of experienced teachers, followed by **Linn County** (73.2%), and **Lincoln County** (67%) has the least.



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

How School Districts Are Faring

- Santiam Canyon SD (81%) has the highest 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 and Psychologist Ratio

Enrolled Student/Counselor and Psychologist Ratio in Our Region			
County	School District	Enrolled Student/ Counselor & Psychologist Ratio	# Counselors/ Psychologists
Linn	Central Linn SD	540	1
	Greater Albany Public SD	329	27
	Harrisburg SD	249	3
	Lebanon Community SD	264	15
	Santiam Canyon SD	183	18
	Scio SD	204	10
	Sweet Home SD	555	4
Benton	Alsea SD	0	0
	Corvallis SD	288	22
	Monroe SD	184	2
	Philomath SD	223	7
Lincoln	Lincoln County SD	268	19

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

Special Education and EI/ECSE

Special Education Profile by School District						
District Name	Student Enrollment	Students in Special Education	% Students in Special Education	Regular Class	Separate Class	Separate Settings
Monroe SD	357	47	13.2%	74.47%	8.51%	2.13%
Alsea 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 the day (Oregon target - 75.00% or more).*
- *Separate Class: Students placed inside the regular class less than 40% of the 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 highest percentage of students in Special Education Services, followed by Central Linn SD (17.4%) and Lebanon Community SD (16.1%)
- Scio SD (95.51%) has the highest percentage of students in Special Education placed in a 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 in a separate class (3%), which is much lower than the Oregon target (9.25% or less).
- Monroe SD (2.13%) has the highest percentage of students in Special Education placed in Separate Settings, the only school district in our region that is higher than the Oregon target (1.80% or less).

Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education (EI/ECSE) Services							
	Students 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%

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

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.*

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 significant drops in the ELA, Math, and Science assessment scores statewide and in our region compared to pre-pandemic school years. The drops are even more dramatic for students from historically underserved races/ethnicities, students with disabilities, economically disadvantaged students, and students experiencing homelessness. In addition to learning deficits due to the COVID-19 pandemic, other challenges that K-12 students face include poverty, homelessness, and lower cohort graduation rates in our region.



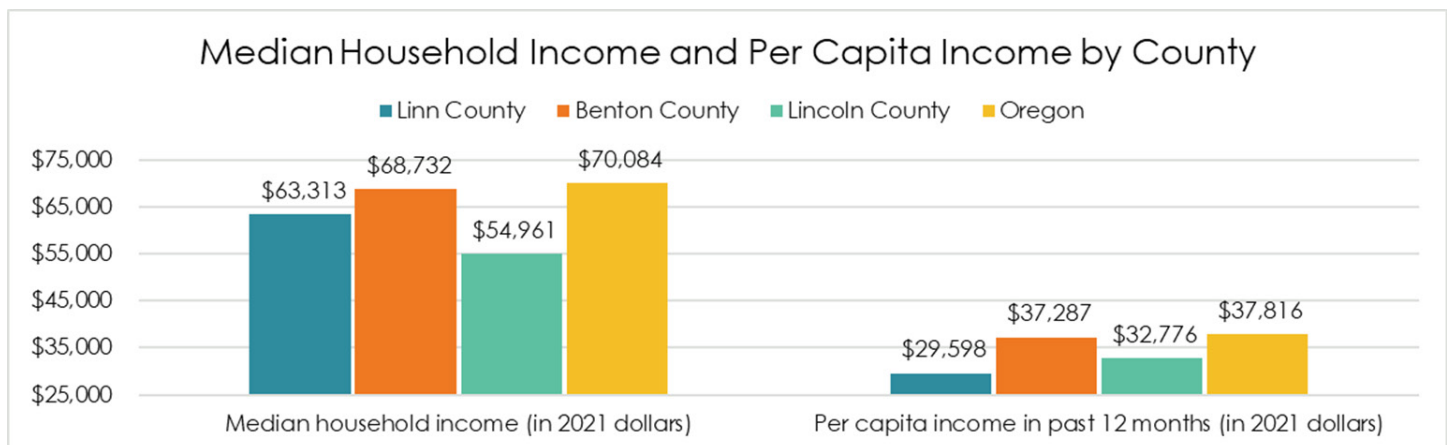
Chapter 4: Children Are Raised in Healthy, Stable, and Attached Families

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

Subchapter: Families and Economic Well-Being

In the subchapter, you will see the data about the family’s economic well-being, poverty, food insecurity, housing, Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), health insurance, and the cost of raising children in our region.

Household Income and Poverty Rate



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 lower per capita incomes 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.

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

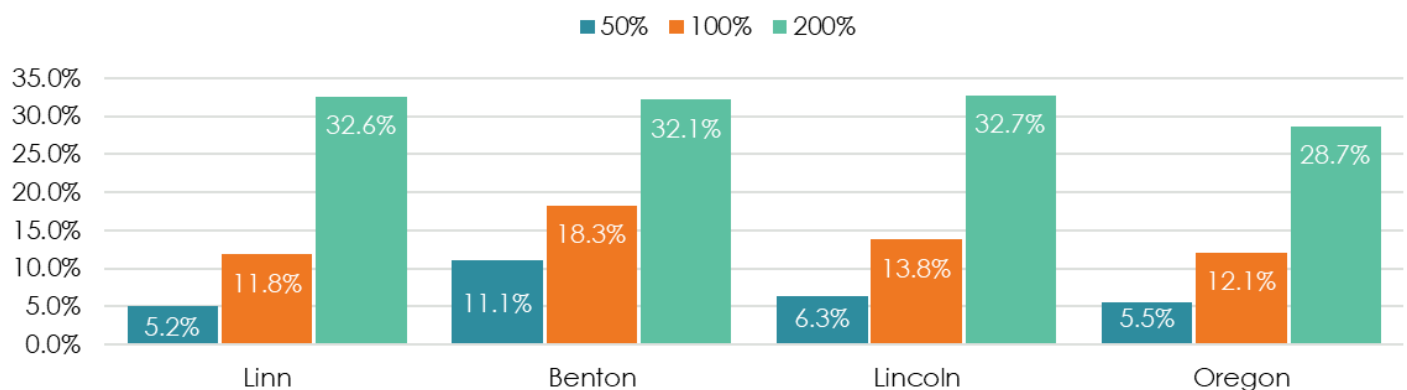
Notes: For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$4,480 in the 2020 guideline and \$4,720 in the 2022 guideline for each additional person.

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

Notes:

- The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is a measure of income issued annually 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 to be 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. For example, children automatically qualify for Head Start when living in households with income below 100 percent of the FPL.
- Children under age five who live in families with income up to 200 percent of the FPL qualify for Preschool Promise (PSP), a free, high-quality program. Preschool Promise is a publicly funded program that serves children ages three and four and complements other early learning programs such as Oregon Pre-Kindergarten. (More information is available on the ODE website).

All Individuals with Income Below the Following Poverty Levels

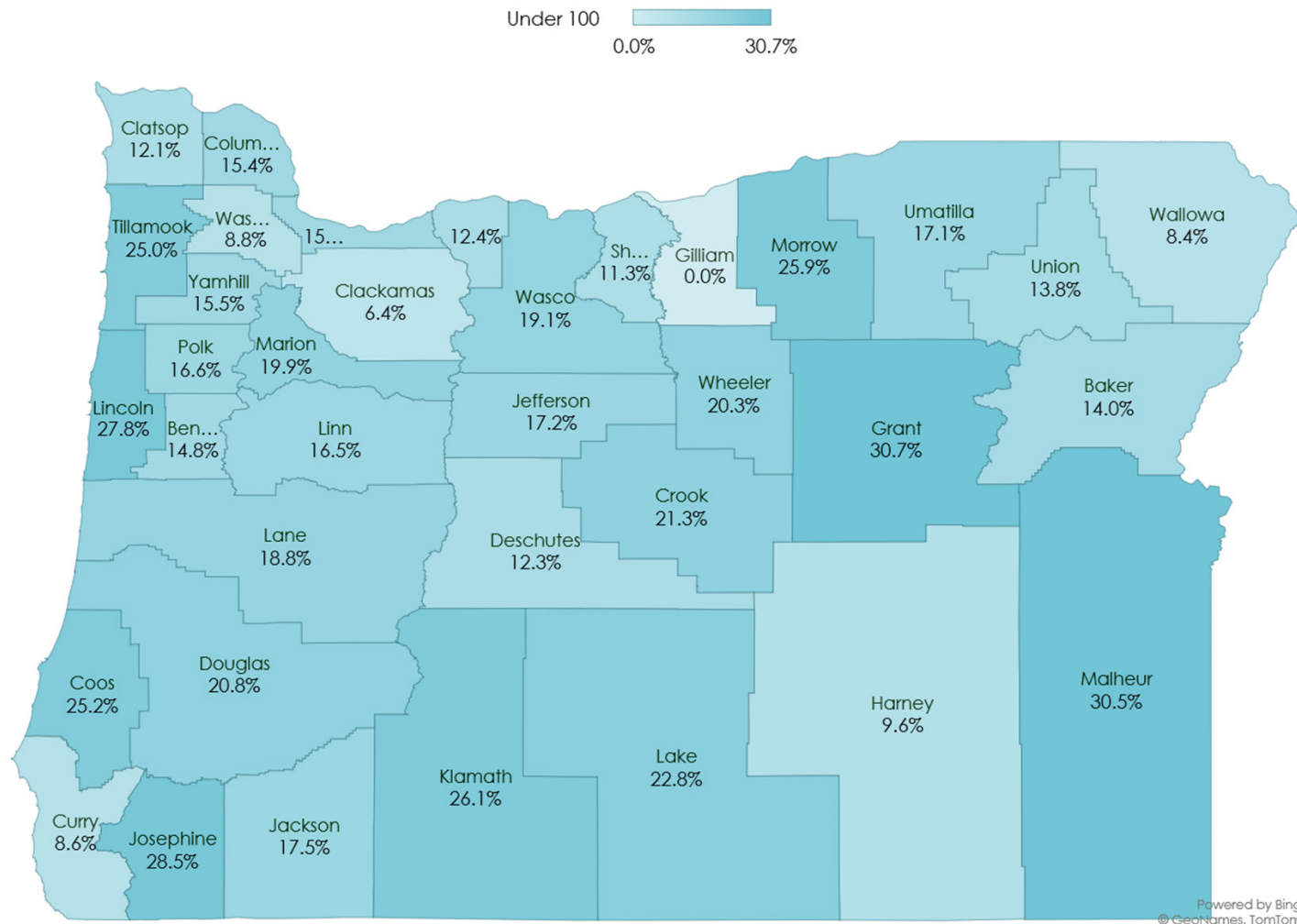


Data Source: ACSDT5Y2021.S1701.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- Benton County** (11.1%, 18.3%) has the highest percentage of people, respectively, living under 50% and under 100% of the Federal Poverty Levels (FPL) in our region.
- Lincoln County** (32.7%) has the highest percentage of people living under 200% of the Federal Poverty Level in our region, followed by **Linn County** (32.6%) and **Benton County** (32.1%).

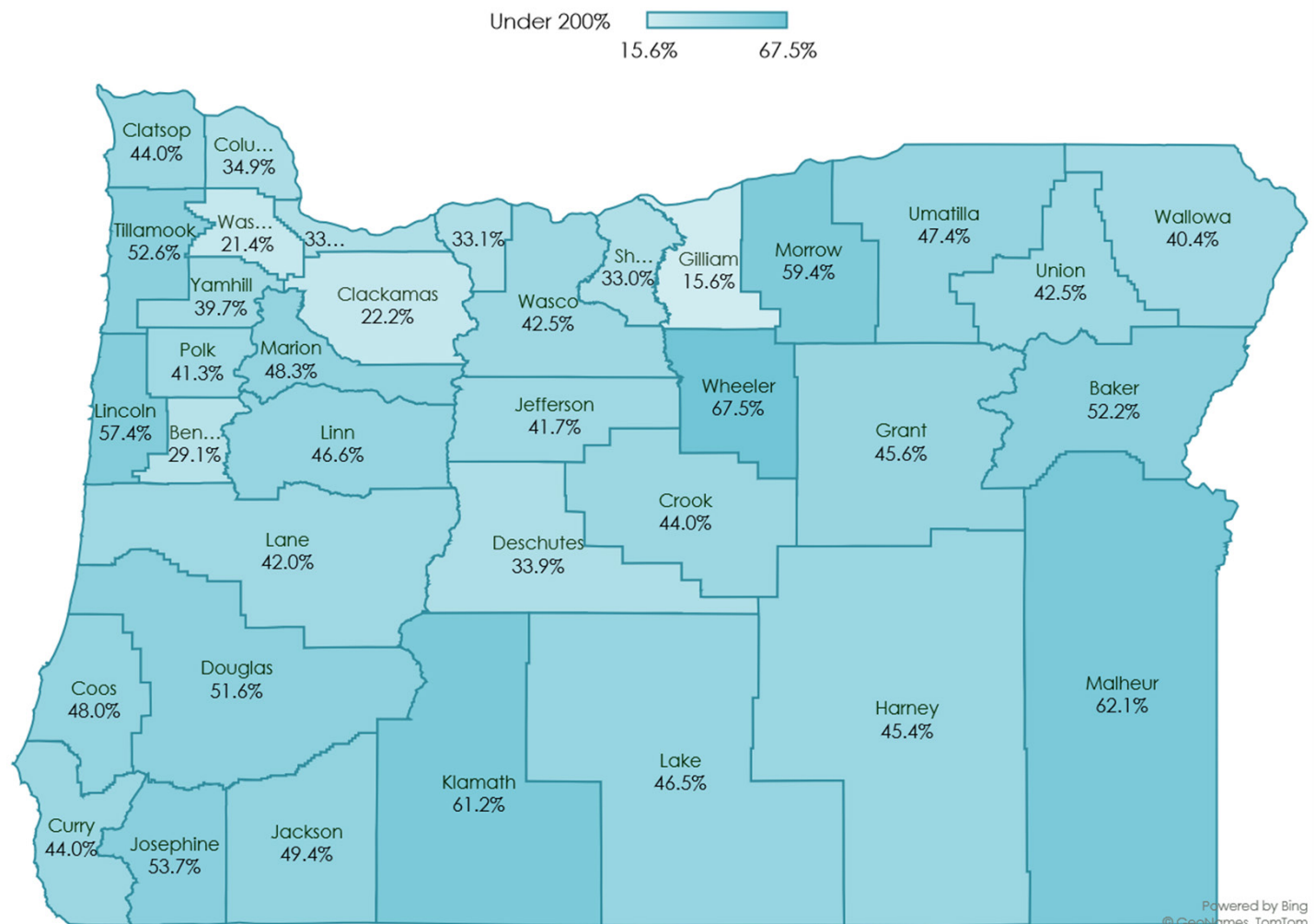
Children Under 6 Living Under 100% Federal Poverty Level in Oregon



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

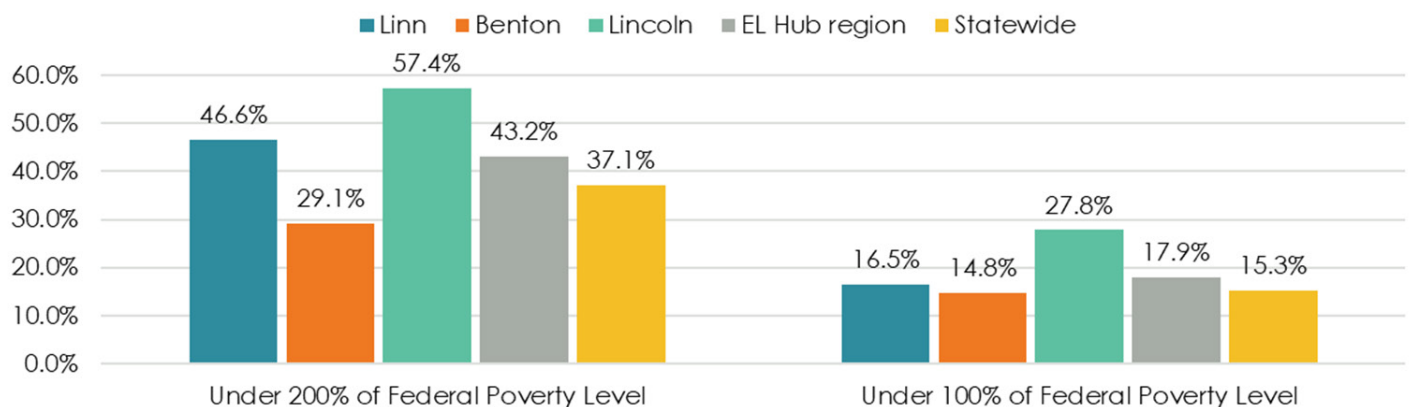


Children Under 6 Living Under 200% Federal Poverty Level in Oregon



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

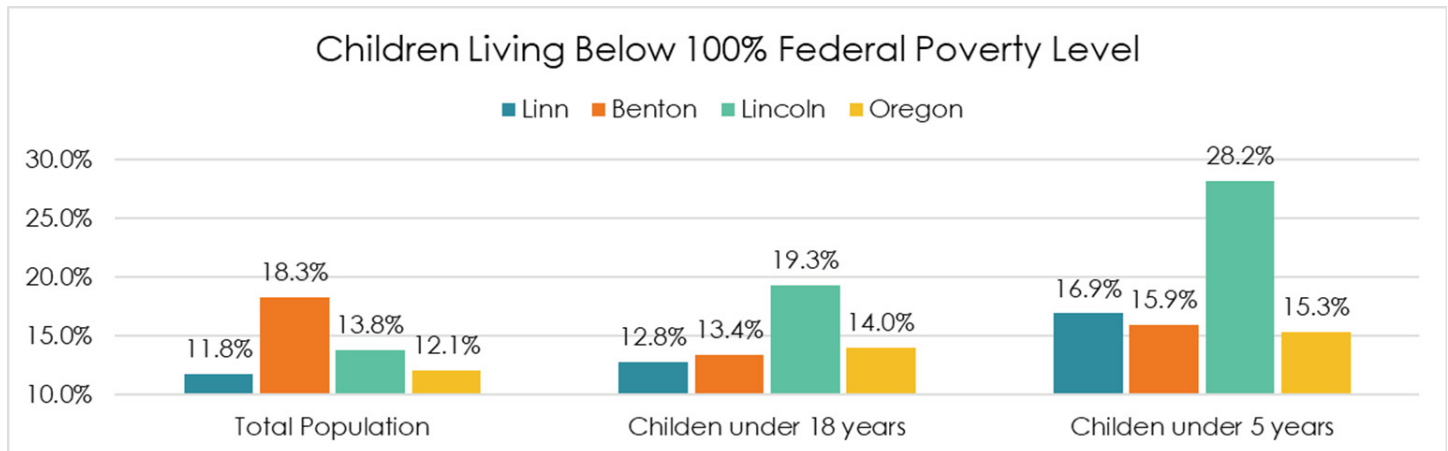
Young Children (under 6 Years) Living in Poverty by Poverty Levels



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

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

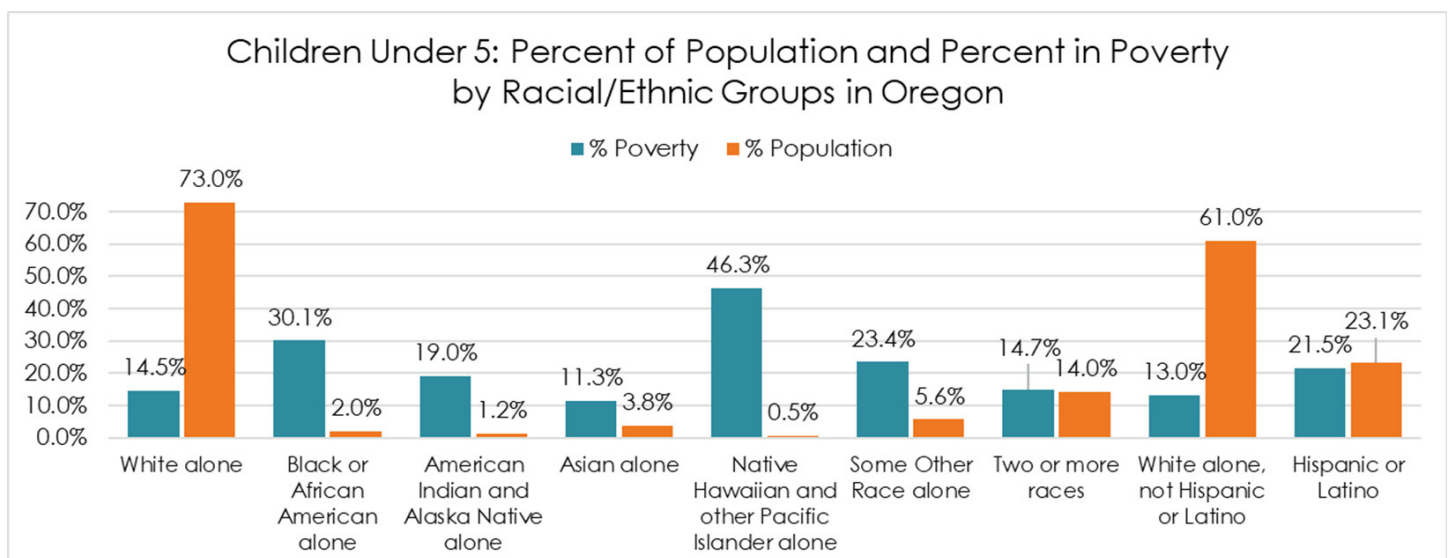
- **Lincoln County** has the highest percentages of young children living under 100% and 200% of Federal Poverty Levels, respectively in our region, followed by **Linn County**, and **Benton County** has the smallest percentages.
- The percentages of young children living under 100% and 200% of Federal Poverty Levels in our region are higher than statewide, respectively.



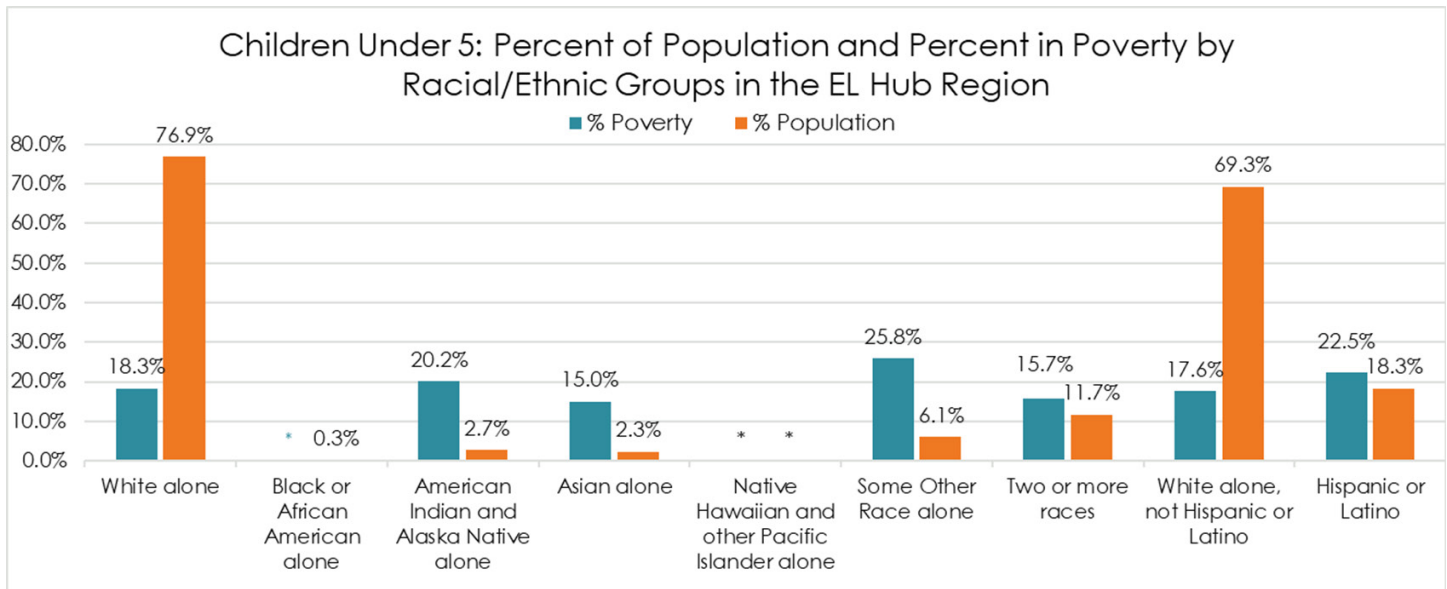
Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSST5Y2021.S1701.

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.B17001A-I, ACSST5Y2021.B1701.

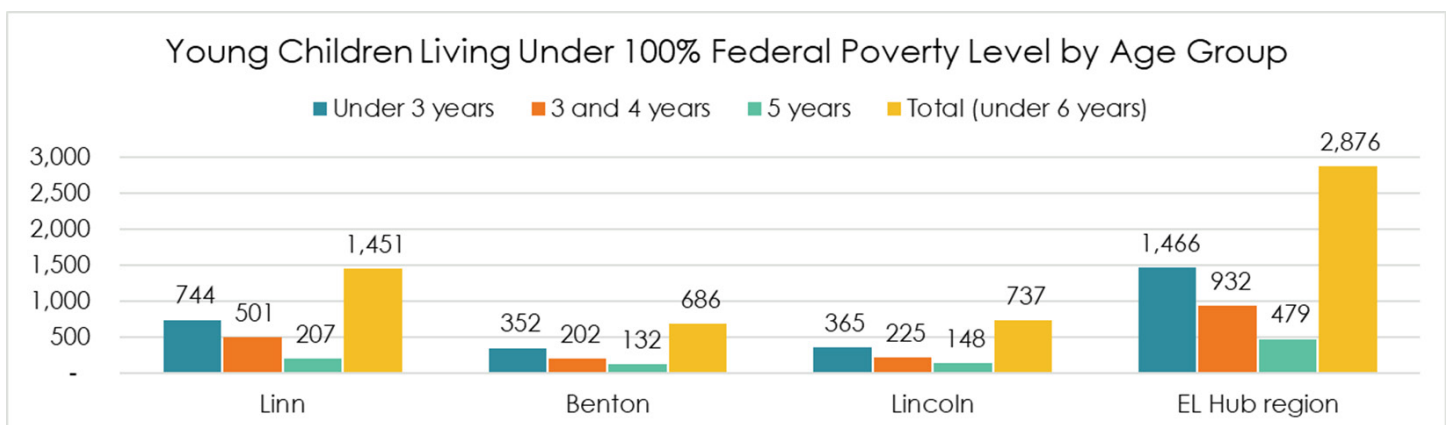


Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSST5Y2021.B17001A-I, ACSST5Y2021.B1701.

Note: When there is no population estimate 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

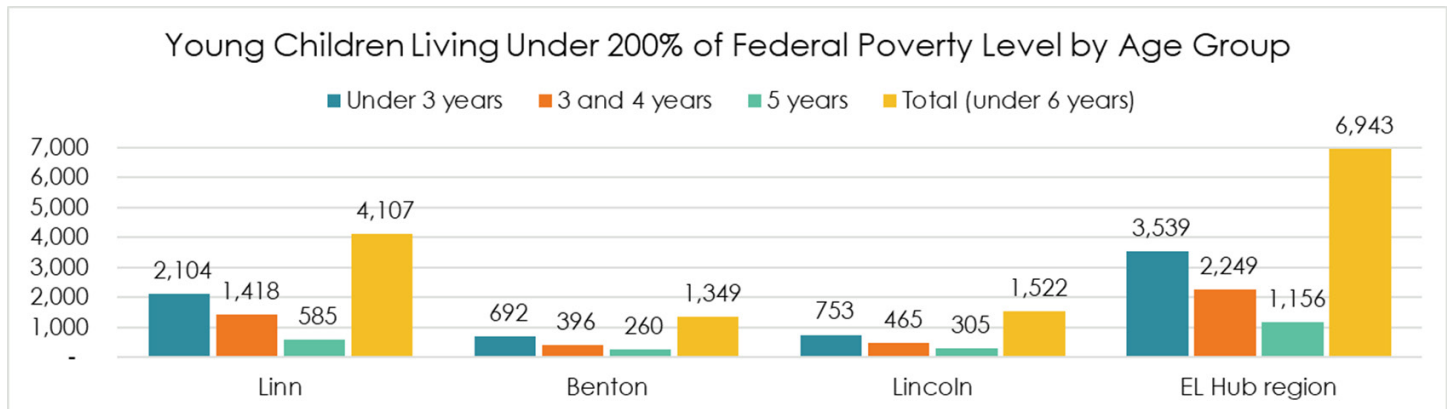
- Young children in the category Some Other Race Alone have the highest percentage (25.8%) living under the Federal Poverty Level in our region, followed by the group Hispanic or Latino (22.5%) and American Indian and Alaska Native Alone (20.2%).
- The percentage of young children living under Federal Poverty Levels in our 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 not enough data from these two groups to illustrate).



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

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

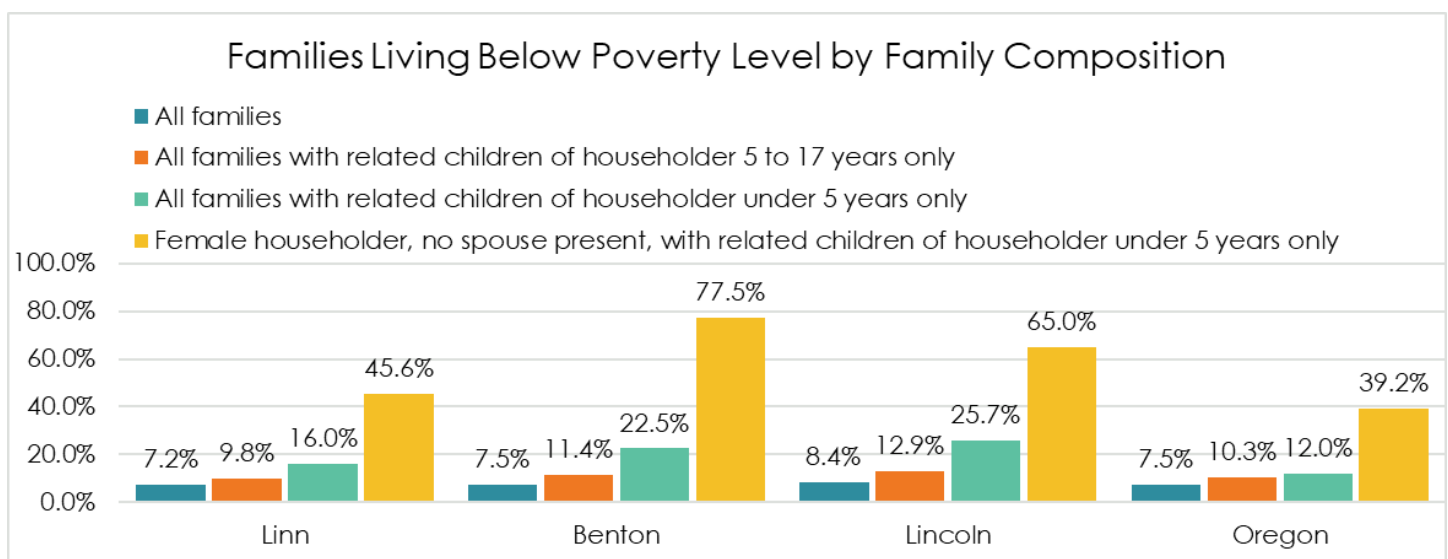
- **Linn County** has the greatest number of young children from different age groups living under 100% FPL in our region, followed by **Lincoln County**. **Benton County** has the fewest young children from different age groups.
- The total number of young children living under 100% FPL in our region 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

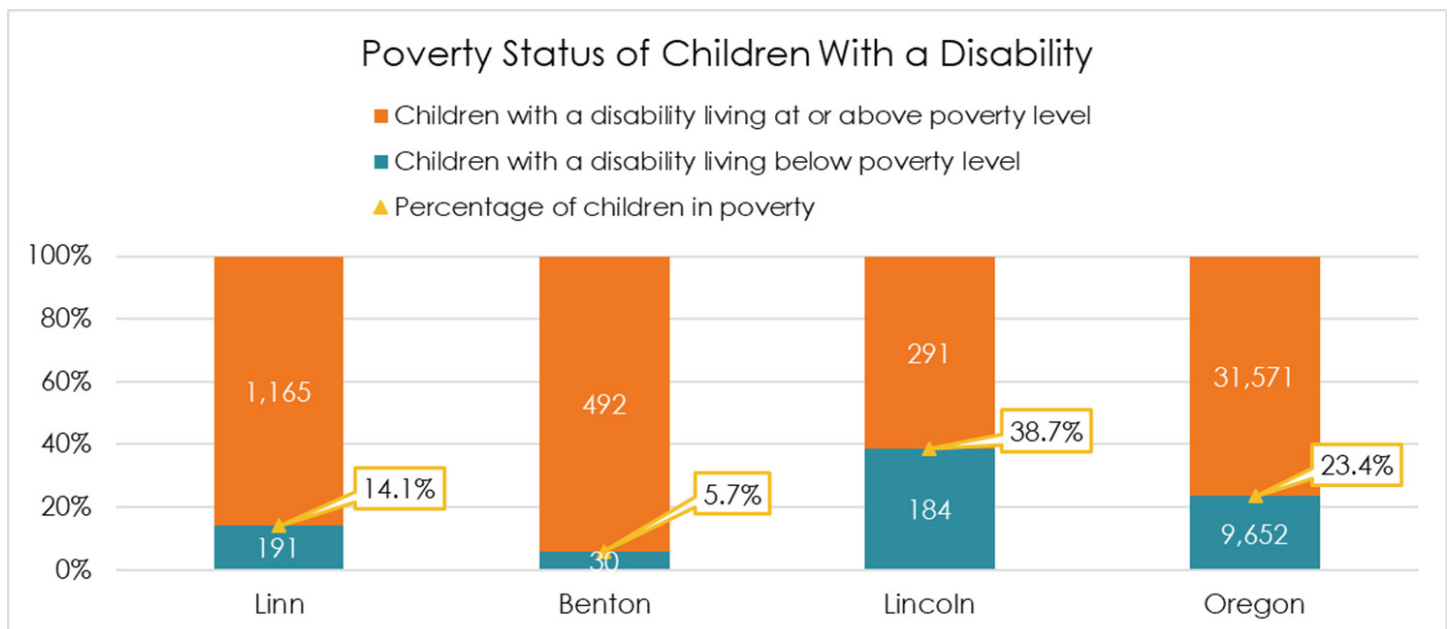
- **Linn County** has the greatest numbers of young children from different age groups living under 200% FPL in our region, followed by **Lincoln County**. **Benton County** has the fewest young children from different age groups.
- The total number of young children living under 200% FPL in our region 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) have higher rates 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 level, 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 living below the poverty level, 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 living below the poverty level, 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 seven in 10 (77.5%) single mothers with young children in **Benton County** live in poverty, followed by 65% in **Lincoln County** and 45.6% in **Linn County**, all higher than the statewide rate (39.2%).

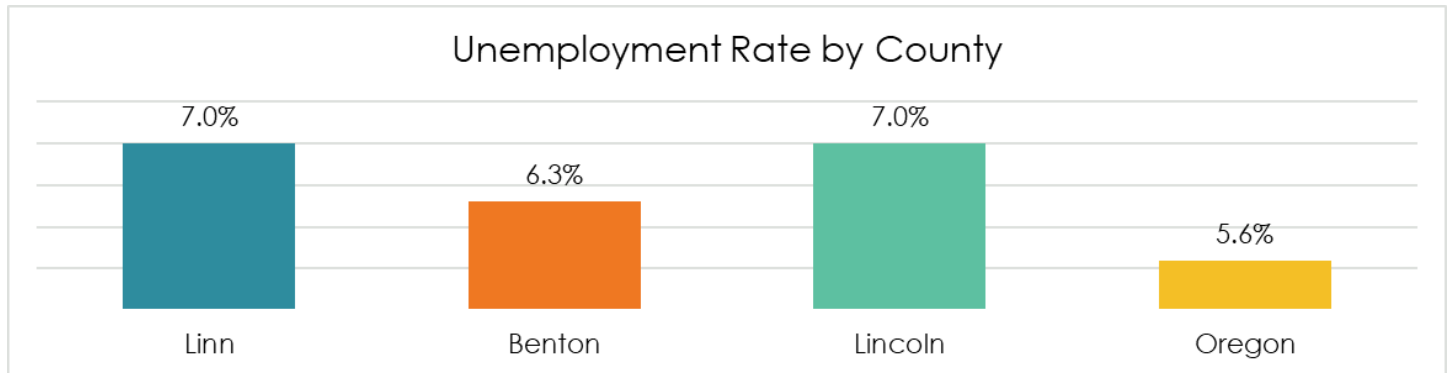


Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSDT5Y2021.C18130.

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) has the most children with disabilities living in poverty in our region, followed by **Lincoln County** (184), and **Benton County** (30) has the least.

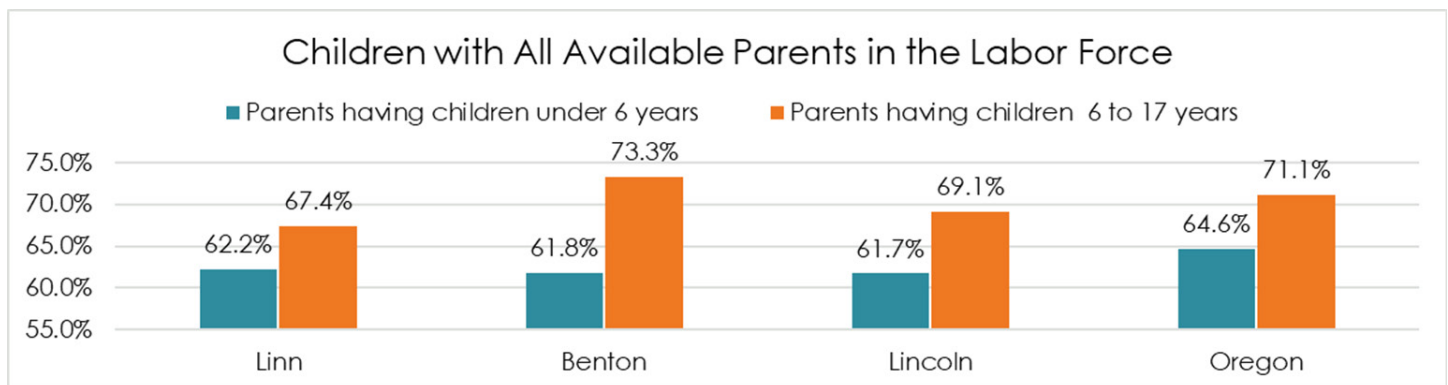
Unemployment Rate and Parents in the Labor Force



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%).



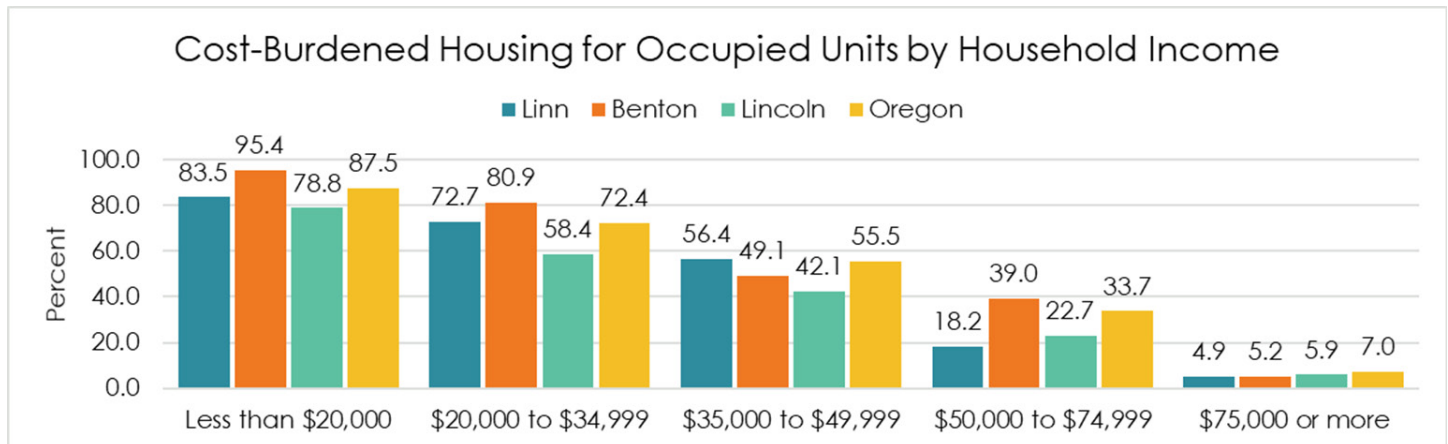
Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSDP5Y2021.DP03.

Note: For children living in a married-couple family or subfamily, this means that both parents are in the labor force. For children living in a single-parent family or subfamily, this means the resident parent is in the labor force. The labor force includes persons who are employed and those who are unemployed but looking for work.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

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

Cost-Burdened Housing

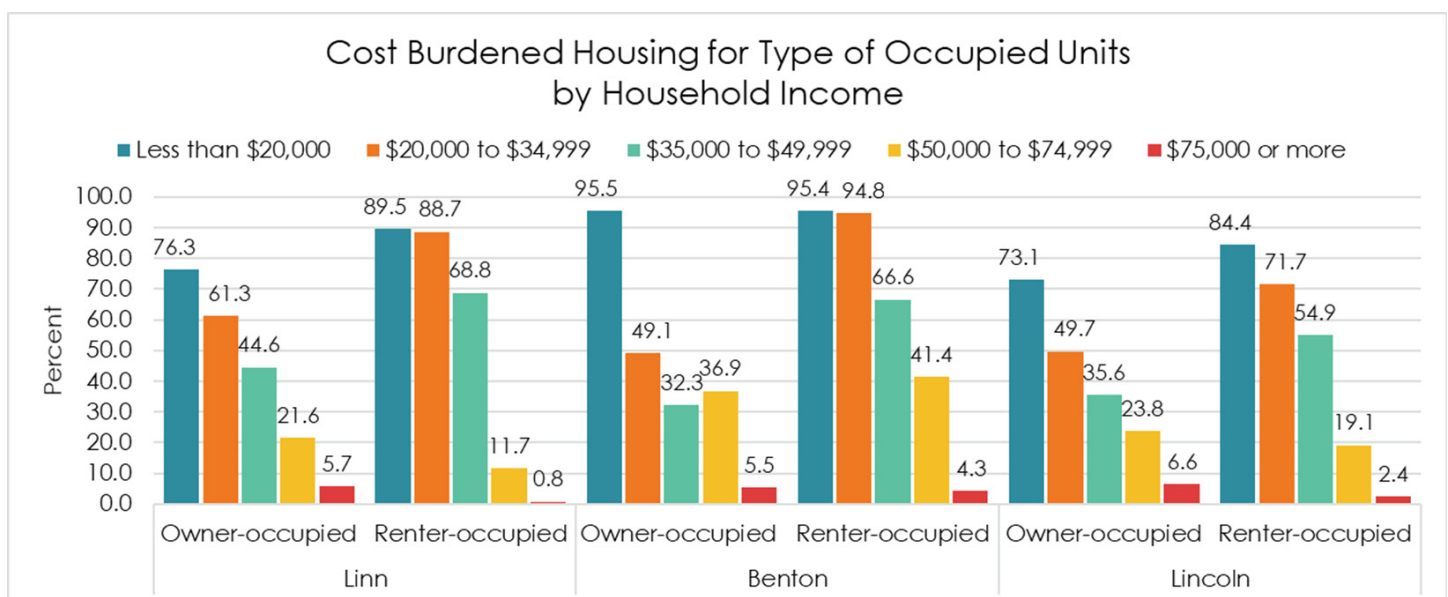


Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSST5Y2021.S2503.

Note: 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

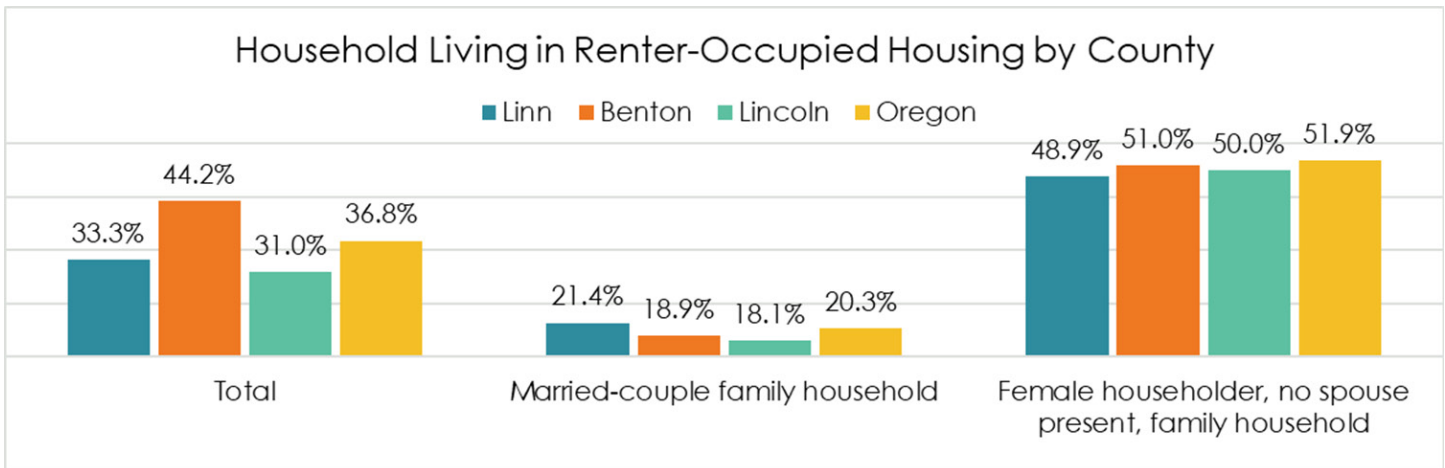
- Low-income households (less than \$35,000) are significantly more cost-burdened.
- **Benton County** has the highest percentages of cost-burdened housing for households with income levels of less than \$35,000 and \$50,000 to \$74,999, which are higher than the respective statewide rates.
- **Linn County** (56.4%) has the highest 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**.



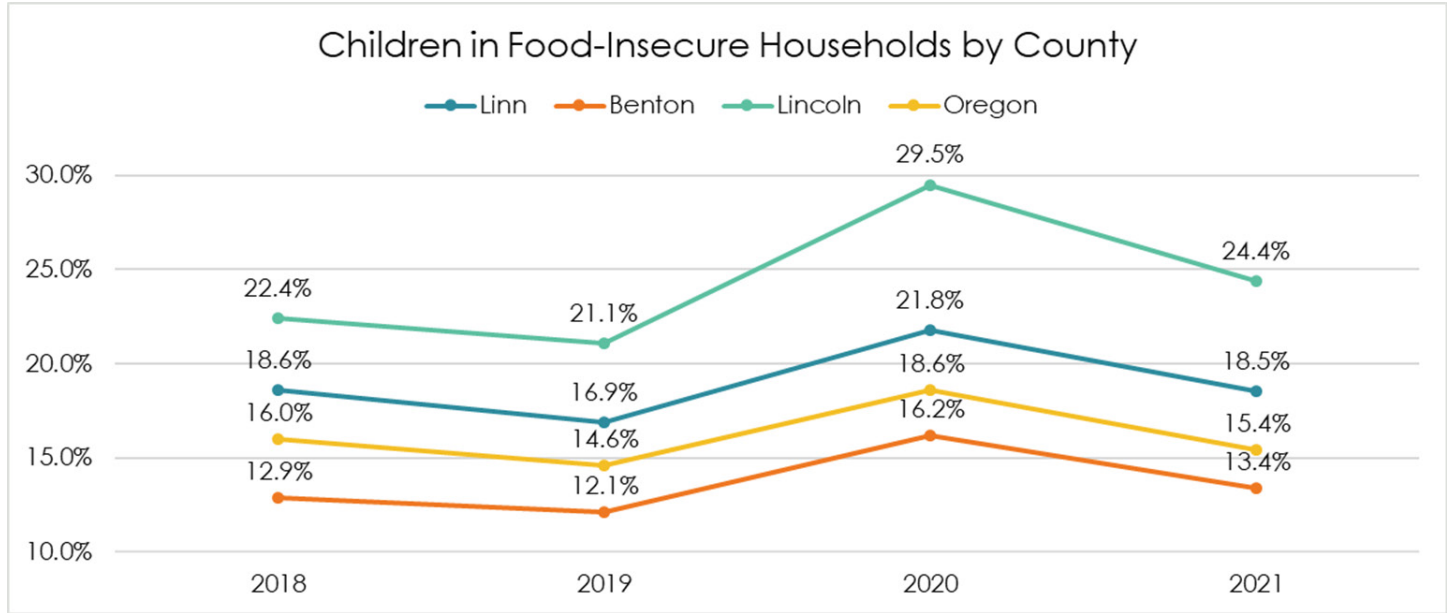
Data Source: The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSST5Y2021.S1101.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- Benton County** (44.2%) has the highest 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 highest 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 highest 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%).



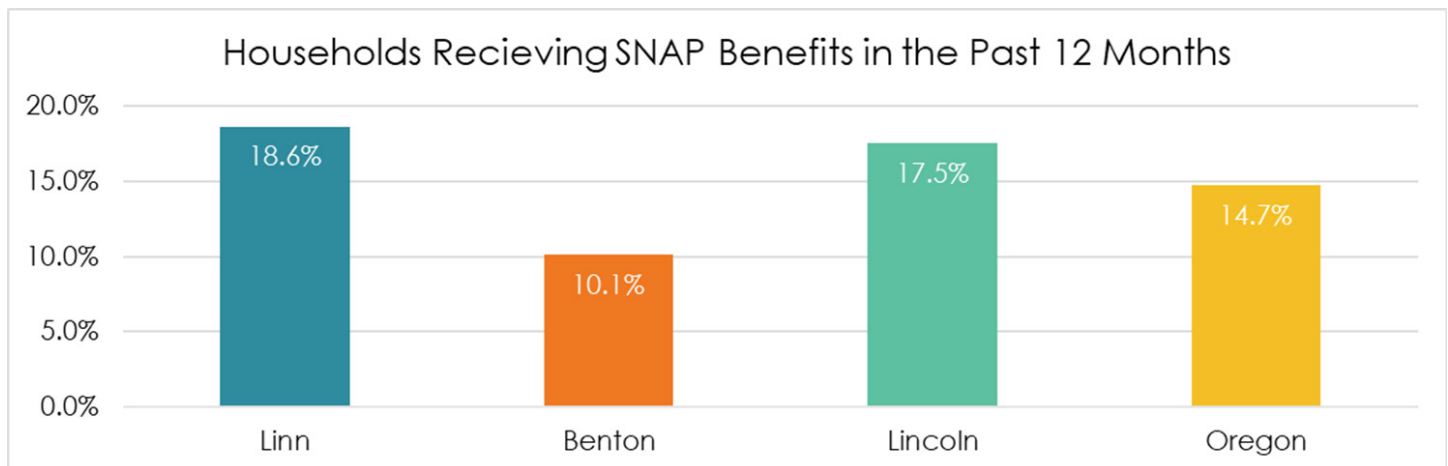
Children in Food-Insecure Households and SNAP



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

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

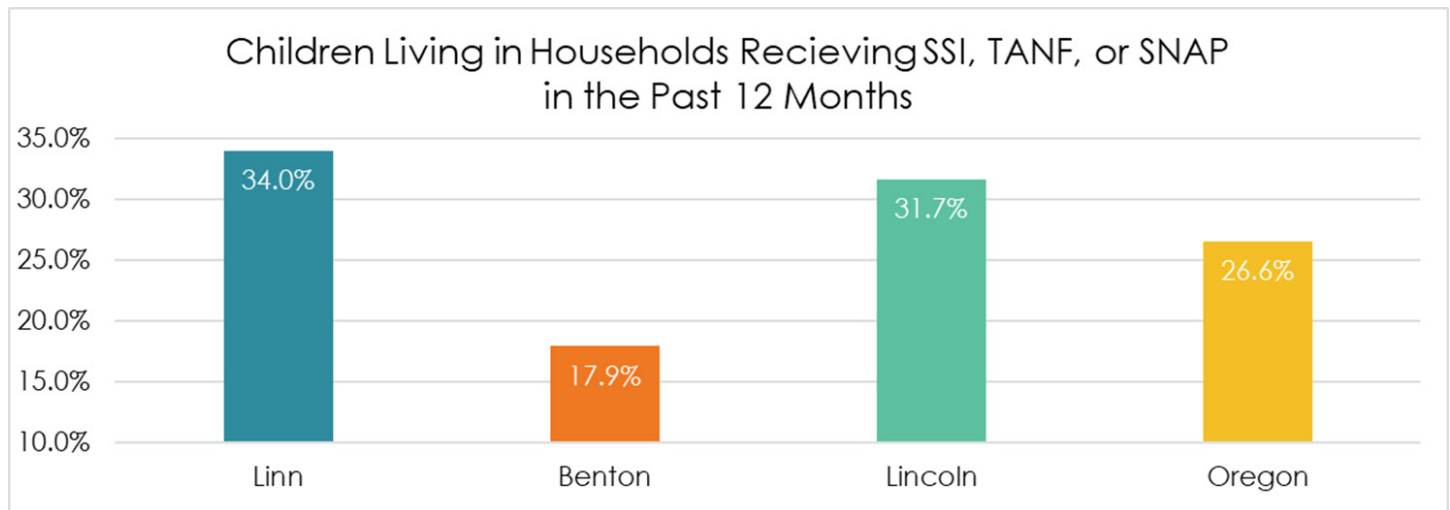
- Compared to 2019 (pre-COVID-19), the percentages of children in food-insecure households increased significantly in our region in 2020.
- Lincoln County** (24.4%) has the highest percentage of children in food-insecure households in 2021, followed by **Linn County** (18.5%), and both percentages are more significant than the statewide level (15.4%).
- Benton County** (13.4%) has the lowest 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

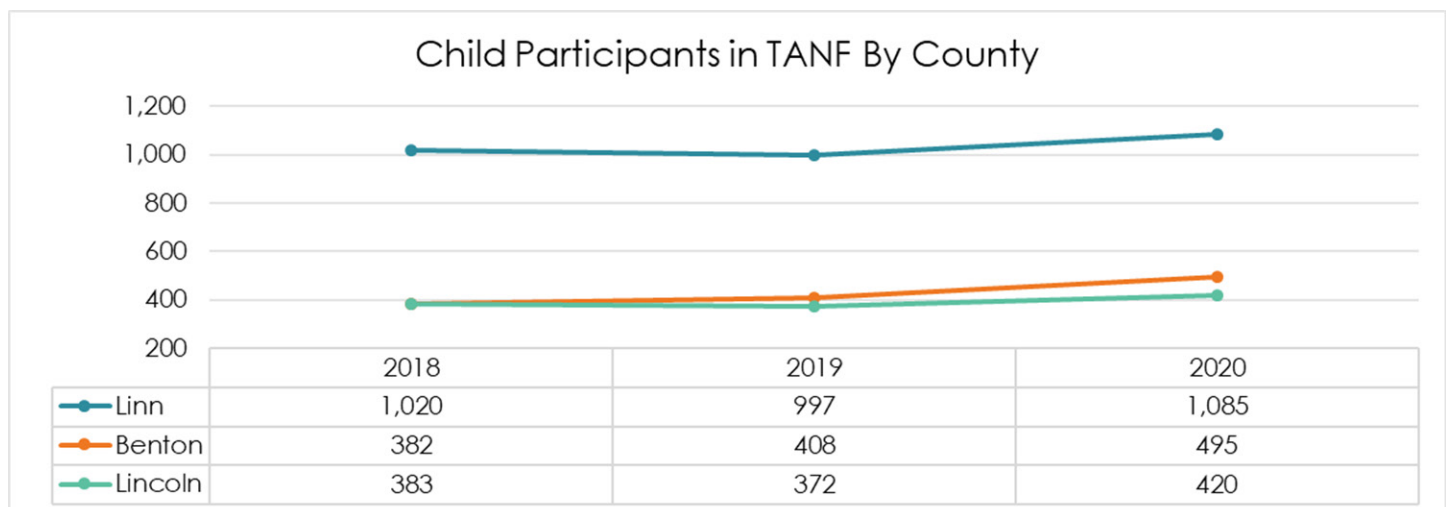
- **Linn County** (18.6%) has the highest rate of households with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, followed by **Lincoln County** (17.5%), and both percentages are larger than the statewide rate (14.7%).
- **Benton County** (10.1%) has the lowest percentage of households with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (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 highest percentage of children living in households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (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 lowest rate of children living in households with SSI, TANF, or SNAP in the past 12 months, less than the statewide level (26.6%).

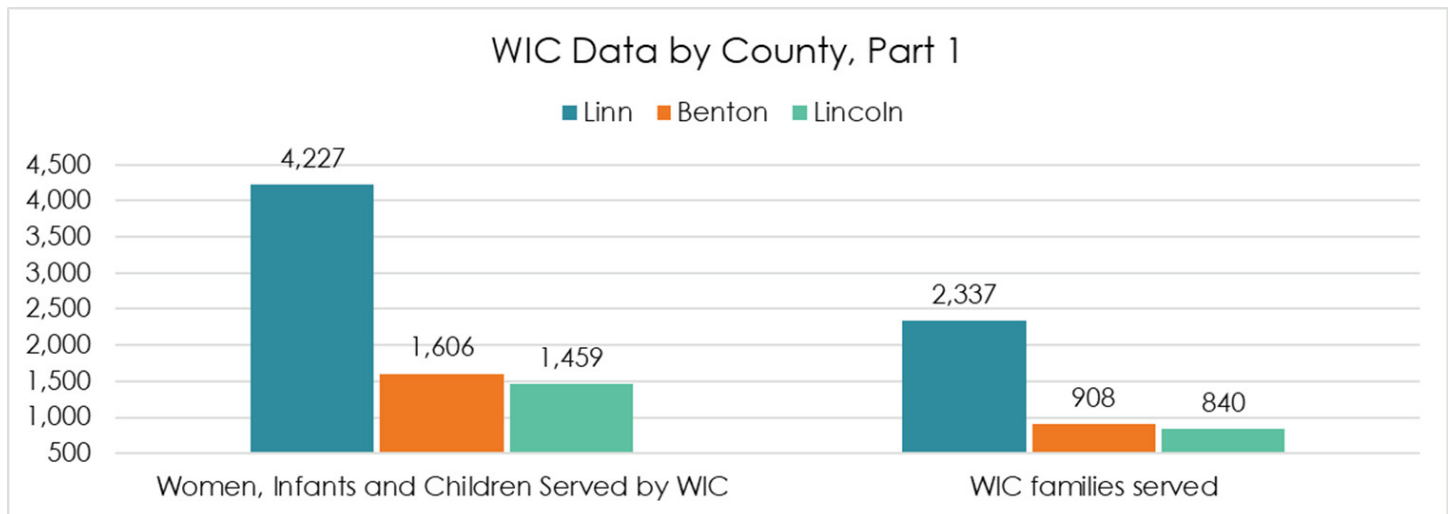


Data Source: Kids Count Data Center, The Annie E. Casey Foundation.

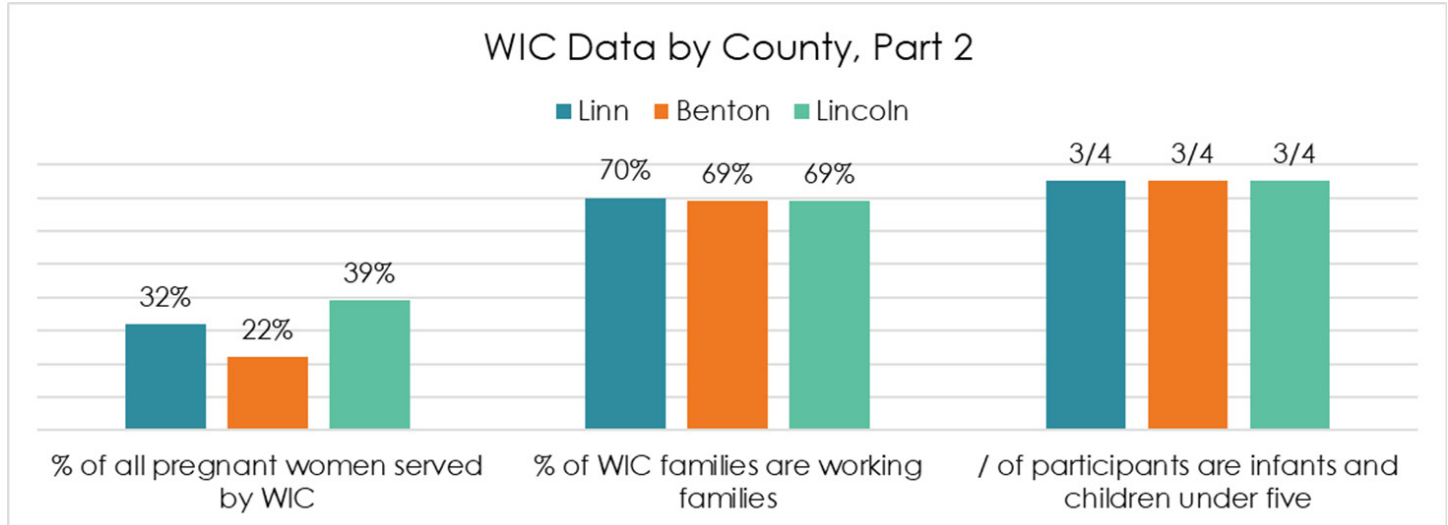
How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- Compared to 2019 (pre-COVID-19), the number of children participating in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) had increased in three counties, with **Linn County** (1,085) having the highest number of children, followed by **Benton County** (495) and **Lincoln County** (420).

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Participation



Data Source: 2022 Oregon WIC data, OHA.

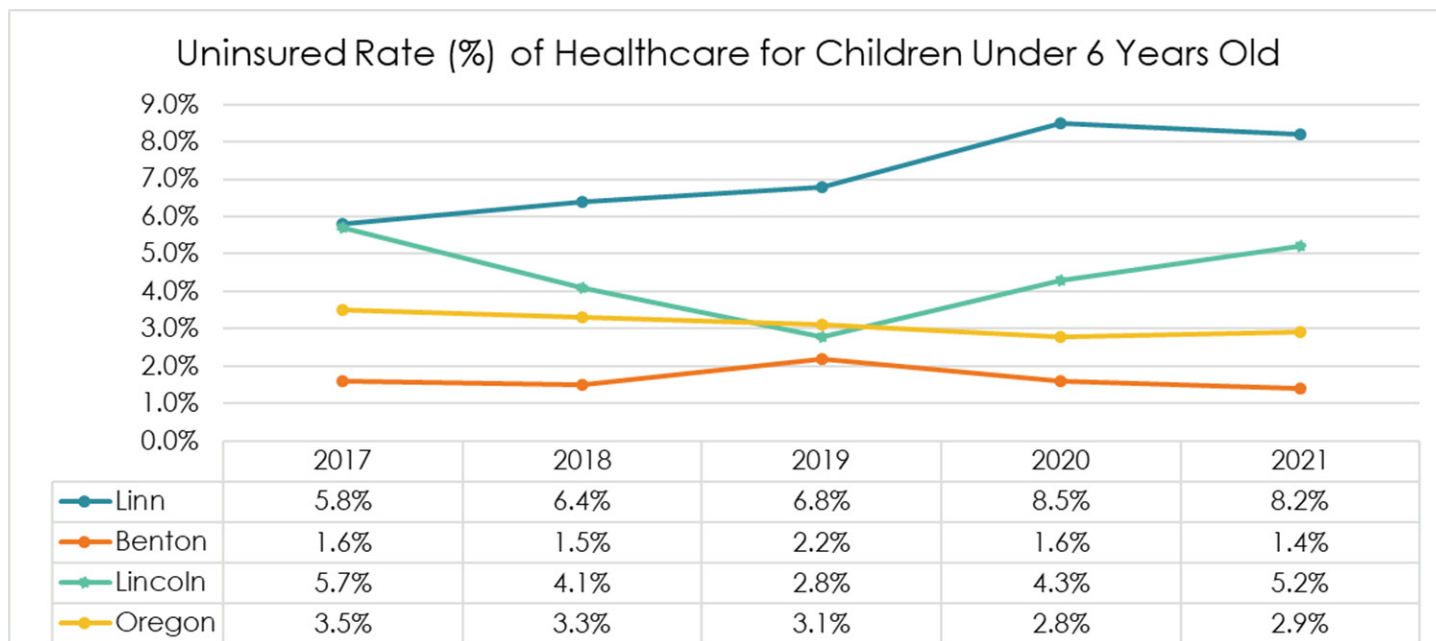


Data Source: 2022 Oregon WIC Data, OHA.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- Linn County** (4,227) had the most significant number of women, infants and children served by WIC in 2022, followed by **Benton County** (1,606) and **Lincoln County** (1,459).
- Lincoln County** had 39% of pregnant women served by WIC in 2022, followed by **Linn County** (32%) and **Benton County** (22%).
- Almost 7 in 10 families served by WIC are working families in our region.
- 3 in 4 participants are infants and children under five in our region.

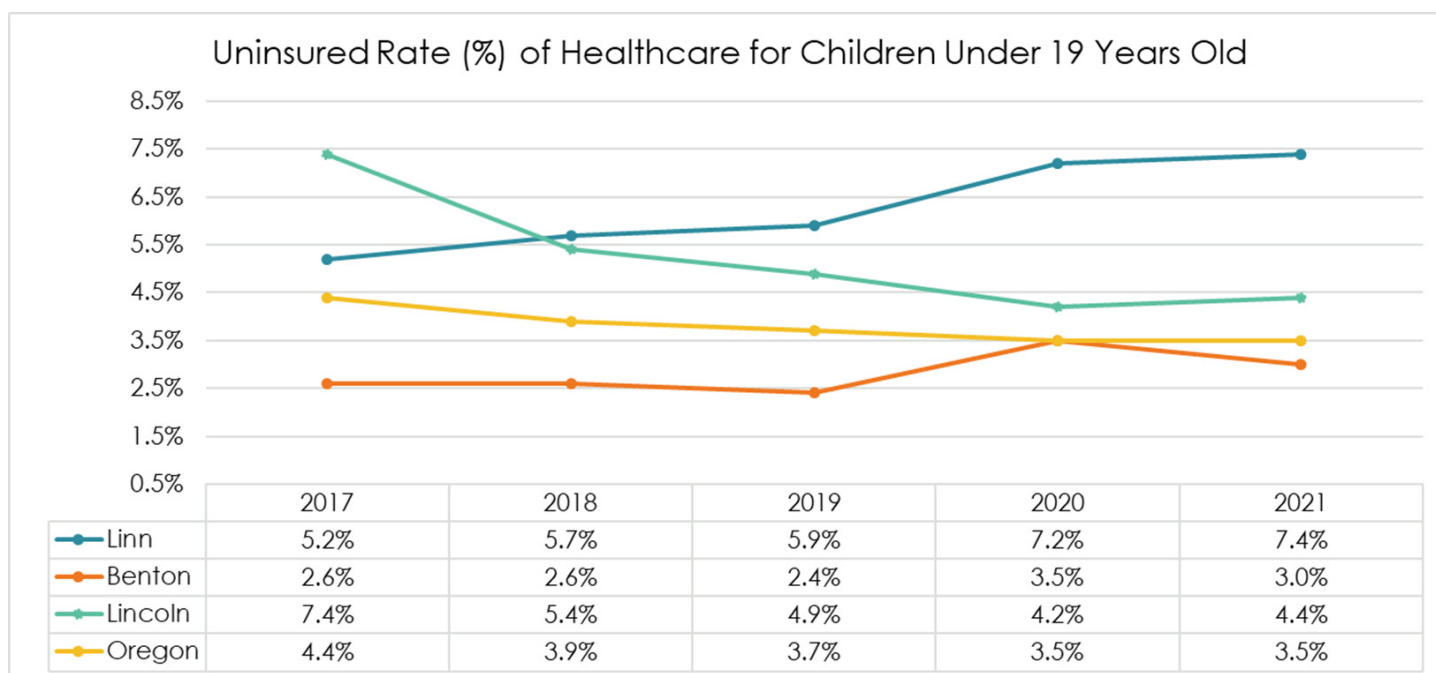
Health Insurance and Oregon Health Plan (OHP)



Data Source: ACSST5Y2017-2021.S2701.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

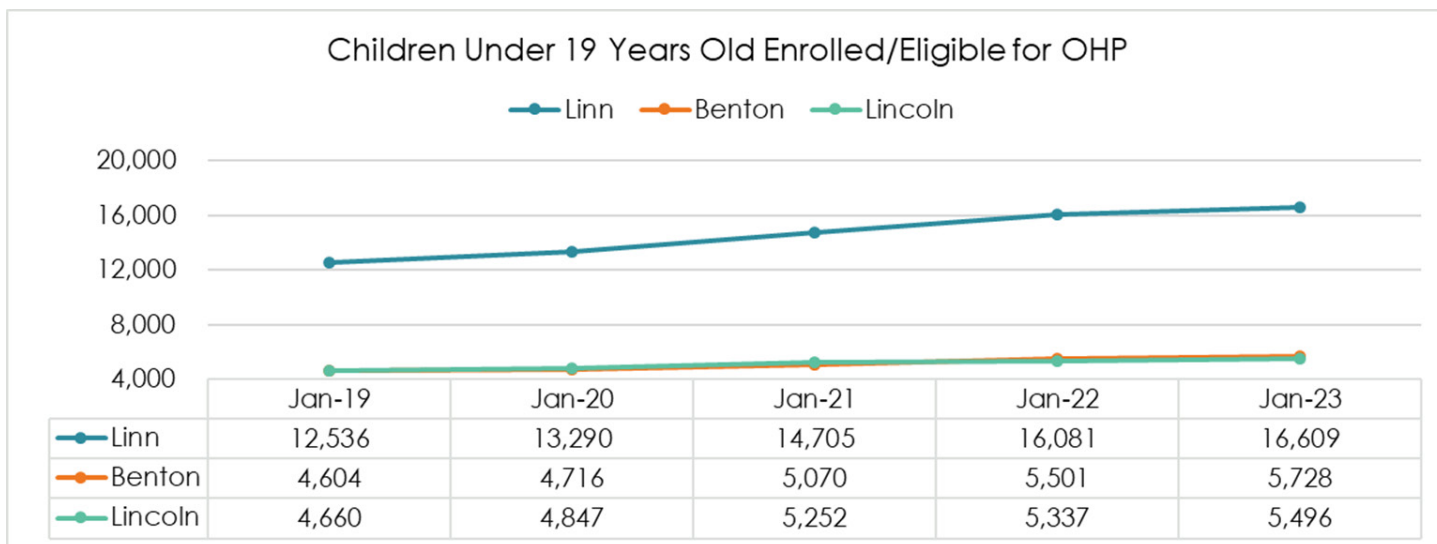
- **Linn County** (8.2%) has the highest percentage of young children without health insurance in our region, followed by **Lincoln County** (5.2%), and both rates are higher than the statewide rate (2.9%).
- **Benton County** (1.4%) has the lowest percentage of young children without health insurance in our 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 highest percentage of people under 19 without health insurance in our region, followed by **Lincoln County** (4.4%), and both rates are higher than the statewide rate (3.5%).
- **Benton County** (3.0%) has the lowest percentage of people under 19 without health insurance in our 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:

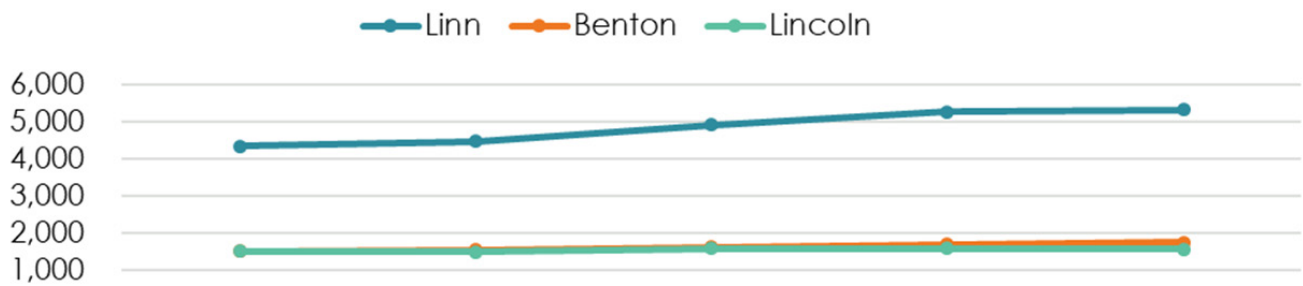
- Children with undocumented status or children who are Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients;
- Children who live in families earning up to 305% of the Federal Poverty Level. For example, in 2019, a family of four earning up to \$6,545 a month qualifies.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- **Linn County** has 16,609 children under 19 years enrolled or eligible for OHP, followed by **Benton County** (5,728) and **Lincoln County** (5,496) by January 2023.



Children Under 6 Years Old Enrolled/Eligible for OHP



	Jan-19	Jan-20	Jan-21	Jan-22	Jan-23
Linn	4,341	4,470	4,918	5,265	5,316
Benton	1,524	1,564	1,631	1,707	1,755
Lincoln	1,513	1,503	1,588	1,604	1,581

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

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

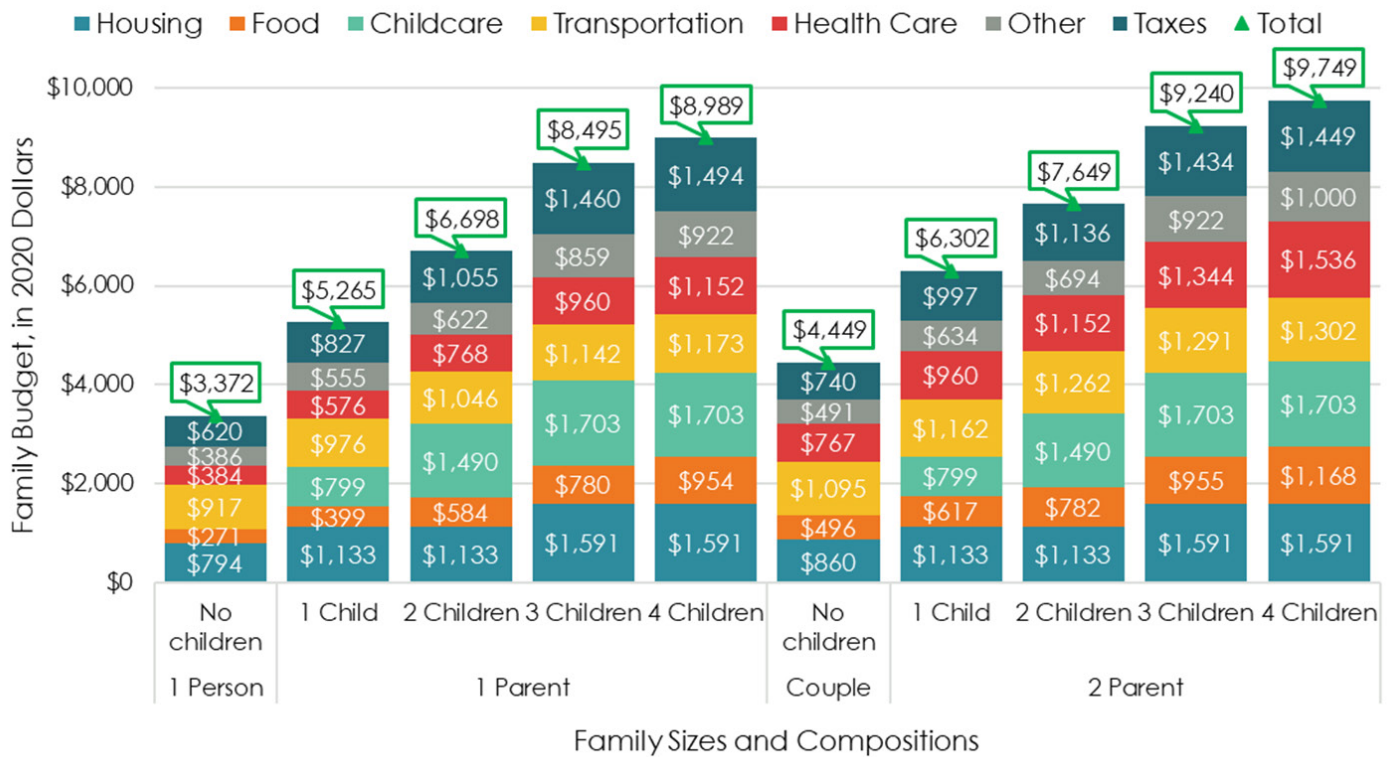
- **Linn County** has 5,316 children under six years enrolled or eligible for OHP, followed by **Benton County** (1,755) and **Lincoln County** (1,581) by January 2023.

Family Budget Map Fact Sheet

These family budget map fact sheets are from the Economic Policy Institute's (EPI) [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.

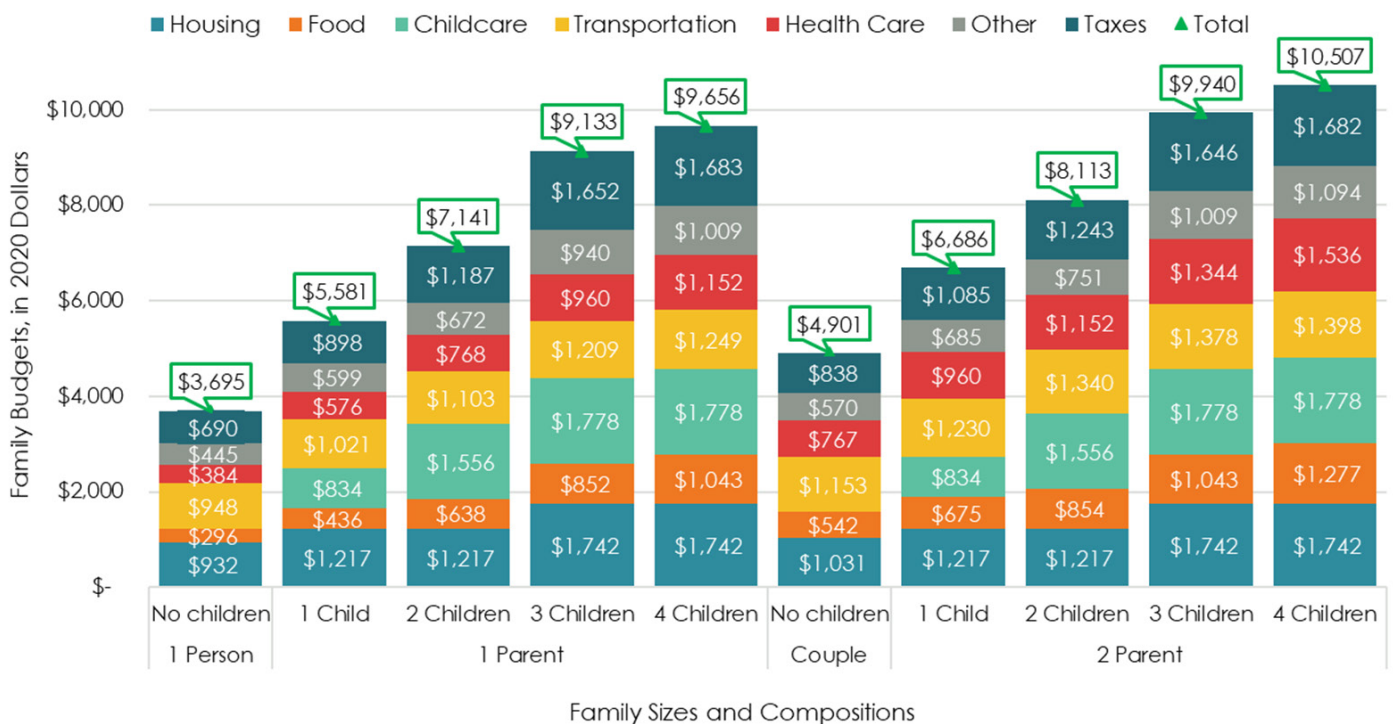


Family Budgets per Month by Family Sizes and Compositions in Linn County

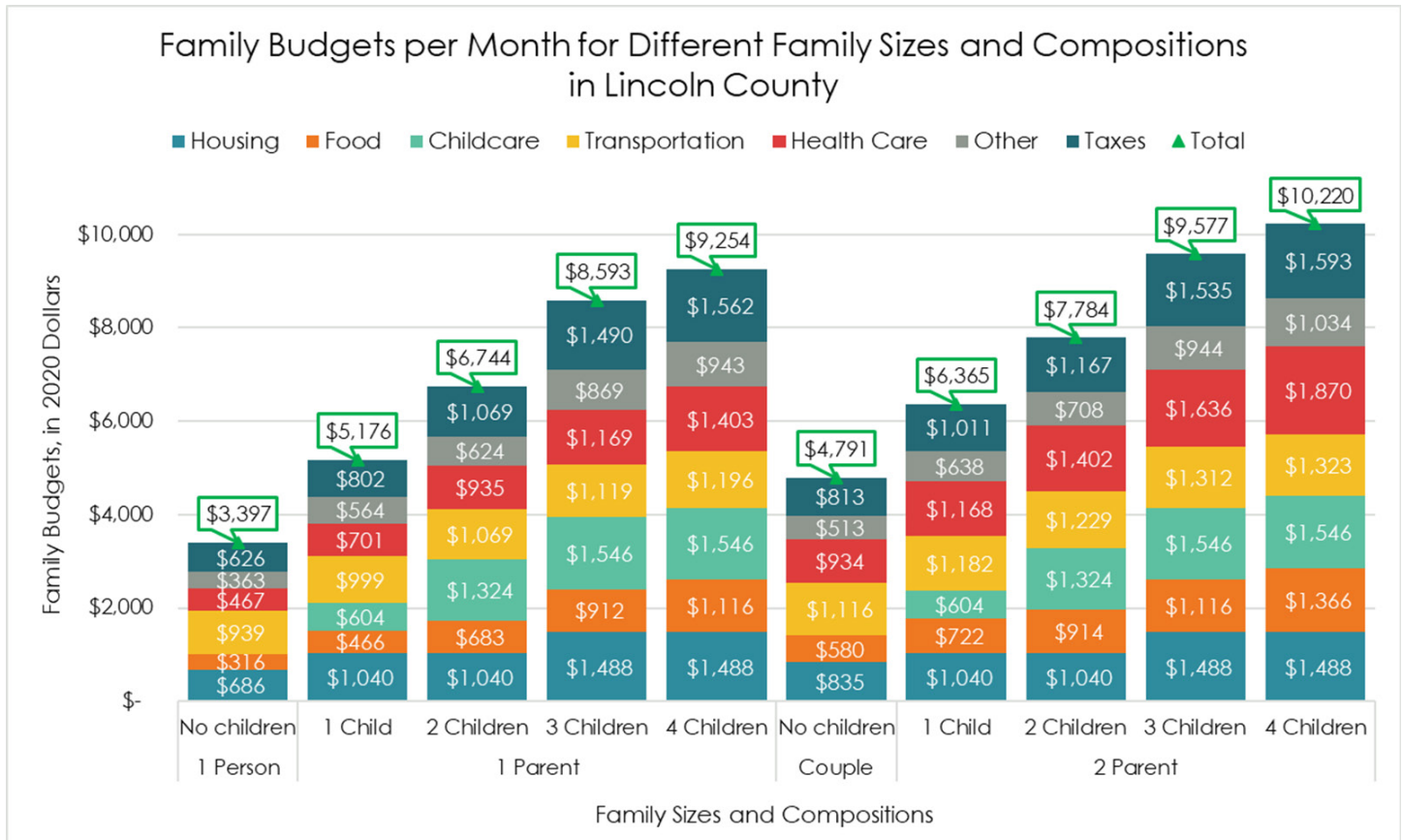


Data Source: Family Budget Map Fact Sheet, Economic Policy Institute.

Family Budgets per Month for Different Family Sizes and Compositions in Benton County



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 higher monthly budgets for all family compositions, followed by **Lincoln County** and **Linn County**.
- Child care is a major expense in the budgets of families with children, with families in **Benton County** paying the most, followed by families in **Linn County** and **Lincoln County**.
- It is important to note that the monthly budgets of single-parent families are comparable to those of two-parent families, as they often spend similar amounts on child care for the same number of children.

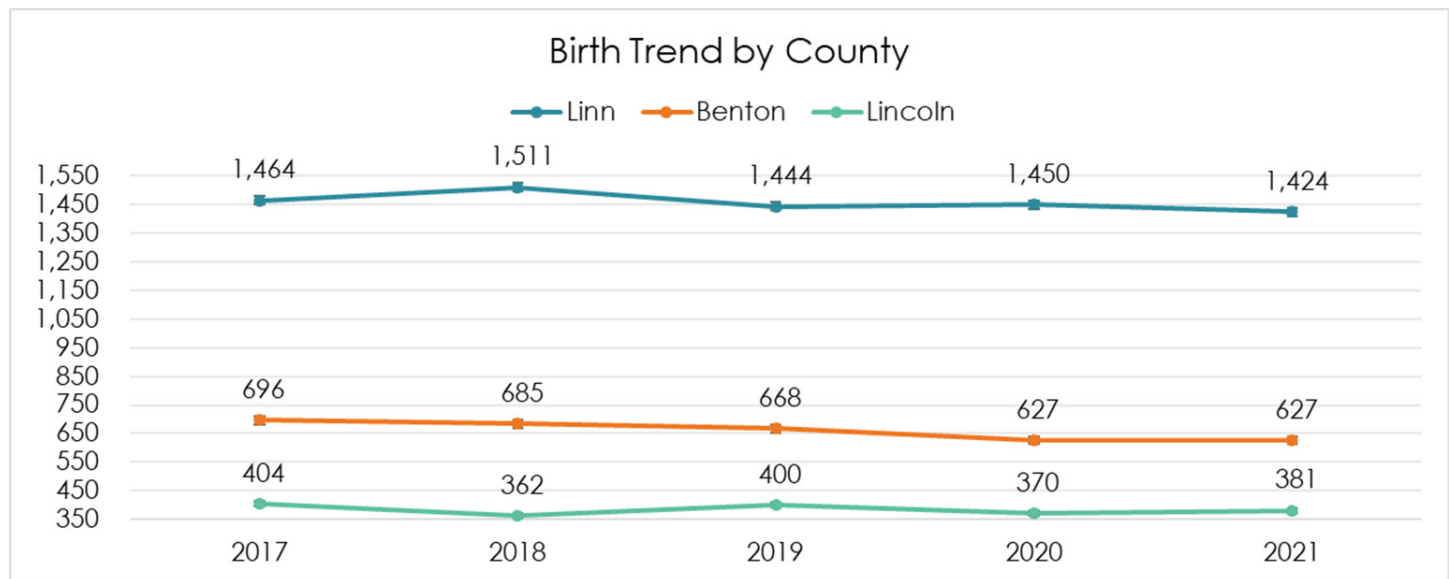
What is the story

Families with children are hardest hit by poverty, especially families with younger children and single mothers with younger children. When children live in poverty, there is a high probability that they will not have stable housing, food security, or health insurance. There is also a higher chance that they will drop out of school and have lower overall earnings in life [4].

Subchapter: Maternal and Child Health

In this subchapter, you will learn about birth rates, maternal risk factors, teen pregnancy and teen birth, child welfare, and topics from the Oregon Student Health Survey, including Healthy Body, Adverse Childhood Experience, Social and Emotional Health, and Substance Use in our region.

Birth and Maternal Demographics



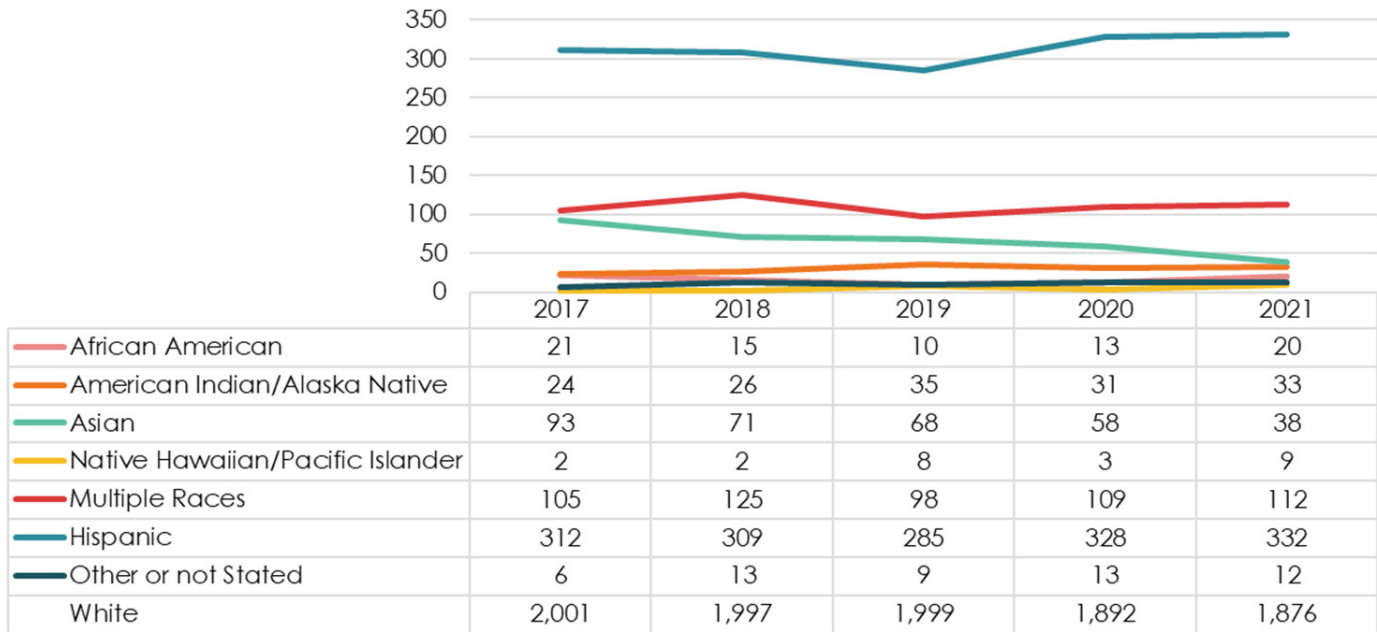
Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

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



Birth Trends by Race/Ethnicity in the EL Hub Region, 2017-2021

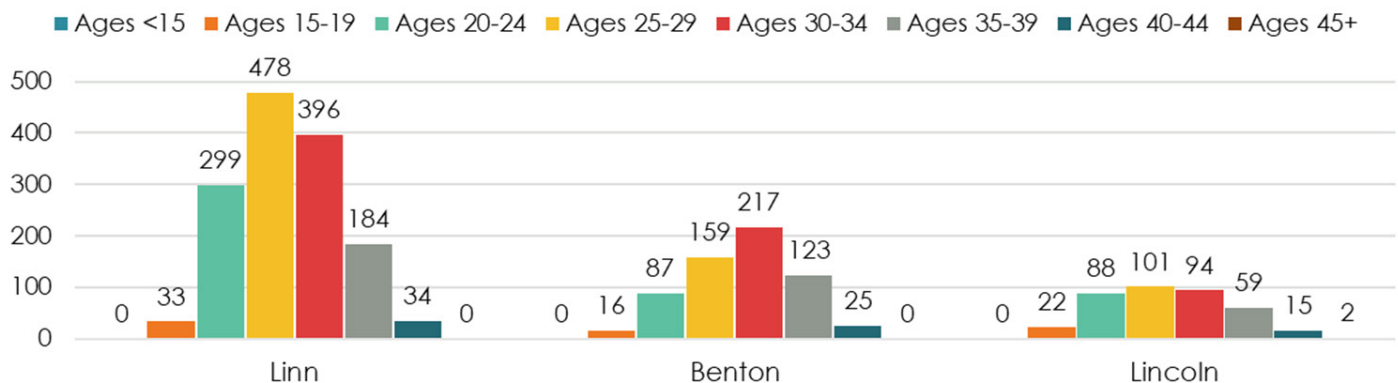


Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

How the EL Hub Region Is Faring

- Mothers who are Hispanic had the highest number of births from 2017 to 2021 in our region, followed by mothers who are Multiple Races and Asian.
- Births from mothers who are White and mothers who are Asian had downward trends from 2017 to 2021 in our region.

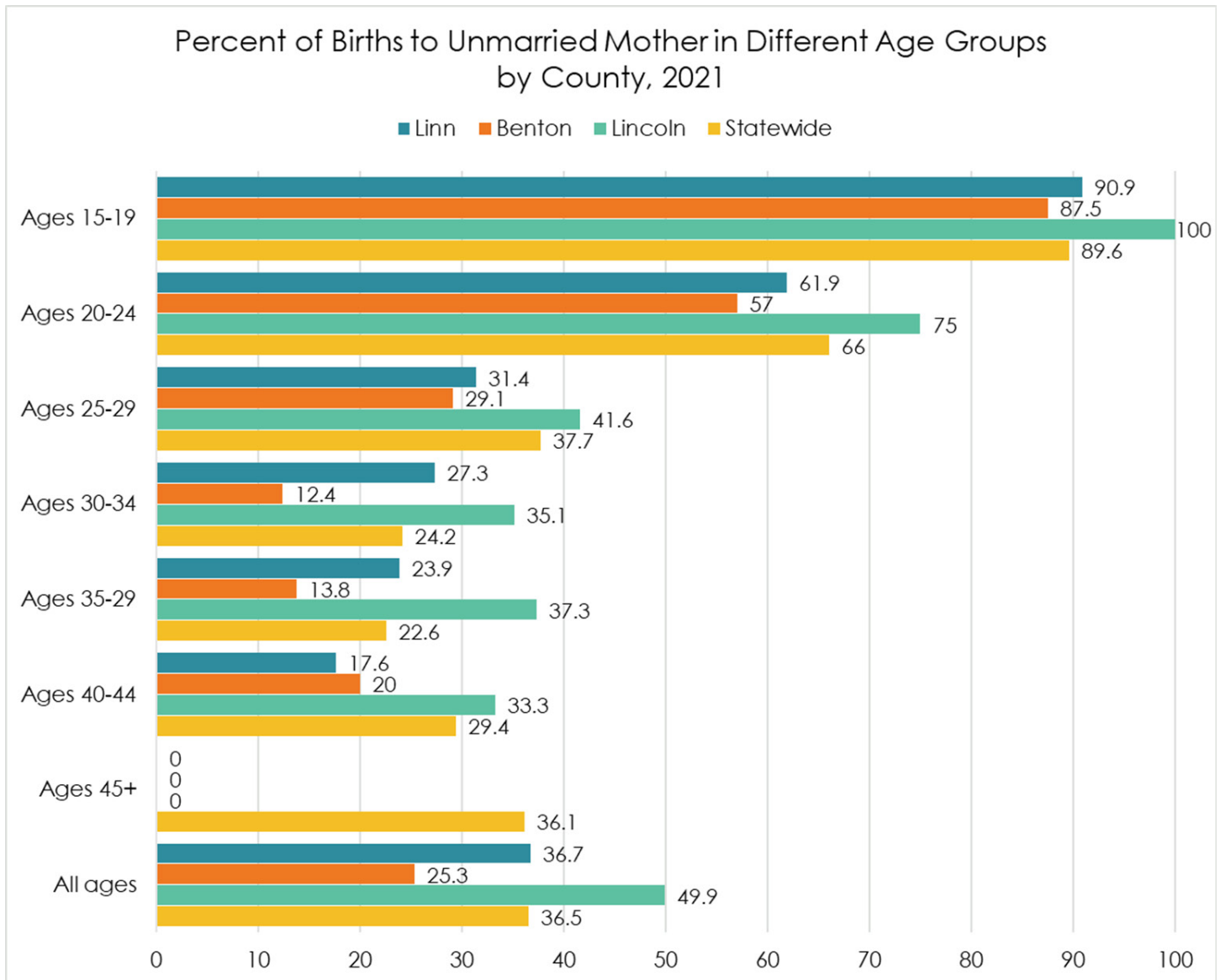
Births by the Age Group of the Mother, 2021



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 had the highest number of births to mothers ages 25 to 29 in 2021, followed by births to mothers ages 30 to 34 and mothers ages 20 to 24.
- **Benton County** had the highest number of births to mothers ages 30 to 34 in 2021, followed by births to mothers ages 25 to 29 and mothers ages 35 to 39.

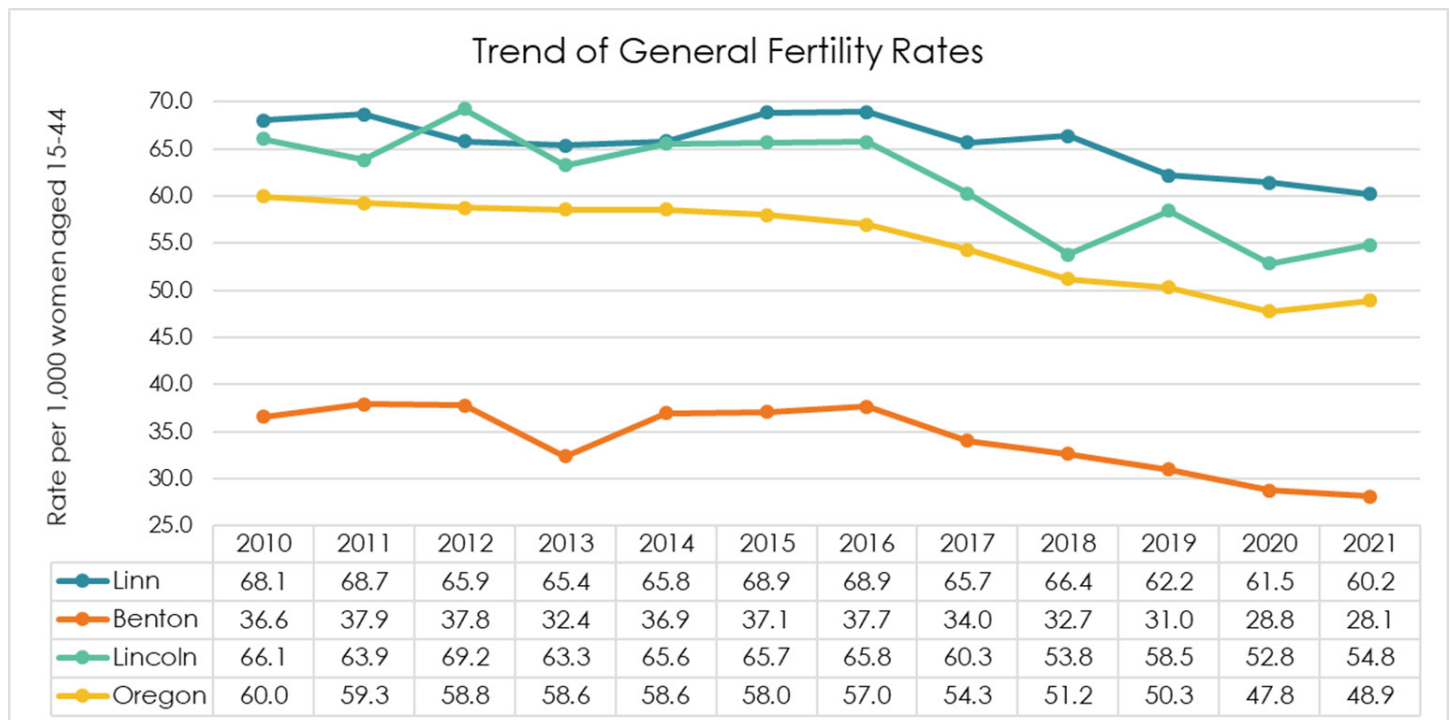


Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, 2021, Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- **Lincoln County** (49.9%) had the highest rate of births to unmarried mothers, which is higher than the statewide rate (36.5%).
- **Benton County** (25.3%) had the lowest rate of births to unmarried mothers, much lower than the statewide rate.
- Without considering the age group of 15 to 19, new mothers ages 20 to 24 have the highest rate of being unmarried, followed by the age group of 25 to 29.

Fertility Rates



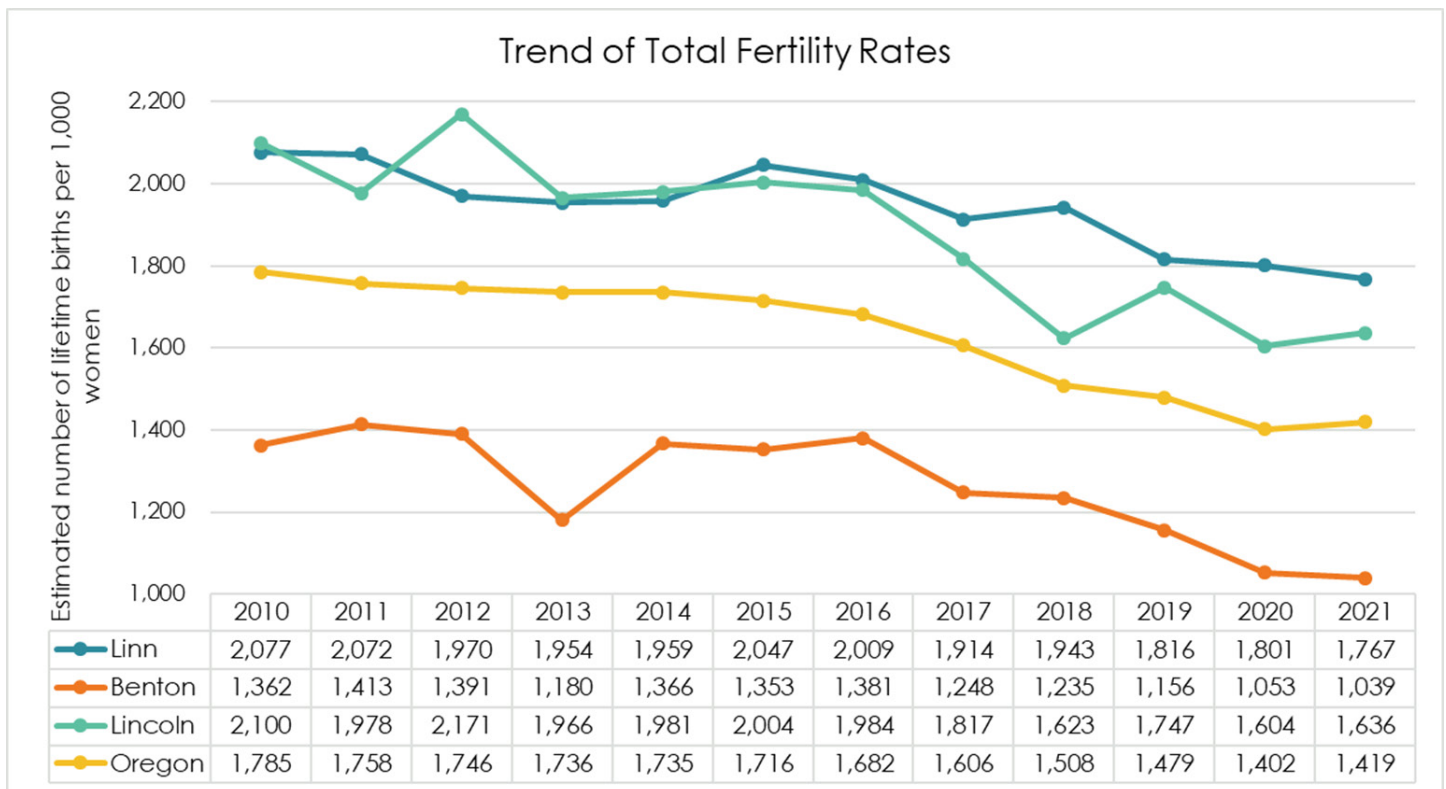
Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, 2021, Oregon Center for Health Statistics. The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSDP5Y2010-2021.S01010.

Note: General Fertility Rate is a ratio that measures the total number of resident live births for the year per 1,000 women aged 15-44.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- General Fertility Rates have experienced a notable decline in our region and in Oregon over the past few years.
- **Linn County** (60.2) has the highest General Fertility Rate, followed by **Lincoln County** (54.8), higher than the statewide rate (48.9) in 2021.
- **Benton County** (28.1) has the lowest General Fertility Rate in our region, much lower than the statewide rate in 2021.





Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, 2021, Oregon Center for Health Statistics. The American Community Survey (ACS), ACSST5Y2010-2021.S0101.

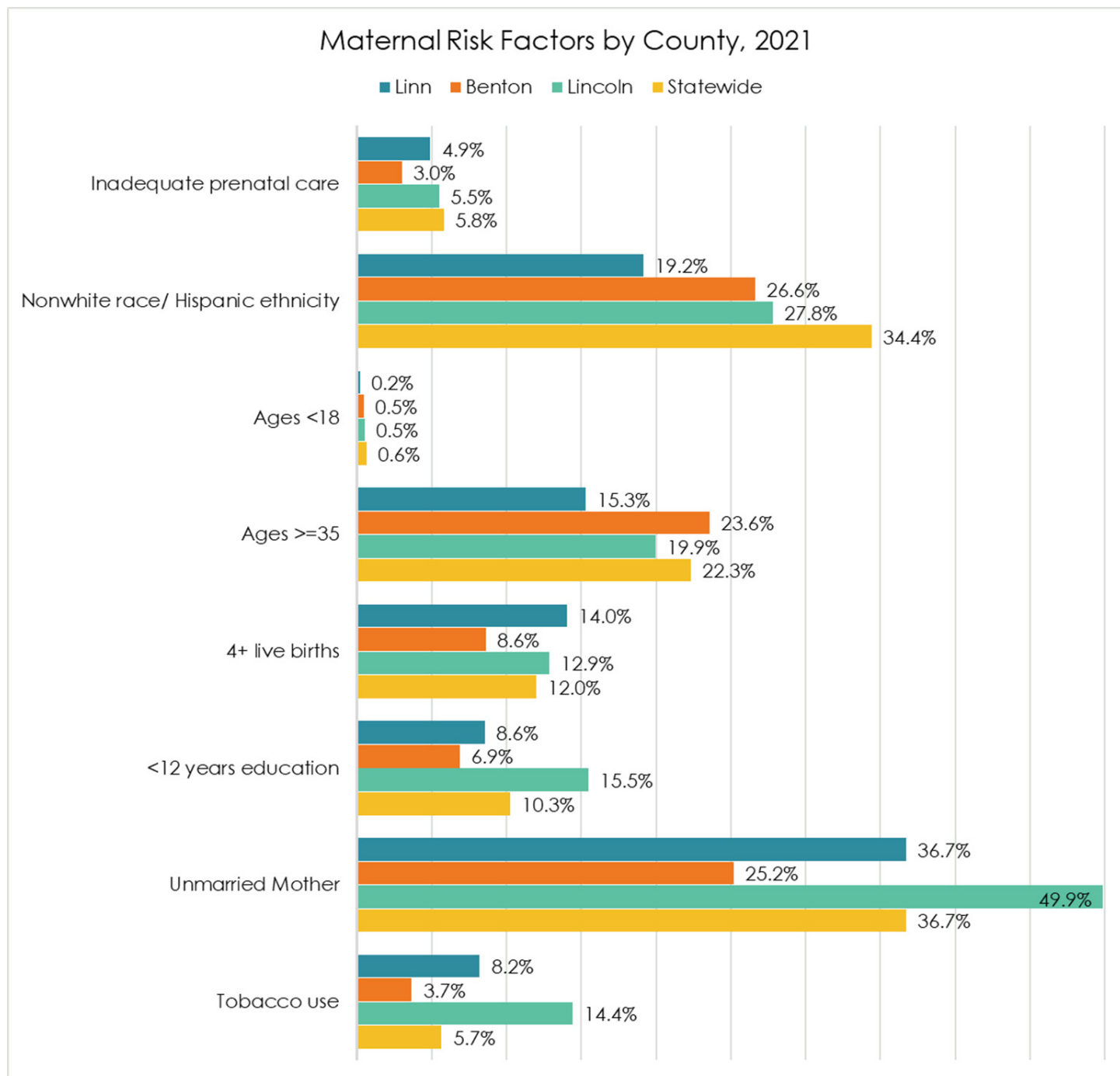
Note: Total Fertility Rate is a ratio that estimates the number of lifetime births per 1,000 women, given current birth rates by age.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- Total Fertility Rates have experienced a notable decline in our region and in Oregon over the past few years.
- **Linn County** (1,767) has the highest Total Fertility Rate, followed by **Lincoln County** (1,636), and higher than the statewide rate (1,419) in 2021.
- **Benton County** (1,039) has the lowest Total Fertility Rate in our region, much lower than the statewide rate in 2021.



Maternal Risk Factors

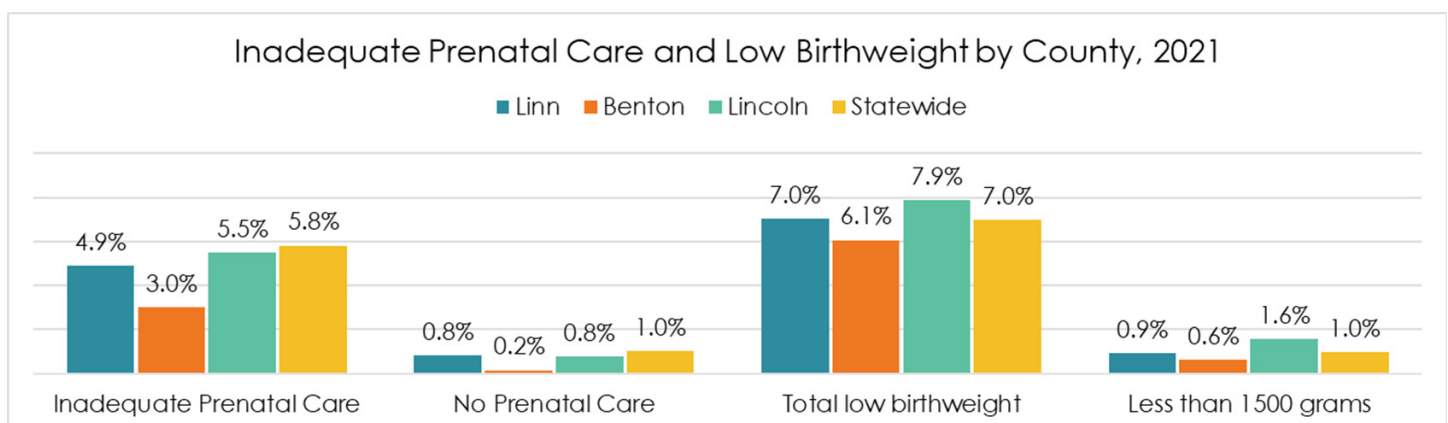


Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, 2021, Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- **Inadequate prenatal care:** Our regional rates are better than the statewide level (5.8%), with **Lincoln County** (5.5%) having the highest percentage of pregnant women with inadequate prenatal care, followed by **Linn County** (4.9%) and **Benton County** (3.0%).
- **Non-white race/Hispanic ethnicity:** Our region has a smaller percentage of pregnant women from non-white races/Hispanic ethnicity than the statewide level (34.4%), with **Lincoln County** (27.8%) having the highest percentage of pregnant women from non-white races/Hispanic ethnicity, followed by **Benton County** (26.6%) and **Linn County** (19.2%).
- **Age <18:** Our region has a lower percentage of pregnant women aged under 18 years than the statewide level (0.6%), with **Lincoln County** (0.5%) and **Benton County** (0.5%) having the highest percentage, followed by **Linn County** (0.2%).
- **Age ≥35:** **Benton County** (23.6%) has the highest percentage of pregnant women aged 35 and up, which is higher than the statewide level (22.3%). **Linn County** (15.3%) has the lowest percentage of pregnant women aged 35 years or older.
- **4+ live births:** **Linn County** (14.0%) has the highest percentage of pregnant women with four or more live births, followed by **Lincoln County** (12.9%), and both rates are higher than the statewide level (12.0%). **Benton County** (8.6%) has the lowest percentage in our region.
- **<12 years of education:** **Lincoln County** (15.5%) has the highest percentage of pregnant women with 12 years of education or less, which is higher than the statewide level (10.3%), **Linn County** (8.6%) and **Benton County** (6.9%).
- **Unmarried mothers:** **Lincoln County** (49.9%) has the highest percentage of pregnant women who are unmarried, which is higher 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 highest percentage of pregnant women using tobacco, followed by **Linn County** (8.2%), and both rates are more than the statewide rate (5.7%). **Benton County** (3.7%) has the lowest percentage in our region.

Prenatal Care and Birthweight

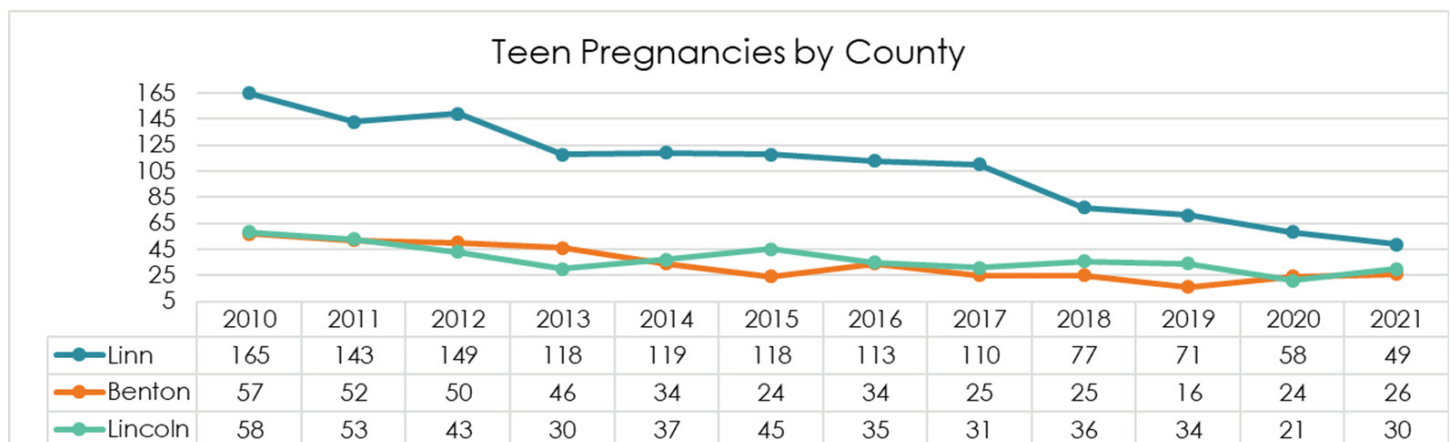


Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, 2021, Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

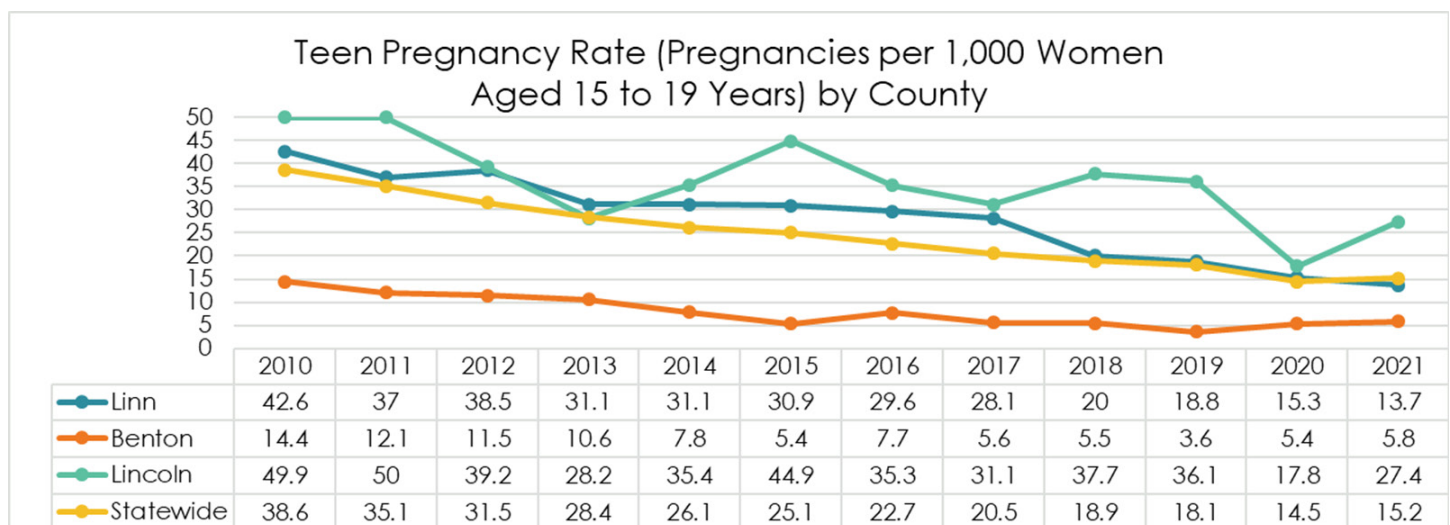
- **No prenatal care:** Our region's score is better than the statewide level (1.0%), with **Lincoln County** (0.8%) and **Linn County** (0.8%) having the highest percentage of pregnant women without prenatal care, followed by **Benton County** (0.2%).
- **Low Birth Weight:** **Lincoln County** (7.9%) has the highest rate of 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 highest rate of 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 and Birth



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

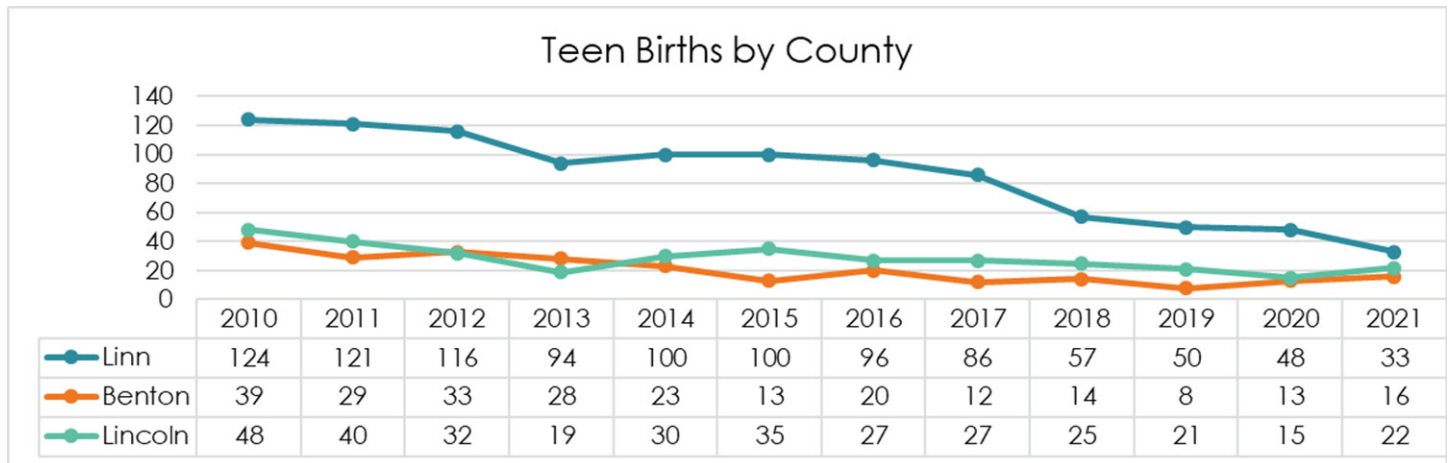
Note: Pregnancy counts include live births and abortions (including pregnancy terminations).



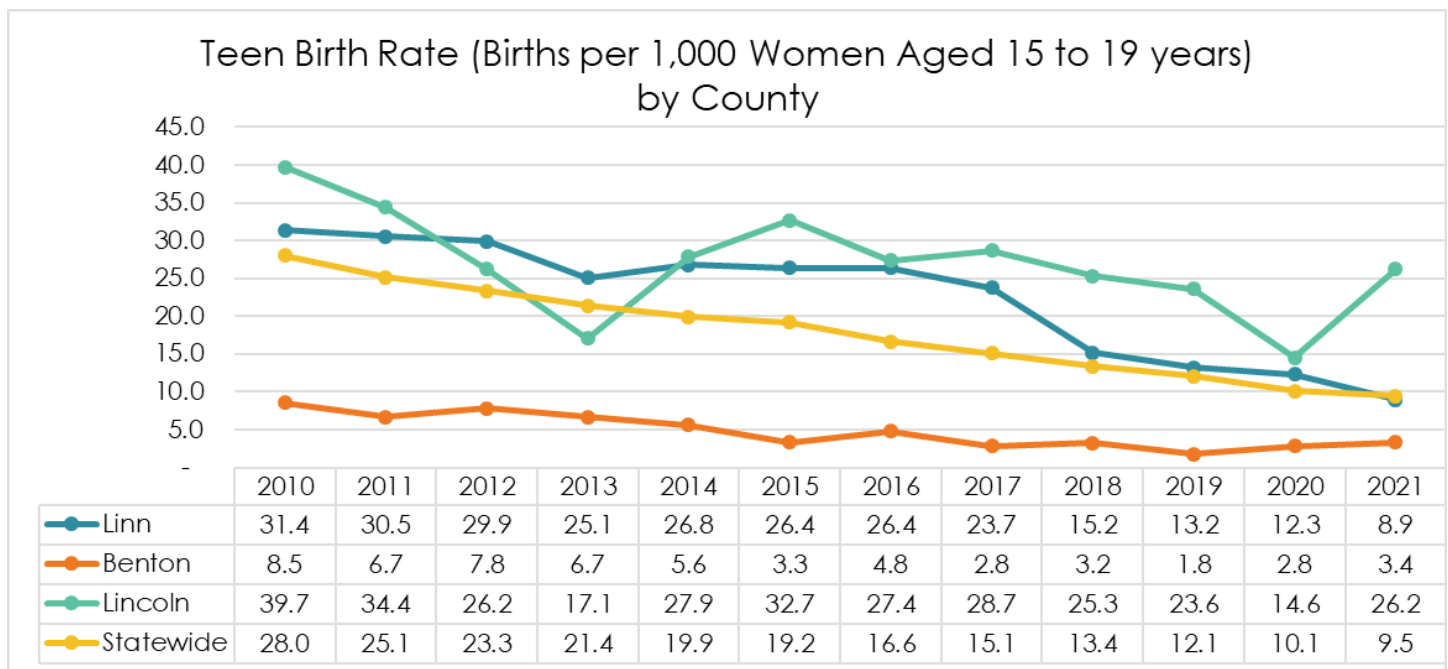
Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- Since 2010, rates of teen pregnancy have dropped significantly in our region, with **Linn County** going from 165 to 49 cases, followed by **Lincoln County** going from 58 cases to 30 and **Benton County** going from 57 cases to 26.
- Since 2010, the rate of teen pregnancies per 1000 women ages 15 to 19 years has dropped significantly, both statewide and in our region, with the highest rate in 2021 in **Lincoln County** (27.4), 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.

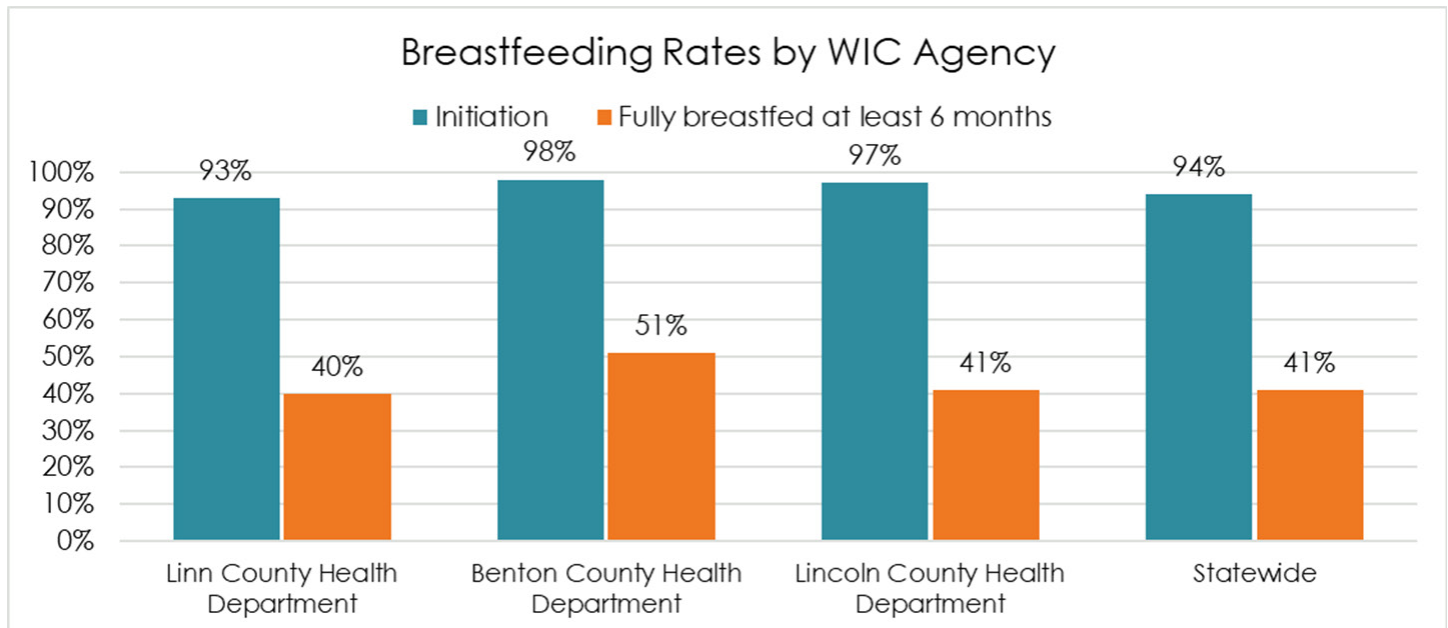


Data Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- Since 2010, cases of teen birth have dropped significantly in our region, with **Linn County** dropping from 124 to 33 births, followed by **Lincoln County** (48 to 22 births) and **Benton County** (39 to 16 births).
- Since 2010, teen birth rates have dropped significantly statewide and in our 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) had the highest teen birth rate in our region, higher than the statewide rate.

Breastfeeding and Immunization Rates

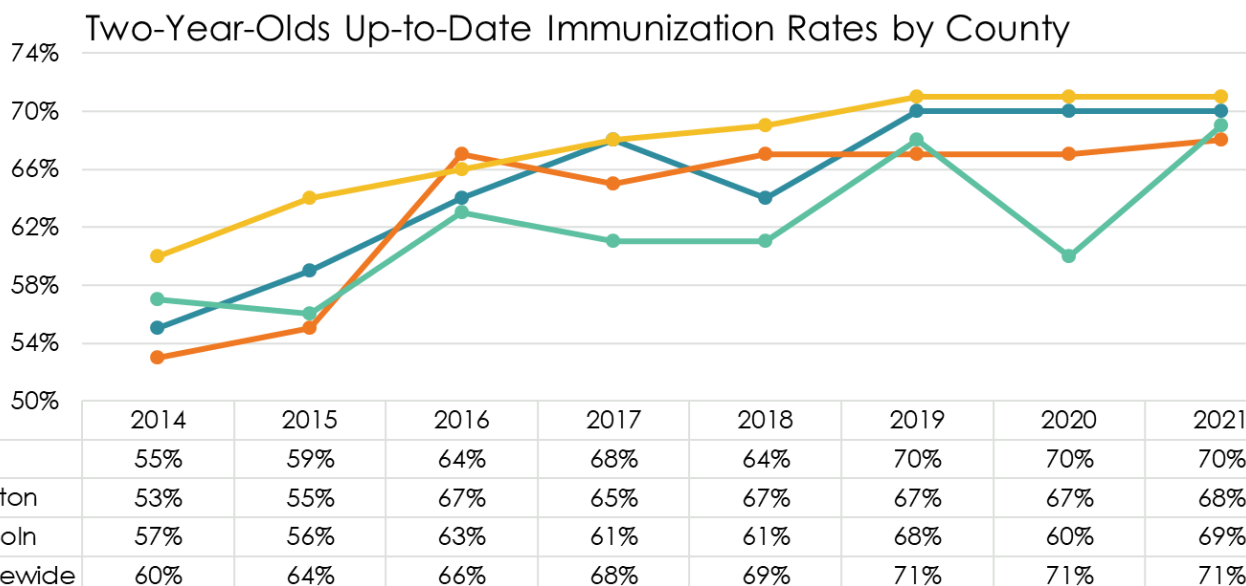


Data Source: WIC Breastfeeding Rates, 2021, Oregon Health Authority WIC Data.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- 98% of mothers participating in Women, Infants and Children (WIC) programs 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%).



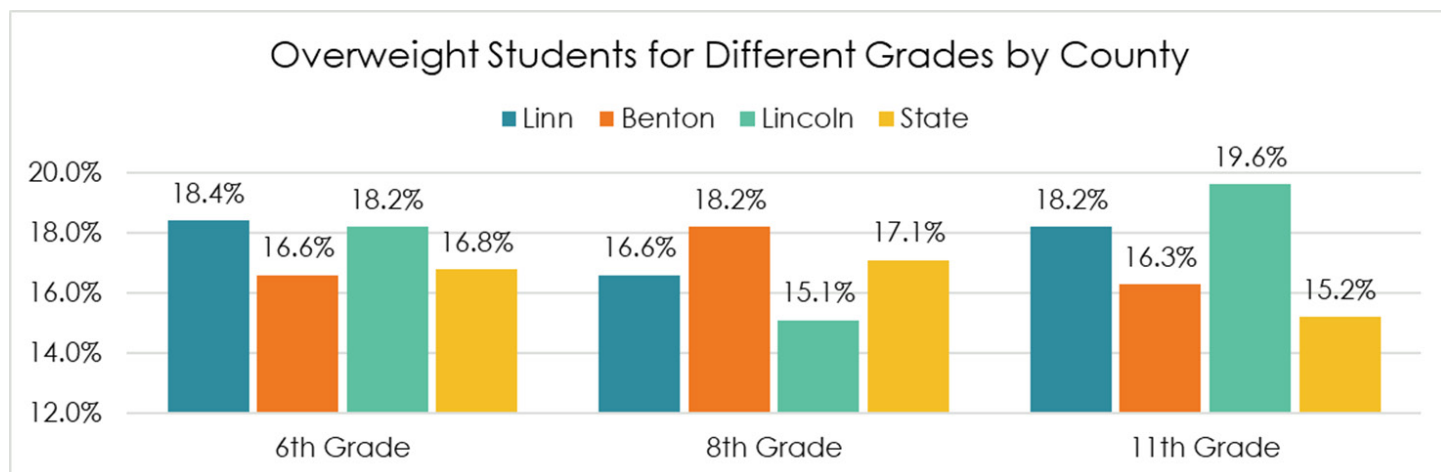


Data Source: Oregon Immunization Program, Oregon Health Authority.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- Two-year-old immunization rates have improved in our region but are still lower than the statewide rate (71%).
- Linn County** (70%) had the highest rate of immunization in 2021, followed by **Lincoln County** (69%) and **Benton County** (68%).

Oregon Student Health Survey (SHS) – Healthy Body

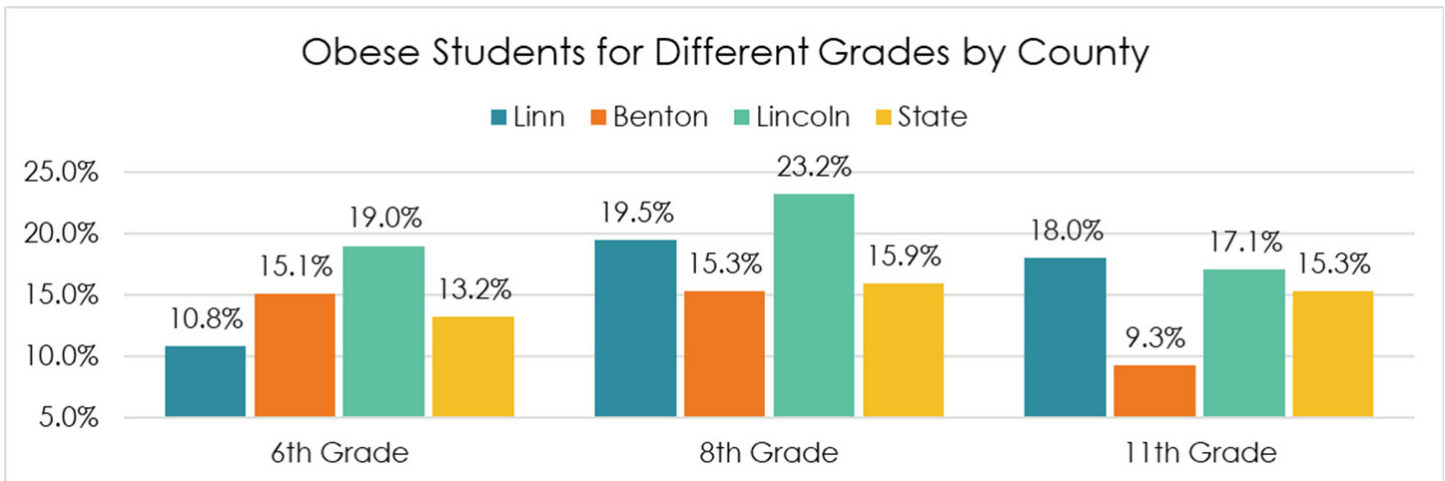


Data Source: Oregon Student Health Survey 2020, Oregon Health Authority.

Note: The Overweight range of Body Mass Index (BMI) is 25.0 to <30.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- 18.4% of **Linn County** sixth graders 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%).

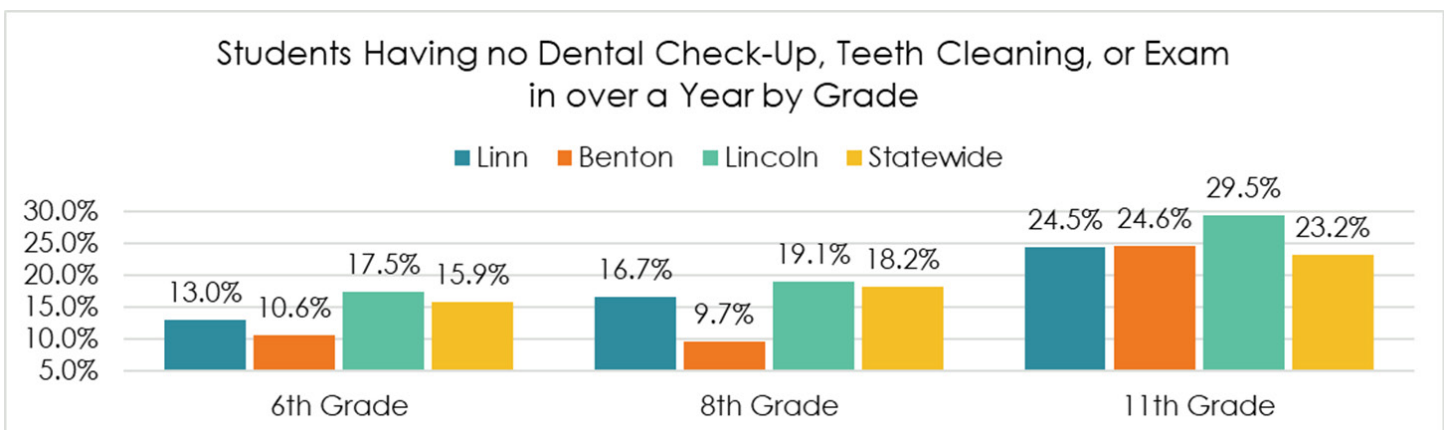


Data Source: Oregon Student Health Survey 2020, Oregon Health Authority.

Note: The obesity range of Body Mass Index (BMI) is 30.0 or higher.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

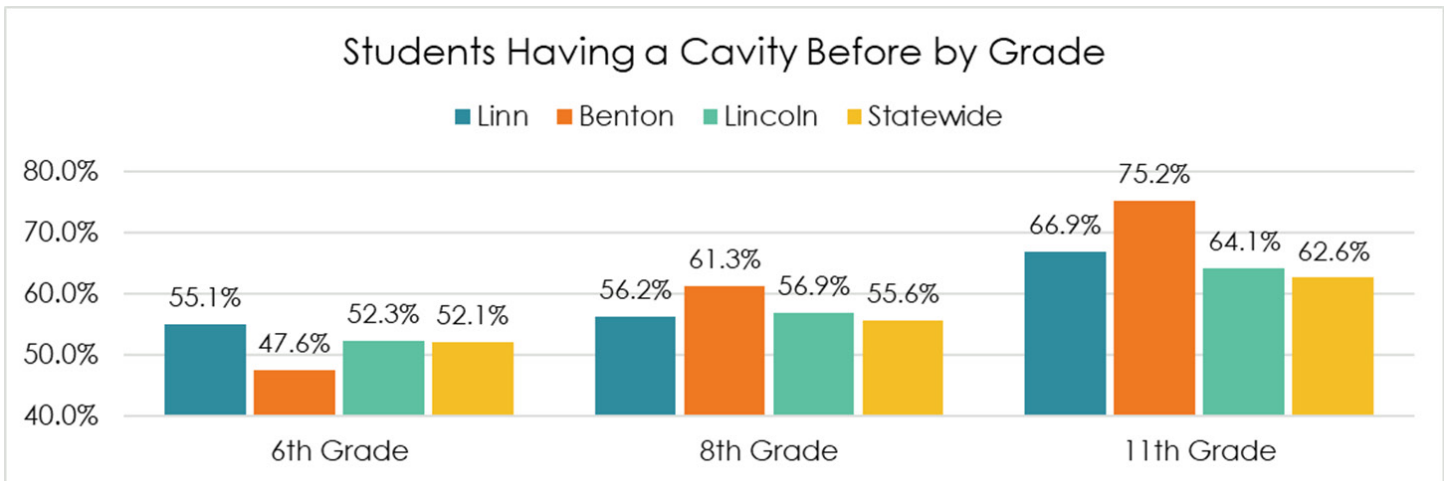
- 19% of sixth graders in **Lincoln County** are obese, followed by **Benton County** (15.1%) and **Linn County** (10.8%).
- 23.2% of eighth graders in **Lincoln County** are obese, followed by **Linn County** (19.5%) and **Benton County** (15.3%).
- 18% of eleventh graders in **Linn County** are obese,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

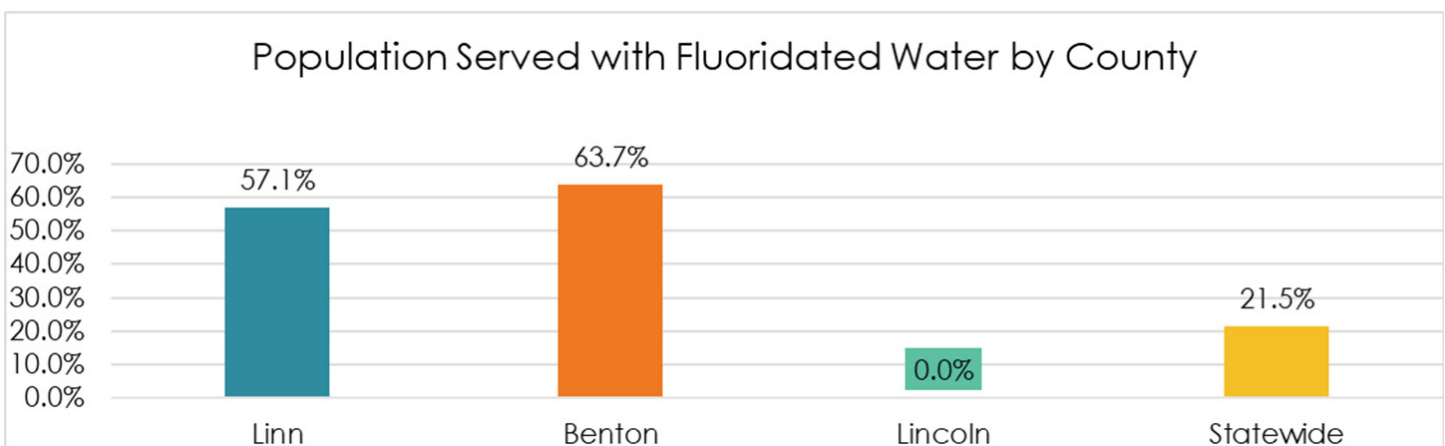
- 17.5% of sixth graders in **Lincoln County** have had no dental check-up, teeth cleaning, or exam in over a year, followed by **Linn County** (13%) and **Benton County** (10.6%).
- 19.1% of eighth graders in **Lincoln County** have had no dental check-up, teeth cleaning, or exam in over a year, followed 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 at least one cavity, followed by **Lincoln County** (52.3%) and **Benton County** (47.6%).
- 61.3% of eighth graders in **Benton County** have had at least one cavity, followed by **Lincoln County** (56.9%) and **Linn County** (56.2%).
- 75.2% of eleventh graders in **Benton County** have had at least one cavity, followed by **Linn County** (66.9%) and **Lincoln County** (64.1%).

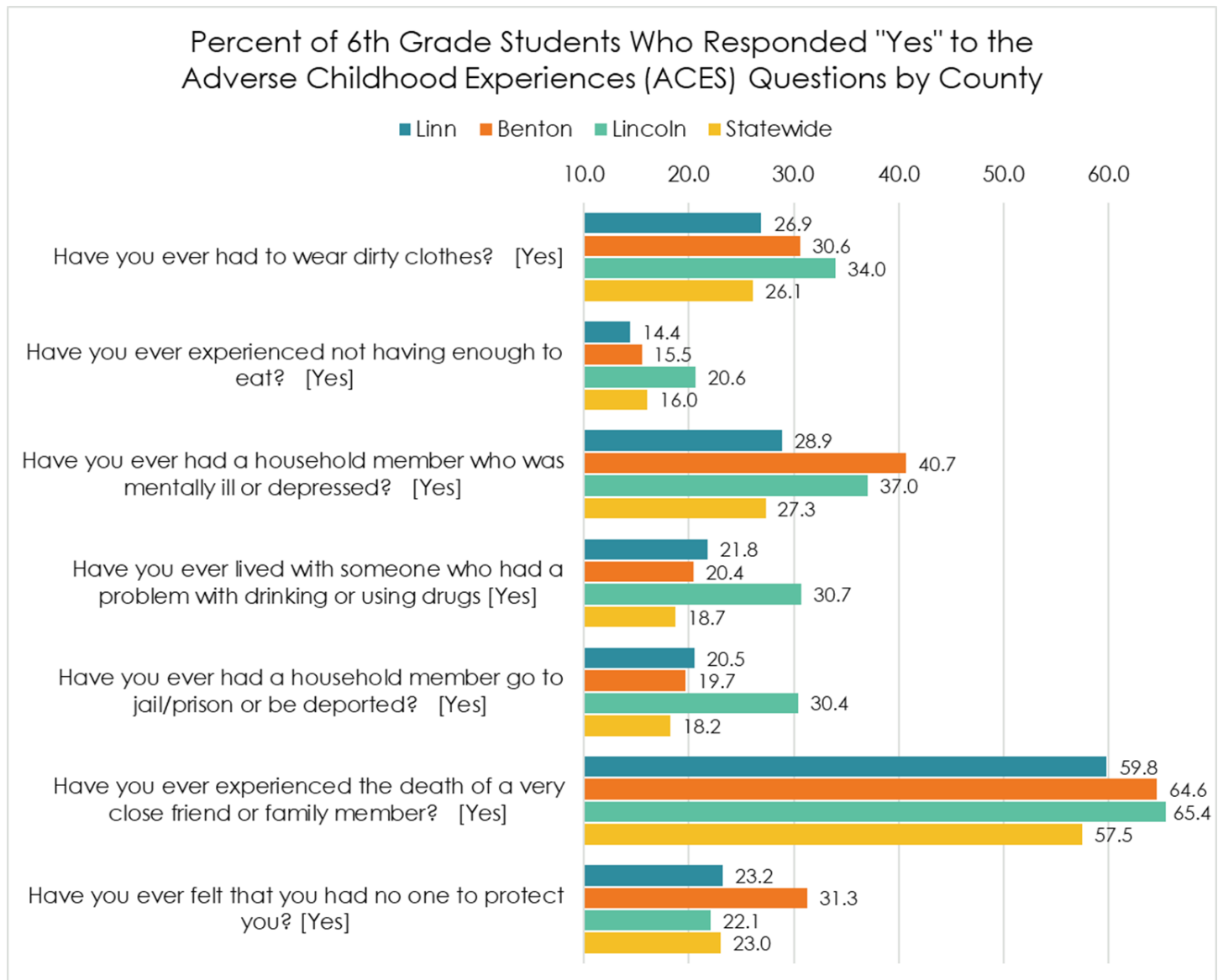


Data Source: *Community Water Systems Adjusting Fluoride*, *Drinking Water Data Online*, Oregon Public Health, OHA.

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%).
- People living in **Lincoln County** do not have access to fluoridated tap water.

Oregon Student Health Survey (SHS) – Adverse Childhood Experience



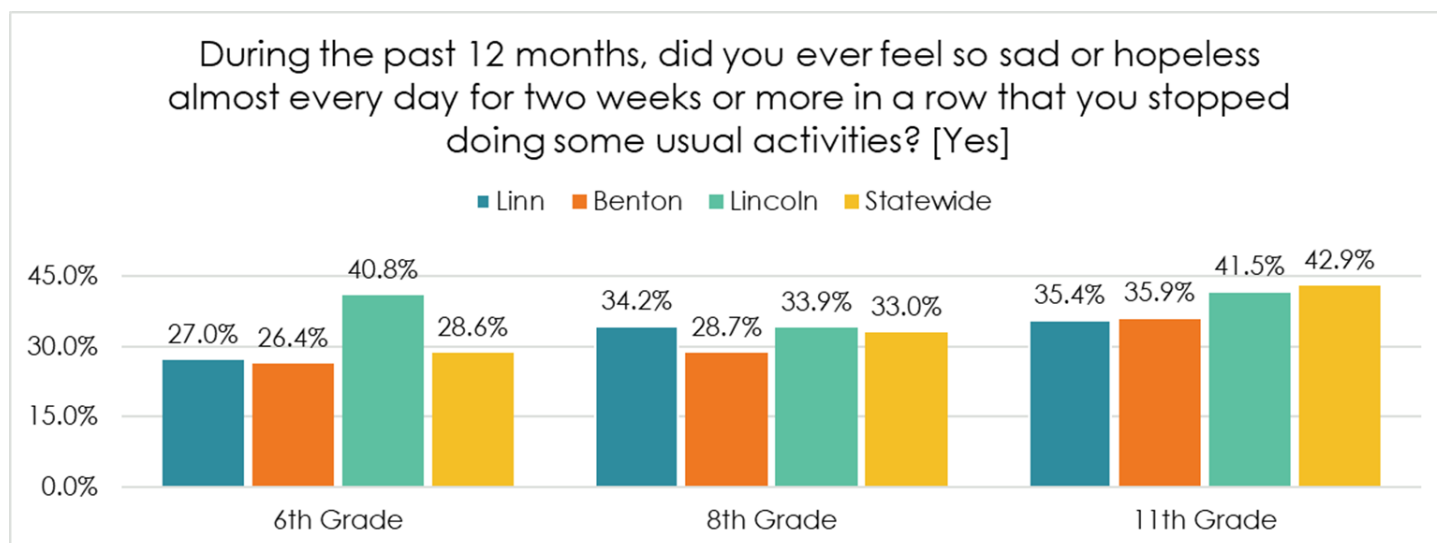
Data Source: Oregon Student Health Survey 2020, Oregon Health Authority.

Note: 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

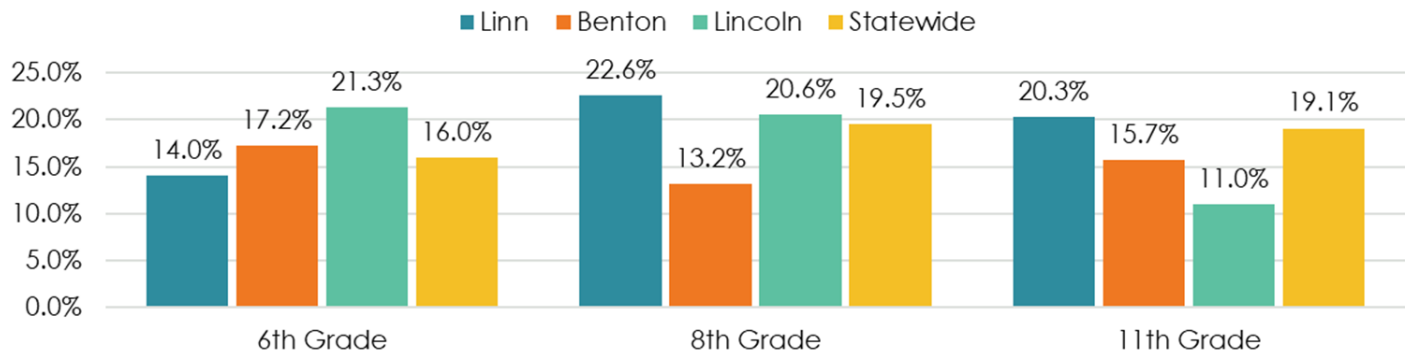
- **Have you ever had to wear dirty clothes? [Yes]:** 34% of sixth grade students in **Lincoln County** answered “yes” followed by **Benton County** (30.6%) and **Linn County** (26.9%).
- **Have you ever experienced not having enough to eat? [Yes]:** 20.6% of sixth grade students in **Lincoln County** 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 sixth 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 drinking or drug problem? [Yes]:** 30.7% of sixth 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 sixth 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 sixth 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 sixth 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



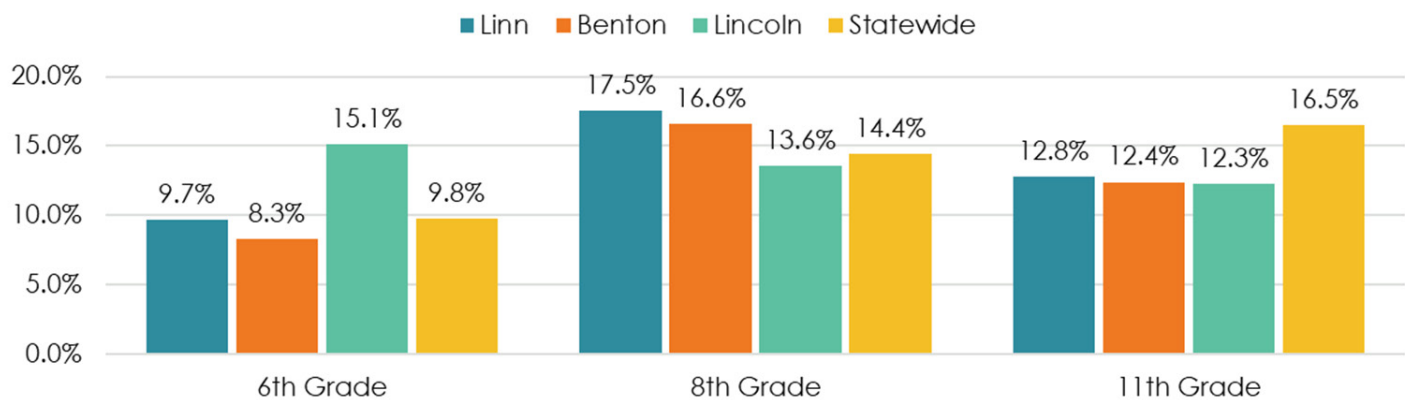
Data Source: Oregon Student Health Survey 2020, Oregon Health Authority.

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? [≥ 1 time]



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

During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide? [Yes]

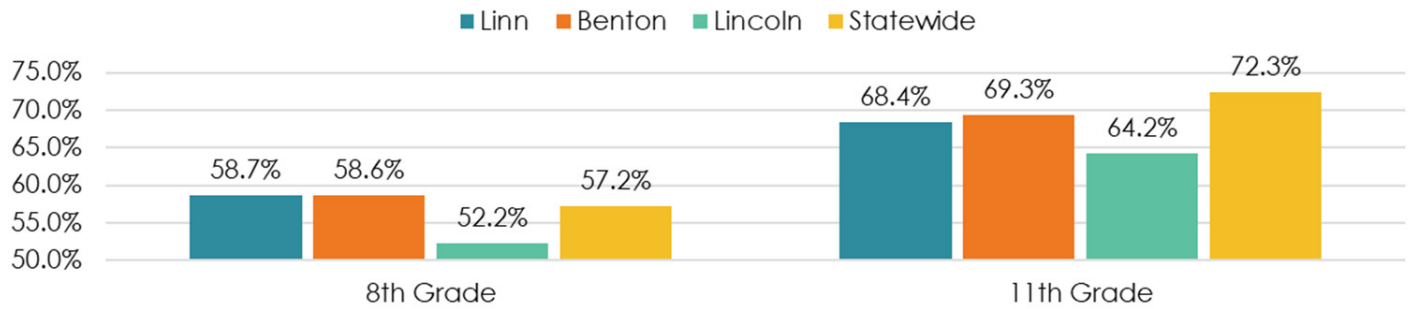


Data Source: Oregon Student Health Survey 2020, Oregon Health Authority.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

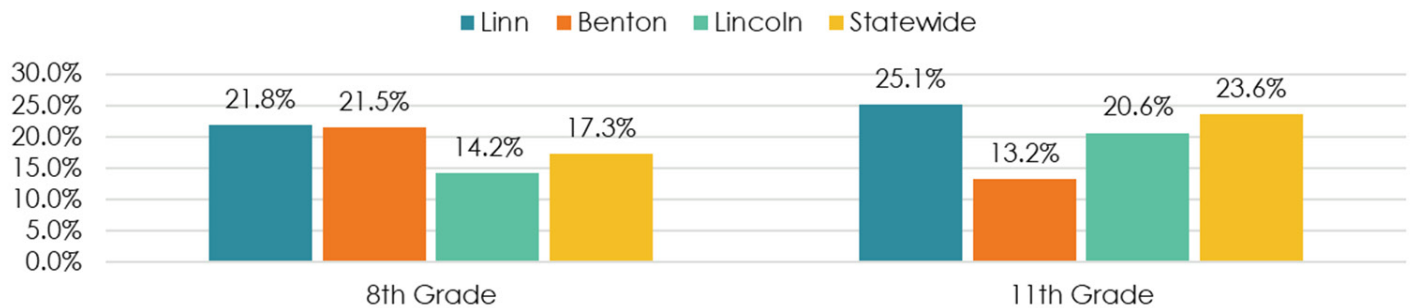
- **During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities? [Yes]:** Eleventh grade students have higher percentages answering "yes" than sixth graders and eighth graders.
- **During the past 12 months, how many times did you do something to purposely hurt yourself without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning yourself on purpose? [\geq one time]:** More than 1 in 10 students of the sixth, eighth, and eleventh graders experienced at least one incident of self-harm.
- **During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide? [Yes]:** More than 8% of sixth graders, 13% of eighth graders, and 12% of eleventh graders answered "yes."

Students Having Been Bothered by Feeling Nervous, Anxious or on Edge During the Past 30 Days



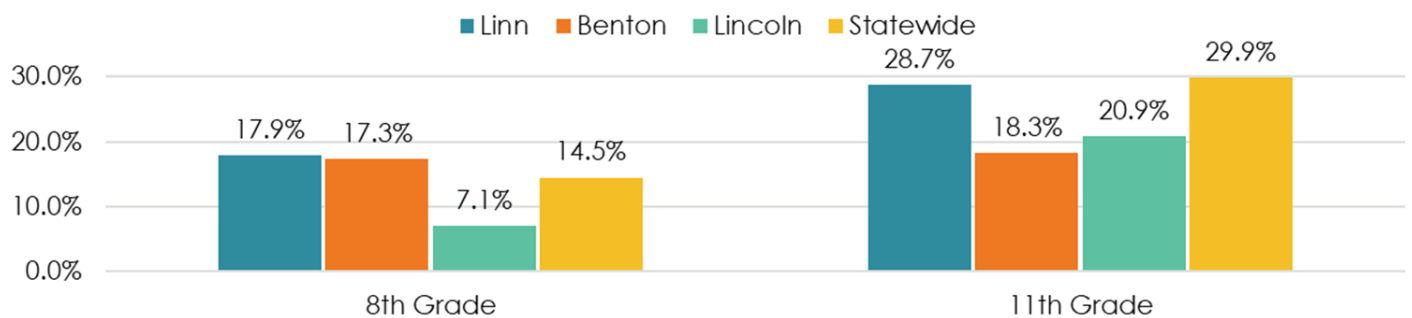
Data Source: Oregon Student Health Survey 2020, Oregon Health Authority.

During The Past 12 Months, Did You Have Any Emotional Or Mental Health Care Needs That Were Not Met? [Yes]



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

Were These Emotional Or Mental Healthcare Needs Not Met Because You Couldn't Access A Healthcare Provider During The Coronavirus? [Yes]



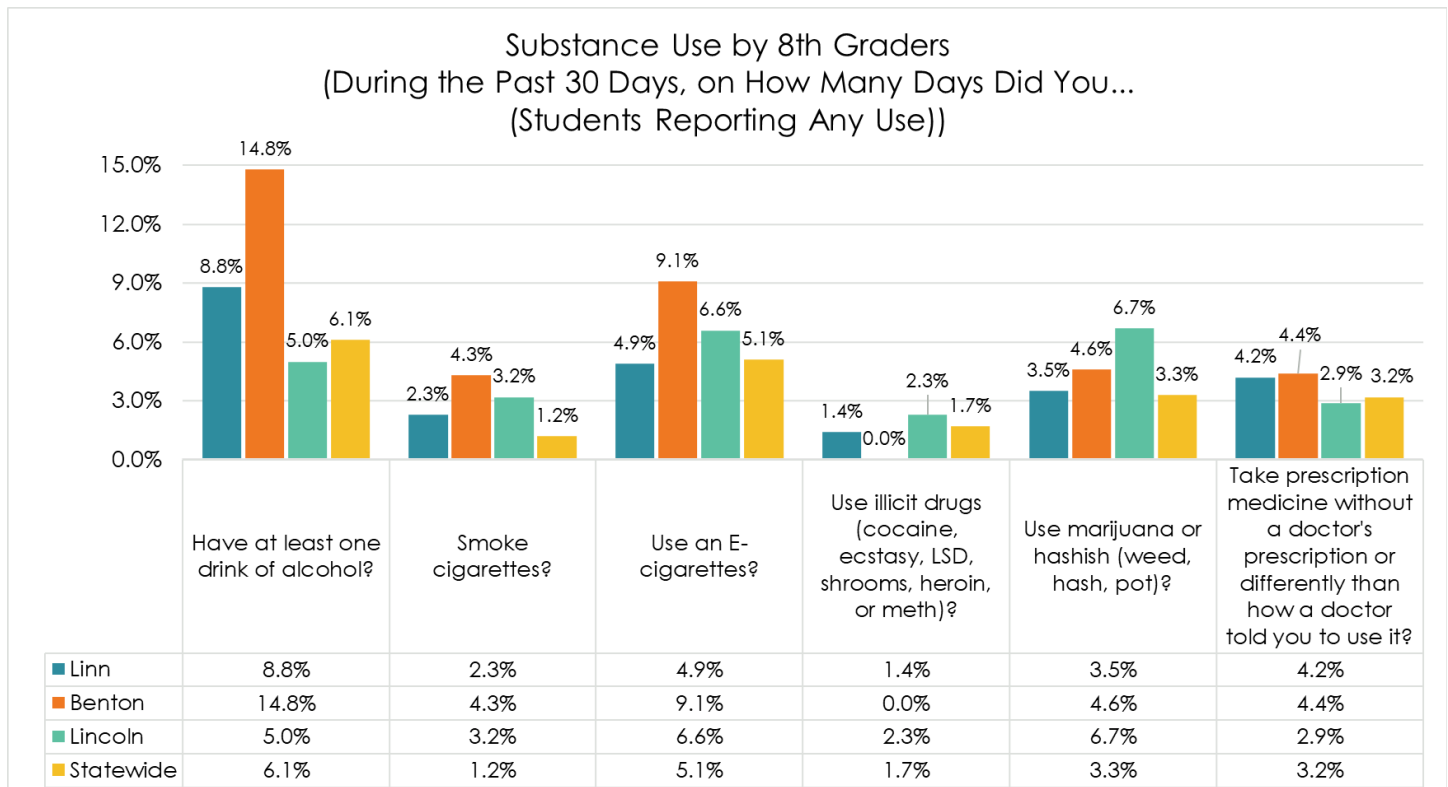
Data Source: Oregon Student Health Survey 2020, Oregon Health Authority.

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.
- **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 eighth graders in **Linn County** and **Benton County** and eleventh graders in **Linn County** and **Lincoln County** had unmet emotional or mental health care needs.
- **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 related to access to healthcare providers during the Coronavirus pandemic.



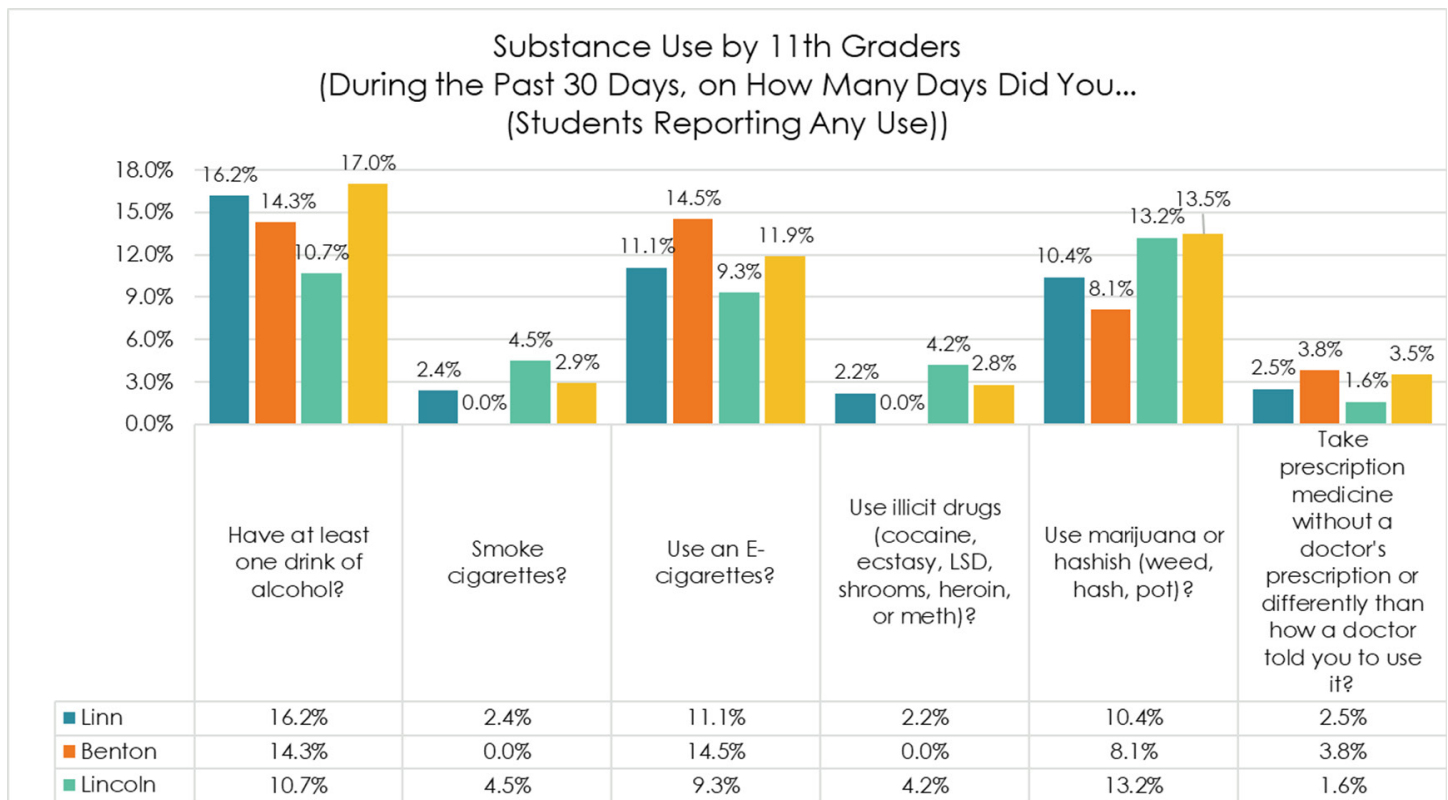
Oregon Student Health Survey (SHS) – Substance Use



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

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- **Alcohol:** 14.8% of eighth graders in **Benton County** drink alcohol followed by **Linn County** (8.8%) and **Lincoln County** (5%) in our region.
- **Cigarettes:** 4.3% of eighth graders in **Benton County** smoke cigarettes followed by **Lincoln County** (3.2%) and **Linn County** (2.3%) in our region.
- **E-cigarettes:** 9.1% of eighth graders in **Benton County** smoke E-cigarettes followed by **Lincoln County** (6.6%) and **Linn County** (4.9%) in our region.
- **Illicit drugs (cocaine, ecstasy, LSD, shrooms, heroin, or meth):** 2.3% of eighth 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 our region.
- **Marijuana or hashish (weed, hash, pot):** 6.7% of eighth graders in **Lincoln County** use marijuana or hashish (weed, hash, pot) followed by **Benton County** (4.6%) and **Linn County** (3.5%) in our region.
- **Prescription medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it:** 4.4% of eighth 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 our region.

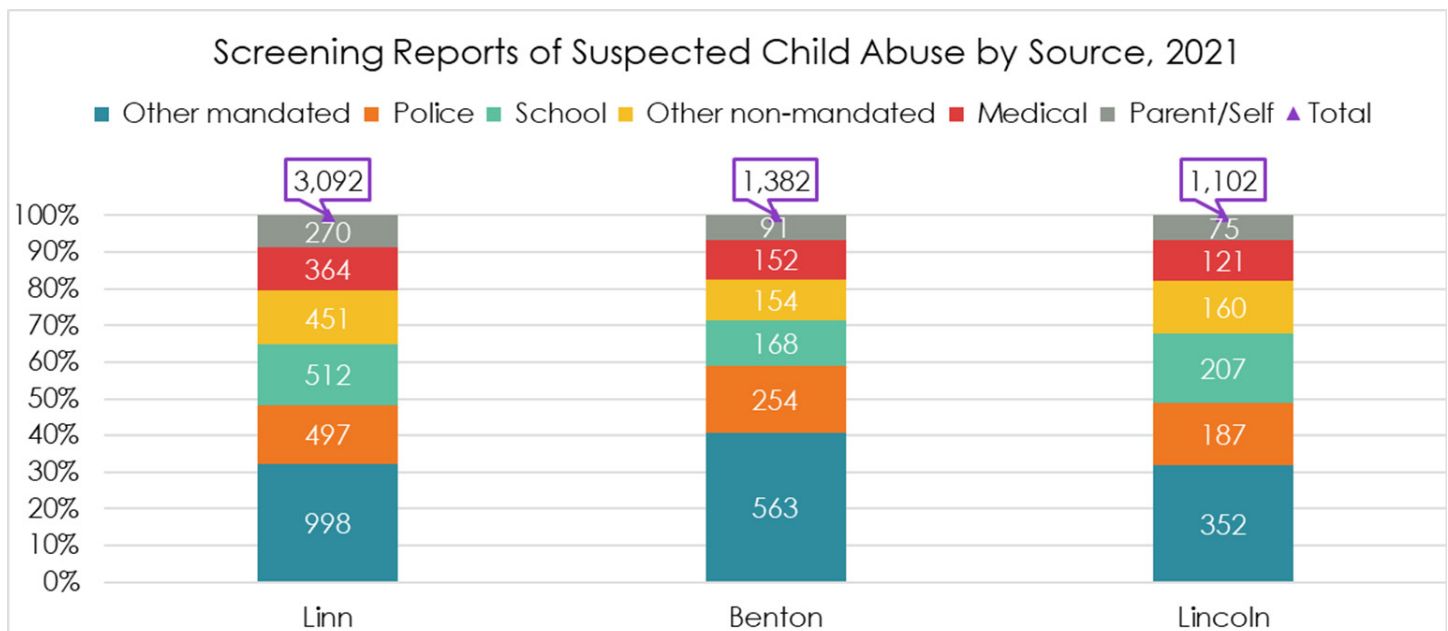


Data Source: Oregon Student Health Survey 2020, Oregon Health Authority.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

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

Child Welfare

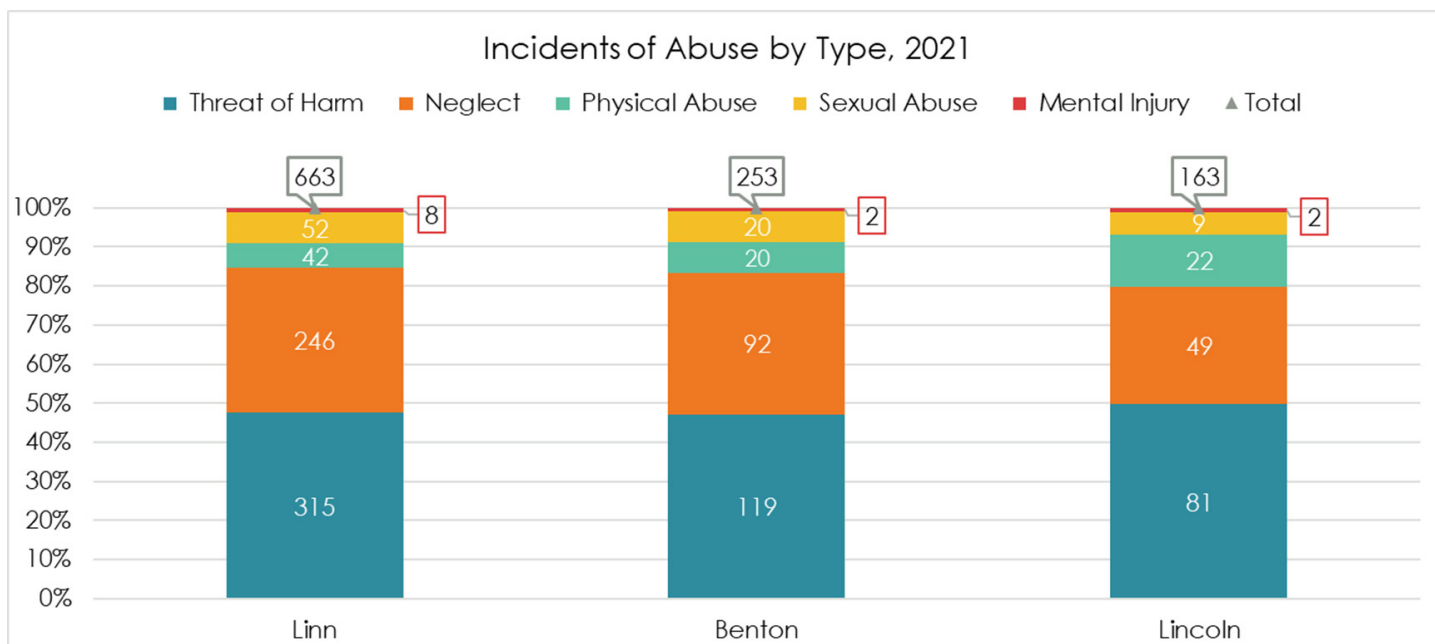


Data Source: 2021 Child Welfare Data Book of Oregon.

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

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

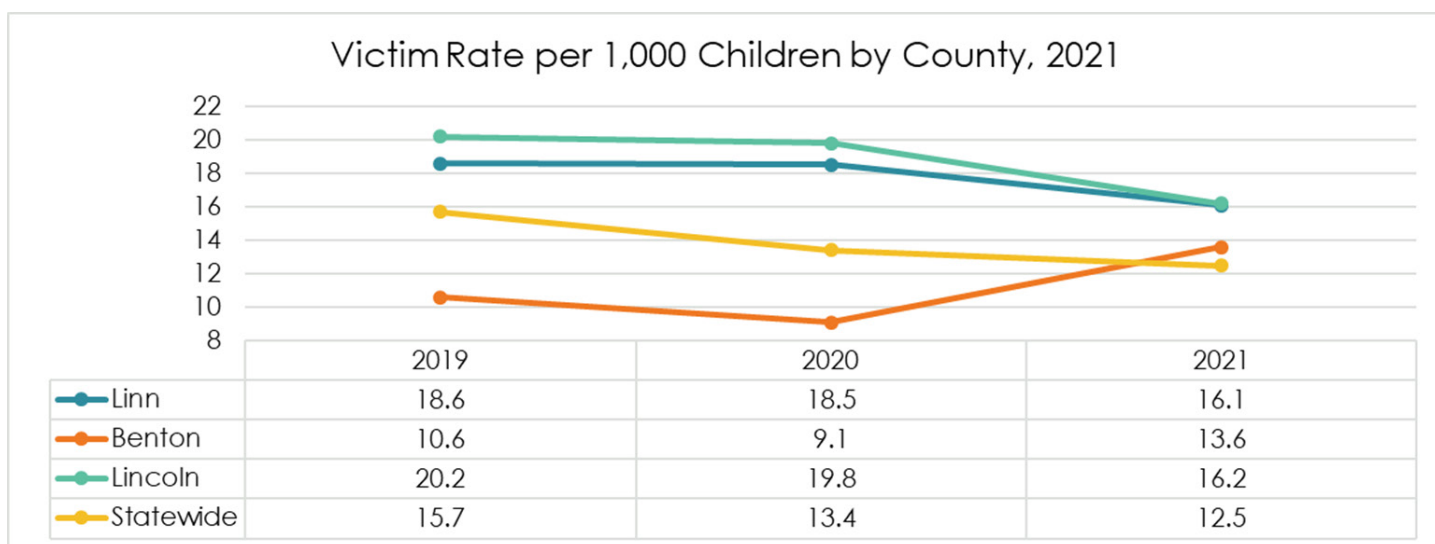
- **Linn County** had 3,092 reported suspected child abuse in 2021, followed by **Benton County** (1,382) and **Lincoln County** (1,102).
- Reports from sources of other mandated police, school, and medical accounted for large percentages in three counties.



Data Source: 2021 Child Welfare Data Book of Oregon.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

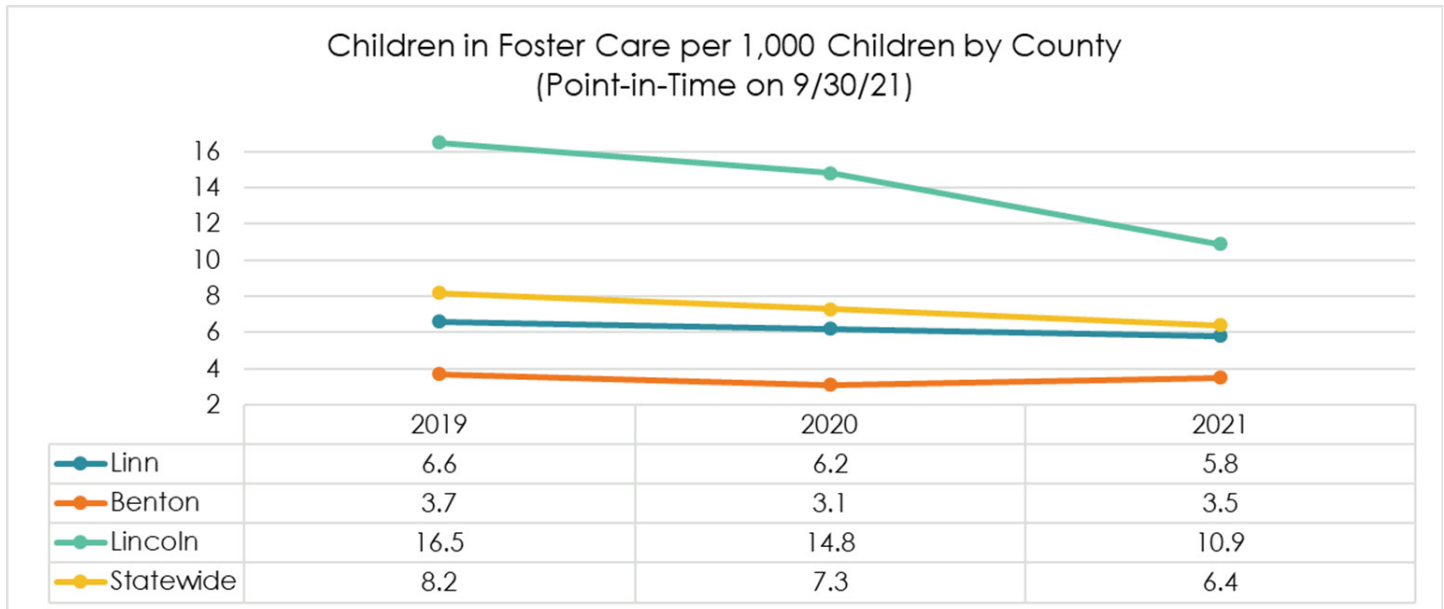
- **Linn County** had 663 incidents of child abuse in 2021, followed by **Benton County** (253) and **Lincoln County** (163).
- Threats of harm and neglect accounted for large portions of incidents.



Data Source: 2021 Child Welfare Data Book of Oregon.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

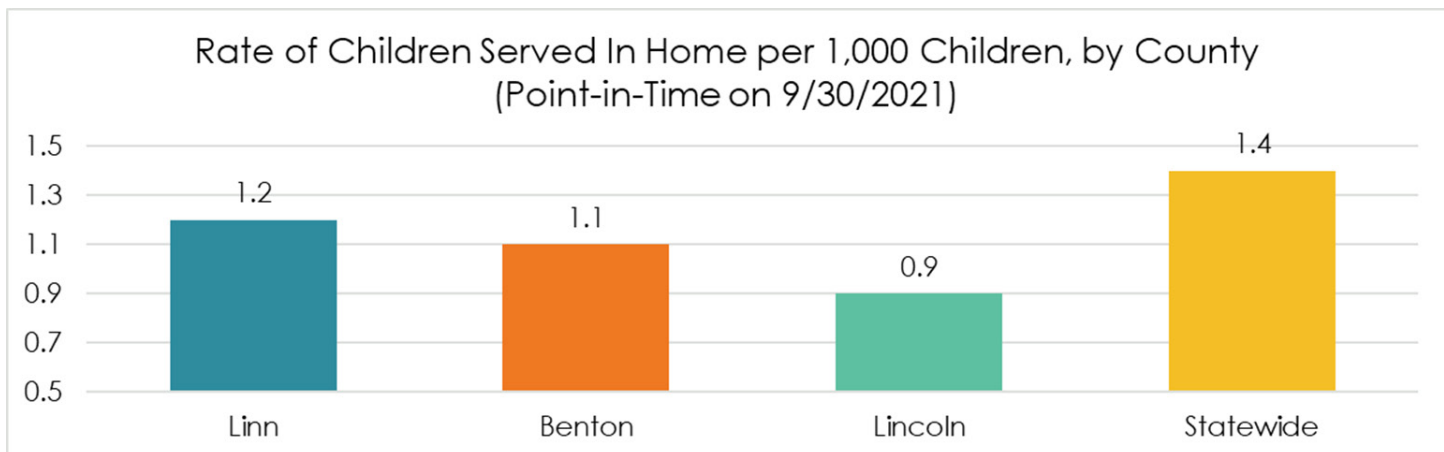
- **Lincoln County** (16.2) had the highest victim rate per 1,000 children in 2021, followed by **Linn County** (16.1) and **Benton County** (13.6), and these rates were higher than the statewide rate (12.5).



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: 2021 Child Welfare Data Book of Oregon.

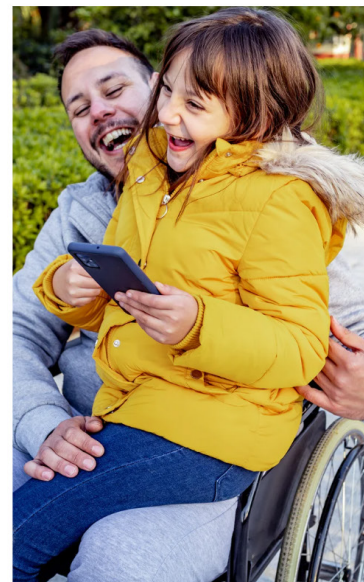
Note: Child welfare in-home services are a continuum of prevention-related supports and programs designed to enhance the protective capacity of caregivers and improve the conditions that may contribute to safety and risk concerns for children (e.g., mental health concerns, substance use, parenting practices).

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 maternal and child health in recent years. For example, we can see a significant decline in teen pregnancy and birth cases. But there are still challenges, such as inadequate prenatal care and tobacco use in mothers, childhood obesity, children's social-emotional issues, substance use in youth, and child abuse.



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

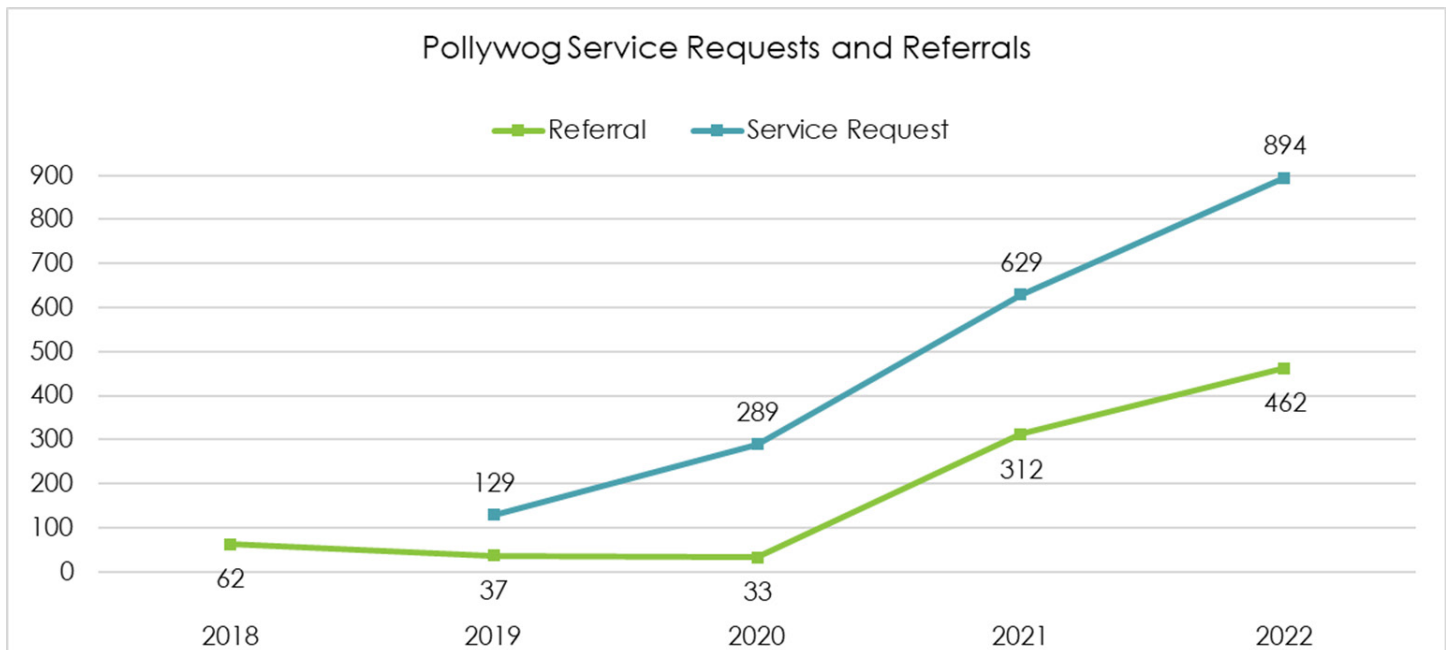
The Early Learning Hub of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties is committed to supporting and strengthening state-community connections and the alignment and capacity of the cross-sector workforce dedicated to the well-being of children and their families. We work as an integrated team focused on child care, early learning programs and cross systems integration, policy and research, and equity. Programs like Pollywog, Preschool Promise, and Family Connects are designed to be family-centered and function through alignment and coordination between families, communities, and different regional departments and agencies.

Pollywog

Pollywog was launched in 2017 to be a universal connection point for families and community partners. The initial task for the Pollywog team was to assist local hospitals to increase prenatal class enrollment by coordinating prenatal class registrations and then channel new parents into parenting education classes. In the first year of this task, parenting class registrations increased 30%, and in the second year they increase 70%.

In addition to coordinating class registrations, the Pollywog team also invited our community partners to use the Pollywog database for secure partner-to-partner digital referrals. In six years, we've grown our network of Pollywog Partners to over 100 community organizations, government agencies and service providers in our region.





Data Source: Pollywog Database.

Notes:

- *Referral:* Pollywog partners send referrals to each other through our database, looking for services for their clients.
- *Service Request:* Service requests are sent to Pollywog or another partner to request services for a client.
- 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.

The Pollywog website connects families to local resources, and offers personalized support to find what they need. The website lists classes and workshops, community agencies, connections to free preschool options, a monthly newsletter written by parents for parents, and weekly parent blogs. Printable items (like the newsletter) are available in English and Spanish, and the entire website can be translated to multiple other languages via Google translation.

Most importantly, Pollywog follows-up with families as their children grow to ensure they are connected to what works for them. The first families who enrolled in prenatal classes through Pollywog are now enrolling their babies in kindergarten, and Pollywog is still a trusted source of information, support, resources and referrals.

Pollywog Helps Families



- Sign up for prenatal & parenting classes
- Find preschool and child care
- Get connected with local resources and agencies

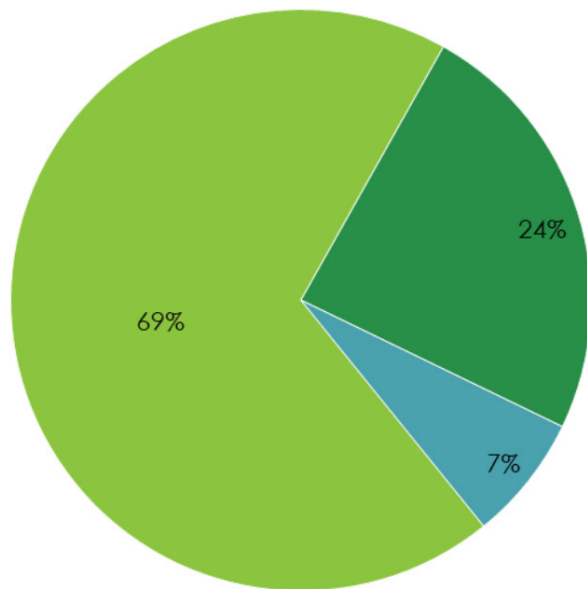


pollywog

Prepared parents. Healthy families.

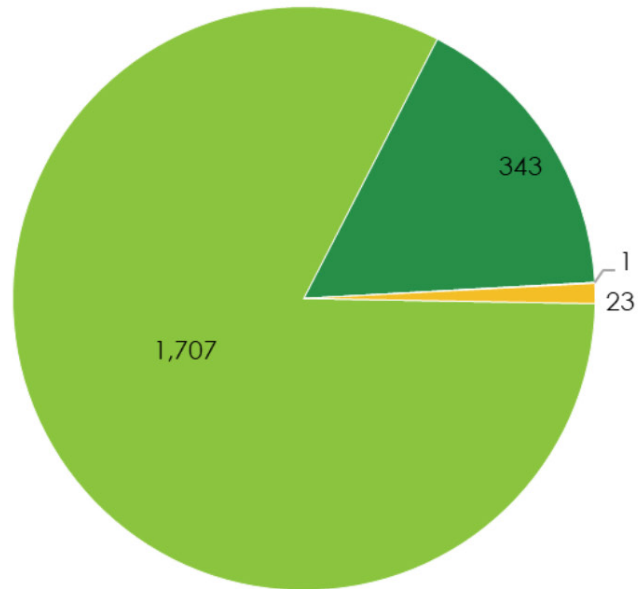
Percentage of Pollywog Clients by County

■ Linn County ■ Benton County ■ Lincoln County



Pollywog Clients by Gender

■ Female ■ Male ■ Transgender ■ Unknown

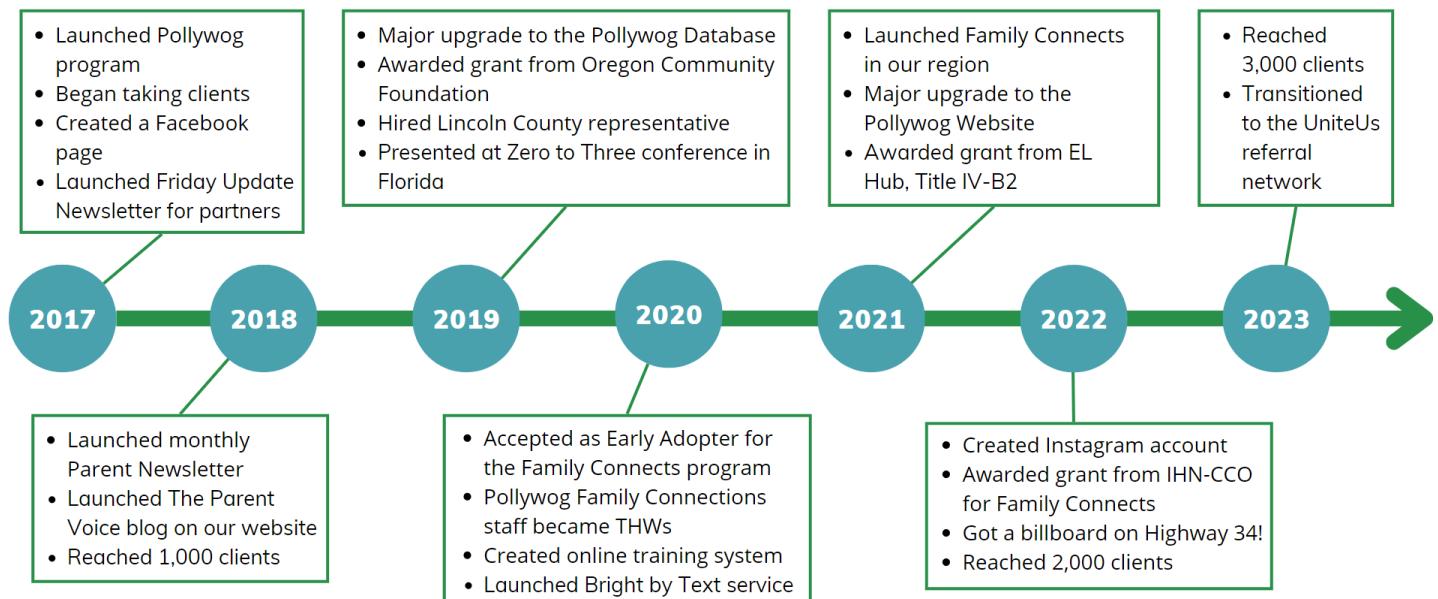


Data Source: Pollywog Database.

Our initial pilot area for Pollywog was Linn County with births at Samaritan Albany General Hospital. New families received a Pollywog onesie and magnet to spread awareness of the program. To date, we have sent home 2,350 onesies and magnets with new families.



Pollywog Timeline 2017-2023



Additional grant funding from the Oregon Community Foundation (OCF) allowed Pollywog to expand into Lincoln County in July 2019, where we began serving Samaritan Pacific Communities Hospital and Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital.

Finally, in December 2020 and with OCF funding plus Title IV-B2 funds from the EL Hub, Pollywog began serving families in Benton County at the Good Samaritan Regional Medical Center.

Pollywog Partners

We are proud to be aligned with community partners in social service organizations, public health, education, and health care, as well as leveraging our parenting education collaborative, the Parenting Success Network. Our hard-working community partners provide resources and support to families in our region and we are honored to support their efforts. To date, we have a wide-reaching network of more than 100 partners, all working to support families and children with resources, services, and referrals to other organizations.

Pollywog has changed a lot in the six years since it's launch, and the needs of our partners and the families we all serve have changed as well. In 2023, in order to be more aligned with our region's breadth of service providers, Pollywog moved from our original referral database to be a part of the UniteUs/ConnectOregon network.

Pollywog Parent Satisfaction Survey

As part of the Raise Up Oregon System Goal 3: The Early Learning System is Aligned, Coordinated and Family Centered, the EL Hub has charged Pollywog with Strategy 10.2: Ensure family-friendly referrals.

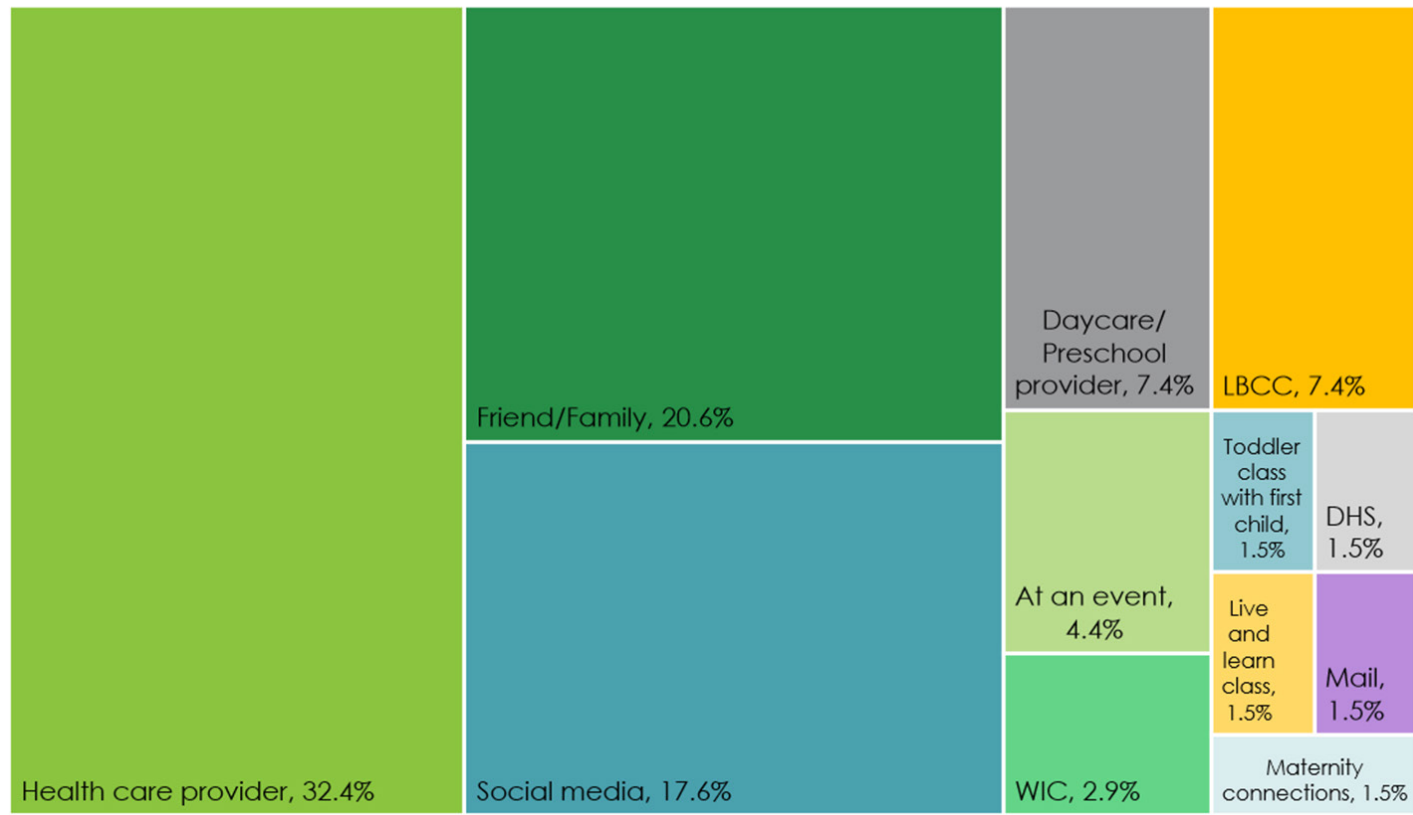
- Develop centralized systems locally to coordinate eligibility and enrollment of services across sectors, starting with early care and education (ECE).
- Develop shared principles for building a community level, family-friendly, respectful, and easy-to navigate referral system so that families can easily access services and supports.

In October 2022, we began our first Parent Satisfaction Survey. Pollywog strives to treat all families with dignity and respect and to provide personalized, family-friendly referrals to local services and supports. This survey asked for family feedback on how well we are doing to achieve these goals.

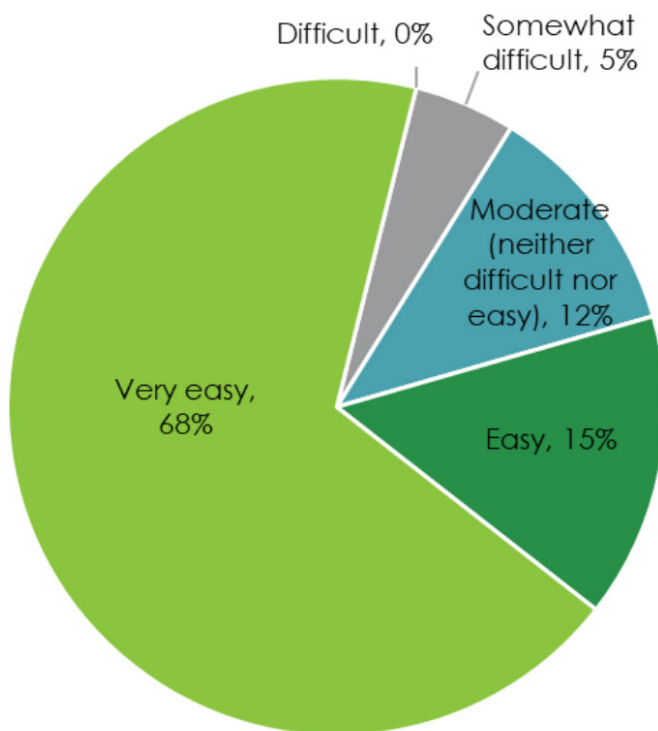
The survey was sent via email and text to new Pollywog parents and by postcard to parents who had previously interacted with Pollywog. To encourage participation, the first 20 respondents from each county received a Pollywog picnic blanket. To date, we have had have 61 responses. There are 40 responses from Linn County, 17 from Benton County, and four from Lincoln County. Four survey responses are in Spanish, and the other 57 are in English. We plan to continue requesting survey participation until we reach at least 200 respondents.

Here are some preliminary results from the survey responses we have received so far.

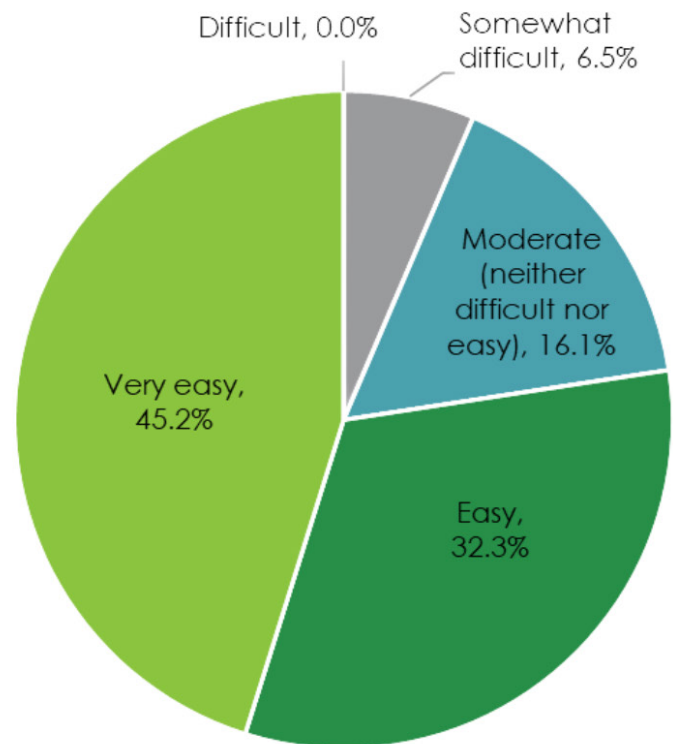
How did you hear about Pollywog?



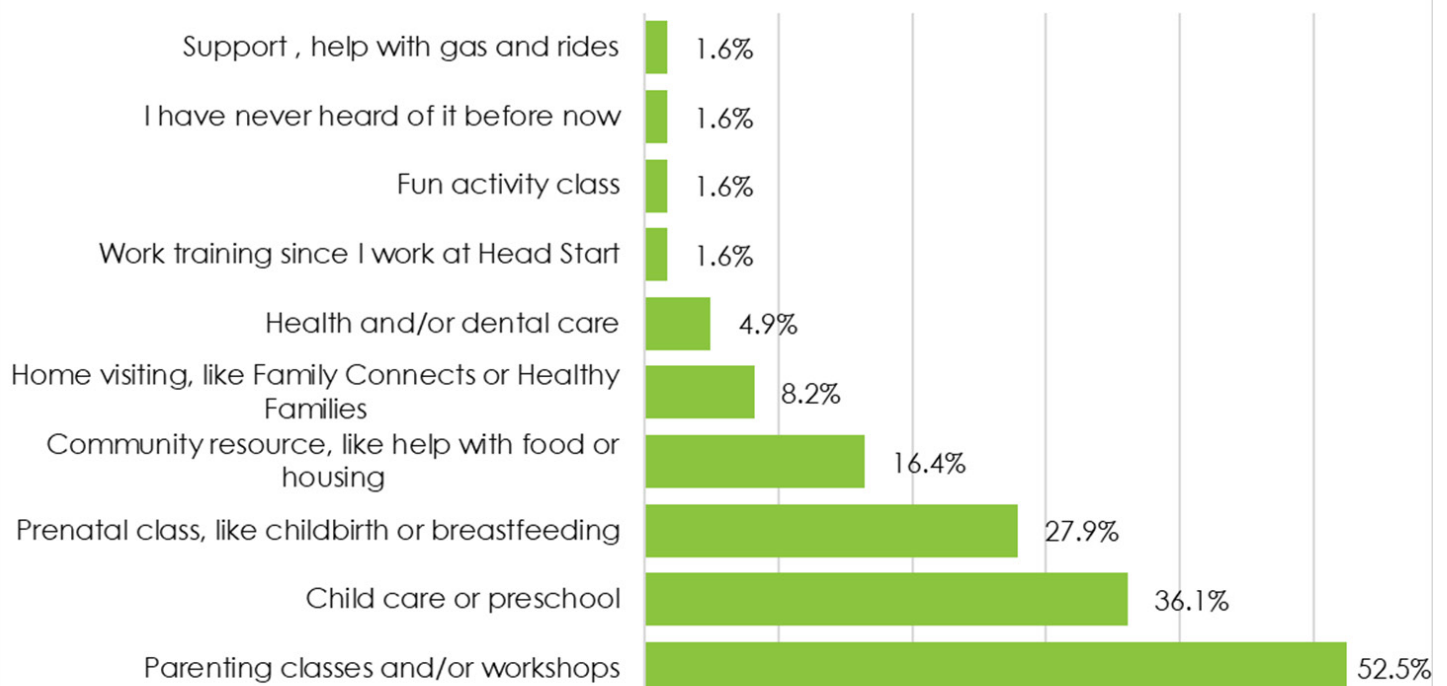
How easy was it to contact Pollywog?



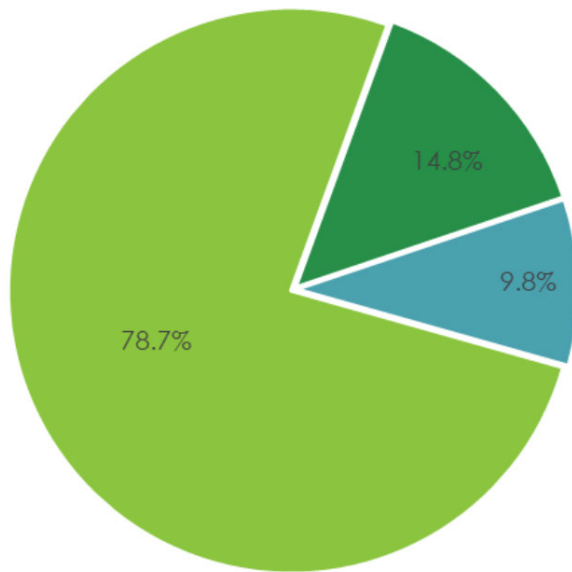
How easy was it to use the Pollywog website?



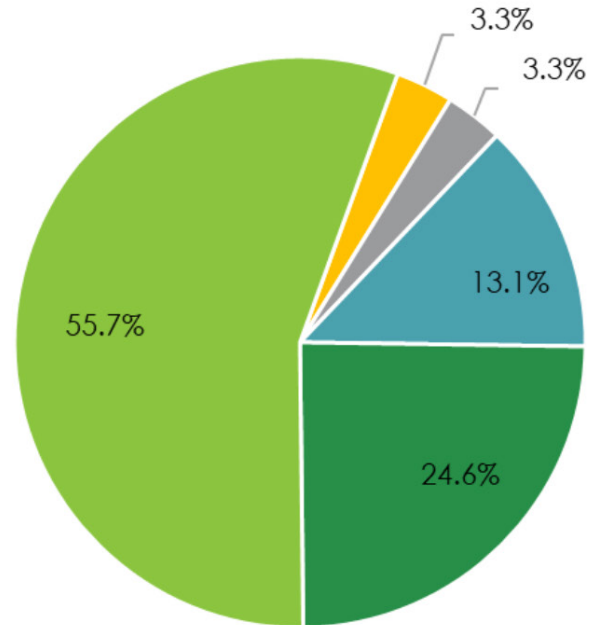
What were you looking for when you contacted Pollywog?



Did Pollywog respond to you quickly?



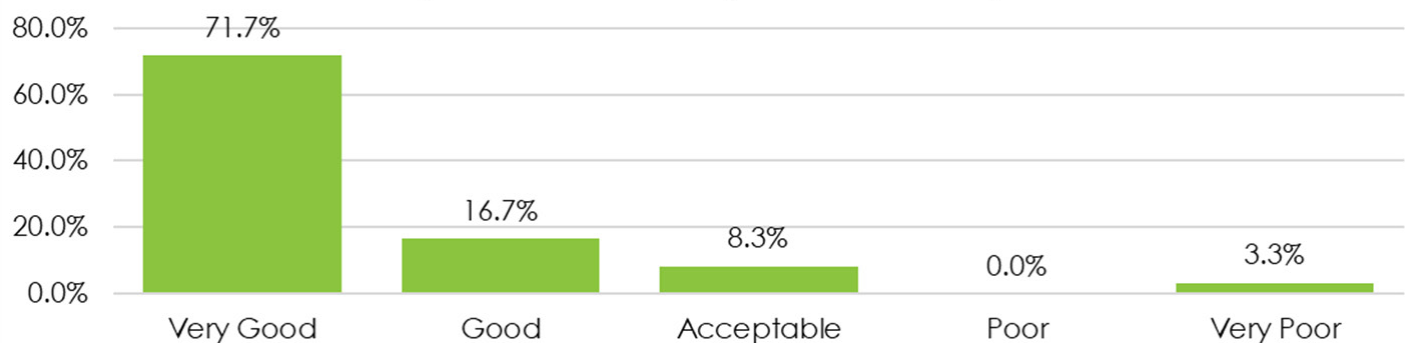
How clearly were our services explained to you?



- Not yet or other situations
- Not clear at all
- Somewhat unclearly
- Sort of. I heard back from Pollywog within a week.
- Moderate
- Clearly
- Yes! I heard back from Pollywog in 1-3 days.
- Very clearly

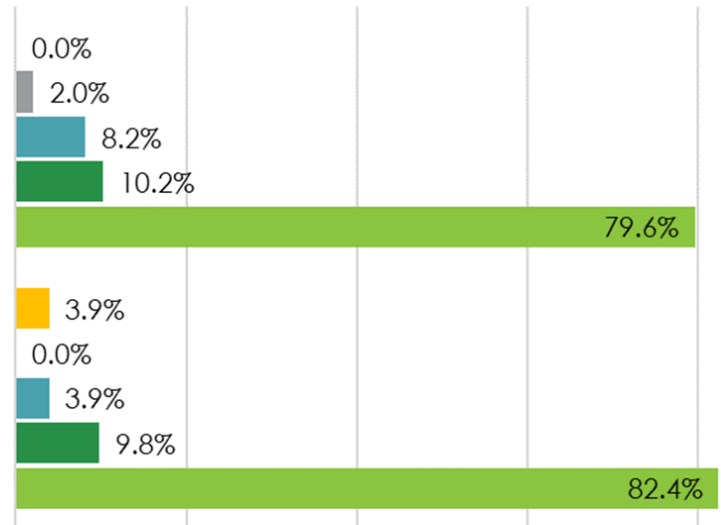


Please rate the quality of the services you received (class, community resource, etc).



How likely are you to recommend Pollywog to a family member or friend?

If you needed help again, would you come back to Pollywog?



Very Unlikely Unlikely Neutral Likely Very likely

Note: Pollywog staff follows-up with families who express frustrations via the survey to ensure their concerns are resolved. This data does not reflect that resolution.



Parents' Voices

The survey asked parents to share the best part of their Pollywog experience and any other feedback they had for us. Here are some of their comments.

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

"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."

The people who I've talked to have been so very friendly and helpful - truly doing everything they could to help me.

I was impressed with the amount of resources and help available.

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

"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."

"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 :)"

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

Looking Ahead

We recognize the diverse needs of children, parents, and families from different social-economic, geographic, cultural, and linguistic backgrounds. Therefore, we are committed to listening to family voices and bringing partners together to ensure the services that we refer, which include prenatal care, child care, support for parents, physical and mental health services, nutrition and more, are equitable and culturally and linguistically competent.

Family Connects

The EL Hub served as the coordinating organization for Family Connects Oregon (FCO) of Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties, supporting the Maternal and Child Health Department at each county health department. Our region was an Early Adopter of Family Connects Oregon, along with three other regions in Oregon.

In May 2021, Linn, Benton and Lincoln Counties began to offer Family Connects visits to families with newborns based on a scaling plan related to insurance coverage and geographic birth location. The voluntary program offers up to three home visits to families with newborns, conducted by nurses from the county health departments. During the visit, the nurse assesses the health and social needs of the family and offers referrals for the family. These include other home visiting programs, medical providers, and community support organizations. For more information, please visit [Family Connects Oregon](#).

In June 2023, Linn, Benton and Lincoln Counties decided to bring program coordination and community alignment for Family Connects into their local Maternal Child Health Departments rather than via the EL Hub. Pollywog and Hub staff will continue referral support for Family Connects Oregon in our region.

What Families Can Expect



FOR ALL
Helping all families
regardless of income
or background



REGISTERED NURSE
All visits are made by
highly-trained nurses



THREE WEEKS
Visits are scheduled
around 3 weeks
after birth

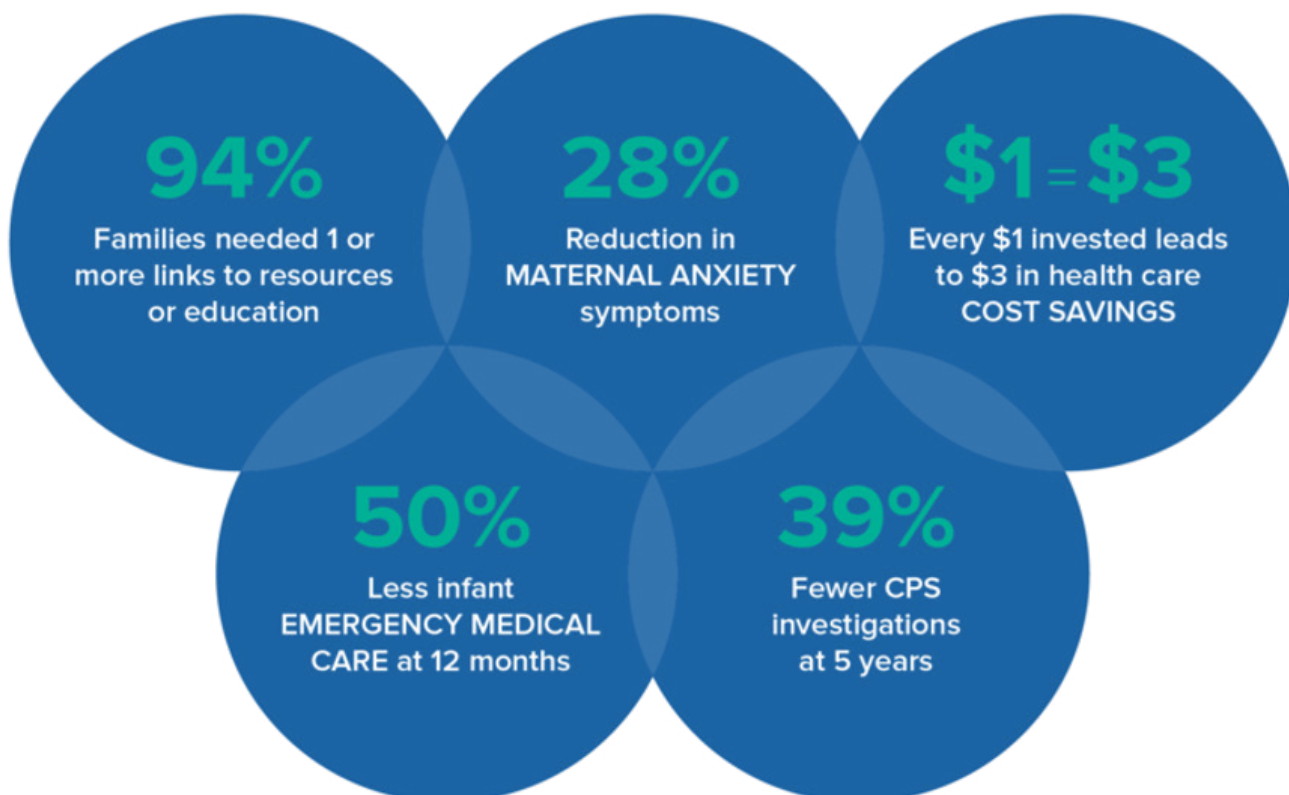


NO COST TO RECIPIENTS
As an eligible recipient,
you will not be charged

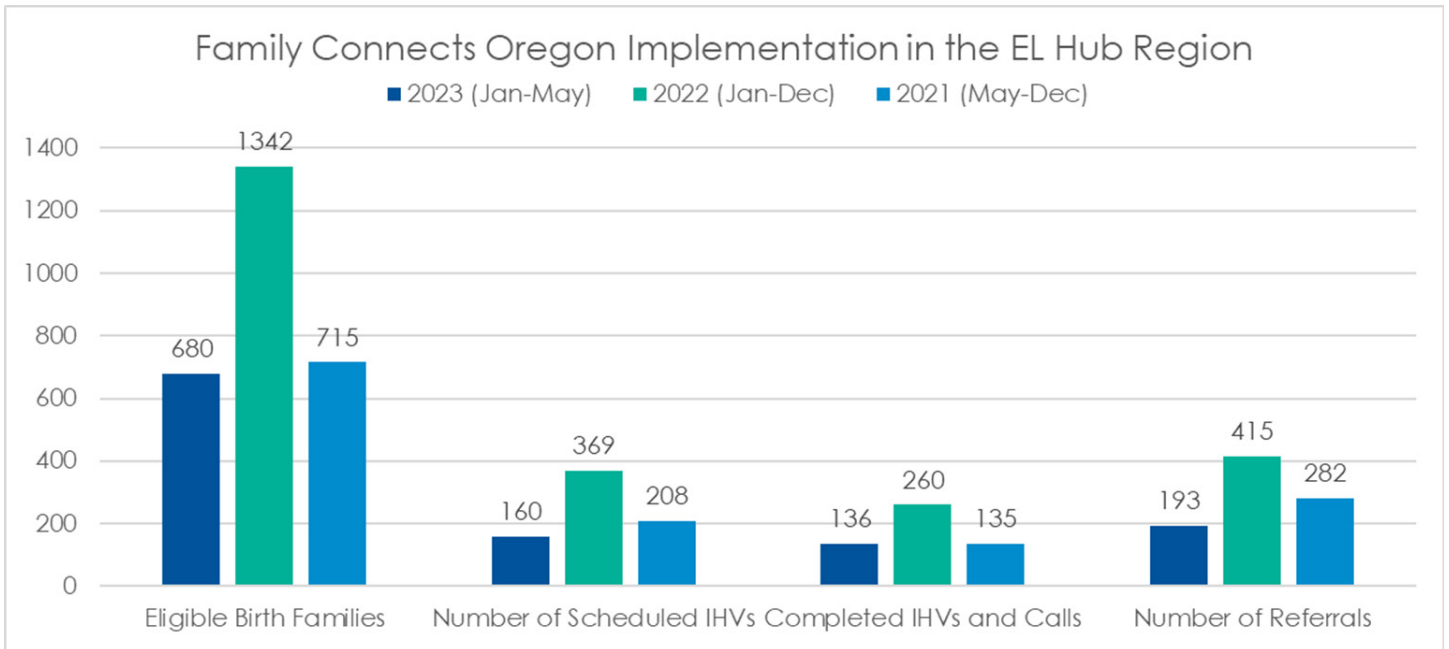
Family Connects Helps to Improve Family Well-Being



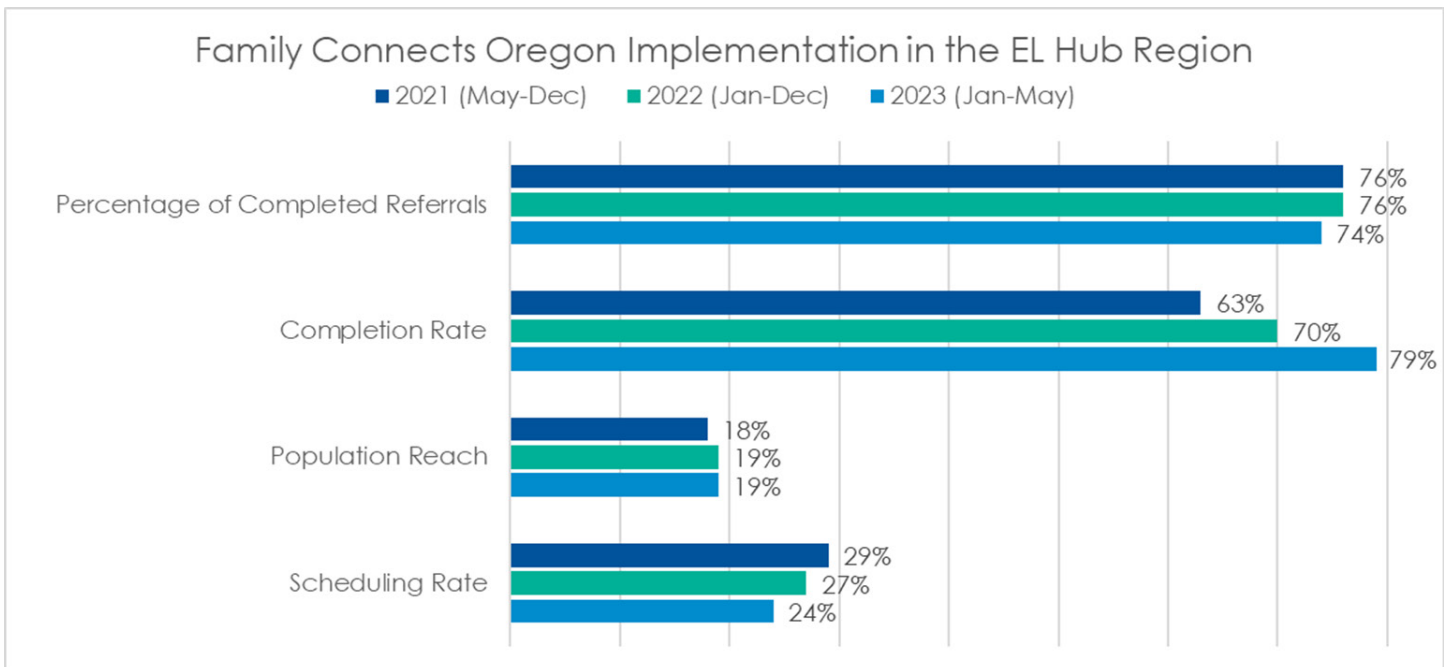
Family Connects is Evidence-Based



Data Source: Family Connects Oregon [5][6].



Data Source: Family Connects Oregon Program Implementation Facts in the EL Hub Region, 2022.



Data Source: Family Connects Oregon Program Implementation Facts in the EL Hub Region, 2022.





Every family is vulnerable at the birth of a child

94% of families had 1+ need for nursing support and/or community resources



Community-wide eligibility is essential to population change

Does not replace intensive, targeted programs, but informs what families need



Population reach requires both a top down and a bottom up approach

Identify preventative system of care, align resources, reach all families

Assess risk, provide intervention, improve connections

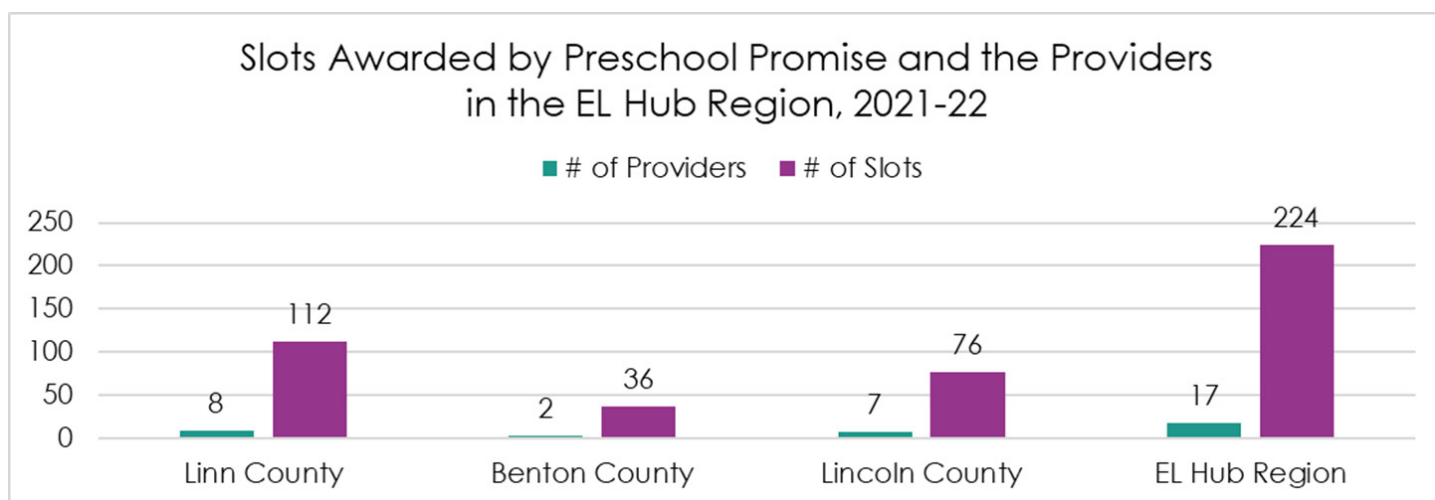
Data Source Family Connects Oregon [7].



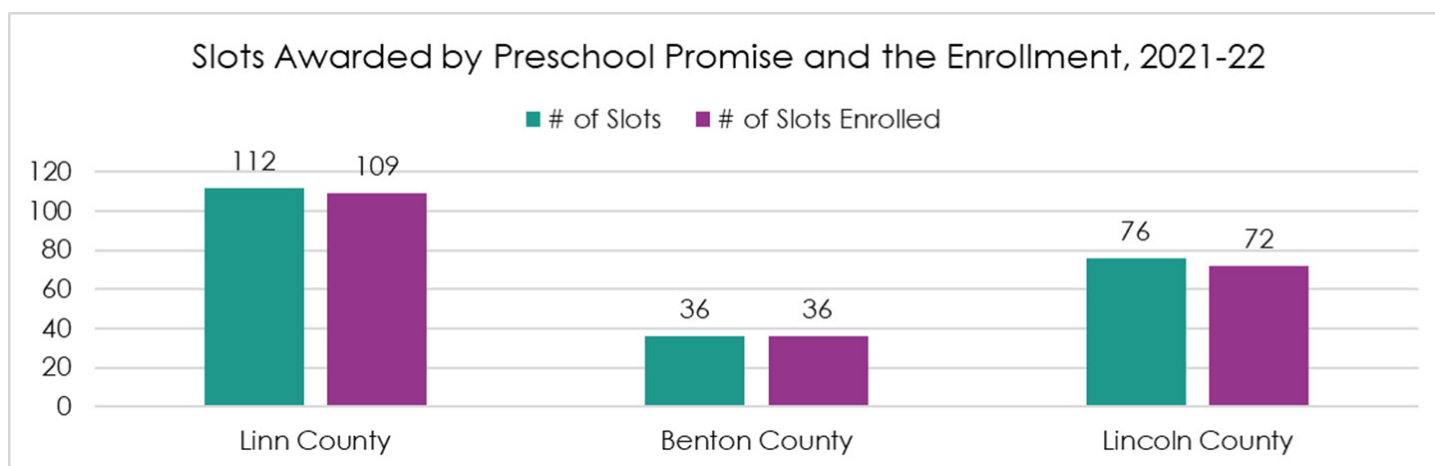
Preschool Promise

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

The Early Learning Hub of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties respects and understands families' social, cultural, and linguistic needs. By working closely with our partners, the EL Hub is working to expand access to culturally responsive early learning programs and establishing an inclusive, equitable, and welcoming environment for all families. We encourage parents to engage as active partners in their child's learning and development.



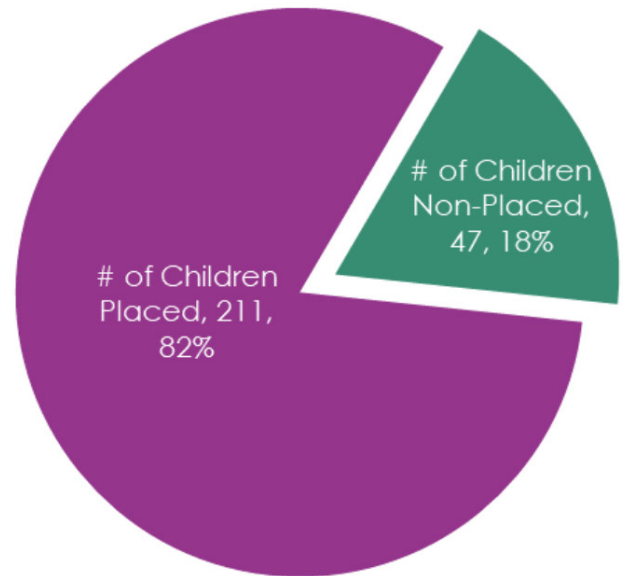
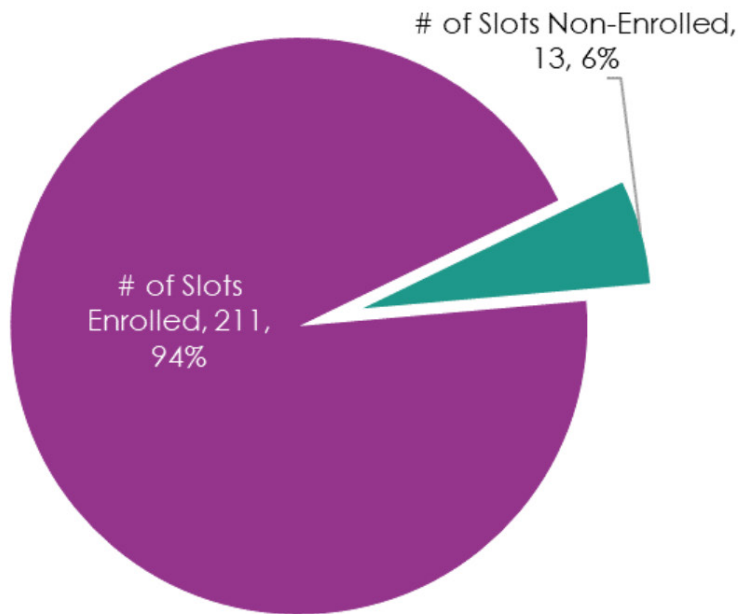
Data Source: The EL Hub Coordinated Enrollment Team.



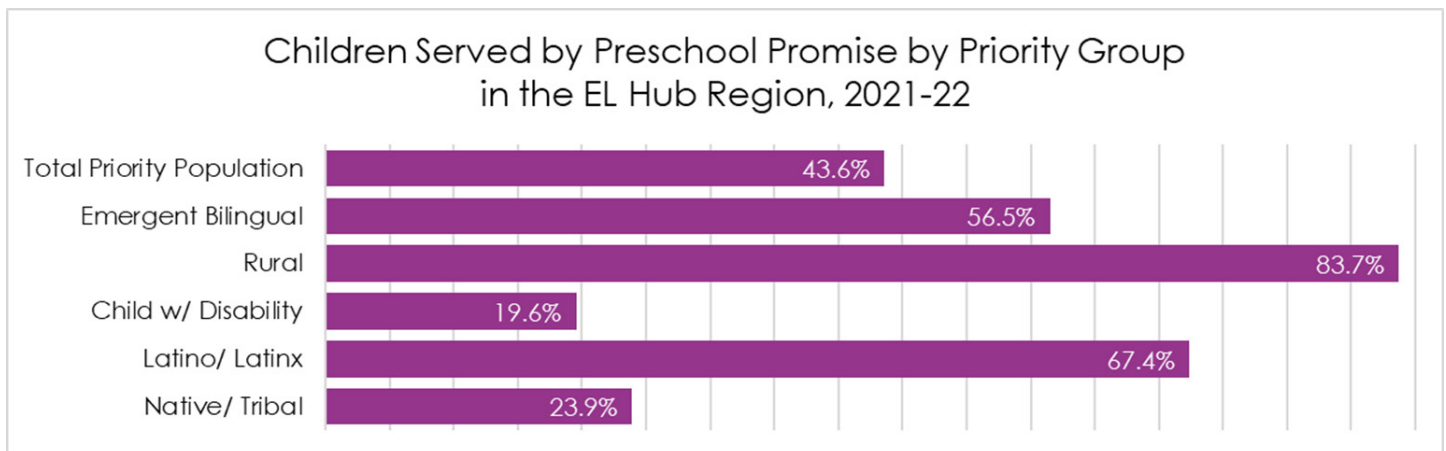
Data Source: The EL Hub Coordinated Enrollment Team.

Of the 224 slots awarded by the
Preschool Promise Program,
211 slots (94%) were enrolled in
2021-22

Of the 258 children who had
applied and qualified, 211
eligible children (82%) were
placed in the Preschool Promise
Program in 2021-22.



Data Source: The EL Hub Coordinated Enrollment Team.



Data Source: The EL Hub Coordinated Enrollment Team.

Looking Ahead

The EL Hub will continue to work closely with our partners to ensure that Preschool Promise delivers high-quality early care and education in our region. In addition, we will keep engaging with our families and listen to their voices. Together, we will fulfill our commitment to ensure that early child care and education are developmentally appropriate, inclusive, equitable, and culturally responsive to help our children be ready for success in school and life.

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 are committed to making this data book more representative by recognizing bias and inequality in the data system. 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 our region and encouraging stakeholders, agencies, and communities to make data-driven advocacy and decisions to solve challenges facing our children, parents, and families.





Governing Board Members

Claire Hall, Co-Chair

Lincoln County Commissioner
Lincoln County – Human & Social Services

Melissa Isavoran, Co-Chair

InterCommunity Health Network (IHN)
Coordinated Care – Standing Position

Shelagh Baird

Samaritan Health Services
Lincoln County – Health

DeAnn Brown

Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians
Standing Position

Belit Burke

Oregon Department of Human Services
ODHS – Standing Position

Jeff Davis

Linn-Benton Community College
Fiscal Agent – Standing Position

Barbara Dougherty

Samaritan Early Learning Center, retired
Lincoln County – Early Childhood Education

Tonja Everest

Linn Benton Lincoln Education Service District
ESD – Standing Position

Laura Farmer

Parent
Benton County – Parent Voice

Susan Halliday

Philomath School District
Benton County – K-12

Lola Jones

Samaritan House
Lincoln County – Housing

Stephany Koehne

Kids & Company of Linn County
Linn County – Early Childhood Education

Steve Martinelli

Scio School District
Linn County – K-12

Neftali Pizano

Samaritan Health Services
Linn County – Health

Bettina Schempf

Old Mill Center
Benton County – Human & Social Services

Paul Smith

Strengthening Rural Families
Benton County – Early Childhood Education

Diane Wilkinson

Lincoln County School District
Lincoln County – K-12

Lynnette Wynkoop

Child Care Resource & Referral
CCR&R Standing Position



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Community Alignment Specialist

Sam Rounsavell

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Preschool Promise Coordinated Enrollment
Specialist

Antonia Huerta

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Preschool Promise Coordinated Enrollment
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Jinguang Lin

Data & Evaluation Coordinator

Bryan Steinhauser

Business Liaison

Ana Reyes

Parent Engagement Coordinator
Preschool Promise Coordinated Enrollment
Specialist

Data & Evaluation Work Group

The Data & Evaluation Work Group ensures that the Early Learning Hub has the data it needs to make strategic decisions informed by understanding the target population and progress towards outcomes.

Connie Adams

Community Alignment Specialist, Early Learning Hub of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties

Kristi Collins

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

Angela Duncan

Family Director, Mid-Willamette Family YMCA

Tonja Everest

Superintendent, Linn Benton Lincoln Education Service District

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Sam Rounsavell

Program Assistant, Early Learning Hub of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties

Lynnette Wynkoop

Program Director, Child Care Resource and Referral, Linn Benton Community College

We appreciate the combined efforts of the Data Book Work Group, the Governing Board, our community partners, agencies, leaders, parents, and families in the creation of this data book.

Annotated List of Select Data Sources

The following list provides some detail about some of the most common data sources used in the Regional Data Book:

American Community Survey (ACS)

The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing household survey developed by the Census Bureau to provide social, housing, and economic characteristic data every year about our nation and its people. The ACS is collected throughout the year using mailed questionnaires, telephone interviews, and visits from Census Bureau field representatives to about 3.5 million household addresses annually. For more information, please go to <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs>.

Estimated Supply of Oregon Child Care 2020

The “Estimated Supply of Child Care and Early Education Programs in Oregon, 2020” dataset, which has been used since 1999 to track Oregon’s early care and education supply over time, is compiled by the Oregon Child Care Research Partnership at Oregon State University using data collected by the Resource & Referral system through a biennial update managed by Central Coordination at Western Oregon University. For more information, please go to <https://health.oregonstate.edu/early-learners/research/estimated-supply-2020>.

Spark Data Facts

Spark is Oregon’s Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS), designed to raise the quality and consistency of early learning programs across the state. By aligning with the national trend of QRISs that recognizes, rewards, and builds on the current quality of early learning, Spark provides a framework for program quality improvement while providing a tool that helps parents look for quality early learning and care options. For more information, please go to <https://oregonspark.org>.

Oregon Child Care Market Price Study 2020

The Oregon Market Price Study identifies child care prices, which are related to the age of the child served, the type of care, the local supply and demand for child care, pricing modes, and facilities’ perceptions of the capacity of families to pay for care and the geographic distribution of these prices across the state. For more information, please go to <https://health.oregonstate.edu/early-learners/research/oregon-child-care-market-price-study-2020>.

Kids Count Data Center

Kids Count Data Center is funded by [The Annie E. Casey Foundation](https://www.caseyfoundation.org/) to track the well-being of children and enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children and to raise the visibility of children’s issues through a nonpartisan, evidence-based lens in the United States by providing high-quality data and trend analysis. For more information, please go to <https://datacenter.aecf.org>.

Oregon At-A-Glance School and District Profiles

The yearly At-A-Glance School and District Profiles, which were designed by and for parents and community members to be an understandable and easy-to-read overview of how schools and districts serve their students, are produced by The Oregon Department of Education (ODE) for schools and districts. For more information, please go to <https://www.oregon.gov/ode/schools-and-districts/reportcards/reportcards/pages/default.aspx>.

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program

The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) give single-year estimates of income and poverty for all U.S. states and counties and estimates of school-age children in poverty for all 13,000+ school districts. For more information, please go to <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html>.

Reports & Data, Department of Education, Oregon

Reports & Data from Oregon's Department of Education supplies data reports and categories related to preschoolers and K-12 students, covering topics like enrollment, attendance, graduation, assessment, special education, school and district profiles, etc. For more information, please go to <https://www.oregon.gov/ode/reports-and-data/Pages/default.aspx>.

Oregon Health Authority

Reports & Data from Oregon Health Authority supplies data reports and categories related to Oregon Health Plan, Oregon Student Health Survey, drinking water, WIC, immunization, etc. For more information, please go to <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/Pages/index.aspx>.

Family Budget Map by Economic Policy Institute

Economic Policy Institute's Family Budget Map, to provide a more accurate and complete measure of economic security in America, produces data about the income a family needs to attain a modest yet adequate standard of living. For more information, please go to <https://www.epi.org/resources/budget/budget-map>.

Oregon Vital Statistics Report by Oregon Center for Health Statistics

Vital statistics, which provide data on birth, death, dissolution of domestic partnership, divorce, domestic partnership, fetal death, induced abortion, marriage, and teen pregnancy occurring to Oregon residents, are the compilation and analysis of information collected from vital event records reported in Oregon. For more information, please go to <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/BIRTHDEATHCERTIFICATES/VITALSTATISTICS/Pages/Program-Information.aspx>.

Child Safety Data and Reports by Oregon Department of Human Services

Child Safety Data and Reports by the Oregon Department of Human Services produce annual reports of child abuse and neglect statistics. For more information, please go to <https://www.oregon.gov/dhs/children/child-abuse/pages/data-publications.aspx>.

Glossary of Acronyms

AA	African American
ACS	American Community Survey
AI/AN	American Indian/Alaska Native
AP	Alternative Pathway
C2Q	Commitment to Quality
CCR&R	Child Care Resource and Referral
CDIS	Combined Disadvantaged
COVID	Coronavirus Disease
CPI	The Consumer Price Index
CTE	Career Technical Education
DACA	Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals
EI/ECSE	Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education
EL Hub	Early Learning Hub of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties
ELA	English Language Arts
EPI	Economic Policy Institute
ERDC	Employment Related Day Care Program
ESD	Education Service District
FPL	Federal Poverty Level
HHS	Health and Human Services
ID/SSID	Identification/Secure Student Identification System
IFSP	Individualized Family Service Plan
IHN-CCO	InterCommunity Health Network Coordinated Care Organization
IHV	Integrated Home Visit
KG	Kindergarten
LBCC	Linn-Benton Community College
LBL	Linn, Benton & Lincoln
LSD	Lysergic Acid Diethylamide
NH/PI	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
OCCRP	Oregon Child Care Research Partnership
ODE	Oregon Department of Education
ODHS	Oregon Department of Human Services
OHA	Oregon Health Authority
OHP	Oregon Health Plan
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OSU	Oregon State University
PSP	Preschool Promise
QRIS	Quality Rating and Improvement System
SAIPE	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates
SD	School District
SHS	Student Health Survey
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
WIC	Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

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- [1] Oregonspark.org, "Spark Data Facts," 2022.
- [2] C. C. A. o. America, "Demanding Change: Repairing our Child Care System," 2022.
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- [4] A. Mechling, "A Portrait of Poverty in Oregon," Oregon Center for Public Policy, 2020.
- [5] W. B. G. R. A. M. K. O. J. S. a. S. G. Kenneth A. Dodge, "Implementation and Randomized Controlled Trial Evaluation of Universal Postnatal Nurse Home Visiting," American Journal of Public Health, vol. S136_S143, p. 104, 2014.
- [6] W. B. G. R. A. M. K. O. J. S. Kenneth A. Dodge, "Randomized Controlled Trial of Universal Postnatal Nurse Home Visiting: Impact on Emergency Care," Pediatrics, vol. S140–S146, p. 132 (Supplement_2), 2013.
- [7] K. A. Dodge and W. B. Goodman, "Universal Reach at Birth: Family Connects," Future of Children, p. 20, 2019.



Early Learning Hub

of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties



lblearlylearninghub.org

Family Resources & Education Center
Linn-Benton Community College
6500 Pacific Blvd. SW, LM-132
Albany, OR 97321



Addendum

Data Correction

The following addendum is provided for the 2023 Regional Data Book from the Early Learning Hub of Linn, Benton & Lincoln Counties to ensure accuracy and completeness. This addendum addresses corrections and updates to the data presented in the original publication. Users are encouraged to incorporate this information to understand the dataset better.

This addendum replaces the information in Chapter 2, section “The Population in Rural and Urban Areas” on pages 15 & 16. This update addresses corrections stemming from a change in the definition of urban population in the 2020 Census.

Before the 2020 Census, the Census used to define urban as:

- Urbanized Areas (UAs) of 50,000 or more people
- Urban Clusters (UCs) of 2,500 - 49,999 people

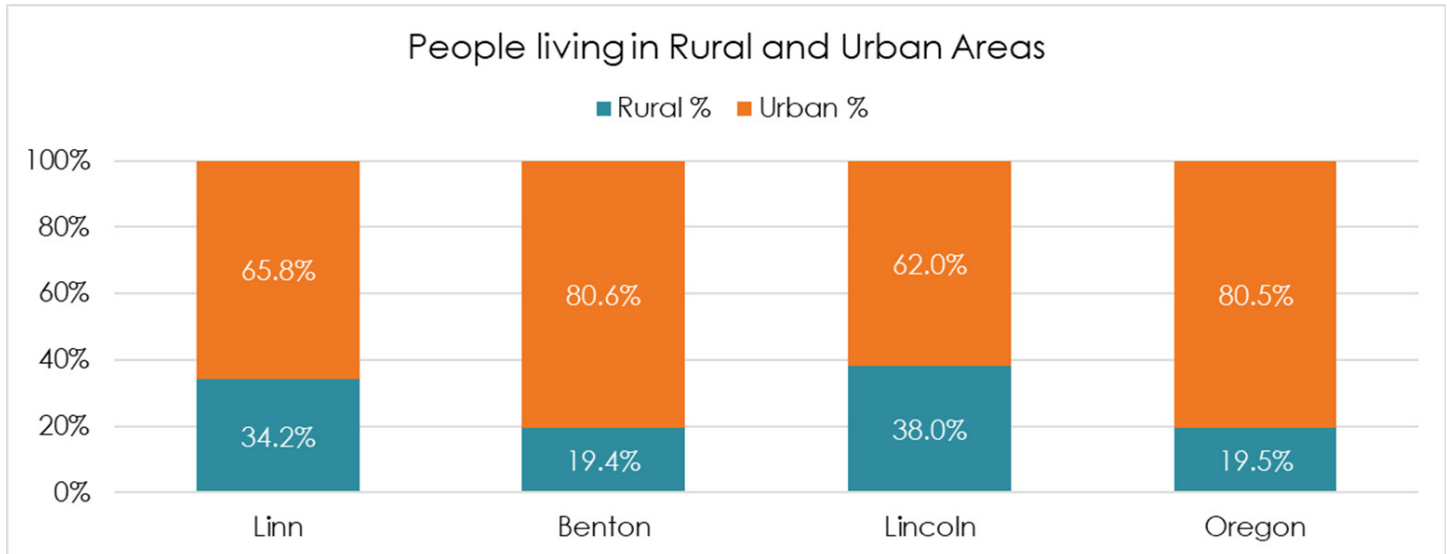
The Census Bureau introduced the urban cluster concept for Census 2000, replacing urban places located outside urbanized areas. Urban clusters are defined based on the same criteria as urbanized areas but represent areas containing at least 2,500 and less than 50,000 people. There used to be 9 Urbanized Areas and Urban Clusters in the EL Hub region 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).

Since the 2020 Census, there have been three key changes to the Census Bureau's urban area concept and criteria:

- The minimum population threshold was increased to qualify as urban from 2,500 to 5,000, and an alternative was added: instead of qualifying based on population size, areas can now qualify based on a minimum housing unit threshold.
- Housing unit density is used instead of population density.
- Different types of urban areas are no longer distinguished.

With the new criteria, an area must encompass at least 5,000 people or at least 2,000 housing units to qualify as urban. The minimum number of people is an increase from the former threshold of 2,500 people, which had been used since 1910. The "2,000 housing units" was chosen as the alternative threshold because it's consistent with the 5,000 people threshold. Specifically, if you multiply 2,000 by 2.5 (the nationwide average of people per housing unit), it also equals 5,000.

The Population in Rural & Urban Areas



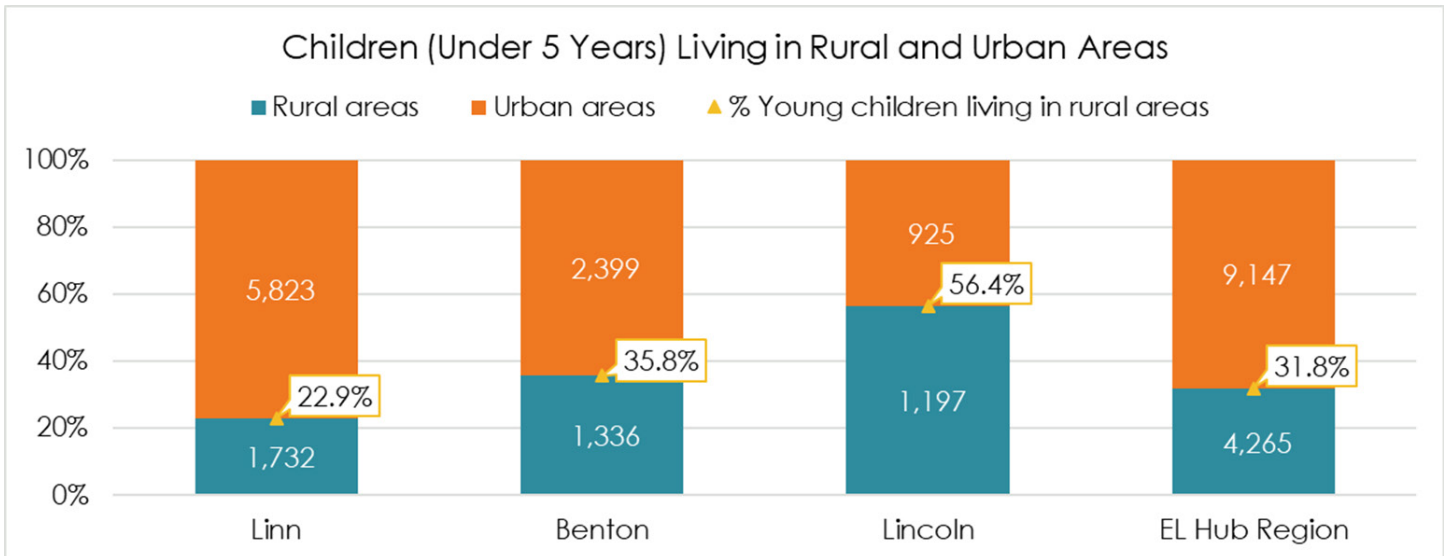
Data Source: 2020 Decennial Census: Demographic and Housing Characteristics, Table P2

Notes: Since the 2020 Census, there have been three key changes to the Census Bureau's urban area concept and criteria:

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How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- **Lincoln County** (38.0%) has the most significant percentage of people living in rural areas, followed by **Linn County** (34.2%) and **Benton County** (19.4%) in our region.



Data Source: ACSST5Y2021.S0101; U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts.

How Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties Are Faring

- **Linn County** (1,732) has the largest population of young children under five years old living in rural areas, followed by **Benton County** (1,336) and **Lincoln County** (1,197) in our region.
- **Lincoln County** (56.4%) has the most significant percentage of children under five years old living in rural areas, followed by **Benton County** (35.8%) and **Linn County** (22.9%) in our region.
- 31.8% of children under five years old live in rural areas in our region.

